

REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

Public Administration Country Profile

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)

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MOZAMBIQUE

[Click here](#) for detailed map



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

Government type

Republic

Independence

25 June 1975 (from Portugal)

Constitution

30 November 1990 ([click here](#))

Legal system

Based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law

Administrative divisions

10 provinces, 224 districts, and 33 municipalities, of which Maputo City is the largest

Source: [World Factbook - Mozambique](#)

Civil war took place from 1977-92. The ruling party formally abandoned Marxism in 1989, and a new constitution the following year provided for multiparty elections and a free market economy. A UN-negotiated peace agreement with rebel forces ended the fighting in 1992. Heavy flooding in both 1999 and 2000 severely hurt the economy. Political stability and sound economic policies have encouraged recent foreign investment.

Source: [U.S. Department of State - Moz.](#)

1. General Information

1.1 People	Mozambique	Tanzania	Zambia	1
Population				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	18,863	36,977	10,812	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	9,778	18,661	5,438	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	9,085	18,361	5,374	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	93	98	99	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	1.75	1.93	1.16	
Youth and Elderly Population				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	44	45	47	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	6	4	5	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	5	4	4	
Human Settlements				c
Urban population (%), 2001	33	33	40	
Rural population (%), 2001	67	67	60	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	5.11	5.3	2.66	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	-0.04	0.73	1.7	
Education				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000/2001	5.8	5	6.9	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000/2001	4.9	5	6.6	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000/2001	6.7	5.1	7.3	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	71.3 ⁱ	33.5	28.5 ⁱⁱ	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	40 ^j	16.1	14.8 ⁱⁱ	2
Employment				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2000	..	..	..	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%),2000	..	..	..	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%),2000	..	..	..	2

Notes: ⁱ 1997; ⁱⁱ 1990

1.2 Economy	Mozambique	Tanzania	Zambia	2
GDP				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	3,920	9,383 ⁱ	3,683	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	213	267 ⁱ	352	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	..	19,589 ⁱⁱ	8,431	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	..	557 ⁱⁱ	806	
Sectors				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2003	23.5 ⁱⁱⁱ	43.4	19.3	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2003	34.0 ⁱⁱⁱ	16.9	29.7	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2003	42.5 ⁱⁱⁱ	39.8	51.1	
Miscellaneous				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2003	12.6	5.7	19.0	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	77.3	79.1	83.8	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	11.5	11.4	11.3	

Notes: ⁱ Estimate is based on regression; other PPP figures are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only; ⁱⁱ 2002

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	Mozambique	Tanzania	Zambia	
Public expenditures				3
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	2.1	..	3.1	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	..	..	2.2	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	3.6	1.6	2.6	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	2.8	1.3	3.6	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	10.1	2 ⁱ	3.7	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	2.5	1.3 ⁱⁱ	0.6	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	3.2	4.2	6.2	
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	2.3	2.4	6.4	

Notes: ⁱ 1991; ⁱⁱ 1999

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Mozambique 1991-1995	Mozambique 1996-2000	Sub-Saharan Africa average ⁴ 1996-2000	Non- Franco- phone Africa average ⁴ 1996-2000	Low income group average ⁴ 1996-2000
Employment						
Civilian Central Government ⁵	(,000)	..	35.9			
	(% pop.)	..	0.21	0.30	0.38	0.46
Sub-national Government ⁵	(,000)	..	0.0			
	(% pop.)	..	0.0	0.30	0.38	0.46
Education employees	(,000)	..	62.7			
	(% pop.)	..	0.36	0.62	0.78	0.91
Health employees	(,000)	..	12.1			
	(% pop.)	..	0.07	0.29	0.20	0.62
Police	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.07	..	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	..	5.6			
	(% pop.)	..	0.03	0.26	0.31	0.33
SOE Employees	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	13.1
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	..
Wages						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	..	4.2	6.1	6.9	5.4
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	..	..	28.9	26.4	24.7
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	..	1,507			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	..	1,507			
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		..	0.6	4.8	2.8	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

