

# **REPUBLIC OF CHAD**

## **Public Administration Country Profile**

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)  
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# CHAD

[Click here](#) for detailed map



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

## Government type

Republic

## Independence

11 August 1960 (from France)

## Constitution

Passed by referendum 31 March 1996 ([in brief](#))

## Legal system

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

## Administrative divisions

28 departments

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

In 1990 General Idriss Déby came to power after overthrowing the former dictator, Hissein Habré, who had been president since 1981.

In 1993, General Déby lifted the ban on political parties, and a transitional parliament was created under the control of the Patriotic Movement of Salvation (MPS).

In 1996, a new democratic Constitution was adopted and approved by popular referendum, providing for an elected President and a Parliament. General Déby was elected President 3 July 1996.

Source: [ICJ - Chad](#)

# 1. General Information

1.1 People	Chad	Mali	Niger	1
<b>Population</b>				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	8,598	13,006	11,972	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	4,344	6,558	5,929	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	4,254	6,448	6,043	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	98	98	102	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	2.96	3	3.62	
<b>Youth and Elderly Population</b>				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	47	49	50	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	5	4	4	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	4	3	3	
<b>Human Settlements</b>				c
Urban population (%), 2001	24	31	21	
Rural population (%), 2001	76	69	79	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	4.65	5.08	6.04	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	2.55	1.89	2.95	
<b>Education</b>				d
Total school life expectancy, 1999/2000	5.2	2.1 <sup>i</sup>	2.6 <sup>ii</sup>	1
Female school life expectancy, 1999/2000	3.6	1.4 <sup>i</sup>	2.1 <sup>ii</sup>	1
Male school life expectancy, 1999/2000	6.8	2.7 <sup>i</sup>	3.2 <sup>ii</sup>	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	66	84 <sup>iii</sup>	91.5 <sup>iv</sup>	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	48.4	64.2 <sup>iii</sup>	76.2 <sup>iv</sup>	2
<b>Employment</b>				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2000	..	..	..	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2000	64 <sup>v</sup>	..	22 <sup>iv vi</sup>	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2000	81 <sup>v</sup>	..	94 <sup>iv vi</sup>	2

Notes: <sup>i</sup> 1990; <sup>ii</sup> 2000/2001; <sup>iii</sup> 1987; <sup>iv</sup> 1988; <sup>v</sup> 1993; <sup>vi</sup> Age 20+ years

1.2 Economy	Chad	Mali	Niger	2
<b>GDP</b>				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	1,935	3,163	2,170	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	238	279	188	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	8,209 <sup>i</sup>	9,964	8,937 <sup>i</sup>	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	1,008 <sup>i</sup>	878	774 <sup>i</sup>	
<b>Sectors</b>				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2003	37.7	36.3	40.0	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2003	16.7	27.0	17.1	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2003	45.6	36.7	42.8	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2003	-0.5	1.8	-0.4	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	71.1	71.1	83.7	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	7.8	9.9	11.3	

Notes: <sup>i</sup> Estimate is based on regression International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates; other PPP figures are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates

<sup>1</sup> [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

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

<sup>2</sup> [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

<sup>a</sup> [Quick Reference Tables](#); <sup>b</sup> [Data Profile Tables](#); <sup>c</sup> [Country at a Glance](#)

1.3 Public Spending	Chad	Mali	Niger	
<b>Public expenditures</b>				3
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	..	3.2	..	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	2.2	2.2	2.3 <sup>ii</sup>	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	..	1.6	..	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	2.3	2.1	1.2	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	..	2.1	..	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	1 <sup>i</sup>	2.5	1.4 <sup>iii</sup>	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	0.7	2.8	4	
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	1.9	4.2	1.6	

Notes: <sup>i</sup> 1998; <sup>ii</sup> Data do not include expenditure on tertiary education; <sup>iii</sup> 1999

