Exploring possible linkages between Open Government & United Nations Regional Efforts against Corruption

Special Event at the 6th Session of the CoSP, Saint-Petersburg, 3 November 2015
- **Transparency in recruitment (Article 7)**
  “Each State Party shall [...] strengthen systems for the recruitment, hiring, retention, promotion and retirement of civil servants [...] based on the principles of [...] transparency”

- **Transparency in public procurement (Article 9)**
  “Each State Party shall [...] take the necessary steps to establish appropriate systems of procurement, based on transparency, ...”

- **Transparency in revenues and expenditures (Article 9)**
  “Each State Party shall [...] promote transparency and accountability in the management of public finances. Such measures shall encompass, inter alia [...] (b) Timely reporting on revenue and expenditures”

- **Transparency in decision-making (Article 10)**
  “Each State Party shall [...] enhance transparency in its public administration, including with regards to organization, functioning and decision-making processes”
- Political party financing and election financing (Article 7)
  “Each State Party shall [...] enhance transparency in the funding of
candidatures for elected public office and [...] the funding of political
parties.

- Transparency of asset declarations by public officials
  (Article 8)
  “Each State Party shall endeavour [...] to establish measures and
systems requiring public officials to make declarations [...] regarding
[...] assets…”

- Beneficial ownership of corporate entities (Article 12)
  “Each State Party shall take measures [that] may include, inter alia: [...] (c) Promoting transparency among private entities, including [...] measures regarding the identity of legal and natural persons involved in the establishment and management of corporate entities”.

UNCAC as a framework
Anti-Corruption Programme (2016-2020)
Regional Programme seeks to implement UNCAC in West Africa through...

I. Preventive measures

II. Criminal law enforcement

III. Integrity in law enforcement

IV. Accountability and transparency in natural resource management

V. Recovery of stolen assets
Pillar 1 – Preventive measures against corruption strengthened

- Improved asset disclosure systems (Dakar declaration on asset disclosure)
- Investigative journalism on corruption and organised crime strengthened (CENOZO)
- Anti-corruption education in university curricula integrated (CAMES)
- Civil society strengthened and other preventive measures (access to information legislation, political party funding, etc.)
Pillar 4: Corruption in natural resource management countered

- Corruption in the oil sector addressed
- Corruption in the fisheries sector addressed
- Corruption in other natural resource sectors addressed
NEW KIDS ON THE BLOCK

**Guinea**

Despite the political risk, Western oil companies are queuing up to explore.

**Sierra Leone**

An “active petroleum system” discovered by Anadarko 1125km west of the Jubilee field.

**Tanzania**

Up to 2bn barrels found under and around Lake Albert.

**Mozambique**

Anadarko committing over $250m over the next few years in exploration.

**Liberia**

Several prospective licences for auction.

**Côte d’Ivoire**

Vanco’s Orca 1-x exploratory well will reveal offshore potential.

**Ghana**

Potential upside of 1.8bn barrels in the Jubilee field, and 1.4bn barrels in Tweneboa-1.

**DRC**

Political turmoil means exploration is still years behind its neighbours.

**Madagascar**

TOTAL drilled an estimated 80 wells in 2009.

---

**Africa’s Oil Boom**

Oil Reserves and Ratios of Oil Revenues to Tax Revenues for Current and Future Exporters in Sub-Saharan Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Oil Reserves</th>
<th>Oil Revenues/Tax Revenues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>4.0:1</td>
<td>3.4:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>4.0:1</td>
<td>3.7:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>2.9:1</td>
<td>2.0:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>3.7:1</td>
<td>1.5:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>São Tomé and Príncipe</td>
<td>0.1:1</td>
<td>0.1:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>0.1:1</td>
<td>0.1:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>0.3:1</td>
<td>0.2:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>0.6:1</td>
<td>0.1:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>0.1:1</td>
<td>0.0:1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** The ratios of oil revenues to tax revenues are derived from comparisons of aggregate national tax revenues (using World Bank data) and projections of oil revenues based on estimated reserves, projected export capacity, and estimated future oil prices.

---

**FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

**Figure 1:** Africa’s Oil Boom. Source: Larry Diamond and Jack Mosbacher, Petroleum to the People, Africa’s Coming Resource Curse - And How to Avoid It, Foreign Affairs, September/October 2013

**Figure 1:** Emerging countries in the oil sector in Africa.

Source: Nicholas Norbook, Who owns Africa’s oil, The Africa Report, 1 February 2010
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Authority Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bénin</td>
<td>Autorité Nationale de Lutte contre la Corruption (ANLC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Autorité Supérieure de Contrôle d’Etat (ASCE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabo Verde</td>
<td>Procuradoría General da República</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>Haute Autorité pour la Bonne Gouvernance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinée</td>
<td>Agence Nationale de Lutte contre la Corruption et de promotion de la bonne gouvernance (ANLC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinée-Bissau</td>
<td>Inspeção Superior Contra a Corrupção (ISCC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission (LACC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>Bureau du Vérificateur Général (BVG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>Haute Autorité de Lutte contre la Corruption et les Infractions Assimilées (HALCIA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sénégal</td>
<td>Office National de Lutte contre la Fraude et la Corruption (OFNAC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>Commission Nationale de Lutte contre la Corruption et le Sabotage Economique (CNLCSE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Network of Anti-Corruption Institutions in West Africa (NACIWA) in 2015
Launch of the NACIWA Anti-Corruption Academy for West Africa in Abuja, Nigeria, in 2015
Specific goals of the UNODC Regional Programme 2016-2020

1. Increase the number of countries with public access to asset declarations from 2 to 7 countries

2. Increase the number of countries with access to information legislation from 2 countries to 6 countries

3. Increase the number of countries with revised laws in line with the UNCAC from 2 to 10 countries

4. Increase the number of countries adopting legislation on transparency of beneficial ownership