

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Public Administration Country Profile

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)

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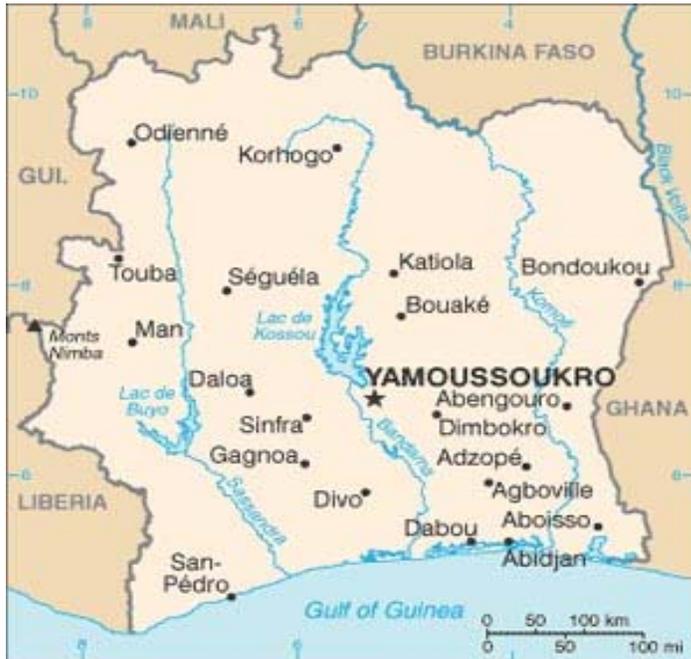
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Côte d'Ivoire

[Click here](#) for detailed map



Source: U.S. Department of State – Côte d'Ivoire Background Info (May 2007)

Government type

Republic

Independence

7 August 1960 (from France)

Constitution

23 July 2000

Legal system

Civil law system

Administrative divisions

19 regions, 58 departments, 196 communes.

Source: U.S. Department of State - Côte d'Ivoire Background Info (May 2007); The World Factbook - Côte d'Ivoire

Bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, Côte d'Ivoire is located in West Africa between Ghana (to its east) and Liberia (to its west). According to 2007 estimates, the country's population is 18,013,409. This population includes more than 60 different ethnic groups. Islam is the religion most predominantly adhered to in Côte d'Ivoire, but practitioners of indigenous religions and Christianity also maintain a significant presence. French is the official language, but approximately 60 native dialects are also in use; Dioula is the most widely spoken.

Source: The World Factbook - Côte d'Ivoire

Côte d'Ivoire became a French colony in 1893, and has maintained close ties with the French since independence in 1960. Ivorians selected Felix Houphouët-Boigny to be their first elected president, and Houphouët-Boigny maintained this position from 1960 until his death in 1993. He was succeeded by Henry Konan Bedie, who was overthrown in a bloodless coup by General Guei in December 1999. Under General Guei a new constitution was drafted and ratified by the general public. This constitution contains clauses highlighting and emphasizing the importance of national unity. Under the new constitution, all presidential candidates are required to have Ivorian parents and to have never held another nationality. In 2000, the election race between Guei and Front Populaire Ivoirien (FPI) candidate Laurent Gbagbo began. The voting period, fraught with corruption, led to violence between different

political parties and caused Guei to flee. Gbagbo was ultimately declared Côte d'Ivoire's new president.

Source: IRIN

In September 2002, political dissidents and military rebels attempted a coup that resulted in failure. Nonetheless, these rebel forces claimed the northern half of Côte d'Ivoire to be theirs. Under the Linas-Marcoussis Peace Accord, these rebels in the north accepted the invitation to hold ministerial positions in the country's unity government. Since then the tenets of the peace accord have mostly been adhered to, with October to December 2003 being a notable period of exception. However, the proximate causes of the civil war, including issues related to citizenship acquirement and land reform, are yet to be resolved. Currently the elected government has only minimal control over Côte d'Ivoire's northern regions, and relationships between Gbagbo's government and opposition leaders remain tense. Several thousand troops, of French and West African origin, are stationed in Côte d'Ivoire. Their mandate is to maintain peace and to facilitate the disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation process.