2.1 Legislative Branch

Unicameral Assembly of the Republic or Assembleia da Republica (250 seats; members are directly elected by popular vote on a secret ballot to serve five-year terms).⁶

Women in parliament: 75 out of 250 seats: (30%).⁷

Parliament is Mozambique's supreme legislative body, and legislates on all basic domestic and foreign policy issues. Among other powers, it must approve the electoral law and laws governing referenda; sanction the suspension of constitutional guarantees and declarations of states of siege or emergency; ratify the appointments of the President and Vice-President of the Supreme Court, the President of the Constitutional Council and the President of the Administrative Tribunal; consider reports from the Council of Ministers and the State Budget and Plan; and define defense and security policies.

Parliament meets in ordinary session twice a year, opening in February and October, for a total of 90 working days. It meets extraordinarily when convened by the President of the Republic, the Standing Commission or at least one-third of deputies. It can only take decisions when over half its members are present, and over half the members present must vote in favour.

The only exception to this is in the case of constitutional amendments, which must be approved by a two-thirds majority. When the alterations are far-reaching the proposal adopted by the Assembly must be submitted to public debate and a referendum.

The Deputies

When a party or coalition has at least five deputies it may constitute a Parliamentary Group. The Groups have the right to present candidates to the post of President of the Assembly, designate a Vice-President, designate candidates for the Standing Commission and the other Commissions, and make announcements, concluding statements, declarations of vote, protests and counter-protests.

No deputy may be arrested unless caught in flagrante, or sent to trial without the consent of the Assembly or its Standing Commission. Deputies are tried by the Supreme Court.

Organs of the Assembly

The Plenary, comprised by the deputies when in session.

The Standing Commission, comprising the President of the Assembly and deputies elected by the Plenary in the first session of the legislature. Its members are designated by the respective Parliamentary Groups, in numbers proportional to their parliamentary representation. The Commission is quorate when one-third of its members are present, but can only take decisions when over half are present. Decisions are taken by a simple majority of those present.

Fact box:

elections: last held 3-5 December 1999 (next to be held 2004)
election results: percent of vote by party - Frelimo 48.54%, Renamo-UE 38.81%; seats by party - Frelimo 133, Renamo-UE 117. Renamo-UE ran as a multiparty coalition; none of the other opposition parties received the 5% required to win parliamentary seats

⁶ Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook - Mozambique](#)

⁷ [Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National Parliaments](#)

The Working Commissions, which have a minimum of five and a maximum of fifteen deputies elected by the Plenary for the duration of the legislature. Each Group designates its candidates in numbers proportional to parliamentary representation. The Commissions pronounce on draft bills, motions or resolutions on issues pertaining to their areas originating from other bodies entitled to propose legislation, draft and submit for approval their own legislative proposals, prepare opinions and proposals and carry out studies and enquiries, and monitor institutional activities, verifying respect for the law and the public interest.

Each Commission has a Chairperson and a Rapporteur, who must be from different Groups. The chairs are distributed in accordance with the proportion of parliamentary representation, with the majority Group choosing the ones it wants first, followed by the other Groups in order of size. The same rules on quorums and decision-taking are followed as for the Standing Commission. In addition to the Working Commissions, the Plenary can pass resolutions to create Ad Hoc Commissions and Commissions of Enquiry to work on specific questions.

Source: Constitution of the Republic and Standing Orders of the Assembly of the Republic

2.2 Executive Branch

elections: President elected by popular vote for a five-year term; election last held 3-5 December 1999 (next to be held 2004); prime minister appointed by the president

The President of the Republic is the head of the Government. The President is elected by direct universal suffrage and by personal and secret ballot. The election of the President of the Republic takes place on the basis of a majority vote system.

The term of office of the President of the Republic is five years. The President of the Republic may only be re-elected on two consecutive occasions.

