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Aims and objectives of ecowas pdf

The Community's objectives are aimed at promoting cooperation and integration, which will lead to the creation of an economic union in West Africa in order to improve the standard of living of its peoples, as well as to maintain and strengthen economic stability, strengthen relations among Member States and promote the progress and development of the African continent. 2. In order to achieve the goals set in the paragraph above and in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Treaty, the Community should phase in (a) harmonize and coordinate national policies and promote integration programmes, projects and activities, particularly in food, agriculture and natural resources, industry, transport and communications, energy, trade, money and finance, taxation, economic reform policies, human resources, education, information, culture, science, technology, services, health care, tourism, legal issues; b) Harmonization and coordination of environmental policy; Promoting joint production ventures; d) Creating a common market by; (i) Trade liberalization by lifting customs duties on imports and exports among Member States and lifting non-tariff barriers among Member States to establish a community-based free trade zone; Adopting a common external tariff and general trade policy for third countries; (ii) Removing barriers among Member States to the free movement of persons, goods, services and capital, as well as the right to reside and create; (e) Creating an economic union by adopting common policies in the economic, financial, social and cultural sectors and creating a monetary union. Promoting joint ventures by private sector enterprises and other economic operators, in particular through the adoption of a regional agreement on cross-border investment; Taking steps to integrate the private sector, in particular creating an enabling environment for the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises; Creating a favourable legal environment; (f) Harmonization of national investment codes leading to the adoption of a single Community Investment Code; Harmonization of standards and measures; Promoting balanced development in the region, focusing on the special problems of each Member State, especially those of landlocked States and small island Member States; (g) Promoting and strengthening relationships and promoting the flow of information, especially among rural populations, women's and youth organizations and social and professional organizations such as media associations, business men and women, workers and trade unions; Adoption of the Community policies, given the need to strike a balance between demographic factors and socio-economic development; Establishing a cooperation, compensation and development fund; and (o) any other activity that Member States can decide to work together to achieve the Community's goals. The economic community of West African States ECOWAS is a subregion organization formed by West African countries mainly to promote cooperation and development in all economic areas and to promote the progress and development of the African continent. On the historic date of 28 October 1975, the heads of State and Government of 15 independent States of West Africa met in Lagos, where they signed the Treaty, formally establishing ECOWAS. The Member States of ECOWAS are: Benin Republic, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Togo, considered one of the pillars of the African Economic Community, ECOWAS was created to strengthen the ideal of collective self-sufficiency for its Member States. As a trade union, it is also designed to create a single, large trading bloc based on economic cooperation. Integrated economic activity, as envisaged in this area, revolves around but is not limited to, industry, transport, telecommunications, energy, agriculture, natural resources, trade, monetary and financial affairs, social and cultural issues. Expectations of economic integration have always been high, and after the approval of the treaty, which gave it the necessary legal teeth, the regional group has achieved much. Current estimates indicate that the regional body has exceeded the expectations of its founding fathers. Today, the organization is recognized worldwide as a successful regional body, boasting difficult integration and regional coexistence. THE AFTER THE UNITED NATIONS (UN): The history, goals and goals of the ECOWAS Vision is to create a limitless region where people have access to their rich resources and can use the same by creating opportunities in a sustainable environment. ECOWAS has created an integrated region where people enjoy free movement, have access to effective education and health systems and engage in economic and commercial activities, living in dignity in an atmosphere of peace and security. ECOWAS must be a region governed in accordance with the principles of democracy, the rule of law and good governance. It was in order to implement this vision unhindered that the ECOWAS administrative machinery, based in Abuja, Nigeria, turned its Secretariat into a Commission in October 2007. Instead of the Executive Secretary in Chairman of the Commission, empowered