Despite significant levels of political and civil turmoil, foreign investments and Côte d'Ivoire's cocoa industry have enabled the country to be one of the richest tropical African states. In addition to cocoa beans, Côte d'Ivoire is also one of the world's largest exporters of coffee and palm oil. Attempts to diversify the economy have thus far largely failed; it remains heavily reliant on the success of agricultural activities. The government hopes to boost the economy through exploration of Côte d'Ivoire's offshore oil reserves.

Source: The World Factbook - Côte d'Ivoire

1. General Information

1.1 People	Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana	Liberia	1
Population				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2007	19,262	23,478	3,750	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	9,773	11,899	1,875	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	9,489	11,580	1,875	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	103	103	100	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	1.84	1.99	4.50	
Youth and Elderly Population				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2005	42	39	47	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2005	5	6	4	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2005	5	5	3	
Human Settlements				c
Urban population (%), 2005	45	47.8	58.1	
Rural population (%), 2005	55	52.2	41.9	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	2.5	3.8	2.7	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	0.9	0.7	-0.4	
Education				d
Total school life expectancy, 1998/1999; 2003/2004; 1999/2000	6	8	10	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000/2001	5	7	8	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000/2001	7	8	11	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	61.9	54.3	60.7	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	39.9	37.1	27.7	2
Employment				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2000	---	8	14.7	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 1995/2002	44	81	54	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 1995/2002	88	83	84	2
1.2 Economy				2
GDP				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2006	17,484	12,906	631	
GNI per capita (US\$), 2005	870	450	130	
PPP GDP total (millions international US\$), 2006	31,411	59,935 ^{d1}	---	
PPP GNI per capita (international US\$), 2005	1,570	2,450 ^{d1}	---	
Sectors				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2005	22.8	37.5	63.6	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2005	25.8	23.2	15.2	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2005	51.4	39.4	21.1	
Miscellaneous				c
Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %), 2005	3.5	15.0	9.0	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2005	71.4	74.1	86.9	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2005	8.2	15.4	10.8	

Notes: ¹ Estimate is based on regression; other PPP figures are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Program benchmark estimates.

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	Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana	Liberia	
Public expenditures				3
Education (% of GDP), 1991	---	---	---	a
Education (% of GNP), 2002-2004	---	---	---	a
Health (% of GDP), 2003-2004	1.0	1.4	2.7	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	1.3	0.4	7.4	b
Military (% of GDP), 2004	---	0.8	---	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	11.7	6.2	0.8	
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2004	3.5	2.7	0.1	

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Côte d'Ivoire 1991-1995	Côte d'Ivoire 1996-2000	Sub-Saharan African average ⁴ 1996-2000	Francophone Africa average ⁴ 1996-2000	Low income group average ⁴ 1996-2000
Employment						
Civilian Central Government ⁵	(,000)	4.6	51			
	(% pop.)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5
Sub-national Government ⁵	(,000)	12	12			
	(% pop.)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5
Education employees	(,000)	50	---			
	(% pop.)	0.4	---	0.6	0.3	0.9
Health employees	(,000)	7	---			
	(% pop.)	0.1	---	0.3	0.4	0.6
Police	(,000)	---	7			
	(% pop.)	---	0.05	0.07	0.2	0.3
Armed forces	(,000)	8	13			
	(% pop.)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
SOE Employees	(,000)	14	14			
	(% pop.)	0.1	0.1	---	---	13.1
Total Public Employment	(,000)	137	---			
	(% pop.)	1.05	---	---	---	---
Wages						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	6.7	6.8	6.1	5.3	5.4
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	26.2	26.8	28.9	31.8	24.7
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	2,400	2,100			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	2,558	2,100			
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		6.7	5.0	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.

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

In 1960, with independence, a multiparty presidential regime in Côte d'Ivoire was established. The 1960 constitution created a republic with a strong, centralized presidential government, independent judiciary, and national legislature. Currently, the government is functioning under a power-sharing agreement mandated by international mediators. Based on that of the French, Côte d'Ivoire's legal system is based on civil and customary law. Côte d'Ivoire's government and legal systems are supported by the country's most recent constitution, which was ratified by means of a popular referendum in July 2000. The constitution sets the conditions for a strong presidency grounded in the framework of a separation of powers. Executive power is exercised by the government, and both the government and parliament exercise legislative power.

