

## QUESTIONNAIRE

<u>Indicators</u>	<u>FORMAL PROVISIONS</u>	<u>WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENS ?</u>
<b><u>Executive</u></b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can citizens sue Government for infringement of their civil rights? <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">YES</span></li> </ul>	<p>Senegal regards itself as a lawful state. Thus any unilateral prejudicial administrative authority decision is liable to power abuse plea before the Council of State (judge of power abuse) and/or the Regional Tribunal (common law judge) for the other kinds of <u>decisions</u> and facts.</p> <p>The outcome of the various pleas may be annulment (in case of power abuse) or condemnation.</p>	<p>Administrative Jurisprudence is lush with judgments issued by the Administration judge condemning the State.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are there procedures for the monitoring of assets, including disclosure provisions, for the chief executive, Ministers and other high level officials ?</li> </ul> <p>Monitoring procedures including disclosure provisions partly exist.</p>	<p>Only some categories of public agents are subjected to the obligation of assets disclosure when taking office.</p>	<p>The Government Accounting Office members and Public Accountants are obliged to disclose their personal assets when taking office.</p> <p>Concerning Government Accounting office members disclosure is limited to personal property and real estate.</p> <p>Concerning Public Accountants, in addition to assets disclosure, a guarantee and mandatory mortgage is required from them.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are there conflict of interest rules? <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">YES</span></li> </ul>	<p>The codes which governs the public agents status (civil servants general statutes and other regulations) <u>forbid</u> them to engage in profit making activities.</p>	<p>In practice, <u>conflict</u> of interests are frequent among public agents</p>



## QUESTIONNAIRE

Government members approve of public contracts and no specific circumstance restricts that power of approval.

- Are there administrative checks and balances on decisions of individual members of the executive?

YES

The Council of State is the Administration judge.

concerned :

- Contracts between 10 to 200 millions FCFA : approval by the Minister of Finances is required .
- Contracts of more than 200 millions FCFA : approval by the Prime Minister is required.

Furthermore there exist categories of contracts which are not even submitted to the CNCA. These are contracts to do with constructing or restoring of State buildings.

The Council of State examines all annulment or power abuse pleas against administrative decisions.

## QUESTIONNAIRE

### Legislature

- Is the legislature required to approve the budget?

YES

The State budget is voted each year by the National Assembly. Equally, only the National Assembly is empowered to authorize rectification on the budget being executed. The National Assembly also controls the Executive management through passing an enforcement bill after execution of the budget.

In Senegal, we are sceptical about the efficiency of such control because, among other factors, it comes a posteriori and also because the process is highly technical.

As a matter of fact the enforcement law is of little interest in as much as the budget year under examination is already about ten years old before it is passed.

Then table under edifies us on the efficiency of such a procedure :

- budget execution year

1974 – 1975 budget

1975 – 1976 budget

1976 – 1977 budget

1980 – 1981 budget

- enforcement law year

enforcement law dated 19.06.1984

enforcement law dated 03.01.1985

enforcement law dated 16.01.1986

enforcement law dated 21.01.1987

Furthermore, the high technicality of questions examined during the enforcement law voting adds to the inefficiency of such a procedure, for the National Assembly as well as the Senate (when it existed) is helpless before the expertise required for carrying out successfully the necessary verifications.

- Are there significant categories of public expenditure that do not require legislative approval? Which?

By virtue of the budget unity rule, all public expenditures without exception are entered in

Present situation similar to the preceding one.

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

NO

the budget submitted to the National Assembly for authorization.

**NB** : Political funds intended for the President of the Republic are voted by the National Assembly without debate. They too, are not subjected to any enforcement law.

- Are there conflict of interest rules for parliamentarians?

NO

- Are there rules concerning gifts and hospitality?

None

- If so, are these registers kept up to date? By whom?

Have they legal powers to enforce disclosure?

Have they staff to investigate allegations?

What powers of sanction are in place against parliamentarians?

Have they ever been invoked?

- If so, are there public registers for gifts and hospitality?

None

- Is there an independent Electoral Commission (if not, are the arrangements for elections in the hands of agencies who are widely regarded as being non-partisan)?

NO

Organizing elections falls within the competence of the Ministry of Interior. However the National Observatory for Elections (ONEL) which is independent from political parties supervises the whole electoral process. It is to be noted that during elections, departemental commissions and a national committee including political parties representatives, in charge of counting votes are appointed.

No account is taken of gifts and liberalities, members of the National Assembly may benefit by while carrying out their duties. There is no information available and no sanction is provided for in case of abuse.