President and Fifteen Commissioners. ECOWAS is currently implementing critical and strategic programmes that will deepen cohesion and gradually remove identified barriers to full integration as envisaged. Significant efforts are under way to harmonize macroeconomic policies and encourage the private sector to achieve economic integration. These efforts have spanned a number of initiatives, which include the implementation of the ECOWAS single monetary programme, monitoring and evaluation of performance and macroeconomic convergence, managing the ECOWAS macroeconomic database and the multilateral monitoring system (ECOMAC), and cooperating with other regional and international agencies. In a region fuelled by a common goal, West Africans may also take responsibility for a new vision of transition from ECOWAS to ECOWAS by 2020. POST POSTS Features Richards Constitution 1946 ECOWAS: The Organ and Specialized Institutions Of the ECOWAS Authority is made up of institutions and specialized agencies. These institutions include: Office of Heads of State and Government, Commission, Community Parliament, Community Court, Council of Ministers, Specialized Technical Committees, and Ecowas Investment and Development Bank (EBID). The following are ECOWAS specialized agencies: the West African Health Organization (WAHO), the West African Monetary Agency (WAMA), the Intergovernmental Action Group on Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing in West Africa (GIABA), the ECOWAS Gender and Development Centre, ECOWAS Youth and Sports Development Centre, ECOWAS Water Coordination Centre, West African Energy Basin, ECOWAS Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, ECOWAS Infrastructure Project Preparation and Development Group (PPDU) as well as the ECOWAS Brown Card Scheme. The objectives and objectives of the Economic Community of the West African States of ECOWAS The goals and objectives of ECOWAS, as set out in Article 2 of the Treaty, are as follows: promoting cooperation and development in all areas of industry, transport, telecommunications, energy, agriculture, natural resources, trade, monetary and financial issues and social and cultural issues in order to improve the standard of living of its peoples, strengthen close relations between its members and promote the progress and development of the African continent. 2. Abolition of customs duties to abolish customs duties and other duties on imports and exports of goods between member countries. READ MORE Types of Basic Human Rights3. Repealing trade restrictions Lifting quantitative and administrative restrictions on Member States. 4. Establishing common tariffs Creating a common customs tariff and a common commercial policy for third countries. 5. Repeal of the obstacles to free movement Cancellation between Member States obstacles to the free movement of people, services and capital. 6. Agricultural Policy Reconciliation Harmonizing Agricultural Policy and Promoting Common Projects in Member States, particularly in marketing, research and agribusiness. 7. Implementation of infrastructure schemes Implementation of joint development schemes for transport, communication, energy and other infrastructure facilities, as well as the development of common policies in these areas. Harmonizing economic and industrial policies harmonizes the economic and industrial policies of Member States and eliminate disparities in the levels of development of Member States. 9. Harmonization of monetary policy harmonization necessary for the proper functioning of society and monetary policy of Member States. Creating a common fund To create a fund for cooperation, compensation and development. Sub Navigation Made by: Lagos Date Accepted: 1975-05-28 In Effect: 1975-06-20 Content Chapter I - Definitions Chapter II - Creation, composition, goals and objectives and the founding principles of Chapter III Community - Community Institutes - Creation, Composition and Functions Chapter IV - Cooperation in Food and Agriculture Chapter V - Collaboration in Industry, Science and Technology and Energy Chapter VI - Cooperation in Environment and Natural Resources Chapter VII - Transport Collaboration Communications and Tourism Chapter VIII - Cooperation in Trade, Customs, Taxation, Statistics, Money and Payments Chapter IX - Creation and Completion of the Economic and Monetary Union Chapter X - Cooperation in Political, Judicial and Legal Affairs, Regional Security and Immigration Chapter XI - Cooperation in Human Resources, Information, Social and Cultural Affairs Chapter XII - Cooperation in Other Areas Chapter XIII Chapter XIV - Financial Regulations Relationship between the Executive Secretariat and the specialized institutions of the Community Chapter XX - Relations between the Community, Third Countries and International Organizations Chapter XXI - Relations between Member States, States, Non-Members, Regional Organizations and International Organizations Chapter XXII - Common and Final Provisions We, Heads of State and Government of Member States West African States (ECOWAS): President of the Republic of Benin Prime Minister of the Republic of Cape Verde President of the Republic of Ivory Coast President of the Republic of The Gambia President of the Republic of Ghana President