

REPUBLIC OF

BENIN

Public Administration

Country Profile

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)

Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)

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BENIN

[Click here](#) for map of Africa



Source: [The World Factbook - Benin](#)

Government type

Republic under multiparty democratic rule; abandoned Marxism-Leninism December 1989; democratic reforms adopted February 1990; transition to multiparty system completed April 1991

Independence

1 August 1960 (from France)

Constitution

December 1990 ([in brief](#))

Legal system

Based on French civil law and customary law; has not accepted compulsory International Court of Justice jurisdiction

Administrative divisions

12 departments

Source: [The World Factbook - Benin](#)

Following the Conference of the Active Forces of the Nation, in February 1990, the People's Republic of Benin became the Republic of Benin. A new transitional Government ruled the country until the democratic presidential elections of March 1991.

Since then, elections have been held every five years to appoint the President of the Republic and every four years to appoint the people's representatives to the National Assembly.

Source: [UN OHCHR - State Party Report](#) (3 February 2004)

1. General Information

1.1 People	Benin	Senegal	Togo	1
Population				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	6,736	10,094	4,910	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	3,423	5,080	2,478	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	3,313	5,014	2,432	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	97	99	98	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	2.65	2.39	2.34	
Youth and Elderly Population				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	45	43	44	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	4	5	5	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	4	4	5	
Human Settlements				c
Urban population (%), 2001	43	48	34	
Rural population (%), 2001	57	52	66	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	4.53	3.95	4.2	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	1.45	1.1	1.67	
Education				d
Total school life expectancy, 1999/2000	7	..	10.5 ⁱ	1
Female school life expectancy, 1999/2000	5.2	..	8.5 ⁱ	1
Male school life expectancy, 1999/2000	8.8	..	11.9 ⁱ	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	76.4 ⁱⁱ	72.3 ⁱⁱⁱ	57.5	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	47.9 ⁱⁱ	52.7 ⁱⁱⁱ	27.7	2
Employment				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2000	..	..	..	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2000	58 ⁱⁱ	24 ⁱⁱⁱ	..	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2000	90 ⁱⁱ	83 ⁱⁱⁱ	..	2

Notes: ⁱ 1998/1999; ⁱⁱ 1992; ⁱⁱⁱ 1988

1.2 Economy	Benin	Senegal	Togo	2
GDP				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	2,690	4,940	1,384	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	407	494	290	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	6,812	15,361	6,952	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	1,032	1,535	1,458	
Sectors				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2003	35.7	16.9	40.8	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2003	14.3	20.8	22.2	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2003	50.0	62.4	37.1	
Miscellaneous				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2003	2.5	0.8	-3.2	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	12.9	14.6	9.8	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	80.0	77.4	84.8	

Notes:

¹ [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

^a [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^b [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^c [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^{d1} [UNESCO](#); ^{d2} [UNESCO](#); ^{e1} [ILO](#); ^{e2} [ILO/OECD](#)

² [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

^a [Quick Reference Tables](#); ^b [Data Profile Tables](#); ^c [Country at a Glance](#)

1.3 Public Spending	Benin	Senegal	Togo	
Public expenditures				3
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	..	..	4.9	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	3.2	3.7	4.5	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	1.6	0.7	1.4	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	1.6	2.6	1.3	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	1.8	2	3.2	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	..	1.4	..	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	2.1	5.7	5.3	
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	3.5	5.2	2.4	

Notes:

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Benin 1991-1995	Benin 1996-2000	Sub-Saharan Africa average ⁴ 1996-2000	Francophone Africa average ⁴ 1996-2000	Low income group average ⁴ 1996-2000
Employment						
Civilian Central Government ⁵	(,000)	..	53.4			
	(% pop.)	..	0.92	0.30	0.14	0.46
Sub-national Government ⁵	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.30	0.14	0.46
Education employees	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.62	0.31	0.91
Health employees	(,000)	..	2.4			
	(% pop.)	..	0.04	0.29	0.39	0.62
Police	(,000)	..	2.5			
	(% pop.)	..	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	5.0	4.8			
	(% pop.)	0.09	0.08	0.26	0.19	0.33
SOE Employees	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	13.1
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	..
Wages						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	..	5.0	6.1	5.3	5.4
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	..	..	28.9	31.8	24.7
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	..	1,648			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	..	1,648			
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		..	7.6	4.8	6.2	4.4

