



The World Bank
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Survey on Transparency in Swaziland

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.



[Swaziland]
Lower House of Parliament – [House]

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:		
Financial assets and liabilities?	Yes	[]
Business activities (secondary employment, positions in private firms)?	No	[]
2. When are MPs required to submit a disclosure form?		
Upon taking and leaving office	Yes	[]
Upon taking office	Yes	[]
Annually	No	[]
Once every X years (please specify how often)	Yes (2 years)	[]
3. Are MPs required to disclose <u>changes</u> in financial assets or business activities prior to disclosure deadline (e.g., within 4 weeks of any change)?	No	[]
<p>Applicable law(s) and comments: Constitution 2005, Art. 241 (1), (2, c). In addition, disclosure of involvement into government contracts is required during elections / appointment process under Art. 97 (1) (g) of the Constitution. We do not consider electoral disclosures for the purposes of this study.</p> <p><u>Note on the implementation and on the relationship between the laws:</u> The Constitution will take supremacy over the Establishment of the Parliament Order, which will continue to apply in the parts that are not amended or replaced by the Constitution. See Art. 263 on the application of the Constitution to the Parliament in place: “Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Parliament existing immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution shall continue in office and, as far as possible, exercise its powers and functions in such a manner and with such modifications as are necessary to bring them into conformity with the provisions of this Constitution”. However, as of November 2007, the constitutional provisions for disclosure are not yet implemented. The Commission on Human Rights and Public Administration (also referred to as the Integrity Commission), which plays the role of registrar for our purposes, has not yet been established as of November 2007.</p> <p><u>Note for the update:</u> Art. 244 provides that Parliament may make some implementing laws. We need to monitor the developments.</p>		
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:		
Personal residence	Yes	[]
<i>Details: Disclosure of exact location vs. monetary value</i>		
○ Value <i>and</i> exact location of the property	No	[]
○ Exact location	No	[]
○ Total value without the exact location	No	[]
○ Not specified	Yes	[]
Non-financial, non-movable assets (e.g., other real estate)	Yes	[]
<i>Details: Disclosure of exact location vs. monetary value</i>		
○ Value <i>and</i> exact location of the property	No	[]
○ Exact location	No	[]
○ Total value without the exact location	No	[]
○ Not specified	Yes	[]
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	No	[]
○ Total value without descriptions	No	[]
○ Not specified	Yes	[]
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	No	[]
○ Total value of stock, without the name of the company	No	[]
○ Not specified	Yes	[]
<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	No	[]
○ Name of company in which investment is held	No	[]
○ Total value of investment, without the name of the company	No	[]
○ Not specified	Yes	[]
Liabilities (e.g., loans, credits, mortgages)	Yes	[]
○ Name of lender <i>and</i> value of liability	No	[]
○ Name of lender only	No	[]
○ Total value of liability, without the name of the lender	No	[]



<input type="radio"/> Not specified	Yes	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Constitution 2005, Chapter XVI, Art. 241 (1). The Blank Disclosure Form has not been obtained by our team therefore we assume the content of the declaration based on Art. 241.		
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	[]
<input type="radio"/> Only some categories of income (i.e. paid secondary employment)	No	
7. Are MPs required to disclose <u>unpaid</u> secondary employment?	No	[]
8. Are MPs required to disclose if they hold the following positions in publicly traded or privately owned companies:		
Membership in boards of directors ?	No	[]
<input type="radio"/> All types of board membership	No	[]
<input type="radio"/> In certain types of companies (e.g., in specific industries)	No	[]
<input type="radio"/> Only if the position is paid	No	[]
Positions as officers (e.g., CEO, CFO)?	No	[]
<input type="radio"/> All types of companies	No	[]
<input type="radio"/> In certain types of companies (e.g., in specific industries)	No	[]
<input type="radio"/> Only if the position is paid	No	[]
Positions as advisors (e.g., financial, legal, auditor)?	No	[]
<input type="radio"/> All types of advisory work	No	[]
<input type="radio"/> In certain types of companies (e.g., in specific industries)	No	[]
<input type="radio"/> Only if the position is paid	No	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Constitution 2005, Art. 241 (1).		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s):</i> []		
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: Applicable law(s) and comments: Constitution 2005, Chapter XVI, Art. 241 (1). The Blank Disclosure Form has not been obtained by our team therefore we assume the content of the declaration based on Art. 241.		
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
9. Are MPs required to disclose their family members' <u>independently owned</u> interests (as opposed to joint assets or interests)?	No	[]
10. Which family members are covered by the disclosure requirement?		
o Spouse	No	[]
o Dependent children	No	[]
o Other, please specify	No	[]
11. Are family members required to complete the same disclosure form as MPs?		[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Constitution 2005, Art. 241 does not mention family members.		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments: []		