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Chad 1991-1995	Chad 1996-2000	Sub-Saharan Africa average <sup>4</sup> 1996-2000	Francophone Africa average <sup>4</sup> 1996-2000	Low income group average <sup>4</sup> 1996-2000
<b>Employment</b>						
Civilian Central Government <sup>5</sup>	(,000)	16.0	17.1			
	(% pop.)	0.24	0.24	0.30	0.14	0.46
Sub-national Government <sup>5</sup>	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.30	0.14	0.46
Education employees	(,000)	9.0	8.9			
	(% pop.)	0.13	0.13	0.62	0.31	0.91
Health employees	(,000)	3.0	2.9			
	(% pop.)	0.04	0.04	0.29	0.39	0.62
Police	(,000)	..	4.50			
	(% pop.)	..	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	25.0	25.4			
	(% pop.)	0.37	0.34	0.26	0.19	0.33
SOE Employees	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	13.1
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Wages</b>						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	..	3.5	6.1	5.3	5.4
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	23.9	..	28.9	31.8	24.7
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	..	1,077			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	..	1,077			
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		..	8.7	4.8	6.2	4.4

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

<sup>3</sup> UNDP - [Human Development Report 2002](#)

<sup>a</sup> Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

<sup>b</sup> 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).

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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

## 2. Legal Structure

The Constitution of the Republic of Chad was adopted by referendum on March 31, 1996, and proclaimed Chad “a sovereign, independent, secular, social, united, and indivisible republic, founded on the principles of democracy and the rule of law and justice”. The Constitution, the fundamental law of Chad, establishes three branches of government: the executive, legislative, and judicial.

Source: [Center for Reproductive Rights - Women of the World: Chad \(2003\)](#)<sup>6</sup>

### 2.1 Legislative Branch

Bicameral according to constitution, consists of a National Assembly (155 seats; members elected by popular vote to serve four-year terms) and a Senate (not yet created and size unspecified, members to serve six-year terms, one-third of membership renewable every two years).<sup>7</sup>

*women in parliament:* 9 out of 155 seats: (6%).<sup>8</sup>

The Constitution stipulates that the legislative authority is exercised by a bicameral Parliament comprising the National Assembly and the Senate.

Deputies of the National Assembly are directly elected by popular vote to four-year renewable terms. The Senate, in contrast, represents the decentralized territorial states. Senators are elected indirectly by an electoral college of regional, departmental, and municipal counselors. The term of office is six years; one third of them stand for reelection every two years. The decentralized organization has yet to be set up, therefore the Senate has not yet been established and its powers have been devolved to the National Assembly.<sup>10</sup>

#### Fact box:

*elections:* National Assembly - last held 21 April 2002 (next to be held in April 2006)

*election results:* seats by party - MPS 110, RDP 12, FAR 9, RNDP 5, URD 5, UNDR 3, others 11; coalition: MPS, UNDR, and URD<sup>9</sup>

Parliament has the power to legislate in most areas, including issues related to civil rights, criminal law, taxation, the family, education, and public health. The government and members of the Parliament can initiate bills and amendments concurrently. The President must enact laws within 15 days after Parliament adopts acts and submits them. Before this time period has expired, he can ask Parliament to review the bill or some of its articles, and the Parliament may not refuse this request. Organic laws can be enacted only if the Constitutional Council, to which the President must submit the law, ensures their compliance with the Constitution.

The National Assembly may hold the Cabinet accountable by voting a motion of censure, a motion that is admissible only if signed by one tenth of the members of the National Assembly. When the National Assembly adopts a censure motion, or when it disapproves of the executive’s program or a general policy statement, the Prime Minister must submit his Cabinet’s resignation to the President.

The President of the National Assembly is elected at the beginning of the first session for a period of the legislature.

