



African Union

Background Paper

**On Implementing The Kigali Decision On
Financing The Union**

September 2016

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A) INTRODUCTION

1. Article 9(1) (a) of the Constitutive Act and Rule 4 (1) (a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly establishes the power of the Assembly to determine the common policies of the union, establish its priority and adopt annual programs; Rule 33 (1) (b) of the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly also establishes the binding effect of the directives of the Assembly on all members states and exercise of discretion by national authorities to determine the means to be used for the implementation of the directives;
2. In exercise of the above powers, the Assembly adopted a decision (Assembly/AU/Dec.578 (XXV)) on Financing of the African Union in Johannesburg, South Africa in June 2015. The assembly subsequently reaffirmed this decision in in January 2016 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
3. The Assembly also requested a special retreat of HOSGs together with Ministers of Finance specifically on Financing the Union to be held before the July 2016 Summit in Kigali, Rwanda
4. On 26 September 2015 the 547th Meeting of the Peace and Security Council at the Level of Heads of State and Government requested the Chairperson of the Commission to appoint a High Representative on the Peace Fund
5. At the retreat on Financing the Union held in Kigali on 16 July 2016 and attended by over 30 Heads of State and Government, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Ministers of Finance and other representatives of Member States, the High Representative on the Peace Fund, Dr. Donald Kaberuka presented comprehensive proposals on financing the Union including the Peace Fund.
6. Following the retreat on Financing the Union, the Assembly adopted a Decision Assembly/AU/Dec.605 (XXVII) on Financing the union and the Peace Fund. In line with this decision the member states are required to 0.2% on eligible imports from non African Countries to finance the Union starting from 2017.
7. The meeting of African Ministers Finance and economy is therefor convened to consider modalities for the implementation of the decision

B) BACKGROUND

1. Discussions on the need for adequate and reliable funding for the AU predate the transformation of the OAU into the AU. This is underpinned by the principle of self-reliance, which has always been an enduring value for Pan Africa integration. At the Thirty-seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Lusaka in 2001, the OAU Secretariat was directed to conduct studies on Alternative Sources Of Funding for the Union. ((Decision (AHG/Dec. 1 (XXXVII)). Subsequent decisions of the Executive Council and the Assembly have reiterated and reaffirmed the need to explore options for more sustainable and predictable means to finance the Union's integration ad Development agenda. 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/Dec.643 (XVIII)) and the July 2011 Assembly Decision (Assembly/AU/Dec.364 (XVII)).

2. The Assembly decision of July 2011 (Assembly/AU/Dec.364 (XVII)) specifically requested the African Union Commission (AUC) to set up a High-level Panel on Alternative Sources of Funding the Union. The High level panel, Chaired by H. E. Olusegun Obasanjo, former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria was subsequently established and presented its report to the Assembly in 2013 during the 50th Anniversary Celebrations and formed the basis for the renewed efforts to finally resolve the issue of funding for the Union.

3. A working Group of the Conference of African Ministers of Economy and Finance. (CAMEF) Was tasked to look at the Obasanjo Report and to make proposals for implementation. The group met twice, in Addis Ababa and on the sidelines of the World Bank Meeting in Washington in 2014 and made concrete proposals for the consideration of the Assembly, culminating in the landmark decision on ASF passed in June 2015 in Johannesburg.

4. The 26th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in January 2016 once again deliberated on the issue of financing, and in its decision on *'The Scale of Assessment and Implementation of Alternative Sources of Financing the African Union'* (Assembly/AU/Dec.602 (XXVI):

- Requested the Executive Council through its Committee on Contributions and Scale of Assessment to continue to develop modalities for the implementation of the Alternative Sources of Financing the African Union and report on progress to the next Ordinary Session of the Assembly in July 2016.
- Requested the AU Commission to convene a Retreat of Heads of State and Government, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Ministers of Finance, to examine the financing of the Union before the July2016 Summit.

C) FUNDING REQUIREMENTS OF THE UNION.

Budgetary Trends.

5. The African Union budget is made up of two components; operational and program budgets. Over the last five years this has grown from US\$264 million in 2011 to US\$447 million in 2015 excluding the peace and security budget. Over this period the Operational budget grew 22 per cent from US\$117 million in 2011 to US\$143 million in 2015. While the Programme budget grew by 107 per cent from US\$146 million in 2011 to US\$303 million in 2015.

