

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 Report⁴⁵

Background

Since the creation of the African 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. This includes projects that encourage the rule of law; anti-corruption campaigns; and efforts for democratization and fair elections.⁴⁶

At the Gleneagles Summit, the G8 reiterated many of the commitments contained in the African Action Plan and the 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.⁴⁷ 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 most development policies require transparent and capable leadership if development is going to be sustained and African-led.

The United Nations Convention Against Corruption has 140 signatories, including all G8 members and the European Community,⁴⁸ 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.⁴⁹

Team Leader: Mary Albino

⁴⁵ Africa, G8 Gleneagles 2005, (Gleneagles), 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 22 January 2006.
<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf>.

⁴⁶ G8 Africa Action Plan, Government of Canada, (Ottawa), Date of Access: 1 January 2006.
<http://www.g8.gc.ca/2002Kananaskis/kananaskis/afraction-en.asp>.

⁴⁷ Chair's Summary, Prime Minister Tony Blair, (Gleneagles), 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 1 January 2006.
<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html>.

⁴⁸ United Nations Convention Against Corruption, (New York), 5 February 2006. Date of access: 5 February 2006.
http://www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_signatures_corruption.html#R

⁴⁹ United Nations Convention Against Corruption, (New York), 31 October 2003. Date of access: 5 February 2006.
http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/convention_corruption/signing/Convention-e.pdf

Assessment:

Score	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Country			
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan	-1		
Russia	-1		
United Kingdom		0	
United States		0	
European Union		0	
Overall			-0.11

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown

1. Canada: 0

The Government of Canada registered a moderate level of compliance with the commitments made at Gleneagles regarding good governance in Africa. Showing some initiative to combat corruption and improve transparency in Africa, Canadian efforts have generally been peripheral and little progress has been made.

On 10 June 2005, Minister of Finance Ralph Goodale announced that the Government of Canada would agree to take on the Presidency of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) for a 12-month period beginning July 2006.⁵⁰ The FATF promotes global standards of anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing.⁵¹ Canada also participated in the 2005 APEC Anti Corruption and Transparency Symposium in September 2005 where it presented its economy's anti-corruption strategies.⁵² The conference highlighted different procedures and conditions for extradition and asset recovery.⁵³ This is particularly important as the G8 commitment made at Gleneagles stressed that asset recovery would be a central tenet in their fight against corruption.⁵⁴

Through further efforts to promote transparency, the Government of Canada sent a delegation, led by Senator Mac Harb, to the UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) from 16-18 November 2005.⁵⁵ Foreign Affairs Minister Pierre Pettigrew asserted that "Canadians understand the need for

⁵⁰ Canada Will Assume the Presidency of the Financial Action Task Force in 2006, Department of Finance Canada, (Ottawa), 10 June 2005. Date of Access: 28 December 2005. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/news05/05-041e.html>.

⁵¹ Canada Will Assume the Presidency of the Financial Action Task Force in 2006, Department of Finance Canada, (Ottawa), 10 June 2005. Date of Access: 28 December 2005. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/news05/05-041e.html>.

⁵² Summary of the Symposium, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, (Singapore), 28 October 2005. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. http://transparency.apec2005.org/board/?doc=bbs/gnuboard.php%bo_table=docs&page=1&wr_id=40.

⁵³ Summary of the Symposium, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, (Singapore), 28 October 2005. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. http://transparency.apec2005.org/board/?doc=bbs/gnuboard.php%bo_table=docs&page=1&wr_id=40.

⁵⁴ Chair's Summary. Prime Minister Tony Blair (Gleneagles). 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 28 December 2005 <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/summary.html>.

