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Governance Profile Mauritius – version 16 May 2007

Explanatory Note

The governance profile should provide a qualitative, extensive and detailed assessment that helps identifying the main constraints in governance related areas in the broad sense. It is not meant to be exhaustive but focuses on some core issues of governance. Some governance-related issues are not fully covered by the governance profile, because they are already addressed in other relevant documents (annex on non state actors /local authorities consultation on the CSP, MDG indicators, environmental profile, ...).

The governance profile is a programming tool. Its main objective is to help identifying specific areas of cooperation (weaknesses) and agreeing on benchmarks and targets for reform (Government commitments), or on sectoral performance indicators, if governance is a focal area. It will help to assess the extent to which commitments undertaken by partner country are relevant, ambitious and credible for the “incentive tranche”.

It can furthermore facilitate the Commission assessment of the governance situation 2005-2006 and analysis of the country situation.

The governance profile is not meant to be done necessarily jointly with the partner country but its content should be shared (but not negotiated and agreed) with partner country during the programming dialogue. EU Member States should be associated.

The governance profile is divided in nine sections

- (1) Political /democratic governance
- (2) Political governance/rule of law
- (3) Control of corruption
- (4) Government effectiveness
- (5) Economic governance
- (6) Internal and external security
- (7) Social governance
- (8) International and regional context
- (9) Quality of partnership

The profile, to be updated regularly, should be done for all country situations including, effective and stable partnerships, difficult partnerships and fragile states, post-conflict situations. Depending on the country situation other relevant issues can be addressed in the profile. In countries having completed the African Peer Review Mechanism Process, the profile will be based on the report of this review process.

Relevant sources of information and useful internet links are joined in Annex.

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I. POLITICAL/ DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE (VOICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR WBI)

A. Human Rights

Does the government have any particular problem to sign, ratify or transpose to domestic law human rights related global/regional conventions ¹ ? If so, why? Please provide comments on implementation of human rights ratified conventions.	All relevant UN International conventions have been signed and ratified. Fundamental rights and freedoms are guaranteed under chapter II of the Constitution which was largely copied from the European Convention on Human Rights. See annex with all ratified conventions
Has the government signed and ratified the statute of the International Criminal Court? Has it signed bilateral immunity agreements with third countries (USA)?	Ratified on 05/03/02. BIA was signed with the USA in June 2003.
If death penalty has not been abolished, under which circumstances and grounds it is applied (military, sharia courts..)?	Abolished in 1995. However, there are occasional calls from the public to re-introduce the death penalty.
Do the watchdog public institutions (Ombudsman, Human Rights Commission), in case they exist, have problems in exercising effective power?	Yes, the Human Rights Commission is not completely independent as membership is nominated by the government of the day. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is authorized to investigate abuses by any public servant, but can only make recommendations to appropriate bodies in case of human rights violations. It has no Dialogue mechanism in order to engage itself with civil society. Moreover, the post of the NHRC is not constitutional and thus doesn't allow prosecution of reported cases of human rights abuses. Finally, the NHRC has very little financial and human

¹ **Global instruments:** The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), plus a number of specific conventions, such as the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (1965), the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (1979), the Convention Against Torture (1984), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989). **Regional instruments: African countries:** African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights (1990), Grand Bay (Mauritius) Declaration and Plan of Action for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (1999), African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990), African Platform on the Right to Education (1999), OAU Refugee Convention (1969), Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003). **Caribbean countries** (to be completed), **Pacific countries** (to be completed)

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	<p>resources. It would thus be useful to strengthen the NHRC.</p> <p>The NHRC is dependent on the Prime Minister's Office, just like the Police force and has not resolved the numerous complaints of police violence mainly during investigation (more <u>than two complaints per day</u> in the year 2003 and 2004).</p> <p>The Ombudsperson for children is an advisory body with no enforcement power.</p>
Is the principle of non discrimination based on sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin foreseen by the law and effectively guaranteed? If not what are the main problems?	Yes, guaranteed by the Sex Discrimination Act of 2002. However, problems remain related to racial and gender discrimination in access to jobs and in treatment in the workplace. An Equal Opportunity Act which will introduce an Equal Opportunity Commission is in the pipeline since three years. Adoption is planned by December 2007..
Are minorities' and indigenous peoples' political and cultural rights effectively protected? What are the main controversial issues (land rights, political rights,..)?	There are no indigenous people or recognized minorities in Mauritius as it is generally considered a multi-racial and multi-cultural society.
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	<i>Human rights are well respected. The NHRC should be strengthened in order to follow up on human rights violations</i>

B. Fundamental Freedoms

<p>Are the following fundamental freedoms recognised and effectively exercised by citizens (what are mains restrictions and problems if not respected)</p> <p>- freedom of movement, including entering and leaving the country</p>	<p>The Constitution provides for these rights, and the government generally respects them in practice. The law prohibits forced exile.</p>
<p>- the freedom of thought, conscience and religion</p>	<p>The Constitution provides for freedom of religion, and the government generally respected this right in practice.</p>
<p>- freedom of expression</p>	<p>The law provides for freedom of speech and of the press, and the government generally respects these rights in practice.</p>

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	<p>The government has the ability to counter press criticism by using strict libel laws but did not use these measures. There were no government restrictions on the Internet or academic freedom.</p> <p>In March 2006, the PM announced the preparation of a Bill that would establish a Media Commission to control journalist activities, with the creation of a code of conduct and disciplinary measures.</p>
<p>- freedom of information (are there restrictions to international media and to access to internet?)</p>	<p>Yes. Access to international media and internet is not restricted in practice. However, the government is using the Official Secrecy Act to block reports and information concerning behaviour of police forces.</p>
<p>- freedom of assembly and association (including meetings held by political opposition, demonstrations). Is the regulatory environment conducive for civil society organisations, professional associations, trade unions, political parties to operate</p>	<p>Yes. The Constitution provides for freedom of assembly and association. The Public Order Act (POA) restricts the right to assemble to a maximum of 12 persons but the government has not made use of this Act to restrict freedom of assembly. During 2005 citizens submitted 593 applications for public gatherings; authorities denied 12 due to nonconformity with the Public Gatherings Act. However, the administrative procedures in order to obtain an authorisation are cumbersome. The Industrial Relations Act makes it nearly impossible for workers to organise a legal strike in case of disagreement with the employer.</p>
<p><i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i></p>	<p><i>Fundamental freedoms are generally well ensured</i></p>