6. The **Operational Budget** is mainly to Finance the cost of running the Union, its organs Specialized Technical Agencies, its representational offices and agencies across the world including NEPAD and APRM. Expenditures cover administrative, utility costs, service delivery costs, investment and maintenance costs and statutory payments for all AU organs. Operational Costs amounts to around 110 million USD on average annually for the last five years and is financed exclusively by member states.

7. The Program budget. (Excluding Peace Support Operations). The programme budget of the Union covers the execution of programmes approved by the Assembly and can be broadly grouped as follows:

- a. Programmes of **cross continental importance**. These include the AU role in peace and security, the CFTA and other flag ship projects
- b. Implementation of directives **and decisions** from summits, During summits several decisions are made, the implementation of which becomes mandatory and which often requires financial resources
- c. **Maintaining continental response readiness** for emergencies either political (like in Mali, Burundi and CAR), or social like the outbreak of Ebola and other unforeseen emergencies.
- d. **Coordinating common positions** on the international arena on matters sensitive to the development and social stability of the continent. Climate change, migration, intercontinental partnerships etc.

Budget, Projections and Member States Assessed Contributions.

7. The budget for the Union for 2016 is 447 million USD. (150 mill. USD for Operations and 297 mill. USD for Programmes). It is projected that over the next five years the operational budget will grow from 150 Mill. USD in 2016 to 182 mill. USD in 2020. The programme budget (excluding P & S) is expected to grow around 297 mill. USD to 380 mill. USD over the same period.

8. The budget for peace and security includes peace support operations, mediation and preventive diplomacy, capacity building and reserves. Overall the Peace and Security budget is projected to grow from 1.27 mil USD in 2016 to 1.57 mill USD in 2020. It has to be noted that the projections assumes a growth of 5 per cent in each year. (See Table 1 and Figure 1 for the full details).

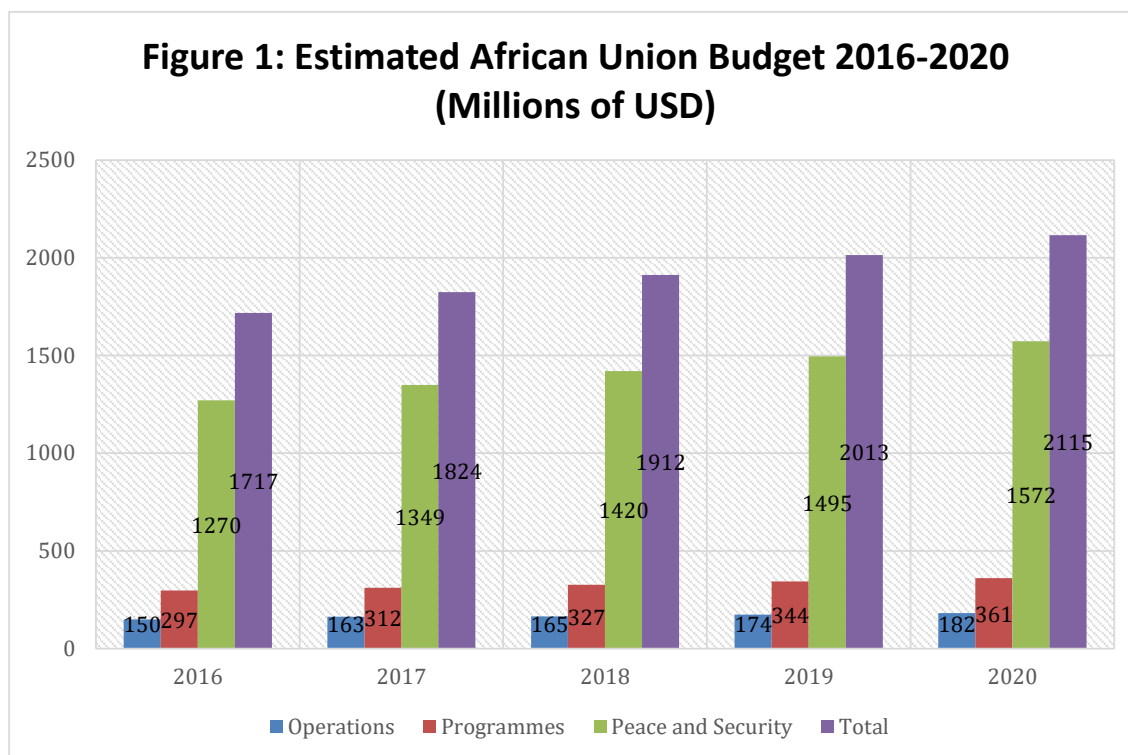
Table 1. Projected Budget of the African Union

