



The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT U.S.A.

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Survey on Transparency in Cape Verde

Definitions of common terms used in this questionnaire:

- *MPs*: members of the lower house/chamber of the national/federal parliament.
- *Financial disclosure laws*: laws that require MPs to disclose their assets and liabilities.
- *Business activities' disclosure laws*: laws that require MPs to disclose secondary employment and business activities in the private sector, such as membership in a company's board of directors, or being an officer or advisor in a company.
- *Family members' individual interests*: Business activities and assets and liabilities owned separately by the MP's family, such as non-marital assets. We only consider assets and interests owned independently by an MP's family member, assets jointly owned are not considered.
- *Post-tenure agreements*: employment agreements and/or business transactions that an MP enters into after completing his parliamentary term, such as an agreement to work for a certain company after completing their parliamentary term.



[Cape Verde]
Lower House of Parliament – [Assembleia nacional]

PART 1: DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

If your country requires Members of Parliament (MPs) in the lower house to disclose their financial and/or business interests, please use the blank disclosure form to supplement the law when completing this section.

Disclosure requirement and frequency	TA 2009	Your answer
1. Are MPs required to disclose during their mandate their:		
Assets and liabilities?	Yes	[]
Business activities (secondary employment, positions in private firms)?	Yes	[]
2. When are MPs required to submit a disclosure form?		
Upon taking and leaving office	Yes	[]
Upon taking office	N/A	[]
Annually	Yes	[]
Once every X years (please specify how often)	N/A	[]
3. Are MPs required to disclose <u>changes</u> in assets or business activities prior to disclosure deadline (e.g., within 4 weeks of any change)?	No	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Lei No. 139/V/95, Arts. 2,3; The disclosure on business activities apply also to pre-tenure activities. Business activities held in the 2 years previous to the filing must be disclosed.		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments: []		

1.1. DISCLOSURE OF ASSETS & LIABILITIES

Report of Assets and Liabilities	TA 2009	Your answer
4. Are MPs required to disclose the following assets and liabilities:		
Report of Assets and Liabilities	TA2009	Your answer
4. Are MPs required to disclose the following assets and liabilities:		
Personal residence	Yes	[]
<i>Details: Disclosure of exact location vs. monetary value</i>		
○ Value and exact location of the property	No	[]
○ Exact location	Yes	[]
○ Total value without the exact location	No	[]
○ Not specified	No	[]
Non-financial, non-movable assets (e.g., other real estate)	Yes	[]
<i>Details: Disclosure of exact location vs. monetary value</i>		
○ Value and exact location of the property	No	[]
○ Exact location	Yes	[]
○ Total value without the exact location	No	[]
○ Not specified	No	[]
Non-financial, movable assets (e.g., jewelry, vehicles)	Yes	[]
<i>Details: Disclosure of description vs. monetary value</i>		



○ Value <i>and</i> description of the asset	No	[]
○ Description of the asset	Yes	[]
○ Total value without descriptions	No	[]
○ Not specified	No	[]
Stock holdings and other securities	Yes	[]
<i>Details: Disclosure of name vs. monetary value</i>		
○ Value of stock <i>and</i> name of company in which they hold stocks	No	[]
○ Name of company in which they hold stock	Yes	[]
○ Total value of stock, without the name of the company	No	[]
○ Not specified	No	[]
<i>Details: Disclosure of all vs. certain types of stocks</i>		
○ All stock ownership	Yes	[]
○ Stock ownership in certain types of companies (e.g., in specific industries, in companies where the state is a partial owner)	No	[]
○ Stock above a certain threshold	No	[]
▪ Please specify the threshold	No	[]
Interest-bearing financial investments (e.g., bonds, savings accounts)	Yes	[]
○ Value of investment <i>and</i> name of company in which investment is held	Yes	[]
○ Name of company in which investment is held	No	[]
○ Total value of investment, without the name of the company	No	[]
○ Not specified	No	[]
Liabilities (e.g., loans, credits, mortgages)	Yes	[]
○ Name of lender <i>and</i> value of liability	Yes	[]
○ Name of lender only	No	[]
○ Total value of liability, without the name of the lender	No	[]
○ Not specified	No	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Act No. 139/V/95 Art.2., Decreto Regulamentar no. 2/96 Arts.2-14 and Annexes with blank disclosure form.		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s):</i> []		
Your Comments: []		

1.2. DISCLOSURE OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

In the questions below, please answer “yes” only if there is an *explicit* requirement to disclose specific items.

