

Good Governance

Commitment:

We will work vigorously for early ratification of the UN Convention Against Corruption and start discussions on mechanisms to ensure its effective implementation.

-Africa Report⁶⁴

Background:

Since the creation of the Africa Action Plan (AAP) at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002, the G8 countries have been explicit in their commitment to focus aid money directed to Africa on initiatives that strengthen practices of good governance. Corruption is recognized to be one of the greatest obstacles to democracy and development. G8 initiatives in the area of improving transparency and limiting corruption include projects that encourage the rule of law; anti-corruption campaigns; and efforts for democratization and fair elections.⁶⁵

At the Gleneagles Summit, the G8 reiterated many of the commitments contained in the Africa Action Plan and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) agreement regarding good governance in Africa. The four key commitments were: support for the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), support for African countries in their implementation of the APRM recommendations, support for greater transparency in public financial management, and supporting African partners in ratifying the Africa Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption.⁶⁶ The promotion of good governance was presented hand-in-hand with Official Development Assistance policies; the goal is not more but better aid. The G8 has recognized that sustainable and African-led development policies require transparent and capable leadership.

The United Nations Convention Against Corruption has 140 signatories, including all G8 members and the European Community.⁶⁷ This convention commits parties to promote international cooperation and technical assistance; to strengthen measures to combat corruption; and to promote integrity, accountability, and better management of public affairs and property.⁶⁸

Team Leader: Mary Albino

⁶⁴ Africa, G8 Gleneagles 2005 (Gleneagles), 8 July 2005. Accessed: 22 January 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf.

⁶⁵ G8 Africa Action Plan, Government of Canada (Ottawa), 11 February 2003. Accessed: 1 January 2006. www.g8.gc.ca/2002Kananaskis/kananaskis/afraction-en.asp.

⁶⁶ Chair's Summary, Prime Minister Tony Blair (Gleneagles), 8 July 2005. Accessed: 1 January 2006. www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html.

⁶⁷ United Nations Convention Against Corruption (New York), 5 February 2006. Accessed: 5 February 2006. www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_signatures_corruption.html#R.

⁶⁸ United Nations Convention Against Corruption (New York), 31 October 2003. Accessed: 5 February 2006. www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/convention_corruption/signing/Convention-e.pdf.

Assessment:

	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan	-1		
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union		n/a	
Overall			0.25

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

1. Canada: 0

Since the release of the G8 Research Group's interim report in February 2006, the Government of Canada has continued to financially support many initiatives to combat corruption and improve transparency in Africa, but its failure to ratify the UN Convention Against Corruption means that it has not made adequate progress on its Gleneagles commitment.

The Canada Fund for Africa, launched at the G8 Summit in Kananaskis, Alberta, in June 2002, continues to work with African and Canadian partners to develop a comprehensive governance program targeting parliamentary, local, and public sector institutions that will result in stronger and more transparent democracies. For example, according to a publication by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) on 15 May 2006, the Africa-Canada Parliamentary Strengthening Program (CAD\$9 million) supports African parliamentarians in their efforts towards openness, accountability, democratic representation, and participation in the implementation of NEPAD.⁶⁹ Working with Canada's Parliamentary Centre, African parliamentarians have created networks on anti-corruption to support and carry out specific initiatives. According to another report published by CIDA on 15 May 2006, the African Parliamentarians Network against Corruption has new chapters in Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Zambia.⁷⁰ Canada's Federation of Canadian Municipalities, through the Canada Fund for Africa, has also provided financial support to local authorities. For example, the National Association of Local Authorities of Ghana (NALAG) received Canadian funding to create a women's caucus.⁷¹ In addition, Canada was the first donor to provide funding to the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).

On 22 August 2005, the Honourable Aileen Carroll, former Minister of International Cooperation, announced more than CAD\$8 million in funding to Canadian civil society and

⁶⁹ Canada Will Assume the Presidency of the Financial Action Task Force in 2006, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa), 10 June 2005. Accessed: 28 December 2005. www.fin.gc.ca/news05/05-041e.html.

⁷⁰ Governance: Meeting the Challenges to Democracy, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa), 15 May 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/REN-218125227-PKX.

⁷¹ Conference on women in local governance opens. 27 July 2005. ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/regional/artikel.php?ID=86738. Accessed: 26 June 2006.

private-sector organizations that will support or initiate projects focused on governance in the developing world. Twelve of these projects, which will promote and facilitate innovative approaches to strengthening good governance, will take place in Sub-Saharan Africa, for a total of CAD\$6.4 million.⁷²

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Canada is in the process of developing a workshop to raise awareness of the impact of corruption on small businesses and generate a set of recommendations for action which could be taken by APEC in this area.⁷³

Although the Canadian government has taken several initiatives to combat corruption in Africa, because it has yet to ratify the United Nations Convention Against Corruption. Thus, we cannot give Canada a grade of full compliance.