C. Electoral Process

<p>Were the last Presidential, parliamentary and/or local electoral processes considered free and fair by EU and/or other international bodies? If not, what are the main obstacles?</p>	<p>Yes, according to both international and local observers, the July 2005 national elections were free and fair.</p> <p>A Commission on Constitutional and Electoral reform was set up in 2001 under chairmanship of Justice Albie Sachs. Its numerous recommendations on proportional</p>
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Please refer to the following elements to assess the electoral process.	representation, ethnic origin and gender have been appraised by all parties but not yet implemented ² .
- specific problems that undermine the independence, impartiality and credibility of the authority in charge of supervising the electoral processes	The electoral Commission is professional and has enough resources. However, its power is limited.
- electoral census and the voters' registration system	No major problem
- specific problems that undermine the principle of equal campaigning opportunities (equal access for all contesting parties to the state-controlled media, availability of published and broadcast media in all constituencies, transparency of financing of political groups / candidates)	No major problem, but the national television network (MBC) is state-controlled. The equal access for all contesting parties for campaign spots is guaranteed, but the rest of broadcasting time on TV is not subject to independent media supervision. Party financing is still an issue as no party is willing to divulge its sources of financing.
- existence of mechanisms for checking and validating election results	Yes, there are regular recounts.
- possibility to use recourse procedures	Yes, there is a recourse procedure. However, so far this procedure was never used.
- possibility of requesting an authorised international election observation	Yes. Elections are regularly observed by SADC and NGOs.
- possibility for local observers (from independent NGOs or political parties) to operate	
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	<i>The electoral process is held according to international standards.</i>

² In the 70-seat Parliament (National Assembly), 62 are directly elected, and 8 are nominated by the Electoral Supervisory Commission via the 'Best Loser' system (which ensures the representation of minorities in Parliament). , but remains a widely disapproved 'ethnicising' electoral formula. Although historically the Hindu majority dominated politics, no group is excluded from the political system. Authorities required candidates for the National Assembly to identify themselves with one of four distinct ethnic groupings--Hindu, Muslim, Sino-Mauritian, or general population (primarily the Creole and Franco-Mauritian communities). There are 12 women seating in Parliament, and two female ministers in the 20-member cabinet.

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D) Principles of constitutional democracy

Does the Constitution contain the principle of the separation of powers?	Mauritius is based on a Westminsterian constitution which rests on two fundamental tenets: the rule of law and the doctrine of the separation of powers.
<p>How does Parliament exercise its main powers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legislative functions, • power to decide the national Budget • oversight of the executive/government's action • capacity to dismiss the executive 	<p>The power to make laws includes the power to raise revenue and authorise expenditure. No revenue (tax, licence fees, customs dues and other charges) can be raised without the authorisation of Parliament.</p> <p>The Parliament discusses and votes the budget (Appropriation Bill) which is prepared by the Minister of Finance and Economic Development. However, the separation of power is not fully implemented for the budget cycle as cabinet ministers (executive) are also voting in the Parliament ("juge et partie"). Given the government has a majority in the Parliament the budget is generally adopted without any modifications.</p> <p>The Public Accounts Committee (PAC), which is a Parliamentary committee, oversees the budget execution.</p> <p>According to the constitution, the Parliament has the power to introduce a resolution of no confidence against the government. If the Prime Minister does not within 3 days resign from his office, the President shall remove the Prime Minister from office unless, in pursuance of section 57 (1), Parliament has been or is to be dissolved in consequence of such resolution.</p>
Are there any political parties or similar structures? If not, what are the main obstacles for their formation and functioning?	Yes, it is a recognised multi-party democracy.
How the political parties ensure political pluralism? (their capability of being representative, their budget, ...)	Three major parties and several small parties. All parties belong to the same social-democratic spectrum. Coalitions are changing frequently and the political actors

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	remain the same over decades.
Is the security system, including law enforcement institutions such as police, armed forces, paramilitary forces, etc, under democratic control and oversight by Parliament and civilian authorities? If not, what are the main obstacles?	Broadly speaking yes, but the PM is also the Minister for Interior which allows him to use security and intelligence for his own purposes. However, this weakness is partly balanced by the system of Private Notice Questions" which can be asked by the leader of the opposition. The replies are publicly available. Moreover, the Attorney General appoints the head of judiciary.
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	<i>A well working parliamentary democracy based on a Westminster model with a good separation of powers.</i>

II. POLITICAL GOVERNANCE/RULE OF LAW: JUDICIAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM

What type of judicial systems (modern, religious, traditional,...) coexist in the country? What is their respective jurisdiction?	'Modern' judicial system.
Do procedures of nomination, removal, sanctions and promotion ensure the independence of judges?	Only partly, as the Head of Judiciary is appointed by the Attorney General (a lawyer) who is also the Minister of Justice. The Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) is appointed by the president. However, he works in immediate proximity with the HoJ and the DPP
Is the current system conducive to a performing judicial system (appropriate salary, training, transparent disciplinary regulations, trained judges, equipped courts)?	Generally, the judicial system is functioning well. However, the level of salaries of judges is considered too low. Moreover, there is no specific training for judges except cooperation with UK.
Does the judicial system guarantee the right of every citizen to a fair trial?	Yes. The law provides for an independent judiciary, and it is independent in practice. The DPP determines which court hears particular cases based on the severity of the crime and anticipated punishment. All crimes carrying life imprisonment are sent to the Supreme Court. Juries are only used in murder trials.
The following elements could be taken into consideration:	