What did you use to complete the sections above?	TA 2009	Your answer
Blank disclosure form	No	[]
Laws	Yes	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: 1. The Constitution of Swaziland (Act No. 1 of 2005) 2. The Prevention of Corruption Act, assented to in June 2006 (Act No. 3 of 2006) 3. The Establishment of the Parliament Order, 1992 (King's Order in Council No. 1 of 1992)		
Comments: []		

1.4. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF MPs' DISCLOSURE FORMS

Public Availability of MPs' Disclosure Forms	TA 2009	Your answer
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12. By law, are filled out disclosure forms accessible by the public?	No	[]
13. In practice, does the public have access to the filled out disclosure forms?	No	[]
At a registrar where the public can request forms in person	No	[]
On the internet	No	[]
o Please specify the address	N/A	[]
Disclosures can be obtained from other sources	No	[]
o Please specify the source	N/A	[]
14. Are filled out disclosure forms only available to the public under certain conditions?	No	[]
With the express consent of the MP	No	[]
Other	No	[]
o Please specify	No	[]
15. Does the law specify that only a summary of the disclosure is accessible by the public?	No	[]
16. In practice, does the public have access to the entire disclosure, as opposed to a summary?	No	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: There is no direct reference to publicity. Constitution 2005, Art. 241 (4) and 244 (e) together indicate that forms are confidential.		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
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	No	[]
o Are MPs restricted from owning certain types of stocks (e.g., in certain industries)	No	[]
o Are MPs restricted from owning stocks above a certain threshold	No	[]
▪ Please specify threshold	No	[]
Being members of boards of directors in publicly traded or privately-owned companies?	No	[]
o In <i>all</i> types of publicly traded or privately owned company	No	[]
o In certain types of companies (e.g., in specific industries)	No	[]



○ Are there restrictions on being a member of boards of directors only if the position is paid	No	[]
Being officers (CEO, CFO) in publicly traded or privately owned companies?	No	[]
○ In <i>all</i> types of publicly traded or privately owned company	No	[]
○ In certain types of companies (e.g., in specific industries)	No	[]
○ Are there restrictions on being an officer only if the position is paid	No	[]
Being an advisor to publicly traded or privately owned companies (e.g., financial, legal, auditor)?	No	[]
○ In <i>all</i> types of publicly traded or privately owned 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: We have not found any restrictions on private sector business activities.		
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	Yes	
○ <u>indirectly</u> through third parties related to them or where they are involved	Yes	
○ With <i>all</i> government agencies	Yes	[]
○ Only with certain agencies (e.g., only if the contract is with parliament) or under certain conditions	No	[]
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)?	Yes	[]
○ With <i>all</i> government agencies	Yes	[]
○ Only with certain agencies (e.g., if the contract is with parliament) or under certain conditions	No	[]
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)?	Yes	[]



○ For all government agencies	Yes	[]
○ Only for certain agencies (e.g., if the contract is with parliament) or under certain conditions	No	[]
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?	Yes	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: The Establishment of the Parliament Order 1992, Art. 20 (1) (c) and Art. 21 (e): Senators are restricted to become party to any Government contract (whether be as a direct party or through partnership or directorship of a company). Art. 20 and 21 stipulates that such contracts should be ‘disclosed’ (Art. 20) and that Senators should vacate their seats in such case (Art. 21). The restriction can be lifted by the resolution of the House of Assembly in circumstances that “appear just” and on condition of disclosure of his interest to the Speaker of the House. We note that the disclosure of business interest is not provided in Art. 241 of the Constitution and that we have not been able to obtain the 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: []		

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: The Constitution 2005, Art. 97: a seat in the House is incompatible with holding any <u>public office</u> , serving in the army (27.1.c), serving in the bodies organizing elections (27.1.h). As per Art. 2 of The Prevention of Corruption Act, “ <u>public office</u> ” means judicial office or any office or position (whether fulltime or not) held by any person engaged in a public body or private body or any office or position (whether fulltime or not) in respect of which emoluments or allowances are payable from public funds or from Swazi National Treasury.		
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?	Yes	[]
○ Upon disclosing the existence of a personal interest, are MPs allowed to vote?	Yes	[]
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?	Yes	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: The Prevention of Corruption Act, Art. 27 provides that a member or and employee of a public body “knowingly failing” to disclose the interest in a decision OR voting or participating in the proceedings relating to that decision commits the offense of corruption. It is provided in paragraph 2 that “it is a defense to a charge under this section where the person having an interest has first made in writing to the public body the fullest disclosure of the exact nature of interest and has been permitted after that disclosure to take part in the proceedings relating to that dealing or decision”. In addition, Art. 125 (6) of the Constitution 2005 and Art. 38 (5) of the Establishment of the Parliament Order provide that		



