
INCOME & ASSET DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

FOR

HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENTS

WORLD BANK CLIENT COUNTRIES

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The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
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Income and Asset Disclosure in World Bank Client Countries

		Disclosure Required (101)				Disclosure not Required (46)	
		Public (31)		Nonpublic (70)			
East Asia	Indonesia	Thailand	Malaysia	PNG	Cambodia	Micronesia	
	Marshall Is	Vietnam	Mongolia	Solomon Is.	China	Myanmar	
	Philippines		Palau	Vanuatu	Fiji	Samoa	
					Kiribati	Timor Leste	
					Lao PDR	Tonga	
Eastern Europe/ Central Asia	Albania	Lithuania	Armenia	Macedonia	Estonia	Turkmenistan	
	Bulgaria	Moldova	Azerbaijan	Poland	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	
	Croatia	Romania	Belarus	Serbia/Mon			
	Georgia	Russia	Bosnia/Herz	Slovak R			
	Kyrgyz R	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Turkey			
	Latvia						
Latin America	Argentina	Jamaica	Antigua/ Barb	Haiti	Barbados	Suriname	
	Belize	Nicaragua	Colombia	Honduras			
	Bolivia	Paraguay	Costa Rica	Mexico		St. Vincent/ G	
	Brazil	Venezuela	Dominica	Panama			
	Chile		Dominican Rep	Peru			
			Ecuador	St Kitts/Nevis			
			El Salvador	St Lucia			
			Grenada	Trinidad/Tob			
			Guyana	Uruguay			
			Guatemala				
Middle East/ North Africa	Iraq		Algeria	Morocco	Djibouti*	Libya	
			Egypt	Tunisia	Iran*	Syria*	
			Lebanon	West Bank/Gaza	Jordan	Yemen	
South Asia			Bangladesh	Pakistan	Afghanistan	Maldives	
			India	Sri Lanka	Bhutan		
			Nepal				
Africa	Cape Verde	Sao Tome/Pr	Benin	Malawi	Angola	Mauritius	
	Central Africa R	South Africa	Burkina Faso	Mali	Botswana	Mauritania	
	Liberia		Burundi	Mozambique	Comoros	Senegal	
			Cameroon	Namibia	Cote d'Ivoire	Seychelles	
			Chad	Niger	Eritrea	Sierra Leone	
			Dem Rep Congo	Nigeria	Ethiopia	Somalia	
			Equatorial	Rwanda	Gabon	Sudan	
			Guinea	Rep of Congo	Guinea	Swaziland	
			Gambia	Tanzania	Guinea Bissau*	Togo	
			Ghana	Uganda	Lesotho	Zimbabwe	
			Kenya	Zambia			
			Madagascar				



Disclosure Requirements by World Bank Client Country

COUNTRY	REQUIREMENT	PUBLIC	AGENCY	LAWS	COMMENTS/SOURCES
Afghanistan	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Albania	Y	Y	The High Inspectorate of Declarations and Audit Assets at the Inspector General.	<u>Assembly Law Number 9049, 2003 (translation).</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare. HIDAA is the first agency of its kind in Albania. It audits all public officials on two-year intervals, and its mandate was recently enlarged to include the implementation of a new conflict of interest law.
Algeria	Y	N			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> But no penalty for failure to lodge. <u>El Watan, Les deputes et la declaration de patrimoine.</u> 5 Jan 2006.
Angola	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Corruption and Anti-corruption in Southern Africa, UN Office of Drugs and Crime.</u>
Antigua and Barbuda	Y	N	Declare to Governor General.	<u>Integrity in Public Life, 2004.</u>	
Argentina	Y	Y	<u>The Anti-corruption Office.</u>	Public Ethics Law 25.188.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESICIC Committee of Experts. (Mechanism for Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Inter American Convention Against Corruption). <u>"Report on Implementation in Argentina of the Convention Provisions."</u> <i>First Round Review Final Report.</i> February 2003. Washington DC.
Armenia	Y	N	Central Electoral Commission.	The Electoral Code. The Law on Amendments to the Law on Declaration of Incomes and Assets of High-Level State Officials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare. The Electoral Code, Articles 67 and 68. The Law on Amendments to the Law on Declaration of Incomes and Assets of High-Level State Officials, Articles 1 and 3. <u>Implementation of the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials, Report of the Secretary General, E/CN.15/2002/6 Add.1</u> Transparency International. <u>National Integrity Study: Armenia – 2003.</u>
Azerbaijan	Y	N	<u>Commission on Combating Corruption.</u>	<u>Law on Combating Corruption, 2004 and Law on Approval of Procedures for Financial Information by Public Officials.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare.
Bangladesh	Y	N	Anti-corruption Commission	Government Servants Service (Conduct) Rules, 1979.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and Prime Minister have to declare. World Bank. Article 13 of the Government Servants Service (Conduct) Rules, 1979.
Barbados	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency International. <u>National Integrity Study: Caribbean Composite Study. – 2004.</u>
Belarus	Y	N	?	Constitution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare.
Belize	Y	Y	Integrity Commission	Constitution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Constitution contains a Code of Conduct for officers prescribed under Section 121 of the Constitution. This is supplemented by the Prevention of corruption in Public Life Act which