<sup>6</sup> [Constitution of the Republic of Chad; Constitution of the Republic of Chad \(in French\)](#)

<sup>7</sup> Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook - Country](#)

<sup>8</sup> [Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National Parliaments](#)

<sup>9</sup> [Electionworld.org - Chad](#)

<sup>10</sup> [Senate \(France\) - Chad](#)

The Assembly holds regular sessions twice a year, starting in March and October, and can hold special sessions as necessary and called by the prime minister. Deputies elect a president of the National Assembly every 2 years.<sup>11</sup>

Source: [Center for Reproductive Rights - Women of the World: Chad \(2003\)](#)

## 2.2 Executive Branch

*cabinet:* Council of State, members appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister.

*elections:* President elected by popular vote to serve five-year term; if no candidate receives at least 50% of the total vote, the two candidates receiving the most votes must stand for a second round of voting; (next to be held 2006); prime minister appointed by the president

Executive authority lies with the President of the Republic, who is the head of state. He monitors compliance with the Constitution and ensures the functioning of the administration, as well as continuity of the State.

As head of state, he is the guarantor of independence, national sovereignty and unity, territorial integrity, and compliance with international treaties and agreements. Directly elected by popular vote for a five-year term, the President is limited to serving two terms in office. In May 2004, the National Assembly voted in favor of an amendment to the constitution which would allow President Deby to run for a third term in office. Revision of the constitution to this effect will be subject to the results of a national referendum.<sup>13</sup>

### Fact box:

*chief of state:*

President Lt. Gen. Idriss DEBY (MPS) (since 4 December 1990), re-elected (63.2%) 20 May 2001<sup>12</sup> (next to be held 2006).

*head of government:*

Prime Minister Moussa Faki MAHAMAT (MPS) (since July 2003)

After naming the Prime Minister, the President acts on the latter's advice to appoint the other members of the Cabinet (he also has the power to terminate their tenures). In addition, the President presides over the Council of Ministers, appoints ambassadors, acts as the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, and enjoys the right of pardon.

After consulting with the Prime Minister and the chairmen of the two assemblies<sup>14</sup>, the President can dissolve the National Assembly under one of two circumstances: when continual crises between the executive and legislative branches pose a threat to the functioning of the administration; and when the National Assembly votes the Cabinet members out of office twice in a single year. General elections must then take place within 45 days after the National Assembly's dissolution.

The Cabinet is made up of the Prime Minister and other ministers. It implements the nation's policy approved upon in the Council of Ministers and ensures enforcement of the laws. The Prime Minister is the head of the Cabinet, and as such manages, coordinates, and spearheads executive action. He is the head of the administration and is responsible for implementing national defense policy. Under the Prime Minister's supervision the executive ensures national security and the maintenance of order.

In order to carry out its program, the Cabinet may ask Parliament for authorization to issue executive orders for a limited time period to take measures normally within

<sup>11</sup> [U.S. State Department \(Background Notes\) - Chad](#)

<sup>12</sup> [Electionworld.org - Chad](#)

<sup>13</sup> [U.S. State Department \(Background Notes\) - Chad](#)

<sup>14</sup> At present only the National Assembly is in effect.

the legislative domain. The executive orders are established in the Council of Ministers after consultation with the administrative chamber of the Supreme Court.

Source: [Center for Reproductive Rights - Women of the World: Chad \(2003\)](#)

## 2.3 Judiciary Branch

Supreme Court; Court of Appeal; Criminal Courts; Magistrate Courts.

The 1996 Constitution establishes an independent judiciary [Art. 146]. Law N° 004/PR/98 of 28 May 1998 reorganized the judiciary. Article 1 of the new law sets out the jurisdictions as consisting of the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, the Criminal Courts, the Courts of First Instance, the Labour Tribunals (*les tribunaux du travail*), the Trade Tribunals (*les tribunaux de commerce*) and the Justices of the Peace (*justices de paix*), which are local courts with jurisdiction over light offences and established where there is no tribunal of first instance.