Header	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Operational Budget	150	163	165	174	182
Program Budget	297	312	327	344	361
Subtotal	447	475	492	518	543
Peace and Security Budget (P&S)					
Window I (PEACE Support)	1,222	1,283	1,347	1,414	1,485
Window II (Mediation & Preventive Diplomacy)	35	37	39	41	43
Window III (Capacity building)	3	15	15	15	15
Reserve (Art 21.4 of the Protocol)	10	15	20	25	30
P&S Subtotal	1,270	1,349	1,420	1,495	1,572
Total	1717	1824	1912	2013	2115

* Based on Proposed 2017 Budget

** (Projections based on increase of 5% from 2016)

* Source: AUC /PBFA



D) CHALLENGES WITH FINANCING OF THE UNION.

9. The continued and successful implementation of the Union's programmes require adequate and predictable, sustainable funding. However under existing arrangements, Union budget continues to be underfunded by both the Member States and Development Partners.

10. **Member States.** On average, 67 per cent of assessed contribution is collected annually from Member States. About 30 Member States default either partially or completely on average annually. This creates a significant funding Gap, which hinders effective delivery. Figure 3 below shows the Gap between planned budget and actual funding between 2011 and 2015. Table 3 shows Member States Contributions as per amount assessed, 2011 – 2015 and Table 4 shows the total amount held in areas by member states

Figure 3. Gap between budget and actual received from 2011 to 2015¹

¹ Source: PBFA

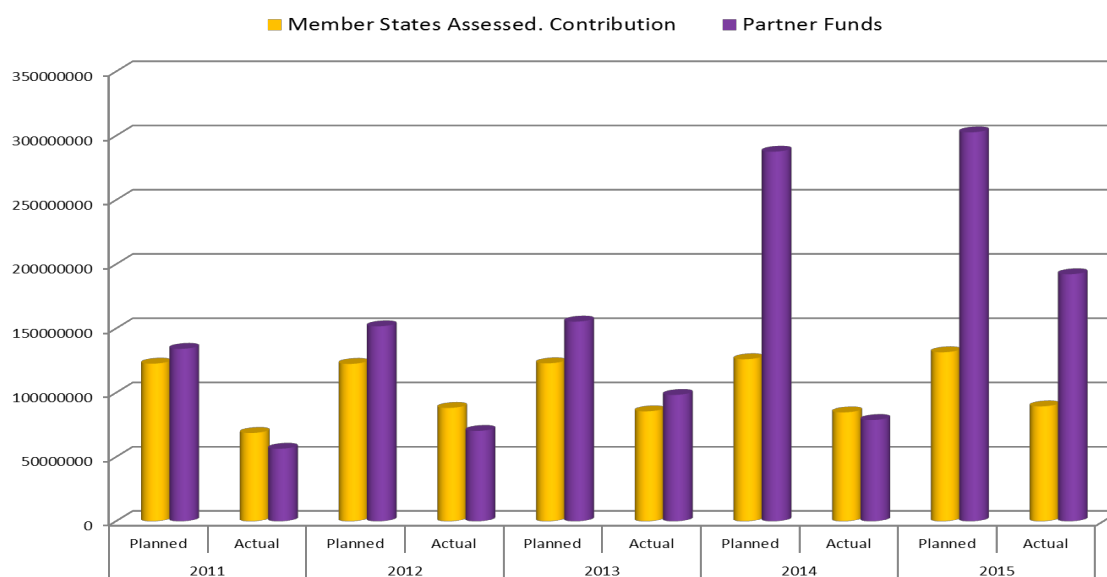


Table 3: Member States Contributions as per amount assessed, 2011 -2015 in Mill. USD

Contribution	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Ave
Current Year Assessment	122.6	120.1	120.5	126.1	131.2	124.0
Paid amount current year	68.7	88.2	85.1	84.7	89.4	83.3
Payment Rate	56%	73%	71%	67%	68%	67%