In his role as head of State, the President of the Republic has power to:

- Dissolve on a onetime basis the Assembly of the Republic if the Assembly does not approve the program of the government;
- Dismiss the other members of the government, if its program is rejected a second time by the Assembly of the Republic;
- Appoint the President and Deputy President of the Supreme Court, the President of the Constitutional Council, and the President of the Administrative Court;
- Appoint, exonerate and dismiss the Attorney-General and Deputy Attorney-General of the Republic.

In the function of directing government activity, the President has power to:

- Appoint, exonerate, and dismiss the Prime Minister;
- Appoint, exonerate and dismiss Ministers and Deputy Ministers, Provincial Governors, Rectors and Deputy Rectors of State universities, the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of Mozambique, and Secretaries of State.

Fact box:

chief of state: President Joaquim Alberto CHISSANO (since 6 November 1986); before being popularly elected, CHISSANO was elected president by Frelimo's Central Committee on 4 November 1986 (reelected by the Committee 30 July 1989)
head of government: Prime Minister Pascoal MOCUMBI (since 17 December 1994)

Government policies shall be formulated by the Council of Ministers in sessions chaired by the President of the Republic.

The Council of Ministers has power to:

- Draft bills to be submitted to the Assembly of the Republic, and proposals for decision to be submitted to the President of the Republic;
- Draft the State plan and budget, and implement them after they have been approved by the Assembly of the Republic.

Source: [Constitution of Mozambique](#)

The difficult relationship between the executive branch and the main opposition party, the National Resistance for Mozambique (RENAMO), has had a detrimental impact on the functioning of Parliament. The executive branch and RENAMO are now engaged in an expanded dialogue aimed at reducing tensions that were a by-product of the 1999 elections.

Source: [USAID - Mozambique Overview \(edited\)](#)

2.3 Judiciary Branch

Supreme Court (the court of final appeal; some of its professional judges are appointed by the president and some are elected by the Assembly); other courts include an Administrative Court, customs courts, maritime courts, courts marshal, labor courts

There are two complementary formal justice systems: The civil/criminal system and the military system. Civilians are not under the jurisdiction of, or tried in, military courts. The law empowers the Supreme Court to administer the civil/criminal system; it also hears appeals, including military cases, although the Ministry of National Defense administers the military courts.

Below the Supreme Court there are provincial and district courts. There also are courts that exercise limited, specialized jurisdiction, such as the administrative court and customs court. There also are courts that exercise limited, specialized jurisdiction, such as the administrative court, the customs court, and the maritime court. A Constitutional Council, created in November 2003, is charged with determining the constitutionality of laws and decrees, supervising the electoral process, declaring and validating electoral results, and ruling on electoral disputes.

The President appoints the president and vice president of the highest tribunal, the Supreme Court. Supreme Court nominations initially are prepared by the Higher Judicial Magistrate's Council (CSMJ), the body responsible for overseeing professional behavior among magistrates. CSMJ members are elected by their peers: four are elected by the National Assembly and two are appointed by the President. A list of qualified persons for the Supreme Court is submitted to the President. No Assembly approval is needed for other judicial appointments.

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

2.4 Local Authorities

Following a constitutional change in 1996, 33 municipalities were created in 1997. However, many of the enabling regulations that need to accompany the decentralization law remain to be enacted. There is the potential for conflict between the municipalities and the deconcentrated administrations of the sector ministries. In particular the capacity of municipalities and the local office of ministries to manage finances is very weak.

A process of gradual deconcentration is ongoing but suffers under dual subordination to the center, through the sector ministries and governors and provincial administrations. The traditional practice of treating provincial services as extensions of central programs has done little to encourage the staffing of local administration with well-qualified staff. Similarly, equipment and infrastructures are very limited outside the capital, and working conditions generally very poor.