⁵⁵ Canadian Delegation to Participate in UN World Summit on Information Society, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, (Ottawa), 16 November 2005. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?publication_id=383407&Language=E.

effective partnerships among government, industry, and civil society".⁵⁶ Accordingly, the Canadian government has supported the process (WSIS) through a total contribution of CAD\$1.7 million over the past three years to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) special trust fund for WSIS.⁵⁷ Moreover, Minister of International Cooperation Aileen Carroll and Foreign Affairs Minister Pierre Pettigrew announced on 12 July 2005 that Canada will provide CAD\$10million to support a free, fair, and transparent election process in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).⁵⁸

Analyst: Fauzia Isakka

2. France: +1

France has demonstrated compliance with respect to the commitments made at the Gleneagles Summit concerning the establishment of good governance. France has pledged to increase aid efficiency to the region,⁵⁹ in an effort to help Africa reach the UN Millennium Development Goals by the targeted deadline of 2015.⁶⁰ Specifically, at the 23rd Franco-African Summit in December 2005, France promised to target its aid on the development of infrastructure in African countries in order to establish the necessary conditions for effective governance.⁶¹ Moreover, France is the only G8 country to have ratified the UN Convention Against Corruption, having done so on 11 July 2005.⁶²

France is also in the process of seeking wider EU participation for the RECAMP Program (Reinforcement of African Peacekeeping Capabilities), which will help to achieve stability in the region.⁶³

France has also shown dedication to encouraging better governance at the cultural level, believing that political stability has a cultural dimension. This was evident when the Francophone African countries stood together behind France to push through an international convention on cultural diversity in October 2005.⁶⁴ The hope is that this convention will aid in fostering economic growth in Africa through the link between culture and sustainable development.

Analyst: Emilie Gelinas

3. Germany: 0

At the Gleneagles Summit Germany issued a report articulating its contribution to the NEPAD agreement and the African Action Plan (AAP). The two main points of emphasis were the importance of African-led initiatives in an environment of partnership, and the critical nature of building infrastructure so that

⁵⁶ Canadian Delegation to Participate in UN World Summit on Information Society, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, (Ottawa), 16 November 2005. Date of Access: 3 January 2006.

http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?publication_id=383407&Language=E.

⁵⁷ Canadian Delegation to Participate in UN World Summit on Information Society, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, (Ottawa), 16 November 2005. Date of Access: 3 January 2006.

http://w01.international.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?publication_id=383407&Language=E.

⁵⁸ Canada Supports Electoral Process in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Canadian International Development Agency, (Ottawa), 12 July 2005. Date of Access: 4 January 2006. http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vLookupNewsEn/6DC5FC2E85AC5FC2E85AC5C678525703C0051B364?

⁵⁹ More aid, debt relief- focus of French Cooperation, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Paris), November 3 2005. Date of access 24 December 2005. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/label_france/60/gb.

⁶⁰ Discours de M. Jacques Chirac, Président de la République Française, lors de l'ouverture du 23^e Sommet des Chefs d'État d'Afrique et de France, (Paris), December 3 2005. Date of access: 24 December 2005. www.elysee.fr/elysee/root/bank/print/33525.

⁶¹ More aid, debt relief- the focus of the French Cooperation, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Paris), 3 November 2005. Date of access: 24 December 2005. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/label_france/60/gb.

⁶² First global convention against corruption to come into force, Transparency International, (Berlin), 16 September 2005. Date of access: 5 February 2006. http://www1.transparency.org/in_focus_archive/30th_ratification/30th_ratification.html

⁶³ France strives to recast its role in Africa as the past comes calling, David White, The Financial Times, (London), 2 December 2005.

⁶⁴ Africa-France: A changing partnership, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Paris), 3 November 2005. Date of access: December 26 2005. www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/label/france/60/gb/07.

economic and political reform initiatives meet better conditions.⁶⁵ In both regards, Germany has registered a high level of compliance.

