



**African Institute for Economic  
Development and Planning**

59<sup>th</sup>

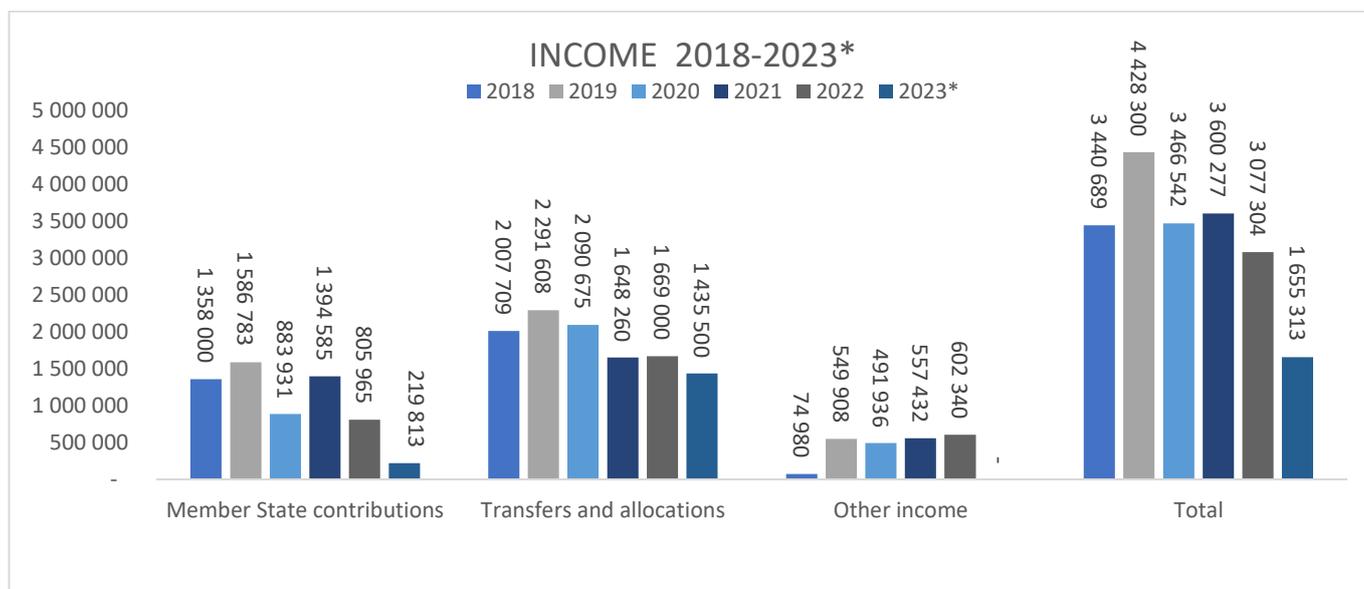
# SESSION OF THE IDEP GOVERNING COUNCIL

July 28, 2023  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

## 59<sup>th</sup> meeting of the IDEP Governing Council: Note on the Financial Performance

1. The Institute’s activities are financed by resources from four broad sources:
  - (a) Financial support from African member States through annual payments of assessed financial contributions, based on a predetermined schedule that is approved and adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development;
  - (b) Regular United Nations grant, which is currently a fixed annual subvention of \$1.4 million that is approved by the General Assembly and that underpins the approved annual programme budget;
  - (c) Resources from ECA to support specific programmes and training activities;
  - (d) Extrabudgetary funds from such sources as multilateral and bilateral funding institutions, private foundations and other development partners.
  
2. Figure 1 shows the total amount of income generated between 2018 and 2023, broken down into three categories. The “member State contributions” category includes assessed contributions collected during the given year. The “transfers and allocations” category includes the United Nations grant and extrabudgetary support from ECA. The “other income” category includes resources mobilized through external partners.

