



## FILTERS

Year: 2013 2014 2015 2016

2017 2018 2019

Country: Gabon ▼

+ Transparency &amp; Accountability

+ Social Development

## Scorecard 2017: Gabon

Country Details

Map View

## Transparency &amp; Accountability

26

## - Rule of Law

25

1. In law, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.

No

2. In practice, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.

25

3. In practice, national-level judges appointments (justices or magistrates) support the independence of the judiciary.

25

4. In practice, national-level judges give reasons for their decisions/judgments.

25

5. In law, there is a supreme audit institution.

Yes

6. In law, the independence of the supreme audit institution is guaranteed.

No

7. In practice, the independence of the supreme audit institution is guaranteed.

25

8. In practice, appointments to the supreme audit institution support the independence of the agency.

25

9. In practice, the supreme audit agency releases frequent reports that are accessible to citizens.

0

## - Accountability

36

10. In law, corruption is criminalized as a specific offense.

Yes

11. In law, there is an independent body/bodies mandated to receive and investigate cases of alleged public sector corruption.

No

12. In practice, allegations of corruption against senior level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are investigated by an independent body.

25

13. In practice, the body/bodies that investigate/s allegations of public sector corruption is/are effective.

0

14. In practice, appointments to the body/bodies that investigate/s allegations of public sector corruption support/s the independence of the body.

0

15. In law, the head of state and government can be investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime.

n/a

16. In practice, heads of state and government are investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggest they committed a crime.

n/a

17. In law, there is a mechanism for citizens to report police misconduct or abuse of force.

Yes

18. In practice, the mechanism for citizens to report police misconduct or abuse of force is effective.

25

## - Elections

20

19. In law, the independence of the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is guaranteed.

	Yes
20. In practice, appointments to the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections support the independence of the agency/agencies.	0
21. In practice, the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is/are protected from political interference.	0
22. In practice, the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections make/s timely, publicly available reports before and after a national election.	0
23. In practice, candidates/political parties have equitable access to state-owned media outlets.	0
<b>Public Management</b>	<b>30</b>
24. In law, major public procurements require competitive bidding.	Yes
25. In practice, major public procurements involve competitive bidding.	25
26. In practice, citizens can access the results and documents associated with procurement contracts (full contract, proposals, execution reports, financial audits, etc.).	0
27. In law, companies found guilty of violations of procurement regulations are prohibited from participating in future bids.	Yes
28. In practice, companies found guilty of violating procurement regulations are prohibited from participating in future bids	0
29. In practice, citizens can access the financial records of state-owned companies.	0
30. In practice, citizens can access the financial records associated with natural resources exploitation (gas, oil and mining), whether they involve the participation of public or private corporations.	0
31. In practice, significant public expenditure receives legislative approval on an annual basis.	75
32. In law, both the executive's budget proposal and the approved budget must be published in full every year.	No
34. In practice, a legislative committee exercises oversight of public funds.	0
<b>Civil Service Integrity</b>	<b>29</b>
35. In law, civil servants are required to report cases of alleged corruption.	No
36. In law, civil servants who report cases of corruption are protected from recrimination or other negative consequences.	No
37. In law, there are formal rules to prevent conflicts of interest, nepotism, cronyism and patronage in all branches of government.	Yes
38. In practice, civil servants' work is not compromised by political interference.	50
39. In practice, civil servants are appointed and evaluated according to professional criteria.	25
40. In law, there are restrictions for civil servants entering the private sector after leaving the government.	No
<b>Access to Information &amp; Openness</b>	<b>13</b>
41. In law, citizens have a right to request public information from state bodies.	Yes
42. In practice, citizen requests for public information are effective.	25

43. In practice, citizens can access legislative processes and documents.	25
44. In law, senior officials of the three branches of government (including heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) are required to disclose records of their assets and disclosures are public.	No
45. In practice, the asset disclosure process for senior officials of the three branches of government (heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) is effective.	0
46. In law, members of the civil service are required to disclose records of their assets and the disclosures are public.	No
47. In practice, the asset disclosure process for members of the civil service is effective.	0
48. In law, political parties are required to regularly disclose public donations (funds sourced from the government).	No
49. In practice, political parties regularly disclose public donations (funds that are sourced from the government) and the disclosures are easily available to the public.	50
50. In law, political parties are required to regularly disclose private donations.	No
51. In practice, political parties regularly disclose private donations and the disclosures are easily available to the public.	0
52. In practice, media organizations (print, broadcast, online) disclose the identities of their owners to the public.	75
53. In practice, journalists and editors adhere to strict, professional practices in their reporting.	25
54. In law, it is legal to report accurate news even if it damages the reputation of a public figure.	No
55. In practice, there is no prior government restraint (pre-publication censoring) and the government doesn't promote the media's self-censorship.	0
56. In practice, there is no prior government restraint (pre-publication censoring) of citizen-created content online and the government doesn't promote the self-censorship of citizens online (in blogs, social media, etc.).	0
57. In practice, the government does not block (or require ICT firms to block) online content.	0
58. In practice, ministries and autonomous agencies have websites.	50
59. In practice, the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman (when and if there is one) have websites.	50