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<p>- Is the access to justice reasonably ensured (including its geographical coverage) and judicial decision taken in a reasonable time?</p> <p>- Is the system for appeal deemed effective?</p>	<p>The access to justice is ensured. However, for civil cases the delays are often too long as the courts send cases back 4 to 5 times on average. For criminal cases, there are often unjustified and lengthy periods of custody, in particular for the low income population who can't afford to pay a bail and cannot rely on a system of legal aid. A report carried out by Lord Mackay in 1997 and 2006 recommends the reform of the judicial system and legal profession such as restructuring the Supreme Court into a High Court and a Court of Appeal and setting up a separate DPPs Office for exclusively criminal prosecution.</p> <p>Yes.</p>
<p>In the exercise of its functions, does the law enforcement system (police, judges, and penitentiary system) guarantee security of citizens and respect of law, while respecting human rights?</p> <p>Are penalties proportional to crimes?</p>	<p>Generally yes, however, there are repeatedly reports of police abuses.³ There is currently no specific independent body to follow up on these complaints.</p> <p>There are high penalties for cases of drug selling. In May 2006, a new bill was proposed which increases the rape sentence from 15 to 60 years of detention. This needs to be monitored as a sentence similar to life sentence might be seen as an incentive to murder victims. However, the trend in increasing sentences can be explained by the current high prevalence of crime and popular pressure.</p>

³ In September 2005 the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) found three policemen guilty of brutality after they assaulted a suspect after accusing him of being a drug addict. Beginning of 2006 the Disciplined Forces Service Commission was determining disciplinary action against the police officers. In 2005, the NHRC received 131 complaints of police abuse, of which 33 were alleged cases of police brutality and 10 related to verbal abuse by officers. Nevertheless, despite numerous cases presented to the HRC, nothing is done to punish officers. The police department Complaints Investigation Bureau (CIB) received 383 complaints, of which 128 were allegations of police brutality or abuse.

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<p>Do prison conditions respect human dignity?</p>	<p>Prison conditions remain critical. There are reports of drug abuse, sex commerce, and overcrowding. The Central Prison, which has a capacity of 677, houses more than one thousand prisoners in 2006. Food, water, and medical care are available to all prisoners, and sanitation is adequate. There was a recent case of death in custody. Investigations remained without result.</p> <p>The government permits prison visits by independent observers including the press, the NHRC, diplomats, and the UN. At least two nongovernmental organizations (NGO) are actively involved in rehabilitation of prisoners.</p>
<p><i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i></p>	<p><i>The rule of law is applicable. The judicial system works well. Main weaknesses relate to prisons conditions, capacity of judges and police violence.</i></p>

III. CONTROL OF CORRUPTION

<p>What are the sectors in which cases of corruption are reported? What kind of corruption is it? (ie :customs, public procurement, revenue collection.. ?)</p> <p><i>public procurement</i></p>	<p>Corruption is a recognized problem in Mauritius but Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index, which has been worsening from 5 in 1998 to 4.1 in 2005, recently showed a positive trend inversion that brings it up to 5.1 in 2006. A national survey on corruption carried out by ICAC in January 2004 states that the 1) Police force, 2) customs department and 3) national transport authority are perceived as the most corrupt departments. Cases of 'requests of bribes' are also common for building permits and business development permits.</p> <p>The current public procurement legislation is inefficient and can lead to the blockage of a tender procedure. The government has passed a new Public Procurement Act in December 2006. The new legislation on public procurement is in line with international recognised best practices.</p>
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	<p>A Central Tender Board is in place which should supervise all procurement procedures. However the Government has bypassed the Central Tender Board in some cases.</p> <p>On the other hand, Government has committed itself to strengthen the mechanisms of the CTB, but with no results so far.</p>
<p>Does the country have an appropriated legal framework enabling to fight against corruption? <i>(ie Do national law criminalise active and passive corruption to/by a public official, Is an anti-corruption commission or other similar institution in place,...?)</i></p>	<p>Yes, there is a legal framework comprising of the Prevention of Corruption Act (POCA, 2002), the Financial Anti Money Laundering Act (2002), the Ombudsman, the Management Audit Bureau (MAB) and an Independent Commission Against Corruption (since 2003 has replaced the Economic Crime Office). Nevertheless, the latter is perceived as not being fully independent from the Government. Since the new government is in place, the senior staff is nominated by the PM except the Director general who is nominated by the PM in consultation with the leader of the opposition. In April 2006, the Parliament has given full powers to ICAC to investigate but not to enforce corruption cases.</p>
<p>Is the national legal framework implemented? Are the institutions adequately financed to fulfil their mandate?</p>	<p>Yes, it is implemented. The UN Convention to fight against corruption has been ratified in 2006.</p> <p>The ICAC is short on financial means to fight corruption. There remains a clear problem of jurisdiction and division of labour. The Mauritius Revenue Authority is now in place in order to reduce amongst others, tax evasion.</p>
<p>What is the position of the country towards international law regarding the fight against corruption (UN conventions, Financial Action Task Force⁴)?</p>	<p>Mauritius was among the first signatories of the Convention.</p>

⁴ FATF 40 recommendations on money laundering
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/23/0,2340,fr_32250379_32236920_34920215_1_1_1_1,00.html
 FATF 9 special recommendations fighting terrorism financing
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/51/0,2340,fr_32250379_32236920_35280947_1_1_1_1,00.html

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s the country contributing to FATF-GAFI (Financial Action Task Force / Groupe d'action financière)?

Is the country implementing FATF/GAFI recommendations on money laundering and terrorism financing⁵?
Through which regional mechanisms⁶?

'The Mauritius FIU (Financial Intelligence Unit) is working closely with the newly created Financial Intelligence Centre of South Africa and the French FIU – Tracfin. As for FinCEN, it continues to be active in the FIU development and will be organising a regional training session in Mauritius in September this year for FIU and law enforcement officials from South Africa, UAE and India.

Mauritius has fully implemented FATF/GAFI recommendations on money laundering and terrorism financing. Mauritius is also actively associated with a regional AML/CFT initiative, as a founding member of the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG), which is an FATF-style regional body receiving the full support of all international organisations involved in AML/CFT. ESAAMLG members have started a mutual evaluation of their respective AML/CFT regimes to assess compliance with the FATF 40 + 8 Recommendations.'

In April 2003, the Mauritius Financial Services Commission (FSC) issued three Codes on the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, namely:

Code on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing intended for Management Companies;
Code on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing intended for Investment Businesses; and
Code on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing intended for Insurance Entities.