of the Republic of Guinea Bissau President of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Liberia President of the Republic of Mali President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania President of the Republic of Niger confirming the Treaty on the Establishment of the Economic Community of West African States, signed in Lagos on 28 May 1975 and considering its achievements; Aware of the need to promote, promote and accelerate the economic and social development of our Nations in order to improve the standard of living of our peoples; We are convinced that promoting the harmonious economic development of our States requires effective economic cooperation and integration, mainly through a strong and coherent policy of self-reliance; taking into account the African Charter of Human Rights and the People and the Declaration of Political Principles of the Economic Community of West African States, adopted in Abuja by the 14th regular session of the Authority of Heads of State and Government on 6 July 1991; convinced that the integration of Member States into a viable regional community may require the partial and gradual integration of national sovereigns with the Community in the context of collective political will; Accepting the need for community institutions with appropriate and adequate powers; - Noted that the current bilateral and multilateral forms of economic cooperation in the region offer prospects for broader cooperation; Recognizing the need to jointly address the political, economic and socio-cultural problems of the present and the future and to pool the resources of our peoples while respecting our diversification for the fastest and most optimal expansion of the region's productive capacity; Taking into account also the Lagos Action Plan and the Final Lagos Act of April 1980, which envisage the establishment of the African Economic Community by the year 2000 on the basis of existing and future regional economic communities; Mindful of the African Economic Community Treaty signed in Abuja on 3 June 1991; Confirming that our ultimate goal is the accelerated and sustainable economic development of Member States, culminating in the economic union of West Africa; Taking into account our decision A/DEC.10/5/90 of 30 1990, the establishment of a Committee of Eminent Persons to submit proposals for renegotiation of the Treaty; aware that the revision of the treaty is due, in particular, to the need for the Community to adapt to changes in the international arena in order to benefit more from these changes; Also considering the need to change Community strategies to accelerate economic integration in the region; Accepting the need for a fair and equitable distribution of the benefits of economic cooperation and integration among Member States; They decided to revise the Treaty of 28 May 1975 on the establishment of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and agreed accordingly as follows. For the purposes of this Treaty, the Arbitration Tribunal means the Community Arbitration Tribunal established under article 16 of this Treaty; Power means the Community Heads of State and Government Authority, established by Article 7 of this Treaty; The President of the Authority refers to the current President of the Community Heads of State and Government Authority, elected under article 8.2 of this Treaty; The Council means the Council of Ministers of the Community, established under Article 10 of this Treaty; The Commission refers to the Specialized Technical Commission, established under article 22 of this Treaty; The community refers to the Economic Community of West African States referred to in Article 2 of this Treaty; A community citizen or citizen means any citizen (s) of Member States who meet the conditions provided by the Protocol defining community citizenship; The Court refers to the Court of Community, established under article 15 of this Treaty; Import duties mean customs duties and taxes of equivalent effect levied on goods by virtue of their import; The Executive Secretary means Executive Secretary appointed under Article 18 of the Treaty; The Economic and Social Council means the Economic and Social Council, established under Article 14 of this Treaty; The Executive Secretariat means the Executive Secretariat, established under article 17 of this Treaty; Export duties mean all customs duties and taxes of equivalent effect levied on goods by virtue of their exports; The Fund means the Cooperation, Compensation and Development Fund established under article 21 of this Treaty; Member State or Member States means Member State or Community Member States, as defined in paragraph 2 of article 2 of the Treaty; Non-tariff barriers mean barriers to trade and caused by obstacles other than fiscal barriers; Community Parliament means parliament created under Article 13 Contracts; The Protocol is a tool for implementing the Treaty of The Treaty the same legal force as the latter; The region refers to a geographical area known as West Africa, defined by resolution CM/Res.464 (XXVI) of the OAU Council of Ministers; Statutory appointees include the Executive Secretary, the Deputy Executive Secretaries, the Fund's Managing Director, the Fund's Deputy Managing Director, the Financial Comptroller and any other senior Community staff member appointed as such by the Authority or the Council; A third country means any state other than a member state; The treaty means this revised Treaty. 