Analyst: Fauzia Issaka

2. France: +1

France demonstrated full compliance regarding promises made at the Gleneagles Summit concerning the establishment of good governance in Africa.

On 11 July 2005, France ratified the UN Convention against Corruption.⁷⁴ In accordance with the promises of the G8 to address transparency and corruption in Africa,⁷⁵ France reaffirmed its commitments to the continent. Over the course of the Africa-France Summit in Bamako in December 2005, President Chirac addressed the fact that due to the commitment and dedication of the AU and the UN, peace and the rule of law are making progress in Africa.⁷⁶ President Chirac emphasized the fact that France was willing to support the AU in its efforts to increase transparency and eliminate corruption.⁷⁷

President Chirac reaffirmed this commitment in 2006 when he reiterated French intentions to maintain close ties to the AU as it works towards the development of well-established

⁷² Canada Corps supports International Development work of Canadian Organizations, Canadian International Development Agency (Vancouver), 22 August 2005. Accessed: 23 May 2006. www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/NAT-22211440-MMK.

⁷³ APEC 2006: Private Sector Development, Foreign Affairs Canada (Ottawa, Canada), 16 May 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. maeci.gc.ca/canada-apec/menu-en.asp.

⁷⁴ United Nations Convention against Corruption, UN Office on Drugs and Crime, (Vienna), May 2006. Date of Access: 27 June 2006. http://www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_signatures_corruption.html.

⁷⁵ G8 Chairs Summary (Gleneagles), 8 July 2005. Accessed: 14 May 2006. www.g8.gov.uk/servlet/Servlet?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1119518698846.

⁷⁶ Address by President Jacques Chirac at the Opening of the 23rd France-Africa Summit of Heads of State and Government (Bamako), 3 December 2005. Accessed: 15 May 2006. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/bulletin.asp?liste=20051207.gb.html.

⁷⁷ Address by President Jacques Chirac at the Opening of the 23rd France-Africa Summit of Heads of State and Government (Bamako), 3 December 2005. Accessed: 15 May 2006. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/actu/bulletin.asp?liste=20051207.gb.html.

institutions and active policies to promote peace and good governance.⁷⁸ President Chirac stated: “I can assure you of French readiness to respond to any AU requests.”⁷⁹

As well, France remains highly committed to working with RECAMP (Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Facilities), a program, initiated by France in 1997, that “aims to increase the political and military capabilities of African countries and organizations in order to allow them to plan and conduct peacekeeping operations on their own continent.”⁸⁰

Analyst: Emilie Gelinas

3. Germany: 0

The German government has shown partial progress towards supporting African development and governance in general, but it has not been particularly focused on the issue of corruption and transparency. At the Gleneagles Summit, Germany showed support for the NEPAD agreement and the African Action Plan (AAP). The two main points of emphasis were the importance of African-led governance initiatives in an environment of partnership with countries such as the G8, and the crucial role played by infrastructure building in fostering better conditions for the enactment of economic and political reform initiatives. While support for Africa is wide in scope, the German Government has focused mainly on issues of development. Germany’s support for anti-corruption and pro-democracy initiatives has come mainly through its membership in the European Union (EU). Also, Germany has yet to ratify the UN Convention against Corruption.

The German government supports the improvement of transparency in African governments through three main initiatives. First, it has pledged €2.4 million to support the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). The APRM is a self-monitoring mechanism for members of the African Union to encourage the improvement of government policy among each other. Second, it funds the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), a Christian political foundation of the German Government that works with governmental institutions to develop democratic structures and institutions.⁸¹ The German government also funds pro-democracy initiatives bilaterally, and has taken particular interest in Namibia, its former colony, to which it committed €60 million in May 2006.⁸²

Analyst: Mary Albino

⁷⁸ Address by President Jacques Chirac on the Occasion of New Years greeting from the Diplomatic Corps (Paris), January 10 2006. Accessed: May 16 2006.

www.elysee.fr/elysee/elysee.fr/anglais/speeches_and_documents/2006/2006_new_year_greetings_from_the_diplomatic_corps.37976.html.

⁷⁹ Message from President Jacques Chirac to M. Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Chairman of the AU (Paris), January 27 2006. Accessed: May 16 2006. www.ambafrance-us.org/news/statements/2006/Chirac_ngesso_012706.asp.

⁸⁰ Press Conference on RECAMP (Paris), 3 May 2006. Accessed: May 16 2006.

www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country_files_156/africa_2286/recamp_3494/press-conference-on-recamp-may-3-2006_4489.html.

⁸¹ KAS Key Areas of Activity. Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation (Johannesburg), 10 January 2005. Accessed: 21 May 2006. www.kas.de/proj/home/home/32/2/webseite_id-2140/index.html.