Source: [World Bank - Public Sector Employment and Wages](#)

³ UNDP - [Human Development Report 2002](#)

^a Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

^b As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

⁴ Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

⁵ Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

2. Legal Structure

The Constitution, adopted on 11 December 1990, provides that Republic of Benin is an indivisible, secular and democratic State; that national sovereignty belongs to the people, and is to be exercised through their elected representatives and by means of referendums.

Source: UN OHCHR - State Party Report (3 February 2004)

2.1 Legislative Branch

Unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (83 seats; members are elected by direct popular vote to serve four-year terms).⁶

women in parliament: 6 out of 83 seats: (7%).⁷

The national legislature is a unicameral parliament called the National Assembly whose members are known as deputies. Elected every four years by direct universal suffrage, they are free from limits on their tenure in office.

Act No. 98-036 of 15 January 1999, establishing the specific rules for electing members of the National Assembly, retained the list-based voting method and system of proportional representation used in the parliamentary elections in 1991 and 1995. In addition, it raised the number of electoral districts to 24, compared to 6 in 1991 and 18 in 1995.⁸

The National Assembly's powers include the power to legislate, to authorize declaration of war, and to determine an annual budget. The National Assembly has jurisdiction to legislate on most matters, including civil rights, criminal law, and education. Most laws may be passed by simple majority. Passage of organic laws must meet additional procedural requirements, including approval by the Constitutional Court.

The President must promulgate laws that are approved by the National Assembly within 15 days of receiving them (in case of declared emergency, this period shrinks to five days). Before the 15 days have elapsed, the President may request that the National Assembly reconsider a law and cast another vote. If a simple majority passes the law, and the President still refuses to promulgate it, the National Assembly may submit the proposed law to the Constitutional Court, which may declare it enforceable if it is consistent with the Constitution.

The Economic and Social Council is charged with advising both the legislative and executive branches. Bills on economic or social matters must be submitted to the Economic and Social Council for review. In addition, the President may consult it on any matter of economic, social, cultural, scientific or technical nature. The Economic and Social Council may, on its own initiative, make recommendations to the National Assembly and the government on economic reform in the national interest.

Source: Center for Reproductive Rights - Benin

⁶ Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: The World Factbook - Benin

⁷ Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National Parliaments

⁸ UN OHCHR - State Party Report (17 August 2004)

2.2 Executive Branch

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president
elections: President reelected by popular vote for a five-year term

Executive power is vested in the President of the Republic, who is elected by popular vote for a five-year term, and may serve a maximum of two terms.

The President, in consultation with the National Assembly, appoints the members of the cabinet. He presides over the Council of Ministers, which directs national policy. The civil service and armed forces are under the command of the President, who is responsible for national defense. Among the President's other enumerated prerogatives are the power to pardon, and to accredit ambassadors.

The President, concurrently with members of the National Assembly, has the power to initiate consideration of laws by the National Assembly. The President also has the authority to issue executive orders in areas not under the jurisdiction of the National Assembly. If the National Assembly authorizes him, by law, the President may also issue an order concerning a matter normally within the jurisdiction of the legislature but issued by the executive branch. In addition, the President may initiate a referendum on any question relating to "the promotion and protection of human rights, sub-regional integration, and the organization of public authorities".

Fact box:

chief of state & head of government:

President Mathieu KEREKOU (since 4 April 1996), re-elected in 2001

elections: runoff election held 22 March 2001 (next to be held March 2006)

election results:

Mathieu KEREKOU 84.1%, Bruno AMOUSSOU 15.9%

Source: [Center for Reproductive Rights - Benin](#)

2.3 Judiciary Branch

Constitutional Court or Cour Constitutionnelle; Supreme Court or Cour Supreme; High Court of Justice.