Source: Library of Congress: A Country Study - Ivory Coast; Jurist Legal Intelligence

President and 175-member National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale) elected by universal suffrage for five-year terms. In the late 1980s, all candidates had to belong to Democratic Party of Côte d'Ivoire (Parti Démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire--PDCI), then the country's only legal party.

2.1 Legislative Branch

Unicameral National Assembly or Assemblée Nationale (225 seats).⁶

Women in parliament: 19 out of 223 seats: (8.5%).⁷

The Legislative Branch is formed by the unicameral National Assembly, which is composed of 225 seats. Members of the assembly are elected by direct universal suffrage in single- and multi-district elections for 5-year terms. Each term corresponds precisely with a presidential term.

The legislative branch maintains the power to introduce legislation. Typically, however, legislation is introduced by the President. This legislation is then debated by all members of the assembly.

A Senate was scheduled to be voted on and created in the October 2006 elections. Due to the political turmoil prevalent in Côte d'Ivoire during that time, this Senate formation never took place.

For administrative purposes, Cote d'Ivoire is divided into 18 regions and 58 departments, each headed by a prefect appointed by the central government. In 2002, the country held its first departmental elections to select departmental councils to oversee local infrastructure development and maintenance as well as

Fact box:

National Elections: last held 10 December 2000 (next to be held by October 2007)

Election Results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party: FPI 96, PDCI-RDA 94, RDR 5, PIT 4, other 2, independents 22, vacant 2.

⁶ Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: The World Factbook - Côte d'Ivoire

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

economic and social development plans and projects. There are 196 communes, each headed by an elected mayor, plus the city of Abidjan, which is headed by 10 mayors.

Source: Jurist Law Intelligence; Source: U.S. Department of State – Côte d'Ivoire Background Info (May 2007);
The World Factbook - Côte d'Ivoire

2.2 Executive Branch

Cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the President. Under the current power-sharing agreement in Côte d'Ivoire, the premier minister and the president share the authority to appoint ministers.

National Elections: President is elected for 5-year terms by popular vote, and there are no set term limits. The last election was held 26 October 2000. Subsequent elections were scheduled to be held in 2005 and 2006. After the government postponed these elections, the UN Security Council voted to extend its mandate. The next elections are slated to occur no later than October 2007.

The Executive Branch is headed by the President of the Republic. The President, in addition to being the head of state, also serves as commander in chief of the armed forces. The President has the power to negotiate and ratify certain treaties and may submit a bill to a national referendum or to the National Assembly. The President is also responsible for selecting the prime minister, who serves as the head of government and as Minister of Planning and Development. The cabinet is selected by and is responsible to the president.

Fact box:

Chief of State: President
Laurent Gbagbo (since 26
October 2000);

Head of Government: Prime
Minister Guillaume Soro
(since 4 April 2007).

Source: Jurist Law Intelligence

According to the constitution of Côte d'Ivoire, if the seat of the President becomes vacant for any reason, the president of the National Assembly assumes the role of chief of state for a period of 45-90 days. During this time new elections are organized, and the victor of these elections serves as chief of state for the remainder of the former (typically deceased) President's term.

Source: African Elections Database; The World Factbook - Côte d'Ivoire

2.3 Judiciary Branch

Supreme Court or Cour Supreme consists of 4 chambers: Judicial Chamber for criminal cases, Audit Chamber for financial cases, Constitutional Chamber for judicial review cases, and Administrative Chamber for civil cases. There is no legal limit to the number of members in the court.

The Supreme Court oversees all aspects of Côte d'Ivoire's judicial system, which includes the Court of Appeals and lower courts. The Constitutional Chamber, whose main responsibility is to determine presidential candidate eligibility, is part of the Supreme Court. The Constitution grants the President of the Republic the power to replace the head of the court once a new parliament is in place. The High Court of Justice maintains the power to hold on trial government officials who commit major offenses. In addition to this court there exists an independent Constitutional Council

comprised of seven members. These members are appointed by the President and are responsible for determining the eligibility of candidates running in presidential and legislative elections, announcing final election results, conducting referendums, and ensuring the constitutionality of legislation.