⁸² Tjoranda, Wezi. Namibia: Germany Gives N\$480m for Development. New Era, 22 May 2006. Accessed: 22 May 2006. allafrica.com/stories/200605230113.html.

4. Italy: 0

The Government of Italy has continued to support initiatives to combat corruption and improve transparency in Africa since the publication of the G8 Research Group's interim report in February 2006. From 15-17 March 2006, Italy hosted the World Congress on Communication for Development (WCCD). This first WCCD focused on demonstrating the value of communication for a variety of development initiatives and the need to increase investment in communication for development as a necessary element for meeting developmental challenges.⁸³

Additionally, the UN announced on 26 April 2006 that the Government of Italy would join senior government officials from 25 African countries in Rwanda on 8 May 2006 at a UN workshop to discuss methods to improve electronic governance.⁸⁴ The workshop was designed to gather the views of senior officials on how an internet portal, the Africa Good Governance Inventory (AGI), can support good governance, which is the goal of the African Peer Review Mechanism, a mechanism to ensure that participating countries observe the good governance principles and practices outlined in the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).⁸⁵ In addition to the 25 senior officials from Africa and the Italian government, the workshop was attended by officials from the UNDP, the UN Division for Public Administration, and the NEPAD/African Peer Review Secretariat.⁸⁶ Furthermore, the AGI is funded from resources provided by the United Nations Development Programme and the Government of Italy.⁸⁷ Specifically, the AGI assists African governments and their development partners to improve programming, coordination, monitoring, evaluation, and mobilization of resources in governance. To date, 31 countries in Africa have provided data on governance through the AGI portal.⁸⁸

⁸³World Congress on Communication for Development, Economic Commission for Africa, February 2, 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006. www.uneca.org/aisi/picta/pictabulletin/pb49.htm.

⁸⁴United Nations Workshop on Governance to be held in Kigali on 8 May- Theme: "The Africa Governance Inventory as a Governance Information Tool Supporting the African Peer Review Mechanism," United Nations Online Network in Public Administration, 26 April 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006. unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/UN/UNPAN022980.pdf.

⁸⁵United Nations Workshop on Governance to be held in Kigali on 8 May — Theme: "The Africa Governance Inventory as a Governance Information Tool Supporting the African Peer Review Mechanism," United Nations Online Network in Public Administration, 26 April 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006. unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/UN/UNPAN022980.pdf.

⁸⁶United Nations Workshop on Governance to be held in Kigali on 8 May- Theme: "The Africa Governance Inventory as a Governance Information Tool Supporting the African Peer Review Mechanism," United Nations Online Network in Public Administration, 26 April 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006. unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/UN/UNPAN022980.pdf.

⁸⁷Africa Governance Inventory (AGI) and African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Focal Points' Workshop: "The AGI as a Governance Information Tool Supporting the APRM," United Nations Online Network in Public Administration (Kigali, Rwanda), 8 May 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006. unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/UN/UNPAN022912.pdf.

⁸⁸Africa Governance Inventory (AGI) and African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Focal Points' Workshop: "The AGI as a Governance Information Tool Supporting the APRM," United Nations Online Network in Public Administration (Kigali, Rwanda), 8 May 2006. Accessed: 21 May 2006. unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/UN/UNPAN022912.pdf.

Domestically, the Italian Government has also taken steps to combat corruption. On 27 April, Italy's top criminal court upheld a 2005 corruption conviction against a former minister and close associate of former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi.⁸⁹

Despite the above-stated efforts to combat corruption and improve transparency, the Government of Italy has yet to ratify the UN Convention against Corruption and therefore receives a score of partial compliance.

Analyst: Fauzia Issaka

5. Japan: -1

The Government of Japan's focus vis-à-vis Africa is in the areas of investment and trade; very little attention or energy has been directed towards improving good governance on the continent.

Although Japan has not taken substantial action in addressing good governance in Africa, it has vocally addressed the issue. Japan has directed responsibility towards the IMF and the World Bank for assisting low-income countries with strengthening transparency in public expenditure management and the implementing anticorruption measures.⁹⁰ Japan also required the Bretton Wood Institutions to report improvements in transparency and corruption to ensure that resources are used for poverty reduction, and to ensure that benefits accrue from debt cancellation.⁹¹

In other areas of Africa's development Japan has shown itself to be on track. Japan's African Development Strategy focuses on human centred development, poverty reduction through economic deployment and the consolidation of peace.⁹² Japan has also committed to increasing its Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) volume by US\$10 billion in the next 5 years, compared to its 2004 level, and to double its ODA to Africa over the next 3 years.⁹³ The country's budget, however, has not been moving in this direction, since the ODA in 2006 has decreased from 2005's investment of ¥786.2 billion to ¥756.7 billion.⁹⁴

⁸⁹International Headlines- Italy Court Upholds Corruption Conviction, United Nations Information Service (Vienna, Austria), 5 May 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006. www.unis.unvienna.org/unis/en/news/2006/05May.html.

