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**REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF
FINANCING THE AFRICAN UNION (RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE
AU CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE
HELD IN ABUJA, NIGERIA ON 29-30 MARCH 2014)**

I. Introduction

1. At the 21st Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May 2013, which also marked the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)/African Union (AU), the Heads of State and Government of the African Union took a historic decision on alternative sources of funding the African Union.

2. Indeed, the Assembly, after consideration of the report of the High Level Panel on Alternative Sources of Funding, led by former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, His Excellency Olusegun Obasanjo, adopted in principle the following two options:

- (i) Hospitality tax in the amount of US \$2 per stay in hotels in Africa; and
- (ii) US \$10 tax on airline tickets for flights to or from Africa, or for flights between African countries.

3. The Assembly also mandated the Commission to submit the report of the High Level Panel to the African Union Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance for urgent consideration of the two options; propose concrete modalities of their implementation, examine the possibility of increasing the assessed contributions and other additional options proposed by Member States; and report to the next ordinary session of the Assembly of the Union in January 2014.

II. Extraordinary Meeting of Experts of the AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and Seventh AU/ECA Joint Annual Meeting of Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development: Abuja, Nigeria

4. To implement this decision, the African Union Commission prepared a paper on the implementation modalities for the two options which was submitted to the Extraordinary Meeting of Experts of the Conference of African Ministers of Economy and Finance (CAMEF) held in Abuja, Nigeria from 21 to 24 March 2014. The paper describes the funding mechanisms of the European Union Commission and of certain Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and came up with proposals on the modalities to operationalize two options: (i) collection of taxes (tax on air tickets and tax on tourism) would be effected in close cooperation with Member States; (ii) collection of tax on air tickets would be carried out in collaboration with IATA and travel agencies in Member States, while collection of tourism tax would be undertaken in close collaboration with Member States' ministries in charge of tourism; and (iii) accounts would be opened in Member States' central banks to receive the resources collected from these taxes. The paper also proposes a methodology for use of the resources and a compensation mechanism to mitigate the impact of the taxes on Member States' economies.

5. The extraordinary meeting of experts considered the report and made a number of recommendations which were presented at the Seventh Joint Annual Meeting of the Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance of the African Union and the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic

Development of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) held in Abuja, Nigeria, from 25 to 30 March 2014.

6. Following the discussion, the Conference of Ministers:

- (i) *Decided to set up a ministerial working group under the leadership of the African Union Commission, with the technical support of the Economic Commission for Africa. This group is made up of the following countries: South Africa, Algeria, Côte d' Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Libya, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Tunisia;*
- (ii) *Mandated the African Union Commission, with the support of the Economic Commission for Africa and members of the ministerial working group, to examine African Union's budget targets for the next three-year period, including the budget for peace and security, and come up with implementation mechanisms based on the two options proposed in the report of the High Level Panel as well as additional new options. The findings of the working group are expected to be considered by the Ministers of Finance in the margins of the World Economic Forum to be held from 7 to 9 May 2014 in Abuja, Nigeria;*
- (iii) *Requested the African Union Commission to submit the report of the working group at the Twenty-Third Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union to be held in June 2014 in Malabo.*

III. Implementation of the resolution of the Seventh AU/ECA Joint Annual Meeting of the Conference of Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development: Abuja, Nigeria

7. Pursuant to the resolution of the Ministers, the Commission working closely with the ECA, established an AUC/ECA joint technical team with the task to study the budget targets of AU over the next three years as well as the peace and security operations budget and come up with implementation modality based on the two adopted options, as well as the new additional options proposed by Member States (attached). The AUC/ECA joint technical team comprised: at the African Union Commission level, Economic Affairs Department, Department of Strategic Planning, Department of Finance, Department of Infrastructure and Energy and Peace and Security Department; and at the level of ECA, Regional Integration Division and Capacity Building Division.

8. The report prepared by the technical team was considered by the meeting of experts of the ministerial working group organized by the Commission in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 to 27 April 2014. After analyzing the report, the experts came up with recommendations and expressed the wish to return to their respective capitals to enlist the views and comments of their ministers and make concrete proposals to operationalize the two options on alternative sources of funding and on the new proposals made by Member States.

9. Furthermore, the Commission had taken steps to organize the meeting of the ministerial working group slated to be held in Abuja from 7 to 9 May 2014 on the

sidelines of the 2014 World Economic Forum. The Commission was however asked to postpone the meeting and organize it on the sidelines of the Annual Meeting of the African Development Bank (AfDB), to be held in Kigali from 19 to 23 May 2014.

10. Unfortunately, for last minute reasons, the meeting of the ministerial working group due to be held in Kigali will not take place. A proposal has been made for it to finally take place on the sidelines of the 23rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union to be held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, from 20 to 27 June 2014.

IV. Conclusion and Recommendations

11. The AUC/ECA Joint Technical Secretariat on Alternative Sources of Funding the African Union is of the view that the question on alternative sources of funding for the AU is highly political. It has been discussed repeatedly at both experts' and ministerial levels. The Secretariat therefore recommends that Africa's politicians, particularly those of the African Union, undertake political initiatives at the level of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, so that a definitive solution could be found for implementation of alternative sources of funding the African Union at the upcoming session of the Assembly of the African Union in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea.

EX.CL/837(XXV)

Annex 1

**REPORT OF THE EXPERTS' MEETING OF THE MINISTERIAL
WORKING GROUP ON ALTERNATIVE
SOURCES OF FINANCING**

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**Experts' Meeting of the Ministerial Working
Group on Alternative Sources of Financing
the African Union
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
25-27 April 2014**

Eco/AFAU/Exp/Rpt(I)

REPORT OF THE MEETING

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The meeting of Experts of the Ministerial Working Group (MWG) on Alternative Sources of financing the African Union (AU) was held at the African Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 to 27 April 2014. The members of the MWG are: Algeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Libya, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda; Sierra Leone, South Africa, and Tunisia. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Garba Shehu Tijani, Federal Ministry of Finance of Nigeria. The mandate of the meeting was set out in Resolution L14 (attached).

II. ATTENDANCE

2. Out of the fifteen countries of the MWG, the following were present: Algeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Libya, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, and Tunisia. The list of participants is attached.

III. OPENING OF THE MEETING

3. In his welcome remarks, the Director of Economic Affairs at the African Union Commission (AUC), Dr Rene N'Guettia Kouassi, welcomed delegates to the meeting and thanked them for making time to participate at the Experts' Meeting of MWG. He recalled Resolution L-14 of the Seventh Joint Annual Meetings of the AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Conference of Ministers of Finance Planning and Economic Development held in Abuja, Nigeria, from 29 to 30 March 2014, setting up the MWG.

4. Opening remarks were delivered by H. E. Mr Erastus Mwencha, Deputy Chairperson of the AUC. He outlined the task of the MWG and reminded participants that their task was to come up with implementation mechanisms for the two options proposed in the Report of the High Level Panel on Alternative Sources of financing the AU as well as additional new options. He requested participants to consider the task at hand with a view to reporting back to the MWG, which would meet on the margins of the African Development Group Annual Meetings in Kigali, Rwanda, from 19 to 23 May 2014. The Deputy Chairperson of the Commission informed participants that alternative sources of financing the AU were being sought due to some shortfalls experienced with assessed contributions. He, therefore, urged the meeting to come up with new proposals in the event that the proposed sectors were not suitable for their respective countries. In that context, he said that the proposed options should maintain the principles of fairness and equity.

IV. COMPOSITION OF THE BUREAU

5. The meeting agreed to maintain the same regional composition of the Bureau of the Seventh Joint Annual Meetings in Abuja.

6. The composition of the Bureau of the meeting was, therefore, agreed as follows:

Chairperson:	Nigeria
Vice- Chairperson:	Algeria
Rapporteur:	Mauritius

7. Mr Tohougbe Yehouan Anatole, Advisor to the Minister of Development and Employment of Cote d'Ivoire, chaired the meeting on behalf of the West African region pending the arrival of the Nigerian delegation.

V. ADOPTION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK

8. The work programme was adopted without amendments.

VI. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

Session I: Modalities of Implementation of the alternative sources of financing the African Union: Hospitality Levy and Levy on flight tickets

Presentation

9. The Secretariat (AUC-ECA joint technical team) made a presentation on the modalities of implementation and expected revenue from the two instruments proposed in the Report of the High Level Panel (a tax on air passengers flying from and to Africa of USD 10 and a tax on hotel stay of USD 2).

Discussions

10. In their reactions member states confirmed the need to look for sustainable and predictable sources of funding. Some member states asked for clarifications regarding data sources and estimation methods. Some member states asked for calculations of the current gap between the AU budget and member states' contributions. Member states raised a number challenges regarding the implementation of the two funding instruments at the national level as well as negative economic implications. Some member states recalled decision n° Assembly/AU//6 (XXI)-adopted by the Assembly of Heads of States and Government in May 2013 approving the Report of the High Level Panel in principle.

11. Delegates agreed that the discussion should cover the challenges in implementing both the airline ticket levy and the hospitality levy. Delegates voiced concerns on the impact of both the airline ticket levy and the hospitality levy on competitiveness, particularly since the tourism sector was already vulnerable in some member States. Some Delegations were of the view that a hospitality levy will have a significant and negative impact on their hospitality sector. Other delegates noted that the market share of African airlines is less than 25% in the continent and airlines were already highly taxed in Africa and noted the high importance of the tourism sector for some African countries. Delegates also cited IATA research on a proposed \$9 tax on flight tickets that concluded that this would result in a significant reduction in demand. Delegates from countries that had already introduced an air ticket tax recalled the difficulties that they had had in negotiating with IATA on this. Delegates suggested that the cost of administering the hospitality levy would be high relative to the revenue raised.

12. Delegates further raised concerns that the airline ticket levy and the hospitality levy might violate national and international legal obligations as well as contravene the rules under the WTO and the UN World Tourism Organization.

13. Delegates raised concerns that the airline tax and the hospitality levy would need to be approved by many national Government agencies and in some cases by the Ministerial Council and the Parliament. The delegates also cited the practical difficulties that the national implementing agencies will encounter in the implementation, which could further complicate the implementation.

14. Delegates called for further examination of the economic impacts of the proposed options on the African continent and in this regard proposed that extensive further reflection and study would be required to fully assess the impact of the airline ticket levy and the hospitality levy on African economies.

15. Delegates underlined the need that individual countries be given the choice as to how to fulfill their financial obligations to the AU in order for each country to meet their financial obligations. They also called a range of proposed alternative financing mechanisms that countries could apply.

16. Delegates recalled the Solidarity Tax on Airplane Tickets and the criticisms, in particular on its ineffectiveness, made against it by experts in the field. Delegates further reminded the meeting that this tax had raised only €1bn in revenue since 2005. The Secretariat was of the view that some African countries are still part of this process and many are also candidates to join the process. Delegates noted that analogies drawn with financing the EU would not be appropriate because the EU had achieved a greater level of integration and was easier for Europeans to see the benefits of membership; it was also possible for the EU to collect taxes at European level at the EU border.

17. Delegates noted that they did not have ample time to consult the relevant ministries at national level before the meeting.

18. Delegates argued that connectivity is important for the economic development of the continent and therefore member states should exercise utmost care in order not to affect the competitiveness of the African destination.

19. Delegates requested clarification of whether the hospitality levy should be the same for different types of hotel and also noted that the tourism sector cannot be a reliable and permanent source of revenue. They also wondered if it was fair to apply the \$10 tax on airline tickets, irrespective of distance and price.

20. Some delegates said that if IATA was going to be involved in the collection of taxes, this would not be permissible under their domestic legislation.

21. In terms of proposed modalities for implementing the airline ticket levy and the hospitality levy, some delegations made the following suggestions. Experts would need to produce a draft report and a bill with the national teams at the secretariat level. This could be done with ministries of finance, tourism and transport at national level and organizations that are involved in the two taxes. The two documents that are developed could be sent to the countries and the Report of the High Level Panel and the decision of heads of state and government could also be attached. It could

also be necessary to develop an implementation plan which could have IATA's support to introduce the air ticket tax.

22. Member States could also plan for the effective mobilization of funds and also the transfer to the escrow accounts that could be opened. It could be necessary to refine the table of income expected from countries based on the specificities, for example whether the stay for the hospitality levy could be that of an individual, a couple or a group.

23. It could be necessary to have an agreement with central banks for the opening of escrow accounts. The ministry of finance could be the line ministry and could have an agreement for the opening of an escrow account. If the resources are above 1.9% of GDP, the agreement could need to specify what happens in such a case. The same process could need to be followed when dealing with UNWTO and it could be important that they are involved in the process. Some delegates also called for a designated head of state to lead the project including negotiations with UNWTO and IATA and for financial support from UNECA, AUC and AfDB.

24. It could also be necessary to clarify under which conditions the resources could be transferred to the AU. Lastly it could be necessary to tabulate this information in 2 pages, including the list of activities required, the person who is responsible, the timeline and the origin of the resources.

25. Delegates noted that it would be good to have an automatic mechanism for the payment of the contribution to the AU.

Session II: Modalities of Implementation of the alternative sources of financing the African Union: Assessed Contributions

Presentation

26. The Secretariat gave a presentation on the composition and sources of the AU budget as well as various scenarios to increase the share of member states' contributions. The AU's total budget comprises the operational budget and the budgets for programmes and peace & security (see table 1 below). Currently the contributions by member states are sufficient to cover the operational budget and 3% of the programme budget. 97% of the programme budget and 100% of the budget for peace & security are covered by partners' contributions.

27. Given the desire of the African Union to be able to fund most of its operations and programmes by itself, the presentation considered scenarios of increasing the assessed contributions of the members States of the AU. First it considered the payment of assessed contributions based on each country's share of GDP to the total GDP of Africa. The share of GDP was chosen a proxy for the ability of a member State to pay. This is because, for the sake of equity, a country's contribution to the revenue of the Union should be based on the size of its economy, which is measured by its GDP.

Table 1: AU Commission's Projected Budget

Years	2015	2016	2017
Operating	147,255,262	154,618,026	162,348,927
Programmes	391,391,913	410,961,508	431,509,584
Peace and Security	742,802,479	778,535,762	844,358,061
Total (US Dollars)	1,281,449,654	1,344,115,296	1,438,216,571

28. Four Scenarios were considered in assessing the contribution of the Member States based on the projected budget for the African Union Commission for 2015-2017. **Scenario 1** considers the case where Member States assessed contributions cover 100 per cent of the operating budget, 50 per cent of the budget for the programmes of the AU Commission and 50 per cent of the budget for Peace and Security. **Scenario 2** is the same as Scenario 1 but the proportion of the budget for the programmes to be covered by the member States is increased to 75 per cent. In the case of **Scenario 3**, Member States assessed contributions cover 100 per cent of the operating budget, 75 per cent of the budget for the programmes of the AU Commission and 75 per cent of the budget for Peace and Security. Lastly, **Scenario 4** simulates a case where member States cover the entire budget of the AU Commission's budget. It was analysed what member states' contributions would look like under each of the four scenarios

29. The Secretariat presented simulations on the increase in the assessed contributions of member states under the same scenarios above but replacing the share of GDP with the approved AU scale of assessment. Lastly, the Secretariat presented projected assessed contributions based on the four scenarios but considering that each member state pays an equal share of the total budget.

Discussions

30. Some member states expressed their preference for the established system of assessed contributions to determine individual contributions. Some member States pointed out that the examined scenarios do not reflect any political decisions, as yet, regarding member states' contributions to the AU budget, and that such decisions have to be taken at the level of heads of states. Member states considered that a gradual approach should be adopted with regard to the percentage that member states should contribute to the total AU budget with the understanding that amounts and percentages are subject to approval by the AU Assembly. The presenter

confirmed that the analysed scenarios were illustrative and that any scenario proposed by member states could be analysed by the technical team.

31. The Secretariat explained that the figures in the background document circulated during the meeting might appear large because they included the provisional operating, programme and peace and security budgets for 2015-2017. The Secretariat indicated that it would produce figures showing how much each member state would pay under the options suggested and would be happy to take further direction on the document produced for the meeting.

32. Delegates also requested the AUC to provide details on the 2012 and 2013 actual budget utilization and the projected budget of 2015-2017, together with the financing gaps of the AU respectively.

33. With regard to the budget for 2013, Member States paid only around 72 per cent of total assessed contributions. This implies that around 28 per cent of total assessed contributions were in arrears.

34. Delegates emphasised that a fair, inclusive and gradual approach would be helpful and that it might be necessary for countries to employ a variety of different approaches to raise the required funds.

35. Delegates argued that the proposed increases in the share of member states under the scenarios included in the AU-UNECA joint technical team's report were overambitious. They also said that it would not be possible to remove all technical and financial partner financing of the AU in the short term and that we need to be realistic about it. Delegates suggested that we should actively follow up in securing partner financing and at the same time to send the right signal that technical and financial partners should in fact continue to fulfil their financial commitments to Africa. It was proposed that Member States start by working towards meeting the AU's financing gap at first, rather than trying to replace the contributions of donors which is in a process that will take a long time.

Session III: Proposals on Alternative Sources of Financing the AU: New Instruments proposed by Member States

Presentation

36. Delegates discussed whether member states have submitted new proposals as alternative sources of funding for the African Union.

37. Two member states submitted proposals that increased assessed contributions as the third option for an alternative financing mechanism for the African Union. To be specific, Ethiopia and South Africa proposed that the budget of the AU should be funded through increased assessed contributions. Alternative financing mechanisms should supplement membership contributions and not replace them. Any deficit accrued should be financed through resource mobilisation including partners. However, the AU should put in place a mechanism to gradually wean itself from external contribution to its budget. In this regard, it is recommended that the scale of assessment should continue to be reviewed periodically to take account of recent economic performance.

Discussions

38. Some members recalled the recommendation of the 2010 Extraordinary CAMEF held in Yaoundé, Cameroon in December 2010 that Member States individually or as a region (group), should adopt the instruments most adapted to their economies, notify the Commission of their choice within twelve months and implement such instruments through appropriate mechanisms. However, Member States wishing to continue with the existing system can do so, provided their contribution is paid within the prescribed timeframes.

39. Some delegates suggested that the private sector could also be approached to become involved in financing the AU through appropriate mechanisms. They also suggested that the financing mechanisms should provide incentives to the private sector to contribute.

40. Delegates suggested that the AU budget cycle should be 2 years to ensure predictability as is the case with the UN and called for the AUC to indicate the budget deficit by providing the financing component of such deficits, gaps and priorities.

41. Delegates called for rationalization of the current budget, including reviewing the structure of the current budget to make it more programmatic. They also called for improved absorption capacity and participation of all stakeholders in how to meet the gap. They also emphasized the importance of fairness, diversity and inclusiveness in how to fill the gap.

42. Delegates requested the technical team to give a more explicit presentation to the ministers to bring out the share that member states are currently contributing to the AU budget. They also requested an analysis of arrears in AU contributions. They suggested that member states should get an impact assessment of the proposed options, especially working with the relevant national institutions, before taking a final position on them.

Session IV: Recommendations

43. After an exhaustive deliberation, the meeting agreed on the following recommendations:

- i) The total budget of the African Union should be covered by the Member States with a view of African Union weaning itself as far as practicable from external dependency in the long run. In this regard, AU should put in place mechanisms to gradually reduce its dependency on external contributions to its budget.
- ii) Member states are urged to gradually cover the total budget of the African Union through assessed contributions. In this regard, member states should have the flexibility to use the two options proposed in the Report of the High Level Panel as well as other appropriate instruments in raising their assessed contributions.
- iii) Delegates emphasised that a fair and inclusive approach would be helpful and that it might be necessary for member states to be free to employ any approach to raise the required funds. There should be a cap

equal to twice the current level of contributions and this should be phased in over a period of five to ten years.

- iv) Member states which are considering the implementation of the airline tax on their national carriers and non-African airlines and the hospitality tax proposed that same can be implemented in the following manner:
 - a) Opening and management of AU accounts with central banks of all member states of the African Union for receipt of the revenues from the two options;
 - b) Negotiations with IATA, World Tourism Organization and the World Trade Organization on the implementation of the two options. In this regard, AUC in collaboration with UNECA, AfDB and AU Member States, should put in place a team that would carry out the negotiation processes;
 - c) Involvement of line Ministries such as Tourism, Finance and Transport, in collection of the funds for both options.
- v) Member states are urged to maintain as an option the recommendation of the 2010 Extraordinary CAMEF held in Yaoundé, Cameroon in December 2010 that Member States individually or as a region (group), should adopt the instruments most adapted to their economies, notify the Commission of their choice within twelve months and implement such instruments through appropriate mechanisms. However, Member States wishing to continue with the existing system can do so, provided their contribution is paid within the prescribed timeframes.
- vi) The AU Commission is urged to provide details on the 2012 and 2013 actual budget utilization, the 2014 approved budget and the projected budget of 2015-2017, together with the financing gaps of the AU respectively, giving an indication of the amounts that would be required from member states.
- vii) The AU needs to be stricter on the clearance of arrears by member states. In this regard the AU should strengthen its sanction mechanism under rule 35 of Chapter I (The Assembly) `the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly and the Executive Council, Statutes of the Commission and Rules of Procedure of the Permanent Representatives' Committee.
- viii) The private sector could also be approached to become involved in financing the AU through appropriate mechanisms.
- ix) The AUC-ECA technical team should give a more explicit presentation to the ministers to bring out the share that member states are currently contributing to the AU budget, analysis of arrears in AU contributions as well as an impact assessment of the proposed options.
- x) Urge partners to continue to support the programme and peace and security budgets of the AU until such time that the AU is in a position to cover the full budget.

- xi) Assembly should request the High Level Panel under the Chairpersonship of H. E. Olusegun Obasanjo to continue to champion the work on alternative sources of financing with a view to ensuring an agreement on the appropriate mechanism to make the AU financing predictable and sustainable.
- xii) AU Commission should circulate the report of this meeting of experts of the MWG and the report of the AUC-ECA joint technical team to all member states of the Union by 2 May 2014 for their comments. This should be in advance of the meeting of the Ministers of the MWG in Kigali, Rwanda, in the margins of the AfDB annual meetings from 19 to 23 May 2014. Member states are urged to submit their comments to the AU Commission by 16 May 2014. The AUC, in collaboration with the ECA, should hold an expert meeting before the Kigali ministerial meeting in order to review and harmonise the inputs from member states and include them in a final report for the consideration of the ministers.

V. CLOSING

44. In closing, the Chairperson of the Bureau thanked delegates for their active participation in the meeting. He also commended the Secretariat for their good work in preparing the meeting. He requested that the Reports of the Meeting be circulated to all the 54 Member States as soon as possible. He appealed to members of the working group to be present at the Kigali meeting so that a common position would be reached for the consideration of the AU Assembly in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, in June 2014.

Report of the AUC-ECA Technical Working Group

**MODALITIES OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TWO OPTIONS
RETAINED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND
GOVERNMENT OF THE AFRICAN UNION ON ALTERNATIVE
SOURCES OF FINANCING THE AFRICAN UNION AND
OTHER OPTIONS**

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Draft Report of the AUC-ECA Technical Working Group

**Modalities of Implementation of the Two Options retained
by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the
African Union on Alternative Sources of Financing the
African Union and other options**

April 2014



I. INTRODUCTION

1. The High-Level Panel on Alternative Sources of Funding the African Union led by the former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, His Excellency Olusegun Obasanjo and composed of His Excellency Edem Kodjo, former Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity, and Her Excellency Luisa Diogo, former Prime Minister and Minister of Finance of Mozambique, presented its report at the 21st Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union, a session which also marked the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Organization of African Unity/African Union. After consideration of the various proposals, the Assembly adopted the Report in principle as well as the two options proposed as alternative sources of financing the African Union.

2. The options are:

- a) US\$2.00 hospitality levy per stay in a hotel; and
- b) US\$10.00 levy on flight tickets for flights originating from Africa or with destinations in Africa.

3. In that Decision, the Assembly also requested the Commission to submit the Report to the Extraordinary Conference of Ministers of Finance and Economic Planning for proposals on implementation of the different options on offer. The Assembly further requested that the possibility of increasing the statutory contributions be explored, and that Member States formulate new options together with their implementation modalities, so that a comprehensive report could be presented to it for final decision at its next ordinary session scheduled for January 2014.

4. At the Seventh Joint Annual Meetings of the ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance, the African Union Commission presented a report on the modalities of implementation of the two options. The Ministers took note of the report and deliberated exhaustively on the issues contained in it. The Ministers also emphasized the need for African Union to have adequate, sustainable and predictable financial resources to fund its programmes, including those on peace and security as well as reduce the Commission's dependency on external partners. At the end of their deliberations the Ministers:

- (i) Decided set up a ministerial working group operating under the leadership of the African Union Commission, with the technical support of the Economic Commission for Africa. The Group is made up of the following countries: Algeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Libya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa and Tunisia;
- (ii) Requested the African Union Commission, with the support of the Economic Commission for Africa and members of the ministerial working group, to examine the African Union's budget targets for the next three-

year period, including the budget for peace and security, and to come up with implementation mechanisms based on the two options proposed in the report of the High-level Panel as well as additional new options. The findings of the working group are expected to be considered by Ministers of Finance on the margins of the World Economic Forum that is to be held from 7 to 9 May 2014 in Abuja, Nigeria;

- (iii) Also requested the African Union Commission to submit the report of the working group at the twenty-third ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union that is to be held in June 2014 in Malabo.

5. Since the Joint Annual Meetings of the ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance, a joint AUC-ECA technical team has been established. The team is expected to support the Ministerial Working Group with its work. The focus of this report is to present the preliminary work carried out by the Technical Team.

II. AFRICAN UNION PROVISIONAL BUDGET

6. The table 1 shows the AU provisional budget for the next three years. This budget is prepared looking at the priority areas of the program activities and Peace support Operations. The projected budget is also based on the implementation experience of the previous years. The 2015 proposed budget of the AU stands at 1,281,449,654 and projected 2017 budget is about US\$ 1,454,046,512 which represents an increase of 7% in average over the three years.

