

AUC NEWS



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TO IMPROVE STATUS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS CHAIRPERSON URGES MORE EFFORT



On the occasion of International Women's Day on 8 March, Commission Chairperson, Professor Alpha Oumar Konaré re-

minded Africa that the situation of women on the continent requires concerted efforts to bring them to the same level as their male counterparts in all aspects of human development, security and peace.

In a statement, the Chairperson noted that the feminization of poverty, HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence necessitates the need to celebrate the International Women's Day as part of a process to determine the extent to which the continent collectively has come in addressing these issues. That is why the theme for this year's International Women's Day celebrations "**Ending Impunity for Violence Against Women and Girls**" is pertinent.

With regard to the African Union, he said the Union has provided a legal framework that provides for gender equality and women's empowerment. The Constitutive Act of the Union, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the



"The situation of women on the continent requires concerted efforts to bring them to the same level as their male counterparts"

Rights of Women in Africa and the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa all provide for the attainment of gender equality and women's empowerment in Africa. He said, from the onset, the African Union recognized the centrality of gender equality and women's empowerment to the attainment of sustainable human development and security on the continent.

Some member states; he noted, have since then proceeded to undertake measures to fight violence against women and girls. These measures include enactment of legislation against gender-based violence including prosecution for willfully infecting a person with the HIV virus. On its part, the AUC

through the Women, Gender and Development Directorate continues to advocate and lobby for all Member States to ratify and domesticate the Protocol on the Rights of Women. This will allow more women and girls to access and enjoy their rights. A continental campaign on eliminating the vulnerability of young girls to HVI/AIDS is also planned to take place this year.

However, although some progress has been made in some sectors regarding gender equality and women's empowerment, Mr. Konaré said a lot still needs to be done to improve the status and situation of women.

AFTER DEPLOYMENT OF AMISOM TROOPS, PEACE AND SECURITY COMMISSIONER VISITS SOMALIA



The Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union, Ambassador Said Djinnit, went to Somalia on 20 March to meet with the authorities of the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs) and visit the headquarters of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

The visit took place a few weeks after the deployment of Ugandan troops as part of the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

Mr. Djinnit met with the President of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG), the Prime Minister, the First Deputy Speaker of the Transitional Federal Parliament (TFP) and other Senior Government Officials.

During the meeting, the Somali President Mr. Abdulahi Yusuf indicated that 3 000 representatives, including those from the diaspora will participate in the National Reconciliation Congress, which is to be held in mid-April.

Ambassador Djinnit also visited the headquarters of AMISOM to show the Commission 's support for the troops on the ground and pay tribute to the Ugandan authorities for their commitment to AMISOM.

He was briefed by the Force Commander, Major General Levi Karuhanga, on AMISOM's activities since the deployment started, including the challenges on the ground, as well as steps taken to start full implementation of the mandate contained in the PSC decision of 19 January 2007.

Ambassador Djinnit appealed to

the member states of the AU who committed themselves to provide troops to AMISOM to do so quickly and to others to be forthcoming in either providing troops or supporting the Mission financially or logistically.

He equally appealed to the AU partners to provide more support to enable AMISOM to execute its mandate.

In a related development in March, the Commissioner signed the Status of Mission Agreement (SOMA) for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) with the Somali Ambassador H.E. Abdikarin Farah of Somalia.

AMISOM will provide support to the Transitional Federal Institutions towards stabilization of the situation in the country and the furtherance of dialogue and reconciliation; facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance, and create conducive conditions for long-term stabilization, reconstruction and development in Somalia.

AMISOM will also contribute to creating conditions for the deployment of a United Nations operation that will support the long term stabilization and post-conflict reconstruction of Somalia.

Briefing time for Commissioner Djinnit (right) in Somalia



DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON REITERATES AU BELIEF IN AFRICAN CIVIL SOCIETY GROUPS

Deputy Chairperson Mr. Patrick Mazimhaka officially opened the African Civil Society Forum (AfCSO) 2007 which took place in Addis Ababa from 22-24 March.