Same answer as for the preceding

ONEL's duty is to supervise the elections. It does not get the power to organize them.

## QUESTIONNAIRE

<b><u>Political Party Funding</u></b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there rules on political party funding? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> <li>• Are substantial donations and their sources made public? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> <li>• Are there rules on political party expenditures? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> <li>• Are political party accounts published? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">None</p> <p style="text-align: center;">None</p> <p style="text-align: center;">None</p> <p style="text-align: center;">None</p>	<p>No information is available on that matter.</p> <p>No information is available on that matter.</p> <p>No information is available on that matter</p> <p>No information is available on that matter</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are accounts checked by an independent institution? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> <li>• Does that institution start investigations on its own initiative? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">None</p> <p style="text-align: center;">None</p>	<p>No information is available on that matter</p> <p>No information is available on that matter.</p>
<b><u>Supreme Audit Institution</u></b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the national auditor general independent? i.e. <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> <li>• Is the appointment of the general auditor required to be based on professional criteria/merit? <input type="checkbox"/> Partially</li> </ul>	<p>The Supreme Audit Institution is placed under the authority of the President of the Republic.</p> <p>3/5 of general auditors are recruited through a competitive test and 2/5 are appointed.</p>	<p>The independence of the Supreme Audit Institution is seriously jeopardized by its organic attachment to the President of the Republic. As a matter of fact this monitoring structure has no power to start investigations on its own and cannot decide on making the results of its monitoring public or not.</p> <p>Out of the 17 members which compose the institutions, 8 of them have been directly appointed and 9 of them have been recruited after passing a competitive test that is to say</p>

## QUESTIONNAIRE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the appointee protected from removal without relevant justification? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ul>	<p>The statutes which govern the Supreme Audit Institution provides for removal grounded non disciplinary reasons (cf. art 9 Act n° 87-18 dated 03.08.1978).</p>	<p>respectively 48% and 52%.</p> <p>Until now no removal case has been noted in the Supreme Audit Institution.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are all public expenditures audited annually? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ul>	<p>All public services whatever their mode of management or their location are to be regulary audited.</p>	<p>The State monitoring institutions and structures are under staffed and not suitably provided with material and financial means to carry out effective monitoring of all public services.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is reporting up to date? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ul>	<p>Same answer as in the preceding question.</p>	<p>Same answer as in the preceding question.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are reports submitted to a Public Accounts Committee and/or debated by the legislature? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ul>	<p>Disseminating or publishing the audit results does not depend on monitoring institutions or structures.</p>	<p>The audit reports of the Supreme Audit Institution are intended exclusively for :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the Minister concerning reports from ministerial departments internal auditors ;</li> <li>- the President of the Republic concerning reports from the Supreme Audit Institution and the Account checking committee.</li> </ul> <p>Concerning audit operations carried out by the Government Accounting Office, the results are intended for the President of the Republic and the chairman of the National Assembly.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are all public expenditures declared in the official budget? <input type="checkbox"/> PARTIALLY</li> </ul>	<p>Budget unity rule makes it mandatory for the Government to mention on one single document all public expenditures submitted for approval by the National Assembly.</p>	<p>Some exceptions to budget unity principle are provided for at the time of budget execution.</p>

## QUESTIONNAIRE

### Judiciary

- Have the courts the jurisdiction to review the actions of the executive (i.e. Presidency, the Prime Minister's or other Ministers and their officials)?

YES

Any prejudicial administrative decision is liable to a plea before the Council of State while the others may be referred to the Regional Tribunal.

Administrative jurisprudence is lush with Court decisions condemning the Administration.

- Are judges/investigative magistrates independent? i.e. Are appointments required to be based on merit? Are the appointees protected from removal without relevant justification?

The independence of the judiciary power is asserted in the Constitution. The principle of irremovability is equally acknowledge in magistrates career management.

Magistrates careers are managed by the Magistracy High Council when in fact the President of the Republic exercises strong authority on such a Council. Added to that standing magistrates are under the authority of the Minister of Justice.

But the independence of the judge is hindered by an organic domiciliation which places him under the authority of the Executive.

- Are recruitment and career development based on merit?

YES

Magistrates are recruited after passing competitive examination and trained at the Judiciary Training Centre (CFJ).

Magistrates are effectively recruited after passing a competitive examination and trained at CFJ. Their career development is based on seniority.

- Have there been instances of successful prosecutions of corrupt senior officials in the past 3 years?

YES

Magistrates are not above the law. The penal code provisions are applicable to them in case offense of against the law.

In 1999, an established case of corruption had caused a judge to be struck off the magistracy list and brought before the Magistracy Higher Council.

