



its petroleum exploration and development legislation; and, another technical study helped produce and distribute a directory of approximately 500 multidisciplinary training and teaching institutions in Francophone developing countries.

Canada's purpose in creating the PSD was to give new momentum to the Agency and to respond to the needs unanimously expressed by the developing countries, without increasing the burden on the Agency's budget. It also wanted to make the Agency an instrument of constructive co-operation to complement larger-scale forms of bilateral and multilateral assistance.

Over and above the regular branches of the Agency and of the Special Development Program, the **organizational structure** of the ACCT also includes two regional offices, a decentralized unit and a subsidiary organ.

- The **Lome regional office** in Togo oversees co-ordination of the Agency's programs mainly where West Africa is concerned;
- the new **Geneva office** is responsible for representing states without diplomatic missions in this city before the international agencies of the United Nations;
- the **International School of Bordeaux** is the focal point of the training and retraining courses organized by the Education and Training Branch; and finally,
- the **Energy Institute** of Quebec is the only real subsidiary organ (branch) of the Agency which, being responsible for executing the energy training and information programs, can carry out its quasi-autonomous mandate while being organically linked with ACCT headquarters.

The **current Secretary-General** is a Canadian from Quebec, **Jean-Louis Roy**, elected in December 1989 for a four-year term. His directors general are from Burundi, Cameroon, France, Morocco and Canada. The comptroller is from Belgium.

The fact that the Agency is directed by people who represent all viewpoints found in the Francophone world indicates a commitment to ongoing dialogue among cultures and peoples.