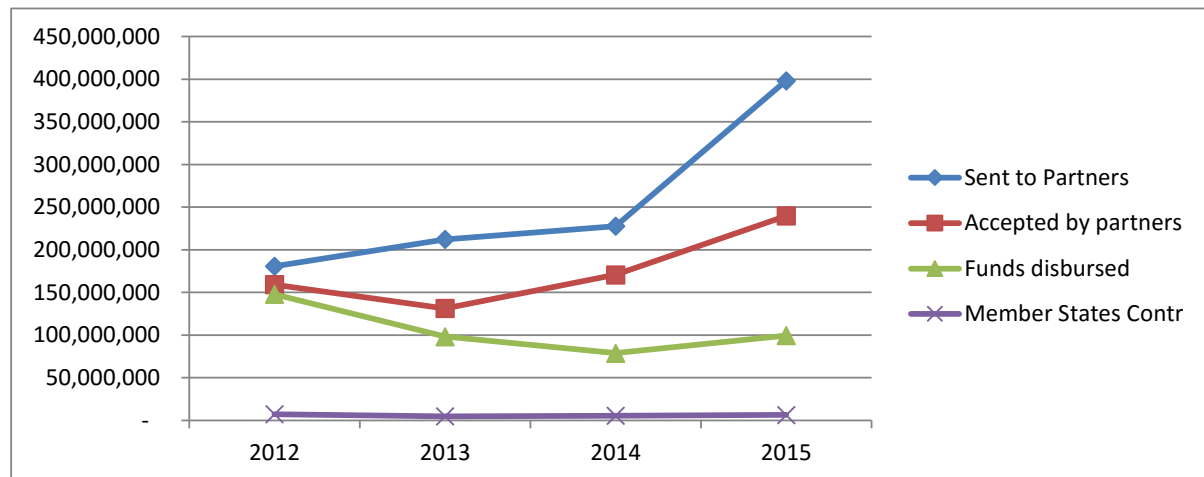
Table 4: Member States Arrears versus amount paid, 2011 – 2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average
Total Arrears	44.7	72.0	44.0	49.0	76.0	57.0
Arrears Paid	18.1	62.1	28.7	32.0	51.1	38.7
Payment rate	42%	86%	65%	65%	68%	67%
Outstanding Arrears	58%	14%	35%	35%	32%	33%

11. Currently **Development Partners** are expected to contribute about 90% of the program budget. The reality however is that Partner support has been waning and shows an alarming downward trend. Over the last five years actual funding has consistently fallen below the requested amounts. While our programme budget grew from US\$180 million in 2012 to US\$400 million in 2015, the actual disbursement of funds received annually from development partners over the period

has not gone beyond US\$150 million in any given year. Figure 3 above and figure 4 below provides some insight on partner funding trend.

Figure 4: AUC Programme Budget allotted to Partners for Possible Funding against Commitment and Actual Disbursement



Source: PBFA

E) FINANCING THE UNION.

Decisions On The Alternative Sources Of Funding The Union

12. In **June 2015** the Assembly adopted a declaration on self-reliance² along with a decision on the new scale of assessment and Alternative sources of funding³. The decision committed members to achieving the following targets:

- 100% of the Union's Operational budget;
- 75% of Union's Programme budget;
- 25% of Union's Peace support operations budget.

The achievement of the Targets above to be phased over 5 years starting from January 2016.

13. Under the new budget formula, the Summit decided that each Member State continues to support the AU budget through assessed contributions. In this regard, and for the sake of equity, the leadership also decided that assessed contributions of member States be based on their GDP share of Africa's total GDP and capacity to pay.

14. To reduce the strain that the new budget formula will put on the treasuries of member States, the leadership of the Union proposed that Member States consider mobilizing non-treasury resources. They may however continue to pay their

² Assembly/AU/Decl.5(XXV)

³ Assembly/Au/Dec.578(Xxv)

assessed contributions from their treasuries or raise additional resources by using any options they deem fit.

15. In **January 2016** the Assembly reaffirmed its earlier decisions and adopted a decision on the scale of assessment and implementation of the ASF⁴ requesting the Executive Council through its Committee on Contributions and Scale of Assessment to develop modalities for the implementation of the Alternative Sources of Funding the African Union and report on progress to the next Ordinary Session of the Assembly in July 2016; They also called for a special retreat on Financing the Union.

16. At the retreat on financing the union which took place on the 16th of July 2016 in Kigali, the HOSGs considered proposals presented by Dr. Kaberuka on financing the Union and the Peace Fund and adopted the decision to implement a 0.2% levy on eligible imports for all members states to finance the Union.

