Africa

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I. North Africa

A. Algeria

1. Assemblies Refused; Rape Compensation

Algeria was elected to a three-year term on the UN Human Rights Council in January 2014.1 In January, Algeria’s Minister of the Interior instructed local authorities to refuse requests for gatherings of nineteen associations including the Ligue Algérienne pour la Défense des Droits de l’Homme.2 In February, Algeria adopted Decree 14-26, providing for state compensation for victims of rape by armed groups during internal conflicts in the 1990s.3

2. Oil and Gas

In September, Algeria held its first auction of oil and gas fields since 2011, including some of the world’s largest.4 Four of thirty-one blocks were awarded.5 Hydrocarbon law amendments in 2013 may have facilitated the offering.6

* Committee Editor: Anne Bodley. An unabridged version of this article with the authors’ biographies is available at http://www.abanet.org/dch/committee.cfm?com=IC805000.
3. Id.
6. Id.
B. EGYPT

1. Elections

In March, interim President Adly Mansour signed a law to regulate elections.7 The legislation required candidates to be at least forty years old and to collect more than 25,000 endorsements from at least fifteen of the country’s twenty-seven provinces to run.8 In May, former Field Marshal Abdul fattah el Sisi won with nearly 97 percent of the vote, as human rights groups voiced concern over the conduct of the elections.9

C. TUNISIA

1. Constitution

In January 2014, Tunisia’s National Constituent Assembly adopted a new constitution.10 While recognizing Islam as the country’s religion, it upholds freedom of belief.11 It also works toward equality between men and women, including in the right to work, adequate working conditions, fair wages, and political representation.12

2. Transitional Justice Law

In April, Tunisia passed a law establishing a Truth and Dignity Commission, creating a fund for the “Dignity and Rehabilitation of Victims of Despotism,” and providing for specialized judges in human rights cases.13

D. MOROCCO

1. “Rape Marriage Law” Amended

On January 22, 2014, Morocco’s parliament amended its penal code to prevent sexual abusers from avoiding prosecution by marrying their victims, removing this possibility from Article 475.14

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8. Id.
11. Id.
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II. West Africa

A. Benin

1. Compensation Ordered

On May 13, the Organisation for the Harmonisation of Business Law in Africa (OHADA) Common Court of Justice and Arbitration ordered Benin to pay CFA Francs 129 billion (approximately US$346.3 million) to Benin Control, a company owned by businessman Patrice Talon, as compensation for wrongful termination of import services contracts between the company and the Benin government. The terminations had followed an accusation from Benin President Thomas Yayi Boni that Talon had attempted to poison him and stage a coup. Benin appealed.

B. Burkina Faso

1. Zongo Case

On March 28, the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights in Arusha, Tanzania, ruled on the Norbert Zongo case, a Burkina Faso journalist murdered in 1998. The court found that Burkina Faso had violated journalists’ rights to free speech under the African Charter and Economic Community of West African States’ (ECOWAS) treaty, and that the plaintiffs were denied justice as the state had failed to act with diligence investigating the murders.

C. Cape Verde

1. Banking and Finance

Cape Verde adopted a new financial system framework on April 23, aiming to promote savings and foster economic development. It also “defines the regulatory powers of financial authorities, particularly the Bank of Cape Verde.”

16. Id.
21. Id.
D. CÔTE D’IVOIRE

1. Mining

Côte d’Ivoire adopted a new mining code on March 24, replacing its 1995 predecessor, *inter alia*, requiring proof of mine operators’ qualifications and for funds to be held with an Ivorian bank.22 Ivorian authorities can subject the mining license award to part ownership by an Ivorian national.23

2. Gbagbo trial

On June 12, the International Criminal Court confirmed it would try former President Laurent Gbagbo on four counts of crimes against humanity allegedly committed between December 2010 and April 2011, during post-presidential election unrest.24

3. Arbitration

In September, Côte d’Ivoire announced it would file a dispute with Ghana over their maritime border, presumably with the International Court of Justice.25 The country accuses Ghana of encroaching on its territory where oil and gas have been discovered.26

