

# THREE REGIONAL INSTRUMENTS

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## AU, SADC AND ECOWAS PROTOCOLS

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## THE AU CONVENTION ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING CORRUPTION



- Adopted by the heads of state at the African Union Summit held in Maputo on 11 July 2003
- Ratified: 35 states as of 2014
- Comprehensive framework
- Unique in containing mandatory provisions on private-to private corruption and on transparency in political party funding
- Also, mandatory requirements of declaration of assets by designated public officials and restrictions on immunity for public officials (Art. 7)
- Gives particular attention to the need for the media to have access to information

## THE SADC PROTOCOL AGAINST CORRUPTION



- Adopted by SADC Heads of State and Government at their August 2001 Summit held in Malawi; first anti-corruption treaty in Africa
- Ratified: 13 of 15 States as of 2012
- Entered into force in 2005
- Provides for both preventive and enforcement measures and demonstrates a degree of political will in the region to combat corruption
- The purpose of the Protocol is threefold, namely
  - (1) to promote the development of anti-corruption mechanisms at the national level;
  - (2) to promote cooperation in the fight against corruption by state parties; and
  - (3) to harmonise anti-corruption national legislation in the region

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## THE ECOWAS PROTOCOL



- Adopted by ECOWAS on 21 December 2001
- Ratified by: 8 of 15 States as of 2012 (9 ratifications needed to enter into force)
- Objective to strengthen effective mechanisms to prevent, suppress and eradicate corruption in each of the State Parties through cooperation between the States Parties

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