COUNTRY	REQUIREMENT	PUBLIC	AGENCY	LAWS	COMMENTS/SOURCES
					also has a Code of Conduct.
Benin	Y	N	Supreme Court.	The Constitution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESICIC Committee of Experts. (Mechanism For Follow-Up on the Implementation of the Inter American Convention Against Corruption). "<u>Report on Implementation in Belize of the Convention Provisions</u>" <i>First Round Review Final Report</i>. March 2006. Washington DC.
Bhutan	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank.
Bolivia	Y	Y	Office of the Comptroller General.	The Constitution The Statute on Public Officials, Law 2027 of 1999, and Supreme Decree 20257 modified by 27349 of 2004.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank. MESICIC Committee of Experts. "<u>Report on Implementation in Republic of Bolivia of the Convention Provisions</u>" <i>First Round Review Final Report</i>. July 2004. Washington DC. Article 45 of the Constitution Law 2027 of 1999, The Statute on Public Officials Article 53 and Supreme Decree 20257 modified by 27349 of 2004.
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Y	N	Election Commission.	Law of Conflict of Interest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare. GRECO First Evaluation Round. <u>Evaluation Report on Bosnia and Herzegovina</u>. Adopted by GRECO May 2005. Strasbourg.
Botswana	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directorate of Economic Crime working on bill. Need to monitor the status of the bill. Transparency International. <u>National Integrity Systems: Botswana 2001</u>. Berlin. World Bank: Neither the President nor the Prime Minister have to declare.
Brazil	Y	Y	Comptroller General's Office.	Lei de Improbidade Administrativa , Law No. 8429 of 1992.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESICIC Committee of Experts. "<u>Report on Implementation in Federative Republic of Brazil of the Convention Provisions</u>" <i>First Round Review Final Report</i>. March 2003. Washington DC. Also see Law No. 8730 of November 10, 1993 and Decree No. 5483 of June 30, 2005.
Bulgaria	Y	Y	Ministry of State Administration.	Law on Public Officials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare. GRECO (Group of States Against Corruption) Second Evaluation Round. <u>Compliance Report on Bulgaria</u>. Adopted by GRECO July 2005. Strasbourg. Transparency International. <u>National Integrity Systems: Bulgaria 2001</u>. Berlin.
Burkina Faso	Y	N	?	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank: Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare.
Burundi	Y	N	?	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Implementation of the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials, Report of the Secretary General, E/CN.15/2002/6 Add.1</u>
Cambodia	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bill is being drafted.
Cameroon	Y	N	Assets and Property Declaration	Article 66 of the Constitution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filing a statement of assets and liabilities is mandatory for all public officials; however, the reports are not verified effectively. Misdeclaration



COUNTRY	REQUIREMENT	PUBLIC	AGENCY	LAWS	COMMENTS/SOURCES
			Reception Committee.		<p>of assets by public officials is not penalized (Bhargava and Bolongaita 2004:104).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare. Kendemeh, Emmanuel. "MPs Show Interest in Asset Declaration Bill." <i>Cameroon Tribune</i>. April 7 2006. Ndi Chia, Charlie. "How Asset Declaration Law Can Nail the Corrupt." <i>The Post</i>. April 20, 2006. From UNDP: L'article 66 de la Constitution du 02 juin 1972 modifiée par une loi de révision du 19 janvier 1996 dispose qu'un certain nombre de personnes dotées de charges publiques en raison des fonctions ou des mandats qu'elles exercent, sont soumises à une obligation de « déclaration de leurs biens et avoirs au début et à la fin de leur mandat. L'article 66 de la Constitution dispose qu'une loi détermine les autres catégories de personnes assujetties aux dispositions du présent article et en précise les modalités d'application ». Une loi d'application est donc envisagée pour concrétiser cette disposition qui peut être utile dans la lutte contre la corruption.
Cape Verde	Y	Y	Supreme Court.	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank: Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare. Implementation of the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials, Report of the Secretary General, E/CN.15/2002/6 Add.1
Central African Republic	Y	Y	?	The Constitution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United States Department of State. 2006. Central African Republic: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – 2005. March 8, 2006.
Chad	Y	N	?	The Constitution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank: Article 72 Le Président de la République est tenu, lors de son entrée en fonction et à la fin de son mandat, de faire sur l'honneur une déclaration écrite de son patrimoine et de l'adresser à la Cour Suprême. Article 104 Lors de leur entrée en fonction et à la fin, le Premier Ministre et les autres membres du Gouvernement sont tenus de faire sur l'honneur une déclaration écrite de leur patrimoine et de l'adresser à la Cour Suprême. Both the Chairman and the Prime Minister have to declare.
Chile	Y	Y	Anticorruption Office.	Law 25188.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Chile, a bill on Property Declarations was recently approved under the name of "Ethics in the performance of the civil service" and it constitutes the regulations to Law 25188 as regards the policy on filing of integral property declarations and the policy on gifts granted to public officials. MESICIC Committee of Experts. "Report on Implementation in Republic of Chile of the Convention Provisions" <i>First Round Review Final Report</i>. February 2004. Washington DC.
China	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neither the President nor Premier have to declare.



