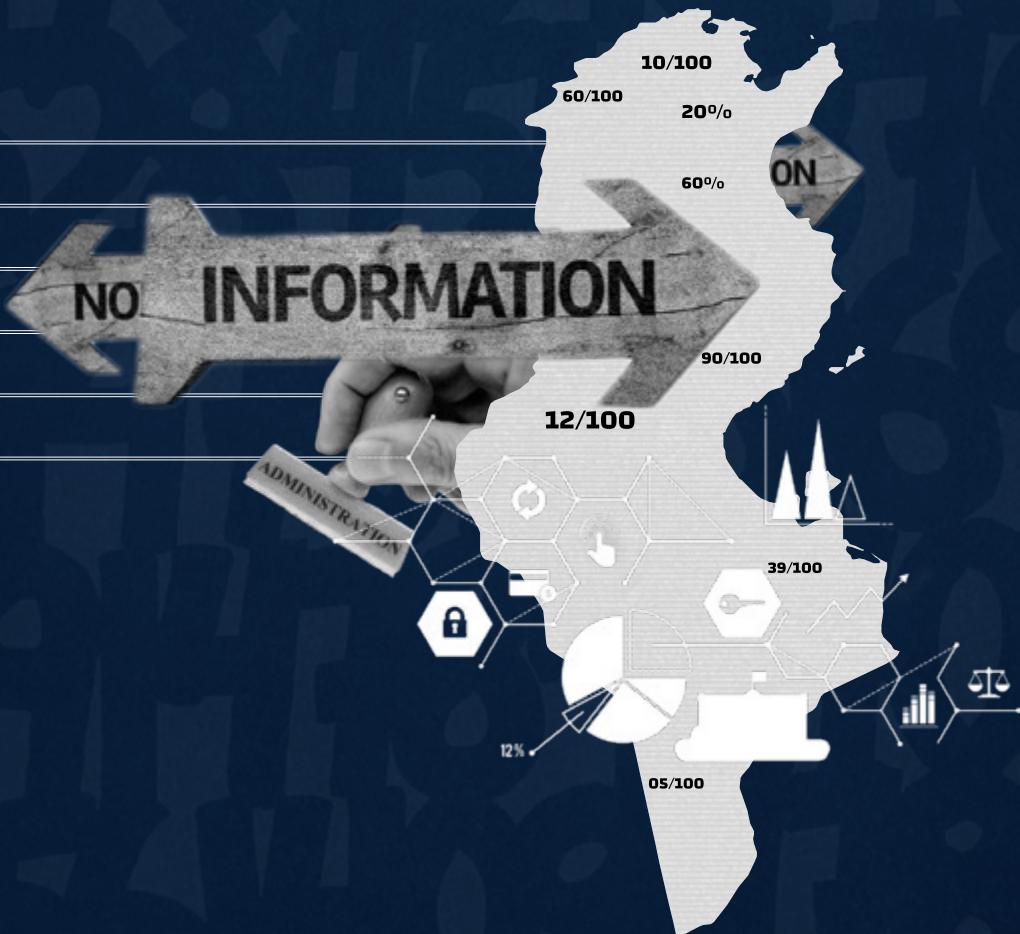


Access to information

A key to democracy

Index of Openness in Tunisia: More transparency, Less integrity and awareness



MARCH 2022

Access to information: a key to democracy

Index of Openness in Tunisia: More transparency, Less integrity and awareness

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Supported by Embassy of the Netherlands
The opinions expressed in this study do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the donor

Thanks and appreciation

Daam Center expresses its thanks and appreciation to all those who contributed to this report in its current form. And we especially thank all those charged with access to information and all the cooperating in all the departments mentioned in the report for their support and time to conduct a series of interviews or phone calls, especially during the period of the pandemic.

We wanted to highlight all of them to express our heartfelt gratitude, our pride and our utmost respect.

Thank you!

The Center also commends the efforts made by the trainers who ensured the supervision and formation of a group of the finest representatives of local organizations and associations that participated actively and positively in the workshops held on the sidelines of this work, which were presented, respectively, by the professor and expert Shaima Bouhlal, Professor Mohab Garoui, the expert and activist Ashraf Awadi and, the expert and journalist Walid Majri.

DAAM Center expresses as well its gratitude to the National Endowment for Democracy

NED, which opened the broadest prospects for us and provided all support for this project by opening channels of communication with similar projects in the world, which represented a clear addition and crucial knowledge resources that made this indicator more effective, especially the Bosnian Zastone Foundation, a member of the regional network of the Action see Index, which provided us with the cornerstone of this project and shared with us its experiences in working on the Openness Index. Our sincere thanks.

And to all the rest, all thanks and appreciation.

Mohammed Omran

*Founder and executive director of the Democratic Transition
and Human Rights support center (DAAM)*

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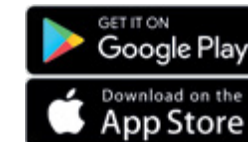
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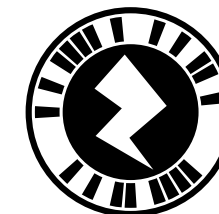
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Freedom of access to information is a fundamental human right and the cornerstone of all the rights and freedoms advocated by the United Nations.

United Nations General Assembly resolution 59 (1946) 



INTRODUCTION

This study takes place in the context of a quantitative and qualitative diagnosis of the status of the application of open governance to the Tunisian administration in general as well as the index of openness, and that's through the application of one of its most important characteristics: the right of access to information, especially in 2021, by central and decentralized administrations. Where the central administrations included all of the ministries and constitutional authorities, as well as the two heads of the executive authority, namely the presidency of the government and the presidency of the republic, in addition to the Assembly of People's Representatives. The decentralized administrations included the municipalities.

Monitoring the right of access to information is becoming increasingly important in Tunisia due to the specificity of the Tunisian democratic experience.

However, the study of this right was not without challenges, some of which were related to the regulating law and the legislator's choice of a set of application mechanisms that may not be of the desired efficacy, while the challenges faced by the Center were related to fieldwork, i.e. in interaction with the various types of administration.