E. GAMBIA

1. Aggravated Homosexuality Act

On August 25, Gambia passed a bill to “introduce the crime of aggravated homosexuality into the criminal code and make it punishable by life imprisonment.”27 The bill defines “aggravated homosexuality,” *inter alia*, as when a person has homosexual relations if they are HIV-positive or with someone under the age of eighteen.28 “Homosexual acts” are a crime under Gambia’s criminal code.29

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23. Id.
29. Id.
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F.  GHANA

1.  Côte d’Ivoire Boundary Dispute

On September 23, Ghana Attorney General and Minister for Justice, Marietta Brew Appiah-Oppong, confirmed that Ghana had commenced arbitration over its maritime boundary with Côte d’Ivoire.30

2.  Presidential Elections

On October 3, an Accra court dismissed a suit against the National Patriotic Party (NPP) Presidential Primary Election brought by two of its members asserting that election notices fell short of the required six month duration.31 The judge dismissed the application holding, inter alia, that the suit was premature and the applicants should have first exhausted NPP grievance procedures.32

G.  GUINEA

1.  Mining Arbitration

In April 2014, the Guinean government revoked a mining license granted to Israeli billionaire Benny Steinmetz and his company BSGR.33 The license, which had been awarded to British-Australian company Rio Tinto and revoked in 2008 during the Lansana Conté regime when it was awarded to Steinmetz, was re-awarded to Rio Tinto on the belief that Steinmetz had bribed Conté’s family to revoke Rio Tinto’s license.34 BSGR is seeking international arbitration against Guinea over the loss of mining permits.35

2.  September 28 Massacre: Dadis Camara as Witness

Five years after the 2009 massacre by then-junta police and army in a Conakry stadium claiming over 150 lives, former junta president Moussa ‘Dadis’ Camara appeared before

35. James Wilson & Tom Burgis, BSGR Seeks Arbitration Against Guinea over Loss of Mining Rights, FIN. TIMES (May 7, 2014), http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/6a0822f2-d600-41e3-a239-00144feabcde0.html#axzz3DcG6Jv.
judges in Burkina Faso in August. Dadis appeared as a witness in a confidential proceeding.

H. GUINEA-BISSAU

1. Mining

A new mining code was approved April 29. The code applies to the exploitation of mineral resources in the soil, subsoil, and territorial waters, in line with West African Economic and Monetary Union (l’Union Économique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine, UEMOA) rules.

2. Oil and Gas

In April, a new petroleum law was approved, regulating liquid and gaseous hydrocarbon exploitation. The statute introduced new rules for exploration and production rights, the national oil company’s participation, and limits to the number of licenses or blocks awarded.

I. LIBERIA

1. Truth and Reconciliation Plan

In June, the Liberian government released a national peacebuilding plan and, in October, launched the National Palava Hut Program to foster reconciliation through community and grassroots dialogue. The plan advocates reparations but does not advance the Truth and Reconciliation Commission’s call for prosecutions of war crimes committed during the country’s two armed conflicts.

J. MAURITANIA

1. Bank Capital

Mauritania increased its bank capital requirements from six to nine billion CFA Francs (from about US$11.39 million to about US$17 million) in 2014. The requirement is

37. Id.  
39. Id.  
40. Id.  
41. Id.  
43. Id.  
strong compared to the CFA zone, which has a minimum capital requirement of 7.6 million (about US$9.47 million).\textsuperscript{45}

K. MALI

On August 21, Mali adopted a draft law regulating statutory interest rates and prohibiting usury implementing a 2013 UEMOA act.\textsuperscript{46} The regulation also provides for Central Bank or Banking Commission intervention where financial institutions are ordered to cease trading.\textsuperscript{47}

L. NIGER

Following the 2006 adoption of a mining code increasing state royalties from about 5.5 percent to at least 12 percent, Niger sought to reset contracts including those with nuclear company Areva.\textsuperscript{48} In 2014, after a two-year negotiation, the parties reached an agreement that has remained undisclosed despite the country’s constitution, which requires publication.\textsuperscript{49}