Table 1: AU Commission's Projected Budget

Years	2015	2016	2017
Operating	147,255,262	161,980,788	178,178,867
Programmes	391,391,913	410,961,508	431,509,584
Peace and Security			
AMISOM	333,499,332	321,782,089	353,960,298
MISCA & Envisaged New AU led Mission	409,303,147	456,753,673	490,397,763
Total PSO	742,802,479	778,535,762	844,358,061
Total (US Dollars)	1,281,449,654	1,351,478,058	1,454,046,512

7. Furthermore the 2015-2017 budget preparation is anchored on the 3rd AU strategic plan (2014-2017) adopted by the Assembly of the Union with the aim to achieve the AU vision, effectively driven by an accountable, efficient and responsive Commission. The plans were developed in line with the following pillars; (i) Peace & Security; (ii) Social, Economic & Human Development; (iii) Integration, Cooperation & Partnerships; (iv) Shared Values and (v) Institution Capacity Building and Communication

8. The major reason for the increase in the operating and programme budgets include the annual changes in staff steps / grades, Inflation, statutory subventions and grants for Assistance to Refugees, Peace Fund and Women Fund that are automatically computed at 2%, 7% and 0.5% on the total operational budget of the Commission; Inclusion of "Preferential Rate" payments for staff in Geneva and Brussels Offices in the 2015 staff budget. The following assumptions were made in

preparing Peace Support Operations: Peace support operations will continue for AMISON till 2017; MISCA and envisage new AU led mission, 2015-6910 uniformed personnel, 2016-7500 Uniformed Personnel and 2017-9000 Uniformed Personnel.

9. Funding for the 2015 budget, like in the previous years, comes from two main sources: (1) funds received from member states based on individual contributions according to scale of assessment to meet the operational expenses of the Union (staff salaries, other operating expenses, and capital outlays); and 2) funds received from development partners (*both bilateral and multilateral*) to advance peace building and economic development programs and projects.

10. The proposed assessed contribution of Member states towards the 2015 budget is US\$148,427,666 (**28% of the total budget**). About 65 percent of the above Member States contribution will be assessed on the five main contributors; namely Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Nigeria and South Africa and rest on the other Member States according to scale of assessment of the Union.

11. Development partners of the (*EU, Canada, Sweden, Germany, Netherland, US, UK, Spain, World Bank, China, Turkey and many others*) are expected to contribute (**72% of total budget**) mainly to fund programs as per signed agreements to for the implementation of integration and economic development programs and projects.

12. The Union is increasingly dependent on funding from development partners that are unpredictable, selective, often tied to restrictive conditions, requires specialized management and, thus, subjected to risk of non-implementation of some of the key programmes. Figure 5 below shows significant portion of Programme budget is funded by development partners for past five years.

13. Table 2 shows the projected budget gap over the next three years.

Table 2: AU Projected Budget Gap

Years	2015	2016	2017
MS Operating	147,255,262	161,980,788	178,178,867
MS Prog Budget	15,655,677	16,438,460	17,260,383
Partners Programmes	375,736,236	394,523,048	414,249,201
Partners PSO	742,802,479	778,535,762	844,358,061
Total MS contribution	162,910,939	178,419,248	195,439,250
Gap	1,118,538,715	1,173,058,810	1,258,607,262
Total budget	1,281,449,654	1,351,478,058	1,454,046,512

III. REVENUES GENERATED FROM THE TWO OPTIONS

III.1. Tax on flight tickets from and to Africa

a) Air passenger traffic from and to Africa

14. The basis for estimating the revenue from a tax on air passengers flying to Africa from other continents and from Africa to different continents is the number of

travellers. Table 3 below shows the number of air passengers from and to Africa by route for 2002-2012.¹

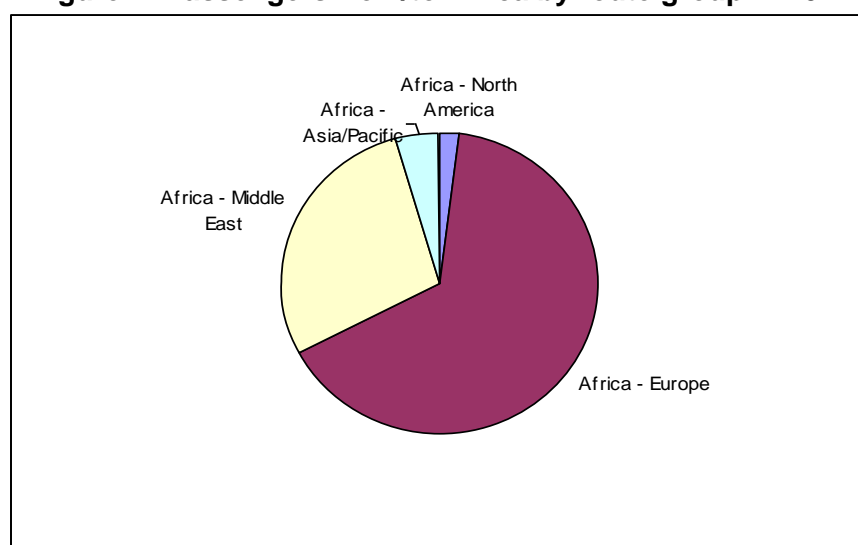
Table 3: Passengers from/to Africa by route group 2002-2012 (in thousands)

Year	Africa - North America*	Africa – Europe*	Africa - Middle East*	Africa - Asia/Pacific*	Total Africa (excl. Morocco)
2002	857	25,675	5,321	1,416	29,942
2003	868	25,135	5,923	1,393	29,987
2004	949	27,800	7,421	1,447	33,855
2005	996	29,605	8,403	1,718	36,650
2006	1,021	33,630	9,714	1,807	41,555
2007	1,100	37,498	11,200	2,229	46,824
2008	1,148	38,623	12,801	2,384	49,460
2009	1,110	39,975	13,915	2,337	51,603
2010	1,257	43,013	15,459	3,029	56,482
2011	1,321	41,507	15,800	2,898	55,373
2012	1,360	44,247	19,054	3,066	60,954
Average annual growth rates (%)					
	4.8	5.7	13.8	8.6	7.5
*including Morocco					

Source: ICAO, Report of the Africa-Indian Ocean Traffic Forecasting Group (AFI TFG) Seventh Meeting, 2013 and authors' estimations

15. Figure 1 shows the share of the various route groups in total air traffic between Africa and the rest of the world. The most important route is Africa-Europe with a share of 65%, followed by Africa-Middle East (28%).

Figure 1: Passengers from/to Africa by route group in 2012



¹ See ICAO, Report of the Africa-Indian Ocean Traffic Forecasting Group (AFI TFG)

Seventh Meeting, 2013. To account for Morocco in the Total, an approximate share of 10% has been deducted from the sum of the route groups. There is no reliable data available for traffic between Africa and Latin America, but its share in total traffic currently is minuscule.

16. Since air traffic is steadily increasing globally it is important to have an estimate for how passenger figures (and thus revenue from an air ticket tax) would evolve over time. Table 4 below shows ICAO forecasts for travel between Africa and the rest of the world for the medium-term (to 2017).

**Table 4: Passengers from/to Africa by route group forecast to 2017
(in thousands)**

Year	Africa - North America*	Africa – Europe*	Africa - Middle East*	Africa - Asia/Pacific*	Total Africa (excl. Morocco)
2012	1,360	44,247	19,054	3,066	60,954
2017	1,815	55,257	29,186	4,252	109,994
Compound annual growth rates 2012-2017(%)					
	5.9	4.5	8.9	6.8	12.5

*including Morocco

Source: ICAO, *Report of the Africa-Indian Ocean Traffic Forecasting Group (AFI TFG) Seventh Meeting, 2013* and authors' calculations

b) Tax revenue

17. The revenue from a tax on flights from and to Africa is calculated by dividing the number of passengers by 2 to get an estimate of the number of return tickets bought;² the result is then multiplied by US\$ 10.

18. Since Demand for air travel is based on choices by passengers it is important to consider demand responses to price increases, i.e. the price elasticity of demand for air travel. For long-distance travel, which travel from and to Africa would generally be, and when the price increase is pan-national, a meta study has estimated price elasticity of demand for air tickets at -0.6..³ This means that a 1% increase in the price of an air ticket would lead to a reduction of demand for air tickets by 0.6%. The results of the Inter-vistas (2008) study suggest that -0.6 is rather an upper bound for the price elasticity of travel from and to Africa (i.e. demand for air travel in Africa is generally less elastic than in other regions).

19. Table 5 below shows the estimated revenue from a US \$10 air ticket tax when a price elasticity of demand of -0.6 and an average ticket price increase of 1 % is assumed.

Table 5: Total revenue from a US\$10 tax on air tickets (in US\$)

Assumptions: price elasticity = -0.6 / average price = 1% / tax being implemented in 2015

Year	Revenue from a tax on return trip from/to Africa
2010	282,410,000
2011	276,865,000
2012	304,770,000
Forecast (based on 12.5% growth rate)	
2013	342,866,000
2014	385,725,000
2015	431,339,000
2016	485,256,000
2017	545,913,000

² The estimated revenue is equivalent to a tax of US\$ 5 per one-way flight.

³ See Intervistas (2008), *Estimating Air Travel Demand Elasticities*.

Source: ICAO, Report of the Africa-Indian Ocean Traffic Forecasting Group (AFI TFG) Seventh Meeting, 2013 and authors' calculations

c) Disaggregation by country

20. Since data on traffic from and to Africa by country is not available, a rough approximation has been used to generate an illustrative disaggregation. Country shares for air passengers carried from the World Bank's World Development Indicators were calculated as basis for this illustrative estimation.⁴ This data, however, includes domestic and intra-African trade and is restricted to carriers registered in the respective country. Hence, Table 10 below is based on an estimate of general air traffic intensity per country and is purely illustrative.

⁴ The indicator "Air transport, passengers carried" from the World Development Indicators for the year 2012 or from the last year available was used.

Table 5: Illustrative estimation of tax revenue by country (in US\$ 1000)

Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Algeria	18,937	18,565	20,436	22,991	25,864	28,923	32,538	36,606
Angola	5,178	5,077	5,588	6,287	7,073	7,909	8,898	10,010
Benin	215	211	232	261	294	328	370	416
Botswana	1,926	1,888	2,078	2,338	2,630	2,941	3,309	3,722
Burkina Faso	583	572	629	708	796	890	1,002	1,127
Burundi	56	55	60	68	76	85	96	108
Cameroon	1,150	1,128	1,242	1,397	1,571	1,757	1,977	2,224
Cabo Verde	2,774	2,719	2,993	3,367	3,788	4,236	4,766	5,362
Central African Republic	215	211	232	261	294	328	370	416
Chad	215	211	232	261	294	328	370	416
Comoros	127	124	137	154	173	193	218	245
Congo, Dem. Rep.	745	730	804	904	1,017	1,138	1,280	1,440
Congo, Rep.	2,213	2,170	2,388	2,687	3,023	3,380	3,803	4,278
Cote d'Ivoire	183	180	198	222	250	280	315	354
Djibouti	605	593	653	735	827	925	1,040	1,170
Egypt.	38,804	38,042	41,876	47,110	52,999	59,267	66,675	75,009
Equatorial Guinea	96	95	104	117	132	147	166	186
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	22,933	22,483	24,749	27,842	31,323	35,027	39,405	44,331
Gabon	38	38	42	47	53	59	66	74
Gambia, The	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	2,471	2,423	2,667	3,000	3,375	3,774	4,246	4,777
Guinea	271	266	293	329	371	414	466	525
Guinea-Bissau	95	93	102	115	129	145	163	183
Kenya	21,585	21,161	23,294	26,205	29,481	32,967	37,088	41,724
Lesotho	6	6	7	7	8	9	10	12
Liberia	148	146	160	180	203	227	255	287
Libya	5,029	4,930	5,427	6,105	6,869	7,681	8,641	9,721
Madagascar	3,048	2,988	3,290	3,701	4,163	4,656	5,238	5,892
Malawi	217	213	235	264	297	332	374	420
Mali	843	826	910	1,023	1,151	1,288	1,448	1,630
Mauritania	1,509	1,479	1,628	1,832	2,060	2,304	2,592	2,916
Mauritius	6,095	5,975	6,577	7,399	8,324	9,309	10,472	11,781
Mozambique	2,596	2,545	2,801	3,151	3,545	3,965	4,460	5,018
Namibia	2,933	2,875	3,165	3,561	4,006	4,480	5,040	5,670
Niger	215	211	232	261	294	328	370	416
Nigeria	21,876	21,446	23,607	26,558	29,878	33,411	37,588	42,286
Rwanda	2,752	2,697	2,969	3,341	3,758	4,203	4,728	5,319
Sahrawi Arab D. R>								
Sao Tome and Principe	235	231	254	286	321	359	404	455
Senegal	2,523	2,474	2,723	3,063	3,446	3,854	4,336	4,878
Seychelles	1,146	1,123	1,236	1,391	1,565	1,750	1,969	2,215
Sierra Leone	233	228	251	283	318	356	400	450
Somalia	214	210	231	260	292	327	367	413
South Africa	79,236	77,680	85,509	96,198	108,222	121,020	136,148	153,166
South Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	3,606	3,535	3,891	4,378	4,925	5,507	6,195	6,970
Swaziland	416	408	449	506	569	636	716	805
Tanzania, United Republic of	4,510	4,422	4,867	5,476	6,160	6,889	7,750	8,719
Togo	3,459	3,391	3,733	4,200	4,725	5,283	5,944	6,687
Tunisia	15,231	14,932	16,437	18,491	20,803	23,263	26,170	29,442
Uganda	841	824	908	1,021	1,149	1,284	1,445	1,626
Zambia	590	579	637	717	806	902	1,015	1,141
Zimbabwe	1,489	1,459	1,607	1,807	2,033	2,274	2,558	2,878
TOTAL	282,41	276,865	304,770	342,866	385,725	431,339	485,256	545,913

III.2. Tax on Tourism

21. A tax of US\$ 2 per stay in a hotel in Africa is proposed. Estimating the expected revenue from such a policy poses challenges in terms of data availability. In order to estimate a lower bound for the expected tax revenue, the following approach has been taken. The World Bank's World Development Indicators contain data on international tourist arrivals in African countries. The figures for 2012 or the latest available year for this indicator are used to compute Table 11 below. A constant growth rate has been applied to the latest figures to forecast future tourist numbers. In order to get a lower bound for the tax revenue, the number of tourist

arrivals has been multiplied by US\$ 2. This approach, of course, omits at least two relevant revenue sources. First, the tax is proposed to be levied per hotel stay. Hence, tourists who stay at multiple hotels during they travel in Africa will pay the tax at each hotel. Second, domestic business travellers who are not accounted for in the tourist data will also contribute to expected revenue. However, the figure below gives a solid approximation of a lower bound of expected revenue from a tax on hotel stays in Africa.

Table 6: Estimation of lower bound of tax revenue by country

Country Name	Arrival of Tourist				Revenue			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014	2015	2016	2017
Algeria	3,127,828	3,408,446	3,714,240	4,047,469	6,255,656	6,816,892	7,428,481	8,094,938
Angola	626,991	683,242	744,540	811,338	1,253,981	1,366,484	1,489,080	1,622,676
Benin	261,246	284,684	310,225	338,057	522,492	569,368	620,450	676,115
Botswana	2,547,149	2,775,671	3,024,695	3,296,060	5,094,299	5,551,342	6,049,389	6,592,119
Burkina Faso	282,621	307,977	335,607	365,717	565,242	615,953	671,214	731,433
Burundi	168,622	183,751	200,236	218,201	337,245	367,501	400,472	436,401
Cameroon	970,173	1,057,214	1,152,063	1,255,422	1,940,346	2,114,427	2,304,126	2,510,845
Cabo Verde	572,366	623,717	679,675	740,653	1,144,733	1,247,434	1,359,350	1,481,306
Central African Republic	64,124	69,877	76,146	82,978	128,248	139,754	152,292	165,955
Chad	84,311	91,875	100,118	109,100	168,622	183,751	200,236	218,201
Comoros	22,562	24,586	26,792	29,196	45,124	49,173	53,584	58,392
Congo, Dem. Rep.	220,872	240,688	262,281	285,812	441,743	481,375	524,562	571,624
Congo, Rep.	242,246	263,980	287,663	313,471	484,493	527,960	575,327	626,943
Cote d'Ivoire	343,182	373,972	407,523	444,085	686,365	747,943	815,046	888,169
Djibouti	62,937	68,583	74,736	81,441	125,873	137,166	149,472	162,882
Egypt, Arab Rep.	13,295,051	14,487,837	15,787,636	17,204,049	26,590,102	28,975,674	31,575,273	34,408,098
Equatorial Guinea					0	0	0	0
Eritrea	127,061	138,460	150,882	164,419	254,121	276,920	301,764	328,838
Ethiopia	707,739	771,235	840,428	915,828	1,415,479	1,542,471	1,680,856	1,831,657
Gabon	319,433	348,091	379,321	413,352	638,865	696,182	758,641	826,704
Gambia, The	186,435	203,161	221,388	241,250	372,869	406,322	442,776	482,500
Ghana	1,105,546	1,204,732	1,312,816	1,430,597	2,211,092	2,409,463	2,625,632	2,861,195
Guinea	35,624	38,821	42,303	46,099	71,249	77,641	84,607	92,197
Guinea-Bissau	35,624	38,821	42,303	46,099	71,249	77,641	84,607	92,197
Kenya	1,745,599	1,902,208	2,072,868	2,258,838	3,491,198	3,804,416	4,145,735	4,517,676
Lesotho	501,117	546,076	595,068	648,456	1,002,235	1,092,152	1,190,136	1,296,911
Liberia					0	0	0	0
Libya	40,374	43,997	47,944	52,245	80,749	87,993	95,888	104,490
Madagascar	303,995	331,269	360,989	393,376	607,991	662,538	721,978	786,752
Malawi	910,799	992,513	1,081,557	1,178,591	1,821,598	1,985,025	2,163,115	2,357,182
Mali	159,123	173,399	188,955	205,908	318,245	346,797	377,911	411,815
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	1,145,920	1,248,728	1,360,760	1,482,843	2,291,841	2,497,457	2,721,520	2,965,685
Mozambique	2,509,150	2,734,262	2,979,571	3,246,888	5,018,300	5,468,524	5,959,142	6,493,776
Namibia	1,219,544	1,328,958	1,448,187	1,578,113	2,439,088	2,657,915	2,896,374	3,156,227
Niger	97,374	106,110	115,629	126,003	194,747	212,219	231,259	252,006
Nigeria	5,549,104	6,046,951	6,589,463	7,180,647	11,098,209	12,093,902	13,178,925	14,361,293
Rwanda	967,798	1,054,626	1,149,243	1,252,349	1,935,596	2,109,251	2,298,486	2,504,698

SADR					0	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	14,250	15,528	16,921	18,439	28,500	31,056	33,843	36,879
Senegal	1,188,670	1,295,313	1,411,524	1,538,161	2,377,339	2,590,626	2,823,048	3,076,322
Seychelles	246,996	269,156	293,304	319,618	493,993	538,312	586,607	639,236
Sierra Leone	71,249	77,641	84,607	92,197	142,498	155,282	169,214	184,395
Somalia					0	0	0	0
South Africa	10,910,587	11,889,447	12,956,127	14,118,507	21,821,173	23,778,894	25,912,255	28,237,013
South Sudan					0	0	0	0
Sudan	636,490	693,594	755,821	823,631	1,272,981	1,387,188	1,511,642	1,647,262
Swaziland	1,297,918	1,414,363	1,541,255	1,679,531	2,595,836	2,828,726	3,082,509	3,359,061
Tanzania	1,238,544	1,349,662	1,470,749	1,602,699	2,477,088	2,699,324	2,941,498	3,205,399
Togo	279,058	304,094	331,377	361,107	558,117	608,189	662,754	722,214
Tunisia	7,065,519	7,699,413	8,390,178	9,142,916	14,131,038	15,398,827	16,780,357	18,285,833
Uganda	1,421,416	1,548,941	1,687,906	1,839,340	2,842,832	3,097,882	3,375,813	3,678,679
Zambia	1,020,047	1,111,562	1,211,288	1,319,961	2,040,094	2,223,125	2,422,576	2,639,921
Zimbabwe	2,130,343	2,321,470	2,529,745	2,756,705	4,260,686	4,642,940	5,059,489	5,513,409
TOTAL	68,080,730	74,188,700	80,844,656	88,097,761	136,161,460	148,377,400	161,689,311	176,195,522

Source: Authors' calculations

III.3. Total generated from the two options

22. Table 12 shows estimated revenues that can be generated from the two options (revenue from air tickets and tourism hospitality) from 2014 up to 2017. The total revenue that can be generated is about 521 million in 2014 with an annual rate of increase at 11 percent. The total revenue that will be generated in 2017 is 722.

Table 7: Total revenue generated from the two options

Years	2014	2015	2016	2017
Revenue from Air tickets	385,725,000	431,339,000	485,256,000	545,913,000
Revenue from hospitality	136,161,460	148,377,400	161,689,311	176,195,522
Total	521,886,460	579,716,400	646,945,311	722,108,522

III.4. Additional contribution to complement revenue generated from the two options

Table 8: Reserve fund per year

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Revenue generated from the two Options	521,886,460	579,716,400	646,945,311	722,108,522
Reserve fund	52,188,646.00	57,971,640.00	64,694,531.10	72,210,852.20
Revenue after Reserve fund	469,697,814.00	521,744,760.00	582,250,779.90	649,897,669.80

Table 9: Extra contribution from Member States

23. The table below shows the additional contribution from Member States on Operational and Program budgets as well as to the total budget including Peace Support Operations. Member States contribution for the Operational and Program budgets will be 16 million and 106 million in 2015 and 2017 respectively. Member States contribution for the total budget including Peace Support Operations will be 760 million in 2015 and 950 million in 2017.

Years	2015	2016	2017
Operating	147,255,262	154,618,026	162,348,927
Program	391,391,913	565,579,534	593,858,510
Subtotal Operating + Programme	538,647,175	720,197,559	756,207,437
Revenue after Reserve Fund	469,697,814.00	521,744,760.00	582,250,779.90
MS Contribution for Operating and Programme	16,902,415.00	137,946,779.10	106,309,767.20
Peace Support Operations	742,802,479	778,535,762	844,358,061
Grand Total	1,281,449,654	1,498,733,321	1,600,565,498
MS Contribution to the total budget	811,751,840	976,988,561	1,018,314,718

Remarks

24. Table 14 shows the revenue generated from the two options of hospitality levy and levy on air tickets. This amount is almost enough to cover the total Operating and Programme budgets. With an average economic growth rate of around 5% over the past ten years, which is expected to be constant over the coming years, the airspace will become very profitable for several African airlines. Air traffic is also expected to continue increasing globally. The volume of passengers originating from Africa or with destinations in Africa is expected to grow at 12.5% per annum for the next three years.

25. In addition, in recent years, Africa has become one of the most popular destinations for many tourists. The number of tourists who choose Africa as a destination is constantly growing. Tourism has been the most successful economic sector in terms of growth with an average growth rate of 7.1% arrived tourists and 12.5% in terms of tourism receipts.

With the good performance in the tourism sector combined with the improvement in airspaces, it is expected that the two options will continue to generate sufficient resources to cover the Operating and Programs budgets of the Union. In order to sustain the dynamism in this sector, Member States should put in place conducive policies to promote the tourism sector.

IV. VARIOUS SCENARIOS FOR INCREASING ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEMBER STATES

IV.1. Assessed Contribution based on the share of the Total Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

26. Given the desire of the African Union to be able to fund most of its operations and programmes by itself the Technical Team began its work by considering scenarios of increasing the assessed contributions of the members States of the AU.

27. First the Team considered the payment assessed contributions based on each countries share of GDP to the total GDP of Africa. The share of GDP was chosen a proxy for the ability of a member State to pay. This is because for the sake of equity a country's contribution to the revenue of the Union should be based on the size of its economy, which is measured by its GDP.

28. Next the Team considered four Scenarios of assessing the contribution of the Member States based on the projected budget for the African Union Commission for 2015-2017 (see Table 1 below).

Table 10: AU Commission's Projected Budget

Years	2015	2016	2017
Operating	147,255,262	154,618,026	162,348,927
Programmes	391,391,913	410,961,508	431,509,584
Peace and Security	742,802,479	778,535,762	593,858,510
Total (US Dollars)	1,281,449,654	1,344,115,296	1,187,717,021

29. Scenario 1 considers the case where Member States assessed contributions cover 100 per cent of the operating budget, 50 percent of the budget for the programmes of the AU Commission and 50 per of the budget for Peace and Security. **Scenario 2** is the same as Scenario 1 but the proportion of the budget for the programmes to be covered by the member States is increased to 75 percent. In the case of **Scenario 3**, Member States assessed contributions cover 100 per cent of the operating budget, 75 percent of the budget for the programmes of the AU Commission and 75 per cent of the budget for Peace and Security. Lastly, **Scenario 4** simulates a case where member States cover the entire budget of the AU Commission's budget. Table 2 provides a summary of the scenarios.

Table 12: Scenarios

Budgets	Operating	Programmes	Peace and Security
Scenario 1	100%	50%	50%
Scenario 2	100%	75%	50%
Scenario 3	100%	75%	75%
Scenario 4	100%	100%	100%

30. The Tables A1- A6 in the Annex show the assessed contributions of member States under the various scenarios for the year 2015 to 2016. Tables 3-6 in this section present the summary of the scenarios. It shows that if the African Union adopts Scenario 1 then from 2015 to 2017, the Union would have to mobilize about \$5,756 and \$638 million to make up for the shortfall (see Table 3). Under Scenario 2, the Union would have to seek external assistance of between \$470 and \$530 million to support its assessed contributions. The external support required to support the budget, under Scenario 3, drops as the Union would need between \$284 and \$319 million. Scenario 4 depicts the case where the Union will seek no external assistance.