It should also be mentioned that the delay in launching the work of the openness index during the previous period was the result of many factors such as the Corona virus epidemic and the resulting precautionary measures that led to a complete closure for several months, as well as the return to normal work gradually in stages, whether in terms of working hours or from Where working with full functional capacity to prevent crowding in public interests.

The period of work to launch the index was also accompanied by many political crises that necessarily affected the final form of government, as well as municipalities and independent authorities, after a period of estrangement and rivalry that reached a year between the President of the Republic on the one hand and the heads of government and Parliament On the other hand, and the exceptional decisions that followed on the night of July 25, 2021, the dismissal of the government and its president, the suspension of Parliament, the lifting of the immunity of parliamentarians, as well as the subsequent dismissal of governors and heads of delegations.



DAAM Center researchers accompanied by the official in charge with access to information and the current president in the municipality of Khelidia

In democratic systems, information is considered one of the foundations of transparency and good governance, and a fundamental human right. It is also essential in the relations of the parties among themselves, as it has the same importance and necessity in the relationship of the individual to power.

The exercise of this right is an essential element in the development of a culture of citizenship among individuals, and an essential means of detecting abuses and cases of corruption with regard to the conduct of public facilities.

In this context, Daam Center has worked on the Access to Information Project: The Key to Democracy in the center's full belief in the importance of dedicating the right of access to information at the practical level and establishing it as a societal and civic base, with the aim of achieving a democratic society based on awareness and based on human rights approaches and standards. Thus, this necessitated the work outside the recognized central frameworks, and Daam Center has sought to achieve this by working with civil society organizations at the local level extensively through a training camp, with the aim of forming the first local civil coalition for access to information in Tunisia, and the first nucleus of this alliance consists From 12 associations, representing 12 Tunisian states.

After the launch of "Win Mchet" website, the launch of the openness index works and

its issuance as a periodic report to measure the state of openness in Tunisia at the centralized and decentralized levels, as a first step from Daam Center to try to establish the work of the openness index in the three countries that the center is currently working on, and it is hoped that the work of this report will extend to Egypt and Libya in the near future.

The Openness Index is a composite index that measures the degree of openness of a country's government and institutions to citizens and society. Openness is a prerequisite for democracy because it allows citizens to obtain the information and knowledge they need to participate in public debates, make informed decisions, and hold government and other institutions to account.

The openness index also supports good governance because it allows the ruling elites to consider and benefit from the ideas and experiences spread in society. Open governance is based on four organizational principles: transparency, access, integrity, and awareness, and these principles apply to all state institutions.

The principle of transparency means that the government provides clear and relevant public information about what it is doing. This information relates to the organization and functioning of government institutions, in particular budgetary and public procurement procedures. Transparency enables citizens to understand and evaluate government work, but government transparency may be restricted by obstacles that prevent citizens from accessing information they consider important. An open government should also seek to remove these obstacles and accommodate the concerns and demands of citizens and society. Hence, the openness index requires Public authorities seek to provide all opportunities and procedures necessary for access to information.

There are two additional internal obstacles to transparent and open government. First, state employees may have incentives to abuse their public office to advance private interests, and although openness itself reduces these incentives, private interests can lead employees to conceal or manipulate the information they are expected to provide to citizens. Second: State institutions may be closed and imbued with a culture of secrecy that prevents them even from collecting information about themselves. To address these internal obstacles, an open government should include the principles of integrity and awareness. Integrity rules and mechanisms discourage office owners from pursuing private interests. Awareness refers to the availability of information and knowledge within the government, and this principle is of particular importance to the executive authority because it is charged with exercising state power. Therefore, we find that constitutions have granted powers to the legislative and judicial authorities that allow them to monitor and review the policies and procedures of the executive branch. With regard to Parliament, awareness is the ability of this institution to monitor the work of

the executive branch.

But awareness also refers to the availability of knowledge within the executive authority, i.e. the exchange of information between the various ministries and the arrangement of institutions that represent the core of the executive authority (the cabinet or the office of the head of government, the head of state), and other institutions. While citizen transparency, access, integrity, and organizational awareness enhance accountability, it does not cover accountability completely, because accountability also includes the ability of citizens or their representatives to sanction the existing government or institution that they see as violating its responsibilities.

Therefore, the Openness Index does not include this dimension of accountability, but it focuses on information and knowledge conditions for serious democratic accountability. The four principles are divided into individual questions that are evaluated on the basis of websites and other public information sources and interviews. The openness index assesses how to achieve these four principles in institutions, and since these institutions perform different functions in the process of governance or policy-making, individual questions are adapted to suit the characteristics of the institutions concerned, both in terms of legal and practical.

It is noticeable through the results of the index that Tunisia still has a long way to go to devote the principles of integrity and awareness, which were absent and even resulted in zero, whether at the level of ministries with regard to the integrity criterion, or at the level of municipalities with regard to the awareness criterion.

● The executive summary:

During this report, work was carried out on a quantitative and qualitative diagnosis of the status of the application of open governance for the Tunisian administration in general, by applying one of its most important characteristics, which is the right of access to information, during the period from February 2021 to December 2021 by the central and decentralized administrations.

Where the central departments included each of the following ministries:

- Ministry of Economy and Planning
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Transportation
- The Ministry of National Defense
- Ministry of Interior Affairs
- Ministry of Interior Affairs
- Ministry of Communication Technologies
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Immigration and Tunisians Abroad
- Ministry of Equipment and Housing
- Ministry of Finance

- Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
- Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mines
- Ministry of Trade and Export Development
- Ministry of Youth and Sports
- Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries
- Ministry of Cultural Affairs
- Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts
- Ministry of Family, Women, Children and the Elderly
- Ministry of State Property and Real Estate Affairs
- Ministry of Religious Affairs
- Ministry of Health
- The Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Social Affairs
- The Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment
- Ministry of Education

And the following constitutional authorities:

- National Authority for the Prevention of Torture
- Authority for access to information
- The Independent High Electoral Commission
- Independent High Authority for Audiovisual Communication
- National Authority for the Protection of Personal Data

As well as the two heads of the executive branch, which are the presidency of the government and the presidency of the republic, in addition to the Assembly of the Representatives of the People, which represents the legislative authority.