Source: [World Bank - Public Sector Reform Project \(edited\)](#)

Although the 1997 municipal legislation created a legal framework for elected local government, it is constitutionally limited to cities and towns. Under existing legislation, Mozambique's 128 rural districts, comprising over 70% of its population and 90% of its territory, remain subject to state administration mediated by the 10 provincial "governments" which are also entities legally and politically subordinated to the central government. In spite of this constraint, the Government of Mozambique has committed itself to increasing both administrative decentralization (deconcentration) and grassroots citizen participation in public affairs in rural districts. The government's guiding policy framework, the Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (PARPA or PRSP) has identified decentralized planning and finance as a key element of its program in rural areas.

Source: [World Bank - Decentralized Planning and Financing Project](#)

3. The State and Civil Society

3.1 Ombudsperson

There is no public institution such as a Human Rights Commission whose specific duty it is to protect human rights in the country. A Constitutional Amendment Proposal from 2001, however, did provide for an Ombudsman. The Commission for Constitutional Amendment of the Assembly of the Republic interrupted its discussion of the Amendment because the two major parties represented in parliament could not come to an understanding over various issues

One of the main reasons why the High Authority against Corruption was rejected by Parliament is the argument that the solution to e.g. human rights problems is not to create new institutions which burden the state with more costs. The proponents of this idea argued that the State should invest in already existing institutions, and grant them conditions that will enable them to function properly.

Source: [Southern African Human Rights Network \(SAHRINGON\)](#)

3.2 NGOs

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

3.3 Civil Society

The relationship between Government and civil society organizations remains weak, though the government should be given credit for trying to improve the dialogue. The initiatives towards civil society are, however, quite new, and have yet to show substantial concrete results. The dialogue with the private sector has been going on for a number of years, but results are apparently constrained by red tape, heavy bureaucracy and lack of incentive schemes.

Freedom of the press was granted by the 1990 Constitution. The media is now becoming more open and outspoken than previously, and is helping to create conditions for a critical debate of society. One big setback in this context was, however, the murder of the famous investigative journalist, Carlos Cardoso, in November 2000.

Source: [European Commission - Country Strategy Paper](#)

4. Civil Service

In June 2001, President Chissano launched a Public Sector Reform Program which is part of a larger Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan (PARPA). The process is being overseen by the Inter-ministerial Commission on Public Sector Reform (CIRESP) which is chaired by the Prime Minister with the deputy being the Minister of State Administration. Support is provided by a technical unit, UTRESP. Public sector is taken to mean not just ministries, but also provincial, district and local government and public companies and institutions.

Source: [Mozambique Political Process Bulletin \(edited\)](#)

4.1 Legal basis

The General Statute for State Functionaries is a code of conduct that establishes the occupation structure with common functions for workers in the civil service and the rest of the government, as well of the ladder associated with promotions. Privileges and incentives are furthermore incorporated in the General Statute, while additional commitments are added via special statutes for particular categories. It also defines the conditions for entry, the probationary period, performance and promotions, disciplinary rules, vacations and related issues, and retirement procedures. It confers equal treatment on both sexes for similar work and duties in matters of wages, training and holidays. In the case of women privileges related to childbirth are also specified.

Source: [World Institute for Economics Research - The Mozambican Civil Service \(edited\)](#)

4.2 Appointment

Absence of a sound human resources management policy, and of links between recruitment and promotion and performance are aggravated by the complexity of the rules and lack of clarity of the mandates. A recent study has shown that only 13 per cent of civil servants are appointed through a competitive process - family and party connections are more important. Poor formal incentives are breeding ground for corruption. Moreover, poor working conditions and low pay levels compared to the "international donor sector" and even to the private sector impede the public sector from attracting enough skilled staff.

Very few channels of communication exist between top civil servants and their staff and little knowledge of the rules contributes to slow implementation and lack of individual initiative. Public institutions are assessed in terms of following procedures correctly rather than in terms of performance against expected results. Furthermore, as a result of the very recent democratization and of years of armed conflict, the public sector tends to be somewhat politicized. Top civil servants and governors are appointed by the leaders of the party in power more on the basis of their loyalty than their technical merit.