⁹⁰Address by Minister of Finance of Japan and Governor of the IMF for Japan H.E. Sadakazu Tanigaki at Thirteenth Meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee (Washington, DC), 22 April 2006. Accessed: 5 May 2006. www.mof.go.jp/english/if/ko_060422st.pdf.

⁹¹G8 Finance Ministers' Conclusions on Development, London, 10-11 June 2005. Accessed: 4 May 2006. www.mof.go.jp/english/if/su050611a.htm.

⁹²Africa and Japan: Cooperation and Challenges, Embassy of Japan in South Africa (Pretoria), 9 December 2005. Accessed: 16 January 2006. www.japan.org.za/speeches/speech_190905005.html.

⁹³MIRAI Initiative and Other New Improvements of the Yen Loan Structure, Government of Japan, 31 March 2006. Accessed: 5 May 2006. www.mof.go.jp/english/if/yen_loan_structure.htm.

⁹⁴Highlights of the Budget for FY2006, Ministry of Finance, December 2005. Accessed: 5 May 2006. www.mof.go.jp/english/budget/e20051224a.pdf.

Japan is also no closer to ratifying the UN Convention against Corruption than it was prior to the Gleneagles Summit.⁹⁵ Because of this, and because it has taken no significant action in improving good governance in Africa, it receives a score of -1, indicating non-compliance.

Analyst: Venus Yam

6. Russia: +1

Russia demonstrated a moderate level of compliance with its Gleneagles commitments on good governance. In three key areas — ratifying the UN Convention against Corruption, combating corruption in Africa, and addressing domestic corruption — Russia has made some advances.

On 20 December 2005, President Vladimir Putin submitted the UN Convention against Corruption to the Parliament's lower chamber for ratification.⁹⁶ President Putin signed the Federal Law on Ratification of the Convention on 8 March 2006,⁹⁷ and on 9 May 2006, Russia ratified the UN Convention against Corruption, its primary commitment at Gleneagles in this issue area.⁹⁸ Although the commitments of the Convention are being integrated into Russian law, including the commitment to repatriate assets obtained through laundering,⁹⁹ the ratification has yet to have significant impact.

Russia has made some effort to combat corruption in Africa. First, as a co-chair of the Africa Partnership Forum (APF), Russia is helping to draft a Joint Action Plan which “[brings] together the commitments that Africa and its development partners have both made,” and will host the African Partnership Forum in October 2006.^{100 101} As one of the goals of the APF is to combat corruption particularly through encouraging the use of the African Peer Review Mechanism,¹⁰² Russia's leadership role in this capacity contributes to its fulfilment of its Gleneagles commitment. Second, in deepening its bilateral relationship with countries such as South Africa,

⁹⁵ UN Convention Signatories, UN Office on Drugs and Crimes (Vienna). Accessed: 10 May 2006. www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_signatures_corruption.html.

⁹⁶ Putin submits UN Convention against Corruption to Duma, Russian News and Information Agency (Russia), 20 December 2005. Accessed: 7 January 2006. en.rian.ru/russia/20051220/42583190.html.

⁹⁷ Russian Federation Deposits Instrument of Ratification of UN Convention against Corruption, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow), 10 May 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.un.int/russia/runews/060406/806-10-05-2006e.pdf.

⁹⁸ United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (New York), 17 May 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_signatures_corruption.html.

⁹⁹ Reply by Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Sergey Lavrov to a Question from Radio Rossia Regarding Deposition of Instruments of Ratification by Russia of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow), 10 May 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.ln.mid.ru/Brp_4.nsf/arh/5279A6D5ED6BC0F2C325716B003C44E2?OpenDocument.

¹⁰⁰ Communiqué Issued at the end of the 5th Meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum, Africa Partnership Forum, Department for International Development (London), 4-5 October 2005. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/apf/gleneagles-communicu%C3%A9.pdf.

¹⁰¹ Russian Relations with Sub-Saharan African Countries in 2005, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow), January 2006. Accessed: 13 January 2006, www.ln.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/eb58723614295438c32570e6002eea64?OpenDocument.

¹⁰² Monitoring the Gleneagles Commitments — African Partnership Forum, Department for International Development (London), October 2005. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/News/files/africa-partnership-forum.asp.

Russia has emphasized the importance of anti-corruption measures such as the Peer Review Mechanism.¹⁰³ Third, Russia has sought to increase Russian involvement with the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD),¹⁰⁴ a component of the Gleneagles good governance commitments.