⁵ FATF 40 recommendations on money laundering
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/23/0,2340,fr_32250379_32236920_34920215_1_1_1_1,00.html
FATF 9 special recommendations fighting terrorism financing
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/51/0,2340,fr_32250379_32236920_35280947_1_1_1_1,00.html

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<p>Does the country have a strategy or reforms addressing the main weaknesses identified here above? Are these strategies / reforms integrated in the poverty reduction strategy ?</p>	<p>While a good number of appropriate legal and institutional measures have been taken (see above) an overall strategy to combat corruption has not been launched.</p>
<p><i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i></p>	<p>Corruption is still a recognised problem despite a recent positive trend inversion: measures undertaken to alleviate it should be supported.</p>

IV. GOVERNMENT EFFECTIVENESS

A Institutional capacity

<p>What are the main obstacles for public institutions (ministries, central bank, tender authority, audit) to exercise their power in an effective manner?</p> <p>The following elements could be taken into consideration: - is their mandate clearly defined?</p>	<p>Public institutions are working reasonably well. The internal audit system has in the past been weak as it provided for only one central internal audit. There are plans to strengthen the system by introducing one internal Audit system per ministry. The external audit system is assured by the Government Audit Office (GAO) which carries out audits in all ministries. The tender authority works independently.</p> <p>- yes,</p>
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⁶ Such as Groupe d'action financière des Caraïbes GAFIC, [Groupe anti-blanchiment de l'Afrique orientale et australe GABAOA](#)⁶, Groupe Inter-gouvernemental d'Action contre le Blanchiment en Afrique –de l'Ouest- GIABA⁶, [Groupe Asie/Pacifique sur le blanchiment de capitaux GAP](#)⁶

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<p>- do they dispose of qualified staff and adequate budgetary resources?</p> <p>- is there an effective coordination between the central and local level government?</p> <p>- is the national and local administration able to formulate and implement policy initiatives?</p> <p>- are they able to manage external aid?</p> <p>- do they have the capacity to respond effectively to natural disasters?</p>	<p>Yes, in principle though capacity problems occur. Moreover, there is a frequent rotation of the same persons on, key positions. This is mainly due to the fact that coalitions are frequently changing and missing party pluralism (all existing parties belong to the same political direction -> see also point I.D "<i>Party pluralism</i>").</p> <p>-the current system is centralised due to the size of the country (except for islands, i.e. Rodrigues) with little delegation and support to local level governments</p> <p>- yes, nevertheless implementation sometimes lagging behind.</p> <p>-yes</p> <p>- yes</p>
<p>If a decentralisation process is ongoing, Are the relevant competencies devolved to local authorities? Are appropriate resources (staff and budget) secured through allocations in the State's budget or through their own revenues?</p>	<p>The decentralisation process is on hold. However, the island of Rodrigues has been granted more autonomy, a regional assembly with a significant budget.</p>
<p><i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i></p>	<p><i>Public institutions work reasonably well.</i></p>

B. Public Finance Management (PFM)

<p>Is there an up-to-date assessment of PFM in the country?</p>	<p>No - the last PER was conducted in June 2004.</p>
<p>Describe if there are problems with:</p> <p>- the realism of the budget document?</p> <p>- the execution of the budget?</p> <p>- the comprehensiveness and the transparency of the budget ?</p>	<p>Due to a good consultation process, the budget is quite close to reality</p> <p>Ok, despite regular cost overruns.</p> <p>The Public Audit Committee ensures accountability and transparency on the part of</p>

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<p>- internal controls?</p> <p>- external scrutiny and audit?</p>	<p>the executive by way of pressure of public society opinion rather than only via parliamentary questions.</p> <p>The current system is weak as it provides for only one central internal audit. However, the newly elected government intends to strengthen the system by introducing one audit committee per ministry.</p> <p>Assured by the Government Audit Office (GAO) which carries out audits in all ministries</p>
<p>Is there a reform programme to improve the quality of PFM?</p> <p>- <u>If not</u>, is one being drafted?</p> <p>- <u>If yes</u>, Is there evidence of the authorities' commitment to its implementation</p>	<p>No, there is currently no such specific programme. However, the government has prepared a macro economic reform programme which will address among others measures to improve the quality of PFM. Government is conducting a detailed PFM assessment using the PEFA methodology during the FY 2006/07. This, together with the programmatic Public Expenditures reviews foreseen in collaboration with the World Bank, will contribute to define any further PFM reforms needed.</p> <p>Moreover, the government recently set up an <i>inter-Ministerial Expenditure Review Committee</i>, which aims at securing value for money in government expenditure and reallocating expenditures from lower to higher priorities. The Committee also aims at making recommendations on ways to strengthen management (to avoid costs overruns), oversight and effective delivery of programmes and services.</p>
<p><i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i></p>	<p><i>There is currently no up-to-date PFM assessment. However, the government is working on it and it is likely that a reform programme will be presented soon.</i></p>

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<p>-The level of access to capital market ;</p>	<p>There is good access to the capital market. The Development and Enterprise Market (DEM) is part of the Stock Exchange of Mauritius (SEM), and was launched in August 2006 to replace their Over the Counter Market, which will be phased out. DEM is intended to provide smaller companies with faster and easier capital raising and increased visibility. The DEM was established for companies currently quoted on MSE's OTC Market, SMEs and newly established companies which can demonstrate a sound business plan and good growth potential. Compared with the official board, DEM has lower listing and compliance costs, and lower disclosure requirements.</p> <p>Exceptions are sometimes granted to companies who cannot meet all of these criteria. There is a fast-track, streamlined route to admission to the DEM by OTC companies.</p> <p>The SEM operates under the control and supervision of the Financial Services Commission (FSC),</p> <p>The Stock Exchange of Mauritius was promoted from the status of corresponding Exchange to that of affiliated securities markets within the "<i>Fédération Internationale des Bourses de Valeurs</i>" (FIBV) and is also a founder member of the African Stock Exchange Association (ASEA).</p>
<p>- Bank supervision</p>	<p>Adequate</p>
<p>-The customs regulations and practice</p>	<p>Improved through foreign recruitment on top of the customs authorities and creation of Mauritius Revenue Authority, incorporating customs.</p>
<p>- Application of the rule</p>	<p>Government attempts to address weaknesses. Recent important example: New computerized EUR1 mark</p> <p>As regards tax matters, all of the Mauritius Tax treaties are based on the OECD models which contain exchange of information clauses. However, this exchange is limited to matters regarding the working of the treaties themselves and not the transactions involving tax avoidance. The PFM is still weak as regards the principles</p>