17. The purpose of the decision is

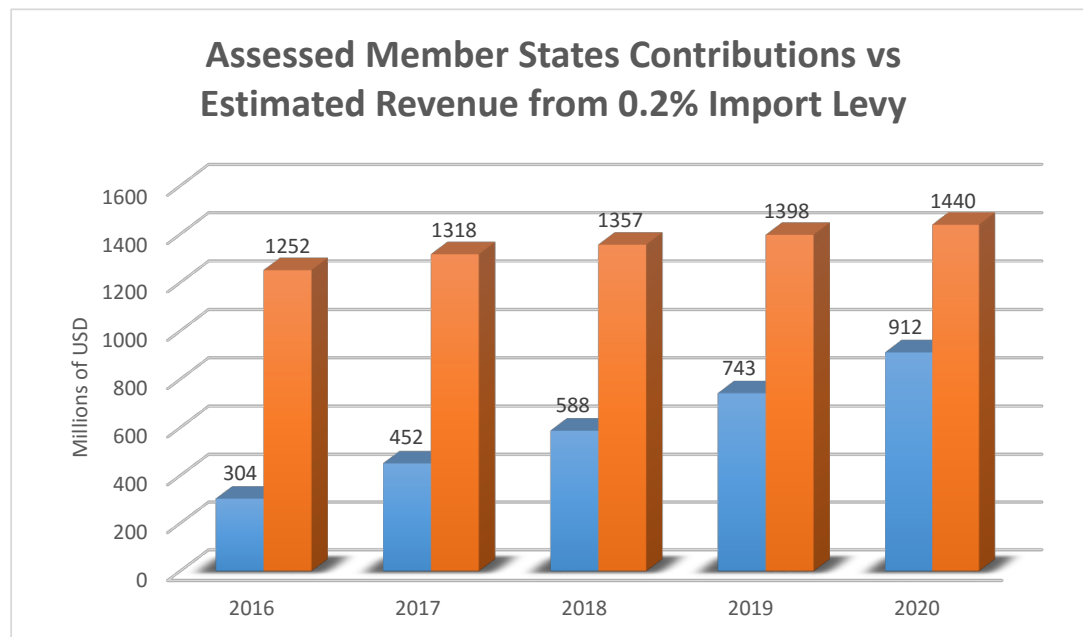
- a. To provide an equitable and predictable source of financing for the Union
- b. To provide reliable and predictable funding for continental peace and security through the peace fund
- c. To relieve the pressure on national treasuries with respect to meeting national obligations for payment of assessed contributions to the Union
- d. To reduce over dependency on partner funds for implementation of continental development and integration programs.

F) FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 0.2% LEVY ON ELIGIBLE IMPORTS FOR ALL MEMBER STATES.

18. As per the decision the HOSGs **a 0.2 per cent** levy shall be applied to all eligible goods imported into member states. Figure 5 below gives an indication of the yield potential for such a levy.

⁴ Assembly/Au/Dec.602(Xxvi)

Figure 5: Potential Revenues from a Common Levy of 0.002 (0.2 %) on Imports.



19. Some of the concerns that have been raised are discussed here.

- I. **Will all the funds raised under such a levy be remitted to the African Union?** The Figure above clearly shows that the application of the Union levy by member States will generate more for the member States over their assessed contribution. In line with the decision however Member States shall keep the difference between the generated revenue and their assessed contribution for their own development needs. The potential revenues for each Member State can be found in the annex 1.
- II. **Is such a levy in compliance with international norms?**
 - a) This levy is not new and indeed variations of such levy are being used by several regional organisations worldwide. In Africa, levies on imports are being used by ECOWAS, ECCAS and CEMAC and has proven reasonably effective.
 - b) Such levies are usually applied within the framework of customs unions and FTAs and does not conflict international norms. In the light of the introduction of the CFTA in 2017, which will in essence include an Africa wide customs union, such a levy is possible and fully justifiable.
- III. **What Constitutes eligible goods and how will it be determined?**
 - a. For the purpose of implementation, the levy shall be applied to all goods not specifically exempted. The criteria for exemption are contained in the draft guidelines on AU import levy to be considered by the Ministers of Finance.
- IV. **How will the levy be assessed and how will it be collected?**
 - a. The Union levy shall apply to the Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF) value at the port of disembarkation for all eligible imports in each member state.