**Fig.1. Categories of income for the period 2018–2023  
(United States dollars)**

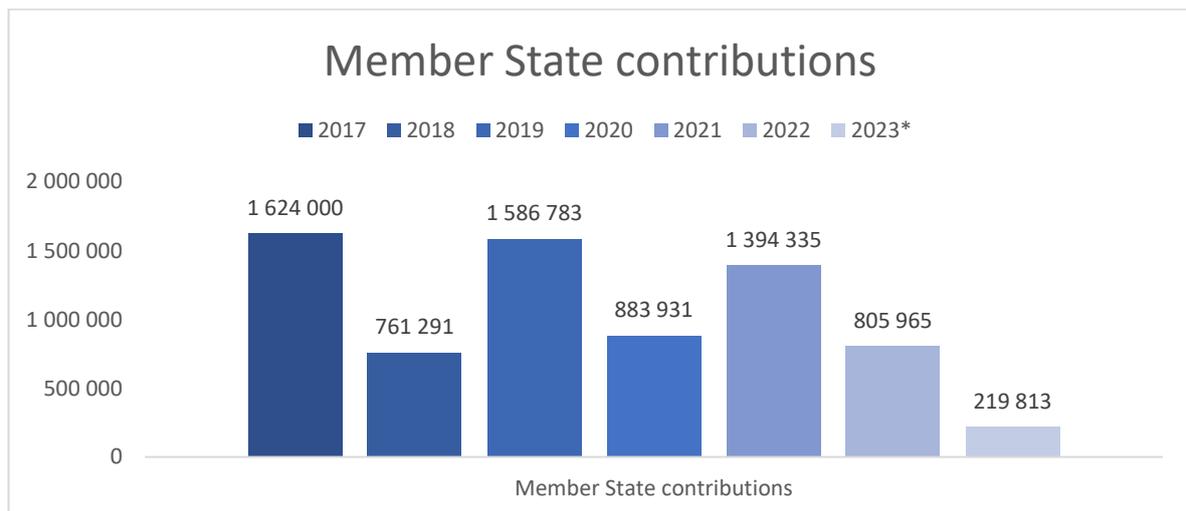


3. The average amount collected from member States over the past five years is \$1.1 million, while the yearly assessed contribution currently stands at \$1.358 million. There seems to be a trend in which member States that reach their target for contributions in one year then significantly miss their

target in the following year. That dynamic makes it difficult to plan and budget as income from member States is uneven.

4. IDEP is appreciative both of member States that are striving to settle their outstanding arrears in particular Zimbabwe which contributed \$ 785,075 2021 settling its annual contribution and outstanding arrears.
5. The Institute further thanks the following countries for being regular and up to date with their payments: Benin, Gambia, Lesotho, Mali, Morocco, Namibia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan Togo and Zambia. The contributions made by member States as at 31 December 2021 ,2022 and interim 2023 are respectively shown in table 1 , table 2 and table 3.
6. As illustrated in table 4, IDEP still has a significant balance of arrears to collect. Unpaid assessed contributions stood at a high of \$18.5 million as of 30 June 2023 and weigh heavily on the capacity of the Institute to implement its mandate.
7. The Leadership continues to engage with member States on contributions and is in discussions with authorities from the following countries with significant outstanding arrears: Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, DR Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Liberia, Libya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger and Nigeria.

**Fig. 2 Member States Contributions to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in the period 2017-2023\***  
(Thousands of United States dollars)



**Table 1. Contributions to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning by country, as of 31 December 2021**  
(United States dollars)

<i>Index</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Annual assessed contribution</i>	<i>Annual contribution paid in 2021</i>	<i>Arrears paid</i>	<i>Total amount paid in 2021</i>
1	Angola	32 000		96 000	96 000
2	Benin	15 000	14 878		14 878
3	Cameroun	24 000		46 257	46 257
4	Cote d'ivoire	32 000		34 850	34 850
5	Madagascar	20 000		20 000	20 000
6	Mali	15 000		31 417	31 417
7	Morocco	32 000		138 291	138 291
8	Namibia	24 000		24 000	24 000
9	Niger	20 000		14 900	14 900
10	South Africa	80 000	80 000		80 000
11	Tanzania	24 000		93 129	93 129
12	Togo	15 000		15 538	15 538
13	Zimbabwe	40 000	40 000	745 075	785 075
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>373 000</b>	<b>134 878</b>	<b>1 259 457</b>	<b>1 394 335</b>

**Table 2. Contributions to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning by country, as of 31 December 2022**  
(United States dollars)