Report of income, secondary employment, and business activities	TA 2009	Your answer
5. Are MPs required to disclose the <u>value</u> of their current income?	Yes	[]
6. Are MPs required to disclose <u>all</u> sources of income?	No	[]
○ Only some categories of income (i.e. paid secondary employment)	Yes	
7. Are MPs required to disclose <u>unpaid</u> secondary employment?	Yes	[]
8. Are MPs required to disclose if they hold the following positions in companies:		



Membership in boards of directors ?	Yes	[]
○ All types of board membership	Yes	[]
○ In certain types of companies (e.g., in specific industries)	No	[]
○ Only if the position is paid	No	[]
Positions as officers (e.g., CEO, CFO)?	Yes	[]
○ All types of companies	Yes	[]
○ In certain types of companies (e.g., in specific industries)	No	[]
○ Only if the position is paid	No	[]
Positions as advisors (e.g., financial, legal, auditor)?	Yes	[]
○ All types of advisory work	Yes	[]
○ In certain types of companies (e.g., in specific industries)	No	[]
○ Only if the position is paid	No	[]

Applicable law(s) and comments:

Law 139/IV/95 Art. 2.c,e,f; Decreto Regulamentar no. 2/96 Arts.2-14 and Annexes with blank disclosure form.

MPs are required to disclose all private and public functions as well as affiliations to any association (professional or otherwise) that they held in the 2 years prior to the disclosure. This is also a pre-tenure disclosure provision. In addition MPs are required to disclose the value of their taxable income.

Comment: According to Art. 26 of Act No. 35/V/97 (Estatuto dos Deputados), MPs are required to disclose that they have no incompatibilities, like having a role as officer or member of the board of a public or semi-public enterprise. This declaration consists only of signing a paper, free form, saying “I am subject to no incompatibility specified by law”. We confirmed that in situ at the Supreme Court where we were able to see these declarations. The declaration is submitted to the Supreme Court together with the other disclosures.

In addition, before MPs are sworn in, the new elected Assembly creates a Commission for Incompatibilities (Commissiao de verificacao de mandatos). The Commission looks into whether there is any cause of incompatibility in any of the elected MPs. The commission though only devotes a day to this work and just looks at the report that the Election’s commission forwards, not really checking it against any other documentation. The real checking comes from the political parties, who do a thorough pre-screening of their candidates in order to make sure that they will not loose them after being elected due to incompatibilities.

Per Lei 139/IV/95 only income subject to taxation should be disclosed. Six categories of such income are listed in blank disclosure form.

Your Comments:

[]

1.3. EXPENSES DISCLOSURE

Report on Expenses Disclosure	TA2009	Your answer
1. Are MPs required to disclose any kind of expenses?	No	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments:		
Lei 139/IV/95 and blank disclosure form.		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Contributor’s Comments:		
[]		

1.3. FAMILY MEMBERS’ DISCLOSURE

Report of family members’ interests	TA 2009	Your answer
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9. Are MPs required to disclose their family members' <u>independently owned</u> interests (as opposed to joint assets or interests)?	Yes	[]
10. Which family members are covered by the disclosure requirement?		
○ Spouse	Yes	[]
○ Dependent children	No	[]
○ Other, please specify	No	[]
11. Are family members required to complete the same disclosure form as MPs?	Yes	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Law 139/IV/95 Art.2		
Your Comments: []		

What did you use to complete the sections above?	TA 2009	Your answer
Blank disclosure form	Yes	[]
Laws	Yes	[]