Judges are nominated by decree of the President of the Republic with the approval of the High Council of the Magistracy (*Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature*)<sup>15</sup>. The President of the Republic, the Minister of Justice and the President of the Supreme Court preside over the High Council of the Magistracy. They can be removed under the same conditions [Art. 153].

For the first time since Chad achieved its independence in 1960, legislation has been adopted to provide for the creation of a Supreme Court and a Constitutional Council, which were officially installed on 28 April 1999 with President Déby swearing in members of the Supreme Court as well as the Constitutional Court. They fully began operations in October 2000. These two high jurisdictions complete the Chadian judicial system.

The Constitutional Council has jurisdiction over constitutional matters, international treaties and agreements. It is also competent to consider matters related to presidential, legislative and senatorial election disputes. Its decisions are binding on all administrative authorities and public powers and there is no possibility of appeal against them. Every citizen can question the unconstitutionality of a law during his trial and before any competent jurisdiction.

The Constitutional Council is composed of nine members, among them three judges and six highly qualified jurists, nominated by the President of the Republic, the President of the National Assembly and the President of the Senate to terms of nine years.<sup>16</sup>

The Supreme Court is the highest jurisdiction, composed of three chambers with jurisdiction in judicial, administrative and auditing matters [Art. 7]. It is the only tribunal competent in local election affairs. The Supreme Court is comprised of 16 justices including the President. Article 12 of Law N° 006/PR/98 guarantees Supreme Court judges security of tenure. Judges can only be removed in case of retirement or on grounds of conviction for certain crimes.

The Supreme Court is composed of a President and fifteen *Conseillers*. The President of the Supreme Court is designated from among the highest judges of the judicial order by the President of the Republic, on approval of the National Assembly and the

<sup>15</sup> The Constitution mandates a Superior Council of Magistrates to recommend judicial nominations and sanction judges who commit improprieties. Additionally, in June 2002, President Deby signed a decree authorizing the creation of a five-judge Judicial Oversight Commission to conduct investigations of judicial decisions and correct infractions. The President appointed members of the Commission; [U.S. State Department \(Human Rights\) - Chad \(2003\)](#)

<sup>16</sup> Art. 1 of Organic Law N° 019/PR/98 of 20 July 1998.

Senate [Art. 8]. The Presidents of the chambers are designated by decree of the President of the Supreme Court. The *Conseillers* are nominated by the President of the Republic, the National Assembly and the Senate, from among high magistrates and specialists of administrative law and auditing. Article 12 of Law N° 006/PR/98 guarantees Supreme Court judges security of tenure.

Source: [International Commission of Jurists - Chad \(edited\)](#)

The Court of Appeals hears appeals introduced in all cases initially heard by the courts of first instance. It also hears appeals of rulings of last resort by all jurisdictional bodies, regardless of whether they are administrative or judicial. Its rulings cannot be revised or annulled. The Court of Appeals includes at least one administrative and one financial chamber, an appeal chamber, a civil, commercial, and social chamber, a grand jury chamber, and a misdemeanor and police court chamber. At least three magistrates deliver the rulings.

The criminal courts are non-permanent jurisdictions called upon to judge crimes that are submitted to them under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. The criminal court consists of the chairman of the Court of Appeals or a counselor, two counselors to the Court of Appeals, and four magistrate's assistants. The latter represent customs that play an important role in Chad's justice system.

The courts of first instance are the common law authority in civil and commercial cases as well as in minor offense and police-court matters. The chairmen of the courts of first instance hold hearings in the presence of the state prosecutor or a deputy public prosecutor. The court divisions are separate jurisdictions to which the judges of the courts of first instance are assigned. They report to the chairman of the court for civil and commercial cases and to the state prosecutor for criminal cases.

The clauses of the Labor Code govern the labor courts. In addition, district police squads, police commissioners, and the Islamic committee deliver judgments that have the force of law, although they do not carry any legal authority.