In 2000, two judges were warned.

- Does the education system pay attention to integrity issues and corruption/bribery? Is it expected to?

NO

The National Education Orientation Act vaguely mentions training to citizenship and civism.

Advertising spots in the public media do sometimes appeal to citizens good citizenship.

There is no specific curricula aimed at fighting corruption in the education system.

## QUESTIONNAIRE

### Civil Service

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there laws establishing criminal and administrative sanctions for bribery?<br/><span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">YES</span></li> </ul>   | <p>The penal code represses and punishes offences committed by civil servants while carrying out their duties.</p>                                     | <p>Cases of civil servants corruption or public monies embezzlement are sued before the tribunal.</p>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there rules requiring political independence of the civil service?<br/><span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">YES</span></li> </ul>   | <p>Theoretically the Administration is organized and run on the basis of the principle of neutrality, impartiality and national interest pursuing.</p> | <p>In reality the running of the Administration is grounded on clientelism, favouritism and bias.</p>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are recruitment/career development rules based on merit?<br/><span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">YES, in theory</span></li> </ul>  | <p>Competence, integrity and efficiency are the theoretical guiding principles of public agents career development.</p>                                | <p>Clientelism and favouritism which characterize public agents career development so deeply pervade the system that merit is not the sole recruiting and promotion criteria in the civil service.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there specific rules to prevent nepotism? Cronyism? (note: rules discriminating positively in favour of marginalised or minority groups are not included in this description)<br/><span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">YES</span></li> </ul>  | <p>The Penal Code punishes nepotism and neighbouring phenomena.</p>  | <p>The actual management of the public service reveals the persistence of nepotism and neighbouring phenomena.</p>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there rules (including registries) concerning acceptance of gifts and hospitality?<br/><span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">YES</span></li> </ul>   | <p>None</p>  | <p>The absence of formal provisions implies thick opacity in this area.</p>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If so, are these registers kept up to date? By whom?<br/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Have they legal powers to enforce disclosure?<br/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Have they staff to investigate allegations?<br/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> What powers of sanction are in place against parliamentarians?<br/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Have they ever been invoked?</li> </ul> | <p>None</p>  | <p>Nothing</p>   |

## QUESTIONNAIRE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there restrictions on post public service employment? <input type="checkbox"/> YES</li> <li>• Are procedures and criteria for administrative decisions published (e.g. for granting permits, licences, bank loans, building plots, tax assessments, etc)? <input type="checkbox"/> Partially</li> <li>• Are there complaint mechanisms for public servants and whistleblower protection measures? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> <li>• Are there means for complaints by members of the public? <input type="checkbox"/> YES</li> </ul>	<p>The Penal Code provides for and represses post public service employment.</p> <p>The principle of prior publicity is admitted in administrative procedures.</p> <p>None</p> <p>The Council of State and the Regional Court accepts only plea against the Administration.</p>	<p>No case of post public service employment has ever been submitted to a court for judgment.</p> <p>The principle of publicity criteria and procedures on which administrative decisions are grounded has limited impact because a high proportion of public service users are illiterate.</p> <p>Nothing</p> <p>Many Court decisions exist condemning the Administration.</p>
<p><b><u>Police and Prosecutors</u></b></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the commissioner of police independent? i.e. <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> <li>• Are appointments required to be based on merit? Is the appointee protected from removal without relevant justification? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> <li>• Are public prosecutors independent? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> <li>• Are there special units for investigating and prosecuting corruption crimes? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ul>	<p>Police force agents are subjected to drastic behaviour standards (cf. : Act n° 66.07 dated january, 18, 1996).</p> <p>Police commissioners are recruited through a competitive examination and trained at the Police National School before being made available to the Ministry of Interior. Their appointment falls <u>within</u> the competence of the Ministry of Interior. They can be revoked at any time.</p> <p>The Prosecutor is placed under the authority of the Minister of Justice who is empowered by law to give him instructions.</p> <p>None</p>	<p>Commissioners and other police force agents are ruled by stric discipline.</p> <p>Clientelism and arbitrary which are outstanding features of the public service equally affects the police force and influence police commissioners and other agents career development.</p> <p>The Prosecutors are under the authority of the Minister of Justice who is empowered by law to give them instructions.</p> <p>Nothing</p>