In his address, H.E. Mazimhaka said the theme of the Forum, "Democratising Governance at Regional and Global Level to Achieve the MDGs" was appropriate because "the juncture we find ourselves today demands that we begin to build mutual partnerships both regionally and internationally as a first step in addressing the many problems that the continent of Africa faces in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)."

He said the time had come to give vent to the yearnings and aspirations of the African people for a mutually reassuring partnership in the continent's developmental processes.

He urged the African civil society community to seize the unique opportunity afforded by the Conference to set action-oriented results for the attainment of the MDGs and help governmental actors to effectively address the problems of development currently besetting the continent.

The Deputy also took the opportunity to explain the efforts by the Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC) to elect one hundred and fifty representatives of NGOs, CSOs, social, cultural and professional organizations, as well as trade unions and the academia, from

within the continent and the African Diaspora, into its General

Assembly, saying that as an advisory organ of the Union, ECOSOCC supports the promotion of an effective partnership between African governments and the African civil society.

He reaffirmed the AU's conviction in the strength and capacity of the African Civil Society Organisations and reiterated the Union's belief that collaboration between the UN, AU and African CSOs remains the hallmark for achieving the MDGs.



H.E. Mazimhaka

ECOSOCC TO HOLD ELECTIONS TO ITS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Interim Standing Committee of the Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC) of the African Union has announced that it will hold elections between June and December in all Member States of the AU, to elect one hundred and thirty (130) representatives to its General Assembly.

The representatives will be drawn from national, regional and continental Civil Society

Organisations, social and professional groups as well as Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Applicants may apply either as individuals or as members of the Electoral College.

The decision to hold elections was reached at the 2nd Meeting of the ECOSOCC Interim Standing Committee held in Cairo, Egypt from 24-26 February.

In order to ensure a democratic election with the widest involve-

ment of the African people, the African Union Commission has also appealed to all Member States to assist in the mobilization of the civil society community in their respective countries to participate actively in the forthcoming elections, so as to seize the historic opportunity offered by ECOSOCC to add their voices to the decision-making processes of the African Union. Announcements of the elections are also available on both the AU and ECOSOCC websites.

THE AFRICAN UNION AND THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE SIGN A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING



Geneva.

The MOU aims at building synergies between AU and ITC with the view to promoting sustainable economic and trade development through continued improvements in business practices, cross-sector partnerships, and the creation of a supportive enabling environment on the African continent.

ON 27th of February 2007, Mrs. Elisabeth Tankeu, Commissioner for Trade and Industry of the African Union Commission (AUC) and Ms. Patricia Francis, Executive Director of the International Trade Centre (ITC) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) at the office of the Permanent Delegation of the African Union in

This MOU establishes the legal framework of cooperation between the AU and ITC, envisaging a two-track approach: a short-term, action oriented collaboration, and continuous development of joint initiatives of a medium and long-term nature.

Mrs. Tankeu also seized the opportunity of her visit to Geneva to meet with the African Group, to exchange views on the on-going issues of in-

terest to Africa, particularly WTO negotiations and preparations for the launching of UNCTAD XII.

Following pressing calls from the AU at highest level, talks have resumed fully at the WTO. It was therefore an opportune time for the Commissioner to meet with the African Group in light of the WTO Declaration adopted at the January 2007 Summit of Heads of States and Government held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. UNCTAD XII, as was decided, will be held in Accra, Ghana from 20-25 April 2008.

On 28 February 2007, the Commissioner met with Mr. Pascal Lamy, Director General of WTO.

Commissioner Tankeu, seated centre, signing the Memorandum of Understanding

AFRICAN GROUP MEETS WITH THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



Dr Margaret Chan, Director-General (DG) of the World Health Organization (WHO) met with the African Group at

the Permanent Delegation of the African Union in Geneva on 9 March 2007.

The Group relayed to Dr. Chan the many health challenges facing the African continent. Issues

highlighted included technical, financial and human resources matters, and African representation within the WHO secretariat.

The Group also noted that her appointment of Dr. Asamoah-Baah, a Ghanaian as Deputy Director General, instilled confidence in African leadership.