M. NIGERIA

1. Same Sex Marriage Prohibition

On January 7, President Goodluck Jonathan signed a bill prohibiting same-sex marriage or civil union in Nigeria, prescribing up to 14 years’ imprisonment for violations.\textsuperscript{50} The Act also prohibits the registration of homosexual clubs and makes meetings convened by gay people illegal.\textsuperscript{51}

\textsuperscript{45} Id.
\textsuperscript{47} Id.
\textsuperscript{51} Id.
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2. Pension Reform

On July 1, the President signed the Pension Reform Act 2014.\(^{52}\) The Act re-enacts provisions administering the Uniform Contributory Pension Scheme, and, *inter alia*, increasing minimum contributions and establishing a pension protection fund.\(^{53}\)

N. SÃO TOME AND PRÍNCIPE

1. Opposition wins Parliament

In October 2014, led by former Prime Minister Patrice Trovoada, opposition party Independent Democratic Action won a majority in parliamentary elections.\(^{54}\) The AU congratulated the country on peaceful elections.\(^{55}\)

O. SIERRA LEONE

1. Companies Act Amendment

In July 2014, Sierra Leone ratified the Companies (Amendment) Act 2014 to improve trade, protect investors, and encourage economic development.\(^{56}\)

P. SENEGAL

1. Sustainable Fisheries

A renewed five-year partnership was initiated by Senegal and the European Union (EU) in April granting the EU fishing rights off the coast of Senegal.\(^{57}\) The framework has a “double objective” of regulating resource access and providing sectoral support.\(^{58}\)

2. Arms Trade Treaty

In September, Senegal was one of eight countries to ratify the Arms Trade Treaty, bringing ratifications to fifty pursuant to which the Treaty entered into force ninety days later, on December 24.\(^{59}\) The Treaty regulates the cross-border arms trade.\(^{60}\)


\(^{54}\) Opposition Wins Election in Sao Tome & Principe, EIN NEWS (Oct. 14, 2014), http://www.einnews.com/article_\_detail/229079060\?_code=2c15o5KedNX-L4elVR8-W16qjeFtG09AfTpiHbp%3D


\(^{58}\) Id.

\(^{59}\) Id.

\(^{60}\) Id.
III. Central Africa

A. Cameroon

1. Economic Partnership Agreement

On July 9, Cameroon authorized ratification of the 2009 EPA with the EU. The Agreement, which aims to remove customs barriers between the two entities over fifteen years to create a free-trade zone, was ratified July 25, 2014.

B. Central African Republic

1. Coup d’État

The March 2013 coup plunged the country into conflict severely impacting its legal system. The transitional parliament elected a new interim president in January 2014 and started on a new constitution.

2. Special Criminal Court

In August, the Central African Republic signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the UN to establish a special criminal court to prosecute international crimes perpetrated in the country. The court will be composed of Central African and international judges. The transitional parliament is required to pass a law to effect the agreement.

C. Chad

1. Habré Regime on Trial

The trials of twenty-six former state security agents of the Hissène Habré dictatorship, accused inter alia of murder, torture, kidnapping, and arbitrary detention, started in N’Djaména in November. The trial of former Chadian leader Hissène Habré before the ‘Extraordinary African Chambers within the Jurisdiction of Senegal for the Prosecu-

64. Id.
66. Id.
67. Id.

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D. CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)

1. War Amnesty

On February 4, the Congolese parliament approved an amnesty covering acts dating back to mid-2000. Welcomed by UN officials as fostering peace, the law grants amnesty for acts of insurgency, war, and political offenses.

2. Public-Private Partnerships

On February 11, Law No. 14/005 (the ‘PPP Law’), a system of tax, customs, and exchange rate controls related to public-private partnership investment and development projects, went into effect.

3. Mining

Two Joint Ministerial Orders of February 11 required mining companies to “hire small and medium-sized Congolese” firms for the “provision of services or goods.” Joint Ministerial Orders from December 2013 extended the ban on copper and cobalt exports to December 31, 2014.