1.4. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF MPs' DISCLOSURE FORMS

Public Availability of MPs' Disclosure Forms	TA 2009	Your answer
12. <u>By law</u>, are filled out disclosure forms accessible by the public?	Yes/1	[]
13. <u>In practice</u>, does the public have access to the filled out disclosure forms?	Yes/2	[]
At a registrar where the public can request forms in person	Yes/1	[]
On the internet	N/A	[]
○ Please specify the address	N/A	[]
Disclosures can be obtained from other sources	N/A	[]
○ Please specify the source	N/A	[]
14. Are filled out disclosure forms only available to the public under certain conditions?	N/A	[]
With the express consent of the MP	No/1	[]
Other	Yes	[]
○ Please specify	See below / 1/2	[]
15. Does the <u>law</u> specify that only a summary of the disclosure is accessible by the public?	No	[]
16. <u>In practice</u>, does the public have access to the entire disclosure, as opposed to a summary?	No	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Law 139/IV/95 Arts. 6, 8; Decreto Regulamentar no. 2/96, Arts. 19, 20; Lei 56/VI/2005 da Organizacao e do Processo do Tribunal Constitucional, Arts. 127-129. 1/ Lei 139/IV/95 Is somewhat ambiguous and contradictory as to the process to access the disclosures. The law breaks down access into two time periods: 1) The first 60 days after submission of declarations any citizen can request in writing access to the disclosures. For annual disclosures this would be the period between February 1st and March 31. For disclosures upon taking or leaving office it would be in the period between 30 and 90 days after that event, since the disclosures have to be made 30 days after taking or leaving office.		



2) Outside of these 60 days access can be granted to any citizen that argues a legitimate public interest. (art. 6). At first sight a negative implementation of the law would lead to think that citizens do not need to argue any personal interest during the first period described by the law.

The process to access the disclosures is described in the implementing decree (Regulamento, Art. 19). The Regulamento does not make any distinction as to the access process depending on the period access is requested. It establishes that the Supreme Court may authorize access to the disclosures once the citizen has proved a legitimate public interest to access them. The President of the Supreme Court (March 2008) explained the Court interprets access during the first period established by Art. 6.1 of Law 139/IV/95 as to also require an authorization from the Court. The interpretation is based on the use of the word “request” in the law. “Any citizen may *request* access”, does not mean for the Court that she will be granted access, and that there needs to be an authorizing body. It is unclear then what is the difference between access during the first and the second period.

Once access is granted, citizens must sign a sworn affidavit that they will not make public any of the data contained in the disclosures or else they will incur in criminal responsibility. Decreto 2/96, Art. 20.3. Citizens can request authorization to the Supreme Court to make disclosures public. The Court will take a decision only after hearing the incumbent MP. (Lei 56/VI/2005, Art. 128; Lei 139/IV/95, Art.8.3.

2/ Until March 2008 no citizen had ever requested access to the disclosures. The World Bank Team visiting Cape Verde in March 2008 was the first one to request and being granted access. Access was authorized by a decision of the plenary of the Supreme Court.

Comment: Currently in Cape Verde the same court is filling the functions of Supreme Court, Constitutional Court and Court of Appeals after the first instance. If ever there is a Constitutional Court created this will be the one taking over the role of custodian of the disclosures. Lei 56/VI/2005 da Organizacao e do Processo do Tribunal Constitucional, Arts. 127-129.

Your Comments:

[]

PART 2: RESTRICTIONS ON DOING BUSINESS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

In some countries, disclosure of business interests is not required, but there are restrictions on doing business in the private sector. Such provisions may be found in the constitution, election laws, standing orders of the parliament, anticorruption laws, conflict of interest or incompatibility laws, and ethics laws among others. Please consider all of the above sources of law to answer the questions.

Restrictions on business activities	TA 2009	Your answer
17. During tenure, are MPs prohibited from all <u>paid</u> employment?	No	[]
18. During tenure, are MPs prohibited from the following activities in the private sector:		
Owning stock of private companies?	No	[]
o Do MPs have to place their stockholding into a trust fund for the duration of their term in office	N/A	[]
o Are MPs restricted from owning certain types of stocks (e.g., in certain industries)	N/A	[]
o Are MPs restricted from owning stocks above a certain threshold	N/A	[]
▪ Please specify threshold	N/A	[]
Being members of boards of directors in companies?	Yes	[]
o In <i>all</i> types of company	No	[]
o In certain types of companies (e.g., in specific industries)	Yes	[]



