

(a) DECISION OF THE AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATES

A/DEC. 1/5/82 DECISION OF THE AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES RELATING TO THE CREATION OF AN ECOWAS ENERGY RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT FUND.

THE AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

MINDFUL of Article 5 of the ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Authority of Heads of State and Government and defining its composition and functions;

DECIDES

ARTICLE 1

The creation of an ECOWAS Energy Resources Development Fund within the ECOWAS Fund.

ARTICLE 2

The Fund will be financed through contributions.

ARTICLE 3

The Managing Director of the ECOWAS Fund in collaboration with the Executive Secretary is responsible for finding ways and means of sustaining this Fund.

ARTICLE 4

The present decision shall enter into force upon signature and shall be published in the Official Journal of the Community and the Gazette of each Member State.

DONE AT COTONOU THIS 29TH DAY OF MAY, 1982 IN SINGLE ORIGINAL IN THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGES, BOTH TEXTS BEING EQUALLY AUTHENTIC.

FOR THE AUTHORITY

THE CHAIRMAN
H. E. MATHIEU KEREKOU

A/DEC. 2/5/82 DECISION OF THE AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES RELATING TO THE DECLARATION OF THE 1983-1993 DECADE AS "REFORESTATION DECADE".

THE AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

MINDFUL of Article 5 of ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Authority of Heads of State and

Government, its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of the effect of wood as one of the energy resources of the sub-region;

MINDFUL of alarming encroachment of the desert into the sub-region;

DECIDES

ARTICLE 1

The 1983-1993 decade is declared as "REFORESTATION DECADE"

ARTICLE 2

Member States of the Community shall undertake to implement this decision.

ARTICLE 3

This decision shall come into force upon signature and shall be published in the Official Journal of the Community and in the National Gazette of each Member State.

DONE AT COTONOU THIS 29TH DAY OF MAY, 1982 IN SINGLE ORIGINAL IN THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGES, BOTH TEXTS BEING EQUALLY AUTHENTIC.

FOR THE AUTHORITY

THE CHAIRMAN
H. E. MATHIEU KEREKOU

A/DEC. 3/5/82 DECISION OF THE AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES RELATING TO THE ECOWAS ENERGY POLICY.

THE AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

MINDFUL of Article 5 of the ECOWAS Treaty establishing the Authority of Heads of State and Government, its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of Article 48 of the ECOWAS Treaty requesting Member States to harmonize and to formulate a common policy on Energy;

DECIDES

ARTICLE 1

The energy policy of the Economic Community of West African States attached to this decision is approved.

ARTICLE 2

The Executive Secretariat shall take all the necessary measures for the realisation of this energy

policy.

ARTICLE 3

This decision shall come into force upon signature and shall be published in the Official Journal of the Community and the National Gazette of all Member States.

DONE AT COTONOU THIS 29TH DAY OF MAY 1982 IN ONE SINGLE ORIGINAL IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGES BOTH TEXTS BEING EQUALLY AUTHENTIC.

FOR THE AUTHORITY



THE CHAIRMAN
H. E. MATHIEU KEREKOU

INTEGRATED AND COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY POLICY OF THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES

BACKGROUND TO POLICY OBJECTIVES

The Member States of the Economic Community of West African States — ECOWAS — in deliberating over the matter of Energy do hereby state their recognition and/or acknowledgement of the following considerations and facts:

1. All MAN's activity depends on the availability of ENERGY; and all the epochal changes in history are associated with the materials of his tools just as well as the forms of ENERGY that moved those tools. This has led to the description of ENERGY, in the present epoch, as 'the 'OXYGEN' of modern industrial civilization.

2 Technically, it has been said that the standard of living, as measured by the Gross National Product (GNP) is a function of the amount of ENERGY consumed in any community as can be expressed in the following mathematical language;

$$L = \frac{R \times E \times I}{P}$$

- where
- L = Standard of living
 - R = Raw Materials Consumed
 - E = Energy Consumed
 - I = Ingenuity (Technological, Political and Socio-Economic) Applied
 - P = Population of the Community.

3 The already developed countries of the world attained their present levels of Industrial/Economic Advancement under conditions of cheap Energy Re-

sources, mainly the fossil fuels (coal, crude oil and natural gas) and the technical capability to process these resources into readily acceptable and easily utilisable forms of Energy.

4. On Account of the relatively low level of Scientific and Technological capabilities of the countries where the oil exists in large quantities, almost the entire spectrum of activities involved (from exploration up to delivery of final products to the consumers), even within the oil producing/exporting countries, is dominated by companies of the industrialised major oil importers/consumers. This has led to a situation in which the ECOWAS Member States who produce and export oil find themselves unable to exercise effective control over their respective oil industry.

5. Despite the recent attainment of Political Independence by the industrially less developed countries, the pattern of relationship has scarcely changed for reason of the failure by these countries to invest a significant percentage of their efforts and resources towards the rapid acquisition of SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITY to control the spectrum of activities related to the exploitation of their Energy and other Raw Materials.

The TECHNOLOGY of production and the consumption pattern of all industrial commodities, both in developed and developing countries are so critically dependent on ENERGY that the slightest disequilibrium in the world ENERGY market produces devastating effects throughout the world. The direct experience of most oil importing countries (and the induced experience of even the oil-producing/exporting countries) since the 'Energy Crisis' of late 1973, highlights the STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF ENERGY IN WORLD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. The linkage between ENERGY and the overall DEVELOPMENT and SECURITY of any Community is no longer a matter for debate.

6, With the 'Energy Crisis' of 1973 and beyond, the awareness crystallised in the world of the finiteness and ultimate exhaustion of the TOTAL world reserves of the fossil and nuclear fuels. This has precipitated an intensification of interest in NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY. Both the developed and developing countries of the world are now in search of the best ways and means of bringing about a peaceful and orderly TRANSITION of the global economy to the New and Renewable sources of Energy — early enough to ensure the continued availability, into the indefinite future of the fossil fuels which are also of critical importance to MANKIND for non-Energy use as basic Feedstock in Chemical Industry. The Members of ECOWAS cannot close their eyes to the current world-wide activities in this seemingly new frontier of human activity without disastrous consequences to the whole Community within the next decade.

7. The ECOWAS is one of the poorest Sub-