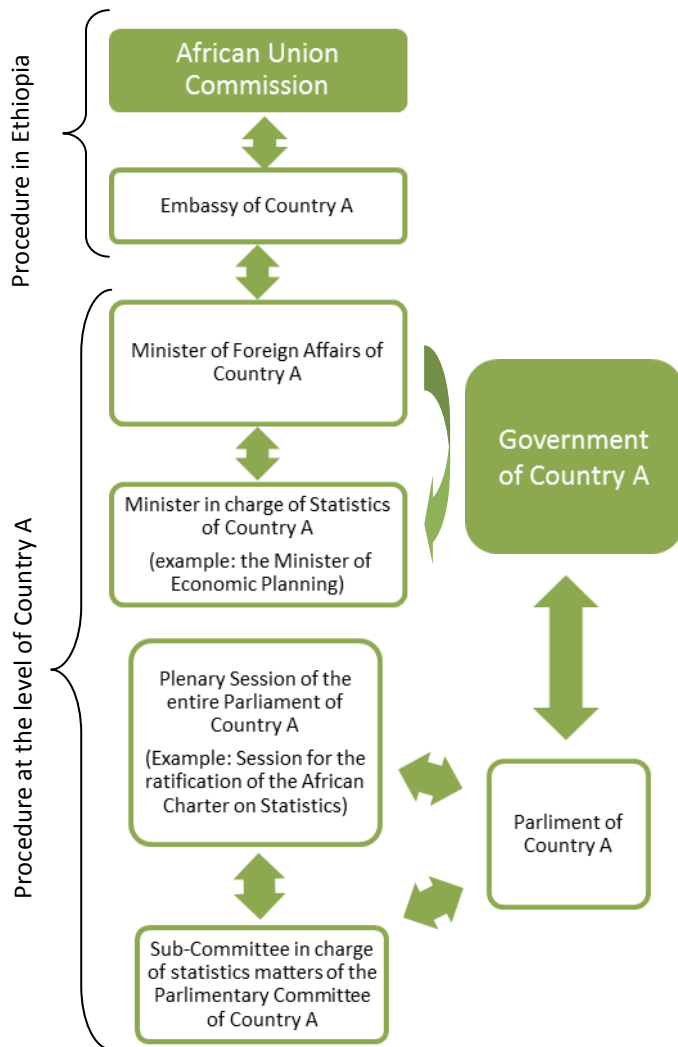


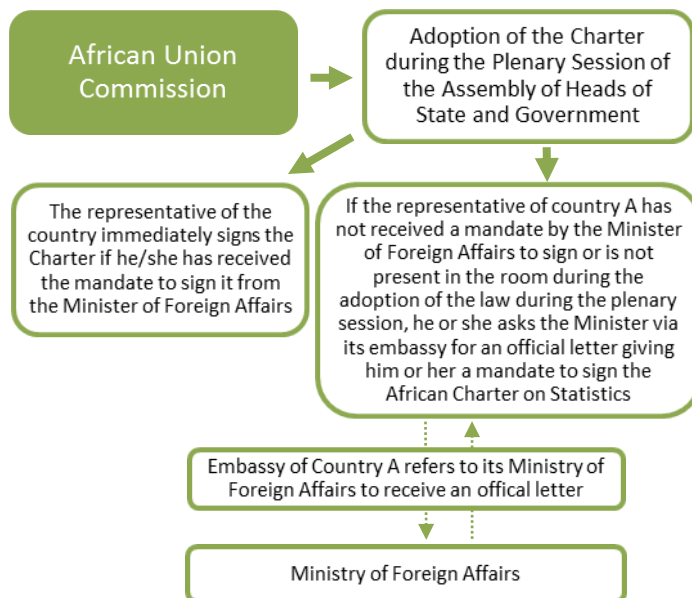
### 3. Signature and ratification process

Simplified diagram of the ratification process for the African Charter on Statistics



The African Charter on Statistics, which is a legal instrument, calls upon African policy makers to use facts as a basis for the formulation of any monitoring and evaluation policies. It is essential to produce quality statistics necessary for the monitoring and evaluation of the Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063.

### Simplified diagram of the signing process for the African Charter on Statistics



### 4. Implications after ratification

The ratification of the African Charter on Statistics, which provides a legal framework for the production of quality statistics, would allow other countries to:

- have reliable information to better inform and guide policy makers, politicians, governments, the private sector, bilateral and multilateral donors, etc. for efficient and optimal decisions
- have the necessary tools for better monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes and to develop good planning
- anticipate and prepare for future challenges
- proper and efficient use of national resources
- have a strategic policy framework to enable the emergence of quality statistics and better monitor the implementation of the Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063
- have a code of conduct, professional code of ethics and good practices for the statistician profession



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# African Charter on Statistics

1. Status of endorsement
2. Status of ratification
3. Signature and ratification process
4. Implications after ratification



### The African Charter on Statistics

- adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union Commission (AUC) in Addis Ababa on February 4, 2009
- entered into force on February 8, 2015
- to date, 16 countries have ratified the Charter and submitted ratification tools to the AUC HQ

# 1. Status of endorsement

Countries that have signed, ratified and filed the ratification instruments of the African Union Commission Charter

