MAIN ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS USED IN CAMEROON

   - Section 134 - Bribery and Corruption

Assimilated Offences to Corruption

   - Section 137 - Indulgence
   - Section 140 - Abuse of power
   - Section 142 - Undue demand
   - Section 160 – Compulsion of Employee
   - Section 161 - Procuring Influence
   - Section 184 - Misappropriation of Public Funds
   - Section 312 - Corruption of Employee

10. National Governance Programme
11. Cameroon Tax Code
12. Cameroon Public Service Code
13. Cameroon Public Procurement Code
14. UN Convention against Corruption ratified by Cameroon
15. UN Convention for the fight against Transnational Organized Crimes
Summary of National Anti-Corruption Structures

Cameroon was perceived as the most corrupt country in the world in the years 1998 and 1999 (TI corruption index). The government of Cameroon declared its commitment to fight corruption. Despite the declared political will for the fight against corruption, little has changed in any tangible way. The fight against corruption is declared a priority of the government of Cameroon that has created multiple structures within this framework.

- **ARMP** - Created by Decree N° 2001/048 on February 23, 2001

The Public Contract Regulatory Agency (ARMP) is a public administrative establishment with its own legal personality and financial autonomy. The ARMP oversees regulation, follow-ups and evaluation of the public markets sector.

- **ANIF** - created by Decree No. 2005/187 of 31 May 2005

The National Agency for Financial Investigations (ANIF) is the Cameroonian mechanism for combating money laundering and terrorism financing abbreviated in English as NAFI. It is at the centre of a process of which are found upstream its partners which are liable professional groups (reporting entities) and downstream, judicial authorities. It was established by Presidential Decree No. 2005/187 of 31 May 2005 laying down its organization and functioning.

- **CONAC** – created by Decree No. 2006/088 (in French) on March 11, 2006

The National Anti-Corruption Commissions’ mission is to monitor and evaluate the effective implementation of the government’s anti-corruption programme. The CONAC has a central structure with branches in almost all ministries. The CONAC has a coordinating and regulatory role in relation to the national anti-corruption policy framework in Cameroon. It has investigating capacities and has a mandate to gather and analyze allegations and information about corrupt practices. The findings of a CONAC inquiry can ultimately lead to disciplinary or legal proceedings.

- **The Special Criminal Court** - created by Law N° 2011/028 of 14 December, 2011

Cameroon has been topping the list of the most corrupt countries in the world and in order to eradicate this ill, the government launched the operation ‘sparrow hawk’ which sent most top government officials behind the bars. This court tries only embezzlement of public property where the loss is above 50million. The court is created to support the work of the national anti-corruption commission (CONAC), The National Agency for Financial Investigations (ANIF), the supreme state audit office (CONSUPE), The Public Contract Regulatory Agency (ARMP), the ministerial anti-corruption units, the Tender boards of public bodies and the audit bench of the Supreme Court.
The creation of this court was aimed at fighting embezzlement of public property, to ensure speed in judicial proceedings and the restitution of the property. It has changed the Penal Code punishment for misappropriation of public property. The Penal Code in its Section 184 call for punishment and confiscation of offence related property and the Special Criminal Court’s creation in Section 18 call for restitution and *nolle prosequi*