On the issue of domestic corruption, Russia has taken several steps to address this problem. In several of President Putin's addresses, he has emphasized the need to combat corruption,¹⁰⁵ declaring that corruption in Russia is "inadmissibly high."¹⁰⁶ On 11 May 2006, the Russian Security Council secretary admitted that levels of corruption among government officials are damaging to the Russian economy.¹⁰⁷ Actions to combat corruption have included a recent purge of corrupt government officials,¹⁰⁸ criticism of and changes to the policy of the interior ministry,¹⁰⁹ and customs reforms.¹¹⁰ These actions have been met with praise from other governments and international organizations. For example, the World Bank applauded Russian efforts to combat money laundering.¹¹¹

However, government corruption in Russia remains among the highest in the world; in 2005 Transparency International moved Russia down the list on their Corruption Perceptions Index to the 126th most corrupt country in the world.¹¹² The Russian interior minister has conceded that corruption continues to grow in Russia, with 31 000 cases of corruption in the first six months of 2005 alone.¹¹³ The think tank INDEM Russia has contributed to the fight against corruption in Africa, however, these efforts have been limited. The implementation of the Peer Review

¹⁰³ Deputy Foreign Minister Sue van der Merwe to host Russian counterpart, Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Saltanov, Tshwane, South Africa, South African Government Information (Johannesburg), 8 December 2005. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.info.gov.za/speeches/2005/05120812451001.htm.

¹⁰⁴ Russian Relations with Sub-Saharan African Countries in 2005, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow), January 2006. Accessed: 13 January 2006, www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/eb58723614295438c32570e6002eea64?OpenDocument.

¹⁰⁵ Putin slams Russian corruption, Herald Sun (Sydney), 10 May 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.heraldsun.news.com.au/common/story_page/0,5478,19091500%255E1702,00.html.

¹⁰⁶ The level of corruption in Russia is inadmissibly high, President of Russia (Moscow), 15 May 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.kremlin.ru/eng/sdocs/themes.shtml.

¹⁰⁷ Russia's security council secy says corruption harms country's reputation, American Chamber of Commerce in Russia, 11 May 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.amcham.ru/primetass_newswire/p397358.

¹⁰⁸ "Чистка" в рядах ФСБ, МВД, прокуратуры, таможни и Совета Федерации, Newsru (Moscow), 12 May 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.newsru.com/russia/12may2006/chistka.html.

¹⁰⁹ Russia: Fight against corruption to start with the Interior Ministry, Radio Free Europe, 24 February 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.rferl.org/featuresarticle/2006/02/35e6f86c-e0ee-448e-97ee-d48b8f4213d0.html.

¹¹⁰ Putins Reforms on Customs Stirs Debate on Corruption, The New York Times (New York), 12 May 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.nytimes.com/2006/05/12/world/europe/12russiasum.html.

¹¹¹ World Bank President Welcomes G8 Finance Ministers' Commitment to Development, The World Bank (Washington), 11 February 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:20817456~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:4607,00.html.

¹¹² Worst corruption offenders named, BBC News (London), 18 October 2005. Accessed: 13 January 2006. news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/4351076.stm.

¹¹³ Corruption in Russia Increasing, Russian News and Information Agency (Moscow), 18 August 2005. Accessed: 18 May 2006. en.rian.ru/russia/20050818/41182544.html.

Mechanism has been criticized for being too slow,¹¹⁴ while African journalist group Southscan has expressed concerns that Russian G8 leadership will remove the current international focus on the (NEPAD).¹¹⁵ There is little evidence that Russia has taken specific actions to combat corruption in Africa; for example, they have not fulfilled their Gleneagles commitment to estimates that corruption in Russia has increased ten-fold in the last four years.¹¹⁶ A component of United States government aid to Russia is earmarked for combating corruption in the 2006 fiscal year.¹¹⁷

While Russia did not make significant inroads in combating corruption either domestically or in Africa, it did meet its primary Gleneagles commitment of ratifying the UN Convention against Corruption and is thus in full compliance.

Analyst: Joanna Langille

7. United Kingdom: +1

Since Gleneagles, Britain has fully implemented its G8 Commitment to reducing corruption and increasing transparency. By ratifying the United Nations Convention Against Corruption and by taking significant action to enhance African governance structures and anti-corruption measures, Britain is in full compliance.

Britain fulfilled its primary Gleneagles commitment on good governance — to ratify the United Nations Convention Against Corruption — on 9 February 2006,¹¹⁸ although opposition parties and NGOs criticized the Government for failing to meet its promise to ratify the Convention by the end of 2005.¹¹⁹ The British government took several steps to become compliant with the Convention, including enacting the Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990 (Enforcement of Overseas Forfeiture Orders) Order 2005 and the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Requests and Orders) Order 2005.¹²⁰ Britain has also been active in encouraging and

¹¹⁴ Africa review governance programme moving slowly, G8 Civil, 19 May 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. en.civilg8.ru/allnews/1625.php.

¹¹⁵ Russian leadership may push Nepad onto back burner, Southscan, Africafiles, 21 April 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. [www.africafiles.org/article.asp?ID=11673&ThisURL=./nepad.asp&URLName=Africa%20Union%20\(AU\)%20/%20NEPAD](http://www.africafiles.org/article.asp?ID=11673&ThisURL=./nepad.asp&URLName=Africa%20Union%20(AU)%20/%20NEPAD).