Source: [Center for Reproductive Rights - Women of the World: Chad \(2003\)](#)

Under a separate section of the Constitution [Title VIII], a High Court of Justice is established<sup>17</sup>, which has the power to judge the President of the Republic and high ranking government officials in cases of high treason. The High Court, composed of senators, members of the Parliament, the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court, also has jurisdiction to try gross violations of human rights, as these are included in the definition of high treason, under article 178.

The Ministry of Justice exercises overall administrative control over the activities of the courts and the functioning of the judicial bodies.<sup>18</sup> The Presidents of the Courts of Appeal and the Attorney Generals (*Procureurs Généraux*) control their own jurisdictions and send an annual report on the functioning of the judiciary to both the President of the Supreme Court and the Minister of Justice [Art. 79]. The President of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General send a similar report to the Minister of Justice [Art. 80] regarding the state of independence of the judiciary.

Residents in rural areas often address their cases to traditional tribal courts, and traditional practices and customary law are applied in addition to French-based legal code by judicial institutions.

Source: [International Commission of Jurists - Chad](#)

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<sup>17</sup> Established in August 2003; [U.S. State Department \(Human Rights\)\) - Chad \(2003\)](#)

<sup>18</sup> Art. 78 of Law N° 004/PR/98.

## **2.4 Local Government**

According to the [Constitution](#) regions with a measure of autonomy decentralized by the Republic of the Chad are: regions; departments; municipalities; and rural communities.

The members of the local Assemblies are elected in the direct universal suffrage for a renewable mandate of six years. The local Assemblies elect within them executive organs for a renewable mandate of three years. The executive organs are responsible in front of the local Assemblies.

Source: [Constitution of the Republic of Chad](#)

In February 2003, the Government began its constitutionally mandated decentralization process. A total of 14 prefectures were re-designated as 17 regions, and were headed by governors, not prefects. Governors were appointed by and reported directly to the Presidency. Prefects retained their titles but administered smaller departments within the regions.

Source: [U.S. Department of State \(Human Rights\) - Chad \(2003\)](#)

## 3. The State and Civil Society

### 3.1 Ombudsperson

Source: Institution - Title

### 3.2 NGOs

Source: Institution - Title

### 3.3 Civil Society

Source: Institution - Title

## 4. Civil Service

### 4.1 Legal basis

#### **Law n° 017/PR/2001 of 31 December 2001: General Statute of the Civil Service<sup>19</sup>**

*Fonctions publiques africaines, textes et documents, 2002-04, Observatoire des Fonctions publiques africaines, Tchad, 31 p.*

Title I: General provisions [1-6]

Title II: Rights and obligations; in particular recognition of the right to unionize and the right to remuneration [7-24]

Title III: Organic provisions [25-35]

Title IV: Recruitment and vocational training [36-62]

Title V: Career [63-99]

Title VI: Discipline [100-115]

Title VII: Termination of service; resignation, dismissal, etc.) [116-135]

Title VIII: Rehabilitation [136]

Title IX: Rewards [137]

Title X: Transitional and final provisions [138-140]

Law n° 017/PR/2001 repeals Ordinance no 15/PR/86 of 20 September 1986 ([click here](#)).

Source: [International Labour Organization \(ILO\)](#) - [Chad: Public and civil servants](#)

### 4.2 Recruitment

All candidates younger than 35 years are able to enter the competitive examination. However, under exceptional circumstances and by Presidential decree, recruitment can happen for candidates with a relevant diploma as long as the age of the candidate does not exceed 40 years.

Source: [CAFRAD](#) - Questionnaire sur les Administrations Publiques Nationales en Afrique: Tchad (2002)<sup>20</sup>

### 4.3 Promotion

Employment is categorized into three grades: initial, normal and final. Each grade has 11, 10 and 10 levels, respectively. Categories A1, A2, A3, A4, B1, B2, C1, and C2 all refer to new entries.