○ Are there restrictions on being a member of boards of directors only if the position is paid	No	[]
Being officers (CEO, CFO) in companies?	Yes	[]
○ In <i>all</i> types of company	No	[]
○ In certain types of companies (e.g., in specific industries)	Yes	[]
○ Are there restrictions on being an officer only if the position is paid	No	[]
Being an advisor to companies (e.g., financial, legal, auditor)?	No	[]
○ In <i>all</i> types of company	No	[]
○ In certain types of companies (e.g., in specific industries)	No	[]
○ Are there restrictions on being an advisor only if the position is paid	No	[]
19. Are there other restrictions on activities in the private sector?	No	[]
20. Can restrictions on business activities in the private sector be lifted by a third party, such as the Speaker of the Parliament or the Comptroller?	No	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: According to Art. 24 of Act No. 35/V/97 (Estatuto dos Deputados), MPs may not be members of the board or directors of public or semi-public enterprises.		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments: []		

PART 3: DOING BUSINESS WITH THE GOVERNMENT

Provisions regulating doing business with the government may be found in the constitution, standing orders of the parliament, or public procurement laws. Please consider all these laws when answering this section.

Doing business with the government	TA 2009	Your answer
21. Are MPs required to disclose doing business with the government?		
Are MPs required to disclose signing contracts with the government (e.g., through participation in privatizations, state-led auctions, contract provisions)?	Yes	[]
○ Contracts in which they participate <u>directly</u> by themselves	N/A	
○ <u>indirectly</u> through third parties related to them or where they are involved	N/A	
○ With <i>all</i> government agencies	Yes	[]
○ Only with certain agencies (e.g., only if the contract is with parliament) or under certain conditions	N/A	[]
22. Are MPs prohibited from doing business with the government?		
Are MPs restricted from signing a contract with the government (e.g., through participation in privatizations, state-led auctions)?	No	[]
○ With <i>all</i> government agencies	N/A	[]
○ Only with certain agencies (e.g., if the contract is with parliament) or under certain conditions	N/A	[]
Are MPs restricted from being a government contractor (e.g., where an MP provides services or goods to the government directly or via third parties)?	No	[]
○ For all government agencies	N/A	[]
○ Only for certain agencies (e.g., if the contract is with parliament) or under certain conditions	N/A	[]



23. Can restrictions on business relations with the government be lifted by a third party, such as the Speaker of the Parliament or the Comptroller?	N/A	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Law 139/IV/95 Art. 2.d – ‘N/A’: what type of contract should be disclosed is not clear in Art. 2.d: ‘a indicação dos contratos com entidades publicas, seja qual for a sua natureza, e respectivos objectos e valores’ should be disclosed.		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):	[]	
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s):</i> []		
Your Comments: []		

PART 4: OTHER RESTRICTIONS AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

Restrictions on holding two public offices	TA 2009	Your answer
24. Do MPs face restrictions on holding another public office during tenure (e.g., being a mayor or a judge at the same time as being an MP)?	Yes	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Arts. 164 of the Constitution, 9 of Act No. 92/V/99 (Lei eleitoral) and 24 of Act No. 35/V/97 (Estatuto dos Deputados) apply.		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):	[]	
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s):</i> []		
Your Comments: []		
Voting Rules	TA 2009	Your answer
25. Disclosure on voting – Do MPs have to disclose the existence of a personal interest before voting in Parliament?	No	[]
o Upon disclosing the existence of a personal interest, are MPs allowed to vote?	N/A	[]
26. Restrictions on voting –Does the law prohibit the MP from voting in Parliament on matters in which he has a personal interest, without <i>explicitly</i> requiring the MP to disclose that interest?	No	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: According to Art. 168 of the Constitution, and Art. 123 of Law 35/V/97 on the Status of the MPs, MPs are under an obligation to vote. No exceptions are mentioned.		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):	[]	
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s):</i> []		
Your Comments: []		
Post-tenure Rules	TA 2009	Your answer
27. Disclosure of post-tenure agreements – Are MPs required to disclose post-tenure agreements (e.g., employment agreements and/or business transactions that they will enter after completing their parliamentary term)?	No/1	[]
28. Restrictions on post-tenure agreements – Are MPs restricted from working in certain positions for a given period of time following the end of their term in office?	No	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: We were unable to find any provisions requiring disclosure of or restricting post-tenure agreements. 1/ Lei 139/IV/95 requires MPs to disclose pre-tenure affiliation to associations (associations they were part of in the 2 years before taking office).		