¹¹⁶ The anatomy of Russian corruption, Russian News and Information Agency (Moscow), 21 July 2005.

¹¹⁷ U.S. Assistance to Russia — Fiscal Year 2006, U.S. Department of State (Washington), 11 May 2006. Accessed on 17 May 2006. www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/fs/66166.htm.

¹¹⁸ United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (New York), 17 May 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_signatures_corruption.html.

¹¹⁹ Government Must Explain Failure to Ratify UN Convention against Corruption, Liberal Democrats (London), 1 February 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.libdems.org.uk/news/government-must-explain-failure-to-ratify-un-convention-against-corruption-george1.html.

¹²⁰ UK Ratified UN Convention against Corruption, British High Commission (Colombo), 14 February 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006.

www.britishhighcommission.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1026318566273&a=KArticle&aid=1140685204462.

helping other countries to adopt the Convention, providing technical assistance to several African countries with the legal transition required by the Convention.¹²¹

As the 2005 President of the G8, Britain declared 2005 the “Year of Africa”¹²² and has supported African anti-corruption measures in several capacities. First, Britain has sought, through bilateral relationships with countries such as Kenya, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, and Tanzania, to help individual countries develop governance structures and combat corruption.¹²³ Second, the Blair-initiated Commission for Africa made several recommendations in their Report published 11 March 2006 on the issue of corruption, helping to bring the problem of corruption to the fore.¹²⁴ Third, Britain has worked with regional governance structures such as the Pan-African Parliament,¹²⁵ NEPAD,¹²⁶ and the African Union¹²⁷ to improve governance practices. Through NEPAD, Britain has continued its support of the African Peer Review Mechanism, an element of the Gleneagles commitment on good governance. Fourth, Britain facilitated the development of the African Partnership Forum to help monitor implementation of G8 commitments.¹²⁸ The fifth meeting of the APF was hosted by the British government on 4-5 October 2005 in London. The Joint Action Plan details how the G8, APF and the African Union can work together to reach G8 commitments, including those that combat corruption and encourage transparency.¹²⁹

Despite these achievements, Britain has been criticized for failing to act to prevent corruption in Africa. A report by the Africa All Party Parliamentary Group in March 2006 identified major British failures to address money laundering and corruption particularly with respect to Africa.¹³⁰

Britain has also taken action since Gleneagles to combat domestic corruption. The British government introduced anti-corruption legislation and a consultative process for developing

¹²¹ Implementation of the Commission for Africa recommendations and G8 Gleneagles’ commitments on poverty, HM Government (London), March 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cfa-g8-gleneaglesreport%20.pdf.

¹²² 2005: Year of Africa, Department for International Development (London), 10 May 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/africa-2005.asp.

¹²³ Implementation of the Commission for Africa recommendations and G8 Gleneagles’ commitments on poverty, HM Government (London), March 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cfa-g8-gleneaglesreport%20.pdf.

¹²⁴ Our Common Interest: Report of the Commission for Africa, Commission for Africa, 11 March 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.commissionforafrica.org/english/report/introduction.html.

¹²⁵ Implementation of the Commission for Africa recommendations and G8 Gleneagles’ commitments on poverty, HM Government (London), March 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cfa-g8-gleneaglesreport%20.pdf.

¹²⁶ Africa, British Embassy (Washington), 18 May 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. www.britainusa.com/sections/index_nt1.asp?i=41058&L1=41012&L2=41058&d=10.

¹²⁷ Africa, British Embassy (Washington), 18 May 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. www.britainusa.com/sections/index_nt1.asp?i=41058&L1=41012&L2=41058&d=10.

¹²⁸ Monitoring the Gleneagles commitments — Africa Partnership Forum, Department for International Development (London), 10 January 2006. Accessed: 13 January 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/africa-partnership-forum.asp.

¹²⁹ Joint Action Plan, African Partnership Forum (London), 5 October 2005. Accessed: 25 October 2005. www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/apf/apf-action-plan-donors.xls.

¹³⁰ The Other Side of the Coin: The UK and Corruption in Africa, The Africa All Party Parliamentary Committee (London), March 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.africaappg.org.uk/download/other%20side%20of%20the%20coin%20PDF.pdf.

further measures.¹³¹ On 16 March 2006, Britain's Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) announced that it would re-introduce anti-corruption measures weakened after industry lobbying in 2004.¹³² The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative helps to improve the accountability of governments to their own citizens, and African governments are being encouraged to adopt the plan as well.¹³³ Other UK anti-corruption projects include the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises, the Global Reporting Initiative, and the International Labour Organization Tripartite Declaration of Principles Concerning Multinational Enterprises.¹³⁴ Individual cases of the British government combating corruption include the travel ban placed on Kenyan Minister Chris Murungaru, a convicted perpetrator of political corruption,¹³⁵ and the arrest of a Nigerian State Governor who faces 40 counts of money laundering in Nigeria.¹³⁶

However, Britain has not yet enacted laws to prevent the British government from perpetuating corruption abroad.¹³⁷ Britain is considered the "banking capital of choice for hot money,"¹³⁸ and both the British and International offices of Transparency International have instances of domestic corruption.¹³⁹ Despite these shortcomings, Britain is in full compliance with its Gleneagles commitment on good governance.

