

**AFRICAN UNION ADVISORY BOARD ON  
CORRUPTION**

**المجلس الاستشاري للإتحاد الإفريقي  
لمحاربة الفساد**



**CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DE L'UNION  
AFICAINE SUR LA CORRUPTION**

**CONSELHO CONSULTIVO DA UNIÃO  
AFRICANA SOBRE CORRUPÇÃO**

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## **CONCEPT NOTE**

### **10<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE AFRICAN UNION CONVENTION ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING CORRUPTION**

***“MAKING CORRUPTION UNATTRACTIVE IN AFRICA”***

**5 -9 DECEMBER 2013  
ARUSHA, TANZANIA**

The African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption (the Convention) was adopted by the second Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union in Maputo, Mozambique in July 2003 and entered into force on 5 August 2006, thirty (30) days after the deposit of the fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) instrument of ratification. To date thirty-four (34) Member States have ratified and are States Parties to the Convention.

The objectives of the AU Convention as set out in Article 2 are to:

- 1. Promote and strengthen the development in Africa by each State Party, of mechanisms required to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption and related offences in the public and private sectors;*
- 2. Promote, facilitate and regulate cooperation among the State Parties to ensure the effectiveness of measures and actions to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption and related offences in Africa;*
- 3. Coordinate and harmonize the policies and legislation between State Parties for the purposes of prevention, detection, punishment and eradication of corruption on the continent;*
- 4. Promote socio-economic development by removing obstacles to the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights;*
- 5. Establish the necessary conditions to foster transparency and accountability in the management of public affairs*

### **Mandate of the Board**

The Advisory Board on Corruption the (Board) has been established as a follow up mechanism an autonomous organ established within the African Union, in terms of the Article 22 of the Convention.

The main mandate of the Board is to promote and encourage the adoption of measures and actions by State Parties to prevent, detect, punish and eradicate corruption and related offences in Africa as well as to follow-up on the application of those measures and submit a report to the Executive Council on a regular basis on the progress made by each State Party in complying with the provisions of the Convention.

### **Mission of the Board**

The mission of the AUABC, which has clearly been stated out in Article 22 (5) of the Convention, is to:

- 1. Promote and encourage adoption and application of anti-corruption measures on the continent;*

2. *Collect and document information on the nature and scope of corruption and related offences in Africa;*
3. *Develop methodologies for analyzing the nature and extent of corruption in Africa, and disseminate information and sensitize the public on the negative effects of corruption and related offences;*
4. *Advise governments on how to deal with the scourge of corruption and related offences in their domestic jurisdictions;*
5. *Collect information and analyze the conduct and behavior of multi-national corporations operating in Africa and disseminate such information to national authorities designated under Article 18 (1) of the Convention hereof;*
6. *Develop and promote the adoption of harmonized codes of conduct of public officials;*
7. *Build partnerships with the African Commission on Human and People's Rights, African civil Society, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to facilitate dialogue in the fight against corruption and related offences;*
8. *Submit a report to Executive Council on a regular basis on the progress made by each State Party in complying with the provisions of The Convention;*
9. *To Perform any other task relating to corruption and related offences that may be assigned to it by the policy organs of the African Union.*

## **10<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION**

The African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption has clocked 10 years since it was adopted hence the celebration.

In order for the celebration to be memorable and bring impact in the fight against corruption, the Board has organized the following activities:

### **A. PRESENTATIONS AND PANEL DISCUSSIONS**

The theme of the celebration is:” ***Making Corruption Unattractive in Africa***”.

The following sub-topics will be presented by the selected guests speakers and presenters; and thereafter be discussed by the participants.

#### **1. Illicit flows of capital**

##### **❖ General Objective:**

- ✓ To show the impact of illicit flows in the African economy and society.

##### **❖ Specific objectives:**

- ✓ To identify the origins (causes) of illicit flows of capital and its consequences in the development of African countries;

- ✓ To show who are its initiators, beneficiaries and losers and;
- ✓ To design strategies to alleviate it.

❖ **Results:**

- ✓ To increase awareness on the impact of illicit flows in the African economy and society; and make recommendations to policy makers.

## **2. Transparency in Extractive Industry**

❖ **General Objective:**

- ✓ To show the importance of transparency in policy formulation and reporting on contracts and revenue in the extractive industry.

❖ **Specific objectives:**

- ✓ To demonstrate how lack of transparency in the terms of the contracts and the reporting of the revenue affects the development and the welfare of the African society.
- ✓ To show how the lack of control in the governance of mining resources negatively affect African societies which otherwise are well-endowed in natural resources.

❖ **Results:**

- ✓ To increase African countries' effective control in the governance of the mining industry and ownership over other natural resources and ;
- ✓ To make recommendations to policy makers.

## **3. Recovery of Stolen Assets**

❖ **General Objective:**

- ✓ To show the impact of non-recovery of stolen assets on the economy of the African Countries and the welfare of the societies.

❖ **Specific objectives:**

- ✓ To show how the non-recovery of stolen assets has hindered the socio-economic development of African countries and constitutes challenges in their struggle for good governance.

- ✓ To point out how the implementation of double standards in the practice of assets recovery impedes the development of African States, economies and welfare of the population.

❖ **Results:**

- ✓ To show the importance of recovering stolen assets in the development of African economy and encourage good governance at all level both African and global.
- ✓ To make recommendations to policy makers.

#### **4. Role of faith based institutions in the fight against corruption**

❖ **General Objective:**

- ✓ To rediscover the importance of ethics and moral values in good governance and the fight against corruption.

❖ **Specific objectives**

- ✓ To show the importance of the role of faith based institutions in the fight against corruption.
- ✓ To encourage faith based institutions to join efforts in the fight against corruption.

❖ **Results:**

- ✓ To create synergies and partnerships with faith based institutions in the fight against corruption

#### **5. Role of higher learning institutions**

❖ **General Objective:**

- ✓ To find ways to associate higher learning institutions (universities, training schools...) in the fight against corruption.

❖ **Specific objectives:**

- ✓ To encourage higher learning institutions to mainstream anti-corruption studies in their curricula and to stimulate research activities on the same.

- ✓ To promote collaboration between higher learning institutions and stakeholders in combating corruption.

❖ **Results:**

- ✓ To develop a MoU on the above

**6. Role of parliament in harmonizing and domesticating the au convention on preventing and combating corruption.**

❖ **General Objective:**

- ✓ To show the vital role parliament should play in the fight against corruption.

❖ **Specific objectives:**

- ✓ To encourage National Assemblies to review their legislation in order to create coherence between national legislation and the AU Convention;
- ✓ To assess the level of implementation of these legal instruments.

❖ **Results:**

- ✓ To adopt concrete strategies for the harmonization, domestication and assessment of their implementation.

**7. Participants**

- ❖ **High level officials**
- ❖ **Chairpersons from the REC's**
- ❖ **African Union organs**
- ❖ **Members of the Board**
- ❖ **Partners to AU**
- ❖ **Resource Persons**

**8. The Partners**

This 10th Anniversary of the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption is being held thanks to the invaluable support of the following partners:

**1. Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)**

SIDA has been an unconditional financial partner of the Advisory Board since its inception.

**2. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**

The UNDP is a financial and technical partner whose assistance aligns with the United Nations' fight against corruption through the setting up of the International Anti-Corruption Day celebrated on 9 December each year.