As for the decentralized administrations, 10% of the total 350 municipalities have been worked on, which represents 35 municipalities selected according to 3 criteria:

Population distribution: The choice was made between the most populous municipalities to the least densely populated municipalities.

Participatory budgeting: a form of citizen participation in the process of deciding how public money is to be spent.

Marginalization: by selecting some municipalities that suffer from a lack of potable water, social problems and infrastructure problems.

They are distributed among the 24 governorates in Tunisia and are represented in the

following municipalities:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| ● Tazerka | ● Jemna | ● Sejnane | ● Marsa |
| ● Chiha | ● Douz | ● Menzel Bourguiba | ● Sidi Hassine |
| ● Sidi Bouzid | ● Ksour El Sef | ● Tabarka | ● Soukra |
| ● Kerib | ● Rejiche | ● Gabes | ● Cité Ettadhamen |
| ● Hammem Sousse | ● Medenine | ● Gafsa | ● Mhamdia |
| ● Hammamet | ● Midoun Djerba | ● Sebikha | ● Khelidia |
| ● Tataouine | ● Monastir | ● Bou selem | ● Manouba |
| ● Nafta | ● Jammel | ● Manzel Selem | ● Oued Elil |
| ● EL Zeriba | ● Hammamet | ● Feriana | ● Testour |

Regarding the collection of information, the work was divided into 4 indicators:

Transparency

Accessibility

integrity

Awareness

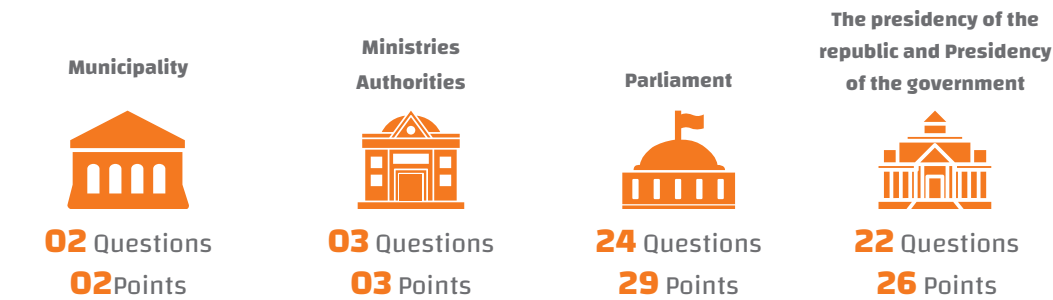
Each index has its own sub-domains.

As for integrity:

Within this scope, we find questions related to the prevention of conflict of interest, such as the extent to which the person in charge of the structure declares his gains to the National Anti-Corruption Authority.

The indicator depends on this range:

- For ministries and constitutional authorities, the number of questions is 3, and the final total for this scope is 3 points.
- For the Presidency of the Republic and the Presidency of the Government: 22 questions, and the final total for this range is 26 points
- For the People’s Representatives Assembly: Number of 24 questions and the final total for this range is 29 points.
- As for the decentralized administrations, which are the municipalities: 2 questions, and the



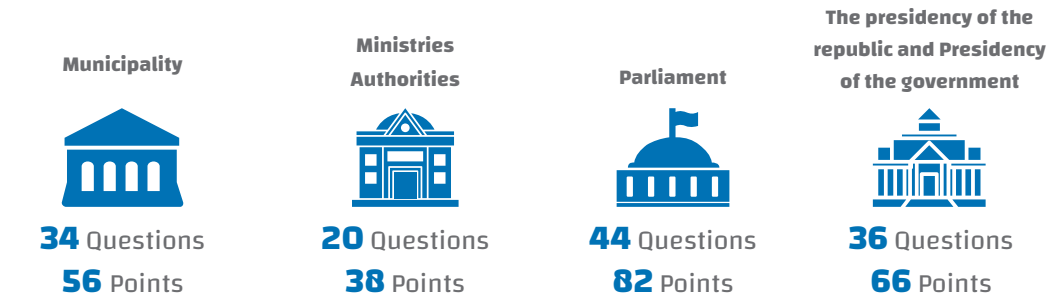
final total for this scope is 2 points.

As for transparency:

In this scope, we find questions related to organizational information related to the status of the website, human resources, the extent to which decisions and programs are published, as well as the extent of transparency of public deals, through the publication and updating of their information, such as financial information and the budget.

The indicator depends on this range:

- For ministries and constitutional authorities, there are 20 questions, and the final total for this range is 38 points.
- For the Presidency of the Republic and the Presidency of the Government: 36 questions, and the final total for this range is 66 points.
- For the People’s Representatives Assembly: 44 questions, and the final total for this range is 82 points.
- As for the decentralized administrations, which are the municipalities: 34 questions, and the



final total for this scope is 56 points.

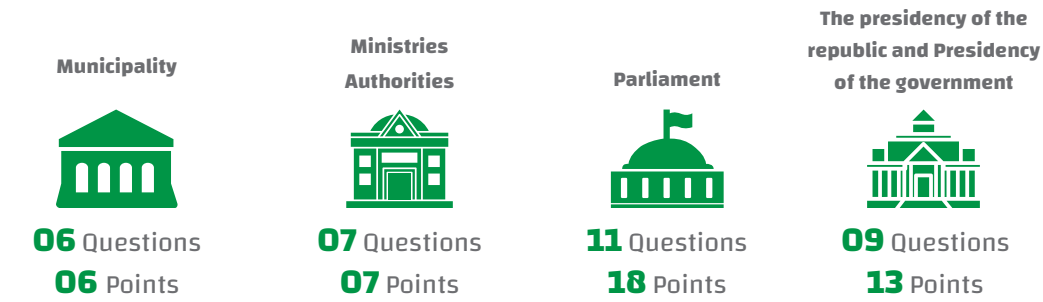
As for awareness:

In this scope, we find questions related to monitoring the extent of reporting, as well as

questions about the strategic plan and the awareness of the structures at the planning and performance levels.