Analyst: Joanna Langille

8. United States: 0

Although the United States has yet to ratify the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)¹⁴⁰, it has proactively encouraged good governance in Africa. The US directed funding towards three anti-corruption initiatives: advocacy programs to increase public awareness,

¹³¹ Implementation of the Commission for Africa recommendations and G8 Gleneagles' commitments on poverty, HM Government (London), March 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cfa-g8-gleneaglesreport%20.pdf.

¹³² Significant victory for the fight against corruption, The Corner House (London), 16 March 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.thecornerhouse.org.uk/item.shtml?x=530931.

¹³³ Implementation of the Commission for Africa recommendations and G8 Gleneagles' commitments on poverty, HM Government (London), March 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cfa-g8-gleneaglesreport%20.pdf.

¹³⁴ Implementation of the Commission for Africa recommendations and G8 Gleneagles' commitments on poverty, HM Government (London), March 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cfa-g8-gleneaglesreport%20.pdf.

¹³⁵ UK bans 'corrupt' Kenyan minister, BBC News (London), 28 July 2005. Accessed: 13 January 2006. news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/4723757.stm.

¹³⁶ Implementation of the Commission for Africa recommendations and G8 Gleneagles' commitments on poverty, HM Government (London), March 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/cfa-g8-gleneaglesreport%20.pdf.

¹³⁷ Patrick Smith, Fine words but corruption soars," *BBC News*, 2 January 2006, news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/4511746.stm.

¹³⁸ Fine words but corruption soars, BBC News (London), 2 January 2006. Accessed: 13 January 2006. news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/4511746.stm.

¹³⁹ TI (UK) Papers and Newsletters, Transparency International United Kingdom (London), 17 May 2006. Accessed: 18 May 2006. (www.transparency.org/uk/ti-uk-5.htm).

¹⁴⁰ UN Convention Signatories, UN Office on Drugs and Crimes (Vienna). Accessed: 10 May 2006. www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_signatures_corruption.html.

financial management to ensure appropriate use of funds, and maintenance of the rule of law to ensure the success of other anti-corruption programs.¹⁴¹

In the fiscal year 2005, US\$1.4 billion was directed to human rights and democracy programming, while another US\$10 million was given to the UN Democracy Fund.¹⁴² For fiscal year 2006, USAID proposed to invest US\$21 million in its Democracy and Governance Program, specifically, US\$2,600,000 will go to the Rule of Law Program and US\$2,150,000 to the Elections and Political Processes Program.¹⁴³ Through the governance program, anti-corruption efforts, democratic governance, legislatures, and management of the policy reform process was supported by US\$2,850,000.¹⁴⁴

The United States promotes good governance in Africa through civil society programs.¹⁴⁵ Articulating the White House's view on NGOs, Paula Dobriansky, Under Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs stated that, "NGOs are some of [the United States'] most important partners in speaking out against human rights abuses and undemocratic practices, holding governments accountable for their actions and giving a voice to citizens' concerns."¹⁴⁶ The US has funded an NGO project in Cameroon, for example, that educates the public about corruption and its consequences.¹⁴⁷ In Mozambique, money was directed to increase citizen awareness and to denounce corrupt behaviour. Through an anti-corruption NGO, ÉticaMoçambique, Corruption Reporting Centres were opened in provincial capitals and they received more than 190 reports from citizens on government corruption.¹⁴⁸

While the United States is following through on its promises regarding the promotion of anti-corruption in Africa . it has yet to ratify the UN Convention against Corruption and so receives a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Venus Yam

¹⁴¹ Types of Anti-Corruption Programs, Office of Democracy and Governance (Washington, DC), 17 March 2005. Accessed: 4 May 2006. www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/technical_areas/anti-corruption/types.html.

¹⁴² Fact Sheet: Supporting Human Rights and Democracy: The U.S. Record 2005 — 2006, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (Washington, DC), 5 April 2006. Accessed: 5 May 2006. www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/64132.html.

¹⁴³ August 30, 2005 Democracy and Governance in Africa, Office of Democracy and Governance, 30 August 2005. Accessed: 3 May 2006. www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/regions/afr/.

¹⁴⁴ USAID Budget, Office of Democracy and Governance (Washington, DC), 18 August 2005. Accessed: 4 May 2006. www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2006/cent_progs/central_dcha_dg.html.