Act No. 90-0003 of 15 May 1990 reinstated Act No. 64-28 of 9 December 1964 on the organization of the judiciary. There are two levels of jurisdiction in all matters and the rulings of courts of first instance can be referred to the Court of Appeal and, in the last resort, to the Supreme Court.

Source: [UN OHCHR - State Party Report \(3 February 2004\)](#)

The Constitutional Court⁹ is the highest authority in matters relating to the Constitution. As such, its mandate is to review the constitutionality of laws, to guarantee fundamental human rights and public liberties, and to monitor the functioning of institutions and the activity of public authorities.

The duties of the Constitutional Court include ruling on the constitutionality of laws prior to their promulgation, and reviewing the procedural rules of the National Assembly and other governmental bodies such as the High Authority of Audiovisual and Communication and the Economic and Social Council. The Constitutional Court can be called into special service to resolve jurisdictional conflicts between public institutions, or to monitor elections. Proposed laws may be challenged in Constitutional Court by the President or by any member of the National Assembly. Citizens, too, may challenge the constitutionality of laws either directly or during the court proceeding in which a given law is being enforced against them.

⁹ [Click here](#) for paper on Benin's Constitutional Court (Harvard Human Rights Journal)

The Constitutional Court is composed of seven members, four of whom are appointed by the National Assembly, and three by the President. Members are appointed for five-year terms, and may serve a maximum of two terms, but cannot be removed while in office. Furthermore, they cannot be prosecuted or arrested without the approval of the President of the Constitutional Court and the President of the Supreme Court—except in cases of flagrant offense; in such cases, the President of the Constitutional Court and the President of the Supreme Court must be notified within 48 hours.

The Supreme Court is the highest court of law in administrative and judicial matters, and in the management of the state's accounts. It also has jurisdiction over disputes arising during local elections. Its decisions are not subject to appeal. Moreover, the government may consult with the Supreme Court on all administrative and jurisdictional matters, and request it to draft legislation and regulations to be considered by the National Assembly.

The High Court of Justice is competent to judge the President and other members of the executive branch if they are accused of high treason or infractions committed in the exercise of official duties. It is composed of 13 members; six of the seven members of the Constitutional Court other than its president, of six deputies elected by the National Assembly, and the President of the Supreme Court. Act No. 93-013 of 10 August 1999 contains the High Court of Justice Organization Act.¹⁰

The Court of Appeal is located in Cotonou and constitutes the second level of jurisdiction.¹¹ It hears appeals from the courts of first instance. It is composed of a president, legal advisers, public prosecutors, court clerks, and assistant district attorneys. The Court of Appeal has four chambers: the Assize Court, the Correctional Chamber, the Civil and Commercial Chamber, and the Traditional Chamber.

There are courts of first instance in each of the six judicial districts. They include the Traditional Peoples' Chamber, which can hand down executory judgements in family and personal property matters, and the Traditional Chamber for Property Matters, which can hand down executory judgements in real estate matters. While customary law courts were abolished in 1964, lay tribunals still exist to fulfill many of their functions.

Source: [Center for Reproductive Rights - Benin](#)

The Supreme Council of the Judiciary is provided for in the Constitution, and Organization Act No. 94-027 of 15 June 1999 sets out its composition, remit, structure and operations.

The Supreme Council of the Judiciary consists of 10 members, 7 of them ex officio and 3 of them appointed by decree of the President of the Republic, who chairs the Council. The three appointed members consist of two judges (one of who is from the prosecution service and is nominated by the General Assembly of the Judiciary) and one eminent person from outside the judiciary.

Judges are appointed by Presidential Decree, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, in consultation with the Supreme Council of the Judiciary.¹² The Council also acts as a disciplinary panel for judges.