The DG reiterated her commitment to Africa, noting that it is the continent most impacted by the burden of disease and therefore required more resources in terms of financial and technical assistance. She also

stressed the importance of working together with countries to effectively tackle health issues of concern and highlighted the fact that the health agenda now cuts across the development, political, security and social-economic agenda as well. In this regard, she urged the need for all parties concerned to continually seek new and innovative ways to deal with the many health challenges that face Africa in particular and the world in general.

THE FIRST PREPARATORY MEETING WITH INDIA FOR THE 1st AFRICA-INDIA PARTNERSHIP FORUM

The first preparatory meeting of Indian and African Union officials took place in New Delhi, India, from 13 -16 March 2007. The meeting was the first of two that have been planned to prepare the groundwork for the Africa-India Partnership Forum that is scheduled for New Delhi, India sometime in July 2007.

The idea for a partnership arrangement between Africa and India was mooted during the working visit of Professor Alpha Oumar Konaré, Chairperson of the African Union Commission, to India, in December 2006, following his consultations with the Minister of External Affairs of India.

Ambassador J.K. Shinkaiye, Chief of Staff of the Bureau of the Chairperson of African Union Commission co-chaired the meeting with Ambassador Dinkar Khullar, Joint Secretary

for West Africa Division in India's Ministry of External Affairs.

The meeting was organised in sectoral working groups on thematic basis, such as agriculture, infrastructure, energy, trade, education, Health, ICT, Governance, and Peacekeeping.

The strengthening of cooperation in the areas of legal matters, communication and information, as well as training and capacity building for both the Commission and Member States of the African Union was also discussed.

Meeting with the Indian Secretary of State

Ambassador Shinkaiye met the Indian Secretary of State (Deputy Minister) who led the Indian delegation to the January 2007 Assembly of the AU.

The idea for a partnership arrangement between Africa and India was mooted during the working visit of His Excellency, Professor Alpha Oumar Konaré, Chairperson of the African Union Commission, to India, in December 2006, following his consultations with the Minister of External Affairs of India.

He was briefed by both leaders of delegations on conclusions reached so far. In the exchange of views, it was agreed that the Indian side would propose the dates for the Summit while the African side would secure, as early as possible, the full participation of designated African leaders.

Briefing of African Ambassadors in New Delhi

African Ambassadors and Heads of Missions in New-Delhi met, in the Chancery of the High Commission of Ghana with the AUC delegation. Several Ambassadors and High Commissioners attended the meeting.



Briefing of African Ambassadors in New Delhi

NEPAD HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE MEETS IN ALGIERS

In implementing the decision of the Addis Ababa January 2007 Summit, the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC) met in Algiers in March.

The Ad Hoc Committee of the Heads of State and Government;

Took note of the joint proposal by the African Union Commission (AUC) and the NEPAD Secretariat of the integration into the processes and structures of the African Union (AU).

Commended the initiative taken in this regard by the AUC and NEPAD Secretariat under the auspices of the Chairperson of the HSGIC

Endorsed the joint proposal of the AUC and NEPAD Secretariat particularly the implementation modalities and time frame, adjustment of the management structures and establishment of working relations between AUC and the Secretariat

The Ad Hoc Committee of the Heads of State and Government concluded that:

NEPAD is a programme of the African Union, which constitutes a philosophical framework, a vision and mission for Africa. NEPAD is therefore not an implementation institution.

Implementation of NEPAD must focus on countries and regions. Therefore, implementation of NEPAD is done through countries, Regional Economic Communities, Development Institutions and bilateral and multilateral organisations.

NEPAD secretariat is a technical body. HSGIC is an executive body, which provides leadership and political orientation to the NEPAD Secretariat. The Chairperson of the AUC is a member of the HSGIC.

The NEPAD steering committee should continue to assist the HSGIC during the transition period.

A NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Authority should be created. The structure and profile should be defined later through a study to be commissioned.

The essence of NEPAD is not the Secretariat; it comprises the philosophy, the principles and values, which are an integral part of the AU.