1. Under this Treaty, high-contract parties reaffirm the establishment of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and decide that it will ultimately be the only economic community in the region in order to achieve economic integration and the objectives of the African Economic Community. 2. Community members, called Member States, should be the States that have ratified the Treaty. 1. The Community's objectives are to promote cooperation and integration, leading to the creation of an economic union in West Africa to improve the standard of living of its peoples, maintain and strengthen economic stability, strengthen relations among Member States and promote the progress and development of the African continent. 2. In order to achieve the objectives set in the above paragraph and in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Treaty, the Community must provide a step-by-step provision; (a) Reconciliation and coordination of national policies and the promotion of integration programmes, projects and activities, particularly in the areas of food, agriculture and natural resources, industry, transport and communications, energy, trade, money and finance, taxation, economic reform policies, human resources, education, information, culture, science, technology, services, health, tourism, and legal issues; Reconciliation and coordination of environmental policies; Promoting joint production ventures; (d) Creating a common market by:(i) liberalizing trade by abolishing customs duties on imports and exports among Member States and lifting non-tariff barriers among Member States to establish a free trade zone at the Community level; Adopting a common external tariff and general trade policy for third countries; (iii) Removing barriers among Member States to the free movement of persons, goods, services and capital, as well as the right to reside and create. (e) Creating an economic union by adopting common policies in the economic, financial social and cultural sectors and establishing a monetary union; Promoting joint ventures by enterprises Sector and economic operators, in particular through the adoption of a regional agreement on cross-border investment; Taking steps to integrate the private sector, in particular creating an enabling environment for the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises; Creating a favourable legal environment; (f) Harmonization of national investment codes leading to the adoption of a single Community Investment Code; Harmonization of standards and measures; Promoting balanced development in the region, focusing on the special problems of each Member State, especially those of Member States, non-natural lands and small island States; (g) Promoting and strengthening relationships and promoting the flow of information, especially among rural people, women's and youth organizations and social professional organizations such as media associations, business men and women, workers and trade unions; Adopting community population policies, taking into account the need to strike a balance between demographic factors and socio-economic development; Establishing a cooperation, compensation and development fund; and (o) any other activity that Member States can decide to undertake in a joint effort to achieve the Community's goals. Parties with high contracts in pursuit of goals, goals, goals, goals, goals, goals, goals, goals, goals, goals, goals, goals, goals, goals, goals, goals, goals, goals, goals set out in Article 3 of this Treaty solemnly reaffirm and declare their commitment to the following principles: a. Equality and interdependence of Member States; Solidarity and collective self-reliance; Inter-State cooperation, policy coordination and programme integration; Non-aggression between Member States; Maintaining regional peace, stability and security by promoting and strengthening good neighbourliness; Peace settlement of disputes between Member States, active cooperation between neighbouring countries and promoting a peaceful environment as a prerequisite for economic development; Recognition and protection of human rights and peoples in accordance with the provisions of the African Charter of Human Rights and Peoples; Accountability, economic and social justice and people's participation in development; Recognition and adherence to Community rules and principles; j. Promoting and strengthening the democratic system of governance in each Member State, as stipulated in the Declaration of Political Principles adopted in Abuja on 6 July 1991; and k. a fair and equitable distribution of the costs and benefits of economic cooperation and integration. Member States are committed to creating an enabling environment to achieve the Community's goals and, in particular, to take all necessary measures to harmonize their policies and policies and to refrain from any action that may be taken of the goals set. 2. Each Member State, in accordance with its constitutional procedures, takes all necessary measures to ensure the adoption and dissemination of the legislative and statutory texts that may be required to implement the provisions of this Treaty. Each Member State is committed to complying with its obligations under the Treaty and to comply with the decisions and provisions of the Community. 