**Table 13: AU Commission's Projected Total Assessed Contributions
(Scenario 1)**

Years	2015	2016	2017
Operating	147,255,262.0	154,618,026	162,348,927
Programmes	195,695,596.5	205,480,754	215,754,792
Peace and Security	371,401,239.5	389,267,881	422,179,031
Grand Total	714,352,458.0	812,200,436	800,282,750
Gap (Based on Table 1)	575,097,196.0	594,748,635	637,933,822

**Table 14: AU Commission's Projected Total Assessed Contributions
(Scenario 2)**

Years	2015	2016	2017
Operating	147,255,262	154,618,026	162,348,927
Programmes	293,543,935	308,221,131	323,632,188
Peace and Security	371,401,240	389,267,881	422,179,031
Grand Total	812,200,436	852,107,038	908,160,146
Gap (Based on Table 1)	469,249,218	429,342,616	530,056,426

**Table 15: AU Commission's Projected Total Assessed Contributions
(Scenario 3)**

Years	2015	2016	2017
Operating	147,255,262	154,618,026	162,348,927
Programmes	293,543,935	308,221,131	323,632,188
Peace and Security	557,101,859	583,901,822	633,268,546
Grand Total	997,901,056	1,046,740,979	1,119,249,661
Gap (Based on Table 1)	283,548,598	297,374,318	318,966,910

**Table 16: AU Commission's Projected Total Assessed Contributions
(Scenario 4)**

Years	2015	2016	2017
Operating	147,255,262	154,618,026	162,348,927
Programmes	391,391,913	410,961,508	431,509,584
Peace and Security	742,802,479	778,535,762	844,358,061
Grand Total	1,281,449,654	1,344,115,296	1,438,216,571
Gap (Based on Table 1)	0	0	0

IV.2. Assessed Contribution based on the AU Scale of Assessment

31. The Technical Team repeated the exercise in Section B above using the AU Scale of Assessment instead of the share of GDP. The scales of assessments of the African Union have been fundamentally formulated on the basis of the United Nations assessment methodology with the use of consistent and comparable elements and parameters. The main features of the methodology include, inter alia, conceptual coherence, systematic application, transparency, flexibility, and most essentially, a commitment to the principle of the concept of capacity to pay (CTP) which remains the fundamental criterion to arrive at a just, fair and equitable assessment of each Member State.

32. The primary aim has been and remains the calculation of a fair and equitable distribution of membership contributions towards the activities of the Union based on the concept of capacity to pay. The elements and parameters used in the methodology have been developed through the years from empirical studies and

technical recommendations of experts on the subject and are based on universally-accepted conceptual definitions and standards. Statistical information is obtained from official and semi-official sources as well as from databases of leading international organizations.

33. The conceptual basis of calculating the assessment scale is the Gross National Income (GNI) of each Member State as the principal measure of relative capacity to pay of countries. GNI is the economic income aggregate which measures total income (or product) generated within the country plus labor and investment incomes earned outside of the country's borders.

34. GNI is adjusted by two primary elements in order to better reflect CTP. An allowance for external debt equal to the actual total external debt repayments (debt flows) made by Members which is deducted from GNI. The resulting income aggregate equals debt-adjusted GNI. The debt allowance aims to provide a measure of relief to countries that are severely impacted by the strains of excessive debt accumulation.

35. The second adjustment is the low per capita income allowance or LPIA which is meant to easing the burden of countries with a huge population base, an adverse condition that severely hinders government development efforts. LPIA is measured by a yardstick, called assessable income, which determines the relative capacity to pay of Member States. The results from the two adjustments theoretically define the concept of CTP.

36. After these modifications, two other parameters are included for specific purposes outside of CTP: i) imposition of a maximum or ceiling rate to prevent any one member from paying a disproportionate share in the total contributions to the organization which may provide it with undue influence over others and, ii) a minimum or floor rate to sustain membership in the organization.

37. Tables A7-A12 present the assessed contributions of each member States for the four scenarios based on the scale of assessment. It has to be noted that under the approved scale five member States (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Nigeria and South Africa) each contribute 13.271 percent of the budget, leaving forty nine member States of the Union to share proportionately 34 percent of the budget. This means that the assessed contributions of the forty-nine member States who share 34 percent of the total Union's budget are less than those that use the share of GDP.

38. The summaries of Tables A7-A12 are the same as those contained in Tables 3-6 above. Hence the global analysis remains the same as the one described in Section B.

IV.3. Assessed Contribution based on equal proportion

39. The Team also considered Option 3, under which all Member States contribute equally to the budget of the Union (see Table A13 in the Annex). Three scenarios are presented in Table 7.

Table 17: Scenarios for Equal Contribution

	Operating	Programmes	Peace and Security
Scenario 1	100%	50%	50%
Scenario 2	100%	75%	75%
Scenario 3	100%	100%	100%

40. The assumption made is that Member States will contribute 100 per cent of the operational budget in all scenarios. For scenario 1, in addition to the operational budget, Member States would contribute 50 per cent of the programme and peace and security operations (PSO) budgets, respectively. Under scenario 2, the contribution of Member States for programme and PSO budgets increases to 75 per cent each. The two scenarios would require that partners finance the gap of 50 per cent and 25 per cent for the programme and PSO budgets, respectively. Scenario 3 presents a case where Member States fully fund the Union budget, without any external support.

41. Tables 8 to 10 present a summary of the total contribution that will be required from each Member State for the budget years 2015 to 2017 under the three scenarios.

Table 18: Individual Member State's contribution under Scenario 1 (USD)

Years	2015	2016	2017
Operating	2,726,949	2,863,297	3,006,462
Programmes	3,623,999	3,805,199	3,995,459
Peace and Security	6,877,801	7,208,664	7,818,130
Grand Total	13,228,749	13,877,160	14,820,051

42. Table 8 shows that each Member State would have to contribute between US \$13.2 million and US \$14.8 million per annum towards the budget of the Union from 2015 to 2017 if scenario 1 is adopted. For scenario 2, where Member States would be required to contribute 75 per cent of the programme and PSO budgets, individual countries would have to contribute a minimum of US \$18.4 million per year.

Table 19: Individual Member State's contribution under Scenario 2 (USD)

Years	2015	2016	2017
Operating	2,726,949	2,863,297	3,006,462
Programmes	5,435,999	5,707,799	5,993,189
Peace and Security	10,316,701	10,812,997	11,727,195
Grand Total	18,479,649	19,384,092	20,726,846

43. Table 10 shows the scenario 3 where the Union budget would be fully financed by Member States and the contribution increases to a minimum of US \$23.7 million per country per year for the period 2015 to 2017.

Table 20: Individual Member State's contribution under Scenario 3 (USD)

Years	2015	2016	2017
Operating	2,726,949	2,863,297	3,006,462
Programmes	7,247,998	7,610,398	7,990,918
Peace and Security	13,755,601	14,417,329	15,636,260
Grand Total	23,730,549	24,891,024	26,633,640

Remarks

44. Considering the options in this Section, the Technical Team is of the view that the African Union should be driven by the determination to wean itself from dependence on the external parties contributing to its budget. The Union should also be mindful of allowing five of its member States to contribute a larger portion of its budget as in the long-run it is not sustainable. To remove external influence on its programmes and activities, the Union is urged to fund the total budget of the African Union Commission's budget. The contributions of the member States should be assessed based on equity either by its share of GDP or by the scale of assessment but without the 5 countries carrying a greater share of the budget.

V. MODALITIES OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TWO OPTIONS RETAINED BY THE ASSEMBLY

45. It is needful to recall the two options retained by the Assembly, namely:

- a) US\$2.00 hospitality levy per stay in a hotel; and
- b) US\$10.00 levy on flight tickets for flights originating from Africa or with destinations in Africa or for flights between African countries.

V.1. Proposed levy on air tickets

46. The Assembly of the African Union adopted in principle the US\$10.00 levy on flight tickets for flights originating from Africa or with destinations in Africa, as an alternative source of financing the African Union. This levy which is also known as “solidarity tax” is already being applied in certain countries of the world particularly G8 and G20 countries as well as by Member States of the pilot group on innovative financing for development.

47. Several African countries similarly apply this levy within the framework of UNITAID. Here, however, we shall draw inspiration from the case of Senegal which applies a similar tax towards the financing of the construction of its new airport. Senegal applies this levy only to flights leaving the country’s airports. Collection is effected through IATA (International Air Transport Association) for all airline companies affiliated to it. During its monthly compensation operation, IATA pays the proportion due to Senegal into a bank account (escrow account) opened at the *BNP*. This type of levy already enjoys the blessing of the African civil society. As for airline companies not affiliated to IATA, they are called upon to pay this tax to agents designated for this purpose after disembarkation of passengers.

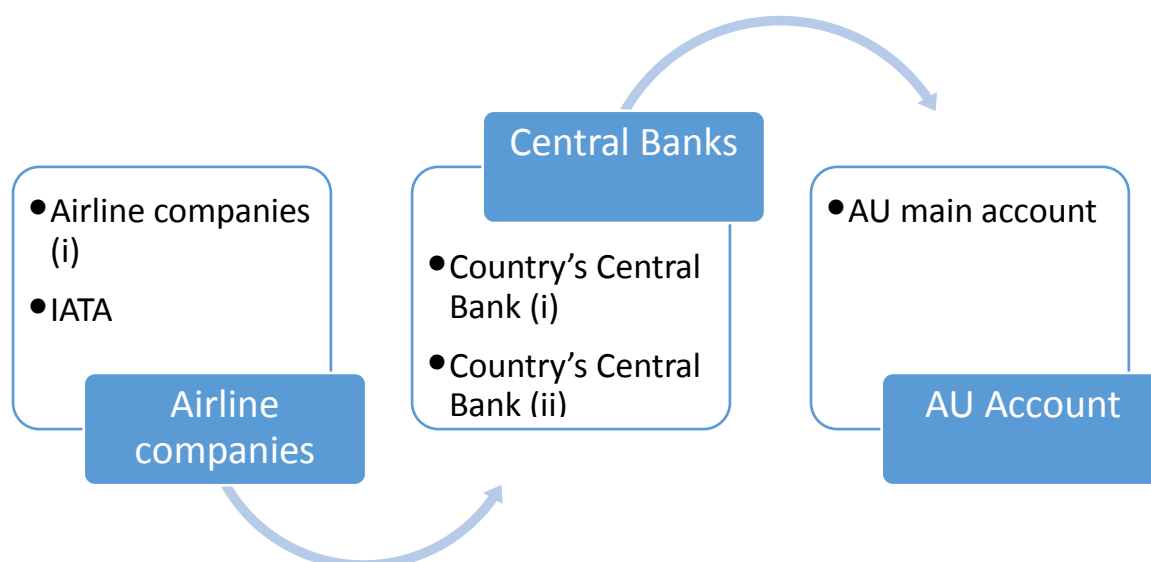
48. The Commission will draw from Senegalese success stories in the implementation of the air ticket levy. However, the difference for the African Union is that the Commission envisages opening an account in each Member State’s Central Bank. As regards the airline companies affiliated to IATA, this organization will be responsible for collection of the tax and during its monthly compensation operations will pay the proportion due to AU into AU account held in each Member State’s Central Bank. The companies not affiliated to IATA will deposit the revenue collected into the accounts opened by AU in the various bank accounts of Member States.

49. All the proceeds of this tax collected either through IATA or by the airline companies themselves will be deposited in AU accounts in Member States. The Central Banks will then transfer the funds directly into AU main account opened for that purpose.

50. Collection of the air ticket levy in African countries will be placed under the direct supervision of the Transport Ministry. At AU, a team will be established comprising finance officers, Transport Ministry officers and statisticians to supervise collection at continental level. This team will ensure that the statistics provided by the countries and the amounts collected are correct. A report shall be presented every two years to the Conference of African Transport Ministers and that of African

Economy and Finance Ministers as well as to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government for advice.

51. In each State, the Commission will authorize the Transport Ministry to deduct 10% of the total amount collected to meet the administrative cost of management of the personnel involved in the collection of this tax.



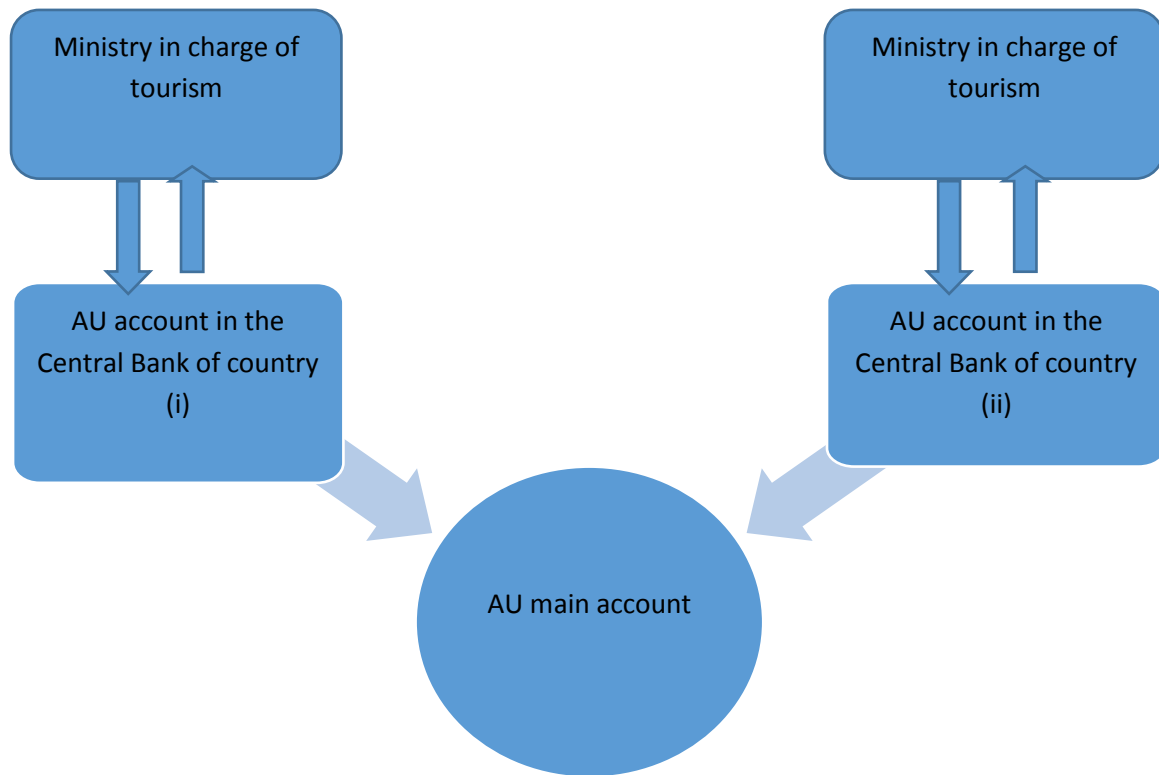
V.2. Hospitality levy or hotel stay tax

52. US\$2 hospitality levy to be paid by tourists during their stay in hotels was also adopted by the Assembly of the Union.

53. To operationalize this levy in African countries, the Commission will draw a lot from existing practices of tourism tax collection in African countries. The chief player in tourism levy collection in African countries is the Tourism Ministry. The hotels collect the tourism tax from their clients. The first level of collection is the regional (or department) level: the decentralized offices of Tourism Ministries collect the taxes at hotels and then channel the said taxes to the national level. The Tourism Ministry centralizes the tax and deposits the total amount in the public treasury which, in turn, deposits the money into the account opened by AU in the country's Central Bank.

54. The process will be the same for the Commission. The Tourism Ministry will be mandated by the Commission to pay the proceeds of this special tax directly into the Central Bank accounts. African countries' Central Banks will then transfer the funds directly into AU main account.

55. In the same vein as the air ticket levy, the Commission will authorise the Tourism Ministry to deduct 10% of the total amount collected to meet the administrative cost of management of the personnel engaged in the collection of this tax.



VI. USE OF THE RESOURCES COLLECTED

56. The resources collected will be used to finance the annual budget of the African Union. In addition to African Union annual budget, the resources will also serve to finance the flagship programmes of the African Union, namely: the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), the Campaign for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa (CARMMA), the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the African Solidarity Initiative, the African Standby Force, the Minimum Integration Programme (MIP) and others. Management of the resources will be placed under the direct supervision of the Heads of State and Government of the African Union.

57. Furthermore, 10% deduction from the funds generated from these proposals will be used to replenish the trust fund as a strategic reserve of AU. The use of the funds shall be determined on annual basis in the context of AU budget.

58. The resources will replace or complement African Union Member States' statutory contributions. In the first year of implementation of alternative sources of financing, Member States' statutory contributions will have to be maintained. The said contributions will be abrogated in the second year of implementation.

VII. CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE MECHANISM

59. A team will be put in place under the oversight of the finance and budget directorate, comprising officers of transport, tourism and economic affairs departments as well as statisticians. This team will be tasked with the control and verification of the implementation of the options in Member States. To this end, the team will undertake control and oversight missions to the countries on regular basis to ensure that the resources have been properly collected by gathering and verifying the relevant statistics and all the necessary documents.

60. On this score, the African Union Statistics Division has to keep reliable and updated statistics on air tickets and tourism in respect of all African countries. A data base on air tickets and tourism statistics has to be established and systematically updated. A mechanism will have to be established to enable all countries to automatically transmit the statistical information on air tickets and tourism in the data base after verification by statistics experts. The division has to work closely with National Institutes of Statistics, as well as with Transport and Tourism Ministries to agree on concepts and methodologies with a view to ensuring regular and reliable collection of statistical data.

VIII. COMPENSATION MECHANISM

61. The compensation mechanism is intended to alleviate the effects of this levy on national economies. In this regard, where the amounts of the two taxes (air tickets and tourism taxes) in a country exceed 1.23% of the Gross National Income, the surplus will be reversed to the country.

62. The total amount of annual credit for the commitments set forth in African Union budget must not exceed 1.29% of the sum of the Gross National Income of all Member States of the African Union.

IX. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

63. Implementation of the two options retained by the Assembly will allow for gradual suppression of Member States' statutory contributions and ensure AU's autonomy in terms of its own resources in its drive to achieve integration in the Continent; this is because the said statutory contributions are not paid in time and are fraught with huge arrears on the part of certain Member States. It is also important to emphasize that the statutory contributions are not enough to adequately finance the programme budget of the African Union and the Continent's special programmes. For example, in 2013, the programme budget of the African Union was financed to the tune of over 96% by development partners.

64. Alternative sources of financing will thus help alleviate the heavy burden on the five big contributors and obviate the problems the AU could face in the event that any or several of these countries fail to honour their commitment. The monies collected through the proposed two options should enable Africa to, by itself, take charge of the financing of its development and, in a responsible manner, carry through the integration process in which it has been engaged for decades.

65. A mechanism has to be put in place for rational use of the funds raised, by revamping the existing structures in charge of management of African Union funds thereby ensuring prudent and optimal use of the funds mobilized. Use of the funds has to be determined on annual basis in the context of AU budget.

66. The recommendations hereunder are formulated for speedy operationalization of the two options in line with the suggestions put forward by the High-Level Panel:

- 10% of the funds accruing from these proposals to be set aside to replenish a trust fund as AU's strategic reserve;
- Allow for a transition period of one year for Member States to adjust their legal, fiscal and other instruments to fast track the operationalization of the two options;
- The Commission and the International Air Transport Association to work closely (on the basis of an MoU to be signed by the two parties) for implementation of the air ticket option;
- Pending establishment of the African Investment Bank, AU Commission to open an account in AfDB for all monies accruing from the two options and the monies to enjoy the gains emanating from the Bank's portfolio management;
- The Commission to establish a mechanism for collection, on regular basis, of reliable statistics on air tickets and tourism in all African countries;
- The two financing options identified to enter into force in 2015 budget year.

Annex

Table A1: Assessed Contributions of Member States based on their Share of Total GDP of Africa

	AU Member State	GDP at current market prices 2012 (in millions USD)	Share of GDP	2015							
				Scenario 1				Senario 2			
				Operating Budget 100%	Programme 50%	Peace & Security 50%	Total	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 50%	Total
				147	195695956.5	371401239.5		147	293543935	371401239.5	
1	Algeria	198,178	10.34%	15233252.26	20244341.91	38420689.99	73898284.16	15233252.28	30366512.9	38420689.99	84020455
2	Angola	116,479	6.08%	8953379.499	11898659.11	22581850.04	43433888.65	8953379.507	17847988.7	22581850.04	49383218
3	Benin	7,495	0.39%	576084.2631	765591.3912	1452976.325	2794651.979	576084.2637	1148387.09	1452976.325	3177447.7
4	Botswana	14,825	0.77%	1139550.346	1514413.759	2874127.587	5528091.692	1139550.347	2271620.64	2874127.587	6285298.6
5	Burkina Faso	11,245	0.59%	864372.8762	1148714.65	2180086.153	4193173.679	864372.877	1723071.98	2180086.153	4767531
6	Burundi	2,471	0.13%	189966.081	252456.8115	479124.732	921547.6245	189966.0812	378685.217	479124.732	1047776
7	Cameroon	26,404	1.38%	2029553.778	2697190.324	5118858.087	9845602.189	2029553.78	4045785.49	5118858.087	11194197
8	Cape Verde	1,760	0.09%	135264.6429	179760.9356	341158.9872	656184.5657	135264.643	269641.403	341158.9872	746065.03
9	Central African Republic	2,010	0.10%	154536.7832	205372.7873	389766.3964	749675.9668	154536.7833	308059.181	389766.3964	852362.36
10	Chad	12,730	0.66%	978489.0556	1300370.181	2467905.344	4746764.581	978489.0566	1950555.27	2467905.344	5396949.7
11	Comoros	630	0.03%	48413.3768	64339.31088	122106.2521	234858.9398	48413.37685	96508.9663	122106.2521	267028.6
12	Congo	14,323	0.75%	1100935.752	1463096.613	2776735.429	5340767.794	1100935.753	2194644.92	2776735.429	6072316.1
13	Côte d'Ivoire	21,641	1.13%	1663456.155	2210662.212	4195501.535	8069619.902	1663456.156	3315993.32	4195501.535	9174951
14	Democratic Republic of Congo	18,135	0.95%	1393987.722	1852550.17	3515859.201	6762397.093	1393987.723	2778825.25	3515859.201	7688672.2
15	Djibouti	1,291	0.07%	99210.5647	131846.6049	250224.8558	481282.0255	99210.5648	197769.907	250224.8558	547205.33
16	Egypt	253,905	13.25%	19516814.87	25937013.74	49224517.59	94678346.21	19516814.89	38905520.6	49224517.59	107646853
17	Equatorial Guinea	24,070	1.26%	1850142.87	2458760.887	4666355.185	8975258.943	1850142.872	3688141.33	4666355.185	10204639
18	Eritrea	3,108	0.16%	238900.2554	317488.2401	602544.5186	1158933.014	238900.2556	476232.36	602544.5186	1317677.1
19	Ethiopia	39,923	2.08%	3068771.967	4078266.931	7739931.986	14886970.88	3068771.97	6117400.4	7739931.986	16926104
20	Gabon	19,410	1.01%	1491976.265	1982772.76	3763001.924	7237750.95	1491976.267	2974159.14	3763001.924	8229137.3
21	Gambia	932	0.05%	71641.60177	95208.63019	180691.5375	347541.7695	71641.60184	142812.945	180691.5375	395146.08
22	Ghana	37,473	1.96%	2880422.959	3827959.14	7264885.768	13973267.87	2880422.962	5741938.71	7264885.768	15887247
23	Guinea	5,653	0.30%	434553.446	577502.9775	1096013.047	2108069.471	434553.4464	866254.466	1096013.047	2396821
24	Guinea-Bissau	918	0.05%	70535.12471	93738.16941	177900.826	342174.1201	70535.12478	140607.254	177900.826	389043.2
25	Kenya	40,707	2.12%	3129030.486	4158347.93	7891913.574	15179291.99	3129030.489	6237521.9	7891913.574	17258466
26	Lesotho	2,620	0.14%	201390.5588	267639.4548	507939.0858	976969.0993	201390.559	401459.182	507939.0858	1110788.8