4. Tax

To support the DRC’s “de-dollarization policy”, on February 1, the Minister of Finance issued a circular for recovery orders “imposed on mining companies” to be exclusively in Congolese Francs.

E. CONGO (REPUBLIC)

1. Investment Funds Created

Law 1-2014 of January 6 created a state fund to invest in foreign assets. Separately, Law 2-2014 of January 6 created a “state-owned financially-independent institutional insti-
vestor” with powers to “provide loans to local and regional authorities,” and to businesses.77

F. Gabon

1. Investment

A February 25 decree established Gabon’s High Council for Investment to set and monitor its investment policies.78

2. Social Security

The Health Insurance and National Fund for Social Guaranty (CNAMGS) signed an agreement with local private insurance companies on May 28 to “improve coverage for employees and retirees from state and private sectors.”79

IV. East Africa

A. Burundi

1. Media Restrictions Lifted

On January 7, the Burundian Constitutional Court quashed provisions of its media law that had increased fines, required journalists to reveal sources, and restricted investigative abilities.80 On April 25, Burundi adopted a new electoral code hailed as an improvement.81

2. Arbitration

On May 9, Burundi signed the 1958 New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, making only the “commerciality reservation” under which the Convention only applies to “commercial” disputes.82 The Convention entered into force for Burundi on September 21.83

77. Id.
79. Id.
B. Djibouti

1. Infrastructural Development

Djibouti commenced an infrastructural investment program to take advantage of its position in the Horn of Africa.84 In March, the World Bank “announced a new strategy for Djibouti,” working to reduce its poverty and improve its economic diversification.85

C. Eritrea

1. UN-banned Tax Persists

Reports continued in 2014 of expatriate Eritreans paying two percent on earnings to Eritrean authorities, a tax banned in 2011 by UN Security Council Resolution 2023 as “being used to fund ‘arms and related material’ for rebel groups across the Horn of Africa.”86

D. Ethiopia

In April 2014, Ethiopian authorities arrested six bloggers and three journalists under its anti-terrorism law, which defines terrorist acts and support for terrorism.87 The “court charged the nine with having links to banned opposition groups and trying to violently overthrow the government.”88

E. Kenya

1. Marriage

The Kenyan Marriage Act 2014 came into effect May 20, amending and consolidating laws.89 The Act includes monogamous, polygamous, customary, Christian, Islamic, or Hindu marriages.

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88. Id.
2. Presidential Case Withdrawn

On December 5, the International Criminal Court withdrew its charges in the Kenyatta case for lack of evidence.⁹⁰ The Kenyan president was charged, as an indirect co-perpetrator, with “crimes against humanity consisting of murder, deportation or forcible transfer, rape, persecution, and other inhumane acts allegedly committed during post-election violence in 2007–2008.”⁹¹ The case against deputy president Ruto continues.

F. RWANDA

1. New Genocide Ideology Law

In 2014, Rwanda adopted a number of new laws advancing freedom of the media and, in October, a revision to the 2008 law proscribing genocide ideology. The revision contains a more precise definition of the offence and the requirement to demonstrate intent, reducing the scope for abusive prosecutions.⁹²

2. Mugesera Trial

The High Court in Kigali continued to hear the trial of former government official Léon Mugesera in 2014. Mugesera, who was extradited from Canada to Rwanda in 2012, was charged with planning and incitement to genocide.⁹³

G. SOMALIA

1. Media Law Controls Journalists

On September 1, Somalia’s Council of Ministers passed a new draft media law that would establish a National Media Council requiring Ministry of Information registration and the payment of an annual license. The draft law sets fines of $5,000 to $10,000 for “code of ethics” breaches, which is to be based on respect for Islam.⁹⁴

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⁹³ Id.
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2. **AU Rape Scandal**

   In September, Human Rights Watch accused AU soldiers in Somalia of raping and sexually exploiting women on its bases.\(^95\) The AU challenged the report and asserted a zero-tolerance policy on peacekeeper misconduct.\(^96\)