<i>Index</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Annual assessed contribution</i>	<i>Annual contribution paid in 2022</i>	<i>Arrears paid</i>	<i>Total amount paid in 2022</i>
1	Gambia	10 000	-	103 454	103 454
2	Lesotho	15 000	-	30 000	30 000
3	Libya	80 000	-	76 604	76 604
4	Madagascar	20 000	-	20 000	20 000
5	Mali	15 000	15 000	15 000	30 000
6	Morocco	32 000	-	68 521	68 521
7	South Africa	80 000	80 000	-	80 000
8	Sudan	32 000	-	160 000	160 000
9	Tunisia	24 000	-	13 914	13 914
10	Zambia	32 000	32 000	191 470	223 470
	<b>Total</b>	<b>340 000</b>	<b>127 000</b>	<b>678 964</b>	<b>805 965</b>

**Table 3. Contributions to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning by country, as of 30 June 2023**  
(United States dollars)

<i>Index</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Annual assessed contribution</i>	<i>Annual contribution paid in 2023</i>	<i>Arrears paid</i>	<i>Total amount paid in 2023</i>
1	Burundi	15 000	15 000		15 000
2	Libya	80 000		80 813	80 813
3	Madagascar	20 000	20 000	-	20 000
4	Namibia	24 000		24 000	24 000
5	South africa	80 000	80 000	-	80 000
	<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>219 000</b>	<b>115 000</b>	<b>104 813</b>	<b>219 813</b>

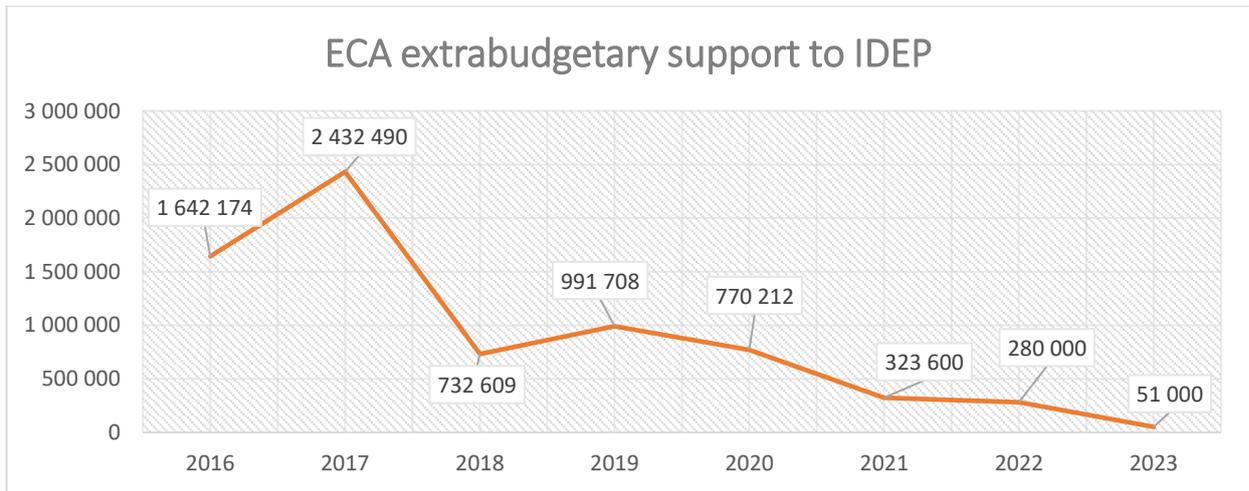
**Table 4. Total contributions to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, by country, and balances due, as of 30 June 2023**  
(United States dollars)

<i>Index</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Current annual assessed contribution</i>	<i>Total assessed contribution</i>	<i>Total amount paid</i>	<i>Balance due</i>
1	Algeria	80 000	2 720 000	-	2 640 000
2	Angola	32 000	1 088 000	992 000	64 000
3	Benin	15 000	510 000	480 291	14 709
4	Botswana	24 000	816 000	-	792 000
5	Burkina Faso	15 000	510 000	465 000	30 000
6	Burundi	15 000	510 000	60 000	435 000
7	Cameroon	24 000	816 000	649 321	142 679
8	Cabo Verde	10 000	340 000	-	330 000
9	Central African Republic	15 000	510 000	16 761	478 239
10	Chad	15 000	510 000	88 851	406 149
11	Comoros	10 000	340 000	-	330 000
12	Congo	15 000	510 000	455 869	39 131
13	Côte d'Ivoire	32 000	1 088 000	995 618	60 382
14	Democratic Republic of the Congo	32 000	1 088 000	-	1 056 000
15	Djibouti	15 000	510 000	-	495 000
16	Egypt	80 000	2 720 000	2 480 000	160 000
17	Eritrea	15 000	435 000	-	420 000
18	Eswatini	20 000	1 088 000	568 770	91 230
19	Ethiopia	32 000	340 000	40 580	1 015 420
20	Equatorial Guinea	10 000	680 000	260 000	70 000
21	Gabon	20 000	340 000	40 000	620 000
22	Gambia	10 000	1 088 000	307 535	22 465
23	Ghana	32 000	340 000	954 599	101 401
24	Guinea	20 000	680 000	160 000	500 000