Source: [UN OHCHR - State Party Report \(17 August 2004\)](#)

¹⁰ [UN OHCHR - State Party Report \(17 August 2004\)](#)

¹¹ A new law on the organization of the judiciary was passed in 2002. In accordance with that law the number of appeal courts had been increased from one to three, the number of courts of first instance had been increased to 28, and 95 conciliation tribunals had been instituted; [UN OHCHR - Summary Record \(28 October 2004\)](#)

¹² [UN OHCHR - Summary Record \(28 October 2004\)](#)

2.4 Local Government

Benin now has 12 administrative regions (*départements*), with each of the six old regions having been bifurcated.¹³ The sectoral ministries have deconcentrated administrative services (*directions départementales* - DD), corresponding to the six old regions; each DD now looks after two administrative regions.

The 1999 law transformed the *sous-prefectures*, the lowest level of territorial administration, into local governments. There is no corresponding level of the deconcentrated administration, the lowest level of which is the *départements* (prefectures and, for the individual ministries, the *directions départementales*). Since the election of councils for the communes and municipalities was organized in 2002, in principle, all public investments and some aspects of service delivery are the responsibility of the communes and municipalities.

In 2002, some fiscal transfers were made by the Ministry of Interior Affairs (*Ministère de l'Intérieur, de la Sécurité et de la Décentralisation* - MISD) for the communes; further, some of the transfers going to community organizations from sectoral ministries are now expected to go through the communes. The respective roles of the Central and local governments in administering and financing these services have yet to be clarified.

Source: [World Bank \(Benin\) - Enhancing the effectiveness of public spending \(December 20, 2004\)](#)

¹³ These are Atlantique, Littoral, Mono, Couffo, Oueme, Plateau, Zou, Collines, Atacora, Donga, Borgou and Alibori. Each successive pair comprises the old administrative region which went by the first name in each pair (for example, the old region was called Atlantique and was divided into Atlantique and Littoral).

3. The State and Civil Society

3.1 Ombudsperson

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

3.2 NGOs

Beninese human rights NGOs has increased considerably in number since 1990, and had become systematically associated with the activities of State bodies. NGOs are represented in the National Consultative Council for Human Rights, and hold two of the four seats in the bureau of that Council.

Source: [UN OHCHR](#) - [Summary Record \(28 October 2004\)](#)

3.3 Civil Society

Trade unions enjoys freedom of association under the Act of 26 February 1986 (General Statute), the Act of 11 December 1990 relating to the Constitution of Benin, and ILO's Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) and Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), which had been ratified by Benin.

In accordance with the principles enshrined in those instruments, workers and employers enjoys the right to organize in order to defend their interests or to join federations or confederations of their own choosing. Interference by the public authorities with the aim of restricting or impeding the lawful exercise of that right is prohibited. Trade union premises were inviolable. The State guaranteed freedom of assembly, expression and association.

Source: [UN OHCHR](#) - [Summary Record \(28 October 2004\)](#)

The Audio-Visual and Telecommunications Authority (HAAC), a body established by the Constitution [Art. 142-143], is responsible for issuing, in accordance with Act No. 97-010 of 20 August 1997, the appropriate permits for establishing and operating private commercial radio stations [Art. 38-40], private non-commercial radio stations [Art. 41-47], private commercial television stations [Art. 48-52] and private non-commercial television stations [Art. 53 and 54].

Source: [UN OHCHR](#) - [State Party Report \(17 August 2004\)](#)

Act No. 90-023 of 13 August 1990, establishes the Charter of Political Parties.¹⁴

¹⁴ [UN OHCHR](#) - [State Party Report \(3 February 2004\)](#)

4. Civil Service

Decree no. 96-608 issued on 27 December 1996 provides for the remit, structure and operations of the Ministry of Civil Service (Ministère de la Fonction publique, du Travail et de la Reforme administrative - MFPTRA). The ministry's mission is, inter alia, to implement the state's policy in connection to:

- Civil service and administrative reform; and
- Training and enhancement of the performances of the civil servants and workers.