With each level, it takes two years to advance to a higher level; agents which after five years have been considered top performers at least three times are granted a change of grade (from the initial grade to the normal grade or from the normal grade to the initial grade).

Source: [CAFRAD](#) - Questionnaire sur les Administrations Publiques Nationales en Afrique: Tchad (2002)

<sup>19</sup> [Click here](#) for Loi n° 017/PR/2001 du 31 décembre 2001 portant statut général de la Fonction publique. Other statutes governing the employees of the public service include: loi n° 21/PR du 28/9/1995 portant statut particulier du personnel des greffes (clerks); l'ordonnance n° 008/PR/MJ/91, du 3/8/1991 portant statut de la magistrature; and l'ordonnance n° 002/PR/91, du 15/4/1991, portant statut général des personnels du corps de la sûreté nationale (national security).

<sup>20</sup> Not available online

#### 4.4 Remuneration

Source: Institution - Title

#### 4.5 Training

Source: Institution - Title

#### 4.6 Gender

According to the Directorate of Information and Pay (March 2002) data, the Chad administration consisted of 38,550 public employees, including 22,127 civil servants.

Civil servants according to sex:

Category	Total	Women	(%)	Men	(%)
A	4,503	334	7	4,169	93
B	8,340	997	12	7,343	88
C	7,562	1,527	20	6,035	80
D	1,722	175	10	1,547	90
Total	22,127	3,033	14	19,094	86

Source: CAFRAD - Questionnaire sur les Administrations Publiques Nationales en Afrique: Tchad (2002)

## 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
..	Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..
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.

Chad recently passed major anti-corruption laws. A special high court with jurisdiction over cases of misuse of public funds and financial and penal sanctions for violations has been established. In addition, Chad passed a Petroleum Revenue Management Law that provides rules for allocating oil revenues, as well as for civil society participation in the Oil Revenues Control and Monitoring Board.

Source: [Transparency International \(Global Corruption Report\) - Central Africa \(2003\)](#)

### 5.2 Ethics

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

## 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.

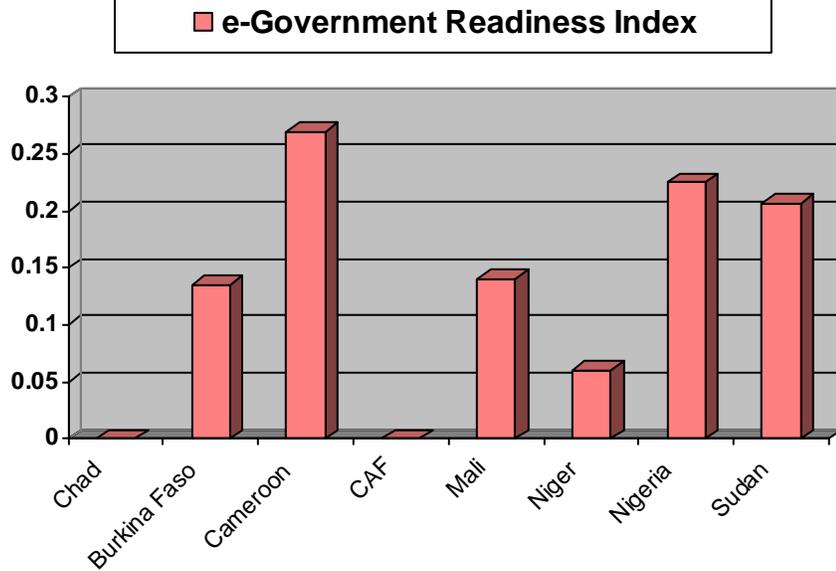
### Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

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.