A transitional period of one year is needed for a smooth streamlining of NEPAD activities and processes with those of the AU Commission.

The proposed Coordinating Unit should be created to elaborate a detailed roadmap on integration of NEPAD and creation of the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Authority with clear steps, stages, milestones and indicators.

The African Peer Review Mechanism should remain in NEPAD's current setting.

The Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government also requested that the AUC and the government of South Africa take the necessary steps to facilitate the conclusion of a host for the NEPAD Secretariat in the transition period and later, a "Headquarters Agreement" for the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Authority to be established.

AUC AND EC JOINT TASK FORCE MEETS TO REVIEW PROGRESS ON COOPERATION

Both sides used the opportunity to further enrich their work on the development of a Joint Africa-EU Strategy
They also prepared the ground for the next Commission-to-Commission meeting, scheduled to take place in the second half of the year.

The Joint Task Force (JTF) between the African Union Commission and the European Commission met from 8-9 March 2007 at the AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa to review progress on agreed issues, since their last meeting in September 2006 and the Commission-to-Commission meeting in Addis Ababa on October 2, 2006.

Both sides used the opportunity to further enrich their work on the development of a Joint Africa-EU Strategy, which is expected to be adopted at the next EU/Africa Summit in Lisbon later this year. They also prepared the ground for the next Commission-to-Commission meeting, scheduled to take place in the second half of the year.

The meeting was co-chaired by Ambassador John Shinkaiye, Chief of Staff, AU Commission and Mr. Stefano Manservigi, Director-General, Directorate-General for Development and Relations with ACP Countries, European Commission.

Both delegations expressed satisfaction with the continued strengthening of their strategic partnership and mutual cooperation.

The meeting noted that the African Peace Facility and the 55 million Euro Support Programme to the AU have been some of the most notable achievements in the last few years of cooperation between the two organisations.

The JTF also noted as a significant development, the set-up of a new innovative Trust Fund by the EU to concentrate EU support on infrastructure development. The JTF noted with satisfaction the preparation of a 10 million Euro contribution as a concrete support in the field of transport, energy and ICTs, as part of the significant Partnership on Infrastructure.

The JTF meeting also emphasized the need to produce visible results, by which the whole partnership will be judged.

In particular, the meeting also addressed energy, security and climate change. The meeting noted the particular challenges

posed to Africa by climate change and called for a strategic alliance between the AU and the EU and an ambitious political response.

The two-day discussions were organised in sectoral working groups on a thematic basis, such as migration, health, education, trade, industry, taxation and customs, governance and human rights, environment and agriculture, administration, gender, EPAs, rationalization of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and science and technology.

After the sectoral discussions on 8 March, the plenary session on 9 March discussed a number of additional subjects of mutual interest including communication and information, took stock of the progress of the sectoral working groups and charted the way forward.

The meeting agreed on a set of operational conclusions to be followed up by the two Commission's services.

The next meeting of the Joint Task Force will be held in Brussels in September 2007.

ADOPTED.**AFRICAN CHARTER ON DEMOCRACY, ELECTIONS AND GOVERNANCE**

The Charter of Democracy, Governance and Elections was adopted by the 8th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly on 30 January 2007.

The objectives of the Charter are to:

1. Promote adherence, by each State Party, to the universal values and principles of democracy and respect for human rights;
2. Promote and enhance adherence to the principle of the rule of law premised upon the respect for, and the supremacy of, the Constitution and constitutional order in the political arrangements of the State Parties;
3. Promote the holding of regular free and fair elections to institutionalize legitimate authority of representative government as well as democratic change of governments;
4. Prohibit, reject and condemn unconstitutional change of government in any Member State as a serious threat to stability, peace, security and development;
5. Promote and protect the independence of the judiciary;
6. Nurture, support and consolidate good governance by promoting democratic culture and practice, building and strengthening governance institutions and inculcating political pluralism and tolerance;
7. Encourage effective coordination and harmonization of governance policies amongst State Parties with the aim of promoting regional and continental integration;
8. Promote State Parties' sustainable development and human security;
9. Promote the fight against corruption in conformity with the provisions of the AU Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption adopted in Maputo, Mozambique in July 2003;
10. Promote the establishment of the necessary conditions to foster citizen participation, transparency, access to information, freedom of the press and accountability in the management of public affairs;
11. Promote gender balance and equality in the governance and development processes;
12. Enhance cooperation between the Union, Regional Economic Communities and the International Community on democracy, elections and governance; and
13. Promote best practices in the management of elections for purposes of political stability and good governance.