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	of transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes. Both elements play a vital role in the fight against financing terrorism, money laundering, tax avoidance and corruption. Mauritius is committed to comply with recognised international principles in respect of transparent corporate information mechanism as well as cooperation in the field of exchange of information.
-The property regime	Open for Mauritians but very limited for foreign companies who must block 500.000\$ in order to be entitled to obtain property. However, the government is planning to further facilitate access for foreigners.
-The labour regulations	Labour regulations are in place but have been considered rather rigid, limiting labour mobility. Labour unions are active and wage negotiations are conducted through a tri-partite system ⁷ In line with the reform programme, the Government is currently considering reforms of labour laws.
-The unofficial payment for firms to get things done	Unofficial, but common practice. Many private companies budget for it.
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	<i>The generally positive business climate has been overshadowed by lengthy procedures. The government recognises the weaknesses and constraints to business climate and is taking measures in the Macro Economic Reform to address this.</i>

⁷ The government administratively established minimum wages, which varied according to the sector of employment, and mandated that the minimum wage rise each year based on the inflation rate. The minimum wage for an unskilled worker in the EPZ was 492 rupees per week, while the minimum wage for an unskilled factory worker outside the EPZ was 644 rupees per week. These wages did not provide a decent standard of living for a worker and family, but the actual market wage for most workers was much higher due to a labor shortage and collective bargaining. In July 2005 minimum wages for employees earning less than 2,700 rupees increased by approximately 170 rupees per month.

The standard legal workweek in the industrial sector was 45 hours. Overtime is regulated and the standards are generally enforced.

National labour laws also cover EPZ workers, although unions had organized only 10 percent of EPZ workers. There are some EPZ-specific labour laws, including the provision for 10 hours per week of mandatory paid overtime at a higher wage than for ordinary working hours. Some employers reportedly established employer-controlled work councils for EPZ workers, effectively blocking union efforts to organize at the enterprise level. Approximately 70 thousand persons worked in the EPZ.

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B. Management of natural resources

<p>Has the country adhered to the EITI (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative)? If not, what are the problems regarding the adherence?</p> <p>Has the country encountered any problems in the implementation of the EITI (programme, activities, creation of a EITI specific department)?</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p>In case the country is concerned by the illicit production and trade of “conflict diamonds”, is the Government involved in and cooperative with the Kimberly Process Certification System (KPCS)?</p> <p>Has it put in place the appropriate controls to eliminate the presence of conflict diamonds in the chain of producing and exporting rough diamonds?</p>	<p>Mauritius is involved in diamond cutting/processing and is part of the KPCS. It received a KP Review visit in 2004, with a positive report on the systems implemented to control the origin of diamonds entering and leaving the country.</p>
<p>FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade)</p> <p>Is the country affected by illegal logging and the trade in illegally-harvested timber? If yes, what steps has the government taken to strengthen forest sector governance, and address underlying causes of illegal logging?</p> <p>Has there been dialogue between the government and the Commission concerning the EU FLEGT Action Plan, and is the country a potential candidate for a partnership under the FLEGT Action Plan?</p>	<p>n/a</p>

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Does the country implement the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)?

Yes, Mauritius has adopted the relevant rules of international law.⁸

Mauritius is a member of the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), to the South-West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) and is also actively participating in the setting up of the Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA) for management of fisheries in the high seas in Southern Indian Ocean.

However, some deficiencies have been observed regarding the compliance of Mauritius with some of the regulations adopted by CCAMLR and IOTC, particularly concerning the imports, landing and/or transshipment of toothfish, tuna and tuna-like species at Port-Louis from vessels not authorised to fish within IOTC and CCMLAR areas of competence.

Mauritius has established a licensing system and a vessel monitoring system to monitor that the operations of vessels flying its flag in international waters are conducted in a responsible manner. The list of Mauritius vessels authorised to fish for tunas in the Indian Ocean has been transmitted to IOTC.

A new Fisheries and Marine Resources Bill is under preparation to respond to the needs for the efficient protection of fisheries resources along with measures to combat IUU fishing.

⁸ including those reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. Mauritius has ratified both instruments as well as the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas which, according to FAO Conference resolution 15/93, paragraph 3, forms an integral part of the Code.

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VI. INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SECURITY (POLITICAL STABILITY AND ABSENCE OF VIOLENCE FOR WBI)

A. Internal stability/conflict

What kind of internal ethnic/regional conflict can be identified? Please specify its causes and the ongoing conflict resolution process, if any.	Multiethnic and multicultural society with generally good interaction. Underlying (usually not violent) tensions between various ethnic and religious groups exist. For a more details, see the 2005 <i>International Religious Freedom Report</i> .
Can signs of civil unrest be detected? If yes, which sectors of society are affected?	No. Existing ethnic tensions and divisions in economic and political powers might be aggravated or become visible in times of major economic and social transition. This would affect in particular the lower working class due to increasing unemployment and unpopular reforms in the education system.
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	<i>Largely stable multi-cultural society with low risk of major conflict and/or disintegration</i>

B. External threats and global security

Is the country respecting international/regional agreements related to Antipersonnel Landmines, Explosive Remnants of War and illicit trafficking and spread of Small Arms and Light Weapons	n/a
Does the country respect international law and its regional obligations in managing external conflicts?	Yes
Is the country involved/affected by any external conflict?	No
Is the country contributing positively to the maintenance of peace in the world, continent, region? (example: troop contributions to PK by UN)	There is participation in PK through contribution of police forces in Kosovo and Comoros. Moreover, Mauritius was involved in the resolution of major regional conflicts such as the crisis in Comoros through political and diplomatic support via SADC, SA and the Commonwealth.
Is the country involved actively in peace mediations?	At regional level, Mauritius was actively involved (with SA) in the resolution of the