¹⁴⁵ Types of Anti-Corruption Programs, Office of Democracy and Governance (Washington, DC), 17 March 2005. Accessed: 5 May 2006. www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/technical_areas/anti-corruption/types.html.

¹⁴⁶ Address by Under Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs Paula Dobriansky and Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labour Barry F. Lowenkron at the Special Briefing on Release of Supporting Human Rights and Democracy: The U.S. Record 2005-2006, Democracy and Global Affairs (Washington, DC), 5 April 2006. Accessed: 3 May 2006. www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/spbr/64148.htm.

¹⁴⁷ Supporting Human Rights and Democracy: The U.S. Record 2005-2006, United States Department of State (Washington, DC), April 2006. Accessed: 4 May 2006. www.state.gov/documents/organization/64057.pdf.

¹⁴⁸ Supporting Human Rights and Democracy: The U.S. Record 2005-2006, United States Department of State (Washington, DC), April 2006. Accessed: 4 May 2006. www.state.gov/documents/organization/64057.pdf.

9. European Union: n/a

The European Union is not a United Nations (UN) member state, and therefore cannot ratify a UN convention, therefore it cannot be scored on this commitment. Nonetheless, the European Union (EU) has taken many steps with regards to commitments undertaken at the Gleneagles Summit regarding the establishment of good governance in Africa.

The EU recognizes that corruption is the main hindrance faced by developing countries in their efforts to consolidate democracy.¹⁴⁹ To address this, the EU proposed the “EU Strategy for Africa” in December 2005¹⁵⁰, which supports, among other principles, a governance initiative that provides assistance for the implementation of the governance reforms proposed by the APRM (African Peer Review Mechanism).¹⁵¹

The European Parliament and the European Council have subsequently adopted this document and a strategy has been developed which aims to provide Africa with supplementary resources that will help it reach the Millennium Development Goals by the target date of 2015.¹⁵² However, the challenge is to ensure that the money provided is used properly to effectively support development.¹⁵³

The solution proposed was the European Consensus on Development.¹⁵⁴ The European Consensus emphasizes “...that the European Community will actively promote a participatory in-country dialogue on governance, in areas such as anti-corruption...”¹⁵⁵ This document highlights the fact that good governance is linked to the progress of democratization and should be a fundamental aspect of the development policy.¹⁵⁶

The new Strategy for Africa is committed to supporting African efforts to curb corruption and improve governance through the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and through the encouragement of the adoption and ratification of the UN Convention Against Corruption, which stresses the importance of eliminating corruption in both the public and the private spheres.

¹⁴⁹ European Development Policy against Corruption (Brussels), January 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006. ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/publications/courier/eCourier/ecourier_7_2006_en.pdf.

¹⁵⁰ EU Council adoption of EU Strategy for Africa marks new era in Euro-African relations (Brussels), 12 December 2005. Accessed: May 16 2006. europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_5453_en.htm.

¹⁵¹ EU Council adoption of EU Strategy for Africa marks new era in Euro-African relations (Brussels), 12 December 2005. Accessed: May 16 2006. europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_5453_en.htm.

¹⁵² Speech by Commissioner Michel: L’Europe, un acteur majeur de la coopération au développement (Brussels), 28 March 2006. Accessed: May 17 2006. europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_5856_en.htm.

¹⁵³ Speech by Commissioner Michel: L’Europe, un acteur majeur de la coopération au développement (Brussels), 28 March 2006. Accessed: May 17 2006. europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_5856_en.htm.

¹⁵⁴ Speech by Commissioner Michel: Setting a new course on cooperation between Europe and Africa (Brussels), 25 February 2006. Accessed: May 17 2006. europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_5738_en.htm.

¹⁵⁵ European Development Policy against Corruption (Brussels), January 2006. Accessed: 15 May 2006. ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/publications/courier/eCourier/ecourier_7_2006_en.pdf.

¹⁵⁶ Speech by Commissioner Michel: Setting a new course in cooperation between Europe and Africa (Brussels), 25 February 2006. Accessed: 17 May 2006. europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_5738_en.htm.

At the EU Development Ministers meeting of 11 April 2006, the progress of the EU Strategic Partnership for Africa was discussed.¹⁵⁷ Ministers agreed to €300 million in medium-term funding for the period of 2008-2010. The money will be used to support the African Peace Facility, which will work with national governments to establish stability and good governance initiatives on the continent.¹⁵⁸

Analyst: Emilie Gelin

¹⁵⁷ Gleneagles Implementation Plan for Africa- April 2006 Update (UK), April 2006. Accessed: 16 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp.

¹⁵⁸ Gleneagles Implementation Plan for Africa- April 2006 Update (UK), April 2006. Accessed: 16 May 2006. www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/milestones.asp.