In November 2005, President Horst Koehler hosted the first annual Germany-Africa Partnership Forum in Bonn, a tradition that will continue until 2009. The purpose of the forum was, "to have open dialogue on relations between African and industrialized countries where tension and contradictions are not taboo at all with a view to moving towards partnership."⁶⁶ In attendance were AU Current Chairman and Nigerian President, Mr. Olusegun Obasanjo, and South African President Thabo Mbeki. Among other things, President Koehler agreed to help Nigeria to recover billions of embezzled dollars.⁶⁷

The German government had pledged a donation of 2.4 million euros to support the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).⁶⁸ Also, The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS), a political foundation of German Government that promotes democracy in West Africa, has continued to contribute to strengthening good governance in Africa. The KAS works with governmental institutions to develop democratic structures and institutions, and to create democratic attitudes in the population.⁶⁹ Since Gleneagles, KAS has hosted numerous workshops and lectures in African countries examining discreet issues of democratization such as the "role and management of political parties in Mali".⁷⁰

Since Gleneagles the German Government has also stepped up its offer of a partnership on development and governance policies with its former colony, Namibia. German support is aimed particularly at governance structures that will support ethnic minorities who suffered under German rule.⁷¹ Namibia is currently reviewing the offer. Germany has not, however, ratified the UN Convention Against Corruption.⁷²

Analyst: Mary Albino

4. Italy: 0

The Italian government supports many initiatives to combat corruption and improve transparency in Africa, and has, therefore, partially complied with its Gleneagles commitment. For one, the Italian Parliament launched the Global Centre for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) at the High-level Dialogue on Governance, Global Citizenship and Technology on 16 November 2005.⁷³ Built on initiatives by Hon. Pier Ferdinando Casini, President of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy, and Hon. Ahmed Sorour of Egypt, along with key parliaments' leaders around the world⁷⁴, the Global Centre aims to improve levels of openness and accountability in legislatures.⁷⁵

⁶⁵ The Contribution of the German Government to the G8 African Action Plan: Report to the G8 Summit in Gleneagles from 6-8 July 2005, German Embassy, (Ottawa). Date of Access: 1 January 2006. http://www.german-embassy.org.uk/Umsetzungsbericht_2005.pdf.

⁶⁶ African Leaders to Join Germany's Africa Initiative, China View, (Beijing), 4 November 2005. Date of Access: 1 January 2006. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2005-11/04/content_3727933.htm.

⁶⁷ German President Wants True Partnership with Africa, Germany Embassy, (Ottawa). Date of Access: 1 January 2006. http://www.ottawa.diplo.de/en/seite__africa__2.html.

⁶⁸ The Contribution of the German Government to the G8 African Action Plan: Report to the G8 Summit in Gleneagles from 6-8 July 2005, German Embassy, (Ottawa), Date of Access 1 January 2005. http://www.german-embassy.org.uk/Umsetzungsbericht_2005.pdf.

⁶⁹ Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Promotion of Democracy in West Africa, (Benin), 23 December 2005. Date of Access: 1 January 2006. <http://www.kas.de/proj/home/home/20/2/index.html>.

⁷⁰ Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Promotion of Democracy in West Africa, (Benin), 23 December 2005. Date of Access: 1 January 2006. <http://www.kas.de/proj/home/home/20/2/index.html>.

⁷¹ Relations Between Namibia and Germany, Federal Foreign Office, (Berlin), April 2005. Date of Access: 1 January 2006. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/www/en/laenderinfos/laender/laender_ausgabe_html?type_id=14&land_id=118.

⁷² First global convention against corruption to come into force, Transparency International, (Berlin), 16 September 2005. Date of access: 5 February 2006. http://www.transparency.org/in_focus_archive/30th_ratification/30th_ratification.html

⁷³ UN ICT Task Force Events in Tunis Help to Further Summit Agenda, United Nations Information Service, (New York), 6 December 2005. Date of Access: 28 December 2005. <http://www.unis.unvienna.org/nis/pressrels/2005/pil696.html>.