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	crisis in Comoros.
Is the country committed to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and UN Convention on Terrorism? Does the country have the institutional capacity/legislation to contribute to the fight against terrorism?	The Anti Terrorism Act was voted after 9/11. Yes, Mauritius forms part of the international cooperation to fight against terrorism.
Does the country comply with and implement international norms and convention against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery?	Mauritius signed the NBT but did not sign the CTBT (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty) despite strong emphasis made the EU.
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	<i>Mauritius is not involved in/affected by any external conflict</i>

VII. SOCIAL GOVERNANCE

Does the government have any particular problem to sign, ratify or transpose to domestic law the eight fundamental ILO Conventions ⁹ ? If so, why? Please provide comments on implementation of ILO ratified conventions, in particular on children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • freedom of association and collective bargaining (conventions 97, 98) 	All ratified and followed up by the government. NGOs also participate actively to implement the Conventions. No major problems, except for some restrictions for foreign workers in the Export Processing Zone (EPZ). Labour unions are free to conduct their activities without interference, and in practice the government protects this right. The law protects collective bargaining, and workers exercised this right. The National Remuneration Board (NRB), sets minimum wages for non-managerial workers. Unions' activities were not prohibited or limited. The law provides for the right to strike, but the Industrial Relations Act (IRA) requires a 21-day cooling-off period followed by binding arbitration; in
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⁹ Conventions on freedom of association and collective bargaining (conventions 97, 98) , on elimination of forced and compulsory labour (conventions 29, 105), on elimination of discrimination in respect of employment (Conventions 100, 111), on abolition of child labour (Conventions 138, 182)

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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• elimination of forced and compulsory labour (conventions 29, 105)• discrimination in respect of employment (Conventions 100, 111)• on abolition of child labour (Conventions 138, 182) <p>Children in general</p>	<p>practice, this made most strikes illegal. The IRA states that worker participation in an unlawful strike is sufficient grounds for dismissal, but workers may seek remedy in court if they believe that their dismissals are unjustified. The IRA grants the prime minister the prerogative to declare any strike illegal if he considers that it "imperils the economy."</p> <p>The law prohibits forced or compulsory labour, including by children; however, there were isolated reports that such practices occurred.</p> <p>Addressed in the upcoming Equal Opportunity Act and in Section III and XVI of the constitution.</p> <p>The law prohibits the employment of children under age 15 and makes education compulsory for children up to the age of 16. Moreover, it limits employment by youth between ages 15 and 18. However, child labour occurs in practice. According to the law, the penalties for employing a child are a fine of no more than 2,200 rupees and a term of imprisonment not to exceed one year.</p> <p>Child labour in homes, on farms, and in shops decreased on the island of Rodrigues, and, although the Child Development Unit actively investigated allegations of child labour there, the labour ministry received no cases.</p> <p>The Ministry of Labour is responsible for the enforcement of child labour laws and in practice effectively conducted frequent inspections. The ministry employed 45 inspectors to investigate all reports of labour abuses, including those of child labour. There were 19 child labour cases reported within the year.</p> <p>The government placed strong emphasis on the overall welfare of children (health, education, moral) and is committed to expand educational opportunities for children. The Ombudsman for Children's Issues ensures that the rights, needs, and interests of children were given full consideration by government, private authorities, individuals, and associations.</p> <p>Private voluntary organizations claimed that child abuse was more widespread than</p>
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	<p>was acknowledged publicly. The state-funded National Children's Council and the Ministry of Women's Rights, Family Welfare, and Child Development administered most government programs. Both provide counselling, investigate reports of child abuse, and take remedial action to protect affected children.</p> <p>Child prostitution is a problem, and the government targeted the practice as a law enforcement and prevention priority. The government continued a five-year action plan to combat child prostitution, and the Ministry of Women, Child Development, and Family Welfare ran a hotline for reporting cases of child prostitution. Government officials and agencies in the Ministry of Women's Rights, in the Attorney General's office, and in the police department sought ways to prevent and prosecute child prostitution. NGOs and the government drop-in centre provided shelters, counselling, and education for victims of child prostitution.</p>
<p>Does the country have a National Strategic Plan to enable it to respond to the challenges of HIV/AIDS e.g.; a national Coordination Committee etc.?</p>	<p>Yes, there is the National AIDS Secretariat and the National Coordination Committee known as the National AIDS Coordinating Committee (NACC) chaired by the PM. This Committee involves all stakeholders in the field of substance abuse and HIV/AIDS. Moreover, there is a National Drug Master Plan (2004-2009) which is implemented by the government and NGOs (Natresa).</p>
<p>Where national strategies and structures exist to respond to the challenges of HIV/AIDS, how far is there the political will and the commitment of domestic resources to ensure that they are effective?</p>	<p>There is political commitment at highest level. In Mauritius, HIV/AIDS is mainly linked to drug abuse. A National AIDS Control programme, headed by Ministry of Health focuses on prevention (IEC activities) and blood transfusion safety, and support to those affected.</p>
<p>Does the government have any particular problem to sign, ratify or transpose to domestic law the most important international conventions and declarations on gender equality?¹⁰ If so, why?</p>	<p>CEDAW is signed and ratified but not the optional protocol. The implementation of measures to ensure a more balanced female presence in political institutions is still pending.</p>

¹⁰ Convention on all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW, 1979), the Cairo Programme of Action (1994), the Beijing Platform for Action (1995)

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Please provide comments on implementation	
Has the country put in place strategies and structures to respond to the challenges of gender equality, e.g. a national strategic plan, a coordination committee or the like?	Yes, the Gov recently adopted the White Paper on gender equality and the National Gender Action Plan. There are also first ideas to ensure gender equality in the budget.
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	<i>A good track record on social governance</i>

VIII. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

A. Regional integration

Niveau de mise en oeuvre des obligations nationales vis-à-vis de l'agenda d'intégration économique relatif, principalement, à la création d'une zone de libre échange ou une union douanière.	Mauritius is a member of numerous regional groupings. They generally respect the principles of these groupings while promoting its interests at various bilateral, regional and multilateral levels.
Niveau d'application des programmes ou plans d'action régionaux des autres politiques régionales (politiques des transports, facilitation du commerce, ..;) qui font partie de « l'acquis communautaire/régional »	Good.
Niveau d'engagement dans les institutions régionales, notamment respect des obligations financières du pays, et respect des décisions juridiques des organes juridictionnels régionaux.	Mauritius is a member of the UN, Bretton Woods Institutions, Commonwealth, African Union, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Southern African Development Community (SDAC) and La Francophonie. Mauritius is also a founding member of the Indian Ocean Rim - Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC) and a member of the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP). Since its independence, the country has signed key treaties in relation to labour laws, environmental laws, aviation laws, disarmament, human and children's rights amongst others.