Military courts do not try civilians. Although there are no appellate courts within the military court system, persons convicted by a military tribunal may petition the Supreme Court to set aside the tribunal's verdict and order a retrial.

In rural areas, traditional institutions often administer justice at the village level, handling domestic disputes and minor land questions in accordance with customary law. Dispute resolution is by extended debate, with no known instance of resort to physical punishment. However, the formal court system increasingly is superseding these traditional mechanisms. The Constitution specifically provided for the office of Grand Mediator, which is designed to bridge traditional and modern methods of dispute resolution. A Grand Mediator settles disputes that cannot be resolved by traditional means. The President names the Grand Mediator, and Mathieu Ekra has been Grand Mediator since his nomination by the Bedie Government.

Source: Jurist Law Intelligence; Encyclopedia of the Nations: Africa

2.4 Local Government

Côte d'Ivoire is divided into 19 regions and 58 departments. The 19 regions are as follows: Agneby, Bafing, Bas-Sassandra, Denguele, Dix-Huit Montagnes, Fromager, Haut-Sassandra, Lacs, Lagunes, Marahoue, Moyen-Cavally, Moyen-Comoe, N'zi-Comoe, Savanes, Sud-Bandama, Sud-Comoe, Vallee du Bandama, Worodougou, and Zanzan. As was stated earlier, each region and department is headed by a prefect; all prefects are appointed by the central government. In 2002, Côte d'Ivoire held its first departmental elections, the purpose being to select department councils. These councils are responsible for overseeing local infrastructure development and maintenance, as well as development plans and projects in the economic and social sectors. Côte d'Ivoire is comprised of 196 communes, each of which is headed by an elected mayor. In addition to this is the city of Abidjan, which is headed by 10 mayors.

Source: Jurist Law Intelligence; Source: U.S. Department of State – Côte d'Ivoire Background Info (May 2007)

Yamoussoukro has been the official capital of Côte d'Ivoire since 1983. However, Abidjan remains the country's commercial and administrative center. Many countries, including the U.S., have kept their embassies in Abidjan.

Source: The World Factbook - Côte d'Ivoire

3. The State and Civil Society

3.1 Ombudsperson

Articles 115-118 of Côte d'Ivoire's constitution (ratified in the summer of 2000) outlined the country's plans to establish an Ombudsman's Office. In March 2003, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Côte d'Ivoire's government proceed with its efforts to put forth and adopt legislation that defines the role and sphere of influence of the Ombudsman's Office. As well, the Committee suggested the country's government to clarify the procedure for bringing cases before the Ombudsman's Office and to determine whether decisions made by the Office would be binding. In particular, the Committee urged the government to strengthen the guarantees of independence of Ombudsman's Office, so that the Office's activities would maintain a sense of credibility, especially for the purposes of mediation. The Committee also encouraged the government to take the necessary steps to ensure that the public is aware of the services offered to them through the Ombudsman's Office.

Source: UNHCR - CERD - Côte d'Ivoire

3.2 Civil society

The number of NGOs in Côte d'Ivoire is continuing to grow, and this increase in numbers has enabled more local issues to receive attention from a non-governmental standpoint. Flourishing NGOs in Côte d'Ivoire today include MESAD (Movement for Education, Health and Development) and SOS Exclusion (an NGO which is close to the opposition party).

Côte d'Ivoire constitution provides for freedom of the press, and radio is the country's most popular choice of media. There is a tier of low-power, non-commercial community radio stations, including some run by the Catholic Church. Privately owned television and radio stations do exist, although only the state broadcasting system is capable of reaching a national audience. Rebels in the center of the country use state radio and TV facilities in Bouake for their own broadcasts. In 2005, UN peacekeepers launched their own radio station, Onuci FM. Initially available in Abidjan, the station extended its reach to cover rebel-held towns in the north.