COUNTRY	REQUIREMENT		AGENCY	LAWS	COMMENTS/SOURCES
		PUBLIC			
Colombia	Y	N	Administrative Department of the Civil Service.	Constitution and Law No. 190 of 1995 (Anticorruption Statute).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESICIC Committee of Experts. "Report on Implementation in Colombia of the Convention Provisions" <i>First Round Review Final Report</i>. July 2003. Washington DC. Article 122 of the Constitution. Law No. 190 of 1995 (Anticorruption Statute). World Bank. Corruption and Anti-corruption in Southern Africa, UN Office of Drugs and Crime.
Comoros	N	N	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank.
Congo, Democratic Republic of	Y	N	?	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption and Anti-corruption in Southern Africa, UN Office of Drugs and Crime.
Costa Rica	Y	N	Audit Bureau of the Comptroller General's Office.	The Constitution of 1949 implemented by Law 1166 of 1950. Organic Law of the Comptroller General. The Law on Illicit Enrichment of Public Servants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESICIC Committee of Experts. "Report on Implementation in Costa Rica of the Convention Provisions" <i>First Round Review Final Report</i>. February 2004. Washington DC. Article 193 of the Constitution of 1949. Implemented by Law 1166 of 1950. Organic Law of the Comptroller General. Articles 7 to 18 of the Law on Illicit Enrichment of Public Servants and articles 10 to 60 of the Regulations to the law. World Bank: Neither the President nor the Prime Minister have to declare.
Cote d'Ivoire	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank: Neither the President nor the Prime Minister have to declare.
Croatia	Y	Y	Commission for the Resolution of Conflicts in Public Office.	Law on Prevention of Conflict of Interest in the Public Service (adopted in 09/2003).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank: Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare. A local website put up all the declarations on the web. GRECO Second Evaluation Round. Compliance Report on Croatia. Adopted by GRECO December 2005. Strasbourg.
Djibouti	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of corruption through the adoption of the National Program Against Corruption and the Matrix for its implementation.
Dominica	N	N/A	Integrity Commission.	Integrity in Public Office Act (NO 6 of 2003).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Attorney General, Ian Douglas announced May 12 06 that the Dominica Government has decided to put the Integrity in Public Office Act on hold due to a lack of finances to establish an integrity commission (Caribbean Media Corporation 12 May 06).
Dominican Republic	Y	P	National Treasurer.	Law No 82 of December 1979.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESICIC Committee of Experts. "Report on Implementation in Dominican Republic of the Convention Provisions" <i>First Round Review Final Report</i>. March 2005. Washington DC: pg 18. Article 5 of Law no 82 allow for the asset declarations to be made available to third parties, however, the "there does not appear to be any procedure dictating the conditions, procedures and other aspects related to providing appropriate access to these declarations, whenever appropriate and in accordance with the Constitution and the basic principles of the legal system.



COUNTRY	REQUIREMENT		AGENCY	LAWS	COMMENTS/SOURCES
	REQUIREMENT	PUBLIC			
Ecuador	Y	N	Auditor General's Office.	The Constitution The Law Regulating Sworn Declarations of Net Worth, 2003. Executive Decree No. 122, 2003.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESICIC Committee of Experts. "Report on Implementation in Republic of Ecuador of the Convention Provisions" <i>First Round Review Final Report</i>. February 2004. Washington DC. Pg 34: One of the recommendations is to "regulate the conditions, procedures and other appropriate aspects related to publicizing the sworn declarations of net worth) of public servants (including income, assets and liabilities, as appropriate). The Constitution, Article 122. The Law Regulating Sworn Declarations of Net Worth (2003), Article 1-9. Executive Decree No. 122, 2003, Article 7.
Egypt	Y	N	?	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Par Mohamed BAHLOUL. <i>Dix Etude's Portant Sur La Lutte Contre La Corruption Dans La Region MENA</i>. Institut de Developpement des Ressources Humaines. Algerie 2006.
El Salvador	Y	N	Supreme Court.	The Constitution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESICIC Committee of Experts. "Report on Implementation in Republic of El Salvador of the Convention Provisions" <i>First Round Review Final Report</i>. March 2005. Washington DC. Article 240 of the Constitution.
Equatorial Guinea	Y	N	National Commission on Ethics.	The Law on Ethics in the Performance of the Civil Service, of February 2004.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank: The Law defines principles of conduct for civil servants, establishes their obligation to file a statement of assets, defines conflicts of interest between private interests and public office, regulates the receipt of gifts by public servants, and creates a National Commission on Ethics (NCE) to uphold these norms and apply penalties for non-compliance. Measures are being studied to allow its full implementation. These include actions to strengthen other branches of government, the press, and civil society, as well as the creation of a strong independent auditing system.
Eritrea	N	N	N/A	N/A	
Estonia	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neither the President nor Prime Minister has to declare.
Ethiopia	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank: Neither the President nor the Prime Minister have to declare.
Fiji	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency International. National Integrity Study: Fiji – 2001. Neither the President or Prime Minister have to declare.
Gabon	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP. "Management of Conduct". African Survey Results: Gabon. 2002. Neither the President nor the Prime Minister has to declare.
Gambia, The	Y	N	Ombudsman.	The Constitution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency International. National Integrity Study: The Gambia – 2004. Section 223 of the Constitution provides for declaration of assets by public officers to the Office of the Ombudsman at the end of every two years whilst in office and upon ceasing to hold public office. The Ombudsman is required to submit the