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Cohérence et compatibilité technique et juridique de la position du pays vis-à-vis des différents agendas régionaux auxquels il participe et niveau d'engagement dans le processus de rationalisation des RECs.	Mauritius recognises the importance of rationalisation of RERs but is still considering its options.
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	<i>Good.</i>

B. Involvement in regional initiatives on governance and peer review mechanisms (such as APRM)

Is the country actively participating in regional initiatives on governance?	Yes, in the framework of the SADC, Mauritius is involved in Gender advancement.
Has the country acceded to the Africa Peer Review (APR) process? Is the country being reviewed or has it been reviewed? Is APR programme of action integrated in the PRS, in the MTEF, etc	Mauritius has not yet submitted its review but is currently preparing its own self-assessment report for the APR Mechanism.
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	<i>Mauritius is strongly involved in regional governance issues.</i>

C. Migration

Has the country been invited to deepen the dialogue with the EU on the broad agenda of migration related issues contained in art. 13 Cotonou ? If yes, has it responded positively? Have interlocutors been identified? Has an agenda for dialogue been proposed / agreed? Is there an open debate and good cooperation on the implementation of the readmission obligation?	Not invited, but Mauritius participated in the workshop organised by the International Organisation of Migration in 2006.
In case where development aspects of migration have been identified as an important issue (e.g. brain drain / return of qualified nationals, remittances, relation with diaspora), does the country show	Brain drain and planned migration are important policy issues for the economic development of the country. They will be part of the normal policy dialogue.

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<p>willingness to address them in the programming dialogue?</p> <p>Does the country pursue a pro-active approach in this policy field?</p> <p>What steps have been taken in this context?</p>	<p>Yes, the government is developing a coherent policy to manage migration.</p> <p>The government is currently setting-up a database with all Mauritians abroad which will be used as a tool to fight against the brain drain syndrome.</p> <p>An international symposium was organised in July 2006 aiming at motivating Mauritians having expertise in different fields, and who have migrated for various reasons, to come back to Mauritius and allow their native country to benefit from their expertise and professional experience acquired abroad.</p>
<p>In case where refugee aspects of migration have been identified as an important issue (either as a host country or as a country of origin), does the country show willingness to address the position of refugees in the programming dialogue?</p> <p>Does the country, when appropriate, cooperate on initiatives to enhance domestic or regional protection capacity? Does the country pursue a pro-active approach in this policy field?</p> <p>What steps have been taken in this context?</p>	<p>This has little relevance in Mauritius. The law does not provide for the granting of asylum or refugee status in accordance with the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 protocol, and the government has not established a system for providing protection to refugees. The government does not grant refugee status or asylum. However, Mauritius has a bilateral issue with UK as regards refugees from Chagos (deported in 1965), where Mauritius is host and country of origin at the same time. Most Chagossians now have a double (UK+Mauritian) citizenship.</p> <p>The government cooperated with the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in assisting refugees and asylum seekers by donating money. The European Council has put Mauritius on the list of safe countries.</p>
<p>In case where illegal migration, smuggling and/or trafficking of human beings have been identified as an important issue, does the country show willingness to address these issues in the programming dialogue?</p> <p>Does the country pursue a pro-active approach in this policy field?</p>	<p>The law prohibits trafficking in persons, and in December 2005 the legislature amended the Child Protection Act, increasing the maximum punishment for trafficking to 15 years and expanding the definition of trafficking. The few known cases of child trafficking were all within the country.</p> <p>No, but this is of little relevance for Mauritius.</p>

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What steps have been taken in this context?	
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	<i>The brain drain syndrome is the most important issues in Mauritius as regards migration.</i>

IX. QUALITY OF PARTNERSHIP

A. Political dialogue

Are there agreed terms of reference, joint agendas and established calendar for article 8?	No, but there's a good general ad hoc political dialogue. The government agreed to a formal Article 8 Dialogue.
Would you qualify it as open and constructive? If not, what are the main difficulties? Did the political dialogue lead to any concrete achievement?	Yes. So far, no concrete objectives have been established to enable the measurement of achievements.
Within art. 8 is dialogue on essential elements systematic and formalised? Have specific benchmarks or targets been agreed?	Neither benchmarks, nor targets have been agreed. Dialogue is not systematic but of an ad hoc nature.
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	<i>The government agreed to a formal Article 8 Dialogue.</i>

B. Programming dialogue

Does the government involve Parliament, non-state actors and local authorities in the programming dialogue?	Yes, NSAs (including LAs) are regularly associated to the dialogue
Was the programming exercise effectively a joint and open process? Did the Government actively promote co-ordination and harmonisation with other donors?	Yes, there was a continuous exchange of view and an open discussion. . The Government leads donor coordination with the small number of donors present (WB, AFD in future) .
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	<i>Even without being formalised there is a well working political and programming Dialogue. However, a formal Article 8 dialogue is envisaged for the future.</i>

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C. Non State Actors

Participatory approaches to development: does the government involve non-state actors and local authorities in the PRS process (preparation, follow-up)? <i>Note: an assessment of the quality of participatory approaches should be provided in Annex 5 to CSP</i>	There is no PRSP. However, there is a national dialogue on PR issues which involves NSAs and local authorities. . See annex 5
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	<i>NSAs play an important role in the political and programming Dialogue</i>

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OVERALL CONCLUSION

I. POLITICAL/ DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE (VOICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR WBI)

A. Human Rights. Human rights are well respected. The NHRC should be strengthened in order to follow up on human rights violation.

B. Fundamental Freedoms. Fundamental freedoms are generally well ensured.

C. Electoral Process. The electoral process is held according to international standards.

D. Principles of constitutional democracy. A well working parliamentary democracy based on a Westminster model with a good separation of powers.