⁷⁴ Statement by Mr. José Antonio Ocampo, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations for Economic and Social Affairs and Chairman of the UN ICT Task Force to the High-Level Dialogue on Governance, Global Citizenship and Technology: the Role of Parliaments in the Information Society, Office of the Under-Secretary-General, (New York), 16 November 2005. Date of Access: 28 December 2005. http://www.un.org/esa/desa/ousg/statements/2005/20051116_wsis_parliaments.html.

⁷⁵ UN ICT Task Force Events in Tunis Help to Further Summit Agenda, United Nations Information Service, (New York), 6 December 2004. Date of Access: 2 January 2006. <http://www.unis.unvienna.org/nis/pressrels/2005/pil696.html>.

Italy also supports the e-government for development (EG4D) - E-Accounting Initiative which was launched in November 2005⁷⁶. Mapping out all of the financial activities of a public administration, E-Accounting is a prerequisite for the sound functioning of national governance systems. In short, it promotes transparency and efficiency in the whole public system.⁷⁷

In further combating corruption, on 22 November 2005 the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs hosted an international conference on “Corruption as an Obstacle to Development and the Policies, Instruments and Strategies to Combat it”. In particular, the Conference underlined how corruption impedes transparent and fair markets. Ample discussion time was devoted to strategies for the prevention and repression of corruption.⁷⁸ Additionally, Italian Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Alfredo Mantica, inaugurated a specialized training course on “Governance and Public Politics”; the course will focus on subjects such as the transparency of governmental activities.⁷⁹

Like the United States, the government of Italy supports anti-corruption campaigns around the world without having ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption.⁸⁰ Italy has not, however, ratified the UN Convention Against Corruption.⁸¹

Analyst: Fauzia Isakka

5. Japan: -1

The Government of Japan’s central focus regarding Africa continues to be economic growth through investment and trade. As a result, Prime Minister Koizumi has directed very little effort to improving good governance on the continent. For this reason Japan registers inadequate compliance with the commitment made at Gleneagles.

According to Ambassador Toshinori Shigeie, in a speech given in September 2005, the three pillars of Japan’s African Development Strategy are: 1. “human centred development”; 2. poverty reduction through economic deployment; and 3. consolidation of peace.⁸² Japan has made important contributions in each of these areas including large private investment initiatives in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, and significant ODA, trade and private investments in South Africa, which it calls “the engine of economic growth in Africa.”⁸³ Further, in an effort to realize the contents of the NEPAD Agreement Japan has partnered with the African Development Bank (AfDB) to create the “Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa” facility.⁸⁴

⁷⁶ Launch of the E-government for Development (EG4D)- E-Accounting Initiative, United Nations Online Network in Public Administration and Finance, (New York), November 2005. Date of Access: 2 January 2005. http://www.unpan.org/conf_wisill-7.asp.

⁷⁷ Launch of the E-government for Development (EG4D)- E-Accounting Initiative, United Nations Online Network in Public Administration and Finance, (New York), November 2005. Date of Access: 2 January 2005. http://www.unpan.org/conf_wisill-7.asp.

⁷⁸ International Conference on Corruption as an Obstacle to Development and the Policies, Instruments and Strategies to Combat it, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Rome), 22 November 2005. Date of Access: 28 December 2005. http://www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2146&mod+1&min=0.

⁷⁹ Undersecretary Mantica Inaugurates the Specialized Training Course on “Governance and Public Politics, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Rome), 14 November 2005. Date of Access: 2 January 2006. http://www.esteri.it/eng/6_38_90_01.asp?id=2129&mod=1&min=0.

⁸⁰ UN Convention Against Corruption, United Nations office on Drugs and Crime, (New York), 4 January 2006. Date of Access: 6 January 2006. http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_signatures_corruption.html.