## Social Development

### ■ Rights

65. In practice, workers are not restricted from organizing themselves through trade unions.	25
66. In practice, corporations observe labor laws and recognize and uphold human rights.	50
67. In practice, citizens are able to associate freely.	0
68. In practice, the government does not create obstacles for existing non profit organizations (NGOs) or put in place barriers for establishing new ones.	25
69. In practice, no NGO employees were killed, imprisoned, interrogated, threatened or physically harmed in the past year.	25
70. In practice, no NGOs have been shut down or harassed with unwarranted administrative burdens, investigations or sanctions in the past year as retribution for their work.	50
71. In law, the rights of ethnic minorities are protected.	

	No
72. In practice, the government protects ethnic minorities from discrimination.	0
73. In law, citizens cannot be discriminated against based on their religion.	No
74. In practice, the government protects citizens from discrimination based on religious beliefs.	0
75. In law, citizens cannot be discriminated against based on their sexual orientation.	No
76. In practice, the government protects LGBT citizens from discrimination based on sexual orientation.	0
<b>Gender</b>	
77. In law, women have equal land ownership rights to men.	Mixed
78. In law, women have equal non-land property rights to men.	Mixed
79. In law, women have equal inheritance rights to men.	Mixed
80. In law, women have equal divorce petition rights to men.	No
82. In law, women have the right to independent travel.	Mixed
83. In law, women have equal access to employment opportunities and benefits in the workplace.	No
84. In practice, women have equal access to employment opportunities and benefits in the workplace.	50
85. In practice, appointments to the national cabinet take gender into consideration.	75
86. In practice, women are significantly represented in the highest branch of the judiciary (Constitutional Court/Supreme Court).	100
87. In practice, women are significantly represented in the legislature.	50
<b>Business Environment &amp; Infrastructure</b>	
89. In practice, the government actively enforces the protection of patents, copyrights, trademarks or other intellectual property rights.	25
91. In practice, the Office of National Statistics (ONS) produces detailed and timely data on employment.	25
92. In practice, the Office of National Statistics (ONS) produces detailed and timely data on poverty.	25
93. In practice, the independence of the Office of National Statistics (ONS) is guaranteed.	25
94. In practice, there is a government policy/strategy to increase citizen access to the Web.	75
96. In practice, roads/bridges networks between towns and cities exist and are maintained.	25
97. In practice, there is a functioning safety monitoring system for air transport.	50
<b>Rural Sector</b>	
98. In practice, the interests of rural populations are represented in the formulation of government social welfare/safety net policies.	25

99. In practice, there are no obstacles for rural populations to organize into autonomous groups, associations or other forms of collective action.	100
100. In practice, there is a department or equivalent dedicated to ensuring food security (availability of food).	50
<b>Welfare</b>	
101. In practice, there is a government policy/strategy to increase the socio-economic integration of youth.	50
102. In practice, there is a government social safety net to assist the elderly.	50
103. In practice, there is a government social safety net to assist those who can't work due to a permanent or temporary illness or health condition.	50
104. In practice, there is a government social safety net to compensate for unemployment.	25
<b>Health &amp; Education</b>	
105. In practice, citizens have access to hospitals and clinics' budget and expenditure information.	0
106. In practice, citizens have access to information about hospitals and clinics' services, location, and contact information.	25
107. In practice, there are health campaigns to educate citizens on common illnesses and prevention, and alerting them of public health hazards such as epidemics.	50
108. In practice, there is a standardized education curriculum and a standardized qualification system for primary and secondary education, either at national or state level.	100
109. In practice, there is equitable access to primary and secondary education.	0
110. In practice, the planning of the educational system takes into account the economic framework.	0
<b>Civil Registration</b>	
111. In law, the government is mandated to maintain death and birth registries and must provide citizens with certification upon request.	Yes
112. In law, the government is mandated to maintain marriage and divorce registries and must provide citizens with certification upon request.	Yes
113. In practice, there is a birth registration system and citizens can obtain certificates.	0
114. In practice, there is a death registration system and citizens can obtain certificates for deceased family members.	50