- b. The national Customs Administrations of a Member State or any other agency designated by the MS shall be responsible for assessment and collection of the Union levy.
- c. Amounts collected as Union levy shall be paid automatically into an account opened in the name of the African Union Commission with the Central bank of each Member State.

V. When should levies collected be remitted to the Union?

- a. It is expected that Funds collected under the levy will be paid automatically into an Account for the AU with member states central banks and shall be accessible to the AU as and when the funds are paid into the account.
- b. The amount the AU can access shall however be limited to the assessed contributions for the financial year.

VI. What will the funds be used for?

- a. In accordance with the assembly decision of June 2015 the fund will be used to cover the following:
 - 100% of operational budget of the Union
 - 75% of the Programme budget of the Union
 - 25% of the Peace support operations of the union.
- b. These targets will be achieved progressively over 5 years starting 2017.

VII. Will the funds raised also cover the Peace fund?

- a. The 25% indicated above covers peace support operations only.
- b. The Peace Fund covers more than just the peace support operations. The details of how the peace fund will be operationalized are contained in a separate presentation submitted by the AU high representative for the Peace Fund.

VIII. When is this levy expected to start?

- a. In accordance with the Kigali decision the levies are supposed to come into effect starting from 2017.
- b. It is important to note that some countries have already initiated action to implement
- c. In view of the fact that Member states have varying budget cycles and legal regimes it is envisaged that there will be a transition period of about 12 months to enable member states to adjust and adapt

IX. Governance and Accountability. How will member states ensure that the funds raised are effectively applied prudently?

- a. The accountability mechanism approved by Executive Council in January 2016⁵ and subsequently at the Kigali retreat shall be strictly enforced. This clearly spells the structures and mechanisms that will be put in place by the member states to ensure proper usage and accountability.
- b. In addition to the above there are already internal control mechanisms that have been put in place to ensure transparency and accountability. These include the External and internal audit mechanisms, the adoption and implementation of IPSAS, the new financial rules, passage of anti-fraud

⁵ Ex.CI/948(Xxviii)

and corruption policy and the enterprise risk policy. The stringent implementation of these and strict oversight functions by the policy organs will ensure diligent environment for financial management, probity and accountability.

X. What should be the role of Ministers of Finance in the oversight and accountability?

- a. The Kigali decision clearly specifies a role for Finance ministers. In accordance with this decision a committee of 10 minister of finance; two per region shall be constituted shall participate in the preparation, monitoring and evaluation the annual budget. The terms of reference of the C10 is attached in the annex.