Source: [World Bank - Project Appraisal Document \(edited\)](#)

4.3 Remuneration

Beginning with 1991, the government embarked on the introduction of a system of professional categories ranging, from A to Z, as well as the harmonization of employee incentives (Republic of Mozambique, 1990, 1991, 1992). In support of the

new changes, a series of decrees from the Council of Ministers were used to adjust salaries annually until the system came to an end in 1998. On the whole, the reform had led to a more rapid contraction of civil service wages than was good for the maintenance of incentives and discipline. While the ratio between the lowest to the highest wages was 17 in 1991, it had already fallen to only 7.6 by 1995. Though wage compression has receded by 1998, wage fluctuations in the 1990s were marked, making the government's incentive schemes unworkable (World Bank 1991, and yearly decrees between 1992 and 1998).

In attempting to improve the incentive structure in the civil service, the government devised new guidelines in 1998 and began to apply them in 1999 (Republic of Mozambique, 1988 a & b). They included measures for the revision of professional categories, wage decompression and improved recruitment practices to ensure that jobs are done by qualified individuals. To enhance the skills and competencies of those already in the system, training schemes were also devised. Last, the government undertook to decrease the number of cadres at the lower level in line with the supervisory capacity of the civil service.

To achieve these objectives, the government reclassified the 2000 occupational categories then existing into 150 general and specialized categories for the areas of diplomacy, higher education, medicine, auditing and inspection, and education. The salary scales were indexed for easy reading and revision, while the mechanisms for promotion were now to be based on performance and other objective criteria. Further, more emphasis would be put on the management of human resources within the public sector. As an indicator of the impact of the new reforms, the ratio between the lowest and highest wages in the civil service rose to 20.

Although the various interventions to improve incentives have helped to raise morale among segments of the civil service, the proliferation of wage enhancement schemes has had a number of negative effects. First, it has encouraged a "seminar culture", with meetings taking a considerable portion of the time that civil servants would have spent on policy implementation. Since senior managers also attend a considerable number of meetings, decision making tends to be paralyzed. This problem can be especially cumbersome for policymakers in the remoter regions who are summoned to the capital for meetings. Second, these wage enhancement schemes have led to the lack of wage harmony in the public sector. Relatively junior officers attached to donor financed projects could earn many times more than their departmental superiors. This causes dissatisfaction and even insubordination. Of concern is the government's very limited capacity to sanction poor performance or to reward success as it has little influence on the incentive structure.

Source: [World Institute for Economics Research - The Mozambican Civil Service](#)

4.4 Training

Despite continuing efforts to improve the educational level of its population, Mozambique is still facing an acute shortage of higher-educated people. In 1999, total enrollment in higher education was 11,600, but the total number of new higher education graduates in Mozambique was only 483 in 1998.

The result is that out of over 100,000 civil servants (excluding the armed forces), only about 3 percent have a degree, almost all of whom are based in Maputo. Furthermore, 52 per cent of managers do not have the academic qualifications required for their jobs.

Source: [World Bank - Project Appraisal Document](#)

4.5 Gender

Source: Institution - Title

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
86	Mozambique	2.7	5	0.7	2.0 - 3.6	5	2.2 - 3.2
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.

Both administrative corruption and state capture are ubiquitous in Mozambique. A survey by [Ética Moçambique](#) (2001) of 1200 people showed that 45% said they had been victims of corruption in the past six months. Of those, 31% paid less than \$6, 45% paid \$6-60, and 22% had to pay \$60-600, which is a substantial amount of money in Mozambique where the GDP per capita is only \$300. The most common demands for money were in health (30%), education (27%), and the police (21%). Bribes are not just financial; almost 5% of respondents said that they had been required to "sleep with a government official". In most cases, the issue is administrative corruption; bribes were paid to obtain something to which the person was entitled - in one case, to obtain anesthetics during an operation. Others were to gain preferential treatment, such as a school place or passing exams.