The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments: []		
Rules on Gifts	TA 2009	Your answer
29. Disclosure on receiving gifts		
○ Are MPs required to disclose gifts they receive?	No	[]
○ Is this disclosure public?	N/A	[]
○ Are MPs required to disclose gifts above a certain value?	No	[]
▪ Please specify the value in local currency	N/A	[]
30. Restrictions on receiving gifts		
○ Are MPs restricted from receiving gifts?	No	[]
○ Do MPs have to pay for gifts in order to keep them?	No	[]
○ Can MPs only receive gifts up to a certain value?	No	[]
▪ Please specify the value in local currency	N/A	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Article 5(j) of the Standing Orders of Parliament (Regimento da Assembleia Nacional) states that MPs are not to accept any “positions, benefits or advantages for the exercise of their mandate other than those provided for by law.” We were unable to find any provisions that further elaborated on this article and it is not clear that said article constitutes a restriction on MPs’ receiving gifts.		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments: []		
Rules on Travel	TA2009	Your answer
31. Are MPs required to disclose their sponsored travel?	No	[]
<i>Details: Disclosure of identity of sponsor vs. monetary value</i>		
○ Value and identity of the sponsor	No	[]
○ Identity of the sponsor	No	[]
○ Total value without identity of the sponsor	No	[]
○ Not specified	No	[]
32. Is this disclosure publicly available?		[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Blank Disclosure Form.		
Please note that this section was filled in according to the Blank Disclosure Form only.		
Your Comments / Any missing laws?: []		

PART 5: DISCLOSURE REGISTRAR

This section requests information about the government agency which maintains the completed financial and business interest disclosure forms. The registrar may also check the completeness of the disclosure forms. The registrar may also publish the data on how many MPs complied/failed to comply with their obligation to disclose (“compliance data”). Note that the public availability of compliance data is different from the public availability of the actual disclosures, which is addressed in another section. This section inquires about the profile and activities of the registrar.



Existence and profile of registrar	TA 2009	Your answer
31i. Is there an agency in charge of maintaining the completed disclosure forms for MPs?	Yes	[]
Does the registrar check the forms for completion?	N/A	[]
What forms does the registrar keep?		
○ Assets and liabilities	N/A	[]
○ Business activities (secondary employment, positions in private firms)	N/A	[]
32i. In addition to maintaining disclosures of MPs, does the registrar maintain the disclosure forms of:		
Ministers?	N/A	[]
Judges?	N/A	[]
Civil servants?	N/A	[]
33. Profile of registrar		
	TA 2009	Your answer
Name	Supremo Tribunal de Justica,	[]
Contact information	Praia, Cabo Verde	[]
Website	N/A	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Estatuto dos Deputados (Act No. 35/V/97), art. 26; Lei no. 56/VI/2005 da Organizacao e do Processo do Tribunal Constitucional, Arts. 127-133.		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments: []		

Activities of the registrar	TA 2009	Your answer
34. By law, does the registrar have to publish data on whether MPs complied/failed to comply with their obligation to disclose?	No	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Confirmed by the Supreme Court. Neither Estatuto dos Deputados nor Lei da Organizacao e do Processo do Tribunal Constitucional mention anything.		
Your Comments: []		
35. In practice, are compliance data available?	N/A / 1	[]
What types of compliance data are available?		
○ General statistics (compliance rates or percentages)	N/A	[]
○ Publication of names of MPs who complied/did not comply	N/A	[]
With what frequency are compliance data reports published?		
○ On a regular basis (please specify how often)	N/A	[]
○ Other (please specify)	N/A	[]
What is the source of compliance data?		
○ Government website (please specify)	N/A	[]
○ Other (please specify)	N/A	[]
36. Are there penalties for failure to submit completed disclosure forms?	Yes	[]
○ Please specify what kind of penalties	See below/2	[]



Applicable law(s) and comments: Lei 139/IV/95 Art. 7. The Supreme Court can send a notification to those who do not file on time. After notification, if politicians still do not file they can be dismissed. There is been no notification or enforcement action though.	
1/ Disclosures themselves are public 2/ suspension from political rights from 1 to 5 years.	
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):	[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>	
Your Comments: []	

PART 6: DATA INTEGRITY BODY

This section asks you to provide information about whether the content of the filled out disclosure forms is routinely verified.

