

ALLIANCE TREATY OBLIGATIONS AND PROVISIONS (ATOP)  
CODING SHEET

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SECTION I: FORMATION, MEMBERS, AND DURATION

1. ATOP ID: 4945

2. COW Alliance # (if applicable): N/A

3. Signature date(s) (may vary for members in multilateral alliances):  
February 24, 2000.

4. Members of alliance (use COW country codes):

540 Angola  
516 Burundi  
471 Cameroon  
482 Central African Republic  
484 Congo  
490 Democratic Republic of Congo  
403 Sao Tome-Principe  
481 Gabon  
411 Equatorial Guinea  
517 Rwanda (withdrew the alliance on June 5, 2007, rejoins August 17, 2016)  
483 Chad

5. Was the alliance signed during war? If so, which war, and which member(s) was at war? (check COW data)  
No.

6. Means by which alliance was established (e.g., treaty, executive agreement, diplomatic notes, etc.): (Only select "treaty" if the agreement requires ratification.)  
Treaty.

7. Was the treaty public, public but with secret articles, or secret? If secret articles, describe the content of secret articles.  
Public.

8. Are there provisions for adding additional members mentioned in the treaty? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe these provisions.  
No.

9. Are specific state(s) mentioned as possible future members of the alliance? (Yes, No) If Yes, which state(s)?  
No.

10. Are there specific provisions in the treaty concerning the length of time the treaty is to last? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.  
No.

11. Are there conditions under which members may renounce the treaty? If Yes, describe these conditions.  
No.

12. Are there specific provisions in the treaty concerning renewal of the treaty? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe these provisions.  
No.

13. Number of times alliance renewed, dates of renewal, and means by which alliance was renewed (Do not include automatic renewals):  
0

14. Termination date(s) (may vary for members in multilateral alliances) and source(s) for termination dates(s):  
Still in effect according to ECCAS website (visited 5/3/2018).

Rwanda withdrew the alliance on June 5, 2007 (<http://search.proquest.com/docview/458394217?accountid=7064>

Re-enters August 17, 2016 - <http://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/news/Rwanda--back-to-Central-Africa-bloc-10-years-on->

15. Describe what caused the alliance to terminate.

N/A

## SECTION II: OBLIGATIONS

16. Type of alliance (defense pact, neutrality pact, nonaggression pact, consultation pact, offense pact): (List all that apply to any member of the alliance.)

Defense Pact

Nonaggression Pact.

17. Type of alliance as coded in COW data (if applicable):

N/A

18. Describe the obligations of the alliance partners.

Any aggression against one of the member states is considered a threat or an aggression against all (Pacte, Art.2). The member states give each other aid and assistance for their defense against any threat or use of force (Pacte, Art.3).

The parties abide by the principles of (...) the nonuse of force to solve disputes (Protocol, Art.3).

19. Are any of the obligations contingent upon any of the following: specific adversary, specific location, specific ongoing conflict, number of adversaries, noncompliance with a specific demand, attack, nonprovocation of enemy, or prior agreement among partners? (List all that apply)

No.

20. Describe the nature of the limits to obligations listed in #19.

21. Are there any additional provisions for assistance in the event of war? (e.g., promise not to participate in economic sanctions against partner, promise not to aid internal or external enemies, etc.) (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

22. Are there any additional limits to the alliance obligations or conditions under which treaty obligations do not apply that were not listed in #19? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

23. Is a specific target/threat mentioned as the object of the treaty? (Yes, No) (Answering Yes to this question does not necessarily mean that obligations are limited only to this adversary.) If Yes, list the target nation(s) (using COW country codes if possible) and describe the general nature of the reference to the target of the treaty.

No.

24. Are the treaty obligations symmetric? (That is, do all members commit to the same obligations?) (Yes, No) If No, describe.

Yes.

25. Does the treaty prohibit members from settling conflicts independently (no separate peace)? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

26. Does the treaty have provisions requiring that the contracting parties consult before making commitments to third parties (excluding no separate peace provisions discussed above)? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe these provisions.

No.