## QUESTIONNAIRE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there an independent mechanism to handle complaints of corruption against the police? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ul>	None	Nothing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does civil society have a role in such a mechanism? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ul>	None	Nothing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the last five years, have police officers suspected of corruption been prosecuted (or seriously disciplined or dismissed)? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ul>	None	Nothing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there any cases of corruption within the prosecuting agencies? <input type="checkbox"/> YES</li> </ul>	Magistrates are not above the law	In 1999, a public prosecutor was struck off the Magistracy list and brought before the tribunal for corruption.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which legislative instruments can be used by the police and public prosecutors for the investigation and prosecution of cases of corruption/bribery? Is private-to private corruption punishable by law? <input type="checkbox"/> The provisions of the Penal Code</li> </ul>	None	Nothing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the law applied? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ul>	None	Nothing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How many cases of prosecution have been undertaken in the past years? How many have been successful? If the number is low, are there other effective measures or other good reasons why the number is low? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ul>	None	Nothing

## QUESTIONNAIRE

### Public procurement

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Do rules for public procurement require competitive bidding for all major procurements with limited exceptions?<br/><input type="checkbox"/> YES</li></ul> | Up to an amount of 3 millions FCFA Administration contracts are settled by mutual agreement. Over that amount, calls for competitive bids are mandatory | NCAC examines bids and proposes contracts awards that the Minister of Finance may approve of up to 200 millions FCFA.<br><br>Over 200 millions, the final decision falls withing the competence of the Prime Minister. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Are the rules laid down in documents publicly accessible?<br/><input type="checkbox"/> YES</li></ul>   | The Order in Council n° 82.690 date 07.09.1982 regulating public procurement is published in the Official Gazette.                                      | The high rate of <u>illiteracy</u> hinders the efficiency of such a publication.   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Are there strict formal requirements that limit the extent of sole sourcing?<br/><input type="checkbox"/> YES</li></ul>                                    | Cf. : article 6 of Order in Council n° 82.690 dated 07.09.1982 ; the answer above   | Enforcement of Order in Council n° 82.690 dated 07.09.1982 which limits sole sourcing to 3 millions FCFA.  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Are all major public procurements widely advertised to the private sector?<br/><input type="checkbox"/> YES</li></ul>                                      | Order in Council n° 82.690 dated 07.09.1982.  | Enforcement of Order in Council n° 82.690 except for contracts concerning Government real estate building and restoring (cf. : Order in Council n° 97.632 date june 18, 1997).   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Are procurement decisions made public?<br/><input type="checkbox"/> NO</li></ul>   | Order in Council n° 82.690 dated 07.09.1982 only provides for a limited publicity of contracts awards proposals   | Only non selected competitions are informed of contracts awards.   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Is there a procedure to request review of procurement decisions?<br/><input type="checkbox"/> YES</li></ul>  | The Administration judges examines any complain t arising from administrative litigation.   | Administrative jurisprudence shows court decisions on public contracts.  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Can an unfavourable decision be reviewed in a court of law?<br/><input type="checkbox"/> YES</li></ul>   |   |  |

## QUESTIONNAIRE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there provisions for blacklisting of companies proved to have bribed in a procurement process? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES</li> <li>• Are there rules and procedures to prevent nepotism/conflict of interest in public procurement? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> <li>• Are assets, incomes and life styles of public procurement officers monitored? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ul>	<p>Order in Council n° 82.690 date 07.09.1982 provides for sanctions against faulty companies.</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p>	<p>No case of sanction in that area has been recorded yet.</p> <p>Nothing</p> <p>Nothing</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Ombudsman</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there an ombudsman or its equivalent (i.e. an independent body to which citizens can make complaints about maladministration)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES</li> <li>• Is the ombudsman independent? i.e. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES</li> <li>• Are appointments required to be based on merit? Is the appointee protected from removal without relevant justification? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES</li> <li>• Has an ombudsman been removed without relevant justification in the last five years? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> <li>• Can petitioners complain anonymously if they fear possible reprisals?</li> </ul>		<p>The Ombudsman is instituted by law in order to receive complaint against malfunctioning of public administration.</p> <p>The <u>independence</u> of the Ombudsman is required by law. He can't receive instructions from any other authorities or subject to revocation before the end of his non renewal mandate.</p> <p>His <u>appointment</u> is not based on merit.</p> <p>The ombudsman is usually confronted to the reticence of the administration.</p> <p>In fact, the ombudsman is really <u>independent</u>.</p>

## QUESTIONNAIRE

<p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> YES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are reports of the ombudsman published? <input type="checkbox"/> YES</li> </ul>	<p>The ombudsman must present to the President of Republic an annual report. This report is published.</p>	<p>Until now, the ombudsman's report is always presented to the President of Republic and published.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the government act on the Ombudsman's recommendations? <input type="checkbox"/> YES</li> </ul>	<p>According to law, the ombudsman can make recommendations to the Government.</p>	<p>The Government takes account of many of ombudsman recommendations. Many complaints are solved by this means</p>