COUNTRY	REQUIREMENT	PUBLIC	AGENCY	LAWS	COMMENTS/SOURCES
Georgia	Y	Y/N	Informational Bureau of Property and Financial State of Officials.	Law on Conflict of Interest of 1998 as amended in 2004.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> declaration of assets to the Finance and Public Account Committee of the National Assembly. Section 223 of the Constitution. World Bank: Prior to being appointed to position top level officials (about 3,000 positions) are required to present the property declaration. These officials are obliged to annually fill in and present property and financial declarations while they hold a position. The Law provides for disclosure of this information by stating that "any physical and legal body has the right to request, receive the copy of declaration and get familiar with it, except the secret column of the declaration. No obstacle should be established or created for receipt of the copy of declaration."
Ghana	Y	N	The Auditor General.	ACT 550: The Public Office Holders (Declaration of Assets and Disqualifications) Act, 1998.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank. This Act requires public officials to declare assets and liabilities in accordance with Chapter twenty-four of the Constitution. It also disqualifies individuals from holding specified public offices if there is an adverse finding made or criminal convictions against the individuals. There is a requirement for the public office holder to get the forms from the office of the Auditor-General, and make declarations under this act (Article 1, par. 3). The written declaration is to be made in the form provided in Schedule II and is to be submitted to the Auditor General (Article 1, par. 1). The public office holder is to make a declaration before taking office, at the end of every four years, and the end of the term of office within 6 months of any of these occurrences (Article 1, par. 4 (a - c)). Transparency International. <i>National Integrity Study: Ghana – 2001</i>. Public officials comply with the law but not within the timeframe stipulated in the law. More often, it is done within 3-6 months after assuming office. Penalties exist but not enforced/applied.
Grenada	Y	N	Public Service Commission.	Public Service Commission Rules.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESICIC Committee of Experts. "<u>Report on Implementation in Grenada of the Convention Provisions</u>". <i>First Round Review Final Report</i>. March 2006. Washington DC. Pg 31: However, the Committee of Experts state in their report that Grenada does not have a general system for registering assets and income.
Guatemala	Y	N	Contraloria.	Ley de Probidad y Responsabilidades. [▲]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESICIC Committee of Experts. "<u>Report on Implementation in Republic of Guatemala of the Convention Provisions</u>". <i>First Round Review Final Report</i>. September 2005. Washington DC. [▲]Law on Probity and Responsibilities of Public Officials and Employees (Decree No. 8902992) - Article 20.
Guinea	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Guinea-Bissau	?	?	?	?	
Guyana	Y	N	Integrity Commission	The Integrity Commission Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and the Prime Minister are required to declare.



COUNTRY	REQUIREMENT		AGENCY	LAWS	COMMENTS/SOURCES
		PUBLIC			
Haiti	Y	N			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESICIC Committee of Experts. "Report on Implementation in Guyana of the Convention Provisions" <i>First Round Review Final Report</i>. March 2006. Washington DC. Chapter III, section 13 to 24 of the Integrity Commission Act. Transparency International. National Integrity Study: Caribbean Composite Study – 2004. Both the President and the Chancellor are required to declare.
Honduras	Y	N	Court of Accounts.	The Organic Law of the Superior Court of Accounts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank: The Organic Law of the Superior Court of Accounts, Article 56. MESICIC Committee of Experts. "Report on Implementation in Republic of Honduras of the Convention Provisions" <i>First Round Review Final Report</i>. March 2006. Washington DC.
India	Y	N	N/A	All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1979 Section 44AA, Representation of the People Order 1972 Disclosure requirements arising from a High Court judgment in 2005.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the head of state and head of government should theoretically be covered by the Government Servants Conduct Rules (1979), which require government servants to submit financial declarations on their assets (moveable and immovable property) and the assets of their immediate family members upon taking up their position in government. In practice, such disclosure is not enforced and voluntary disclosure remains rare. The rules themselves indicate that the Government may, by order published in the official gazette, prescribe the manner for submission of the return of assets under this rule and the authority to which the return is to be submitted. Section 44AA requires that during a general election, every contesting candidate must submit to the Returning Officer a detailed statement of all the election expenses and the sources of funding, accompanied by a statement of the contesting candidate's assets and liabilities and his/her annual income and expenditure. This information should be kept by the Returning Officer for a year from the date of receipt and be open to inspection by any person on payment of the prescribed fee. This provision has rarely been enforced.
Indonesia	Y	Y	Commission for the Inspection of State Officials.	Law 28/1999 establishing the Commission for the Inspection of State Officials' wealth (KPKPN).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank.
Iran, Islamic Republic	?	?	?	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials, Report of the Secretary General, E/CN.15/2002/6 Add.1
Iraq	Y	Y/N	Commission for Public Integrity.	Coalition Provisional Authority Order 65.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only certain pieces of information are made available for security reasons. Both the President and the Prime Minister are required to declare.
Jamaica	Y	Y	Integrity Commission.	Integrity of Members, Act 1973.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESICIC Committee of Experts. "Report on Implementation in Jamaica of the Convention Provisions" <i>First Round Review Final Report</i>. September 2005. Washington DC.