H. **SUDAN**

1. **Apostasy Case**

   In May 2014, a Sudanese court convicted Meriam Yahia Ibrahim Ishag to death for apostasy against Islam, which she denied, stating that she had been raised a Christian. She was released in June 2014 on appeal and, following negotiations and re-arrest, was able to depart Sudan to join her husband, an American national, in the United States with the daughter she delivered in prison.\(^97\)

I. **SOUTH SUDAN**

1. **Conflict Continues**

   Reports of Sudanese bombing raids continued in 2014.\(^98\) Internally, it was reported that the government, as well as opposition forces and their allies had committed war crimes in South Sudan since fighting began in December 2013.\(^99\) In April, then-UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Navanethem Pillay stated that more than 9,000 child soldiers had been fighting in the civil war.\(^100\)

J. **TANZANIA**

   On September 26, the East African Court of Justice held that Tanzania had violated the East African Community Treaty in the March 2012 elections to the East African Legislative Assembly.\(^101\) The court found that Tanzania had failed to apply the Treaty’s principal of proportional representation, allowing candidates from political parties that were not represented in the National Assembly.

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1. New Constitution

In October, a revised constitution passed mainland Tanzania’s and Zanzibar’s parlaments. If adopted, the constitution would guarantee women the right to own land and provide for equal representation in decision-making bodies.

K. Uganda

1. Anti-Homosexuality Act Repealed

On August 1, the Constitutional Court of Uganda quashed the controversial Uganda Anti-Homosexuality Act, which punished homosexuality with life imprisonment.

V. Southern Africa

A. Angola

1. Maputo Convention

On January 20, the Angolan National Assembly ratified the Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in Africa, the “Maputo Convention.”

2. FATF Compliance

On February 10, Law 3/14 on money laundering and terrorism financing crimes was approved, criminalizing acts in accordance with the U.S. Financial Action Task Force against Money Laundering (FATF) 40 Recommendations. The Act amends prior legislation on this matter.

3. Model Agreement on Investments

The Model Agreement on the Mutual Promotion and Protection of Investments between the Republic of Angola and other States, to bolster business opportunities between contracting parties, was approved by Presidential Decree 122/14 of June 4.


106. Id.

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B. COMOROS

1. Mayotte Awarded EU Status

Mayotte, claimed by Comoros, acquired EU “outermost region” status on January 1. Comoros’ write-off of multilateral debt anticipated a 2014 public investment increase of 9.1 percent of GDP, with Comores Telecom to be privatized under the “Heavily Indebted Poor Countries” (HIPC) initiative.

C. BOTSWANA

1. LGBT Groups Permitted

In November, the Botswana High Court overturned a government ban on a gay rights lobby, permitting registration of the group, a move hailed as progressive.

D. LESOTHO

1. Government Upheaval

Lesotho was thrown into upheaval in September when Prime Minister Thomas Thohane was deposed.

2. Succession Restrictions Upheld

In Masupha, Lesotho’s highest court upheld the Chieftainship Act which denies succession rights to daughters of chieftains. The Constitutional Court had also ruled that, under customary law, only males or wives could succeed chieftains.

E. MADAGASCAR

On January 17, Hery Rajaonarimampianina was confirmed winner of the December 2013 presidential poll. The new president’s confirmation was followed by Madagascar’s reinstatement into the AU and other international organizations.

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**F. MALAWI**

1. *First “Cashgate” Conviction*

Following the 2013 “Cashgate” scandal, which saw widespread looting of up to $32 million from the Malawi government, in August, Ministry of Tourism official Treza Namathanga Senzani pleaded guilty to stealing around $150,000 in the matter's first conviction.

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**G. MOZAMBIQUE**

1. *Hydropower Partnerships; CSR*

In March, Mozambique authorized two hydropower projects. Both will be public-private partnerships between state-owned and private companies. In May, the country adopted a Corporate Social Responsibility policy for the extractive industry.