### Investigative/watchdog agencies

(e.g. Anti-Corruption Bureau)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there special investigative or watchdog agencies? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ul>	<p>There is no investigative or watchdog agencies against corruption. However it is worth noting the setting up by the Civil Society of a National Coalition Against Corruption.</p> <p>This coalition which came to existence in <u>December</u> 2000 is currently putting in place its strategies and methods of actions.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are they independent? i.e. Are appointments required to be based on merit? Are appointments generally based on merit?</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are the appointees protected from removal without relevant justification?</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are their reports published (other than when criminal charges are pending)?</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do they report publicly to the legislature on the general scope of their work?</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can people complain to the agency without fear of recrimination?</li> </ul>	

## QUESTIONNAIRE

### Media

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there a law guaranteeing freedom of speech and of the press? <input type="checkbox"/> YES</li> </ul>	<p>The freedom of opinion is <u>guaranteed</u> by the Constitution</p>	<p>The media scene is lush with news papers and private radio stations.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there censorship of the media? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ul>	<p>Cf. : The Constitution guarantees public rights</p>	<p>No <u>censorship</u>.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there a spread of media ownership? <input type="checkbox"/> YES</li> </ul>	<p>Freedom of enterprise about Media is <u>guaranteed</u> by the Constitution.</p>	<p>There are tens of press owners in Senegal.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does any publicly-owned media regularly cover the views of government critics? <input type="checkbox"/> YES</li> </ul>	<p>Cf. : the Constitution : Equality of citizens treatment before the public service.</p>	<p>Notable efforts since the political power changeover in march 2000 are to be pointed out, especially with the public television.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have journalists investigating cases of corruption been physically harmed in the last five years? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the media carry articles on corruption? <input type="checkbox"/> YES</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do media licensing authorities use transparent, independent and competitive criteria and procedures? <input type="checkbox"/> YES</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are libel laws or other sanctions (e.g. withdrawing of state advertising) used to restrict reporting of corruption? <input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ul>		

## QUESTIONNAIRE

### Civil Society

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the public have access to information and documents from public authorities?<br/><input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ul>                      | <p>The notions of duty to preserve secrecy and discretionary power limit to a great extent access to public information.</p>  | <p>The public have little information on official document.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do the public authorities generally co-operate with civil society groups?</li> </ul>  | <p>Since the occurrence of political power changeover in march 2000 a better overture of political authorities to the civil society is noted. Thus there is good hope for prospective collaboration especially within the framework of the National Coalition Against Corruption.</p> |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there citizen's groups or business groups campaigning against corruption?<br/><input type="checkbox"/> YES</li> </ul>                         | <p>On the initiative of the Civil Society as a whole, a seminar was held on <u>December 5</u> and 6, 2000 which led to the setting up of a National Coalition Against Corruption.</p>   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there citizen's groups monitoring the government's performance in areas of service delivery, etc?<br/><input type="checkbox"/> YES</li> </ul> | <p>Citizens gathered in consumer associations try tentatively to monitor the quality of services offered for consumption. But their activities are not yet concerned with public service quality.</p>   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do citizen's groups regularly make submissions to the legislature on proposed legislation?<br/><input type="checkbox"/> NO</li> </ul>             | <p>It is not a tradition with local authorities to embark into a dialogue with the public or the press.</p>   |   |

### Local Government

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there a legal requirement that meetings of city/ town councils be open to the press and public?<br/><input type="checkbox"/> YES</li> </ul>                  | <p>The deliberation of the city/town are public according to law.</p> | <p>It is not a tradition with local authorities to embark into a dialogue with the public or the press.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are there clear criteria restricting the circumstances in that city/town councils can exclude the press and public?<br/><input type="checkbox"/> YES</li> </ul> |   |   |

## QUESTIONNAIRE

### Progress with Government Strategy

- Has the government announced an anti-corruption strategy and a timetable for implementation?  
 YES For that purpose, Senegal has signed a declaration whereby eleven (11) african countries gathered in Washington pledged to fight concretely corruption on the basis of 25 principles contained in the declaration.
- How much of the strategy has been implemented? This declaration was signed by the former regime. After the political power changeover which occured in March 2000, the new authorities have re-asserted their will to fight corruption. But up to now no significant measure has come to illustrate that will.
- Is the government meeting its own timetable? The Government has not set up an action plan to fight corruption.