#	COUNTRY	SIGNATURE DATE	RATIFICATION DATE	FILING DATE
1	Burkina Faso	06/07/2010	08/05/2013	12/06/2013
2	Burundi	04/07/2013	17/05/2014	16/07/2014
3	Côte d'Ivoire	11/06/2009	16/10/2013	28/11/2013
4	Congo	28/06/2009	18/08/2013	26/11/2013
5	Ethiopia		13/02/2014	24/02/2014
6	Gabon	29/01/2010	09/09/2014	04/11/2014
7	Lesotho	20/05/2013	17/04/2014	21/05/2014
8	Malawi	05/08/2010	15/06/2012	10/07/2012
9	Mali	22/10/2010	06/04/2011	13/07/2011
10	Mauritius	21/01/2010	27/01/2010	09/02/2010
11	Mozambique	17/06/2009	02/04/2013	25/04/2013
12	Niger	12/05/2009	10/05/2012	13/06/2012
13	Chad		03/03/2015	27/04/2015
14	Togo	12/05/2009	11/06/2014	15/07/2014
15	Tunisia	15/07/2012	02/12/2014	08/01/2015
16	Zambia	31/01/2010	15/11/2013	26/12/2013

Countries still at the signatory phase and who we invite to initiate the ratification process

#	COUNTRY	SIGNATURE DATE
1	Angola	27/01/2012
2	Cap-Vert	10/07/2012
3	Comoros	02/02/2010
4	Gambia	30/06/2009
5	Ghana	28/06/2009
6	Guinea Bissau	27/01/2012
7	Kenya	25/01/2010
8	Uganda	22/01/2014
9	D. R. Congo	02/02/2010
10	Rwanda	15/05/2009
11	Madagascar	24/06/2014
12	Liberia	31/05/2011
13	Sao Tome & Principe	01/02/2010
14	Senegal	24/02/2010
15	Sierra Leone	18/06/2009
16	Tanzania	23/03/2012

Countries that have signed the African Charter on Statistics through their parliament but that have not yet enacted or made ratification instruments

#	COUNTRY	SIGNATURE DATE
1	Benin	17/08/2009
2	Guinea	27/01/2012

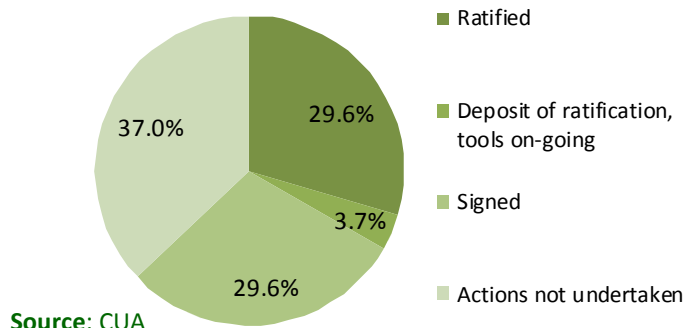
The Charter can be summarised by six basic principles:

LEVEL 1: PRINCIPLES	LEVEL 2: SUB-PRINCIPLES	LEVEL 3: ELEMENTS	LEVEL 4: INDICATORS
1. Professional Independence	4	8	5
2. Quality	11	54	78
3. Mandate to collect data and resources	3	17	18
4. Diffusion	5	24	37
5. Protection of individual data, information sources and respondents	4	11	16
6. Coordination and cooperation	2	19	27
<b>Total: 6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>181</b>

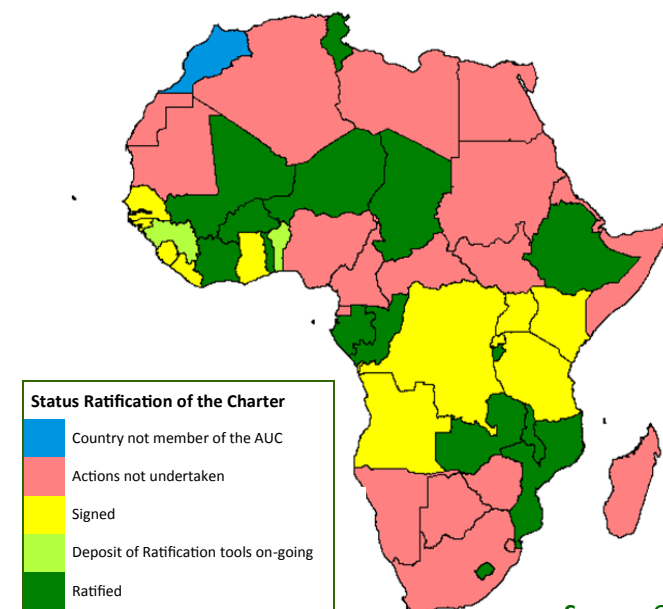
The Charter was developed by the AUC in collaboration with the African Development Bank, the Economic Commission for Africa and with the support of all the key players in the African Statistical System. One of its recommendations to African countries and governments is to consider statistical production as a national sovereignty.

# 2. Status of ratification

Statistics on the status of ratification for the African Charter on Statistics, in January 2016



Map of signatures and ratifications of the African Charter on Statistics, in January 2016



List of 20 countries that have to date not undertaken any action on ratification or signing of the Charter

Algeria, Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Libye, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

The Commission appeals to the countries listed above to take all necessary measures and make every effort to sign and ratify the African Charter on Statistics in order to better guide our decision-makers and leaders as well as provide them with the necessary information for monitoring and evaluating the Agenda 2030 and 2063 and ensure proper planning for the development of their respective countries.