The indicator depends on this range:

- For ministries and constitutional authorities, there are 7 questions, and the final total for this range is 7 points.
- For the Presidency of the Republic and the Presidency of the Government: 9 questions, and the final total for this range is 13 points.
- For the People’s Representatives Assembly: the number of 11 questions, and the final total for this range is 18 points.
- As for the decentralized administrations, which are the municipalities: 6 questions, and the final total for this scope is 6 points.

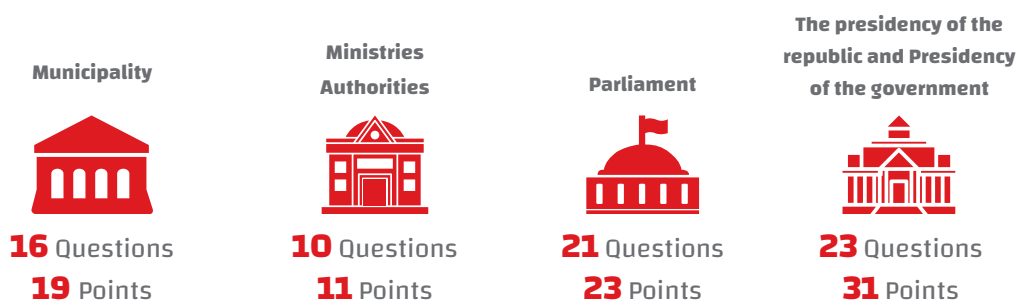


For accessibility:

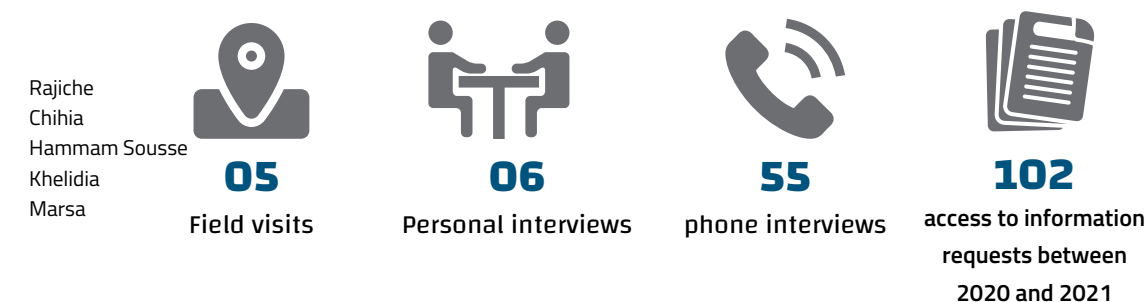
Within this scope, we find questions related to the citizen’s access to the work of the various structures through the organization of public consultations and the extent of citizen interaction with them.

The indicator depends on this range

- For ministries and constitutional authorities, there are 10 questions, and the final total for this range is 11 points.
- For the Presidency of the Republic and the Presidency of the Government: 23 questions, and the final total for this range is 31 points.
- For the People’s Representatives Assembly: 21 questions, and the final total for this range is 23 points.
- For the decentralized administrations, which are the municipalities: 16 questions, and the final total for this scope is 19 points.



As for the process that we followed, we collected information from the website of the structures that deal with it, reviewed the laws when necessary, and contacted the person in charge with access to information in each administration by phone or by



● First: The historical context of access to information in Tunisia:

The historical context of events in Tunisia has demonstrated the importance of access to information in destabilizing the dictatorship. This was particularly evident during the revolution of December 17, 2011, at which time a series of sites leaked the violations and corruption of the former regime, which illustrates the importance of information and its circulation in raising political awareness and in embarrassing and exposing the regime.

The Tunisian revolution has opened up new political and legislative horizons that have been broken down with previous information-based education policies as well as control over it and established a new participatory relationship between State institutions and citizens based on the right of citizens and civil society organizations to access information.²

Therefore, this report came within the framework of consecrating the principle of transparency and ensuring the right of natural and legal persons to have access to information as a constitutional right stipulated in article 32 of the Constitution of the Republic of Tunisia on January 26, 2014.

It should be noted that the signs of consecrating this right had emerged since 2011, following the revolution, through the issuance of decree No. 41 dated 5/26/2011 relating to access to administrative documents of public institutions, as revised by decree No. 54 dated 4/11/2011.

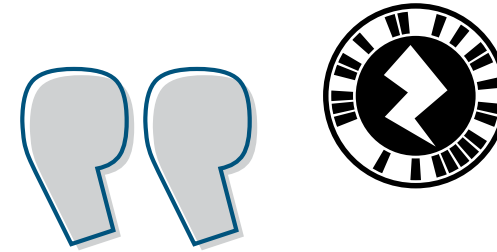
However, criticisms included the limited scope of the application of this order, given that it did not establish a comprehensive concept of information, and the procedures followed to access information were intricately relied upon, in addition to the absence of a specialized body to monitor the proper conduct of procedures and respect for that right.

Therefore, in order to avoid such deficiencies, the right of access to information was established by organic law No. 22 of 2016 of 24 March 2016 on the right of access to information³, which enshrined a comprehensive concept of information as the law considered that access was possible in all cases for information stored in electronic form, in the form of a written document or in an information bank. This derives from the generality of the language in the text. No matter what form or vessel the information

¹ You can have further insight about the most important political, social and legal stations in Tunisia related to establishing the right to access information, whether ahead of the Ben Ali stage, via the following link: <https://bit.ly/36ty5oQ> - For the post-Ben Ali station and the rise of the Tunisian revolution via the following link: <https://bit.ly/340DWUu>

² Republic of Tunisia, Authority for Access to Information, Annual Report 2018, <https://rm.coe.int/rapport-annuel-de-li-nai-pour-lannee-2018/pdf/1680a291e7>

³ Democratic Transition and Human Rights Support Center (Daam), a study, The Right to Access to Information: Legislation difficulties and Implementation Challenges in Libya, Egypt and Tunisia, <https://bit.ly/2J8cFKP>



The Tunisian revolution has opened up new political and legislative horizons that have been broken down with previous information-based education policies as well as control over it and established a new participatory relationship between State institutions and citizens based on the right of citizens and civil society organizations to access information.

is, access to it remains possible even if it is deposited in the archive.