⁸¹ First global convention against corruption to come into force, Transparency International, (Berlin), 16 September 2005. Date of access: 5 February 2006. http://www1.transparency.org/in_focus_archive/30th_ratification/30th_ratification.html

⁸² Africa and Japan: Cooperation and Challenges, Embassy of Japan in South Africa, (Pretoria), 9 December 2005. Date of Access: 16 January 2006. http://www.japan.org.za/speeches/speech_190905005.html.

⁸³ Africa and Japan: Cooperation and Challenges, Embassy of Japan in South Africa, (Pretoria), 9 December 2005. Date of Access: 16 January 2006. http://www.japan.org.za/speeches/speech_190905005.html.

⁸⁴ Statement by Mr. Hiroshi Watanabe Vice-Minister of Finance for International Affairs of Japan at the 72nd Meeting of the World Bank/IMF Development Committee, International Monetary Fund, (Washington D.C.), 25 September 2005. Date of Access: 16 January 2006. http://www.mof.go.jp/english/iff/wb_imf_050925st.pdf.

While it can be argued that economic growth indirectly enhances better governance, Japan has failed to take direct actions to comply with commitments made at Gleneagles to improving governance in Africa. Moreover, Japan has not ratified the UN Convention Against Corruption.⁸⁵

Analyst: Mary Albino

6. Russia: 0

The Russian commitment to promoting good governance can be evaluated in three ways: whether the Russian government has sought to ratify and implement the UN Convention against Corruption; whether Russia has attempted to eliminate corruption, increase transparency, and enhance governance structures in Africa; and whether Russia has made efforts to diminish domestic corruption.

Although Russia has not yet ratified the UN Convention against Corruption, President Vladimir Putin submitted the Convention to the Parliament's lower chamber for ratification on 20 December 2005.⁸⁶ Russia signed the convention on 9 December 2003.⁸⁷ However, there is little evidence of implementation of anti-corruption measures stipulated by the Convention.⁸⁸

The Russian government's relationship with governance structures in Africa has been enhanced in the period since Gleneagles Summit. A report by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs indicates that Russia took an active role in the activities of the African Partnership Forum (APF), including the preparation of the Draft Joint Action Plan of the APF.⁸⁹ This report also describes the strengthening of Russian involvement with the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).⁹⁰ However, it appears that little action has been taken to directly combat corruption and increase transparency. A report by the NGO Christian Aid suggests that companies based in G8 countries including Russia are responsible for encouraging endemic corruption in Africa. Companies "pay enormous bribes to get a competitive advantage over their rivals" and G8 governments fail to prosecute them.⁹¹

Domestic corruption remains a major problem for Russia; in 2005 Transparency International moved Russia down the list on their Corruption Perceptions Index to the 126th most corrupt country in the world.⁹² Kirill Kabanov, the head of the National Anticorruption Committee, says that state corruption has increased exponentially over the past few years, while Transparency International finds that nearly 30% of Russians polled, or a close family member, have paid a bribe within the last month.⁹³ The Indem Foundation expects USD\$320 billion to be paid in bribes in 2005.⁹⁴ Finally, Russia has yet to ratify the UN Convention Against Corruption.⁹⁵

⁸⁵ First global convention against corruption to come into force, Transparency International, (Berlin), 16 September 2005. Date of access: 5 February 2006. http://www1.transparency.org/in_focus_archive/30th_ratification/30th_ratification.html

⁸⁶ Putin submits UN Convention against Corruption to Duma, Russian News and Information Agency, (Moscow), 20 December 2005, Date of Access: 13 January 2006. <http://en.rian.ru/russia/20051220/42583190.html>.

⁸⁷ United National Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, (New York), Date of Access: 13 January 2006, http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_signatures_corruption.html.

⁸⁸ Russia: Global Convention Unlikely to Help Stem Corruption, Radio Free Europe Newsline, 14 December 2005, Date of Access: 13 January 2006. <http://www.rferl.org/featuresarticle/2005/12/0f89e17e-d43d-42e7-b325-fd3a76fcbfce.html>.