	AU Member State	GDP at current market prices 2012 (in millions USD)	Share of GDP	2015							
				Scenario 1				Senario 2			
				Operating Budget 100%	Programme 50%	Peace & Security 50%	Total	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 50%	Total
				147	195695956.5	371401239.5		147	293543935	371401239.5	
27	Liberia	1,767	0.09%	135823.3272	180503.4033	342568.0781	658894.8086	135823.3274	270755.105	342568.0781	749146.51
28	Libya	74,959	3.91%	5761822.703	7657216.386	14532235.15	27951274.23	5761822.709	11485824.6	14532235.15	31779882
29	Madagascar	9,881	0.52%	759489.9293	1009329.692	1915554.645	3684374.266	759489.9301	1513994.54	1915554.645	4189039.1
30	Malawi	4,619	0.24%	355077.4986	471882.8365	895562.0417	1722522.377	355077.4989	707824.255	895562.0417	1958463.8
31	Mali	10,758	0.56%	826922.0201	1098944.061	2085629.125	4011495.206	826922.0209	1648416.09	2085629.125	4560967.2
32	Mauritania	3,727	0.19%	286477.8101	380716.7791	722542.6942	1389737.283	286477.8103	571075.169	722542.6942	1580095.7
33	Mauritius	12,756	0.67%	980489.9247	1303029.25	2472951.855	4756471.03	980489.9257	1954543.88	2472951.855	5407985.7
34	Mozambique	15,100	0.79%	1160691.747	1542509.778	2927449.57	5630651.095	1160691.748	2313764.67	2927449.57	6401906
35	Namibia	12,075	0.63%	928133.2284	1233449.436	2340899.923	4502482.587	928133.2293	1850174.15	2340899.923	5119207.3
36	Niger	6,661	0.35%	512001.6535	680428.3389	1291349.77	2483779.762	512001.654	1020642.51	1291349.77	2823993.9
37	Nigeria	287,803	15.02%	22122475.1	29399824.94	55796407.95	107318708	22122475.12	44099737.4	55796407.95	122018620
38	Rwanda	6,751	0.35%	518898.0637	689593.3735	1308743.616	2517235.053	518898.0642	1034390.06	1308743.616	2862031.7
39	Saharawi Arab D.R.	634	0.0000%	0.048733441	0.064764662	0.122913504	0.236411606	0	0.09714699	0.122913504	0.2200605
40	Sao Tome and Principe	255	0.01%	19629.23349	26086.41329	49508.05527	95223.70206	19629.23351	39129.6199	49508.05527	108266.91
41	Senegal	12,613	0.66%	969541.1925	1288478.853	2445337.408	4703357.453	969541.1935	1932718.28	2445337.408	5347596.9
42	Seychelles	884	0.05%	67967.54242	90325.96218	171424.9743	329718.4789	67967.54249	135488.943	171424.9743	374881.46
43	Sierra Leone	3,995	0.21%	307092.6236	408112.9862	774536.5395	1489742.149	307092.6239	612169.479	774536.5395	1693798.6
44	Somalia	1,238	0.00000%	0.095160882	0.12646475	0.240010912	0.461636544	0	0.18969712	0.240010912	0.429708
45	South Africa	369,577	19.29%	28408144.76	37753211.57	71649868.63	137811225	28408144.79	56629817.4	71649868.63	156687831
46	South Sudan	10,220	0.53%	785596.6562	1044024.417	1981399.971	3811021.044	785596.657	1566036.63	1981399.971	4333033.3
47	Sudan	51,583	2.69%	3965019.729	5269341.943	10000411.68	19234773.35	3965019.733	7904012.91	10000411.68	21869444
48	Swaziland	3,705	0.19%	284819.9654	378513.5744	718361.3459	1381694.886	284819.9657	567770.362	718361.3459	1570951.7
49	Tanzania, United Republic of	29,941	1.56%	2301457.514	3058538.781	5804642.645	11164638.94	2301457.516	4587808.17	5804642.645	12693908
50	Togo	3,454	0.18%	265487.4743	352821.519	669601.7221	1287910.715	265487.4745	529232.278	669601.7221	1464321.5
51	Tunisia	44,216	2.31%	3398717.138	4516749.976	8572106.29	16487573.4	3398717.141	6775124.96	8572106.29	18745948
52	Uganda	23,699	1.24%	1821645.505	2420889.106	4594480.289	8837014.9	1821645.507	3631333.66	4594480.289	10047459
53	Zambia	27,811	1.45%	2137774.766	2841011.398	5391808.668	10370594.83	2137774.768	4261517.1	5391808.668	11791101
54	Zimbabwe	8,579	0.45%	659431.1867	876355.8943	1663190.549	3198977.63	659431.1873	1314533.84	1663190.549	3637155.6
	Africa/Total	1.9157E+12	1	147255262	195695956.5	371401239.5	714352458	147255262	293543935	371401239.5	812200436

Source: AU estimate, period needs to be specified

Source: World DataBank, World Bank 2014 <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/views/reports/tableview.aspx>

Table A2: Assessed Contributions of Member States based on their Share of Total GDP of Africa

	AU Member State	GDP at current market prices 2012 (in millions)	Share of GDP	2015							
				Scenario 3				Scenario 4			
				Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 75%	Total	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 100%	Peace & Security 100%	Total
				147	293543935	557101859.3		147	391391913	742802479	
1	Algeria	198,178	10.34%	15233252.28	30366512.9	57631034.99	103230800.2	15233252.28	40488683.82	76841379.99	132563316.1
2	Angola	116,479	6.08%	8953379.507	17847988.7	33872775.05	60674143.25	8953379.507	23797318.22	45163700.07	77914397.8
3	Benin	7,495	0.39%	576084.2637	1148387.09	2179464.487	3903935.839	576084.2637	1531182.782	2905952.65	5013219.696
4	Botswana	14,825	0.77%	1139550.347	2271620.64	4311191.381	7722362.368	1139550.347	3028827.518	5748255.174	9916633.039
5	Burkina Faso	11,245	0.59%	864372.877	1723071.98	3270129.229	5857574.083	864372.877	2297429.3	4360172.306	7521974.483
6	Burundi	2,471	0.13%	189966.0812	378685.218	718687.098	1287338.397	189966.0812	504913.623	958249.464	1653129.168
7	Cameroon	26,404	1.38%	2029553.78	4045785.49	7678287.131	13753626.4	2029553.78	5394380.648	10237716.17	17661650.6
8	Cape Verde	1,760	0.09%	135264.643	269641.404	511738.4807	916644.5275	135264.643	359521.8713	682317.9743	1177104.489
9	Central African Republic	2,010	0.10%	154536.7833	308059.181	584649.5945	1047245.559	154536.7833	410745.5745	779532.7927	1344815.151
10	Chad	12,730	0.66%	978489.0566	1950555.27	3701858.017	6630902.346	978489.0566	2600740.361	4935810.689	8515040.107
11	Comoros	630	0.03%	48413.37685	96508.9664	183159.3782	328081.7215	48413.37685	128678.6218	244212.5043	421304.5029
12	Congo	14,323	0.75%	1100935.753	2194644.92	4165103.143	7460683.818	1100935.753	2926193.226	5553470.857	9580599.837
13	Côte d'Ivoire	21,641	1.13%	1663456.156	3315993.32	6293252.302	11272701.78	1663456.156	4421324.425	8391003.069	14475783.65
14	Democratic Republic of Congo	18,135	0.95%	1393987.723	2778825.26	5273788.802	9446601.783	1393987.723	3705100.34	7031718.403	12130806.47
15	Djibouti	1,291	0.07%	99210.5648	197769.908	375337.2837	672317.7561	99210.5648	263693.2099	500449.7116	863353.4863
16	Egypt	253,905	13.25%	19516814.89	38905520.7	73836776.39	132259111.9	19516814.89	51874027.49	98449035.19	169839877.6
17	Equatorial Guinea	24,070	1.26%	1850142.872	3688141.33	6999532.777	12537816.98	1850142.872	4917521.775	9332710.369	16100375.02
18	Eritrea	3,108	0.16%	238900.2556	476232.361	903816.778	1618949.394	238900.2556	634976.4803	1205089.037	2078965.773
19	Ethiopia	39,923	2.08%	3068771.97	6117400.4	11609897.98	20796070.35	3068771.97	8156533.862	15479863.97	26705169.8
20	Gabon	19,410	1.01%	1491976.267	2974159.14	5644502.886	10110638.3	1491976.267	3965545.521	7526003.848	12983525.64
21	Gambia	932	0.05%	71641.60184	142812.945	271037.3063	485491.8535	71641.60184	190417.2604	361383.075	623441.9372
22	Ghana	37,473	1.96%	2880422.962	5741938.72	10897328.65	19519690.33	2880422.962	7655918.279	14529771.54	25066112.78
23	Guinea	5,653	0.30%	434553.4464	866254.467	1644019.571	2944827.485	434553.4464	1155005.955	2192026.095	3781585.496
24	Guinea-Bissau	918	0.05%	70535.12478	140607.254	266851.239	477993.6181	70535.12478	187476.3388	355801.652	613813.1156
25	Kenya	40,707	2.12%	3129030.489	6237521.9	11837870.36	21204422.75	3129030.489	8316695.86	15783827.15	27229553.5
26	Lesotho	2,620	0.14%	201390.559	401459.183	761908.6287	1364758.37	201390.559	535278.9095	1015878.172	1752547.64

	AU Member State	GDP at current market prices 2012 (in millions)	Share of GDP	2015							
				Scenario 3				Scenario 4			
				Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 75%	Total	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 100%	Peace & Security 100%	Total
				147	293543935	557101859.3		147	391391913	742802479	
27	Liberia	1,767	0.09%	135823.3274	270755.105	513852.1171	920430.5496	135823.3274	361006.8065	685136.1561	1181966.29
28	Libya	74,959	3.91%	5761822.709	11485824.6	21798352.72	39046000.02	5761822.709	15314432.77	29064470.29	50140725.77
29	Madagascar	9,881	0.52%	759489.9301	1513994.54	2873331.968	5146816.436	759489.9301	2018659.383	3831109.29	6609258.603
30	Malawi	4,619	0.24%	355077.4989	707824.255	1343343.063	2406244.817	355077.4989	943765.6729	1791124.083	3089967.255
31	Mali	10,758	0.56%	826922.0209	1648416.09	3128443.687	5603781.802	826922.0209	2197888.123	4171258.25	7196068.393
32	Mauritania	3,727	0.19%	286477.8103	571075.169	1083814.041	1941367.021	286477.8103	761433.5582	1445085.388	2492996.757
33	Mauritius	12,756	0.67%	980489.9257	1954543.88	3709427.783	6644461.586	980489.9257	2606058.501	4945903.71	8532452.137
34	Mozambique	15,100	0.79%	1160691.748	2313764.67	4391174.354	7865630.772	1160691.748	3085019.557	5854899.139	10100610.44
35	Namibia	12,075	0.63%	928133.2293	1850174.16	3511349.884	6289657.269	928133.2293	2466898.872	4681799.845	8076831.947
36	Niger	6,661	0.35%	512001.654	1020642.51	1937024.655	3469668.818	512001.654	1360856.678	2582699.54	4455557.872
37	Nigeria	287,803	15.02%	22122475.12	44099737.5	83694611.93	149916824.5	22122475.12	58799649.88	111592815.9	192514940.9
38	Rwanda	6,751	0.35%	518898.0642	1034390.06	1963115.424	3516403.549	518898.0642	1379186.747	2617487.231	4515572.043
39	Saharawi Arab D.R.	634	0.0000%	0	0	0.184370256	0.184370256	0	0.129529324	0.245827008	0.375356332
40	Sao Tome and Principe	255	0.01%	19629.23351	39129.62	74262.08291	133020.9364	19629.23351	52172.82658	99016.11054	170818.1706
41	Senegal	12,613	0.66%	969541.1935	1932718.28	3668006.112	6570265.586	969541.1935	2576957.705	4890674.816	8437173.714
42	Seychelles	884	0.05%	67967.54249	135488.943	257137.4614	460593.9473	67967.54249	180651.9244	342849.9486	591469.4154
43	Sierra Leone	3,995	0.21%	307092.6239	612169.48	1161804.809	2081066.913	307092.6239	816225.9724	1549073.079	2672391.675
44	Somalia	1,238	0.00000%	0	0	0.360016367	0.360016367	0	0.2529295	0.480021823	0.732951323
45	South Africa	369,577	19.29%	28408144.79	56629817.4	107474802.9	192512765.1	28408144.79	75506423.15	143299737.3	247214305.2
46	South Sudan	10,220	0.53%	785596.657	1566036.63	2972099.957	5323733.241	785596.657	2088048.834	3962799.942	6836445.433
47	Sudan	51,583	2.69%	3965019.733	7904012.92	15000617.52	26869650.17	3965019.733	10538683.89	20000823.36	34504526.98
48	Swaziland	3,705	0.19%	284819.9657	567770.362	1077542.019	1930132.347	284819.9657	757027.1488	1436722.692	2478569.806
49	Tanzania, United Republic of	29,941	1.56%	2301457.516	4587808.18	8706963.967	15596229.66	2301457.516	6117077.563	11609285.29	20027820.37
50	Togo	3,454	0.18%	265487.4745	529232.279	1004402.583	1799122.337	265487.4745	705643.038	1339203.444	2310333.957
51	Tunisia	44,216	2.31%	3398717.141	6775124.97	12858159.43	23032001.55	3398717.141	9033499.952	17144212.58	29576429.67
52	Uganda	23,699	1.24%	1821645.507	3631333.66	6891720.433	12344699.6	1821645.507	4841778.212	9188960.577	15852384.3
53	Zambia	27,811	1.45%	2137774.768	4261517.1	8087713.001	14487004.87	2137774.768	5682022.795	10783617.34	18603414.9
54	Zimbabwe	8,579	0.45%	659431.1873	1314533.84	2494785.824	4468750.854	659431.1873	1752711.789	3326381.099	5738524.074
	Africa/Total	1.9157E+12	1	147255262	293543935	557101859.3	997901056	147255262	391391913	742802479	1281449654

Table A3: Assessed Contributions of Member States based on their Share of Total GDP of Africa

	AU Member State	GDP at current market prices 2012 (in millions USD)	Share of GDP	2016							
				Scenario 1				Senario 2			
				Operating Budget 100%	Programme 50%	Peace & Security 50%	Total	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 50%	Total
				154618026	205480754	389267881		154618026	308221131	389267881	
1	Algeria	198,178	10.34%	15994914.97	21256558.97	40268957.1	77520431.04	15994914.97	31884838.45	40268957.1	88148710.52
2	Angola	116,479	6.08%	9401048.528	12493592.05	23668173.33	45562813.91	9401048.528	18740388.07	23668173.33	51809609.93
3	Benin	7,495	0.39%	604888.4798	803870.9595	1522873.257	2931632.696	604888.4798	1205806.439	1522873.257	3333568.176
4	Botswana	14,825	0.77%	1196527.87	1590134.445	3012390.473	5799052.788	1196527.87	2385201.667	3012390.473	6594120.01
5	Burkina Faso	11,245	0.59%	907591.5253	1206150.381	2284961.456	4398703.362	907591.5253	1809225.571	2284961.456	5001778.553
6	Burundi	2,471	0.13%	199464.3862	265079.6517	502173.5237	966717.5616	199464.3862	397619.4775	502173.5237	1099257.387
7	Cameroon	26,404	1.38%	2131031.479	2832049.836	5365106.06	10328187.38	2131031.479	4248074.754	5365106.06	11744212.29
8	Cape Verde	1,760	0.09%	142027.8759	188748.9821	357570.7938	688347.6518	142027.8759	283123.4732	357570.7938	782722.1429
9	Central African Republic	2,010	0.10%	162263.6233	215641.4263	408516.5128	786421.5623	162263.6233	323462.1394	408516.5128	894242.2754
10	Chad	12,730	0.66%	1027413.514	1365388.688	2586626.488	4979428.69	1027413.514	2048083.031	2586626.488	5662123.034
11	Comoros	630	0.03%	50834.04594	67556.27631	127980.2999	246370.6222	50834.04594	101334.4145	127980.2999	280148.7603
12	Congo	14,323	0.75%	1155982.547	1536251.441	2910313.164	5602547.152	1155982.547	2304377.162	2910313.164	6370672.873
13	Côte d'Ivoire	21,641	1.13%	1746628.973	2321195.319	4397330.484	8465154.775	1746628.973	3481792.979	4397330.484	9625752.435
14	Democratic Republic of Congo	18,135	0.95%	1463687.117	1945177.675	3684993.252	7093858.044	1463687.117	2917766.513	3684993.252	8066446.881
15	Djibouti	1,291	0.07%	104171.0935	138438.935	262262.1818	504872.2103	104171.0935	207658.4025	262262.1818	574091.6778
16	Egypt	253,905	13.25%	20492655.74	27233864.39	51592514.02	99319034.15	20492655.74	40850796.58	51592514.02	112935966.3
17	Equatorial Guinea	24,070	1.26%	1942650.025	2581698.928	4890835.037	9415183.99	1942650.025	3872548.392	4890835.037	10706033.45
18	Eritrea	3,108	0.16%	250845.2696	333362.6516	631530.5471	1215738.468	250845.2696	500043.9774	631530.5471	1382419.794
19	Ethiopia	39,923	2.08%	3222210.585	4282180.271	8112269.435	15616660.29	3222210.585	6423270.406	8112269.435	17757750.43
20	Gabon	19,410	1.01%	1566575.088	2081911.395	3944025.031	7592511.514	1566575.088	3122867.093	3944025.031	8633467.211
21	Gambia	932	0.05%	75223.6823	99969.06154	189383.8912	364576.635	75223.6823	149953.5923	189383.8912	414561.1658
22	Ghana	37,473	1.96%	3024444.124	4019357.09	7614370.626	14658171.84	3024444.124	6029035.636	7614370.626	16667850.39
23	Guinea	5,653	0.30%	456281.1209	606378.1254	1148737.891	2211397.137	456281.1209	909567.1882	1148737.891	2514586.2
24	Guinea-Bissau	918	0.05%	74061.88137	98425.07773	186458.9296	358945.8887	74061.88137	147637.6166	186458.9296	408158.4276
25	Kenya	40,707	2.12%	3285482.03	4366265.32	8271562.255	15923309.6	3285482.03	6549397.98	8271562.255	18106442.26
26	Lesotho	2,620	0.14%	211460.088	281021.427	532374.0219	1024855.537	211460.088	421532.1406	532374.0219	1165366.25

AU Member State	GDP at current market prices 2012 (in millions USD)	Share of GDP	2016							
			Scenario 1				Senario 2			
			Operating Budget 100%	Programme 50%	Peace & Security 50%	Total	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 50%	Total
			154618026	205480754	389267881		154618026	308221131	389267881	
Liberia	1,767	0.09%	142614.4944	189528.5731	359047.6705	691190.738	142614.4944	284292.8597	359047.6705	785955.0246
Libya	74,959	3.91%	6049913.874	8040077.193	15231323.38	29321314.44	6049913.874	12060115.79	15231323.38	33341353.04
Madagascar	9,881	0.52%	797464.4304	1059796.174	2007704.386	3864964.991	797464.4304	1589694.262	2007704.386	4394863.078
Malawi	4,619	0.24%	372831.3757	495476.9775	938643.9818	1806952.335	372831.3757	743215.4662	938643.9818	2054690.824
Mali	10,758	0.56%	868268.1261	1153891.263	2185960.475	4208119.864	868268.1261	1730836.894	2185960.475	4785065.495
Mauritania	3,727	0.19%	300801.7023	399752.6174	757301.3593	1457855.679	300801.7023	599628.9262	757301.3593	1657731.988
Mauritius	12,756	0.67%	1029514.427	1368180.711	2591915.767	4989610.905	1029514.427	2052271.066	2591915.767	5673701.26
Mozambique	15,100	0.79%	1218726.341	1619635.265	3068277.565	5906639.17	1218726.341	2429452.897	3068277.565	6716456.803
Namibia	12,075	0.63%	974539.8955	1295121.906	2453511.339	4723173.141	974539.8955	1942682.859	2453511.339	5370734.094
Niger	6,661	0.35%	537601.7393	714449.7547	1353471.489	2605522.983	537601.7393	1071674.632	1353471.489	2962747.86
Nigeria	287,803	15.02%	23228598.99	30869816.14	58480551.98	112578967.1	23228598.99	46304724.21	58480551.98	128013875.2
Rwanda	6,751	0.35%	544842.97	724073.0411	1371702.084	2640618.095	544842.97	1086109.562	1371702.084	3002654.615
Saharawi Arab D.R.	634	0.0000%	0.051170113	0.068002895	0.128826385	0.247999393	0.051170113	0.102004342	0.128826385	0.282000841
Sao Tome and Principe	255	0.01%	20610.69529	27390.73391	51889.69157	99891.12078	20610.69529	41086.10087	51889.69157	113586.4877
Senegal	12,613	0.66%	1018018.258	1352902.793	2562972.898	4933893.949	1018018.258	2029354.19	2562972.898	5610345.346
Seychelles	884	0.05%	71365.91996	94842.26014	179671.5503	345879.7304	71365.91996	142263.3902	179671.5503	393300.8605
Sierra Leone	3,995	0.21%	322447.2567	428518.6348	811796.4223	1562762.314	322447.2567	642777.9523	811796.4223	1777021.631
Somalia	1,238	0.00000%	0.099918927	0.132787987	0.251556885	0.484263799	0.099918927	0.199181981	0.251556885	0.550657793
South Africa	369,577	19.29%	29828552.17	39640872.09	75096659.81	144566084.1	29828552.17	59461308.14	75096659.81	164386520.1
South Sudan	10,220	0.53%	824876.4938	1096225.636	2076717.27	3997819.4	824876.4938	1644338.454	2076717.27	4545932.218
Sudan	51,583	2.69%	4163270.739	5532809.031	10481491.85	20177571.62	4163270.739	8299213.547	10481491.85	22943976.13
Swaziland	3,705	0.19%	299060.9655	397439.2525	752918.8629	1449419.081	299060.9655	596158.8787	752918.8629	1648138.707
Tanzania, United Republic of	29,941	1.56%	2416530.404	3211465.715	6083880.994	11711877.11	2416530.404	4817198.573	6083880.994	13317609.97
Togo	3,454	0.18%	278761.8496	370462.5944	701813.6068	1351038.051	278761.8496	555693.8915	701813.6068	1536269.348
Tunisia	44,216	2.31%	3568653.015	4742587.467	8984476.346	17295716.83	3568653.015	7113881.201	8984476.346	19667010.56
Uganda	23,699	1.24%	1912727.792	2541933.557	4815502.524	9270163.874	1912727.792	3812900.336	4815502.524	10541130.65
Zambia	27,811	1.45%	2244663.518	2983061.963	5651187.211	10878912.69	2244663.518	4474592.944	5651187.211	12370443.67
Zimbabwe	8,579	0.45%	692402.75	920173.6876	1743200.054	3355776.492	692402.75	1380260.531	1743200.054	3815863.336
Africa/Total	1.91572E+12	1	154618026	205480754	389267881	749366661	154618026	308221131	389267881	852107038

Table A4: Assessed Contributions of Member States based on their Share of Total GDP of Africa

	AU Member State	GDP at current market prices 2012 (in millions USD)	Share of GDP	2016							
				Scenario 3				Scenario 4			
				Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 75%	Total	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 100%	Peace & Security 100%	Total
				154618026	308221131	583901821.5		154618026	410961508	778535762	
1	Algeria	198,178	10.34%	15994914.97	31884838.45	60403435.65	108283189.1	15994914.97	42513117.94	80537914.2	139045947.1
2	Angola	116,479	6.08%	9401048.528	18740388.07	35502260	63643696.6	9401048.528	24987184.09	47336346.67	81724579.29
3	Benin	7,495	0.39%	604888.4798	1205806.439	2284309.885	4095004.804	604888.4798	1607741.919	3045746.513	5258376.912
4	Botswana	14,825	0.77%	1196527.87	2385201.667	4518585.71	8100315.247	1196527.87	3180268.889	6024780.946	10401577.71
5	Burkina Faso	11,245	0.59%	907591.5253	1809225.571	3427442.184	6144259.281	907591.5253	2412300.762	4569922.913	7889815.2
6	Burundi	2,471	0.13%	199464.3862	397619.4775	753260.2856	1350344.149	199464.3862	530159.3033	1004347.047	1733970.737
7	Cameroon	26,404	1.38%	2131031.479	4248074.754	8047659.09	14426765.32	2131031.479	5664099.672	10730212.12	18525343.27
8	Cape Verde	1,760	0.09%	142027.8759	283123.4732	536356.1907	961507.5397	142027.8759	377497.9643	715141.5876	1234667.428
9	Central African Republic	2,010	0.10%	162263.6233	323462.1394	612774.7691	1098500.532	162263.6233	431282.8525	817033.0255	1410579.501
10	Chad	12,730	0.66%	1027413.514	2048083.031	3879939.733	6955436.278	1027413.514	2730777.375	5173252.977	8931443.866
11	Comoros	630	0.03%	50834.04594	101334.4145	191970.4499	344138.9103	50834.04594	135112.5526	255960.5999	441907.1984
12	Congo	14,323	0.75%	1155982.547	2304377.162	4365469.746	7825829.455	1155982.547	3072502.883	5820626.328	10049111.76
13	Côte d'Ivoire	21,641	1.13%	1746628.973	3481792.979	6595995.725	11824417.68	1746628.973	4642390.639	8794660.967	15183680.58
14	Democratic Republic of Congo	18,135	0.95%	1463687.117	2917766.513	5527489.877	9908943.507	1463687.117	3890355.351	7369986.503	12724028.97
15	Djibouti	1,291	0.07%	104171.0935	207658.4025	393393.2727	705222.7687	104171.0935	276877.8699	524524.3636	905573.3271
16	Egypt	253,905	13.25%	20492655.74	40850796.58	77388771.03	138732223.4	20492655.74	54467728.78	103185028	178145412.6
17	Equatorial Guinea	24,070	1.26%	1942650.025	3872548.392	7336252.555	13151450.97	1942650.025	5163397.856	9781670.073	16887717.95
18	Eritrea	3,108	0.16%	250845.2696	500043.9774	947295.8207	1698185.068	250845.2696	666725.3032	1263061.094	2180631.667
19	Ethiopia	39,923	2.08%	3222210.585	6423270.406	12168404.15	21813885.14	3222210.585	8564360.542	16224538.87	28011110
20	Gabon	19,410	1.01%	1566575.088	3122867.093	5916037.547	10605479.73	1566575.088	4163822.79	7888050.062	13618447.94
21	Gambia	932	0.05%	75223.6823	149953.5923	284075.8368	509253.1114	75223.6823	199938.1231	378767.7823	653929.5877
22	Ghana	37,473	1.96%	3024444.124	6029035.636	11421555.94	20475035.7	3024444.124	8038714.181	15228741.25	26291899.56
23	Guinea	5,653	0.30%	456281.1209	909567.1882	1723106.836	3088955.145	456281.1209	1212756.251	2297475.782	3966513.154
24	Guinea-Bissau	918	0.05%	74061.88137	147637.6166	279688.3944	501387.8924	74061.88137	196850.1555	372917.8592	643829.896
25	Kenya	40,707	2.12%	3285482.03	6549397.98	12407343.38	22242223.39	3285482.03	8732530.64	16543124.51	28561137.18
26	Lesotho	2,620	0.14%	211460.088	421532.1406	798561.0328	1431553.261	211460.088	562042.8541	1064748.044	1838250.986