Source: [World Bank \(Benin\) - Enhancing the effectiveness of public spending \(December 20, 2004\)](#)

Civil service reforms have been discussed, including specifically the elimination of automatic promotion and introduction of merit-based promotion and remuneration. Measures for reforming the civil service have not yet been passed by the National Assembly. Earlier measures have included a voluntary departure scheme, a wage freeze implemented since 1988 and reducing the civil service size through attrition.

Source: [Government of Benin Portal - MFPTRA](#)

4.1 Legal basis

[Ordinance no. 72-23 of 24 July 1972 \(General Statute for the Public Service\)](#),¹⁵

[Law no. 86-013 of 26 February 1986 \(General Statute for Permanent State Employees\)](#)¹⁶

[Decree-Law no. 89-06 of 12 April 1989 amends Law no. 86-13 of 26 February 1986](#).¹⁷

Source: [International Labour Organization \(NATLEX\) - Benin: Public and Civil Servants](#)

4.2 Recruitment

With regard to the civil service, access to higher posts is determined by the Government on a discretionary basis, by decree, and the persons appointed under this procedure, whether or not established civil servants, may be removed from their posts at any time. Moreover, appointment to a State post is conditional on holding Beninese citizenship and enjoyment of the rights pertaining to such citizenship.

Source: [UN OHCHR - State Party Report \(5 February 2001\)](#)

Recruitments are authorized by the Ministry of Civil Service and submitted to financial control, as are other decisions on personnel that have a fiscal impact.¹⁸

Pursuant to Articles 3 and 13 in the General Statute of 1986, the levels of qualification required of the candidates for public employment are divided into five different categories (A-E). In addition, pursuant to the provisions of article 5, each category is divided into ranks, which again is divided into levels. The maximum number of civil servants of each rank is decided for each category as a percentage of total staff (see figure).

¹⁵ Repeals Law no. 59-21 ALD of 31 August 1959.

¹⁶ [Click here](#) for law in French.

¹⁷ [Click here](#) for law in French.

¹⁸ [World Bank \(Benin\) - Enhancing the effectiveness of public spending \(December 20, 2004\)](#)

Categories	Requirements	Rank	Levels	Percentage	
A	Higher education diploma (level 1 or 2)	Outside		1	..
		Final	Exceptional	1	10
			Standard	3	20
		Intermediate		3	30
Initial		4	40		
B	Higher education diploma (below level 1)				
C	Certificate of skill - Polytechnic (Level 2)				
D	Certificate of skill - Polytechnic (Level 1)				
E	No particular qualification required				

Source: [Law no. 86-013 of 26 February 1986 \(General Statute for Permanent State Employees\)](#)

Automatic recruitment of graduates of the National University of Benin to the civil service was suspended in 1986, as a result of which 90% of graduates could not find a job on leaving the university.

Source: [UN OHCHR - State Party Report \(5 February 2001\)](#)

The suspension of new recruitments, coupled with voluntary departure of many serving officers, led the depletion of the civil service. However, it had been decided that, beginning with the 2002 budget, each retirement would be offset by a new recruitment.

Source: [UN OHCHR - State Party Report \(13 May 2002\)](#)

4.3 Promotion

Promotion of civil servants is decided on the basis of the order established in the annual promotion table drawn up at the proposal of the supervisory ministry by the Minister for the Civil Service, following a favourable opinion of a promotion committee.

Officials seeking promotion to the lower level of the intermediate grade must have completed two years' service at the higher level in the initial grade, and have eight years' effective service in the department concerned. Officials seeking promotion to the lower level of the normal class in the final grade must have completed two years' service at the higher level in the intermediate grade, and must have 14 years' effective service in the department, six of them in the intermediate grade.

Officials seeking promotion to the exceptional class in the final grade must have completed two years' service in the higher level of the normal class in the final grade, and must have 20 years' effective service in the department, six of them in

the normal class of the terminal grade. Officials who have completed two years' service in the exceptional class in the final grade may be promoted to the unclassified grade. However, such promotion is conditional on a special recommendation and takes place without reference to the quotas, following a favourable opinion of a promotion committee.