27. Does the treaty specify that the contracting parties must not enter into any other alliances that are directed against the alliance in question? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

28. Additional coder comments regarding treaty obligations:

## SECTION III: INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE ALLIANCE

29. Does the treaty make reference to the potential for conflict among members of the alliance? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

The Conference of Heads of State and Government will hold an emergency session in case of a military conflict between two

members (Pacte, Art.6). In case of a conflict between members of the pact, the Conference will hold an emergency meeting and start mediation procedures. If necessary, the Conference can decide to interpose the FOMAC between the belligerents (Pacte, Art.10).

30. Does the treaty discuss mediation/arbitration or other means of settling disputes among the signatories? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.  
See 29.

31. Does the treaty require official contact among the military forces of the participating states? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe. (Note whether official contact is required only in the event of hostilities or also during peacetime.)

The ministers of foreign affairs and defense and of the interior will meet in the Conseil des Ministres (Protocol, Art. 11). The chief of staff of the armed forces, the police chiefs, experts from the foreign ministry, the defense ministry and other departments meet in the Commission de Defense et de Securite to examine administrative, technical and logistic questions and assist the Conseil de Ministres (Protocol, Art.13).

In order to maintain at a high level the effectiveness of the FOMAC, the member state periodically organize military maneuvers between two or more member states which are organized by the Commission de Defense et de Securite (Pacte, Art.5).

32. Does the treaty include provisions for military aid? (e.g., grants, loans, transfer of technology, training) (Yes, No) If Yes, describe these provisions.

No.

33. Does the treaty provide for integrated command of military forces while the alliance is in effect (peacetime as well as wartime)? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

The treaty creates the Force Multinationale de l'Afrique Centrale (Fomac): it is constituted of contingents of the armies, polices and civil units of the member states in order to accomplish peace-keeping, security and humanitarian assistance mission (Protocole, Art. 23).

34. Does the treaty require subordination of the forces of one or more member states to another in the event of hostilities? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

35. Does the treaty establish any organizations? (include provisions for regularly scheduled meetings) (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

Conference des Chefs d'Etats: supreme organ; decides on measures for conflict prevention including military action; decides on the constitution of the FOMAC; nominates the commander of FOMAC etc. (Protocole, Art.8/9/10).

Conseil des Ministres: composed of the ministers of foreign affairs, defense and the interior; the president of the Conseil is the foreign minister of the country that presides in the Conference; charged with overseeing the execution of Conference decisions (Protocole, Art.11/12).

Commission de Defense et de Securite: consultative organ; composed of the armies, experts from foreign, defense and interior ministries and other departments; examines administrative, technical and logistic issues with respect to peacekeeping missions; identifies strategies against organized crime etc (Protocole, Art.13/14/15/16/17/18).

Secretariat General: permanent organ.

Mecanisme d'alerte rapide de l'Afrique centrale (MARAC): mechanism to monitor and prevent crises and conflicts and to gather information and analyze the situation (Protocole, Art.21/21).

Force Multinationale de l'Afrique Centrale: constituted of contingents of the armies, polices and civil units of the member states in order to accomplish peace-keeping, security and humanitarian assistance mission etc. (Protocole, Art.23/24)

36. Does the treaty provide for joint military bases, or for one or more states to place troops in the territory of one or more other states? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

37. Does the treaty specify contribution levels (funds, troops, etc.)? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

38. Does the treaty contain any provisions regarding coordinated increase of armaments, reduction of armaments, prohibition of weapons, or rules of warfare? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe such provisions.

No.

39. Does the treaty explicitly permit or prohibit the acquisition of territory not currently held by either ally? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe reference.

No.

40. Does the treaty include discussion of the division of gains from any future conflict? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

No.

41. Does the treaty include discussion of demobilization/withdrawal following conflict? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.  
No.

42. Are there any other provisions in the treaty that describe the means through which the states will coordinate their military efforts and policies? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.  
No.

43. Additional coder comments regarding references to alliance institutionalization:  
Members commit to make sure foreign missions and bases on their territory are not incompatible with COPAX goals (Art. 11).

#### SECTION IV: TREATY CONTEXT

44. Does the treaty state that it nullifies any existing treaties signed by one or more of the contracting parties? (Yes, No) If Yes, list the treaties/agreements that are nullified and describe the treaty reference.  
No.

45. Does the treaty state that it modifies any existing treaties signed by one or more of the contracting parties? (Yes, No) If Yes, list the treaties/agreements that are modified and describe the treaty reference.  
No.