On the other hand, the law sets the limits of the exercise of this right. Like all rights, other fundamental rights must be taken into consideration to set the frameworks for their exercise and to put an end to absolute access to information, which may pose a danger either to the group or to individuals⁴. Therefore, the legislator, in the framework of articles 24 and 25 of the same law, stipulates the limits of access to information, as it considers that information that harms public security or national defense and international relations related to the rights of others to protect their private lives, personal data and intellectual property.

In the context of the protection of personal data, the legislator considered in Article 25 that information cannot be accessed if it relates to the identities of persons who reported cases of abuse or corruption.

But these controls are not absolute, because the last part of article 24 states that in the event of a refusal, the person requesting access is informed of that with a justified answer, and the refusal ends with the disappearance of its reasons set out in the answer to the request for enforcement.

It should be noted that this legislative devotion to its importance may not be sufficient to activate the right of access to information if the various intervening parties do not understand the content of this right, its components, dimensions,

⁴ Legal Agenda, Article, The Right to Information, An Important Step Forward, Salma Khaled, July 25, 2016 <https://bit.ly/3thhlbr>

limits, mechanisms and institutions guaranteeing it.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle to a successful implementation of the Access to Information Law is the end of procedures to the Administrative Court.

The Administrative Court undertakes to appeal the decision of the Access to Information Authority before the Appeals Chambers. Articles 59 and 66 of Law No. 40 of 1972, dated June 1, 1972, relating to the Administrative Court regulate this.⁵

The appeal shall be filed at a time limit of 30 days from the date of publication of the decision of the Commission.

Appeals against the decisions of the Access to Information Authority shall be submitted through a lawyer on appeal.

Excessive centralization is one of the most important obstacles to the effective access of a citizen to legal proceedings.

The court is concentrated in Tunis and the compulsory presence of a lawyer makes it more difficult to communicate not only the right of access to information but also the right of access to a close court (le juge de proximité), fair and just.⁶

The limits of administrative judicial proceedings cast a shadow over the right of access to information. The scarcity of human resources is another factor slowing down its years-long procedures (6 years).

Since 2014, the legislator has chosen to constitutionally enshrine decentralization. The local authority represents a system of economic and social development par excellence, which broke with the central authority that has ruled Tunisia during the last 70 years, that is, since independence. The work that the municipalities have done during the past years, since the municipal elections in 2018, has not been done by the central authority in 70 years.

● Second : The local authority in Tunisia after the exceptional situation and its impact on access to information

Following the events of July 25, a presidential order was issued in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Tunisia, in its last issue published on Wednesday, November 24, 2021, regarding the abolition of the Ministry of Local Affairs by referring its contents and appending its central and regional structures to the Ministry of the Interior.

⁵ Law No. 40 of 1972, dated June 1, 1972, relating to the Administrative Court, <https://bit.ly/3we89aK>

⁶ Democratic Transition and Human Rights Support Center (Daam), study, access to justice In Tunisia, 3qexhKQ/ly.bit://https

➔ “The presidential order states that the Loan Fund, Local Communities Assistance, Training Center and Decentralization Support Center is subject to the supervision of the Ministry of Interior.”

It states that the provisions of this Presidential Order shall enter into force on 11 October 2021, the date on which the Government of Najla Boden assumed its functions.

The abolition of local affairs and the environment from the new government configuration in Tunisia raised many questions about the future of the local authority amid fears of a setback.

Moreover, municipalities have seen an unprecedented fragmentation in their reading of the situation between a minority opposition to “all unconstitutional and coup decisions of the President of the Republic” and a majority supporting extraordinary measures such as “repairing the course.”

As a consequence of this event, some municipalities found themselves in a foggy situation, unsure of the path they would take from now on, especially because of the changes that took place at the level of the president of the municipality.

Perhaps the most prominent example of this is the municipality of Hammam Sousse. These changes were enough to obstruct the resort to information, and this is what we noticed when carrying out fieldwork, as sending demands or conducting an interview with them was not in the previously established formats, as it required obtaining permission from the secretary-general.

Nevertheless, it must be noted that the resort to information in the rest of the municipalities covered by the report did not pose a problem even in the period following the 25th of July, but rather they were more responsive than before; The possibility of making phone calls with those charged with access to information (the municipality of Tataouine, the municipality of Chihia, the municipality of Tazarka, the municipality of Midoun Djerba, the municipality of Zriba, etc.) and the presence of flexibility in dealing, that is, the possibility of receiving the required files without the obligation of sending the access to information request, and this would facilitate dealing, such as the municipality of Jomna.

Another point that is important to address is that those charged with access to information were serious about their work and were familiar with all its aspects and were ready to provide us with all the information and data we need.

As for the ministries, the decisions of July 25, 2021 in Tunisia represented a quantum leap for many of them, due to the dismissal of the government at the time, and thus the dismissal of ministers.

And the secretaries-general or those charged with administrative and financial affairs in the presidency of the government and the aforementioned ministries took over the management of their administrative and financial affairs, in addition to appointing those charged with running some ministries by the President of the Republic until the new government and its members are named on October 11, 2021.

This made the ministerial work experience instability, especially in the period between the dismissal of the government and the appointment of the new government.

The practical work of the report consisted of sending requests for access to information, making phone calls to those charged with access to information, or interviewing them between the period of dismissal of the government and the period of appointment of the new government, which made many challenges arise.

It should be noted that most ministries were not responsive during phone calls, either because of the absence of information or because the information was not shared without receiving a request to access the information.

The report work started with the sovereign ministries, mainly the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Ministry of the Interior was the most responsive and open to the information available during the phone interview that brought together researchers with those in charge of access to information. However, the Ministry of Defense refused to share the information by phone, but exclusively, either by sending the required information through the request for access to the information or through an electronic form published on its official website and indeed, the ministry responded electronically that it did not have some information and refused to publish the annual report of the performance of the defense mission because it was covered by the exceptions stipulated in article 24 of organic law No. 2016-22 dated March 24, related to the right to access information without specifying the nature of the exception. It should be noted that article 24 relates to information that harms public security, national defense, international relations in connection with them, or the rights of others to protect their private lives, personal data and intellectual property.