AU Member State	GDP at current market prices 2012 (in millions USD)	Share of GDP	2016							
			Scenario 3				Scenario 4			
			Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 75%	Total	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 100%	Peace & Security 100%	Total
			154618026	308221131	583901821.5		154618026	410961508	778535762	
Liberia	1,767	0.09%	142614.4944	284292.8597	538571.5057	965478.8598	142614.4944	379057.1462	718095.3409	1239766.982
Libya	74,959	3.91%	6049913.874	12060115.79	22846985.06	40957014.73	6049913.874	16080154.39	30462646.75	52592715.01
Madagascar	9,881	0.52%	797464.4304	1589694.262	3011556.579	5398715.271	797464.4304	2119592.349	4015408.773	6932465.552
Malawi	4,619	0.24%	372831.3757	743215.4662	1407965.973	2524012.815	372831.3757	990953.955	1877287.964	3241073.294
Mali	10,758	0.56%	868268.1261	1730836.894	3278940.713	5878045.733	868268.1261	2307782.525	4371920.95	7547971.602
Mauritania	3,727	0.19%	300801.7023	599628.9262	1135952.039	2036382.667	300801.7023	799505.2349	1514602.719	2614909.656
Mauritius	12,756	0.67%	1029514.427	2052271.066	3887873.65	6969659.143	1029514.427	2736361.421	5183831.534	8949707.382
Mozambique	15,100	0.79%	1218726.341	2429452.897	4602416.347	8250595.585	1218726.341	3239270.529	6136555.13	10594552
Namibia	12,075	0.63%	974539.8955	1942682.859	3680267.009	6597489.763	974539.8955	2590243.812	4907022.679	8471806.386
Niger	6,661	0.35%	537601.7393	1071674.632	2030207.234	3639483.605	537601.7393	1428899.509	2706942.978	4673444.227
Nigeria	287,803	15.02%	23228598.99	46304724.21	87720827.97	157254151.2	23228598.99	61739632.28	116961104	201929335.2
Rwanda	6,751	0.35%	544842.97	1086109.562	2057553.125	3688505.657	544842.97	1448146.082	2743404.167	4736393.219
Saharawi Arab D.R.	634	0.0000%	0.051170113	0.102004342	0.193239578	0.346414033	0.051170113	0.13600579	0.257652771	0.444828674
Sao Tome and Principe	255	0.01%	20610.69529	41086.10087	77834.53736	139531.3335	20610.69529	54781.46783	103779.3831	179171.5463
Senegal	12,613	0.66%	1018018.258	2029354.19	3844459.347	6891831.795	1018018.258	2705805.586	5125945.796	8849769.64
Seychelles	884	0.05%	71365.91996	142263.3902	269507.3255	483136.6356	71365.91996	189684.5203	359343.1006	620393.5409
Sierra Leone	3,995	0.21%	322447.2567	642777.9523	1217694.633	2182919.842	322447.2567	857037.2697	1623592.845	2803077.371
Somalia	1,238	0.00000%	0.099918927	0.199181981	0.377335328	0.676436236	0.099918927	0.265575975	0.50311377	0.868608672
South Africa	369,577	19.29%	29828552.17	59461308.14	112644989.7	201934850	29828552.17	79281744.18	150193319.6	259303616
South Sudan	10,220	0.53%	824876.4938	1644338.454	3115075.905	5584290.853	824876.4938	2192451.272	4153434.54	7170762.306
Sudan	51,583	2.69%	4163270.739	8299213.547	15722237.77	28184722.05	4163270.739	11065618.06	20962983.69	36191872.49
Swaziland	3,705	0.19%	299060.9655	596158.8787	1129378.294	2024598.139	299060.9655	794878.505	1505837.726	2599777.196
Tanzania, United Republic of	29,941	1.56%	2416530.404	4817198.573	9125821.491	16359550.47	2416530.404	6422931.431	12167761.99	21007223.82
Togo	3,454	0.18%	278761.8496	555693.8915	1052720.41	1887176.151	278761.8496	740925.1887	1403627.214	2423314.252
Tunisia	44,216	2.31%	3568653.015	7113881.201	13476714.52	24159248.74	3568653.015	9485174.935	17968952.69	31022780.64
Uganda	23,699	1.24%	1912727.792	3812900.336	7223253.786	12948881.91	1912727.792	5083867.115	9631005.048	16627599.96
Zambia	27,811	1.45%	2244663.518	4474592.944	8476780.816	15196037.28	2244663.518	5966123.925	11302374.42	19513161.87
Zimbabwe	8,579	0.45%	692402.75	1380260.531	2614800.081	4687463.363	692402.75	1840347.375	3486400.108	6019150.233
Africa/Total	1.91572E+12	1	154618026	308221131	583901821.5	1046740979	154618026	410961508	778535762	1344115296

Table A5: Assessed Contributions of Member States based on their Share of Total GDP of Africa

	AU Member State	GDP at current market prices 2012 (in millions USD)	Share of GDP	2017							
				Scenario 1				Senario 2			
				Operating Budget 100%	Programme 50%	Peace & Security 50%	Total	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 50%	Total
				162348927	215754792	422179030.5		162348927	323632188	422179030.5	
1	Algeria	198,178	10.34%	16794660.68	22319386.9	43673547.44	82787595	16794660.68	33479080.42	43673547.44	93947288.55
2	Angola	116,479	6.08%	9871100.936	13118271.7	25669229.24	48658602	9871100.936	19677407.5	25669229.24	55217737.67
3	Benin	7,495	0.39%	635132.9026	844064.509	1651626.518	3130824	635132.9026	1266096.763	1651626.518	3552856.184
4	Botswana	14,825	0.77%	1256354.261	1669641.17	3267076.868	6193072	1256354.261	2504461.754	3267076.868	7027892.883
5	Burkina Faso	11,245	0.59%	952971.0998	1266457.9	2478146.437	4697575	952971.0998	1899686.852	2478146.437	5330804.389
6	Burundi	2,471	0.13%	209437.6051	278333.635	544630.4248	1032402	209437.6051	417500.4519	544630.4248	1171568.482
7	Cameroon	26,404	1.38%	2237583.049	2973652.33	5818705.795	11029941	2237583.049	4460478.498	5818705.795	12516767.34
8	Cape Verde	1,760	0.09%	149129.2694	198186.432	387802.0726	735117.8	149129.2694	297279.6473	387802.0726	834210.9893
9	Central African Republic	2,010	0.10%	170376.8041	226423.498	443055.0624	839855.4	170376.8041	339635.2469	443055.0624	953067.1133
10	Chad	12,730	0.66%	1078784.188	1433658.12	2805316.124	5317758	1078784.188	2150487.186	2805316.124	6034587.498
11	Comoros	630	0.03%	53375.74813	70934.0902	138800.5576	263110.4	53375.74813	106401.1353	138800.5576	298577.4411
12	Congo	14,323	0.75%	1213781.672	1613064.02	3156369.302	5983215	1213781.672	2419596.024	3156369.302	6789746.998
13	Côte d'Ivoire	21,641	1.13%	1833960.418	2437255.09	4769108.398	9040324	1833960.418	3655882.633	4769108.398	10258951.45
14	Democratic Republic of Congo	18,135	0.95%	1536871.47	2042436.56	3996545.706	7575854	1536871.47	3063654.843	3996545.706	8597072.019
15	Djibouti	1,291	0.07%	109379.648	145360.882	284435.4725	539176	109379.648	218041.3229	284435.4725	611856.4434
16	Egypt	253,905	13.25%	21517288.48	28595557.6	55954468.92	1.06E+08	21517288.48	42893336.47	55954468.92	120365093.9
17	Equatorial Guinea	24,070	1.26%	2039782.523	2710783.88	5304336.923	10054903	2039782.523	4066175.817	5304336.923	11410295.26
18	Eritrea	3,108	0.16%	263387.5326	350030.785	684924.1027	1298342	263387.5326	525046.177	684924.1027	1473357.812
19	Ethiopia	39,923	2.08%	3383321.108	4496289.29	8798131.601	16677742	3383321.108	6744433.936	8798131.601	18925886.64
20	Gabon	19,410	1.01%	1644903.839	2186006.97	4277477.658	8108388	1644903.839	3279010.452	4277477.658	9201391.949
21	Gambia	932	0.05%	78984.86627	104967.515	205395.5938	389348	78984.86627	157451.2722	205395.5938	441831.7322
22	Ghana	37,473	1.96%	3175666.325	4220324.95	8258137.303	15654129	3175666.325	6330487.426	8258137.303	17764291.05
23	Guinea	5,653	0.30%	479095.1761	636697.033	1245859.401	2361652	479095.1761	955045.5489	1245859.401	2680000.126
24	Guinea-Bissau	918	0.05%	77764.9753	103346.332	202223.3376	383334.6	77764.9753	155019.4976	202223.3376	435007.8106
25	Kenya	40,707	2.12%	3449756.125	4584578.59	8970892.036	17005227	3449756.125	6876867.888	8970892.036	19297516.05
26	Lesotho	2,620	0.14%	222033.0919	295072.499	577384.2626	1094490	222033.0919	442608.7482	577384.2626	1242026.103

	AU Member State	GDP at current market prices 2012 (in millions USD)	Share of GDP	2017							
				Scenario 1				Senario 2			
				Operating Budget 100%	Programme 50%	Peace & Security 50%	Total	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 50%	Total
				162348927	215754792	422179030.5		162348927	323632188	422179030.5	
27	Liberia	1,767	0.09%	149745.2189	199005.002	389403.8137	738154	149745.2189	298507.5031	389403.8137	837656.5357
28	Libya	74,959	3.91%	6352409.556	8442081.06	16519075.04	31313566	6352409.556	12663121.6	16519075.04	35534606.19
29	Madagascar	9,881	0.52%	837337.6504	1112785.98	2177448.314	4127572	837337.6504	1669178.977	2177448.314	4683964.942
30	Malawi	4,619	0.24%	391472.9437	520250.827	1018002.834	1929727	391472.9437	780376.2406	1018002.834	2189852.019
31	Mali	10,758	0.56%	911681.5307	1211585.83	2370775.292	4494043	911681.5307	1817378.741	2370775.292	5099835.563
32	Mauritania	3,727	0.19%	315841.7869	419740.249	821328.3686	1556910	315841.7869	629610.3733	821328.3686	1766780.529
33	Mauritius	12,756	0.67%	1080990.146	1436589.75	2811052.591	5328632	1080990.146	2154884.622	2811052.591	6046927.36
34	Mozambique	15,100	0.79%	1279662.656	1700617.03	3327689.005	6307969	1279662.656	2550925.545	3327689.005	7158277.206
35	Namibia	12,075	0.63%	1023266.888	1359878	2660946.585	5044091	1023266.888	2039817.005	2660946.585	5724030.478
36	Niger	6,661	0.35%	564481.8252	750172.243	1467902.462	2782557	564481.8252	1125258.365	1467902.462	3157642.653
37	Nigeria	287,803	15.02%	24390028.89	32413307	63424864.84	1.2E+08	24390028.89	48619960.49	63424864.84	136434854.2
38	Rwanda	6,751	0.35%	572085.1175	760276.694	1487674.386	2820036	572085.1175	1140415.041	1487674.386	3200174.544
39	Saharawi Arab D.R.	634	0.0000%	0.053728618	0.07140304	0.139718177	0.26485	0.053728618	0.10710456	0.139718177	0.300551355
40	Sao Tome and Principe	255	0.01%	21641.23001	28760.2706	56276.77173	106678.3	21641.23001	43140.40597	56276.77173	121058.4077
41	Senegal	12,613	0.66%	1068919.169	1420547.93	2779662.71	5269130	1068919.169	2130821.902	2779662.71	5979403.782
42	Seychelles	884	0.05%	74934.21582	99584.3733	194862.1107	369380.7	74934.21582	149376.5599	194862.1107	419172.8865
43	Sierra Leone	3,995	0.21%	338569.6189	449944.567	880430.7863	1668945	338569.6189	674916.8508	880430.7863	1893917.256
44	Somalia	1,238	0.00000%	0.104914873	0.13942739	0.272825083	0.517167	0.104914873	0.20914108	0.272825083	0.586881036
45	South Africa	369,577	19.29%	31319979.73	41622915.8	81445802.69	1.54E+08	31319979.73	62434373.63	81445802.69	175200156
46	South Sudan	10,220	0.53%	866120.3169	1151036.92	2252295.98	4269453	866120.3169	1726555.379	2252295.98	4844971.677
47	Sudan	51,583	2.69%	4371434.268	5809449.49	11367662.94	21548547	4371434.268	8714174.236	11367662.94	24453271.45
48	Swaziland	3,705	0.19%	314014.0132	417311.216	816575.3485	1547901	314014.0132	625966.8235	816575.3485	1756556.185
49	Tanzania, United Republic of	29,941	1.56%	2537356.92	3372039.01	6598250.473	12507646	2537356.92	5058058.509	6598250.473	14193665.9
50	Togo	3,454	0.18%	292699.9416	388985.725	761149.3334	1442835	292699.9416	583478.5869	761149.3334	1637327.862
51	Tunisia	44,216	2.31%	3747085.659	4979716.85	9744080.358	18470883	3747085.659	7469575.272	9744080.358	20960741.29
52	Uganda	23,699	1.24%	2008364.178	2669030.24	5222635.327	9900030	2008364.178	4003545.359	5222635.327	11234544.86
53	Zambia	27,811	1.45%	2356896.689	3132215.07	6128974.042	11618086	2356896.689	4698322.598	6128974.042	13184193.33
54	Zimbabwe	8,579	0.45%	727022.8862	966182.373	1890581.126	3583786	727022.8862	1449273.56	1890581.126	4066877.572
	Africa/Total	1.91572E+12	1	162348927	215754792	422179030.5	8E+08	162348927	323632188	422179030.5	908160145.5

Table A6: Assessed Contributions of Member States based on their Share of Total GDP of Africa

	AU Member State	GDP at current market prices 2012 (in millions USD)	Share of GDP	2017							
				Scenario 3				Scenario 4			
				Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 75%	Total	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 100%	Peace & Security 100%	Total
				162348927	323632188	633268545.8		162348927	431509584	593858510	
1	Algeria	198,178	10.34%	16794660.68	33479080.42	65510321.16	115784062.3	16794660.68	44638773.9	61433434.48	122866869.1
2	Angola	116,479	6.08%	9871100.936	19677407.5	38503843.85	68052352.29	9871100.936	26236543.34	36107644.21	72215288.48
3	Benin	7,495	0.39%	635132.9026	1266096.763	2477439.778	4378669.443	635132.9026	1688129.017	2323261.916	4646523.836
4	Botswana	14,825	0.77%	1256354.261	2504461.754	4900615.302	8661431.317	1256354.261	3339282.338	4595636.592	9191273.191
5	Burkina Faso	11,245	0.59%	952971.0998	1899686.852	3717219.656	6569877.608	952971.0998	2532915.803	3485886.897	6971773.8
6	Burundi	2,471	0.13%	209437.6051	417500.4519	816945.6372	1443883.694	209437.6051	556667.2693	766104.8731	1532209.747
7	Cameroon	26,404	1.38%	2237583.049	4460478.498	8728058.692	15426120.24	2237583.049	5947304.664	8184887.699	16369775.41
8	Cape Verde	1,760	0.09%	149129.2694	297279.6473	581703.1089	1028112.026	149129.2694	396372.863	545502.1315	1091004.264
9	Central African Republic	2,010	0.10%	170376.8041	339635.2469	664582.5936	1174594.645	170376.8041	452846.9958	623223.7989	1246447.599
10	Chad	12,730	0.66%	1078784.188	2150487.186	4207974.186	7437245.56	1078784.188	2867316.248	3946100.429	7892200.865
11	Comoros	630	0.03%	53375.74813	106401.1353	208200.8365	367977.7199	53375.74813	141868.1805	195243.9283	390487.8569
12	Congo	14,323	0.75%	1213781.672	2419596.024	4734553.954	8367931.649	1213781.672	3226128.032	4439909.696	8879819.399
13	Côte d'Ivoire	21,641	1.13%	1833960.418	3655882.633	7153662.597	12643505.65	1833960.418	4874510.177	6708470.584	13416941.18
14	Democratic Republic of Congo	18,135	0.95%	1536871.47	3063654.843	5994818.559	10595344.87	1536871.47	4084873.124	5621744.584	11243489.18
15	Djibouti	1,291	0.07%	109379.648	218041.3229	426653.2087	754074.1796	109379.648	290721.7638	400101.4112	800202.823
16	Egypt	253,905	13.25%	21517288.48	42893336.47	83931703.39	148342328.3	21517288.48	57191115.3	78708403.65	157416807.4
17	Equatorial Guinea	24,070	1.26%	2039782.523	4066175.817	7956505.384	14062463.72	2039782.523	5421567.756	7461350.266	14922700.54
18	Eritrea	3,108	0.16%	263387.5326	525046.177	1027386.154	1815819.864	263387.5326	700061.5694	963449.1003	1926898.202
19	Ethiopia	39,923	2.08%	3383321.108	6744433.936	13197197.4	23324952.45	3383321.108	8992578.581	12375899.67	24751799.36
20	Gabon	19,410	1.01%	1644903.839	3279010.452	6416216.487	11340130.78	1644903.839	4372013.936	6016917.765	12033835.54
21	Gambia	932	0.05%	78984.86627	157451.2722	308093.3907	544529.5291	78984.86627	209935.0295	288919.8953	577839.7911
22	Ghana	37,473	1.96%	3175666.325	6330487.426	12387205.95	21893359.71	3175666.325	8440649.902	11616316.21	23232632.43
23	Guinea	5,653	0.30%	479095.1761	955045.5489	1868789.102	3302929.827	479095.1761	1273394.065	1752489.238	3504978.48
24	Guinea-Bissau	918	0.05%	77764.9753	155019.4976	303335.0064	536119.4794	77764.9753	206692.6635	284457.6383	568915.2772
25	Kenya	40,707	2.12%	3449756.125	6876867.888	13456338.05	23782962.07	3449756.125	9169157.184	12618913.29	25237826.6
26	Lesotho	2,620	0.14%	222033.0919	442608.7482	866076.3938	1530718.234	222033.0919	590144.9976	812178.0882	1624356.178

	AU Member State	GDP at current market prices 2012 (in millions USD)	Share of GDP	2017							
				Scenario 3				Scenario 4			
				Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 75%	Total	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 100%	Peace & Security 100%	Total
				162348927	323632188	633268545.8		162348927	431509584	593858510	
27	Liberia	1,767	0.09%	149745.2189	298507.5031	584105.7206	1032358.443	149745.2189	398010.0041	547755.2221	1095510.445
28	Libya	74,959	3.91%	6352409.556	12663121.6	24778612.56	43794143.71	6352409.556	16884162.13	23236571.64	46473143.33
29	Madagascar	9,881	0.52%	837337.6504	1669178.977	3266172.472	5772689.099	837337.6504	2225571.969	3062909.615	6125819.234
30	Malawi	4,619	0.24%	391472.9437	780376.2406	1527004.252	2698853.436	391472.9437	1040501.654	1431974.596	2863949.193
31	Mali	10,758	0.56%	911681.5307	1817378.741	3556162.938	6285223.209	911681.5307	2423171.655	3334853.18	6669706.365
32	Mauritania	3,727	0.19%	315841.7869	629610.3733	1231992.553	2177444.713	315841.7869	839480.4978	1155322.283	2310644.567
33	Mauritius	12,756	0.67%	1080990.146	2154884.622	4216578.887	7452453.656	1080990.146	2873179.496	3954169.636	7908339.279
34	Mozambique	15,100	0.79%	1279662.656	2550925.545	4991533.507	8822121.709	1279662.656	3401234.061	4680896.708	9361793.425
35	Namibia	12,075	0.63%	1023266.888	2039817.005	3991419.877	7054503.77	1023266.888	2719756.006	3743022.888	7486045.783
36	Niger	6,661	0.35%	564481.8252	1125258.365	2201853.694	3891593.884	564481.8252	1500344.487	2064826.309	4129652.621
37	Nigeria	287,803	15.02%	24390028.89	48619960.49	95137297.26	168147286.6	24390028.89	64826613.98	89216642.72	178433285.6
38	Rwanda	6,751	0.35%	572085.1175	1140415.041	2231511.579	3944011.737	572085.1175	1520553.388	2092638.502	4185277.008
39	Saharawi Arab D.R.	634	0.0000%	0.053728618	0.10710456	0.209577265	0.370410443	0.053728618	0.14280608	0.196534698	0.393069396
40	Sao Tome and Principe	255	0.01%	21641.23001	43140.40597	84415.1576	149196.7936	21641.23001	57520.5413	79161.77118	158323.5425
41	Senegal	12,613	0.66%	1068919.169	2130821.902	4169494.066	7369235.137	1068919.169	2841095.87	3910015.032	7820030.071
42	Seychelles	884	0.05%	74934.21582	149376.5599	292293.1661	516603.9418	74934.21582	199168.7466	274102.9619	548205.9243
43	Sierra Leone	3,995	0.21%	338569.6189	674916.8508	1320646.179	2334132.649	338569.6189	899889.1344	1238458.751	2476917.504
44	Somalia	1,238	0.00000%	0.104914873	0.20914108	0.409237624	0.723293578	0.104914873	0.278854774	0.383769646	0.767539293
45	South Africa	369,577	19.29%	31319979.73	62434373.63	122168704	215923057.4	31319979.73	83245831.51	114565811	229131622.3
46	South Sudan	10,220	0.53%	866120.3169	1726555.379	3378443.971	5971119.667	866120.3169	2302073.839	3168194.151	6336388.307
47	Sudan	51,583	2.69%	4371434.268	8714174.236	17051494.41	30137102.92	4371434.268	11618898.98	15990333.22	31980666.47
48	Swaziland	3,705	0.19%	314014.0132	625966.8235	1224863.023	2164843.859	314014.0132	834622.4314	1148636.443	2297272.887
49	Tanzania, United Republic of	29,941	1.56%	2537356.92	5058058.509	9897375.709	17492791.14	2537356.92	6744078.012	9281434.916	18562869.85
50	Togo	3,454	0.18%	292699.9416	583478.5869	1141724	2017902.529	292699.9416	777971.4492	1070671.389	2141342.78
51	Tunisia	44,216	2.31%	3747085.659	7469575.272	14616120.54	25832781.47	3747085.659	9959433.695	13706519.33	27413038.69
52	Uganda	23,699	1.24%	2008364.178	4003545.359	7833952.991	13845862.53	2008364.178	5338060.478	7346424.643	14692849.3
53	Zambia	27,811	1.45%	2356896.689	4698322.598	9193461.062	16248680.35	2356896.689	6264430.13	8621326.805	17242653.62
54	Zimbabwe	8,579	0.45%	727022.8862	1449273.56	2835871.689	5012168.135	727022.8862	1932364.747	2659387.628	5318775.261
	Africa/Total	1.91572E+12	1	162348927	323632188	633268545.8	1119249661	162348927	431509584	593858510	1187717021

Table A7: Assessed Contributions of Member States based on AU Scale of Assessment

	AU Member State	Machine Scale based on avg. CTP of the Big 5	2015							
			Scenario 1				Senario 2			
			Operating Budget 100%	Programme 50%	Peace & Security 50%	Total assessed contribution	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 50%	Total assessed contribution
			147	195695956.5	371401239.5		147	293543934.8	371401239.5	
1	Algeria	12.904	1900181901	2525260623	4792561595	9218004118	15233252.28	3787890934	4792561595	8595685781
2	Angola	5.275	776771507.1	1032296171	1959141538	3768209216	8953379.507	1548444256	1959141538	3516539174
3	Benin	0.374	55073467.99	73190287.73	138904063.6	267167819.3	576084.2637	109785431.6	138904063.6	249265579.4
4	Botswana	1.004	147844283	196478740.3	372886844.5	717209867.8	1139550.347	294718110.5	372886844.5	668744505.3
5	Burkina Faso	0.475	69946249.45	92955579.34	176415588.8	339317417.6	864372.877	139433369	176415588.8	316713330.6
6	Burundi	0.1	14725526.2	19569595.65	37140123.95	71435245.8	189966.0812	29354393.48	37140123.95	66684483.51
7	Cameroon	1.442	212342087.8	282193569.3	535560587.4	1030096244	2029553.78	423290353.9	535560587.4	960880495
8	Cape Verde	0.113	16639844.61	22113643.08	41968340.06	80721827.75	135264.643	33170464.63	41968340.06	75274069.33
9	Central African Republic	0.103	15167291.99	20156683.52	38254327.67	73578303.17	154536.7833	30235025.28	38254327.67	68643889.73
10	Chad	0.437	64350549.49	85519132.99	162302341.7	312172024.1	978489.0566	128278699.5	162302341.7	291559530.2
11	Comoros	0.031	4564913.122	6066574.652	11513438.42	22144926.2	48413.37685	9099861.977	11513438.42	20661713.78
12	Congo	0.612	90120220.34	119765925.4	227297558.6	437183704.3	1100935.753	179648888.1	227297558.6	408047382.4
13	Côte d'Ivoire	1.306	192315372.2	255578919.2	485050018.8	932944310.1	1663456.156	383368378.8	485050018.8	870081853.7
14	Democratic Republic of Congo	0.599	88205901.94	117221877.9	222469342.5	427897122.3	1393987.723	175832816.9	222469342.5	399696147.1
15	Djibouti	0.076	11191399.91	14872892.69	28226494.2	54290786.81	99210.5648	22309339.04	28226494.2	50635043.81
16	Egypt	12.904	1900181901	2525260623	4792561595	9218004118	19516814.89	3787890934	4792561595	8599969343
17	Equatorial Guinea	0.752	110735957	147163359.3	279293732.1	537193048.4	1850142.872	220745038.9	279293732.1	501888913.9
18	Eritrea	0.113	16639844.61	22113643.08	41968340.06	80721827.75	238900.2556	33170464.63	41968340.06	75377704.95
19	Ethiopia	1.419	208955216.8	277692562.3	527018358.9	1013666138	3068771.97	416538843.4	527018358.9	946625974.2
20	Gabon	1.165	171552380.2	227985789.3	432682444	832220613.6	1491976.267	341978684	432682444	776153104.3
21	Gambia	0.05	7362763.1	9784797.825	18570061.98	35717622.9	71641.60184	14677196.74	18570061.98	33318900.31
22	Ghana	1.993	293479737.2	390022041.3	740202670.3	1423704449	2880422.962	585033062	740202670.3	1328116155
23	Guinea	0.27	39758920.74	52837908.26	100278334.7	192875163.7	434553.4464	79256862.38	100278334.7	179969750.5
24	Guinea-Bissau	0.045	6626486.79	8806318.043	16713055.78	32145860.61	70535.12478	13209477.06	16713055.78	29993067.97
25	Kenya	1.784	262703387.4	349121586.4	662579811.3	1274404785	3129030.489	523682379.6	662579811.3	1189391221
26	Lesotho	0.161	23708097.18	31507049	59795599.56	115010745.7	201390.559	47260573.49	59795599.56	107257563.6