The Charter sets out guidelines for individual state parties and the Commission as to how to give effect to the commitments contained therein. In conformity with applicable provisions of the Constitutive Act and the Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, the Assembly and the Peace and Security Council shall determine the appropriate measures to be imposed on any State Party that violates the Charter.

The Charter will enter into force thirty (30) days after the deposit of fifteen (15) Instruments of Ratification.



AS THE NEED FOR POST CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT BECOMES MORE APPARENT PEACE AND SECURITY DEPARTMENT AND OSSREA BRING CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS TOGETHER

The Peace and Security Department of the African Union and the Organisation for Social Science Research in Southern Africa (OSSREA) jointly organized a consultative meeting on the AU's policy on Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) from the 12th to 13th March at the AU headquarters in Addis Ababa.

The meeting brought Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) together to inform them on the AU's suggested plans to implement PCRD and to seek civil society input in this regard, as well as to solicit civil society input into preparations for the second consultative meeting to be held in Lusaka, Zambia later this year.

The 30 PCRD experts who attended the meeting were drawn from Civil Society Organisations, the AU and OSSREA. They discussed the AU Policy on PCRD; Factoring in the Civilian Dimension in AU Peace

Keeping Missions; The Role of Civil Society in a Post Conflict Environment; and The Way Forward.

Within each of these general themes, they came up with a number of specific recommendations for the way forward. They also sought to develop a common understanding of what the key concepts are in PCRD.

The meeting identified the need to publicise the AU policy on PCRD as an urgent matter, and that research and the development of a body of knowledge on the subject is paramount.

For its part, OSSREA, which has a membership of 21 countries, will use its own publications and other communication tools to publish the proceedings from the consultative workshops and develop concept papers to stimulate further research in the area.

Picture From l to r: Dr Naison Ngoma (Conflict Management Division); Captain Johan Potgieter (Peace Support Operations Division); Dr Alfred G Nhema (Executive Secretary, OSSREA); Dr Owen Sichone (OSSREA)

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (ICC) DETERMINED TO COMBAT IMPUNITY

A high level delegation of the International Criminal Court (ICC), on Thursday 1st March, 2007, at the AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, held a briefing meeting with the African Union Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC).

The five-man delegation was made up of the President, the Deputy President, the Prosecutor, the Deputy Prosecutor and the Registrar of the ICC.

The meeting provided a forum to explain the major strategies of the ICC plan of action, aimed at encouraging dialogue between the Court and African countries, and to bring the ICC closer to the African population.

During the meeting, the representatives of the International Criminal Court and the African Ambassadors underscored the need for the two institutions to collaborate in a more structured manner.

Africa has 29 Member States in the ICC..

E NETWORK STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING LEARNS THAT 20 COUNTRIES HAVE SIGNED ON TO THE PROJECT



Commissioner Zoba (second from right) with the Indian Ambassador

The Fourth Steering Committee meeting on the Pan African E- Network project was held at the AU headquarters from 15-16 March.

Under the leadership of Infrastructure and Energy Commissioner Dr Bernard Zoba and the Indian Ambassador H.E. Mr. Gurjit Singh, the meeting was convened to identify ways of accelerating the implementation of the project. Both men stressed that African countries have showed much enthusiasm for the project, with 20 having already signed the convention with Telecommunications Consultants India (TCIL).

Apart from the Indian and AU delegations, many UN and other organisations attended the meeting.