No group of workers is excluded from effective application of the principle of equal opportunity for promotion.

Source: [UN OHCHR - State Party Report \(5 February 2001\)](#)

4.4 Remuneration

Wages are fixed by regulation in the civil service. Civil servants' income comprises the following components: gross salary; residence allowance; housing allowance; and family allowances. Civil servants and their families receive a family allowance of 2,000 francs per child per month, up to a maximum of six children, payable until the age of 18 for children serving apprenticeships and until 21 for children in full-time education.

Source: [UN OHCHR - State Party Report \(3 February 2004\)](#)

Generally speaking, teachers do not benefit from any special conditions as compared to other civil servants. Like all civil servants, they are paid in accordance with the salary scale laid down in the General Statute of 1986. Formerly, they were the only officials to benefit from the housing allowances which since 1995 have been made available to all civil servants.

Source: [UN OHCHR - State Party Report \(5 February 2001\)](#)

Three central Directorates are involved in civil service pay management: a) Directorate General of Budget (part of the Ministry of Finance and Economy) which issues the payment orders; b) the Directorate of Pay at the Treasury which makes the monthly payment to civil servants; and c) the Directorate of Career Management at the Ministry of Civil Service which issues all the administrative documents. The financial and administrative components, respectively, of the integrated civil service file are maintained by the latter two directorates and are still in the process of being harmonized.

Source: [World Bank \(Benin\) - Enhancing the effectiveness of public spending \(December 20, 2004\)](#)

4.5 Training

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

4.6 Gender

Equal access for all citizens to public service is enshrined in Act No. [86-013](#) of 26 February 1986, containing the General Statute for Permanent State Employees (civil servants). Article 12 of the Act sets out the principle and lays down the requirements for appointment to State employment [Art. 12(1)].

No distinction is made between the sexes. However, the regulations specific to certain branches of the service may, because of the constraints of the particular job, restrict access to candidates of one sex or the other [Art. 12(2)].

Source: [UN OHCHR - State Party Report \(17 August 2004\)](#)

The General Statute for Permanent State Employees [Art. 16, 25 and 128] provides for equal wages for work of equal value, for all workers, regardless of their origin,

sex, age, status and religious denomination. The minimum wage scales for the various occupational categories are determined in advance by the legislative and regulatory texts. At the legal level, there is thus no inequality of remuneration for work of equal value.

Source: [UN OHCHR - State Party Report \(5 February 2001\)](#)

5. Ethics and Civil Service

5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
Rank	Country	2003 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
..	Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: [Transparency International](#) - [Corruption Perceptions Index 2003](#)

Surveys Used: Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Standard Deviation: Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

High-Low Range: Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

Number Institutions: Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

90 percent confidence range: Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

Source: [Institution](#) - [Title](#)

5.2 Ethics

The legal basis and the types of infraction sanctioned in the civil service are defined in the Bouvenet criminal code, the [Constitution](#) and the [General Statute](#) concerning permanent State employees of 1986.

There is no ethical code for civil servants recognized by the law.

Source: [IIAS \(& UNDESA\)](#) - Profiles of National Public Administrations (2000)¹⁹