1. Community institutions should be: (a) The Body of Heads of State and Government; The Council of Ministers; (c) Public Parliament; The Economic and Social Council; Public court; (f) Executive secretariat; The Cooperation, Compensation and Development Fund; Specialized technical commissions; and (i) any other institutions that may be established by the Authority. 2. Community agencies carry out their functions and operate within the powers vested in them by the Treaty and the Protocols relating to this. 1. The Body of Heads of State and Government of Member States, which is the highest institution of the Community and consists of heads of State and/or Governments of Member States, is currently established. The Authority is responsible for the overall leadership and control of the Community, and is taking all measures to ensure its progressive development and its goals. 3. In accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, the Authority must: (a) define the general policies and basic guidelines of the Community, make directives, coordinate and coordinate the economic, scientific, technical, cultural and social policies of Member States; Monitoring the functioning of community institutions and following up on community objectives; Prepare and adopt its Rules of Procedure; Appoint an Executive Secretary in accordance with article 18 of the Treaty; Appoint external auditors on the recommendation of the Board of Auditors; (f) To delegate to the Council, where necessary, the authority to make such decisions under Article 9 of this Treaty; (g) Refer, where it deems a matter, to the Community Court, where it confirms that a Member State or community institution has failed to fulfil any of its obligations or that the Community institution has acted beyond its authority or has abused the powers granted to it by the provisions of this Treaty, the decision of the Authority or the Council's ruling; (h) Ask the Community Court to provide an advisory opinion on any legal matters as needed; and (i) exercise any other authority vested in it under the Treaty. The Authority meets at least once a year in a normal session. An additional normal session may be convened by the President of the Authority or at the request of a Member State, provided that such a request is supported by a simple majority of Member States. 2. The presidency is elected annually by a Member State elected by the Authority. The body makes decisions. Unless otherwise envisaged in this Treaty or in the Protocol, the Authority's decisions are not taken on the basis of a subject that is considered unanimously, by consensus or by a two-thirds majority of Member States. The issues mentioned in paragraph 2 above are determined by the Protocol. Until the Protocol comes into force, the Authority will continue to take its decisions by consensus. 4. The Authority's decisions are binding on Member States and Community institutions without compromising the provisions of Article 15 of article 15 of this Treaty. 5. The Executive Secretary publishes decisions thirty (30) days after the date of their signing by the President of the Authority. 6. Such decisions automatically take effect sixty (60) days after their publication date in the Official Community Journal. Decisions are published in the National Gazette of each Member State during the period provided for by paragraph 6 of this article. Creation, composition and function of the Council of Ministers 1. A Community Council of Ministers has now been established. The Council comprises the Minister in charge of ECOWAS and any other minister of each Member State. The Council is responsible for the functioning and development of the Community. To this end, unless otherwise stipulated in this Treaty or Protocol, the Council should: (a) make recommendations to the Authority on any action to achieve the Community's objectives; (b) Appointing all statutory appointees, not that they are the Executive Secretary; (c) The authority delegated to it by the Authority issues directives on the coordination and harmonization of economic integration policies; Make recommendations to the Authority on the appointment of external auditors; (e) Prepare and adopt its rules of procedure; Adopt staffing regulations and establish the organizational structure of Community agencies; Approve work programs and budgets for the Community and its agencies; (h) Ask the Community Court to provide an advisory opinion on any legal matters if necessary; (i) To fulfill all other functions assigned to it under the Treaty and to exercise all the powers delegated to it by the Authority. The Council meets at least twice a year at a regular session. One such session immediately precedes the regular session of the Authority. An emergency session may be convened by the President of the Council or at the request of the Member State, provided that such a request is supported by a simple majority of Member States. 2. The Chairman of the Council was the Minister responsible for ECOWAS of the Member State elected by the Chairman of the Authority. The Council operates in accordance with the provisions. 