II. POLITICAL GOVERNANCE/RULE OF LAW: JUDICIAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM

The rule of law is applicable. The judicial system works well. Main weaknesses relate to prisons conditions, capacity of judges and police violence.

III. CONTROL OF CORRUPTION

Corruption is still a recognised problem despite a recent positive trend inversion: measures undertaken to alleviate it should be supported. .

IV. GOVERNMENT EFFECTIVENESS

A Institutional capacity. Public institutions work reasonably well.

B. Public Finance Management (PFM). There is currently no up-to-date PFM assessment. However, the government is working on it and it is likely that a reform programme will be presented soon.

V. ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE (REGULATORY CAPACITY FOR WBI)

A. Private sector/market friendly policies. The generally positive business climate has been overshadowed by lengthy procedures. The government recognises the weaknesses and constraints to the business climate and has taken measures in the Macro Economic Reform.

B. Management of natural resources.

VI. INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SECURITY (POLITICAL STABILITY AND ABSENCE OF VIOLENCE FOR WBI)

A. Internal stability/conflict. Largely stable multi-cultural society with low risk of major conflict and/or disintegration

B. External threats and global security . Mauritius is not involved in/affected by any external conflict.

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VII. SOCIAL GOVERNANCE

A good track record on social governance

VIII. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

A. Regional integration. Good.

B. Involvement in regional initiatives on governance and peer review mechanisms (such as APRM). Mauritius is strongly involved in regional governance issues and very active in the APRM.

C. Migration. The brain drain syndrome is the most important issues in Mauritius as regards migration. However, the government is currently undertaking important steps to improve the situation.

IX. QUALITY OF PARTNERSHIP

A. Political dialogue: There is an ad-hoc political Dialogue. A formal Article 8 Dialogue is envisaged for the future.

B. Programming dialogue. Even without being formalised there is a well working political and programming Dialogue. However, a formal Article 8 Dialogue is envisaged for the future.

C. Non State Actors. NSAs play an important role in the political and programming Dialogue

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GOVERNANCE DATA – EXAMPLES

Details and internet links to the tools below as well as to other guides are provided in Annex.

- Governance country diagnostics by the World Bank Institute (available for a very limited number of countries)
- Economic Commission for Africa
- International IDEA
- Africa Development Bank's Governance Profiles

ANNEXE - OUTILS – GUIDES DISPONIBLES

Websites externes

APRM - <http://www.nepad.org/2005/files/aprm.php>

Ranking of countries according to the evolution of selected governance indicators over time:

World Bank Institute - the link below present the updated aggregate governance research indicators for 209 countries for 1996–2004. Six dimensions of governance are examined: (1)Voice and Accountability (measuring political, civil and human rights), (2)Political Stability and Absence of Violence (measuring the likelihood of violent threats to, or changes in, government, including terrorism), (3)Government Effectiveness (measuring the competence of the bureaucracy and the quality of public service delivery), (4)Regulatory Quality/Burden (measuring the incidence of market-unfriendly policies), (5)Rule of Law (measuring the quality of contract enforcement, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence) and (6)Control of Corruption (measuring the exercise of public power for private gain, including both petty and grand corruption and state capture)

<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/kkz2004/>

TI Corruption Perception Index (2005 and previous years)

http://www.transparency.org/policy_and_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2005

Governance diagnostics

World Bank Institute – Governance country diagnostics

<http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/capacitybuild/d-surveys.html>

African Development Bank – governance profile and other relevant data per country are available in the “African Development Report 2005”: <http://www.afdb.org>

Signature and ratification of international instruments

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Human rights – Global conventions

<http://www.ohchr.org/english/countries/ratification/index.htm>

ILO Conventions

<http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp2.htm>

(state of ratification of each convention - click on the reference on the left hand side)

OAU/AU Treaties, Conventions, Protocols, Charters, including the list of countries which have Signed, Ratified/Acceded

<http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/index/index.htm>

(select “documents” in the left, then click on “Treaties, Conventions & Protocols”)

Interamerican Convention Against Corruption (1996)

<http://www.oas.org/main/main.asp?sLang=E&sLink=http://www.upd.oas.org>

(select “corruption” under Sectors and topics, in the top)

ADB-OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific

<http://www1.oecd.org/daf/asiacom/index.htm>

Sites intranet de la Commission

Nous avons développé des outils méthodologiques qui devraient faciliter l’élaboration du profil gouvernance, le dialogue de programmation ainsi que l’instruction des projets/ programmes.

- Le nouveau format de CSP pour les pays ACP situe l’analyse des questions liées à la gouvernance dans le contexte plus large de l’analyse de la situation politique et fournit des indications utiles à ce sujet. Le but est de faciliter le lien entre l’analyse et la stratégie de réponse.
- Des fiches de programmation par sous-secteur (droits de l’homme et démocratie, Etat de droit -Judiciaire et Parlements-, Anti-Corruption, Décentralisation, Réformes Economiques et Institutionnelles -Appui budgétaire-) sont disponibles sur le site du iQSG. Ces fiches contiennent des éléments d’analyse plus détaillés et des indications sur des orientations possibles pour des interventions dans chacun des domaines.
<http://www.cc.cec/home/dgserv/dev/newsite/index.cfm?objectid=E20B9EA4-ABD6-296E-65D6BCC3AE40E935>
<http://www.cc.cec/home/dgserv/dev/newsite/index.cfm?objectId=E2D48344-DB4E-ED35-45155B9BE3AD8217>
- Le « handbook on Good Governance » produit par un réseau thématique de la Commission coordonné par Europe Aid facilitera l’identification de projets dans les « six clusters » (1)Support to democratisation including electoral processes and observation, (2)Promotion and protection of human rights, (3)Reinforcement of the rule of law and the administration of justice, (4)Enhancement of the role of non-state actors and their capacity building, (5)Public administration reform, management of public finances and civil service reform and (6)Decentralisation and local government reform and capacity building;
(http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/eidhr/themes-governance_en.htm)
- Some of the issues examined in the Commission’s “**Check list for root-causes of conflict**” are relevant for the governance profile
http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/cpcm/cp/list.htm