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**H. NAMIBIA**

1. *Electoral Bill*

Ahead of national elections for November, Namibia replaced its 1992 Electoral Act. The new law reduces the time for conducting elections and addresses residency requirements, allowing voters to swear an oath before a registration officer.

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**I. SOUTH AFRICA**

1. *Arbitration*

The Supreme Court of Appeals in Bloemfontein dismissed an appeal by Ecclesia De Lange, a minister fired for marrying her same-sex partner. The court did not reach the merits but ruled that an arbitration agreement existed between De Lange and the Methodist Church of South Africa for dispute resolution.

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J. Swaziland

1. AU Petition

The African Commission on Human and People’s Rights (ACHPR) in July decided to hear a Law Society of Swaziland complaint relating to a Practice Directive issued by Swaziland Chief Justice Michael Ramodibedi which prevents Swaziland courts from presiding over legal actions against the king or his office. The Law Society alleges the directive violates the country’s constitution and international human rights obligations.\(^{120}\)

K. Zambia

1. Business Legislation

On March 21, Zambia passed the Business Regulatory Act No. 3 of 2014 creating, *inter alia*, a Business Regulatory Review Committee and Business Regulatory Review Agency.\(^{121}\) It also passed the Legal Practitioners Act of 2014, regulating legal practice,\(^ {122}\) and the Service Commission Act of 2014, regulating the Public Service Commission, the Prisons Service Commission, and the Teaching Service Commission.\(^{123}\)

2. White Interim Presidency

Zambian president Michael Sata’s death in October 2014 saw the country’s vice president, Guy Scott, assume the interim presidency. Scott is currently the only white African head of state.\(^{124}\)

L. Zimbabwe

1. Defamation Act Unconstitutional

In July, Zimbabwe’s Constitutional Court struck part of its 2005 criminal law which punished those accused of defamation. The relevant part reads:

> Any person who, whether inside or outside Zimbabwe—(a) publishes or communicates to any other person a statement which is wholly or materially false with the intention or realizing that there is a real risk or possibility of . . . (iii) undermining public confidence in a law enforcement agency, the Prison Service or the Defense Forces of Zimbabwe . . . [shall] be guilty of publishing or communicating a false

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123. Legal Practitioners’ (Amendment) Act No. 1 (2014) GOVT. GAZETTE (Act), § 52 (Zam.).
statement prejudicial to the State and liable to a fine . . . or imprisonment for a period not exceeding twenty years or both.\textsuperscript{125}

The Court held that the wording contravened the Constitution.\textsuperscript{126}

VI. African Institutions

A. African Union

1. AU Summits; Emergency Meeting

The 22nd African Union Summit was held in Addis Ababa in January.\textsuperscript{127} The assembly urged members to remain united in the AU’s opposition to International Criminal Court proceedings against the Kenyan and Sudanese presidents, and with proposed amendments to the Rome Statute.\textsuperscript{128} In June, the 23rd AU Summit convened in Malabo,\textsuperscript{129} marked by reinstatement of Egypt’s membership which had been suspended in July 2013 under an AU policy against unconstitutional regime change following the ouster of then-president Mohamed Morsi. In September, the AU held an emergency meeting to tackle the Ebola epidemic.\textsuperscript{130}

B. East African Community

1. EAPS Launched

In May 2014, the East African Payment System (EAPS) was launched, moving toward monetary union in the EAC.\textsuperscript{131} EAPS is currently operational between Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania.

2. EU Allocates \$85 Million

In 2014, the European Development Fund allocated the East African Community (EAC) \$85 million for 2016 to 2020, to be used for peace and security, regional economic
integration, and natural resources.\textsuperscript{132} Money allocated to regional economic integration helped implement the customs union, common market, and East African Monetary Union.\textsuperscript{133}

C. \textbf{African Development Bank}

1. \textit{Green Bonds; Sustainable Energy}

In February and March, the African Development Bank (AfDB) closed 1 billion Swedish Krona Green Bond funding rounds.\textsuperscript{134} Proceeds from the Green Bond program are to fund projects combating climate change in Africa.\textsuperscript{135} The AfDB also financed sustainable energy projects through its Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA).\textsuperscript{136}