COUNTRY	REQUIREMENT	PUBLIC	AGENCY	LAWS	COMMENTS/SOURCES
Jordan	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency International. <i>National Integrity Study: Jordan – 2001.</i>
Kazakhstan	Y	N	?	<u>Law on Fight Against Corruption (July 2, 1998, No. 267-1 as amended by the Law No. 454-1 of July 23, 1999 and the Law No. 46-II of April 28, 2000.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare. Transparency International. <i>National Integrity Study: Kazakhstan – 2001.</i>
Kenya	Y	N	Commission.	Public Officer Ethics Act, 2003.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank: Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare. Transparency International. <i>National Integrity Study: Kenya – 2003.</i>
Kiribati	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency International. <i>National Integrity Study: Kiribati – 2004.</i> Neither the President nor the Prime Minister has to declare. World Bank: Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare.
Kyrgyz Republic	Y	Y	Civil Service Agency	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank: Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare.
Lao PDR	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Latvia	Y	Y/N	Prevention and Combating Corruption Bureau	<u>On Prevention of Conflict of Interest in Activities of Public Officials (translation) Chapter IV: Declarations of Public Officials.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare. Section 26 of the law states that part of the declaration will be publicly available and a part that is not. The part that is not includes personal information like place of residence, relatives, counterparts including debtors and creditors.
Lebanon	Y	N	The General Disciplinary Council.	Law on Illicit Wealth and the Penal Code.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDESA and UNDP. 2004. <u>Public Sector Transparency and Accountability in Selected Arab Countries: Policies and Practices.</u> UN. New York.
Lesotho	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Corruption and Anti-corruption in Southern Africa.</u> UN Office of Drugs and Crime.
Liberia	Y	Y	National Elections Commission.	Constitution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "During the 2005 presidential and general elections, the National Elections Commission took the unusual step in Liberia to ensure stringent financial reporting and disclosures as laid out in the Constitution. Each candidate was required to make a detail financial disclosure of asset and income under oath, to meet the disclosure requirement under the election guidelines and asset requirement of \$25,000 under the Constitution. On the basis of those disclosures, candidates were required to have paid all taxes on assets and income as a prerequisite to the qualifications to be placed on the ballot. It was a nightmare and hassle for so many candidates. Several of them were eliminated because of these disclosures. This was because some did not have the required assets. Others could not afford to pay all taxes in arrears in addition to the \$2,500 fee for presidential candidate, \$1,500 for VPs, and \$750 for senate and \$250 for house candidates. These financial disclosures were printed in the papers and on the NEC Website. Financial disclosures by political parties were also posted on the NEC Websites." (Rodney Sieh and John Morlu II, News Analysis: Ellen's Government - All Quiet on the Assets' Front - Part I - 2/26/2006)



COUNTRY	REQUIREMENT	PUBLIC	AGENCY	LAWS	COMMENTS/SOURCES
Libya	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Lithuania	Y	Y	The Seimas Commission on Ethics and Procedures.	Law on the Adjustment of Public and Private Interest in the Public Service and the Law on the Declaration of Property and Income of Residents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and the Premier have to declare. The Seimas Commission on Ethics and Procedures monitors whether the parliamentarians adhere to the requirements of the Law on the Adjustment of Public and Private Interests in the Public Service The State Tax Inspectorate under the Ministry of Finance.
Macedonia, FYR of	Y	N	State Commission on the Prevention of Corruption and the Public Income Administration of the Ministry of Finance.	Law on the Prevention of Corruption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare. GRECO Second Evaluation Round. <i>Compliance Report on The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</i>. Adopted by GRECO October 2005. Strasbourg.
Madagascar	Y	N	?	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank: Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare upon taking office. UNDP. "Management of Conduct". African Survey Results: <i>Madagascar, 2002</i>.
Malawi	Y	N	?	Disclosure of Assets Law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank. Transparency International. <i>National Integrity Study: Malawi – 2004</i>.
Malaysia	Y	N	?	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank.
Maldives	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Implementation of the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials, Report of the Secretary General, E/CN.15/2002/6 Add.1</i>
Mali	Y	N	?	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare. World Bank.
Marshall Islands	Y	Y	Ministry of Finance - monitoring. Auditor General appointed by the President upon nomination by the Speaker.	Article VIII, Section 6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency International. <i>National Integrity Study: Republic of the Marshall Islands – 2004</i>.
Mauritania	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Corruption and Anti-corruption in Southern Africa, UN Office of Drugs and Crime</i>.
Mauritius	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Mexico	Y	N	Civil Service Secretariat.	<i>Ley Federal de Responsabilidades de los Servidores Públicos.</i> ❖	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESICIC Committee of Experts. "Report on Implementation in Mexico of the Convention Provisions" <i>First Round Review Final Report</i>. March 2005. Washington DC. Each of the agencies has their own regulations about whether to make the declarations public or not. ❖ Law on the Responsibility of Public Servants, Article 80.