25	Guinea-Bissau	10 000	1 088 000	30 000	300 000
26	Kenya	32 000	510 000	996 278	59 722
27	Lesotho	15 000	510 000	465 000	30 000
28	Liberia	15 000	2 720 000	30 000	465 000
29	Libya	80 000	680 000	1 065 338	1 574 662
30	Madagascar	20 000	510 000	587 040	72 960
31	Malawi	15 000	510 000	405 000	90 000
32	Mali	15 000	340 000	495 000	-
33	Mauritania	10 000	510 000	30 000	300 000
34	Mauritius	15 000	1 088 000	-	495 000
35	Morocco	32 000	1 088 000	993 224	62 776
36	Mozambique	32 000	768 000	340 943	715 057
37	Namibia	24 000	510 000	696 000	48 000
38	Niger	15 000	2 720 000	24 875	470 125
39	Nigeria	80 000	510 000	2 290 331	349 669
40	Rwanda	15 000	340 000	180 000	315 000
41	Sao Tome and Principe	10 000	816 000	10 000	320 000
42	Senegal	24 000	340 000	719 480	72 520
43	Seychelles	10 000	700 000	300 000	30 000
44	Sierra Leone	20 000	340 000	640 055	19 945
45	Somalia	10 000	2 320 000	-	330 000
46	South Africa	80 000	1 088 000	880 000	1 360 000
47	Sudan	32 000	680 000	1 024 000	32 000
48	Togo	15 000	816 000	465 538	29 462
49	Tunisia	24 000	510 000	410 471	381 529
50	Uganda	24 000	816 000	692 971	99 029
51	United Republic of Tanzania	24 000	816 000	696 000	96 000
52	Zambia	32 000	1 088 000	1 056 000	-
53	Zimbabwe	40 000	1 360 000	1 280 000	40 000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1 358 000</b>	<b>45 669 000</b>	<b>25 818 739</b>	<b>18 472 261</b>

8. As illustrated by figure 2, financial support from ECA has decreased steadily over the past five years: IDEP received approximately \$324,000 from the Commission in 2021, but only \$280,000 in 2022 and \$51,000 in 2023. ECA extrabudgetary support is provided primarily through the regular programme of technical cooperation.

**Fig.2. ECA extrabudgetary support to IDEP 2016–2023\***  
(United States dollars)



9. With the integration of the Institute into the Umoja system, the resources provided by ECA to support specific programmes and training activities are disbursed directly under the relevant budget code. As a result, the financial resources recorded as having been received from ECA are reduced for accounting purposes.
10. The Institute will continue to engage with ECA leadership on the need to increase budgetary support to ensure the predictability of the Institute's flow of funds, programme planning and service delivery.
11. Despite the ongoing stringent donor funding environment, IDEP received a grant award of \$557,432 from the Government of Italy in 2021, which was subsequently renewed with the second phase in 2022. The two grants will provide the secretariat of the African Continental Free Trade Area and participating countries with high-level specialized training relating to taxation, customs, trade and legislative issues, with the objective of supporting local companies, including small and medium-sized enterprises, in improving their international trade relations, especially with the European Union and Italy.
12. The Institute also signed an agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to design, develop and roll out an updated and tailored training programme on gender-responsive economic policy management for African member States and four regional economic communities, namely the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The aim of the training programme is to build the capacity of African regional economic communities and their member States to adopt and implement gender and economic policy management initiatives, thereby accelerating the implementation of Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 by making sure that economic policies and poverty reduction strategies deliver results equitably to women and men and to girls and boys.

**Fig.3. External extrabudgetary support to IDEP 2018–2023\***  
(United States dollars)