The next paragraph of the same article indicates that these exceptions are not absolute but rather restricted, and the refusal of the request for access to information should justify his answer.

As for the rest of the ministries, and before sending requests for access to information, we visited some of them to hold meetings with officials who in charge of access to information because the questions we wanted to ask could be answered without resorting to an access request, such as:

Has the ministry conducted training for its officials whose in charge of access to information?

Despite that, our visit was rejected due to the absence of prior correspondence.

And even after sending correspondences, we were not contacted to determine the date of the visits, and this may be explained by the fluctuation that the ministries were experiencing during that period.

Therefore, the requests for access to information were the only way to reach the information. Indeed, it was easier to respond to the requests for some ministries, and others responded after sending the grievance request, and a small percentage did not respond even after sending the grievance demands, such as the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Commerce and Export Development, and the Ministry of Environment. It's noteworthy to mention that the appeals submitted to the Access to Information Authority have not been answered by the authority so far.

Finally, with regard to the Authorities, the independent Authorities emerged in the beginning in the form of independent administrative bodies, then they turned into independent public Authorities and in the end, they turned into independent constitutional Authorities. Independent Authorities represent a new form of organization for public structures that combines some democratic rules and modern administrative behavior based on the concepts of efficiency, impartiality, and transparency in managing public affairs.

Where it should be noted that these Authorities have not changed their work, whether before or after July 25, due to the absence of the human and logistical element in them and as an example of the absence of the human element in the authority, we mention the National Authority for the Protection of Personal Data, where the number of its employees is three, as it is the head of the Authority. Thus, this would disrupt their work.

It is also worth mentioning that when dealing with Authorities, the element of flexibility is absent, as to obtain specific data to support answers, a request for access to information must be sent, unlike dealing with municipalities.

● Third: Central and decentralised application of access to information law

And while the theoretical framework for access to information is very exceptional in the region, its practical limits and the mechanisms of its application prompt us, when assessing, the following question.

To what extent is the law of access to information applied in the relationship of the central and decentralized frameworks to activate it?

The "DAAM" Center followed the investigation of the elements of the access to information index in light of the developments of the Tunisian political system, especially in relation to the administration's dealings during the COVID-19 period, as follows:

At first, the researchers monitored the official websites of municipalities, ministries, and constitutional Authorities and collected the information available on those websites. It should be noted that in order to provide accurate information, the researchers updated the monitoring of this information every 40 days.

The investigation of this information is represented on the websites of these institutions by monitoring regulatory information such as the extent of the website's update, the extent to which financial statements, and information on public transactions are published...

After the electronic monitoring phase, the researchers organized telephone interviews with those charged with access to information to monitor various practical information, such as the extent to which they participated in a training on access to information or the extent to which the president of the municipality shared his decisions with the rest of the municipal council members.

Then, at another stage, the researchers conducted field visits to some municipalities and ministries that were not able to reach them by phones, such as the municipality of Hammam Sousse and the municipality of Khelidia.

We were received by the president of the municipality of Kheldia, Mrs. Monia Ajal, who provided the necessary information and expressed her concerns about the current political situation and the impact of the abolition of the Ministry of Local Affairs on the work of municipalities and on the future of decentralization in Tunisia.

As for the municipality of Hammam Sousse, the person in charge of access to information was unable to receive the researchers because he considered that he did not have the authority to conduct an interview with them, especially in that political circumstance that witnessed several dismissals of governors. However, they were received by the general secretary who answered the questions raised.

And when dealing with ministries, it was impossible to hold an interview or meet an official without sending a message in advance. Which made resorting to the demands of access to information necessary.

As a result of this, 20 requests for access to information were filed with the ministries,



It is important to highlight that the ministries and authorities in respect of which no request was filed, all the data and information needed were published on their official website.

and after the end of the legal period of waiting for 20 days, we received a response from some ministries such as the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Defense, and for the rest, we filed grievance claims with the relevant ministries and we received the required data as an answer to the grievance request and the request for access to information from some ministries, as an example can be mentioned the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, the Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts, the Ministry of State Property and Real Estate Affairs...

We also appealed to the authority regarding the ministries that did not respond either to the request for access to information or to the grievance request, such as the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Trade and Export Development and the Ministry of Environment...

The appeals submitted to the Access to Information Commission were not met with any kind of answer

As for the Authorities, the same approach was followed, represented in the filing of 3 access to information requests and grievance requests that were deposited in the National Authority for the Prevention of Torture, the Independent High Authority for Elections, and the Independent High Authority for Audiovisual Communication, and the required data was received.

It is important to highlight that the ministries and authorities in respect of which no request was filed, all the data and information needed were published on their

official website.

It should be noted that for the study of Open Wisdom, DAAM Center selected what we consider the Fundamentals of Effective Open Governance. Accordingly, the study included accounting standards, transparency, accessibility, and integrity, as well as awareness.

As for transparency, this criteria included a quantitative assessment of regulatory information, public procurement (meaning purchases or acquisitions in which administrations conclude external contracts for compensation). The criteria of Transparency also include the budgets of the departments included in the study.

The study includes an examination of the integrity of the administration, which is reflected through its way of dealing with the rules of conflict of interest and lobbying.

As for awareness, it is measured by the reports prepared by the administration and the effectiveness of its strategic planning, in addition to the existence of monitoring and evaluation programs.