Côte d'Ivoire's constitution also guarantees religious freedom. Attacks directed against Muslims are currently on the decline, largely thanks to the efforts of religious and civil society groups. The constitution protects the right to freely assemble and demonstrate as well, and there have been a few relatively peaceful demonstrations over the past year.

In recent years, the number of reports on the enrollment of child soldiers has decreased, at the same time increasing the number of integrating child soldiers back into mainstream society.

On 4 March 2007, the Ouagadougou peace agreement was signed between President Gbagbo and Prime Minister Soro. The agreement represents a compromise between Gbagbo, determined to remain in power, and Soro, who heads the rebel forces in the north and is concerned with securing his political career in a unified Côte d'Ivoire. The peace agreement is an important step in the country's reconciliation process, but the power-sharing agreement created by the agreement will not succeed in fully ending Côte d'Ivoire's turmoil. The hope is that in the wake of this peace agreement, civil society groups will promote debate on the lessons to be learned from their country's conflict and discussion of reforms that need to be enacted.

Sources: AllAfrica.com, Mediciens du Monde; BBC World Service, BBC News, IRIN, Freedom House - Country Report (2007)

4. Civil Service

International organizations have urged Côte d'Ivoire's government to undertake civil service reforms, but the country's current political divides have only caused the civil service sector to deteriorate. Many former members of the civil service administration have left Côte d'Ivoire due to the violence that plagues the country, leading to devastating humanitarian consequences. In north and west of the country, the health and primary education systems have effectively collapsed.

Source: UN - Consolidated Appeals Process; IMF Report

4.1 Political Attacks

Rebel forces have taken up confiscating the property of civil servants believed to be loyal to Gbagbo as a method of gaining political and territorial clout. In response, Côte d'Ivoire's minister of solidarity and war victims has created a commission charged with returning confiscated properties to those able to prove ownership. The minister has also encouraged victims of these tactics to return to their homes, and by extension their jobs.

4.2 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

As a result of Côte d'Ivoire's civil war, there is a large number of IDPs within the country (approximately 70,000). These IDPs generally stayed with host families and, due to the prolonged nature of the country's crisis, placed a heavy burden on their host communities. Most of the displaced are in Abidjan. Government assistance, particularly in the north where civil servants and infrastructure were not in place, failed to meet the needs of these IDPs. International and local NGOs continue to work to fill this gap. Those in the western region have received funding from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund to help with humanitarian relief.

4.3 Persons with Disabilities

Ivorian law requires that the government educate and train persons with physical, mental, visual, auditory, and cerebral motor disabilities, and that the government hire them or help them find jobs. However, there were minimal results after the November 2005 case in which more than 200 members of the National Federation of the Handicapped of Côte d'Ivoire (FAH-CI) organized a sit-in in front of the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Security, and the Handicapped. The sit-in protested the government's failure to recruit persons with disabilities during the three previous years. The head of FAH-CI was subsequently fired. Although the government in 1996 announced a program to recruit persons with disabilities for government service, FAH-CI claims that only 435 persons with disabilities have been recruited into the civil service since the program began.

4.4 The Right to Organize and Bargain Collectively

Ivorian law allows unions in the formal sector, which comprised approximately 1.5 million workers or 15 percent of the workforce. The law also provides for collective

bargaining and grants all citizens, except members of the police and military services, the right to bargain collectively. Collective bargaining agreements are in effect in many major business enterprises and sectors of the civil service. The law provides for the right to strike, and workers generally exercise this right. During 2005 and 2006, cocoa farmers, police trainees, customs workers, bank employees, air traffic controllers, and teachers at both the primary and higher education levels conducted strikes against a variety of grievances. However, the law requires a protracted series of negotiations and a 6-day notification period before a strike may take place, making legal strikes difficult to organize and maintain.

4.5 Prohibition of Child Labor and Minimum Age for Employment

Laws against forced labor and the exploitation of children in the workplace do exist, but child labor remains a problem. In most instances the legal minimum working age is 14, but the Ministry of Civil Service, Employment, and Administrative Reform has succeeded in enforcing this provision effectively only in the civil service and in large multinational companies.

Source: IRIN; U.S. Department of State - Country Report

4.6 Gender

Women participate in all spheres of public life in Cote d'Ivoire. Additionally, many NGOs and civil society groups exist in the country to promote and protect women's rights and gender equality.