COUNTRY	REQUIREMENT	PUBLIC	AGENCY	LAWS	COMMENTS/SOURCES
Micronesia, FS	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the head of state and head of government should theoretically be covered by the Government Servants Conduct Rules (1979), which require government servants to submit financial declarations on their assets (moveable and immoveable property). Transparency International. <i>National Integrity Study: Federated States of Micronesia – 2004</i>.
Moldova	Y	Y	?	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GRECO First Evaluation Round. <i>Evaluation Report on Moldova</i>. Adopted by GRECO December 2005. Strasbourg.
Mongolia	Y	N			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank: Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare.
Morocco	Y	N	?	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Implementation of the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials, Report of the Secretary General, E/CN.15/2002/6 Add.1</u>
Mozambique	Y	N	?	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank: Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare.
Myanmar	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Myanmar remains a member of the World Bank. The World Bank continues to track data about the country and also remains in contact with the United Nations and other development partners regarding Myanmar.
Namibia	Y	N	?	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare. UNDP. "Management of Conduct". <u>African Survey Results: Namibia 2002</u>.
Nepal	Y	N	Commission for the Investigation of Abuses of Authority (CIAA).	Declaration of Assets and Liabilities Law No. 1 of 1975.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The King established the Royal Commission for Corruption Control (RCCC) in 2001. The Nepal Supreme Court has handed down that the RCCC created by King Gyanendra following his dismissal of the elected government, is unconstitutional and has ordered the body to cease and desist all investigations and prosecutions. The RCCC, which had been given the power to investigate, charge, and prosecute government officials suspected of corruption, had been routinely accused of targeting political opposition leaders such as former Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba and former minister Prakash Man Singh, who are currently being detained by the RCCC. The court ruled that under Article 127 of the 1990 Constitution, the king has no authority to form such a body and ordered the Nepal government to declare the RCCC "null and void." The court ruling also vacates all decisions made by the body.
Nicaragua	Y	Y	Comptroller's office.	Probity Law 438 of 2002.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESICIC Committee of Experts. "<u>Report on Implementation in Nicaragua of the Convention Provisions</u>" <i>First Round Review Final Report</i>. July 2003. Washington DC.
Niger	Y	N	?	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Executive Ethics Code of 2000 states that the register must have a confidential and a public part. Section 7.5 of the code states that "any person has access to the public part of a register during the office hours of the Secretary concerned."



COUNTRY	REQUIREMENT	PUBLIC	AGENCY	LAWS	COMMENTS/SOURCES
Nigeria	Y	N	Code of Conduct Bureau and Tribunal.	The Constitution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency International. <i>National Integrity Study: Nigeria – 2004.</i> World Bank. Code of Conduct Bureau and Tribunal Decree 1 of 1989.; Section 140, 1999 Nigerian Constitution; Fifth Schedule, Part I, Sec. 11.
Pakistan	Y	N	National Accountability Bureau.	Government Servant Rules 196. National Accountability Ordinance and the Prevention of Corruption Act 1947.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank: Both the President and Prime Minister have to declare. Pakistan National - Anti-Corruption Strategy, 2002.
Palau	Y	N	?	Code of Ethics of the Republic of Palau.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency International. <i>National Integrity Study: Republic of Palau – 2004.</i>
Panama	Y	N	Notary Public to file and to Comptroller General's Office.	Political Constitution and implemented by Law 59 of Dec. 29, 1999.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESICIC Committee of Experts. "Report on Implementation in Republic of Panama of the Convention Provisions" <i>First Round Review Final Report.</i> September 2005. Washington DC. Article 299 of the Political Constitution
Papua New Guinea	Y	Y/N	Ombudsman's Commission.	Leadership Code.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency International. <i>National Integrity Study: Papua New Guinea – 2004.</i>
Paraguay	Y	Y	Comptroller General's Office.	Paragraph 283 (6) of the Constitution, 1992.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESICIC Committee of Experts. "Report on Implementation in Paraguay of the Convention Provisions" <i>First Round Review Final Report.</i> July 2003. Washington DC. Article 104 requires all public officials and employees, including those elected by the population, those serving public, binational, autocratic and decentralized entities, and those receiving a salary from the State, to file a property and income declaration¹ within a period of fifteen (15) days after taking office and within a period of fifteen (15) days after being relieved of their duties.
Peru	Y	Y/N	General Comptrollership of the Republic.	The Constitution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials, Report of the Secretary General, E/CN.15/2002/6 Add.1 MESICIC Committee of Experts. "Report on Implementation in Republic of Peru of the Convention Provisions" <i>First Round Review Final Report.</i> July 2004. Washington DC. Transparency International. <i>National Integrity Study: Peru – 2001.</i> Articles 40 and 41 of the Constitution
Philippines	Y	Y	National Office of the Ombudsman.	The Constitution and Republic Act No. 6713 Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees and Rules Implementing the Code.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials, Report of the Secretary General, E/CN.15/2002/6 Add.1 The Center for Public Integrity. 2004. <i>Global Integrity: Philippines.</i> Washington D.C. Constitution, Art XI, Sec. 2.
Poland	Y	N	?	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare. GRECO Second Evaluation Round. <i>Compliance Report on Poland.</i> Adopted by GRECO September 2004. Strasbourg.