2. \textit{China Investment}

On May 22, the AfDB and China created the Africa Growing Together Fund, a $2 billion fund to finance public and private development projects in Africa.\textsuperscript{137} China's previous African investment policies have focused on bilateral deals and procurement from Chinese companies.\textsuperscript{138}

3. \textit{Ebola Response}

In August, the AfDB approved a $60 million grant to the World Health Organization (WHO), part of a $210 million package to strengthen public health systems in Western Africa and respond to the Ebola crisis.\textsuperscript{139}

\begin{footnotesize}
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\item \textsuperscript{133} Id.
\end{enumerate}
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4. Return to Côte d’Ivoire

On September 8, the AfDB marked its official return to headquarters in Abidjan. The Bank had left Côte d’Ivoire in 2003 following a failed coup. The AfDB celebrated its Golden Jubilee in Abidjan on November 4, fifty years since it held its first Board of Governors’ meeting in 1964.

D. AFRICAN IMPORT-EXPORT BANK

1. Aftrades; Syndicated Loan

In March, the African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank) launched a $100 million trade debt-backed securities (AFTRADES) facility. In April, Afreximbank closed its largest syndicated loan to date, a dual-tranche $467.224.4 million loan facility.

E. SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)

1. EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)

On July 15, the SADC and the EU concluded EPA negotiations that had been ongoing since 2004. The Agreement will likely enter into force in 2015.

F. COMMON MARKET FOR EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (COMESA)

1. EU Grant

In 2014, COMESA received $33 million from the EU for regional integration. The funds are provided through the 10th European Development Fund (10th EDF) under the

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146. Id.
COMESA Adjustment Facility (CAF) Regional Integration Support Mechanism (RISM).  

2. EU Piracy Initiative

In 2014, COMESA and the EU launched a $5.4 million program to promote regional security fighting Indian Ocean piracy.

G. Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA)

1. Corporate Law Amendments

On January 31, OHADA’s Council of Ministers amended the corporate provisions of its Uniform Act on Commercial Companies and Economic Interest Groups including establishing a simplified joint stock company type.

H. UN International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (UNICTR)

1. “Military II”

In February, the UNICTR ruled in the appeals of Augustin Ndindilyimana, François-Xavier Nzuwonemeye, Innocent Sagahutu, and the Prosecution. Although previously convicted of genocide, extermination, and murder, the Appeals Chamber reversed the convictions of Ndindilyimana and Nzuwonemeye, and reduced Sagahutu’s sentence from twenty to fifteen years. In June, the Appeals Chamber reversed rape and murder convictions in co-accused Bizimungu’s case, affirming the remainder and leaving the thirty-year sentence intact.

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148. Id.
153. Id.
2. Munyagishari Transferred

In July, the UNICTR transferred genocide suspect Bernard Munyagishari to trial in Rwanda,\(^\text{155}\) joining Jean Bosco Uwinkindi, whose case was the first to be sent by the UNICTR to Rwanda in 2012.\(^\text{156}\)

3. Three Appeals Delivered

On September 29, the UNICTR delivered judgment in three appeals.\(^\text{157}\) The tribunal dismissed convictions for genocide, extermination, and murder,\(^\text{158}\) reaffirming others in the Nizeyimana appeal, reducing his sentence from life to thirty-five years.\(^\text{159}\) The Chamber affirmed the Nzabonimana case except one instance of incitement to commit genocide and another of conspiracy to commit genocide, confirming his life sentence.\(^\text{160}\) It reversed aspects of the Trial Chamber’s findings against co-accused Karemera and Ngerumpatse, but overturned no aspect of the convictions nor altered the sentences.\(^\text{161}\)


\(^\text{156. Id.}\)


\(^\text{158. Id.}\)


\(^\text{160. ICTR Appeals Chamber Delivers Judgments in Three Cases, supra note 157.}\)

\(^\text{161. Id.}\)