SPOUSES OF AFRICAN AMBASSADORS IN ETHIOPIA VISIT THE AU



Family Picture of Spouses of the African Ambassadors in Ethiopia

A delegation of thirty spouses of the Ambassadors accredited to the African Union and its partners, on Friday March 23, 2007, visited the headquarters of the Union in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The spouses of the Diplomats were informed about the AU by officials of different AU Departments who presented summaries on the activities of each Division.

The visit ended with a guided tour round the premises of the Organisation. The visit fell within the framework of the African Union sensitisation strategy on its structures, its working environment and its activities with the view of promoting the socio-economic and political, development on the continent.

The Pan African e-Network will connect all the 53 Member States of the African Union by satellite and fiber optic in order to provide mainly:

- Tele-education services for higher education, skill enhancement and capacity building
- Tele medicine services for

providing health care and super specialty medical care

On 27 October 2005, Dr Bernard Zoba, Commissioner for Infrastructure and Energy signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Indian government for the establishment of the Pan African e-Network.

PRC MEETING ON REFUGEES

The meeting of the bureau of the PRC sub-committee on Refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons that met on 14 March 2007 considered reports related to the visit of some post-conflict countries.



Foreground: Director of Political Affairs Mr. Onyimba at the PRC meeting

The five representatives of the PRC sub committee present at the meeting under the chairmanship of the Director of Political Affairs exchanged views on the possibility of organising an extraordinary Summit before the Accra Summit to discuss the issue of Refugees on the continent.

AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION WELCOMES AGREEMENT ON CÔTE D'IVOIRE

The Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Alpha Oumar Konaré, welcomed the agreement signed in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, on 4 March 2007, by Mr. Laurent Gbagbo, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, and Mr. Guillaume Soro, Secretary General of the Forces Nouvelles. This agreement opens the way for decisive progress in the peace process.

Professor Konaré urged the two parties to implement the commitments they have undertaken in this regard and called on all the Ivorian political forces to support the current momentum.

The Chairperson of the Commission commended President Blaise Compaoré of Burkina Faso who is current Chairperson of ECOWAS, for his mediation efforts in the direct dialogue between the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the Forces Nouvelles. He reaffirmed the readiness of the AU to support their efforts.

PRC MEETINGS

The Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC) met on 15 March to hear and consider a number of issues.

The ambassadors, who form the PRC, received a briefing on the out come of the AU EU Troika Experts Meeting held in Brussels from 19-23 February. They considered the modalities for the recruitment exercise of the AU Commission, and modalities for the election of the Commissioners, among other issues.

On 14 March, the PRC sub Committee on Conferences met to consider the Draft Calendar of Meetings for 2007 and met again on 16 March to conclude its work.

KNOW YOUR AFRICAN UNION QUIZ

Q How many treaties of the OAU/ AU are there? Can you name them?

For answers, see page 12

KNOW YOUR AFRICAN UNION (answers)

1. General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Organisation of African Unity
2. Additional Protocol to the OAU General Convention on Privileges and Immunities
3. Phyto-sanitary Convention for Africa
4. African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
5. African Civil Aviation Commission - Constitution
6. OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa
7. OAU Convention for the Elimination of Mercenarism in Africa
8. Inter-African Convention Establishing an African Technical Co-operation Programme
9. Constitution of the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations
10. Cultural Charter for Africa
11. African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
12. Convention for the Establishment of the African Centre for Fertilizer Development
13. Agreement for the Establishment of the African Rehabilitation Institute (ARI)
14. Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community
15. Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Trans boundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa
16. African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
17. The African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (the Treaty of PELINDABA)
18. African Maritime Transport Charter
19. Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights
20. OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism
21. Constitutive Act of the African Union
22. Protocol to the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community relating to the Pan-African Parliament
23. Convention of the African Energy Commission
24. Protocol relating to the establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union
25. Protocol on Amendments to the Constitutive Act of the African Union
26. Protocol of the Court of Justice of the African Union
27. Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa
28. African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption
29. African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (revised version)
30. Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism
31. African Union Non-Aggression and Common Defence Pact
32. African Youth Charter
33. African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance

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