	AU Member State	Machine Scale based on avg. CTP of the Big 5	2015							
			Scenario 1				Senario 2			
			Operating Budget 100%	Programme 50%	Peace & Security 50%	Total assessed contribution	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 50%	Total assessed contribution
			147	195695956.5	371401239.5		147	293543934.8	371401239.5	
27	Liberia	0.042	6184721.004	8219230.173	15598852.06	30002803.24	135823.3274	12328845.26	15598852.06	28063520.65
28	Libya	12.904	1900181901	2525260623	4792561595	9218004118	5761822.709	3787890934	4792561595	8586214351
29	Madagascar	0.457	67295654.73	89433052.12	169730366.5	326459073.3	759489.9301	134149578.2	169730366.5	304639434.6
30	Malawi	0.269	39611665.48	52642212.3	99906933.43	192160811.2	355077.4989	78963318.45	99906933.43	179225329.4
31	Mali	0.494	72744099.43	96673802.51	183472212.3	352890114.3	826922.0209	145010703.8	183472212.3	329309838.1
32	Mauritania	0.199	29303797.14	38943495.34	73908846.66	142156139.1	286477.8103	58415243.02	73908846.66	132610567.5
33	Mauritius	0.688	101311620.3	134638818.1	255524052.8	491474491.1	980489.9257	201958227.1	255524052.8	458462769.8
34	Mozambique	0.519	76425480.98	101566201.4	192757243.3	370748925.7	1160691.748	152349302.1	192757243.3	346267237.2
35	Namibia	0.757	111472233.3	148141839.1	281150738.3	540764810.7	928133.2293	222212758.6	281150738.3	504291630.1
36	Niger	0.29	42704025.98	56751827.39	107706359.5	207162212.8	512001.654	85127741.08	107706359.5	193346102.2
37	Nigeria	12.904	1900181901	2525260623	4792561595	9218004118	22122475.12	3787890934	4792561595	8602575004
38	Rwanda	0.3	44176578.6	58708786.95	111420371.9	214305737.4	518898.0642	88063180.43	111420371.9	200002450.3
39	Saharawi Arab D.R.	0.037	5448444.694	7240750.391	13741845.86	26431040.95	0	10861125.59	13741845.86	24602971.45
40	Sao Tome and Principe	0.014	2061573.668	2739743.391	5199617.353	10000934.41	19629.23351	4109615.087	5199617.353	9328861.673
41	Senegal	0.761	112061254.4	148924622.9	282636343.3	543622220.5	969541.1935	223386934.3	282636343.3	506992818.8
42	Seychelles	0.058	8540805.196	11350365.48	21541271.89	41432442.56	67967.54249	17025548.22	21541271.89	38634787.65
43	Sierra Leone	0.142	20910247.2	27788825.82	52738976.01	101438049	307092.6239	41683238.73	52738976.01	94729307.37
44	Somalia	0.059	8688060.458	11546061.43	21912673.13	42146795.02	0	17319092.15	21912673.13	39231765.28
45	South Africa	12.904	1900181901	2525260623	4792561595	9218004118	28408144.79	3787890934	4792561595	8608860673
46	South Sudan	0.625	92034538.75	122309972.8	232125774.7	446470286.3	785596.657	183464959.2	232125774.7	416376330.6
47	Sudan	3.457	509061440.7	676520921.6	1283934085	2469516447	3965019.733	1014781382	1283934085	2302680487
48	Swaziland	0.254	37402836.55	49706772.95	94335914.83	181445524.3	284819.9657	74560159.43	94335914.83	169180894.2
49	Tanzania, United Republic of	1.215	178915143.3	237770587.1	451252506	867938236.5	2301457.516	356655880.7	451252506	810209844.2
50	Togo	0.173	25475160.33	33855400.47	64252414.43	123582975.2	265487.4745	50783100.71	64252414.43	115301002.6
51	Tunisia	2.849	419530241.4	557537780.1	1058122131	2035190153	3398717.141	836306670.1	1058122131	1897827519
52	Uganda	0.924	136063862.1	180823063.8	343174745.3	660061671.2	1821645.507	271234595.7	343174745.3	616230986.5
53	Zambia	0.837	123252654.3	163797515.6	310862837.5	597913007.3	2137774.768	245696273.4	310862837.5	558696885.6
54	Zimbabwe	0.361	53159149.58	70646240.3	134075847.5	257881237.3	659431.1873	105969360.4	134075847.5	240704639.1
	Africa/Total	100	14725526200	19569595650	37140123950	71435245800	147255262	29354393475	37140123950	66641772687

Table A8: Assessed Contributions of Member States based on AU Scale of Assessment

	AU Member State	Machine Scale based on avg. CTP of the Big 5	2015							
			Scenario 3				Scenario 4			
			Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 75%	Total assessed contribution	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 100%	Peace & Security 100%	Total assessed contribution
			147	293543934.8	557101859.3		147	391391913	742802479	
1	Algeria	12.904	15233252.28	30366512.89	7188842392	7234442157	15233252.28	5050521245	9585123189	14650877687
2	Angola	5.275	8953379.507	17847988.68	2938712308	2965513676	8953379.507	2064592341	3918283077	5991828797
3	Benin	0.374	576084.2637	1148387.088	208356095.4	210080566.7	576084.2637	146380575.5	277808127.1	424764786.9
4	Botswana	1.004	1139550.347	2271620.641	559330266.7	562741437.7	1139550.347	392957480.7	745773688.9	1139870720
5	Burkina Faso	0.475	864372.877	1723071.977	264623383.1	267210828	864372.877	185911158.7	352831177.5	539606709.1
6	Burundi	0.1	189966.0812	378685.2176	55710185.93	56278837.22	189966.0812	39139191.3	74280247.9	113609405.3
7	Cameroon	1.442	2029553.78	4045785.49	803340881	809416220.3	2029553.78	564387138.5	1071121175	1637537867
8	Cape Verde	0.113	135264.643	269641.4037	62952510.1	63357416.14	135264.643	44227286.17	83936680.13	128299230.9
9	Central African Republic	0.103	154536.7833	308059.1812	57381491.5	57844087.47	154536.7833	40313367.04	76508655.34	116976559.2
10	Chad	0.437	978489.0566	1950555.273	243453512.5	246382556.8	978489.0566	171038266	324604683.3	496621438.4
11	Comoros	0.031	48413.37685	96508.96641	17270157.64	17415079.98	48413.37685	12133149.3	23026876.85	35208439.53
12	Congo	0.612	1100935.753	2194644.922	340946337.9	344241918.5	1100935.753	239531850.8	454595117.1	695227903.7
13	Côte d'Ivoire	1.306	1663456.156	3315993.322	727575028.2	732554477.7	1663456.156	511157838.4	970100037.6	1482921332
14	Democratic Republic of Congo	0.599	1393987.723	2778825.257	333704013.7	337876826.7	1393987.723	234443755.9	444938684.9	680776428.5
15	Djibouti	0.076	99210.5648	197769.9076	42339741.3	42636721.78	99210.5648	29745785.39	56452988.4	86297984.36
16	Egypt	12.904	19516814.89	38905520.65	7188842392	7247264727	19516814.89	5050521245	9585123189	14655161249
17	Equatorial Guinea	0.752	1850142.872	3688141.335	418940598.2	424478882.4	1850142.872	294326718.6	558587464.2	854764325.7
18	Eritrea	0.113	238900.2556	476232.3607	62952510.1	63667642.71	238900.2556	44227286.17	83936680.13	128402866.6
19	Ethiopia	1.419	3068771.97	6117400.403	790527538.3	799713710.6	3068771.97	555385124.5	1054036718	1612490614
20	Gabon	1.165	1491976.267	2974159.143	649023666	653489801.4	1491976.267	455971578.6	865364888	1322828443
21	Gambia	0.05	71641.60184	142812.9454	27855092.96	28069547.51	71641.60184	19569595.65	37140123.95	56781361.2
22	Ghana	1.993	2880422.962	5741938.715	1110304005	1118926367	2880422.962	780044082.6	1480405341	2263329846
23	Guinea	0.27	434553.4464	866254.4671	150417502	151718309.9	434553.4464	105675816.5	200556669.3	306667039.3
24	Guinea-Bissau	0.045	70535.12478	140607.2543	25069583.67	25280726.05	70535.12478	17612636.09	33426111.56	51109282.76
25	Kenya	1.784	3129030.489	6237521.901	993869716.9	1003236269	3129030.489	698243172.8	1325159623	2026531826
26	Lesotho	0.161	201390.559	401459.1825	89693399.34	90296249.08	201390.559	63014097.99	119591199.1	182806687.7

	AU Member State	Machine Scale based on avg. CTP of the Big 5	2015							
			Scenario 3				Scenario 4			
			Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 75%	Total assessed contribution	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 100%	Peace & Security 100%	Total assessed contribution
			147	293543934.8	557101859.3		147	391391913	742802479	
27	Liberia	0.042	135823.3274	270755.1052	23398278.09	23804856.52	135823.3274	16438460.35	31197704.12	47771987.79
28	Libya	12.904	5761822.709	11485824.59	7188842392	7206090039	5761822.709	5050521245	9585123189	14641406257
29	Madagascar	0.457	759489.9301	1513994.539	254595549.7	256869034.1	759489.9301	178866104.2	339460732.9	519086327.1
30	Malawi	0.269	355077.4989	707824.2554	149860400.1	150923301.9	355077.4989	105284424.6	199813866.9	305453368.9
31	Mali	0.494	826922.0209	1648416.094	275208318.5	277683656.6	826922.0209	193347605	366944424.6	561118951.7
32	Mauritania	0.199	286477.8103	571075.1692	110863270	111720823	286477.8103	77886990.69	147817693.3	225991161.8
33	Mauritius	0.688	980489.9257	1954543.877	383286079.2	386221113	980489.9257	269277636.1	511048105.6	781306231.6
34	Mozambique	0.519	1160691.748	2313764.67	289135865	292610321.4	1160691.748	203132402.8	385514486.6	589807581.2
35	Namibia	0.757	928133.2293	1850174.156	421726107.5	424504414.8	928133.2293	296283678.1	562301476.6	859513288
36	Niger	0.29	512001.654	1020642.509	161559539.2	163092183.3	512001.654	113503654.8	215412718.9	329428375.3
37	Nigeria	12.904	22122475.12	44099737.45	7188842392	7255064604	22122475.12	5050521245	9585123189	14657766909
38	Rwanda	0.3	518898.0642	1034390.061	167130557.8	168683845.9	518898.0642	117417573.9	222840743.7	340777215.7
39	Saharawi Arab D.R.	0.037	0	0	20612768.79	20612768.79	0	14481500.78	27483691.72	41965192.5
40	Sao Tome and Principe	0.014	19629.23351	39129.61998	7799426.03	7858184.883	19629.23351	5479486.782	10399234.71	15898350.72
41	Senegal	0.761	969541.1935	1932718.281	423954514.9	426856774.4	969541.1935	297849245.8	565272686.5	864091473.5
42	Seychelles	0.058	67967.54249	135488.9434	32311907.84	32515364.32	67967.54249	22700730.95	43082543.78	65851242.28
43	Sierra Leone	0.142	307092.6239	612169.4799	79108464.01	80027726.12	307092.6239	55577651.65	105477952	161362696.3
44	Somalia	0.059	0	0	32869009.7	32869009.7	0	23092122.87	43825346.26	66917469.13
45	South Africa	12.904	28408144.79	56629817.42	7188842392	7273880354	28408144.79	5050521245	9585123189	14664052579
46	South Sudan	0.625	785596.657	1566036.627	348188662	350540295.3	785596.657	244619945.6	464251549.4	709657091.7
47	Sudan	3.457	3965019.733	7904012.922	1925901127	1937770160	3965019.733	1353041843	2567868170	3924875033
48	Swaziland	0.254	284819.9657	567770.3622	141503872.2	142356462.6	284819.9657	99413545.9	188671829.7	288370195.5
49	Tanzania, United Republic of	1.215	2301457.516	4587808.177	676878759	683768024.7	2301457.516	475541174.3	902505012	1380347644
50	Togo	0.173	265487.4745	529232.279	96378621.65	97173341.4	265487.4745	67710800.95	128504828.9	196481117.3
51	Tunisia	2.849	3398717.141	6775124.971	1587183197	1597357039	3398717.141	1115075560	2116244263	3234718540
52	Uganda	0.924	1821645.507	3631333.663	514762117.9	520215097.1	1821645.507	361646127.6	686349490.6	1049817264
53	Zambia	0.837	2137774.768	4261517.1	466294256.2	472693548.1	2137774.768	327595031.2	621725674.9	951458480.9
54	Zimbabwe	0.361	659431.1873	1314533.843	201113771.2	203087736.2	659431.1873	141292480.6	268151694.9	410103606.7
	Africa/Total	100	147255262	293543934.8	55710185925	56150985122	147255262	39139191300	74280247900	1.13567E+11

Table A9: Assessed Contributions of Member States based on AU Scale of Assessment

	AU Member State	Machine Scale based on avg. CTP of the Big 5	2016							
			Scenario 1				Senario 2			
			Operating Budget 100%	Programme 50%	Peace & Security 50%	Total assessed contribution	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 50%	Total assessed contribution
			154618026	205480754	389267881		154618026	308221131	389267881	
1	Algeria	12.904	1995191008	2651523650	5023112736	9669827394	1995191008	3977285474	5023112736	10995589218
2	Angola	5.275	815610087.2	1083910977	2053388072	3952909137	815610087.2	1625866466	2053388072	4494864625
3	Benin	0.374	57827141.72	76849802	145586187.5	280263131.2	57827141.72	115274703	145586187.5	318688032.2
4	Botswana	1.004	155236498.1	206302677	390824952.5	752364127.6	155236498.1	309454015.5	390824952.5	855515466.2
5	Burkina Faso	0.475	73443562.35	97603358.15	184902243.5	355949164	73443562.35	146405037.2	184902243.5	404750843.1
6	Burundi	0.1	15461802.6	20548075.4	38926788.1	74936666.1	15461802.6	30822113.1	38926788.1	85210703.8
7	Cameroon	1.442	222959193.5	296303247.3	561324284.4	1080586725	222959193.5	444454870.9	561324284.4	1228738349
8	Cape Verde	0.113	17471836.94	23219325.2	43987270.55	84678432.69	17471836.94	34828987.8	43987270.55	96288095.29
9	Central African Republic	0.103	15925656.68	21164517.66	40094591.74	77184766.08	15925656.68	31746776.49	40094591.74	87767024.91
10	Chad	0.437	67568077.36	89795089.5	170110064	327473230.9	67568077.36	134692634.2	170110064	372370775.6
11	Comoros	0.031	4793158.806	6369903.374	12067304.31	23230366.49	4793158.806	9554855.061	12067304.31	26415318.18
12	Congo	0.612	94626231.91	125754221.4	238231943.2	458612396.5	94626231.91	188631332.2	238231943.2	521489507.3
13	Côte d'Ivoire	1.306	201931142	268357864.7	508383852.6	978672859.3	201931142	402536797.1	508383852.6	1112851792
14	Democratic Republic of Congo	0.599	92616197.57	123082971.6	233171460.7	448870629.9	92616197.57	184624457.5	233171460.7	510412115.8
15	Djibouti	0.076	11750969.98	15616537.3	29584358.96	56951866.24	11750969.98	23424805.96	29584358.96	64760134.89
16	Egypt	12.904	1995191008	2651523650	5023112736	9669827394	1995191008	3977285474	5023112736	10995589218
17	Equatorial Guinea	0.752	116272755.6	154521527	292729446.5	563523729.1	116272755.6	231782290.5	292729446.5	640784492.6
18	Eritrea	0.113	17471836.94	23219325.2	43987270.55	84678432.69	17471836.94	34828987.8	43987270.55	96288095.29
19	Ethiopia	1.419	219402978.9	291577189.9	552371123.1	1063351292	219402978.9	437365784.9	552371123.1	1209139887
20	Gabon	1.165	180130000.3	239385078.4	453497081.4	873012160.1	180130000.3	359077617.6	453497081.4	992704699.3
21	Gambia	0.05	7730901.3	10274037.7	19463394.05	37468333.05	7730901.3	15411056.55	19463394.05	42605351.9
22	Ghana	1.993	308153725.8	409523142.7	775810886.8	1493487755	308153725.8	614284714.1	775810886.8	1698249327
23	Guinea	0.27	41746867.02	55479803.58	105102327.9	202328998.5	41746867.02	83219705.37	105102327.9	230068900.3
24	Guinea-Bissau	0.045	6957811.17	9246633.93	17517054.65	33721499.75	6957811.17	13869950.9	17517054.65	38344816.71
25	Kenya	1.784	275838558.4	366577665.1	694453899.7	1336870123	275838558.4	549866497.7	694453899.7	1520158956
26	Lesotho	0.161	24893502.19	33082401.39	62672128.84	120648032.4	24893502.19	49623602.09	62672128.84	137189233.1

	AU Member State	Machine Scale based on avg. CTP of the Big 5	2016							
			Scenario 1				Senario 2			
			Operating Budget 100%	Programme 50%	Peace & Security 50%	Total assessed contribution	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 50%	Total assessed contribution
			154618026	205480754	389267881		154618026	308221131	389267881	
27	Liberia	0.042	6493957.092	8630191.668	16349251	31473399.76	6493957.092	12945287.5	16349251	35788495.6
28	Libya	12.904	1995191008	2651523650	5023112736	9669827394	1995191008	3977285474	5023112736	10995589218
29	Madagascar	0.457	70660437.88	93904704.58	177895421.6	342460564.1	70660437.88	140857056.9	177895421.6	389412916.4
30	Malawi	0.269	41592248.99	55274322.83	104713060	201579631.8	41592248.99	82911484.24	104713060	229216793.2
31	Mali	0.494	76381304.84	101507492.5	192298333.2	370187130.5	76381304.84	152261238.7	192298333.2	420940876.8
32	Mauritania	0.199	30768987.17	40890670.05	77464308.32	149123965.5	30768987.17	61336005.07	77464308.32	169569300.6
33	Mauritius	0.688	106377201.9	141370758.8	267816302.1	515564262.8	106377201.9	212056138.1	267816302.1	586249642.1
34	Mozambique	0.519	80246755.49	106644511.3	202030030.2	388921297.1	80246755.49	159966767	202030030.2	442243552.7
35	Namibia	0.757	117045845.7	155548930.8	294675785.9	567270562.4	117045845.7	233323396.2	294675785.9	645045027.8
36	Niger	0.29	44839227.54	59589418.66	112887685.5	217316331.7	44839227.54	89384127.99	112887685.5	2471111041
37	Nigeria	12.904	1995191008	2651523650	5023112736	9669827394	1995191008	3977285474	5023112736	10995589218
38	Rwanda	0.3	46385407.8	61644226.2	116780364.3	224809998.3	46385407.8	92466339.3	116780364.3	255632111.4
39	Saharawi Arab D.R.	0.037	5720866.962	7602787.898	14402911.6	27726566.46	5720866.962	11404181.85	14402911.6	31527960.41
40	Sao Tome and Principe	0.014	2164652.364	2876730.556	5449750.334	10491133.25	2164652.364	4315095.834	5449750.334	11929498.53
41	Senegal	0.761	117664317.8	156370853.8	296232857.4	570268029	117664317.8	234556280.7	296232857.4	648453455.9
42	Seychelles	0.058	8967845.508	11917883.73	22577537.1	43463266.34	8967845.508	17876825.6	22577537.1	49422208.2
43	Sierra Leone	0.142	21955759.69	29178267.07	55276039.1	106410065.9	21955759.69	43767400.6	55276039.1	120999199.4
44	Somalia	0.059	9122463.534	12123364.49	22966804.98	44212633	9122463.534	18185046.73	22966804.98	50274315.24
45	South Africa	12.904	1995191008	2651523650	5023112736	9669827394	1995191008	3977285474	5023112736	10995589218
46	South Sudan	0.625	96636266.25	128425471.3	243292425.6	468354163.1	96636266.25	192638206.9	243292425.6	532566898.8
47	Sudan	3.457	534514515.9	710346966.6	1345699065	2590560547	534514515.9	1065520450	1345699065	2945734030
48	Swaziland	0.254	39272978.6	52192111.52	98874041.77	190339131.9	39272978.6	78288167.27	98874041.77	216435187.7
49	Tanzania, United Republic of	1.215	187860901.6	249659116.1	472960475.4	910480493.1	187860901.6	374488674.2	472960475.4	1035310051
50	Togo	0.173	26748918.5	35548170.44	67343343.41	129640432.4	26748918.5	53322255.66	67343343.41	147414517.6
51	Tunisia	2.849	440506756.1	585414668.1	1109024193	2134945617	440506756.1	878122002.2	1109024193	2427652951
52	Uganda	0.924	142867056	189864216.7	359683522	692414794.8	142867056	284796325	359683522	787346903.1
53	Zambia	0.837	129415287.8	171987391.1	325817216.4	627219895.3	129415287.8	257981086.6	325817216.4	713213590.8
54	Zimbabwe	0.361	55817107.39	74178552.19	140525705	270521364.6	55817107.39	111267828.3	140525705	307610640.7
	Africa/Total	100	15461802600	20548075400	38926788100	74936666100	15461802600	30822113100	38926788100	85210703800

Table A10: Assessed Contributions of Member States based on AU Scale of Assessment

	AU Member State	Machine Scale based on avg. CTP of the Big 5	2016							
			Scenario 3				Scenario 4			
			Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 75%	Total assessed contribution	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 100%	Peace & Security 100%	Total assessed contribution
			154618026	308221131	583901821.5		154618026	410961508	778535762	
1	Algeria	12.904	1995191008	3977285474	7534669105	13507145587	1995191008	5303047299	10046225473	17344463780
2	Angola	5.275	815610087.2	1625866466	3080082108	5521558662	815610087.2	2167821955	4106776145	7090208186
3	Benin	0.374	57827141.72	115274703	218379281.2	391481126	57827141.72	153699604	291172375	502699120.7
4	Botswana	1.004	155236498.1	309454015.5	586237428.8	1050927942	155236498.1	412605354	781649905	1349491757
5	Burkina Faso	0.475	73443562.35	146405037.2	277353365.2	497201964.8	73443562.35	195206716.3	369804487	638454765.6
6	Burundi	0.1	15461802.6	30822113.1	58390182.15	104674097.9	15461802.6	41096150.8	77853576.2	134411529.6
7	Cameroon	1.442	222959193.5	444454870.9	841986426.6	1509400491	222959193.5	592606494.5	1122648569	1938214257
8	Cape Verde	0.113	17471836.94	34828987.8	65980905.83	118281730.6	17471836.94	46438650.4	87974541.11	151885028.4
9	Central African Republic	0.103	15925656.68	31746776.49	60141887.61	107814320.8	15925656.68	42329035.32	80189183.49	138443875.5
10	Chad	0.437	67568077.36	134692634.2	255165096	457425807.6	67568077.36	179590179	340220128	587378384.4
11	Comoros	0.031	4793158.806	9554855.061	18100956.47	32448970.33	4793158.806	12739806.75	24134608.62	41667574.18
12	Congo	0.612	94626231.91	188631332.2	357347914.8	640605478.8	94626231.91	251508442.9	476463886.3	822598561.2
13	Côte d'Ivoire	1.306	201931142	402536797.1	762575778.9	1367043718	201931142	536715729.4	1016767705	1755414577
14	Democratic Republic of Congo	0.599	92616197.57	184624457.5	349757191.1	626997846.1	92616197.57	246165943.3	466342921.4	805125062.3
15	Djibouti	0.076	11750969.98	23424805.96	44376538.43	79552314.37	11750969.98	31233074.61	59168717.91	102152762.5
16	Egypt	12.904	1995191008	3977285474	7534669105	13507145587	1995191008	5303047299	10046225473	17344463780
17	Equatorial Guinea	0.752	116272755.6	231782290.5	439094169.8	787149215.8	116272755.6	309043054	585458893	1010774703
18	Eritrea	0.113	17471836.94	34828987.8	65980905.83	118281730.6	17471836.94	46438650.4	87974541.11	151885028.4
19	Ethiopia	1.419	219402978.9	437365784.9	828556684.7	1485325448	219402978.9	583154379.9	1104742246	1907299605
20	Gabon	1.165	180130000.3	359077617.6	680245622	1219453240	180130000.3	478770156.8	906994162.7	1565894320
21	Gambia	0.05	7730901.3	15411056.55	29195091.08	52337048.93	7730901.3	20548075.4	38926788.1	67205764.8
22	Ghana	1.993	308153725.8	614284714.1	1163716330	2086154770	308153725.8	819046285.4	1551621774	2678821785
23	Guinea	0.27	41746867.02	83219705.37	157653491.8	282620064.2	41746867.02	110959607.2	210204655.7	362911129.9
24	Guinea-Bissau	0.045	6957811.17	13869950.9	26275581.97	47103344.03	6957811.17	18493267.86	35034109.29	60485188.32
25	Kenya	1.784	275838558.4	549866497.7	1041680850	1867385906	275838558.4	733155330.3	1388907799	2397901688
26	Lesotho	0.161	24893502.19	49623602.09	94008193.26	168525297.5	24893502.19	66164802.79	125344257.7	216402562.7