Table A1: Potential Revenue for Member States from a Union levy of 0.2 per cent

	GDP 2014-Millions of USD (World Bank)	Percentage of Country GDP to the total	Imports of goods (USD at current prices in millions) - 2014. UNCTAD	Percentage of country's import to the total	Estimated revenue from a 0.2% levy on the import bill (USD Millions)			
					2017	2018	2019	2020
Algeria	213,518.4	9.0	58,580.00	9.9	128.02	131.86	135.82	139.90
Angola	146,675.7	6.2	28,586.80	4.2	62.48	64.35	66.28	68.27
Benin	9,575.3	0.4	3,823.31	0.6	8.36	8.61	8.86	9.13
Botswana	15,813.4	0.7	8,070.64	1.2	17.64	18.17	18.71	19.27
Burkina Faso	12,755.5	0.5	3,136.12	0.5	6.85	7.06	7.27	7.49
Burundi	2,868.8	0.1	769.25	0.1	1.68	1.73	1.78	1.84
Cabo Verde	1,854.8	0.1	771.60	1.9	1.69	1.74	1.79	1.84
Cameroon	32,050.8	1.4	7,048.82	0.1	15.40	15.87	16.34	16.83
Central African Republic	1,838.0	0.1	381.46	1.3	0.83	0.86	0.88	0.91
Chad	12,790.7	0.5	3,100.00	0.1	6.77	6.98	7.19	7.40
Comoros	647.7	0.03	278.26	0.4	0.61	0.63	0.65	0.66
Congo	14,077.1	0.6	7,474.90	0.0	16.34	16.83	17.33	17.85
Côte d'Ivoire	34,254.0	1.4	11,177.66	1.5	24.43	25.16	25.92	26.69
Democratic Republic of the Congo	35,909.4	1.5	6,600.00	1.2	14.42	14.86	15.30	15.76
Djibouti	1,589.0	0.1	803.00	0.2	1.75	1.81	1.86	1.92
Egypt	282,242.2	11.9	71,281.83	12.5	155.78	160.46	165.27	170.23
Equatorial Guinea	16,731.1	0.7	5,600.00	0.8	12.24	12.61	12.98	13.37
Eritrea	3,857.8	0.2	1,131.45	0.2	2.47	2.55	2.62	2.70
Ethiopia	53,638.5	2.3	18,990.62	3.7	41.50	42.75	44.03	45.35
Gabon	17,412.5	0.7	3,857.47	0.6	8.43	8.68	8.94	9.21
Gambia	851.0	0.0	387.20	0.1	0.85	0.87	0.90	0.92
Ghana	37,176.6	1.6	14,600.20	2.5	31.91	32.87	33.85	34.87
Guinea	6,578.8	0.3	2,241.61	0.4	4.90	5.05	5.20	5.35
Guinea-Bissau	1,209.5	0.1	214.19	0.0	0.47	0.48	0.50	0.51
Kenya	60,936.4	2.6	18,396.30	3.1	40.20	41.41	42.65	43.93
Lesotho	2,080.5	0.1	2,144.01	0.4	4.69	4.83	4.97	5.12
Liberia	2,122.0	0.1	2,100.30	0.4	4.59	4.73	4.87	5.02
Libya	41,319.3	1.7	19,000.00	2.5	41.52	42.77	44.05	45.37
Madagascar	10,673.5	0.5	3,227.42	0.6	7.05	7.26	7.48	7.71
Malawi	5,720.1	0.2	2,774.37	0.6	6.06	6.25	6.43	6.63
Mali	11,978.7	0.5	4,009.18	0.6	8.76	9.02	9.30	9.57
Mauritania	5,092.2	0.2	2,646.30	0.4	5.78	5.96	6.14	6.32
Mauritius	12,616.4	0.5	5,610.27	0.9	12.26	12.63	13.01	13.40
Mozambique	17,080.9	0.7	8,746.82	1.6	19.12	19.69	20.28	20.89
Namibia	13,429.3	0.6	7,883.18	1.4	17.23	17.75	18.28	18.83
Niger	8,168.7	0.3	2,190.00	0.4	4.79	4.93	5.08	5.23
Nigeria	568,498.8	24.0	60,000.00	9.2	131.13	135.06	139.11	143.29
Rwanda	7,903.4	0.3	2,562.66	0.5	5.60	5.77	5.94	6.12
Saharawi Arab D.R	-	0.0	45.72	0.0	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11
Sao Tome and Principe	337.4	0.0	169.72	0.0	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.41
Senegal	15,658.1	0.7	6,556.66	1.1	14.33	14.76	15.20	15.66
Seychelles	1,510.7	0.1	1,143.30	0.2	2.50	2.57	2.65	2.73
Sierra Leone	4,893.3	0.2	1,568.19	0.3	3.43	3.53	3.64	3.75
Somalia	1,374.6	0.1	1,250.00	0.2	2.73	2.81	2.90	2.99
South Africa	349,818.5	14.8	121,965.07	20.1	266.55	274.55	282.78	291.27
South Sudan	11,006.8	0.5	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
Sudan	81,893.9	3.5	9,211.30	1.6	20.13	20.73	21.36	22.00
Swaziland	4,482.3	0.2	1,690.00	0.3	3.69	3.80	3.92	4.04
Togo	4,575.8	0.2	2,529.45	0.4	5.53	5.69	5.86	6.04
Tunisia	47,423.4	2.0	24,827.64	3.9	54.26	55.89	57.56	59.29
Uganda	27,464.5	1.2	6,073.53	1.1	13.27	13.67	14.08	14.50
United Republic of Tanzania	49,319.5	2.1	11,997.60	2.0	26.22	27.01	27.82	28.65
Zambia	26,963.4	1.1	9,539.02	1.6	20.85	21.47	22.12	22.78
Zimbabwe	14,719.4	0.6	4,200.00	0.8	9.18	9.45	9.74	10.03
Total	2,364,978.38	100.0	602,964.39	100.0	1,317.75	1,357.28	1,398.00	1,439.94

Table A2: Member States Assessed Contributions (Millions of USD)