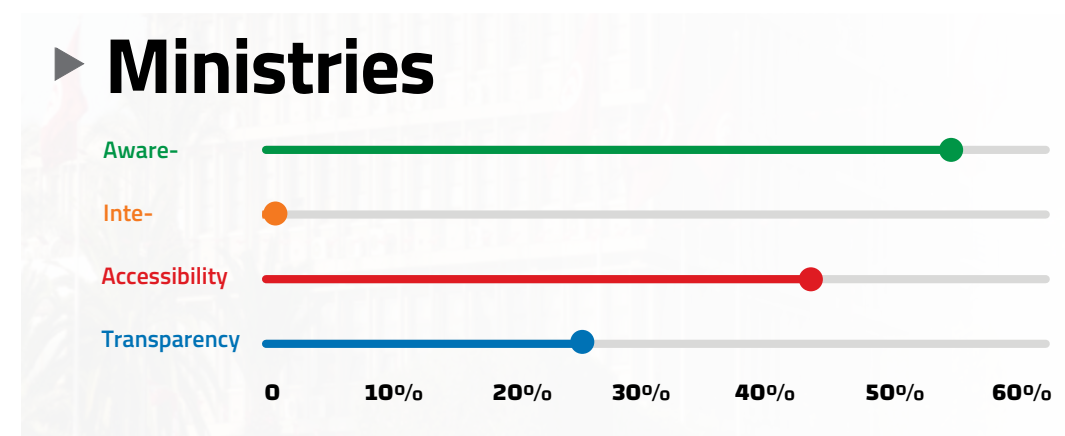
It is also worth noting that in order to launch and issue the Openness Index in Tunisia, the Center has chosen to support what we consider the fundamentals of effective open governance. Accordingly, the report included four specific criteria: transparency, access to information, integrity, and awareness.

The report includes, in its two parts (the Central Application of the Law of Access to Information, the Decentralized Application of the Law of Access to Information), a monitoring of the extent of the work of these principles in 35 municipalities, all ministerial portfolios, as well as independent bodies, the Presidencies of the Government and the Republic, and the Peoples' Representatives assembly, whose work has been suspended.

● Central application of access to information law:

Depending on the graph indicating the application of access to information in each of the ministries, authorities, the Presidency of the Republic, the Presidency of the Government, and the Assembly of People's Representatives, we find that:

● Ministries' implementation of the Access to Information Law



Concerning the Ministries, we calculated the average of all ministries in terms of transparency, accessibility, integrity, and awareness, and this is due to the fact that it is not possible to work on one ministry due to the discrepancy in the results and to ensure more accuracy we opted for this method. Therefore,

we find that the approximate rates are as follows:

- **Transparency:** when dealing with this indicator, we obtained 11 out of 38 (round number for 10.79), and this is an unsatisfactory result because it doesn't even reach the $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total.
- **Accessibility:** the approximate average was 5 out of 11 (rounder number for 4.7), and this result can be improved as it is close to $\frac{1}{2}$.
- **Integrity:** the result was zero.
- **Awareness:** the approximate score obtained was 4 out of 7 (rounded number for 3.83), and this result is equivalent to 57.14%, and it can be considered as a satisfactory outcome that can be improved.
- The graph related to the application of access to information in the ministries is witnessing fluctuation and discrepancy between the components of access to information, on the basis of which this access was evaluated. In this regard, it is worth mentioning that this result can be explained by referring to a number of reasons and justifications, including, but not limited to: the absence of most ministers declaring their assets and the failure to publish strategies...

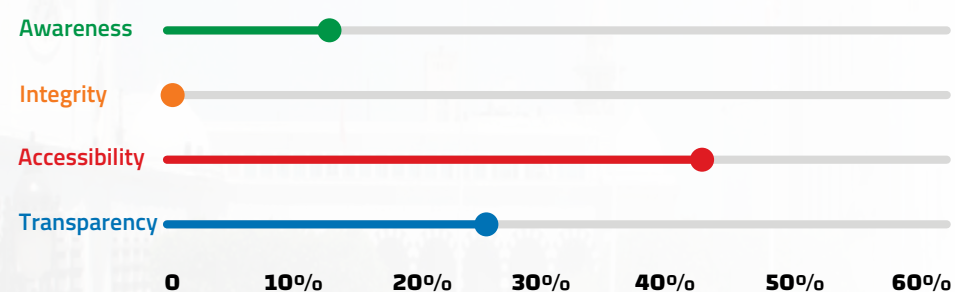
- The following is an example of two ministries that have different totals obtained in terms of transparency, accessibility, integrity, and awareness. We made this choice to show that there are two types of ministries;

The first type: Ministries that were cooperative and responsive when submitting requests for access to information, such as the Ministry of Finance, and this resulted in a relative increase in the total that was obtained

The second type: Ministries that did not show the same degree of cooperativeness when dealing with the requests of access to information. As an illustration, we dealt with the ministry of defense, however, this deficiency can be understood through the sensitive nature of the Ministry of defense's information.

● Authorities' implementation of the Access to Information Law

► Authorities



You can view the results of each authority separately through the annexes. The average obtained = the sum of the result of each domain divided by the number of authorities

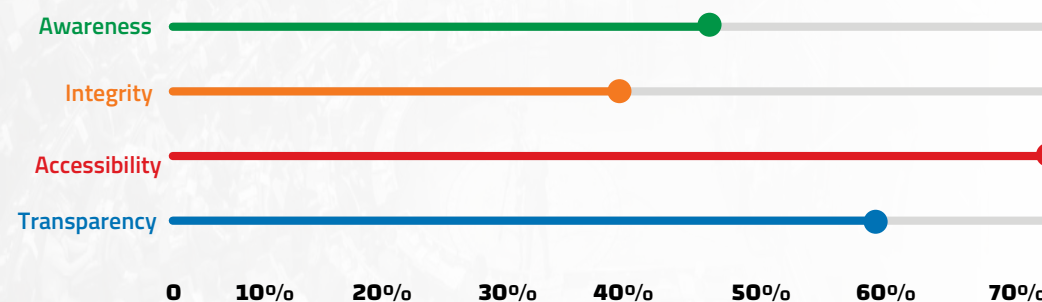
In respect to Authorities, we calculated the average of all the bodies in terms of transparency, access, integrity, and awareness, and this is due to the fact that it is not possible to work on a single authority due to the discrepancy in the results and in order to ensure more accuracy we have adopted this method. Therefore, we find that the approximate rates are as follows:

- **Transparency:** the approximate rate of this indicator for the bodies was 10 out of 38 (rounded number for 10.2), and this result did not reach $\frac{1}{3}$, and it also expresses a number of shortcomings that prevent its advancement to a satisfactory percentage.