⁸⁹ Russian Relations with Sub-Saharan African Countries in 2005, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, (Moscow), Date of Access: 13 January 2006. http://www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/eb58723614295438c32570e6002eea64?OpenDocument.

⁹⁰ Russian Relations with Sub-Saharan African Countries in 2005, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, (Moscow), Date of Access: 13 January 2006. http://www.in.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/eb58723614295438c32570e6002eea64?OpenDocument.

⁹¹ Who pays Africa's bribes, Guardian Unlimited, (London), 5 July 2005, Date of Access: 13 January 2006. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/g8/story/0,13365,1521819,00.html>.

⁹² Worst corruption offenders named, BBC News, (London), 18 October 2005, Date of Access: 13 January 2006. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/business/4351076.stm>.

⁹³ Who pays Africa's bribes, Guardian Unlimited, (London), 5 July 2005, Date of Access: 13 January 2006. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/g8/story/0,13365,1521819,00.html>.

⁹⁴ Who pays Africa's bribes, Guardian Unlimited, (London), 5 July 2005, Date of Access: 13 January 2006. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/g8/story/0,13365,1521819,00.html>.

⁹⁵ First global convention against corruption to come into force, Transparency International, (Berlin), 16 September 2005. Date of access: 5 February 2006. http://www1.transparency.org/in_focus_archive/30th_ratification/30th_ratification.html

The Russian government has taken some limited anti-corruption measures since Gleneagles. A major assault on corruption in Russian courts was initiated in 2005,⁹⁶ and there is significant Russian involvement in the Anti-Corruption Network for Transition Economies (ACN).⁹⁷

Analyst: Joanna Langille

7. United Kingdom: 0

In the final months of its presidency of the G8, Britain has made some progress in implementing the G8 commitment to reducing corruption and increasing transparency, particularly in Africa.

First, the British government facilitated the strengthening of the African Partnership Forum (APF) to monitor whether G8 members fulfil their Gleneagles commitments to Africa.⁹⁸ The fifth meeting of the APF was held 4-5 October 2005 in London, and was hosted by the British government. The Joint Action Plan details how the G8, APF, African Union, etc. can work together to reach G8 commitments, including those which combat corruption and create transparency.⁹⁹ The British government also proposed that the Gleneagles commitments be reviewed at the 2006 Summit in order to ensure implementation.¹⁰⁰

Second, Britain strengthened its relationship with African governance structures, particularly the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) and the African Union (AU). Britain continued its diplomatic support for NEPAD's African Peer Review Mechanism,¹⁰¹ a governance-monitoring plan.¹⁰² In November Britain announced a USD 30 million boost to a NEPAD trade project.¹⁰³ Although Britain did promote good governance in both of these ways, it has made little specific progress on this issue. The above measures tend to promote G8 commitments generally, with little effort ensure that corruption and transparency are affected.

Third, Britain placed a travel ban on Kenyan Minister Chris Murungaru, a convicted perpetrator of political corruption.¹⁰⁴ Britain has also failed in its commitment to ratify the UN Convention against Corruption,¹⁰⁵ despite calls from British NGOs, think tanks, and opposition parties.¹⁰⁶ Britain has not attempted to change laws which permit British governments to perpetuate corruption abroad, thus indirectly contributing to corruption in Africa and elsewhere.¹⁰⁷ In addition, Britain has not ratified the UN Convention Against Corruption.¹⁰⁸

Analyst: Joanna Langille

⁹⁶ Russia begins war on corruption in courts, RIA Novosti News Agency, (Moscow), 24 October 2005, Date of Access: 13 January 2006. <http://en.rian.ru/analysis/20051024/41875970.html>.

⁹⁷ ACN Work Programme 2005-2006, The Anti-Corruption Network for Transition Economies (ACN), (Paris), 30-31 May 2005, Date of Access: 13 January 2006. <http://www.anticorruptionnet.org/indexgr.html>.