COUNTRY	REQUIREMENT	PUBLIC	AGENCY	LAWS	COMMENTS/SOURCES
Republic of Congo	Y	N		The Constitution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank: The Constitution, Article 58.
Romania	Y	Y	High Inspector.	<u>Romania Law on Certain Steps for Assuring Transparency in Performing High Official Positions, Public and Business Positions for Prevention and Sanctioning the Corruption. Emergency Ordinance.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank: Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare. GRECO Second Evaluation Round. <u>Compliance Report on Romania</u>. Adopted by GRECO October 2005. Strasbourg.
Russian Federation	Y	Y	?	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and the Premier have to declare.
Rwanda	Y	Y	Ombudsman.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank. Bugingo, Silver and Elemeus Akango. "72% have declared wealth – Ombudsman". <u>The New Times</u>. May 04.2006. Kigali.
Samoa	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency International. <u>National Integrity Study: Samoa – 2004</u>.
Sao Tome & Principe	Y	Y	?	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank. The President and the Prime Minister have to declare.
Senegal	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neither the President nor the Prime Minister has to declare. Transparency International. <u>National Integrity Study: Senegal</u>.
Serbia and Montenegro	Y	N	Republican Board for the Implementation of the Law on Prevention of Conflict of Interest as an interim body.	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency International. <u>National Integrity Study: Serbia and FR Yugoslavia – 2001</u>.
Seychelles	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank.
Sierra Leone	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank.
Slovak Republic	Y	Y	?	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare. GRECO Second Evaluation Round. <u>Compliance Report on Slovak Republic</u>. Adopted by GRECO May 2006. Strasbourg.
Solomon Islands	Y	N	Leadership Codes Commission.	Leadership Code (Further Provisions) Act 1999.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency International. <u>National Integrity Study: Solomon Islands – 2004</u>. Leadership Code (Further Provisions) Act 1999, Section 8-9
Somalia	N	N	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank.



COUNTRY	REQUIREMENT	PUBLIC	AGENCY	LAWS	COMMENTS/SOURCES
South Africa	Y	Y/N	Leadership Codes Commission.	Executive Ethics Code of 2000; Executive Members Ethics Act No 82 of 1998.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disclosure (declaration of personal assets, financial interests, etc) is required in the public service. Required from Elected Officials, senior public servants, Members of Parliament, Cabinet. Disclosure requirements are more stringent for MPs than for local Councilors. The position in respect of Executive Members is unclear at present. Disclosure for MPs and MECs is much stricter than for senior public officials. The financial interests of MPs are reported in a public register. They must disclose gifts valued at over R350. Disclosure is public. World Bank. Transparency International. <i>National Integrity Study: South Africa – 2005.</i>
Sri Lanka	Y	N	Speaker of the House.	<u>Declaration of Assets and Liabilities Law No. 1 of 1975.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and Prime Minister have to declare. World Bank.
St Kitts and Nevis	Y	N	?	Draft Integrity in Public Life Act since 1996 - not passed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency International. <i>National Integrity Study: Caribbean Composite Study – 2004.</i>
St Lucia	Y	N	Integrity Commission.	Integrity in Public Life Act No. 6 of 2004.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency International. <i>National Integrity Study: Caribbean Composite Study – 2004.</i>
St. Vincent & Grenadines	N	N/A	Integrity Commission.	Proposed Integrity in Public Life Act 2003.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency International. <i>National Integrity Study: Caribbean Composite Study – 2004.</i>
Sudan	N	N/A	N/A	Rules drafted but not implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank.
Suriname	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESICIC Committee of Experts. "Report on Implementation in Republic of Suriname of the Convention Provisions" <i>First Round Review Final Report.</i> March 2006. Washington DC.
Swaziland	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Corruption and Anti-corruption in Southern Africa.</u> UN Office of Drugs and Crime.
Syrian Arab Republic	?	?	?	?	
Tajikistan	N	N	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank.
Tanzania	Y	N	Ethics Commission.	<u>Public Leadership Code of Ethics Act.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank.
Thailand	Y	Y	<u>National Counter Corruption Commission.</u>	<u>Organic Act on Counter Corruption, 1999.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank.
Timor Leste	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency International. <i>National Integrity Study: Pacific Overview Report – 2004.</i>
Togo	N	N	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank.
Tonga	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency International. <i>National Integrity Study: Tonga – 2004.</i> A bill was introduced in Parliament in 2001. In practice, Ministers declare their assets to the President.