	AU Member State	Machine Scale based on avg. CTP of the Big 5	2016							
			Scenario 3				Scenario 4			
			Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 75%	Total assessed contribution	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 100%	Peace & Security 100%	Total assessed contribution
			154618026	308221131	583901821.5		154618026	410961508	778535762	
27	Liberia	0.042	6493957.092	12945287.5	24523876.5	43963121.1	6493957.092	17260383.34	32698502	56452842.43
28	Libya	12.904	1995191008	3977285474	7534669105	13507145587	1995191008	5303047299	10046225473	17344463780
29	Madagascar	0.457	70660437.88	140857056.9	266843132.4	478360627.2	70660437.88	187809409.2	355790843.2	614260690.3
30	Malawi	0.269	41592248.99	82911484.24	157069590	281573323.2	41592248.99	110548645.7	209426120	361567014.6
31	Mali	0.494	76381304.84	152261238.7	288447499.8	517090043.4	76381304.84	203014985	384596666.4	663992956.2
32	Mauritania	0.199	30768987.17	61336005.07	116196462.5	208301454.7	30768987.17	81781340.09	154928616.6	267478943.9
33	Mauritius	0.688	106377201.9	212056138.1	401724453.2	720157793.2	106377201.9	282741517.5	535632604.3	924751323.6
34	Mozambique	0.519	80246755.49	159966767	303045045.4	543258567.8	80246755.49	213289022.7	404060060.5	697595838.6
35	Namibia	0.757	117045845.7	233323396.2	442013678.9	792382920.7	117045845.7	311097861.6	589351571.8	1017495279
36	Niger	0.29	44839227.54	89384127.99	169331528.2	303554883.8	44839227.54	119178837.3	225775371	389793435.8
37	Nigeria	12.904	1995191008	3977285474	7534669105	13507145587	1995191008	5303047299	10046225473	17344463780
38	Rwanda	0.3	46385407.8	92466339.3	175170546.5	314022293.6	46385407.8	123288452.4	233560728.6	403234588.8
39	Saharawi Arab D.R.	0.037	5720866.962	11404181.85	21604367.4	38729416.2	5720866.962	15205575.8	28805823.19	49732265.95
40	Sao Tome and Principe	0.014	2164652.364	4315095.834	8174625.501	14654373.7	2164652.364	5753461.112	10899500.67	18817614.14
41	Senegal	0.761	117664317.8	234556280.7	444349286.2	796569884.6	117664317.8	312741707.6	592465714.9	1022871740
42	Seychelles	0.058	8967845.508	17876825.6	33866305.65	60710976.75	8967845.508	23835767.46	45155074.2	77958687.17
43	Sierra Leone	0.142	21955759.69	43767400.6	82914058.65	148637218.9	21955759.69	58356534.14	110552078.2	190864372
44	Somalia	0.059	9122463.534	18185046.73	34450207.47	61757717.73	9122463.534	24246728.97	45933609.96	79302802.46
45	South Africa	12.904	1995191008	3977285474	7534669105	13507145587	1995191008	5303047299	10046225473	17344463780
46	South Sudan	0.625	96636266.25	192638206.9	364938638.4	654213111.6	96636266.25	256850942.5	486584851.3	840072060
47	Sudan	3.457	534514515.9	1065520450	2018548597	3618583563	534514515.9	1420693933	2691398129	4646606578
48	Swaziland	0.254	39272978.6	78288167.27	148311062.7	265872208.5	39272978.6	104384223	197748083.5	341405285.2
49	Tanzania, United Republic of	1.215	187860901.6	374488674.2	709440713.1	1271790289	187860901.6	499318232.2	945920950.8	1633100085
50	Togo	0.173	26748918.5	53322255.66	101015015.1	181086189.3	26748918.5	71096340.88	134686686.8	232531946.2
51	Tunisia	2.849	440506756.1	878122002.2	1663536289	2982165048	440506756.1	1170829336	2218048386	3829384478
52	Uganda	0.924	142867056	284796325	539525283.1	967188664.1	142867056	379728433.4	719367044.1	1241962534
53	Zambia	0.837	129415287.8	257981086.6	488725824.6	876122199	129415287.8	343974782.2	651634432.8	1125024503
54	Zimbabwe	0.361	55817107.39	111267828.3	210788557.6	377873493.2	55817107.39	148357104.4	281051410.1	485225621.9
	Africa/Total	100	15461802600	30822113100	58390182150	1.04674E+11	15461802600	41096150800	77853576200	1.34412E+11

Table A11: Assessed Contributions of Member States based on AU Scale of Assessment

	AU Member State	Machine Scale based on avg. CTP of the Big 5	2017							
			Scenario 1				Senario 2			
			Operating Budget 100%	Programme 50%	Peace & Security 50%	Total assessed contribution	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 50%	Total assessed contribution
			162348927	215754792	422179030.5		162348927	323632188	422179030.5	
1	Algeria	12.904	2094950554	2784099836	5447798210	10326848600	2094950554	4176149754	5447798210	11718898518
2	Angola	5.275	856390589.9	1138106528	2226994386	4221491504	856390589.9	1707159792	2226994386	4790544768
3	Benin	0.374	60718498.7	80692292.21	157894957.4	299305748.3	60718498.7	121038438.3	157894957.4	339651894.4
4	Botswana	1.004	162998322.7	216617811.2	423867746.6	803483880.5	162998322.7	324926716.8	423867746.6	911792786.1
5	Burkina Faso	0.475	77115740.33	102483526.2	200535039.5	380134306	77115740.33	153725289.3	200535039.5	431376069.1
6	Burundi	0.1	16234892.7	21575479.2	42217903.05	80028274.95	16234892.7	32363218.8	42217903.05	90816014.55
7	Cameroon	1.442	234107152.7	311118410.1	608782162	1154007725	234107152.7	466677615.1	608782162	1309566930
8	Cape Verde	0.113	18345428.75	24380291.5	47706230.45	90431950.69	18345428.75	36570437.24	47706230.45	102622096.4
9	Central African Republic	0.103	16721939.48	22222743.58	43484440.14	82429123.2	16721939.48	33334115.36	43484440.14	93540494.99
10	Chad	0.437	70946481.1	94284844.1	184492236.3	349723561.5	70946481.1	141427266.2	184492236.3	396865983.6
11	Comoros	0.031	5032816.737	6688398.552	13087549.95	24808765.23	5032816.737	10032597.83	13087549.95	28152964.51
12	Congo	0.612	99357543.32	132041932.7	258373566.7	489773042.7	99357543.32	198062899.1	258373566.7	555794009
13	Côte d'Ivoire	1.306	212027698.7	281775758.4	551365813.8	1045169271	212027698.7	422663637.5	551365813.8	1186057150
14	Democratic Republic of Congo	0.599	97247007.27	129237120.4	252885239.3	479369367	97247007.27	193855680.6	252885239.3	543987927.2
15	Djibouti	0.076	12338518.45	16397364.19	32085606.32	60821488.96	12338518.45	24596046.29	32085606.32	69020171.06
16	Egypt	12.904	2094950554	2784099836	5447798210	10326848600	2094950554	4176149754	5447798210	11718898518
17	Equatorial Guinea	0.752	122086393.1	162247603.6	317478630.9	601812627.6	122086393.1	243371405.4	317478630.9	682936429.4
18	Eritrea	0.113	18345428.75	24380291.5	47706230.45	90431950.69	18345428.75	36570437.24	47706230.45	102622096.4
19	Ethiopia	1.419	230373127.4	306156049.8	599072044.3	1135601222	230373127.4	459234074.8	599072044.3	1288679246
20	Gabon	1.165	189136500	251354332.7	491838570.5	932329403.2	189136500	377031499	491838570.5	1058006570
21	Gambia	0.05	8117446.35	10787739.6	21108951.53	40014137.48	8117446.35	16181609.4	21108951.53	45408007.28
22	Ghana	1.993	323561411.5	429999300.5	841402807.8	1594963520	323561411.5	644998950.7	841402807.8	1809963170
23	Guinea	0.27	43834210.29	58253793.84	113988338.2	216076342.4	43834210.29	87380690.76	113988338.2	245203239.3
24	Guinea-Bissau	0.045	7305701.715	9708965.64	18998056.37	36012723.73	7305701.715	14563448.46	18998056.37	40867206.55
25	Kenya	1.784	289630485.8	384906548.9	753167390.4	1427704425	289630485.8	577359823.4	753167390.4	1620157700
26	Lesotho	0.161	26138177.25	34736521.51	67970823.91	128845522.7	26138177.25	52104782.27	67970823.91	146213783.4

	AU Member State	Machine Scale based on avg. CTP of the Big 5	2017							
			Scenario 1				Senario 2			
			Operating Budget 100%	Programme 50%	Peace & Security 50%	Total assessed contribution	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 50%	Total assessed contribution
			162348927	215754792	422179030.5		162348927	323632188	422179030.5	
27	Liberia	0.042	6818654.934	9061701.264	17731519.28	33611875.48	6818654.934	13592551.9	17731519.28	38142726.11
28	Libya	12.904	2094950554	2784099836	5447798210	10326848600	2094950554	4176149754	5447798210	11718898518
29	Madagascar	0.457	74193459.64	98599939.94	192935816.9	365729216.5	74193459.64	147899909.9	192935816.9	415029186.5
30	Malawi	0.269	43671861.36	58038039.05	113566159.2	215276059.6	43671861.36	87057058.57	113566159.2	244295079.1
31	Mali	0.494	80200369.94	106582867.2	208556441.1	395339678.3	80200369.94	159874300.9	208556441.1	448631111.9
32	Mauritania	0.199	32307436.47	42935203.61	84013627.07	159256267.2	32307436.47	64402805.41	84013627.07	180723869
33	Mauritius	0.688	111696061.8	148439296.9	290459173	550594531.7	111696061.8	222658945.3	290459173	624814180.1
34	Mozambique	0.519	84259093.11	111976737	219110916.8	415346747	84259093.11	167965105.6	219110916.8	471335115.5
35	Namibia	0.757	122898137.7	163326377.5	319589526.1	605814041.4	122898137.7	244989566.3	319589526.1	687477230.1
36	Niger	0.29	47081188.83	62568889.68	122431918.8	232081997.4	47081188.83	93853334.52	122431918.8	263366442.2
37	Nigeria	12.904	2094950554	2784099836	5447798210	10326848600	2094950554	4176149754	5447798210	11718898518
38	Rwanda	0.3	48704678.1	64726437.6	126653709.2	240084824.9	48704678.1	97089656.4	126653709.2	272448043.7
39	Saharawi Arab D.R.	0.037	6006910.299	7982927.304	15620624.13	29610461.73	6006910.299	11974390.96	15620624.13	33601925.38
40	Sao Tome and Principe	0.014	2272884.978	3020567.088	5910506.427	11203958.49	2272884.978	4530850.632	5910506.427	12714242.04
41	Senegal	0.761	123547533.4	164189396.7	321278242.2	609015172.4	123547533.4	246284095.1	321278242.2	691109870.7
42	Seychelles	0.058	9416237.766	12513777.94	24486383.77	46416399.47	9416237.766	18770666.9	24486383.77	52673288.44
43	Sierra Leone	0.142	23053547.63	30637180.46	59949422.33	113640150.4	23053547.63	45955770.7	59949422.33	128958740.7
44	Somalia	0.059	9578586.693	12729532.73	24908562.8	47216682.22	9578586.693	19094299.09	24908562.8	53581448.58
45	South Africa	12.904	2094950554	2784099836	5447798210	10326848600	2094950554	4176149754	5447798210	11718898518
46	South Sudan	0.625	101468079.4	134846745	263861894.1	500176718.4	101468079.4	202270117.5	263861894.1	567600090.9
47	Sudan	3.457	561240240.6	745864315.9	1459472908	2766577465	561240240.6	1118796474	1459472908	3139509623
48	Swaziland	0.254	41236627.46	54801717.17	107233473.7	203271818.4	41236627.46	82202575.75	107233473.7	230672677
49	Tanzania, United Republic of	1.215	197253946.3	262142072.3	512947522.1	972343540.6	197253946.3	393213108.4	512947522.1	1103414577
50	Togo	0.173	28086364.37	37325579.02	73036972.28	138448915.7	28086364.37	55988368.52	73036972.28	157111705.2
51	Tunisia	2.849	462532093	614685402.4	1202788058	2280005553	462532093	922028103.6	1202788058	2587348255
52	Uganda	0.924	150010408.5	199357427.8	390093424.2	739461260.5	150010408.5	299036141.7	390093424.2	839139974.4
53	Zambia	0.837	135886051.9	180586760.9	353363848.5	669836661.3	135886051.9	270880141.4	353363848.5	760130041.8
54	Zimbabwe	0.361	58607962.65	77887479.91	152406630	288902072.6	58607962.65	116831219.9	152406630	327845812.5
	Africa/Total	100	16234892700	21575479200	42217903050	80028274950	16234892700	32363218800	42217903050	90816014550

Table A12: Assessed Contributions of Member States based on AU Scale of Assessment

	AU Member State	Machine Scale based on avg. CTP of the Big 5	2017							
			Scenario 3				Scenario 4			
			Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 75%	Total assessed contribution	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 100%	Peace & Security 100%	Total assessed contribution
			162348927	323632188	633268545.8		162348927	431509584	593858510	
1	Algeria	12.904	209495055.4	417614975.4	817169731.4	1444279762.2	209495055.4	556819967.2	766315021.3	1532630043.9
2	Angola	5.275	856390589.9	170715979.2	334049157.9	590404196.0	856390589.9	227621305.6	313260364.0	626520728.6
3	Benin	0.374	60718498.7	121038438.3	236842436.1	418599373.1	60718498.7	161384584.4	222103082.7	444206165.9
4	Botswana	1.004	162998322.7	324926716.8	635801619.9	112372665.9	162998322.7	433235622.3	59623394.4	119246788.9
5	Burkina Faso	0.475	77115740.33	153725289.3	300802559.2	531643588.9	77115740.33	204967052.4	282082792.3	56416558.5
6	Burundi	0.1	16234892.7	32363218.8	63326854.58	111924966.1	16234892.7	43150958.4	5938585.1	118771702.1
7	Cameroon	1.442	234107152.7	466677615.1	913173243	161395801.1	234107152.7	622236820.1	856343971.4	171268794.4
8	Cape Verde	0.113	18345428.75	36570437.24	71559345.67	126475211.7	18345428.75	48760582.99	67106011.63	134212023.4
9	Central African Republic	0.103	16721939.48	33334115.36	65226660.21	115282715.1	16721939.48	44445487.15	61167426.53	122334853.2
10	Chad	0.437	70946481.1	141427266.2	276738354.5	489112101.7	70946481.1	188569688.2	259516168.9	519032338.2
11	Comoros	0.031	5032816.737	10032597.83	19631324.92	34696739.48	5032816.737	13376797.1	18409613.81	36819227.65
12	Congo	0.612	99357543.32	198062899.1	387560350	684980792.4	99357543.32	264083865.4	363441408.1	726882816.9
13	Côte d'Ivoire	1.306	212027698.7	422663637.5	827048720.7	146174005.7	212027698.7	563551516.7	775579214.1	155115842.9
14	Democratic Republic of Congo	0.599	97247007.27	193855680.6	379327858.9	670430546.8	97247007.27	258474240.8	355721247.5	711442495.6
15	Djibouti	0.076	12338518.45	24596046.29	48128409.48	85062974.22	12338518.45	32794728.38	45133246.76	90266493.6
16	Egypt	12.904	209495055.4	417614975.4	817169731.4	1444279762.2	209495055.4	556819967.2	766315021.3	1532630043.9
17	Equatorial Guinea	0.752	122086393.1	243371405.4	476217946.4	841675744.9	122086393.1	324495207.2	446581599.5	893163199.8
18	Eritrea	0.113	18345428.75	36570437.24	71559345.67	126475211.7	18345428.75	48760582.99	67106011.63	134212023.4
19	Ethiopia	1.419	230373127.4	459234074.8	898608066.4	1588215269	230373127.4	612312099.7	842685225.7	168537045.3
20	Gabon	1.165	189136500	377031499	737757855.8	130392585.5	189136500	502708665.4	691845164.2	138369032.9
21	Gambia	0.05	8117446.35	16181609.4	31663427.29	55962483.04	8117446.35	21575479.2	29692925.5	59385851.05
22	Ghana	1.993	323561411.5	644998950.7	126210421.2	223066457.4	323561411.5	859998600.9	118356001.0	236712002.3
23	Guinea	0.27	43834210.29	87380690.76	170982507.4	302197408.4	43834210.29	116507587.7	160341797.7	320683595.7
24	Guinea-Bissau	0.045	7305701.715	14563448.46	28497084.56	50366234.73	7305701.715	19417931.28	26723632.95	53447265.95
25	Kenya	1.784	289630485.8	577359823.4	112975108.6	199674139.5	289630485.8	769813097.9	105944358.2	211888716.5
26	Lesotho	0.161	26138177.25	52104782.27	101956235.9	180199195.4	26138177.25	69473043.02	95611220.11	191222440.4

	AU Member State	Machine Scale based on avg. CTP of the Big 5	2017							
			Scenario 3				Scenario 4			
			Operating Budget 100%	Programme 75%	Peace & Security 75%	Total assessed contribution	Operating Budget 100%	Programme 100%	Peace & Security 100%	Total assessed contribution
			162348927	323632188	633268545.8		162348927	431509584	593858510	
27	Liberia	0.042	6818654.934	13592551.9	26597278.92	47008485.75	6818654.934	18123402.53	24942057.42	49884114.88
28	Libya	12.904	2094950554	4176149754	8171697314	14442797622	2094950554	5568199672	7663150213	15326300439
29	Madagascar	0.457	74193459.64	147899909.9	289403725.4	511497095	74193459.64	197199879.9	271393339.1	542786678.6
30	Malawi	0.269	43671861.36	87057058.57	170349238.8	301078158.7	43671861.36	116076078.1	159747939.2	319495878.6
31	Mali	0.494	80200369.94	159874300.9	312834661.6	552909332.4	80200369.94	213165734.5	293366103.9	586732208.4
32	Mauritania	0.199	32307436.47	64402805.41	126020440.6	222730682.5	32307436.47	85870407.22	118177843.5	236355687.2
33	Mauritius	0.688	111696061.8	222658945.3	435688759.5	770043766.6	111696061.8	296878593.8	408574654.9	817149310.4
34	Mozambique	0.519	84259093.11	167965105.6	328666375.2	580890573.9	84259093.11	223953474.1	308212566.7	616425133.9
35	Namibia	0.757	122898137.7	244989566.3	479384289.1	847271993.2	122898137.7	326652755.1	449550892.1	899101784.9
36	Niger	0.29	47081188.83	93853334.52	183647878.3	324582401.6	47081188.83	125137779.4	172218967.9	344437936.1
37	Nigeria	12.904	2094950554	4176149754	8171697314	14442797622	2094950554	5568199672	7663150213	15326300439
38	Rwanda	0.3	48704678.1	97089656.4	189980563.7	335774898.2	48704678.1	129452875.2	178157553	356315106.3
39	Saharawi Arab D.R.	0.037	6006910.299	11974390.96	23430936.19	41412237.45	6006910.299	15965854.61	21972764.87	43945529.78
40	Sao Tome and Principe	0.014	2272884.978	4530850.632	8865759.641	15669495.25	2272884.978	6041134.176	8314019.14	16628038.29
41	Senegal	0.761	123547533.4	246284095.1	481917363.3	851748991.8	123547533.4	328378793.4	451926326.1	903852653
42	Seychelles	0.058	9416237.766	18770666.9	36729575.65	64916480.32	9416237.766	25027555.87	34443793.58	68887587.22
43	Sierra Leone	0.142	23053547.63	45955770.7	89924133.5	158933451.8	23053547.63	61274360.93	84327908.42	168655817
44	Somalia	0.059	9578586.693	19094299.09	37362844.2	66035729.98	9578586.693	25459065.46	35037652.09	70075304.24
45	South Africa	12.904	2094950554	4176149754	8171697314	14442797622	2094950554	5568199672	7663150213	15326300439
46	South Sudan	0.625	101468079.4	202270117.5	395792841.1	699531038	101468079.4	269693490	371161568.8	742323138.1
47	Sudan	3.457	561240240.6	1118796474	2189209363	3869246077	561240240.6	1491728632	2052968869	4105937742
48	Swaziland	0.254	41236627.46	82202575.75	160850210.6	284289413.8	41236627.46	109603434.3	150840061.5	301680123.3
49	Tanzania, United Republic of	1.215	197253946.3	393213108.4	769421283.1	1359888338	197253946.3	524284144.6	721538089.7	1443076181
50	Togo	0.173	28086364.37	55988368.52	109555458.4	193630191.3	28086364.37	74651158.03	102737522.2	205475044.6
51	Tunisia	2.849	462532093	922028103.6	1804182087	3188742283	462532093	1229370805	1691902895	3383805793
52	Uganda	0.924	150010408.5	299036141.7	585140136.3	1034186687	150010408.5	398714855.6	548725263.2	1097450527
53	Zambia	0.837	135886051.9	270880141.4	530045772.8	936811966	135886051.9	361173521.8	497059572.9	994119146.6
54	Zimbabwe	0.361	58607962.65	116831219.9	228609945	404049127.5	58607962.65	155774959.8	214382922.1	428765844.6
	Africa/Total	100	16234892700	32363218800	63326854575	1.11925E+11	16234892700	43150958400	59385851000	1.18772E+11

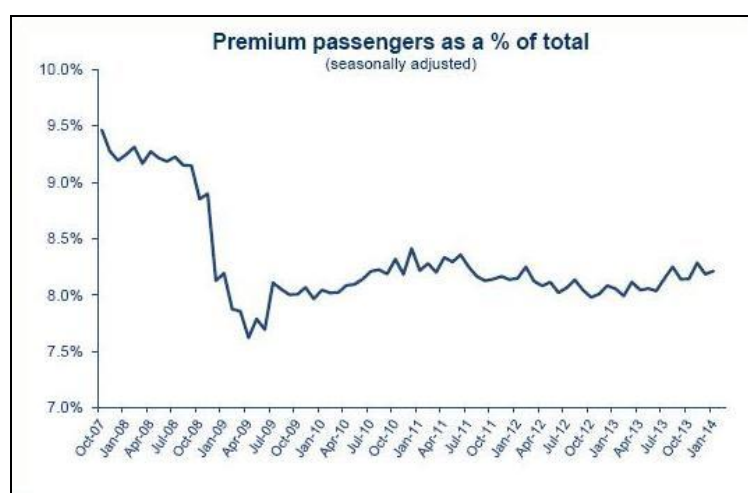
ANNEX B: Some examples for taxes affecting air passengers (without accounting for price elasticity of demand)

France : “Taxe de solidarité sur les billets d’avion”

The French “solidarity tax” is a tax on passengers departing from French airports. Tax revenue is used to fund the budget of UNITAID. Also a number of other (mostly African countries) have implemented similar tax schemes.

The French rates correspond to €45.07 (US\$ 62.64) for premium classes and €4.51 (US\$ 6.27) for economy class for departures to destinations outside of Europe (rates are lower for intra-European flights). According to a report by the French National Assembly, the solidarity tax has had no negative effect on air traffic.⁵

Figure A: Share of economy and premium passengers



Source: IATA, Premium Traffic Monitor, January 2014

Table A: Revenue from applying French rates to Africa (in US\$1000)
with 8.5% premium passengers

Year	Revenue from a tax on return trip from/to Africa
2010	312,388
2011	306,255
2012	337,121
Forecast (based on 12.5% growth rate)	
2013	379,262
2014	426,669
2015	480,003

⁵ Assemblée nationale (2011). Rapport d'information N° 3645. *Rapport d'information sur la taxe sur les billets d'avion et l'utilisation de ses recettes.*

2016	540,003
Forecast (ICAO estimation)	
2017	607,504
2032	1,732,024

Source: ICAO, Report of the Africa-Indian Ocean Traffic Forecasting Group (AFI TFG) Seventh Meeting, 2013 and authors' calculations

German “Luftverkehrsabgabe”

The German “Luftverkehrsabgabe” is a tax on passengers leaving a German airport. The rate of the tax depends on the destination of the flight and varies between €7.5 and €45 Euro. In Table B below is the estimated total revenue from applying the medium rate of €25 (US\$ 34.6), which is due per passenger for a flight from Frankfurt to Addis Ababa, to air travel from and to Africa. An empirical study on the effects of the German air ticket tax has found no evidence of decreasing passenger numbers.⁶

**Table B: Revenue from applying medium German rates to Africa
(in US\$1000)**

Year	Revenue from a tax on return trip from/to Africa
2010	977,142
2011	957,960
2012	1,054,509
Forecast (based on 12.5% growth rate)	
2013	1,186,323
2014	1,334,613
2015	1,492,431
2016	1,678,985
Forecast (ICAO estimation)	
2017	1,888,859
2032	5,385,231

Source: ICAO, Report of the Africa-Indian Ocean Traffic Forecasting Group (AFI TFG) Seventh Meeting, 2013 and authors' calculations

⁶ Thiessen and Haucke (2013). “Die Luftverkehrssteuer - Auswirkungen auf die Entwicklung des Luftverkehrs in Deutschland.”

UK Air passenger duty

The Air Passenger duty is a duty on passengers leaving airports in the UK. The rate of the air passenger duty depends on the distance traveled and lies between £13 and £94. For a flight from London to Lagos the rate is £67 (US\$ 112.75); Table C below shows estimated revenue from applying this rate to flights from and to Africa:

**Table C: Revenue from applying medium UK rates to Africa
(in US\$1000)**

Year	Revenue from a tax on return trip from/to Africa
2010	3,184,184
2011	3,121,675
2012	3,436,299
Forecast (based on 12.5% growth rate)	
2013	3,865,836
2014	4,349,065
2015	4,863,342
2016	5,471,260
Forecast (ICAO estimation)	
2017	6,155,168
2032	17,548,693

Source: ICAO, *Report of the Africa-Indian Ocean Traffic Forecasting Group (AFI TFG) Seventh Meeting, 2013* and authors' calculations

EX.CL/837(XXV)
Annex 3

**REPORT OF H.E. MR. OLUSEGUN OBASANJO, FORMER
PRESIDENT OF NIGERIA, CHAIRPERSON OF THE HIGH-LEVEL
PANEL ON ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF
FUNDING THE AFRICAN UNION**

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ASSEMBLY OF THE UNION

Twenty-First Ordinary Session

26 – 27 May 2013

Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA

Assembly/AU/6(XXI)

Original: English

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I. Background

1. Since independence, African countries have embarked upon and continue to pursue various initiatives geared towards achieving socio-economic integration and development and avoiding marginalization. These continue to be pursued at national, regional and continental levels as evidenced by various national strategies and development plans as well as regional and continental programmes. Despite these efforts, Africa continues to lag behind the rest of the world in terms of socio-economic development and remains the poorest continent on the globe. The continent accounts for marginal shares in both trade and investment inflows, despite the huge natural and human resource base and the high returns on investment it offers in a wide range of sectors. One major underlying problem is the lack of resources to finance various initiatives to accelerate the continent's integration and development aspirations.