⁹⁸ Monitoring the Gleneagles commitments – Africa Partnership Forum, Department for International Development, (London), 10 January 2006, Date of Access: 13 January 2006. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/africa-partnership-forum.asp>.

⁹⁹ Joint Action Plan, African Partnership Forum, Department for International Development, (London), 5 October 2005, Date of Access: 13 January 2006. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/apf/apf-action-plan-donors.xls>.

¹⁰⁰ 2005: Year of Africa, Department for International Development, (London), Date of Access: 13 January 2006. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/g8/africa-2005.asp>.

¹⁰¹ Africa, BritainUSA.com, British Embassy, (Washington), Date of Access: 13 January 2006.

http://www.britainusa.com/sections/index_nt1.asp?i=41058&L1=41012&L2=41058&d=10.

¹⁰² An African Peer Review Mechanism: a panacea for Africa's governance challenges? Policy Brief 29, Centre for Policy Studies, (Parktown), August 2003, Date of Access: 13 January 2006. <http://www.cps.org.za/cps%20pdf/polbrief29.pdf>.

¹⁰³ Britain announces major trade boost for Africa, South Africa Online, (Bryanston), 18 November 2005, Date of Access: 13 January 2006. <http://www.sagoodnews.co.za/search/nepad/579844.htm>.

¹⁰⁴ UK bans 'corrupt' Kenyan minister, BBC News, (London), 28 July 2005, Date of Access: 13 January 2006. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/4723757.stm>.

¹⁰⁵ United Nations Convention against Corruption, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, (New York), Date of Access: 13 January 2006. http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_signatures_corruption.html.

¹⁰⁶ Blair must sign convention on corruption, The Foreign Policy Centre, (London), 10 October 2005, Date of Access: 13 January 2006. <http://fpc.org.uk/fsblob/610.pdf>.

¹⁰⁷ Fine words but corruption soars, BBC News, (London), 2 January 2006, Date of Access: 13 January 2006. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/4511746.stm>.

¹⁰⁸ First global convention against corruption to come into force, Transparency International, (Berlin), 16 September 2005. Date of access: 5 February 2006. http://www1.transparency.org/in_focus_archive/30th_ratification/30th_ratification.html

8. United States: 0

Despite having not yet ratified the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC),¹⁰⁹ the United States has made some significant contributions to good governance initiatives around the world. It has done this in two main ways: through significant financial contributions and by actively encouraging other countries to do the same.

The government affiliated Human Rights and Democracy Fund (HRDF), which monitors and promotes human rights and democracy worldwide, spent US\$4.5 million on the National Endowment for Democracy Sub-Saharan Africa project. This money was used to support work on the rule of law, democratic initiatives, accountability, constitutional reform, and civic education.¹¹⁰ HRDF also contributed US\$415,000 to evaluate various countries' commitment to human rights and democracy through a series of surveys.¹¹¹ It also gave US\$250,000 to the National Endowment of Democracy World Movement for Democracy, which gathers in order to exchange ideas and experiences in efforts to promote democracy.¹¹²

The US Agency for International Development (USAID) has significantly contributed to good governance initiatives. It donated US\$2,560,000 to its Rule of Law Program in 2005, and US\$2,095,000 to its Elections and Political Processes Program. Through the governance program, anti-corruption efforts, democratic governance, legislatures, and management of the policy reform process was supported by US\$2,795,000.¹¹³

At the 13th Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Leaders' Meeting, President George W. Bush took leadership in taking stronger action against corruption. Moreover, APEC leaders collectively decided to continue denying safe haven to corrupt officials and individuals and make the implementation of UNCAC principles a top priority.¹¹⁴

The US receives a score of partial compliance because it has yet to ratify or move closer to ratifying the UN Convention against Corruption.¹¹⁵

Analyst: Venus Yam

9. European Union: 0

The European Union registered partial compliance with the commitment it made to good governance at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit. The EU is dedicated to ensuring that levels of aid money from G8 countries is not only increased but also better allocated.¹¹⁶ The EU recognizes that good governance is an integral part of all further development policies.¹¹⁷

¹⁰⁹ Address by David M. Luna at the International Recovery of the Proceeds of Corruption Seminar, Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, (Washington, DC), 9 December 2005. Date of Access: 3 January 2006. <http://www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/rm/58041.htm>.