Source: IRIN; PeaceWomen

While the government advocates full participation by women in social and economic life, there is considerable resistance among employers to hiring women, whom they consider less dependable because of their potential pregnancy. As a result, women are underrepresented in certain professions and in the managerial sector. Some women also encounter difficulty in obtaining loans, as they cannot meet the lending criteria mandated by banks. These criteria include possessing a title to a house and the production of profitable cash crops, specifically coffee and cocoa.

Source: AFROL - Gender Profile

5. Ethics and Civil Service

5.1 Corruption

The 2006 Corruption Perceptions Index indicates a strong correlation between corruption and poverty. The 2006 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). Impoverished states tend to be concentrated at the bottom of the ranking.

Corruption Perceptions Index				
		2006 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Confidence Range
Rank	Country			
1	Highly clean	9.6	7	9.4 - 9.7
151	Côte d'Ivoire	2.1	4	2.0 - 2.2
163	Highly corrupt	1.8	3	1.7 - 1.8

Surveys Used: Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 12 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Confidence Range: Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. This reflects how a country's score may vary, depending on measurement precision. Nominally, with 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below. However, particularly when only few sources are available, an unbiased estimate of the mean coverage probability is lower than the nominal value of 90 percent.

Source: Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2006

The UN mission in Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI) said in a June 2007 report that corruption is so widespread in the Ivorian justice system that "people have come to believe, even though fortunately it's not always the case, that it is impossible to get a favorable decision without handing over money." To attack corruption in the country, ONUCI has recommended that a commission against corruption in the judiciary be formed. The report also called for a stricter, more formal system for handling cases, and a campaign be launched to educate citizens about various forms of corruption in the justice system.

Source: AIAfrica.com

While ONUCI's assessment is relatively negative, it should be noted that the Ivorian government has taken significant steps to crack down on corruption. On December 10, 2003 Cote d'Ivoire signed the UN Anti-corruption Convention (but has not yet ratified it). Additionally, there are domestic laws and regulations in place to combat corruption. For example, state employees can be convicted of either passive or active corruption or bribery in the performance of their duties. The law also punishes state employees who receive directly or indirectly benefit from private or parastatal companies related to contracts, markets or financial payment under their purview. Managers of companies who are complicit in the corrupting act are treated as accomplices.

Source: U.S. Department of State 2006 Climate Investment Report - Cote d'Ivoire

5.2 Ethics

In December 2004, a new Press Law was adopted which provides the means to sanction poor journalistic practices and inculcate journalistic ethics.

Source: IRIN

Efforts continue to be made to ensure that a code of ethics is properly integrated into Ivorian government and society. Different organizations have held events in Abidjan and other parts of the country to promote and highlight the importance of ethics. Recently, the American Cultural Center in Côte d'Ivoire facilitated a discussion on the characteristics and qualities of a good leader. The discussion was mediated by a prominent woman Ivorian leader, Assana Sangare. A main component of the event was identifying and debating ways to integrate ethics and leadership.

Source: Embassy of the United States - Côte d'Ivoire

6. e-Government

The UN e-Government Readiness Knowledge Base provides extensive data and information on e-Government Readiness and e-Participation and is frequently updated. The country profile for the DRC on this database can be found at the following website: <http://www.unpan.org/egovkb/profilecountry.aspx?ID=41>

7. Links

7.1 National sites

Authority	Topic
Embassy of Côte d'Ivoire in the U.S.	http://www.embassy.org/embassies/ci.html
CIA World Factbook – Côte d'Ivoire	https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/iv.html
U.S. Dept. of State – Côte d'Ivoire Report	http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2846.htm

7.2 Miscellaneous sites

Institution	Topic
World Bank	http://www.worldbank.org/
Transparency International	http://www.transparency.org/
Women in National Parliaments	http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm
African Development Bank	http://www.afdb.org
UNPAN	http://www.unpan.org
Institute for Global Ethics	http://www.globalethics.org
African Union	http://www.africa-union.org
New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)	http://www.nepad.org
UNDP	http://www.undp.org