“the rules of procedure may make provision under which a member who votes upon a question in which that member has a direct pecuniary interest shall be deemed not to have voted”.		
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	[]
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 have not found disclosure of or restrictions on post-tenure agreements.		
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?	No	[]
○ 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: We have not found provisions on 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	[]



<input type="radio"/> Total value without identity of the sponsor	No	[]
<input type="radio"/> Not specified	No	[]
32. Is this disclosure publicly available?	No	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Please note that this section was filled in according to the above-mentioned laws. No Blank Disclosure Form.		
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?		No	[]
What forms does the registrar keep?			
<input type="radio"/> Financial assets and liabilities		Yes	[]
<input type="radio"/> Business activities (secondary employment, positions in private firms)		No	[]
32i. In addition to maintaining disclosures of MPs, does the registrar maintain the disclosure forms of:			
Ministers?		Yes	[]
Judges?		Yes	[]
Civil servants?		Yes ¹	[]
33. Profile of registrar			
	TA 2009	Your answer	
Name	Commission on Human Rights and Public Administration (Integrity Commission)	[]	
Contact information		[]	
Website			
Applicable law(s) and comments: Constitution 2005, Art. 163, 241, 243 and 244 (d). The Commission has not yet been established as of November 2007.			
¹ Only the most senior level civil servants.			
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: Art. 163, 164, 241-244 of the Constitution 2005, which define the status and functions of the Integrity Commission, the disclosure procedure and the penalties for non-compliance, are silent about publication of compliance data.		
Your Comments: []		
35. In practice, are compliance data available?	No	[]
What types of compliance data are available?		
o General statistics (compliance rates or percentages)	No	[]
o Publication of names of MPs who complied/did not comply	No	[]
With what frequency are compliance data reports published?		
o On a regular basis (please specify how often)	No	[]
o Other (please specify)	No	[]
What is the source of compliance data?		
o Government website (please specify)	No	[]
o Other (please specify)	No	[]
36. Are there penalties for failure to submit completed disclosure forms?	Yes ¹	[]
o Please specify what kind of penalties	N/A	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: ¹ Constitution 2005, Art. 242 (1).		
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	[]
Does the body/agency check the content of the forms:		
o of all MPs?	No	[]
o of a random sample of MPs?	No	[]
o 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)?	No	[]
o by comparing the content of the forms upon taking and leaving office to discover irregular increases?	No	[]
o to ensure that MPs activities are not incompatible with their mandate?	No	[]



38. Does the body/agency check the content of the forms if there is a complaint?	Yes ¹	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Constitution 2005, Art. 243 and 244. The Commission has not been established. ¹ Constitution 2005, Art. 241 (6) prescribes to the Integrity Commission to receive and investigate the complaints.		
		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s): []</i>		
Your Comments: []		
39. Details about the data integrity body		
	TA 2009	Your answer
Name	Commission on Human Rights and Public Administration (Integrity Commission)	[]
Contact information		[]
Website		[]
40. What forms does the body check?		
Financial assets and liabilities forms	No	[]
Business activities forms (secondary employment, positions in private firms)	No	[]
41. Does the agency check the disclosure forms of other government officials:		
Ministers?	No	[]
Judges?	No	[]
Civil servants?	No	[]
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?	No	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: Art. 163, 164, 241-244 of the Constitution 2005, which define the status and functions of the Integrity Commission, the disclosure procedure and the penalties for non-compliance, are silent about publication of compliance data.		
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?	No	[]
o General statistics are published (e.g., the content of 10% the disclosure forms was checked)	No	[]



<input type="radio"/> Other (please specify)	No	[]
How often are content checking results published?		
<input type="radio"/> On a regular basis (please specify how often)	No	[]
<input type="radio"/> Other (please specify)	No	[]
Where are content checking results published?		
<input type="radio"/> Government website (please specify)	No	[]
<input type="radio"/> Other (please specify)	No	[]
44. Are there penalties for submitting false information in the disclosures?	No ¹	[]
<input type="radio"/> Please specify what kind of penalties	N/A	[]
Applicable law(s) and comments: ¹ Constitution 2005, Art. 242 and 244.		
The law(s) identified above is (are) the applicable one(s):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s):</i> []		
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):		[]
<i>If NO, please cite the applicable law(s):</i> []		
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 the will affect answers to this survey?	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
If your answer is Yes , please briefly describe: 1) the goal of the reform [Prevention of corruption] 2) its major characteristics [Adoption of the Constitution in 2005 which contains provisions on disclosure. Adoption of the Prevention of Corruption Act which established the Anti-Corruption Commission and incriminates the conflict of interest.] 3) the date the reform came into force: it has not come 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:

Elena Gasol Ramos
EGasolramos@ifc.org
 Phone: 1 202 458 2919

or

Stéphanie Musialski
smusialski@worldbank.org
 Phone: 1 202 458 9491

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