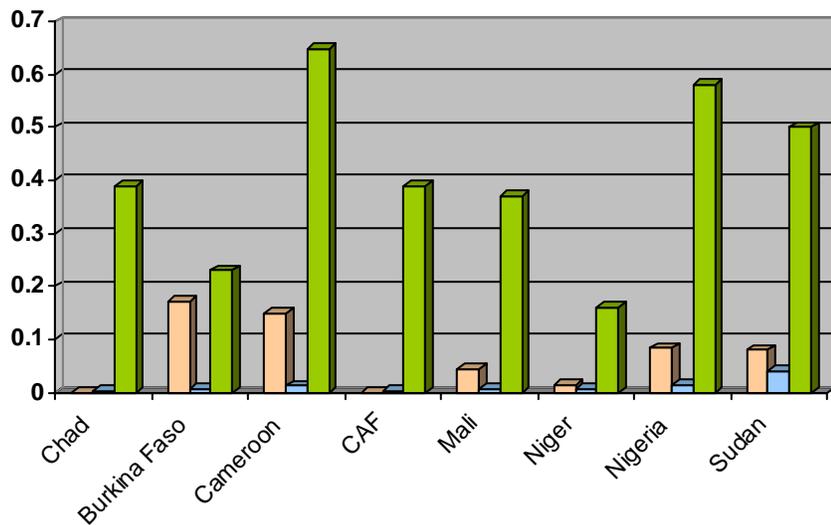
### Human Capital Index:

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](#)

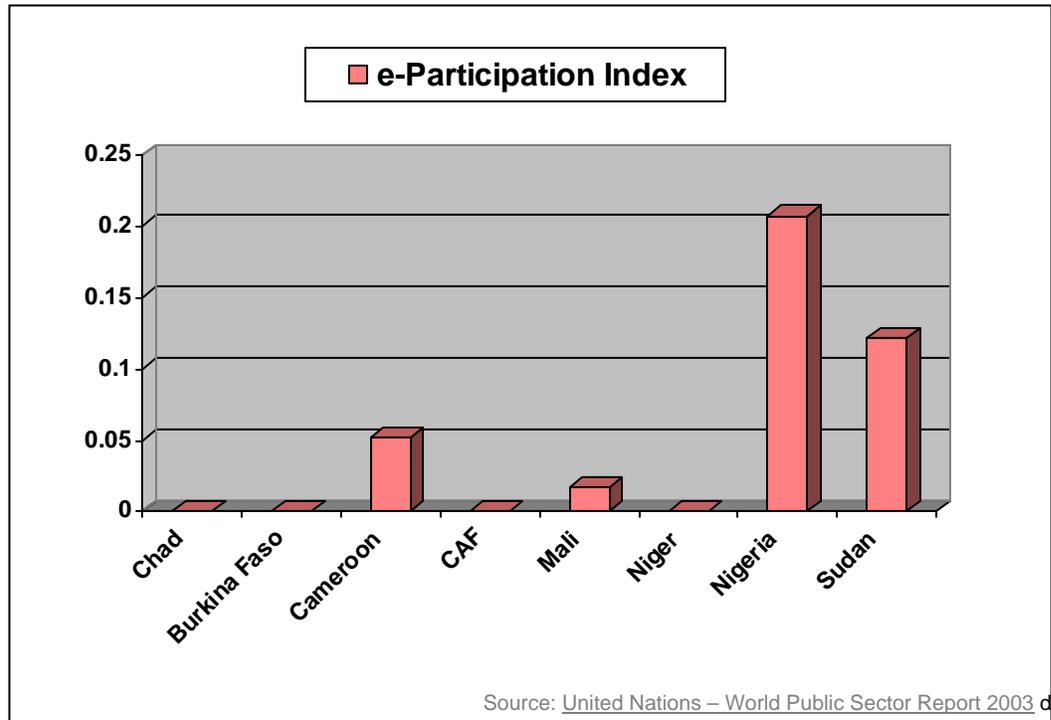
### Web Measure Index    Telecom. Infrastructure Index    Human Capital Index



Source: [United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003](#)