COUNTRY	REQUIREMENT	PUBLIC	AGENCY	LAWS	COMMENTS/SOURCES
Trinidad and Tobago	Y	P	Integrity Commission.	Public Life Act No. 83 and 88 of 2000.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESICIC Committee of Experts. "Report on Implementation in Republic of Trinidad and Tobago of the Convention Provisions" <i>First Round Review Final Report</i>. March 2006. Washington DC. Both the President and the Prime Minister are required to declare. Mills, Hayden. 2006. "He ought to know better". <i>Trinidad & Tobago Express</i>. Tuesday, April 25th 2006.
Tunisia	Y	N	?	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank. Both the President and the Prime Minister are required to declare.
Turkey	Y	N	?	Declaration of Assets Act, Nov 11, 1990.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare. World Bank.
Turkmenistan	N	N	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only other public officials have to declare to the President. World Bank.
Uganda	Y	N	?	Section 6 of the Leadership Code Act, 2002.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP. "Management of Conduct". <i>African Survey Results: Uganda, 2002</i>. Section 6 of the Leadership code empowers the Leadership Code Committee to require clarification for any matter in connection with statements submitted. UNPAN World Bank: There is a very strict requirement within the Leadership Court Act (2002) (the law that requires leaders to disclose) that the declaration of assets for any leader can be made public only on application to the Inspectorate of Government (IG) (Ombudsman) office, and He/She has the discretion of what information and for what purpose She/He can release. Currently the IG is a former Judge of the High court and has taken this law very cautiously.
Ukraine	Y	Y	Central Election Commission.	Law "On Civil Service", Law "On Fighting Corruption", and Law on Election of the President of Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare. World Bank. The Center for Public Integrity. 2004. Global Integrity: Ukraine. Washington D.C. Law "On Civil Service", Art.6 Law "On Fighting Corruption", Art.13. Law on Election of the President of Ukraine
Uruguay	Y	N	The Advisory Board on Financial and Economic Matters.	Law 17.060 and Decree 354-999.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESICIC Committee of Experts. "Report on Implementation in Republic of Uruguay of the Convention Provisions" <i>First Round Review Final Report</i>. February 2004. Washington DC.
Uzbekistan	N	N	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank.
Vanuatu	Y	Y	Ombudsman.	Article 67 of the Constitution and Section 5 of the Leadership Code Act 1998.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency International. National Integrity Study: Vanuatu – 2004. Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare.



COUNTRY	REQUIREMENT	PUBLIC	AGENCY	LAWS	COMMENTS/SOURCES
Venezuela	Y	Y	Contraloria - Office of the Comptroller General of Accounts.	Anti-corruption Law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MESICIC Committee of Experts. "Report on Implementation in Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela of the Convention Provisions" <i>First Round Review Final Report</i>. July 2004. Washington DC. Anti-corruption Law, Article 23.
Vietnam	Y	Y	National Assembly.	Anti-corruption Law, of December 9, 2005.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the President and the Prime Minister have to declare. Article 46 states that property declaration shall be carried out annually at agencies, organizations or units where persons subject to declaration of work and be completed by Dec 31 at the latest. Article 50 states that at the request of an agency or unit, the written conclusions about the declarations will be posted at a range of places including where the person is being put up for election.
West Bank and Gaza	Y	N	Unlawful Gains Authority★	Law on Unlawful Gains (Illicit Enrichment) No. 1 of 2005.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank: Both the President and the Prime Minister are required to declare. ★Authority yet to be established as of Jan 2006.
Yemen	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDESA and UNDP. 2004. <i>Public Sector Transparency and Accountability in Selected Arab Countries: Policies and Practices</i>. UN. New York. Neither the President nor the Prime Minister has to declare.
Zambia	Y	N	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.	Article 34(5) of the Constitution. Part III of the Parliamentary and Ministerial Code of Conduct Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank: The President has to fill out a Statutory Declaration which is submitted to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The public can access information that the authorities wish to release amend the State Security Act is used extensively to keep information away from the public. Transparency International. <i>National Integrity Study: Zambia – 2003</i>.
Zimbabwe	Y	N	Supreme Court.	Article 34(5) of the Constitution. Part III of the Parliamentary and Ministerial Code of Conduct Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Bank: Declarations are voluntary. The President has to fill out a Statutory Declaration which is submitted to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

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