http://www.auanticorruption.org/rec/cen-sad

African Union, Advisory Board of Corruption CEN SAD

The Community of Sahel-Saharan States was established on 4th February 1998 in Tripoli (Great Socialist people's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) during the Summit Meeting instigated by Brother Colonel MUAMMAR AL KADDAFI, Leader of the Great Al Fateh Revolution, in presence of the Heads of State of Mali, Chad, Niger, Sudan and a representative of the President of Burkina Faso.

CEN SAD

Official website http://www.cen-sad.org

WHAT IS CEN SAD ?

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The Community of Sahel-Saharan States CEN-SAD became a Regional Economic Community during the 36th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Lomé (Republic of Togo) on 4-12 July 2000.

It became observer at the UN General Assembly under the Resolution A/RES/56/92.

The Community has partnership agreements with many regional and international organizations with the aim of promoting common and shared action in political, cultural, economic and social field. This status was confirmed by the decision of the Assembly/AU/Dec.112 (VII) of the 7th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the African Union.

Objectives of CEN-SAD

The establishment of a global Economic Union based on the implementation of a community development plan that complements the local development plans of member States and which comprises the various fields of a sustained socio-economic development: agriculture, industry, energy, social, culture, health...

the removal of all restrictions hampering the integration of the member countries through the adoption of necessary measures to ensure:

- a. Free movement of persons, capitals and interests of nationals of member States;
- b. Right of establishment, ownership and exercise of economic activity;
- c. Free trade and movement of goods, commodities and services from member States;

The promotion of external trade through an investment policy in member States.

The increase of means of land, air and maritime transport and communications among member States and the execution of common projects.

The same right, advantages and obligations granted to their own citizens to nationals of the signatory countries in conformity with the provisions of their respective constitutions.

The harmonization of educational, pedagogical, scientific and cultural systems of the various cycles of education.

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