Member State	Final Scale of Assessment after the distribution of 4% Gap (2016-2018)	Member States Assessed Contributions (Millions of USD)			
		2017	2018	2019	2020
Nigeria	12	54.24	70.56	89.16	109.44
South Africa	12	54.24	70.56	89.16	109.44
Egypt	12	54.24	70.56	89.16	109.44
Algeria	12	54.24	70.56	89.16	109.44
Total 1st Tier	48	216.96	282.24	356.64	437.76
Angola	8	36.16	47.04	59.44	72.96
Kenya*	4.1	18.532	24.108	30.463	37.392
Ethiopia	4	18.08	23.52	29.72	36.48
Sudan	3.322	15.01544	19.53336	24.68246	30.29664
Libya	3.26	14.7352	19.1688	24.2218	29.7312
Côte d'Ivoire	3	13.56	17.64	22.29	27.36
Ghana	2.38	10.7576	13.9944	17.6834	21.7056
Tunisia	2.339	10.57228	13.75332	17.37877	21.33168
U.R. of Tanzania	1.656	7.48512	9.73728	12.30408	15.10272
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1.488	6.72576	8.74944	11.05584	13.57056
Cameroon	1.457	6.58564	8.56716	10.82551	13.28784
Zambia	1.335	6.0342	7.8498	9.91905	12.1752
Uganda	1.141	5.15732	6.70908	8.47763	10.40592
Total 2nd Tier	37.478	169.40056	220.37064	278.46154	341.79936
Gabon	1.095	4.9494	6.4386	8.13585	9.9864
Chad****	0.942	4.25784	5.53896	6.99906	8.59104
Equatorial Guinea	0.887	4.00924	5.21556	6.59041	8.08944
Mozambique	0.871	3.93692	5.12148	6.47153	7.94352
Botswana	0.842	3.80584	4.95096	6.25606	7.67904
Senegal	0.841	3.80132	4.94508	6.24863	7.66992
South Sudan	0.798	3.60696	4.69224	5.92914	7.27776
Congo	0.766	3.46232	4.50408	5.69138	6.98592
Zimbabwe	0.751	3.39452	4.41588	5.57993	6.84912
Namibia	0.697	3.15044	4.09836	5.17871	6.35664
Burkina Faso	0.685	3.0962	4.0278	5.08955	6.2472
Mauritius	0.679	3.06908	3.99252	5.04497	6.19248
Mali	0.619	2.79788	3.63972	4.59917	5.64528
Madagascar	0.605	2.7346	3.5574	4.49515	5.5176
Benin	0.473	2.13796	2.78124	3.51439	4.31376
Rwanda	0.432	1.95264	2.54016	3.20976	3.93984
Niger	0.422	1.90744	2.48136	3.13546	3.84864
Guinea	0.354	1.60008	2.08152	2.63022	3.22848
Sierra Leone	0.279	1.26108	1.64052	2.07297	2.54448
Togo	0.247	1.11644	1.45236	1.83521	2.25264
Mauritania	0.238	1.07576	1.39944	1.76834	2.17056
Malawi	0.217	0.98084	1.27596	1.61231	1.97904
Swaziland	0.216	0.97632	1.27008	1.60488	1.96992
Eritrea	0.196	0.88592	1.15248	1.45628	1.78752
Burundi	0.155	0.7006	0.9114	1.15165	1.4136
Lesotho	0.129	0.58308	0.75852	0.95847	1.17648
Liberia	0.111	0.50172	0.65268	0.82473	1.01232
Cape Verde	0.106	0.47912	0.62328	0.78758	0.96672
Central African Republic	0.087	0.39324	0.51156	0.64641	0.79344
Djibouti	0.083	0.37516	0.48804	0.61669	0.75696
Seychelles	0.079	0.35708	0.46452	0.58697	0.72048
Somalia	0.076	0.34352	0.44688	0.56468	0.69312
Guinea-Bissau	0.055	0.2486	0.3234	0.40865	0.5016
Gambia	0.048	0.21696	0.28224	0.35664	0.43776
Saharawi Arab D.R.	0.044	0.19888	0.25872	0.32692	0.40128
Comoros	0.037	0.16724	0.21756	0.27491	0.33744
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.017	0.07684	0.09996	0.12631	0.15504
Total 3rd Tier	15.179	68.60908	89.25252	112.77997	138.43248
Grand Total	100.657	454.96964	591.86316	747.88151	917.99184
Note: Kenya-additional contribution* (0.657%)					