46. Does the treaty state that it includes any existing treaties signed by one or more of the contracting parties? (Yes, No) If Yes, list the treaties/agreements that are included and describe the treaty reference.  
Yes. ECCAS treaty and 1996 non-aggression pact.

47. Does the treaty make any references to international organizations? (Yes, No) If Yes, list the international organization and describe the nature of the reference.  
Preamble: reaffirm UN charter, OAU, earlier CEEAC treaties (Pacte, Protocole). Also in Art. 1 (Pacte), Art.3 (Protocole). If a conflict threatens peace and security of another state or gives rise to international crimes or constitutes a grave threat to the existence of the concerned state, the Conference can decide, with the belligerents, the UN and OAU to deploy forces to interpose (Pacte, Art.8). In pursuing the goals of COPAX, the CEEAC cooperates with all relevant inter-african and international organizations (Protocole, Art.28).

48. Does the treaty make any references to other existing alliances? (Yes, No) If Yes, list the alliance and describe the nature of the reference.  
No.

49. Are there any companion agreements referenced in the treaty? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe the agreements.  
The treaty coded here consists of the Pacte d'Assistance Mutuelle entre les Etats Members de la CEEAC and the Protocole Relatif au Conseil de Paix et de Securite de l'Afrique Centrale.

50. Does the treaty include statements regarding non-military cooperation (e.g., economic, cultural, scientific exchange)? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.  
The member states cooperate in the fields of conflict prevention, rapid alert, peacekeeping operations, trans-border crimes, international terrorism, international terrorism, proliferation and arms traffic, munition and explosives (Protocole, Art.6).

51. Does the treaty resolve other conflicts among the parties to the alliance? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.  
No.

52. Does the treaty propose/enforce settlement of a conflict not involving parties to the alliance? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.  
No.

53. Does the treaty propose other agreements among the contracting parties? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.  
No.

54. Does the treaty mention unresolved conflicts among the contracting parties? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.  
No.

55. Does the treaty include provisions for economic aid or other enticements (include trade concessions, post war recovery, etc.)? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe these provisions.

No.

56. Does the treaty describe circumstances under which one party may intervene in the internal politics of another party or specifically commit the states to non-intervention? (Yes, No) If Yes, describe.

The Protocole states that member states respect the principle of non-intervention into internal affairs of other states (Art.3). There is, however, the possibility for peace-keeping in internal conflicts. The Conference holds emergency meetings and activates the appropriate mechanism in case of (...) an internal conflict that might spread or threaten the peace or security in another member state or be related to international crimes. It decides its actions in collaboration with the relevant member state (Pacte, Art.6). FOMAC intervention needs to be justified in all cases by the legitimate defense of the territory, the sovereignty, national unity and democratic institutions of member state or to prevent international crime. All intervention decisions are taken by consensus. If unanimity is not possible, the decision will be taken by 2/3 majority (Pacte, Art.7). In case of an internal conflict, on the demand of a member state to the President and other states, the appropriate mechanism is put in effect by the decision of the Conference (Pacte, Art.8). In case an internal conflict threatens the peace or security of another state or gives rise to international crimes or constitutes a grave threat to the existence of the concerned state, the Conference decides, together with the belligerents, the UN and the OUA, to interpose a force (Pacte, Art.8) .

## SECTION V: DOCUMENTATION

57. Additional coder comments on this alliance treaty:

Treaty in French. Treaty also includes non-aggression pact of July 8, 1996, but we can't find that agreement.

58. Source of coding information (e.g., treaty, treaty and secondary sources, secondary sources only, etc.):

Treaty (Pacte d'Assistance Mutuelle entre les Etats Membres de la CEEAC and the Protocole Relatif au Conseil de Paix et de Securite de l'Afrique Centrale).

59. Treaty citation: ECCAS website ([www.ceeac-eccas.org](http://www.ceeac-eccas.org))

60. Date of last revision of this coding sheet: June 1, 2018

61. Coder: Michaela Mattes and Ashley Leeds

Version 4.0: Q4 and Q14 revised by Nicholas Coulombe on June 1, 2018 & Q5 revised by Jessica Edry on June 1, 2018