¹⁹ Not available online

6. e-Government

e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

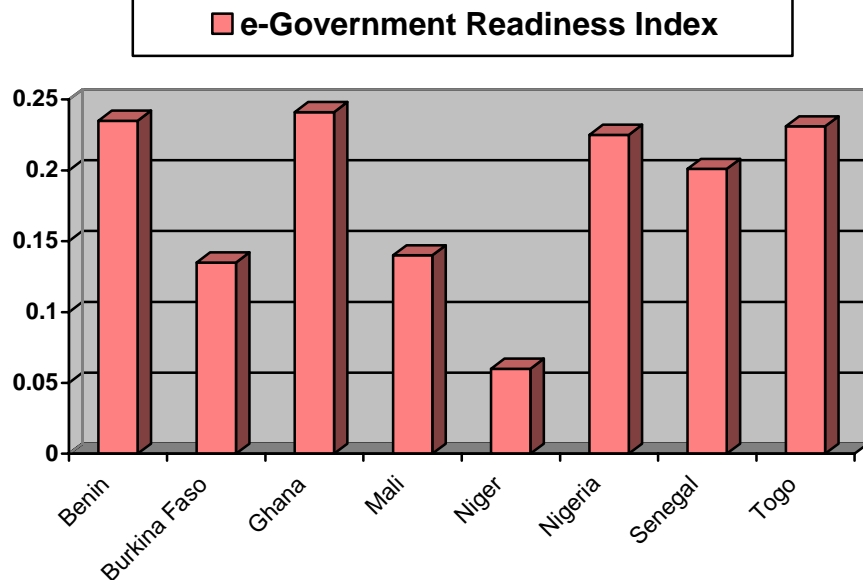
Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

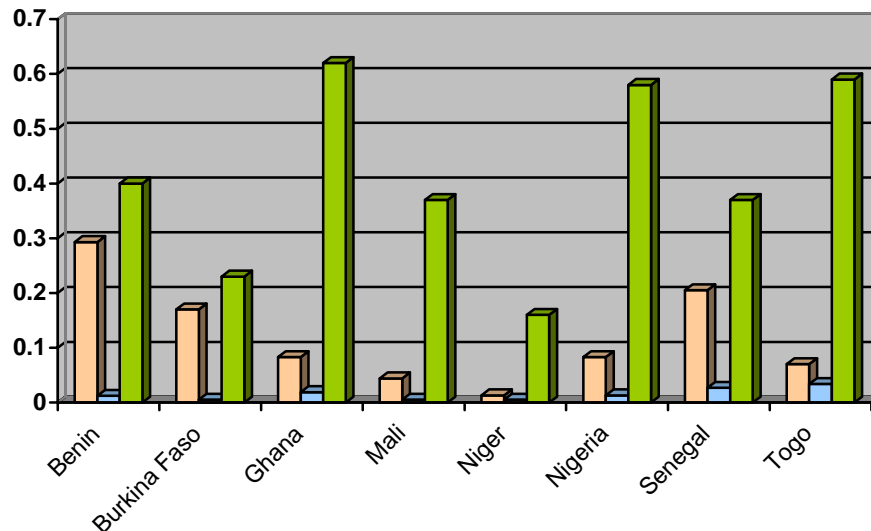
Human Capital Index:

A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

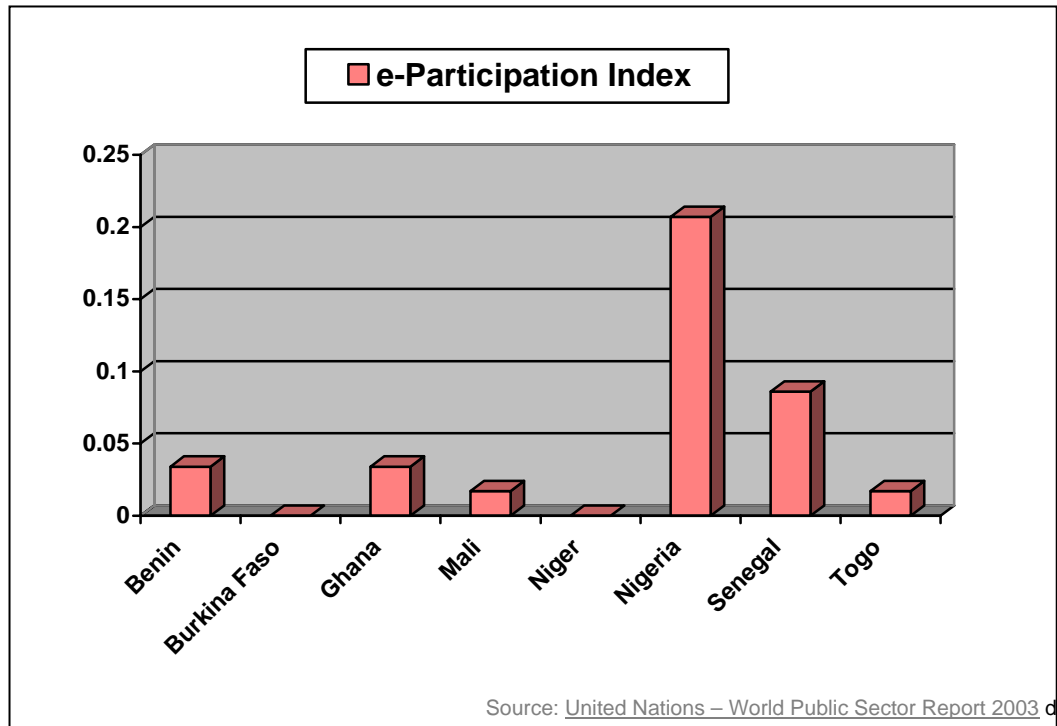
Web Measure Index Telecom. Infrastructure Index Human Capital Index