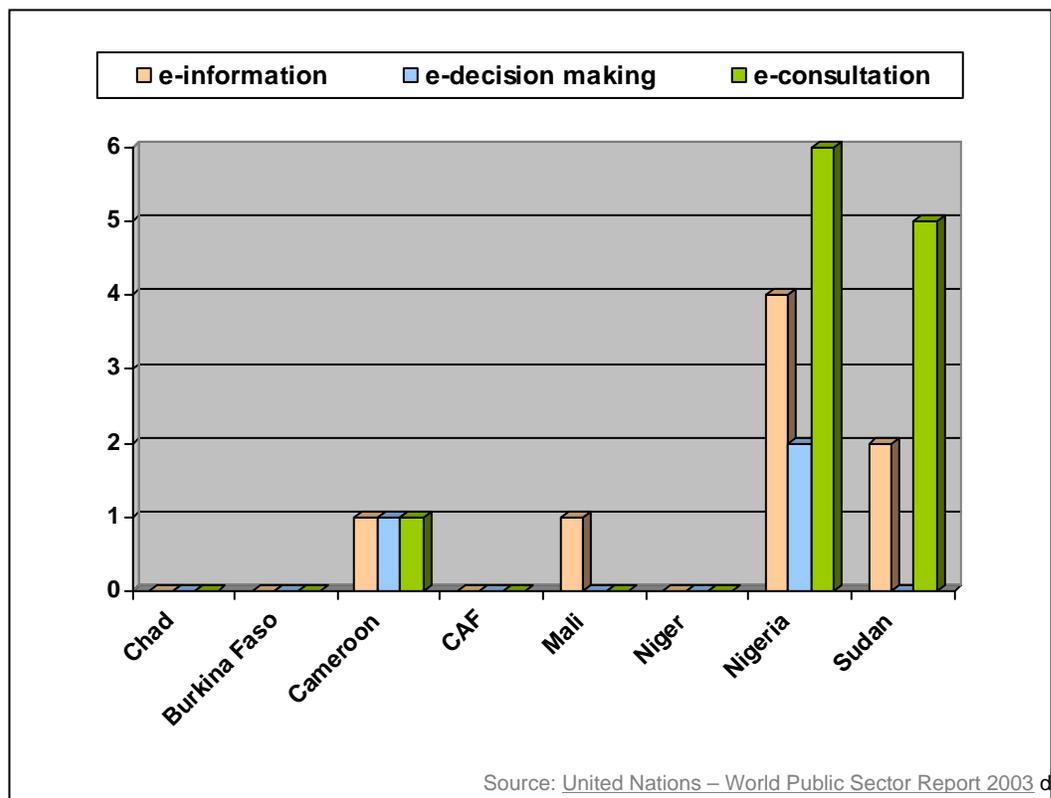
**e-Participation Index:**

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
African Civil Services Observatory (OFPA)	<a href="http://www.ofpa.net/">http://www.ofpa.net/</a>
African Development Bank (ADB)	<a href="http://www.afdb.org/">http://www.afdb.org/</a>
African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP)	<a href="http://www.unidep.org/">http://www.unidep.org/</a>
African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD)	<a href="http://www.cafrad.org/">http://www.cafrad.org/</a>
African Union (AU)	<a href="http://www.africa-union.org/">http://www.africa-union.org/</a>
European Union (EU)	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/ACP_countries">http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/ACP_countries</a>
International Labour Organization (ILO) - NATLEX	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home</a>
New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)	<a href="http://www.nepad.org/">http://www.nepad.org/</a>
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	<a href="http://www.td.undp.org/">http://www.td.undp.org/</a>
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	<a href="http://www.uneca.org/">http://www.uneca.org/</a>
UNPAN	<a href="http://www.unpan.org/virtual_library-byregion.asp">http://www.unpan.org/virtual_library-byregion.asp</a>
World Bank (WB)	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/td">http://www.worldbank.org/td</a>