2. Unless otherwise stipulated in this Treaty, the Council's provisions should be adopted on the basis of the subject matter of consideration, on the basis of unanimity, consensus or a two-thirds majority of Member States, in accordance with the Protocol referred to in paragraph 3 of article 9 of this Treaty. Until the Protocol comes into force, the Council will continue to adopt its provisions by consensus. The Council's provisions are binding on the institutions to which it is entitled. They are binding on Member States once they are approved by the Authority. However, in the case of provisions that are imposed in accordance with the delegation of authority by the Authority in accordance with paragraph 3 (f) of article 7 of this Treaty, they should be binding immediately. The provisions are published and come into force during the same period and on the same terms as paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of article 9 of this Treaty. The Community Parliament has now been established. 2. Method of electing members of the Community Parliament, its composition, functions, powers and organization are defined in the Protocol relating to this. 1. An Economic and Social Council has now been established, which will play an advisory role, comprising representatives of various categories of economic and social activities. The composition, functions and organization of the Economic and Social Council are defined in the Protocol relating to this. The Community Court has now been established. 2. The status, composition, authority, order and other matters relating to the Court should be established in the Protocol relating to this. The Court performs the functions entrusted to it independently of the Member States and institutions of the Community. The Court's decisions are binding on Member States, Community institutions, as well as individuals and corporate bodies. The Community Court of Arbitration has now been established. 2. The status, composition, authority, procedures and

States of them no later than thirty days after receiving such offers. Amendments or changes should not be considered by the Authority if had to be given at least three months' notice of them. 3. Amendments or amendments are accepted by the Authority in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of this Treaty and must be submitted for ratification by all Member States in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. They come into force under article 89 of the Treaty. 1. Any Member State wishing to leave the Community gives the Executive Secretary a one-year notice in writing informing Member States. At the end of this period, if such notice is not withdrawn, the State ceases to be a member of the Community. 2. During the one year referred to in the previous paragraph, such a Member State continues to abide by the provisions of the Treaty and remains obliged to comply with its obligations under the Treaty. 1. Following the entry into force of this revised Treaty under article 89 of the United Nations provision, the Vienna Convention on Treaty Law, adopted on 23 May 1969, applies to the definition of the rights and responsibilities of Member States under the 1975 ECOWAS Treaty and the revised Treaty. 2. The 1975 ECOWAS Treaty is considered terminated when the Executive Secretariat received documents on ratification of the revised Treaty from all Member States. The Executive Secretary notifies Member States in writing. 3. Despite the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article, all Community conventions, protocols, decisions and resolutions adopted since 1975 remain in force and remain in force unless they are incompatible with the current Treaty. The current Treaty and all its ratification documents are handed over to the Executive Secretariat, which transfers certified true copies of the Treaty to all Member States and notifies them of the timing of the ratification documents and registers the Treaty with the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations and other organizations such as the Council. With faith, we, the heads of State and Government of the Member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), have signed this Treaty. Made in Cotonou, it is the 24th day of July 1993 in one original in English, French and Portuguese, all texts are equally authentic.- According to the amendments to Cotonou 1993-07-24, by virtue of 1995-08-23. The Treaty is also known as the Treaty of Lagos. The original agreement was signed between Ivory Coast, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone in February 1965. ECOWAS was established in 1975 to replace the Customs Union of West African States, originally established in 1959. Minutes on the launch of ECOWAS were signed in Loma, Togo 1976-11-05. 1976-11-05. aims and objectives of ecowas pdf. aims and objectives of ecowas presently. all the following are aims and objectives of ecowas except to. history aims and objectives of ecowas. state four aims and objectives of ecowas. review the aims and objectives of ecowas presently. obstacles to the implementation of ecowas aims and objectives

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