¹¹⁰ FY 2005-2006 Human Rights and Democracy Fund Projects, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labour, (Washington, D.C.), 6 December 2005. Date of Access: 3 January 2005. <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/57669.htm>.

¹¹¹ FY 2005-2006 Human Rights and Democracy Fund Projects, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labour, (Washington, D.C.), 6 December 2005. Date of Access: 3 January 2005. <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/57669.htm>.

¹¹² FY 2005-2006 Human Rights and Democracy Fund Projects, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labour, (Washington, D.C.), 6 December 2005. Date of Access: 3 January 2005. <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/57669.htm>.

¹¹³ USAID Budget, Office of Democracy and Governance, (Washington, D.C.), 18 August 2005. Date of Access: 4 January 2006. http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2006/cent_progs/central_dcha_dg.html.

¹¹⁴ President Bush Attends APEC Summit in Busan, South Korea, The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, (Washington, DC), 19 November 2005. Date of Access: 4 January 2006. <http://www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/fs/57249.htm>.

¹¹⁵ First global convention against corruption to come into force, Transparency International, (Berlin), 16 September 2005. Date of access: 5 February 2006. http://www1.transparency.org/in_focus_archive/30th_ratification/30th_ratification.html

¹¹⁶ "Action for Africa: Our European Imperative", speech by Jose Manuel Barroso, from G8 Summit 2005: Mapping the Challenges, (Gleneagles), 6-8 July 2005, Date of Access: 27 December 2005. www.g8.utoronto.ca/scholar/g8summit2005/09g8summit-barroso.pdf.

¹¹⁷ The EC's Development Policy: Statement by the Council and the Commission, (Brussels), 13 July 2005, http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/theme/cooperation/index_en. Date of Access: 26 December 2005.

In this context, the EU has made it a priority to direct its support to strengthening the internal institutional structure of the African Union and the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). The EU also agreed to launch several new joint initiatives, including deepening political cooperation between the EU and the AU, as well as between European and African institutions.¹¹⁸ There was also an acceptance by the AU to transform the draft "EU Strategy for Africa" into a formal treaty, and to develop a plan for its implementation.¹¹⁹ The EU also pledged its support to the fight against corruption, including a promise to help return all illegally acquired assets currently being held in foreign banks to the country of origin.¹²⁰ These commitments were reiterated in the EU Strategy for Africa report issued in October 2005. Although the European Community and all of the EC's G8 member states are signatories to the UN Convention Against Corruption,¹²¹ its G8 member states (with the exception of France) have yet to ratify the convention.¹²²

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¹¹⁸ EU-Africa Ministerial Meeting, EUROPA, (Brussels), 5 December 2005, Date of Access: 19 January 2006. http://europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_5420_en.htm.

¹¹⁹ EU-Africa Ministerial Meeting, EUROPA, (Brussels), 5 December 2005, Date of Access: 19 January 2006. http://europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_5420_en.htm.

¹²⁰ EU-Africa Ministerial Meeting, EUROPA, (Brussels), 5 December 2005, Date of Access: 19 January 2006. http://europa-eu-un.org/articles/en/article_5420_en.htm.

¹²¹ United Nations Convention Against Corruption, (New York), 5 February 2006. Date of access: 5 February 2006. http://www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_signatures_corruption.html#R

¹²² First global convention against corruption to come into force, Transparency International, (Berlin), 16 September 2005. Date of access: 5 February 2006. http://www1.transparency.org/in_focus_archive/30th_ratification/30th_ratification.html