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

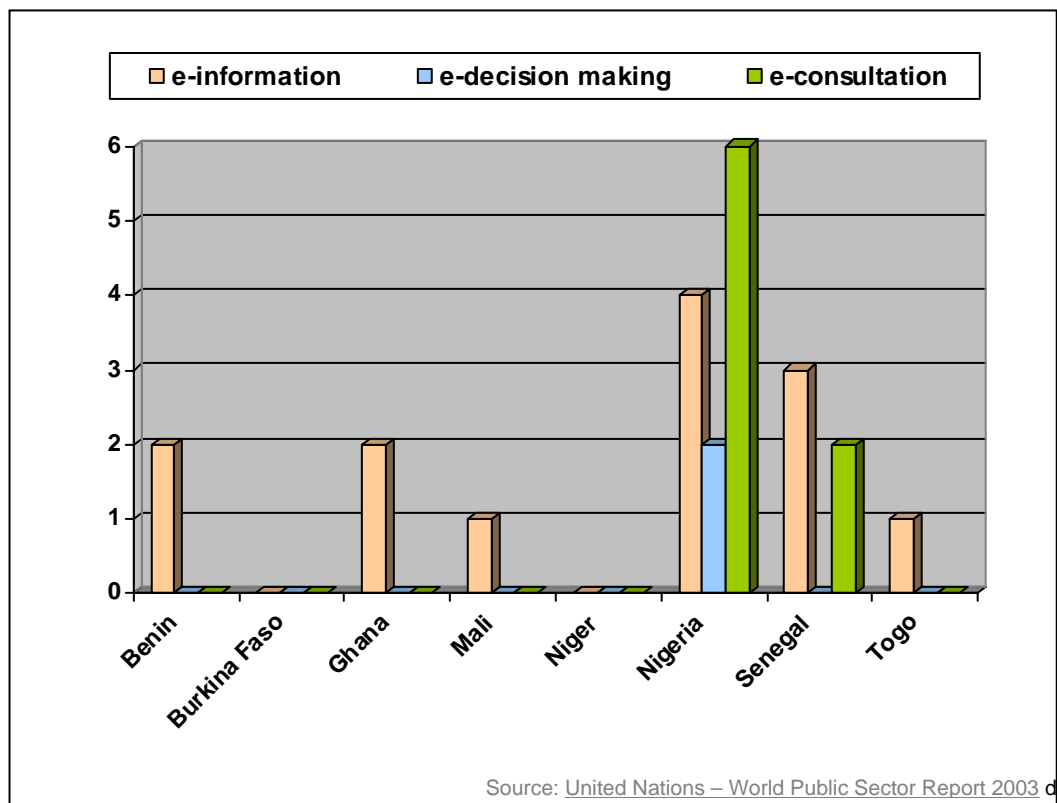
e-Participation Index:

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.



e-information:

The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.



e-decision making:

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

e-consultation:

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.

7. Links

7.1 National sites

Authority	Topic
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7.2 Miscellaneous sites

Institution	Topic
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