State capture is also now obvious. Corruption in the banking system has involved senior government officials ([Section 3.3](#) and [Hanlon 2002a](#)). The statement of Attorney-General Joaquim Madeira (2002) to parliament 6 March 2002 gave other examples. The [Ética Moçambique](#) survey also showed state capture, with 0.4% (probably 2 people in the survey) paying more than \$60,000 in bribes. What the report called "grand corruption" included obtaining bank loans larger than would be justified under normal conditions, winning tenders, preventing prosecutions for drug dealing and money laundering, and gaining a favourable audit.

In the statement, Attorney-General Madeira pointed to "the growing tendency for illegality to gain supremacy over legality, the dishonest over the honest" (Madeira 2002). Madeira pointed out that foreign investors have told researchers "about the extra-legal conditions that are habitually imposed on them by Mozambican government leaders, ranging from demands for enormous commissions to a partnership in the undertaking."

Corruption in the Criminal Investigation Police (PIC) comes in for special attack from Madeira. PIC does not process and even destroys the files on money stolen from banks and government. It has even blocked investigation of cases brought by the central bank, *Banco de Moçambique*. Judges and state attorneys are also corrupt, Madeira told parliament, adding "we had no idea of the scale of the involvement of judges and even lawyers in business deals. Even the fees of lawyers are fixed by a sentence outside the law, to be shared with the judge in question." Magistrates and justice officials "accumulate fortunes through illegality." (Madeira 2002)

Source: [Mozambique on-line - Towards a New Political Economy of Development \(edited\)](#)

In October 2003, The Mozambican parliament unanimously passed a bill introducing new anti-corruption measures. The bill had passed its first reading at the last parliamentary sitting in April, and in the intervening period the Assembly's legal affairs committee amended it in line with the April discussion. The changes strengthen the bill in that they afford added protection to whistle-blowers. The bill specifies that nobody who denounces any act of corruption can be subject to any disciplinary measures at their workplace, or any other form of harassment. The bill also imposes new obligations on auditors.

Source: [Fordham University - The Institute for Ethics and Economic Policy](#)

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:

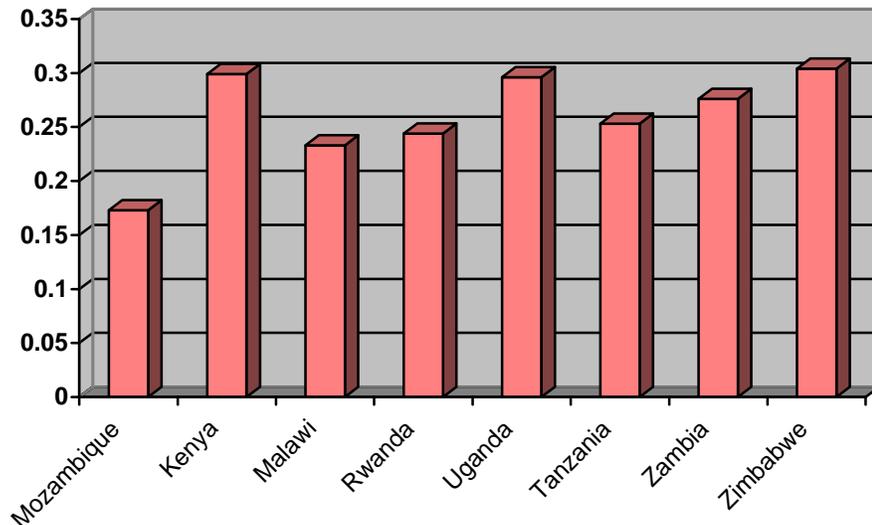
A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

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

Human Capital Index:

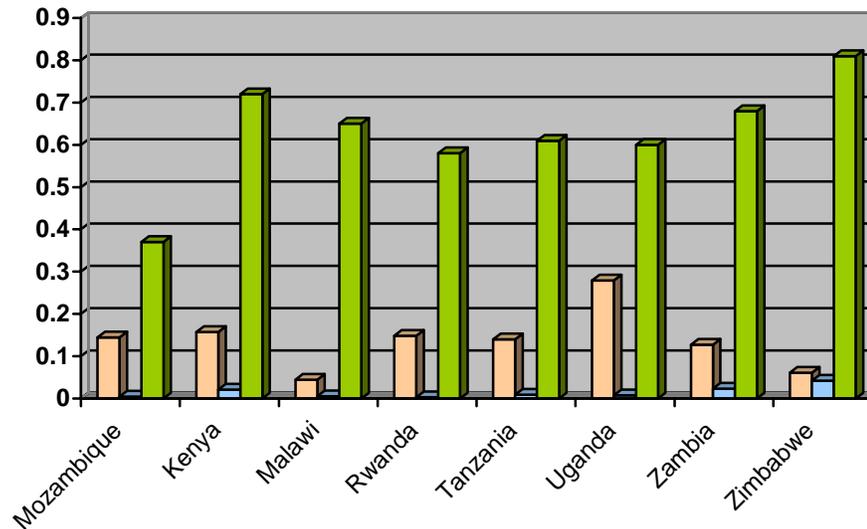
A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.

e-Government Readiness Index



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

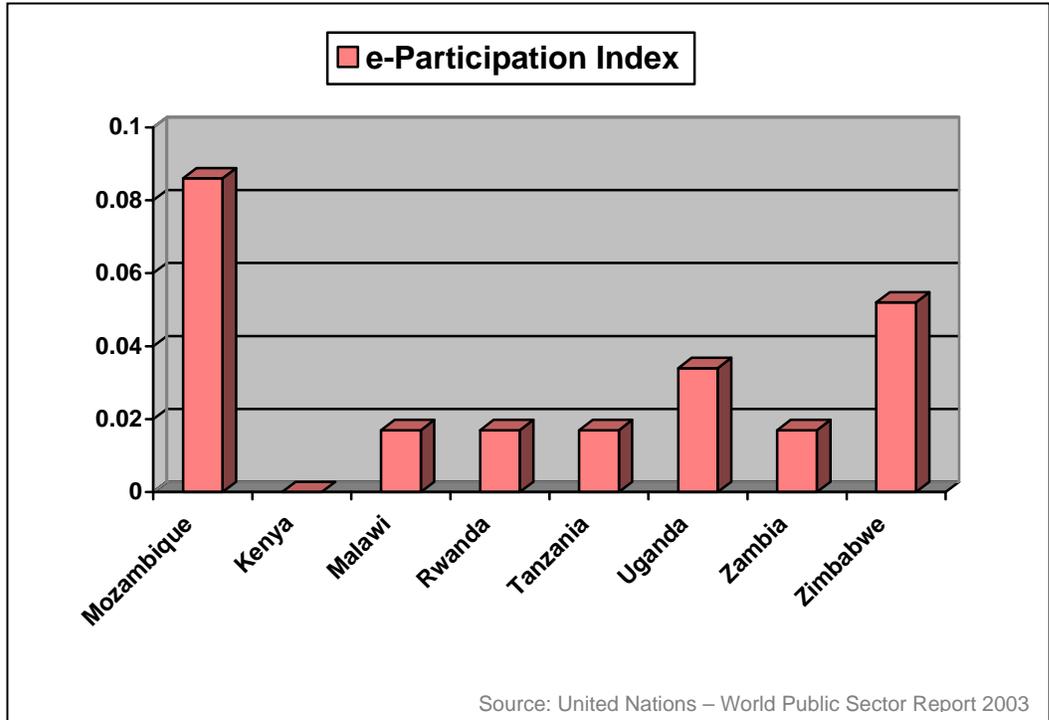
Web Measure Index Telecom. Infrastructure Index Human Capital Index