Existence and functions of a data integrity body/agency	TA 2009	Your answer
37. Is there a body/agency that is mandated by law to <u>routinely</u> check the content of the disclosure forms?	No/1	[]
Does the body/agency check the content of the forms:		
○ of all MPs?	N/A	[]
○ of a random sample of MPs?	N/A	[]
○ each submission period to verify that all information is accurate (e.g., by verifying the content against other records such as tax records, bank statements)?	N/A	[]
○ by comparing the content of the forms upon taking and leaving office to discover irregular increases?	N/A	[]
○ to ensure that MPs activities are not incompatible with their mandate?	N/A	[]
38. Does the body/agency check the content of the forms if there is a complaint?	No	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Lei da Organizacao e do Processo do Tribunal Constitucional, Art. 130, and Lei 139/IV/95 do not give the Court the mandate to routinely check the disclosures.		
1/ The law implies though that the Court can investigate the disclosures, since it says that if the Court finds evidence of a false declaration it can forward the case to the Attorney General (Ministerio Publico) for prosecution.		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):	[]	
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments: []		
39. Details about the data integrity body		
	TA 2009	Your answer
Name	N/A	[]
Contact information	N/A	[]
Website	N/A	[]
40. What forms does the body check?		
	TA 2009	Your answer



Assets and liabilities forms	N/A	[]
Business activities forms (secondary employment, positions in private firms)	N/A	[]
41. Does the agency check the disclosure forms of other government officials:	N/A	[]
Ministers?	N/A	[]
Judges?	N/A	[]
Civil servants?	N/A	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments:		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments: []		

Activities of the data integrity body/agency	TA 2009	Your answer
42. By law, is the body required to publish the results of checking the content of the forms?	N/A	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments:		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments: []		
43. In practice, are results of the integrity body's activities in relation to checking the content of disclosure forms available?	N/A	[]
○ General statistics are published (e.g., the content of 10% the disclosure forms was checked)	N/A	[]
○ Other (please specify)	N/A	[]
How often are content checking results published?		
○ On a regular basis (please specify how often)	N/A	[]
○ Other (please specify)	N/A	[]
Where are content checking results published?		
○ Government website (please specify)	N/A	[]
○ Other (please specify)	N/A	[]
44. Are there penalties for submitting false information in the disclosures?	Yes/1	[]
○ Please specify what kind of penalties	See below	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Lei no. 139/IV/95, Art. 7.2 1/ A false disclosure has the same penalties as the crime of false declaration (penalties not specified in the disclosure law). When the Supreme Court has evidence of false disclosures it will forward the case to the Attorney General (Ministerio Publico) for prosecution. The judge in charge of the dossier needs to inform the Supreme Court form the outcome. There is no requirement to make the results of the case public. WE WERE LINIENT HERE ON THE PENALTIES. There has not been any investigation for false disclosures in Cape Verde.		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]



If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []

Your Comments:

[]

PART 7: SALARY DATA

Please provide the base salary for MPs in your country

Amount []

Currency[]

Per (month/year) []

Applicable law(s) and comments:

The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):

[]

If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []

Your Comments:

[]

**PART 8: REFORMS**

Reforms in laws on financial disclosure or business activities		
	Yes	No
Are you aware of any changes that occurred between January 2003 and now to the laws and regulations that will affect answers to this survey?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If your answer is Yes , please briefly describe: 1) the goal of the reform [] 2) its major characteristics [] 3) the date the reform came into force []		
Are you aware of any changes expected by June 1, 2008 to the laws and regulations that will affect answers to this survey?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If your answer is Yes , please briefly describe: 1) the goal of the reform [] 2) its major characteristics [] 3) the date the reform will come into force []		

Thank you for confirming the responses in this questionnaire!

Please return the completed survey to:

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