2. In transforming the Organization of African Unity (OAU) into the African Union (AU), the main vision of African leaders was to enable Africa address the economic, social and political challenges confronting the continent in a rapidly globalizing world. The African Union is founded on a common political and economic vision as well as the strong and shared conviction that it is urgently necessary to eradicate poverty and bring about rapid socio-economic development. In this regard, adequacy of resources is crucial to the fulfilment of its mandate. However, the funding sources of the AU have not changed and been diversified to reflect the new goals contained in the successive initiatives. The current system of statutory contributions, which has been in place since the OAU days is no longer adequate to meet the growing financing needs of the Union due to greater operational requirements and increased scope of activities.

3. The funding sources for the AU are limited to two sources: the assessed contribution of Member States and that of the partners. The two financing sources are faced with shortcomings that are both frustrating and crippling. Indeed, over the last years, the Union' budget continues to depend heavily on partners to finance its programs. Member States contributed just about 5% of the Programme Budget in 2012. Regarding the Operational Budget, even though Member States finance this wholly, the problem of arrears and untimely payment by some Member States creates problems for the Union's smooth functioning. By year end 2011, and 2012, for example, Member States' contribution arrears amounted to US\$72.4 million and US\$43.8 million, respectively. An additional problem is the continued dependence by the Union on few Member States for the bulk of Member State financing. Until 2010, five countries, namely Egypt, Algeria, Libya, Nigeria and South Africa each accounted for 15% of the Union budget, meaning 75% of the total budget came from the five countries. In 2011, their total contribution has now been reduced to a ceiling of 13.271% each (total of about 66.36%) which is still too high. The implication of heavy dependence on a few countries is that failure on the part of one or two of them to honour their commitments could spell serious financial trouble for the Union. The

2011 events in North Africa brought this problem to the fore and provide strong justification for spreading the financing web much wider. Alternative sources of financing are the solution to this problem.

4. The table below provides ample illustration of the African Union's increasing dependence on external funding.

Table 1: Sources of Funding of the Programme Budget of AU and its organs (in US\$ million)

Sources	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)
Member States	13.4 (27)	14.7 (31)	11.3 (16)	11.2 (8)	10.2 (7,1)	7.6 (4.8)	5.4 (3.3%)
Partners	36.3 (73)	32.4 (69)	57.4 (84)	133.7 (92)	134.2 (92,9)	151.7 (95.2)	155.4 (96.7%)
Total	49.7 (100)	47.1 (100)	68.7 (100)	144.9 (100)	144.4 (100)	159.3 (100)	160.7 (100)

Source: Successive annual AU Budgets

Table 2: Sources of funding of the overall Budget (Programmes + Operations) of AU and its organs (in US\$ million)

Sources	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)	2012 (%)	2013 (%)
Member States	87.8 (71)	107.6 (77)	106.9 (65)	116.8 (47)	122.6 (48)	122.4 (45)	122.9 (44)
Partners	36.3 (29)	32.4 (23)	57.4 (35)	133.7 (53)	134.2 (52)	151.7 (55)	155,4 (56)
Total	124.1 (100)	140 (100)	164.3 (100)	250.5 (100)	256.8 (100)	274.1 (100)	278.2 (100)

Source: Successive annual AU Budgets

5. The African Union requires adequate, reliable and predictable resources to implement its programmes and it is obvious that the outside world cannot shoulder that responsibility. The primary responsibility rests with Africans. It is in recognition of the foregoing that the Heads of State and Government, at their Lusaka Summit of 2001, directed the OAU General Secretariat to undertake studies on Alternative Sources of Funding the African Union ((Decision (AHG/Dec. 1 (XXXVII)). Subsequent to this, numerous other Decisions were taken on the same subject at both Executive Council and Assembly levels. These include the June 2006 Banjul Decision (EX.CL/Dec.285 (IX), the July 2007 Accra Declaration (Assembly/AU/Decl.2 (IX), the January 2011 Executive Council Decision EX.CL. (EX.CL/Dec.643 (XVIII) and the July 2011 Assembly Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.364 (XVII), many of which highlighted the need to identify alternative sources of financing the activities of the Union. The studies prepared by the Commission on alternative sources of financing of the AU have been discussed at various Experts and Ministerial meetings, including the Conferences of African Ministers of Economy and Finance in: Dakar, Senegal, in 2005; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 2008; and Yaoundé, Cameroon, in 2010.

6. Following Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.364 (XVII) of the AU Assembly requesting the Commission to expedite the process of setting up a High Level Panel on Alternative Sources of Financing the Union, the then Chairperson of the AU Commission, H. E. Dr. Jean Ping, appointed H. E. Olusegun Obasanjo, former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, as Chairperson of the Panel. Other members included H.E. Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, former Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU); H.E. Mr. Edem Kodjo, former Secretary General of the OAU; and H.E. Dr. Luisa Diogo, former Prime Minister of the Republic of Mozambique. The North African region did not propose anyone to be a member of the Panel in spite of several reminders. However, H.E. Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim later withdrew his membership from the Panel owing to personal reasons. The Panel, therefore, co-opted H. E. Dr. Maxwell M. Mkwezalamba, the then Commissioner for Economic Affairs, as a member.

II. First Round of Consultations

7. The Panel held its inaugural meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 15 August 2011, to review the following eight financing options evaluated and recommended in a series of studies conducted by the AU Commission:

(i) ***Private sector funding;***

A certain percentage of the revenue derived from activities carried out by the private sector and non-governmental organizations under the aegis of the African Union could be allocated for financing specific projects such as combating pandemics (HIV/AIDS etc.) or allocated to some large-scale humanitarian actions within the framework of the African Union.

(ii) ***Levy on insurance premiums (rate 0.2%);***

The principle underlying this proposal is the imposition of a minimum of 0.2% levy on any insurance policy taken by an African citizen or enterprise operating in Africa. The accruing amounts will be collected by insurance companies on behalf of the AU.

(iii) ***Import levy (rate 0.2%);***

The basic principle, here, is to impose a 0.2% tax on imports of consumable goods excluding donations and exempted goods. The philosophy behind this idea is that the African Union would be financed by African citizens, especially those who import goods from outside the continent. Under this principle, only the consumers of imported consumer goods will be taxed. The accruing amounts will be collected by Member States' Customs Services on behalf of the AU.

(iv) ***Levy on hydro-carbons (rate 0.5%);***

The basic principle, here, is to impose a 0.5% tax on Member States' exports of hydro-carbons.

(v) ***Levy on air tickets (US\$5.00 for international travel and US\$2.00 for domestic travel);***

The principle behind this proposal is to impose a tax on all air tickets for flights to and from Africa as follows: (US\$5 for flights out of the continent and US\$2 on flights within the continent).

IATA will be associated with the exercise and will be tasked to collect the funds accruing from its affiliated companies and then transfer such funds into the main account of AU. In the case of companies not affiliated to IATA, the Senegalese model could serve as vital source of inspiration. Countries may also collect the accruing funds and transfer them into AU's account.

(vi) ***Tourism levy (US\$ 1)***

This proposal is based on the principle of imposing a levy of US\$1 payable by tourists visiting member countries. The tourism tax will be uniform in all African countries. It will be collected on behalf of the AU by hotels in collaboration with the revenue agencies of Member States.

(vii) ***Levy on national budgets***

This proposal is based on the principle of imposing a 1% levy or percentage of on Member States budget. Member States will transfer 1% of their budget to AU.

(viii) ***Export levy (0.2%)***

The basic principle, here, is to impose a 0.2% tax on Member States' exports.

(ix) ***Tax on sms (5 US cents)***

The basis of this proposal is to tax sms sent by mobile phone at the rate of 5 US cents per text message sent.

8. Following the review, the Panel deemed it fit to recommend the adoption of all or a combination of the following options:

- i) Private sector funding;
- ii) Levy on insurance premiums (rate of 1%);
- iii) Levy on international travel (US\$2.5 for travel outside the Continent and US\$1 for travel within the Continent);
- iv) Tourism and hospitality (US\$1 for each hotel stay);
- v) Import levy (0.2% on goods imported from outside the continent).

9. In addition to the above-mentioned options, the Panel proposed a levy on text messages at the rate of 5 cents per mobile phone text message, or any amount deemed appropriate by Member States. However this option was discarded because it is not a viable source of financing due to the fact that the cost of sending a sms in most of African countries is less than 5 cents. In addition, the use of social networking to communicate is fast growing than the use of sms. Some countries were strongly against it because it will have an adverse impact on poor people and discourage investment in telecommunication.

10. In the Panel's review, consideration was given to a number of factors, including the flexibility of choice, resource generation capacity, equity, feasibility, cost of administration, sustainability, and impact on economy. These were the main options that were discussed with the Member States.

11. The Panel also agreed on a programme to undertake the consultations. While it would have been ideal to undertake consultations with all 54 Heads of State and Government of the Union, it was not practical in view of cost and other considerations. Hence, the Panel decided to limit the consultations to a selected number of countries, mindful of size and geographical representation, among other criteria. In view of this, the following countries were identified: Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Chad, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Kenya, Uganda, Angola, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Tanzania, Sudan, Senegal, Seychelles, Benin, Liberia and Togo.

12. The consultations were focused on seeking the political support of Member States for Alternative Sources of financing the African Union. Member States were also to be encouraged to clear their existing arrears.

13. The Panel split into two groups and undertook consultations with selected Member States. The High Level Panel visited the following Member States and held consultations at various times, either as individual Members or as a team and in no particular order and depending on the availability of the Panel Members and the Heads of States of the Member States for the consultations: Nigeria, Liberia, Ethiopia, South Africa, Benin, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Namibia, Malawi, Equatorial Guinea, Togo and Algeria.

III. Outcome of the First Round Consultations

14. The outcome of the consultations clearly reflects overwhelming support for finding alternative sources of financing the AU, with a view to identifying internal means to finance the continent's development and integration agenda. The numerous challenges faced by the continent that require adequate resources in order to be solved were outlined, including peace and stability. There was a general consensus that there is indeed a challenge of funding for the African Union and for Africa in general, which creates dependence on donors. It was also agreed that the principle of alternative funding of the AU was good as it would bring about economic independence and rid the continent of the current situation whereby donors stipulate the programmes of the Union they will support.

15. In light of the above and taking into consideration that there is no impact on Member States economies, the Panel made the following recommendations to the July 2012 Assembly to consider the adoption of the four options identified, namely:

- i) US\$2.00 hospitality levy per stay in a hotel instead of tourism levy;
 - ii) US5 cents levy per text message sent;
-

- iii) US\$5.00 travel levy on flight tickets originating from or coming to Africa from outside Africa
- iv) Import levy (0.2% on goods imported from outside the continent)

IV. July 2012 Recommendations and Updated Analysis of the impact and sustainability of the different options

16. The July 2012 Summit considered the report of the Panel and requested the Commission to undertake a comprehensive study of all options to provide quantifiable data on the expected impact on all Member States and further requested that the Panel undertakes consultations with Member States and submits a report to the Assembly in January/February 2012.

17. In compliance with the decision of the Summit, the Commission has carried out the study to analyse and assess the possible impact of each of the following proposals on the economies of Member States of the African Union as well as the viability and sustainability of each proposal as an alternative source of income for the African Union. The options considered are:

- i) Levy on Imports, based on the imposition of 0.2% tax on the imports of consumer goods;
- ii) Levy on Insurance Premium, based on the imposition of a minimum of 0.2% of premium on insurance taken in Africa;
- iii) Levy on International Travel, based on a levy on all air tickets to and from Africa;
- iv) Tourism and Hospitality Levy, based on the principle of US\$1.00 for each hotel stay.

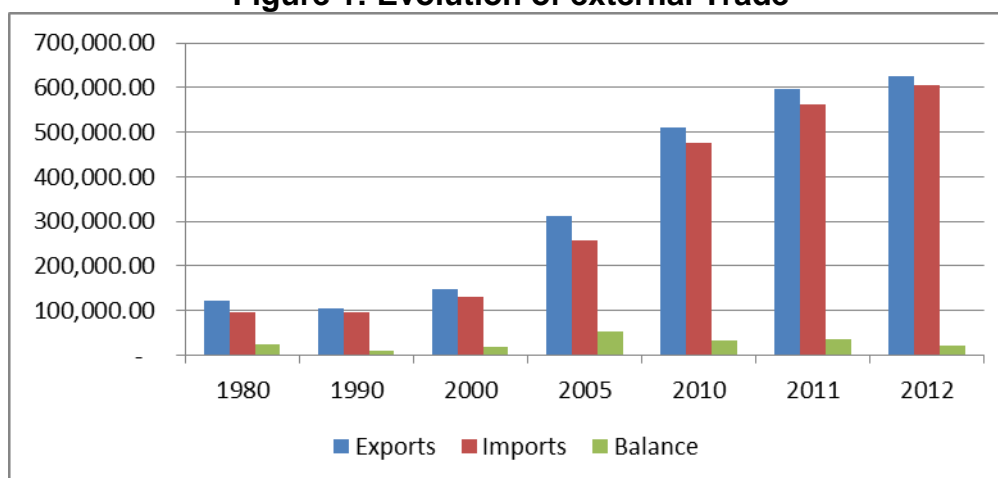
IV.1. Performance of African economies

18. Despite the slowdown in the global economy recorded in recent years, the growth of African economies has averaged about 5 percent. This performance rested on a solid foundation, both internally and externally. Rising commodity prices, strong demand from emerging economies, good macroeconomic management, improved business environment, and the implementation of economic policy reforms have contributed to this exceptional performance. With improved economic governance and political stability, Africa has now laid the foundations for sustainable economic growth for the coming years.

a) Imports

19. Imports from Africa are constantly increasing as shown in the graph below.

Figure 1: Evolution of external Trade



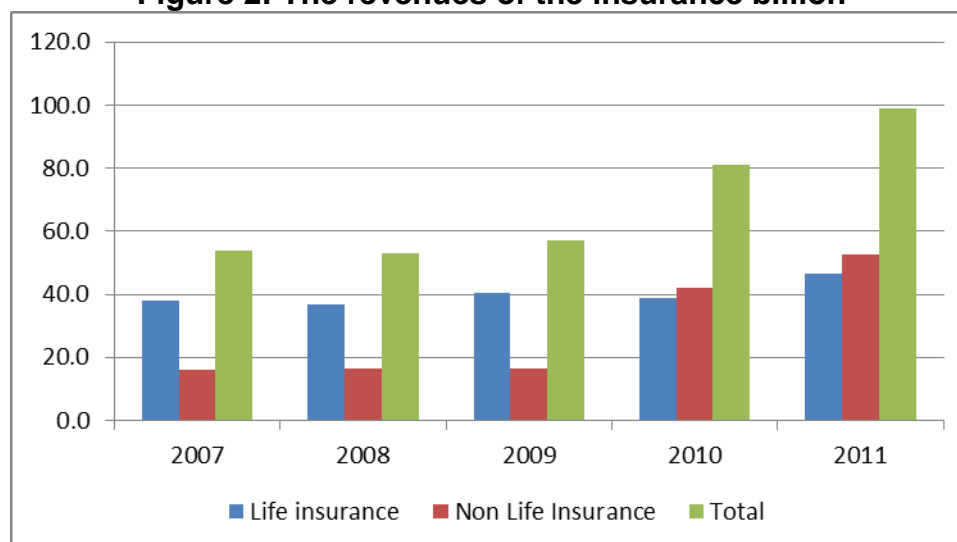
Source: UNCTADstat

20. The volume of imports from Africa almost doubled between 2005 and 2011. Based on the predictions made by different organizations, the volume of imports from Africa will continue to increase over the coming years.

b) Insurance sector

21. 21. Despite the fact that the number of insurance companies in Africa is still very low, this sector has experienced strong growth in recent years. It is envisaged that this sector will register unprecedented growth in the coming years.

Figure 2: The revenues of the insurance billion



Source: Report of "the FANAF", February 2013

c) Air traffic in Africa

22. With an average economic growth rate of around 5% in the past ten years, the airspace became very profitable for several African airlines. The volume of passengers from Africa and other destinations is in full growth.

Table 3: Level of traffic in Africa

	North	East	West	Centre	South	Africa	Global	Africa Share
Passengers (1000)	44,442	10,655	12,046	4,178	33,746	105,067	1,988,328	5.3%
Percentage by Region	42.3%	10.1%	11.5%	4.0%	32.1%			
Freight (tone)	323,922	357,898	143,969	214,438	352,471	1,392,698	38,926,634	3.6%
Percentage by Region	23.3%	25.7%	10.3%	15.4%	25.3%			
Departures	533,192	359,219	273,589	167,769	801,638	2,135,407	24,995,883	8.5%
Percentage by Region	25.0%	16.8%	12.8%	7.9%	37.5%			

Source: ACI & ICAO,

d) Tourism sector

23. In recent years, Africa has become one of the most popular destinations for many tourists. The number of tourists who choose Africa as a destination is constantly growing.

24. In the last two decades, tourism has been the most successful economic sector in terms of growth with an average growth rate of 7.1% arrived tourist and 12.5% in terms of tourism receipts.

Table 4: International tourist arrivals in millions

	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011
Africa	26.5	35.4	46.7	49.8	49.8
North Africa	10.2	13.9	17.6	18.7	16.4
Rest of Africa	16.2	21.5	29.1	31.1	33.3

Source: World Tourism Organization (UNTWO)

IV.2. Resources resulting from the application of different options

25. The study shows the possible revenues generated through each of the 4 options.

Table 5: Revenues generated per each option

Options	Amount in dollars
Levy on Imports (0.2%)	964,246,334.11
Levy on Insurance Premium (0.2%)	98,530,000.00
Levy on Air ticket (US\$ 5)	324,768,375.73
Tourism Tax (US\$1 per tourist)	62,582,000.00
Total	1,450,126,709.84

IV.3. Impact on different economies

26. The study shows that the impact on African economies is negligible.

27. Following consideration of the above-mentioned instruments and in the light of their impact on African economies as well as their resource mobilizing potential, the study recommended the following:

- i) Levy on Imports (0.2%);
- ii) Levy on Insurance Premium (0.2%);
- iii) Levy on Air ticket (US\$ 5);
- iv) Tourism Tax (US\$1 per tourist);

V. Suggestions of the High Level Panel to reach a final decision

28. The Chairperson of the High Level Panel and the Chairperson of the AUC during their meeting held on the 19th April 2013 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, after discussion the findings of the study and modalities to reach a consensus on alternative sources of financing of the AU, agreed to convene two consultative meetings of the High Level Panel; one in Cape Town, South Africa, in the margins of the World Economic Forum on Africa on the 7th May; the second one in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 24th May 2013 and recommended the following:

V.1. Further consultations

29. The meeting agreed to undertake further consultations with some key Member States (particularly Small Island countries, Touristic countries and countries with big airlines companies) in order to prepare the final Report that would be considered by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on 26th May 2013 as the next Summit is expected to take a final decision on this matter.

V.2. Two adjusted proposals

30. The following two adjusted options from the previous ones were proposed:

- 1) US\$10.00 travel levy on flight tickets originating from Africa and going to destinations outside or coming to Africa from outside Africa; and
- 2) US\$2.00 hospitality levy per stay in a hotel.

V.3. Revenue and Impact of the two adjusted Proposals

31. Based on the suggestions of the Panel, the Commission forecasted the revenues to be generated through these two options and potential impacts on selected Member States' tourism sectors. Applying these two options (\$ 10 international flights (excluding Africa) and 2 dollars on hotel stay), a receipt of \$ 650 million per year is obtained from the tax on air tickets and \$ 113 million a year from

the levy on hotel stay. The implementation of these sources of funding will, therefore, enable the African Union to generate total revenue of \$ 763 million annually.

Table 6: Revenue generated

	Arrivals of tourist (thousands)	Number of arrivals passenger (thousands)	Air ticket revenue (in US\$) Taxes= 10 dollars	Taxes for each tourist (2 dollar for each tourist)
Total	62,582	64,954	649,536,751	112,647,600

32. Tourism demand in Africa is strongly correlated to the following factors: (i) The income factor; (ii) The price factor; (iii) Indicators of tourism (transport and accommodation); and (iv) The psychosocial factors (taste, preferences, age, socio-professional category, the quality / price ratio, etc.).

33. Different elasticities obtained for individual African countries show that the increase in price of accommodation of tourists due to a tax of the African Union has virtually no impact on tourism demand. Hospitality levy does not reduce the number of tourists visiting African countries. Therefore, there is no impact on Africa's economy.

34. With regards to the air ticket impact, the passenger flow in Africa is closely linked to the following elements:

- The quality of supply (capacity of the aircraft, the number of flights offered by airlines);
- The air fare which varies from the distance between the airport of departure and the arrival airport;
- The importance of tourism in the region where the airport in question and which can be measured by the share of tourists served by the airport in question relative to the total regional tourist area, or the number of tourists visiting the country;
- Special events (September 11, 2001 in the U.S., the attacks of Djerba in April 2002) represented by variables which value is zero except where they are happened.

35. Different elasticities obtained for individual African countries show that the rising price of tickets from a tax of the African Union has virtually no impact on the flow of passengers which means that the demand for travel will not diminish. Africa's economy will not suffer from raising air ticket fares by US\$10.

V.4. Outcome of the 24th May 2013 Meeting

36. The Panel considered the issue of private contributors and suggested that there should be a stand-alone fund through a Foundation to allow private sector, individual contributors and governments to voluntarily contribute towards Africa's

development. The Panel emphasised that under no circumstances should these funds be accessed without normal budget process of the AU.

VI. Final Conclusion and Recommendations

37. In view of the set ambitions of the African Union within the framework of the African integration process, it is imperative that innovative sources of funding other than the traditional sources, be identified and mechanisms for their mobilization be established with a view to making the African Union more autonomous in its quest for the Continent's integration. The African continent has the means for this policy, given its abundant wealth, some of which are yet to be exploited, as long as the political will to do so is affirmed and the strategic guidelines are given.

38. In fact, the analysis of the macroeconomic dynamics of Member States of the African Union shows a general trend towards improvement since 2000. This positive evolution is also observed in the sectors affected by the proposed options.

39. According to the analyses, the application of different options does not have a real impact on the positive economic development observed in Member States, but quite on the contrary, it makes it possible to instil new impetus into the integration process, which is to the advantage of the latter.

40. Clearly, the rational use of the funds mobilized will be the subject of major discussion. Today, raising the issue of the African Union's absorption capacity in matters of financial resources is to deny financial self-sufficiency to the continent. The current structures for management of funds at the African Union have to be overhauled to ensure prudent and optimum utilization of the funds mobilized.

41. The Panel recommends that 10 per cent of the funds generated from these proposals should go into a Trust Fund as a strategic reserve of the AU. The utilization of the balance of the funds should be determined as part of the budget of the AU on an annual basis. Two areas that must be prioritized are peace and security and infrastructure development.

42. The commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of OAU/AU offers a propitious and indeed an historic opportunity to find a definitive solution to Africa's financial needs, thereby releasing the continent's potentials and creating robust and sustainable economic growth and hence lifting the youth of Africa out of degrading unemployment.

43. The High Level Panel therefore invites the Assembly to:

- Take note of the final Report of the High Level Panel;
 - Adopt the two options identified, namely:
 - a) US\$2.00 hospitality levy per stay in a hotel; and;
 - b) US\$10.00 travel levy on flight tickets originating from Africa and going to destinations outside or coming to Africa from outside Africa.
-

- Allow a transition period of one year for Member States to adjust their fiscal and other legal instruments to fast-track the operationalization of these options;
 - Mandate the AUC to prepare an implementation strategy to operationalize the two options and report back to the July 2014 Assembly of Heads of State and Government;
 - Mandate the AUC to liaise with the International Air Transport Association (IATA);
 - Request AUC to establish an account with AfDB for all monies accruing from these options and such money must enjoy gains emanating from the Bank's portfolio management;
 - Agree that 10 per cent of all funds accruing should be set aside for AU's strategic reserve;
 - Agree that no money will be disbursed from this alternative funding without normal AU budgetary process and approved by the Assembly;
 - Agree that an AU Foundation should be established to accommodate the private sector, individuals and any other donations or contributions.
 - Decide that the implementation of the two identified options of funding shall enter into force for the 2015 budgetary year;
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EX.CL/837(XXV)
Annex 4

**DECISION ON ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF
FINANCING THE AFRICAN UNION
Doc. Assembly/AU/6(XXI)**

**DECISION ON ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF
FINANCING THE AFRICAN UNION
Doc. Assembly/AU/6(XXI)**

The Assembly,

1. **COMMENDS** H.E. Olusegun Obasanjo, Former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and Members of his Panel for the excellent Report and its recommendations;
2. **AGREES** that the African Union should be provided with adequate and predictable resources to enable it to fund its programmes, thus reducing the dependency on external resources in this regard;
3. **APPROVES** the Report in principle⁷;
4. **COMMITTS** to self-reliance in the mobilisation of resources in the financing of the African Union programmes in order to avert undue dependency;
5. **REQUESTS** the Commission to submit the Report to the Conference of Ministers of Finance and Economic Planning for their urgent consideration and concrete proposals of financing and the implementation modalities of different options proposed, including exploring increased assessed contributions and other additional proposals by Member States, and report to the Assembly at its next Ordinary Session in January 2014.

⁷ Reservation entered by the Republic of Cape Verde on Paragraph 3

2014

Report of the commission on alternative sources of financing the African Union (recommendations of the AU conference of ministers of economy and finance held In Abuja, Nigeria On 29-30 March 2014)

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