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

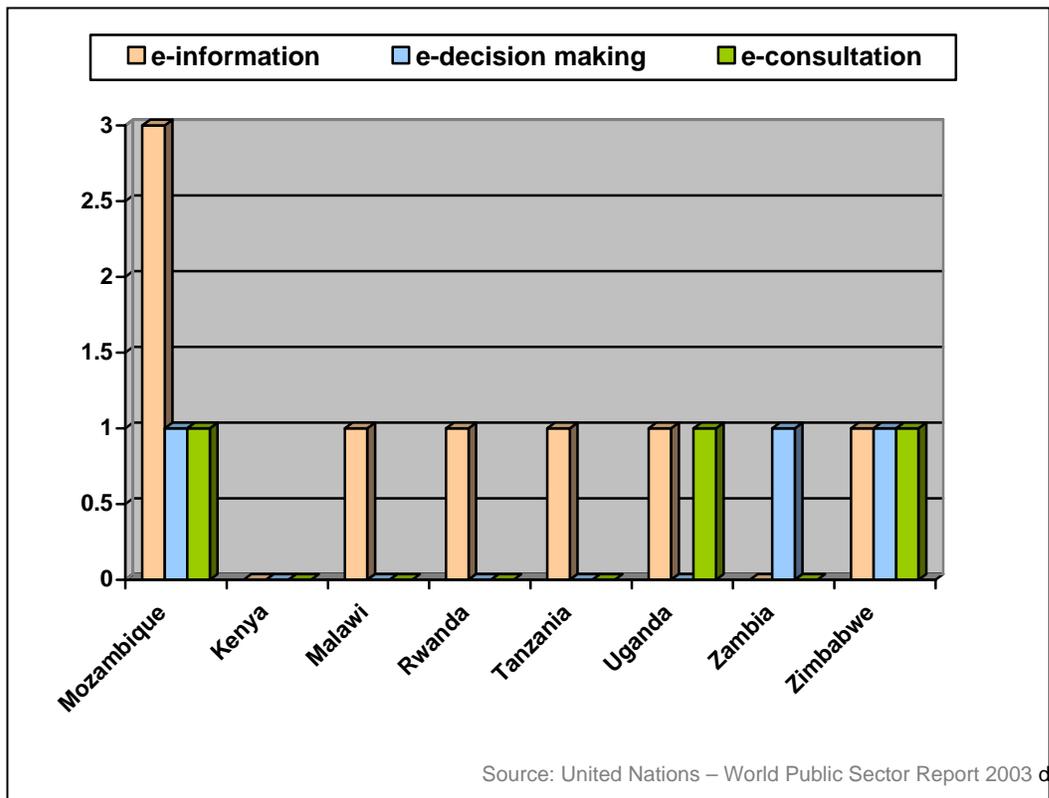
e-Participation Index:

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
Presidency	http://www.presidencia.gov.mz/
Government	http://www.govmoz.gov.mz/
Ministries	http://www.govmoz.gov.mz/minister.htm
National Institute of Statistics	http://www.ine.gov.mz/
Mozambique Online	http://www.mozambique.mz/

7.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
African Civil Services Observatory (OFPA)	http://www.ofpa.net/
African Development Bank (ADB)	http://www.afdb.org/
African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD)	http://www.cafrad.org/
African Union (AU)	http://www.africa-union.org/
Centre for Public Service Innovation (CPSI)	http://www.cpsi.co.za/default.htm
European Union (EU)	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/ACP countries
International Labour Organization (ILO) - NATLEX	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home
New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)	http://www.nepad.org/
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	http://www.undp.org.mz/
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	http://www.uneca.org/
UNPAN	http://www.unpan.org/virtual_library-byregion.asp
USAID	http://www.usaid.gov/locations/mozambique
World Bank (WB)	http://www.worldbank.org/mz