- **Accessibility:** we obtained 5 (round number for 4.8) out of 11. This result is medium, but it can be accepted, as it is equivalent to 45.45%.
- **In contrast,** when dealing with the standards of integrity and awareness, we recorded two disappointing numbers, which are represented, respectively, by 0 and 1.
- This outcome can be justified by a number of reasons; the absence of minutes of meetings of most authorities and the failure to publish financial reports...
- It is noteworthy to mention that there are some authorities in which the lack of human resources played an important role in the disruption of their work, as an illustration, we mention the National Authority For Personal Data Protection.

● The Parliament's implementation of the Access to Information Law

► The Parliament



You can view the results and tables of the people's assembly separately through the annexes

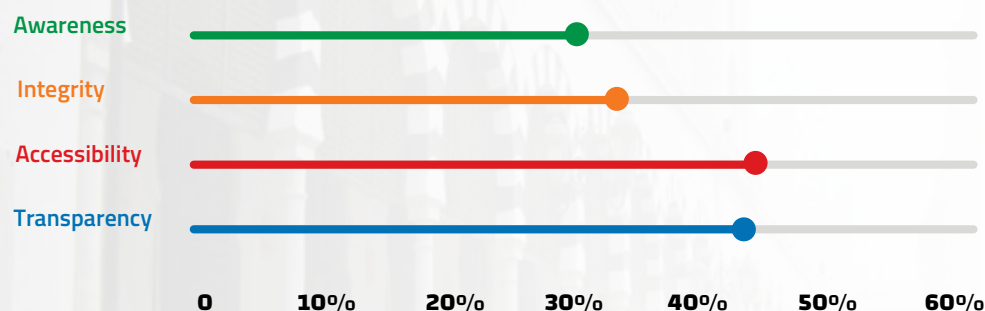
we calculated the sum obtained in each domain then we multiplied it by 100 and then we divided it by the perfect score obtained in each domain

Concerning the graph for the implementation of access to information in the People's Assembly, whose competencies are currently suspended since July 25, 2021, following the political crisis the country is going through, we find that the percentage of Accessibility has reached 17 out of 23 (74%), followed by transparency, then awareness, and finally, we find integrity, which represented the least percentage in comparison to the other indicators, and the total of each of them respectively is 48 out of 82 (59%), 8 out of 18 (44%) and 11 out of 29 (38%).

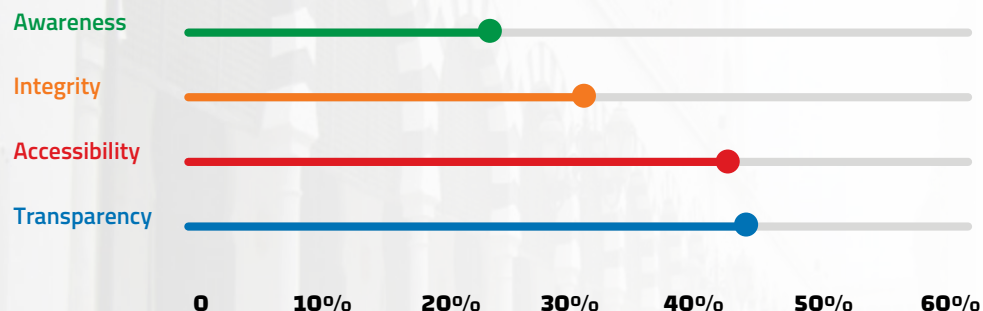
As an overall conclusion, these results are considered as decent, however, it may be improvable in certain areas.

● The Presidency of the republic and The presidency of the Government's implementation of the Access to Information Law

► The Presidency of the republic



► The presidency of the Government



You can view the results of each The presidency of the Governmentof the presidency of the republic and the presidency of the government separately through the annexes we calculated the sum obtained in each domain then we multiplied it by 100 and then we devised it by the perfect score obtained in each domain

When dealing with both the Presidency of the Republic and the Presidency of the Government, we note the convergence and similarity on the level of results in the criteria of transparency, accessibility, integrity, and awareness. In transparency, we note that the same result was recorded 29 out of 66 (44%) . As for accessibility, we find that the Presidency of the Republic scored 14 out of 31 (45%), and with regard to the Presidency

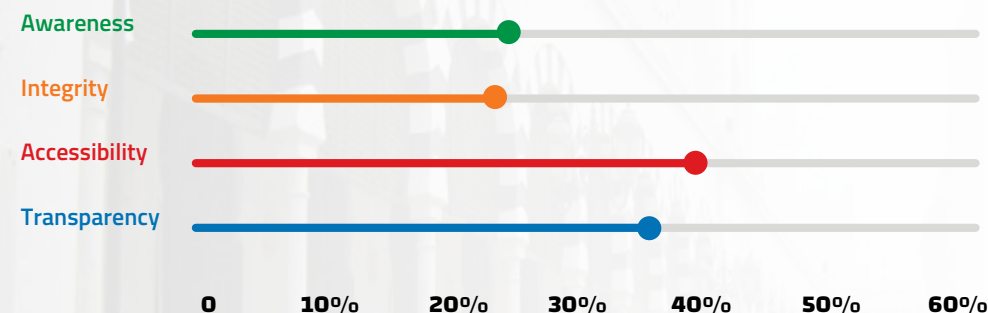
of the Government, it scored 13 out of 31 (42%). As for integrity and awareness, the Presidency of the Republic scored respectively 9 out of 26 (35%) and 4 out of 13 (31%). As for the Presidency of the Government, it scored respectively 8 out of 26 (31%) and 3 out of 13 (23%). At this level, we note that the result in both graphs is convergent.

There is a historical explanation for this similarity, as it may stem from the history of linking the Presidency of the Republic and the First Ministry, and in practice, there was no actual separation between them, and this was the result of what was entrenched in the minds since Bourguiba's era.

It seems that in order to effectively analyze the extent to which the law on access to information is applied, it is recommendable to go over the results of decentralization in Tunisia, this is due to the commendable effort that has been invested in dedicating decentralization of legislation in addition to oversight and keenness to activate it by civil society over the past decade.

● Decentralized application of access to information law

► Municipalities



You can view the results of each municipality separately through the annexes The average obtained= the sum of the result of each domain devised by the number of municipalities

As shown, when dealing with municipalities, we note that most of the municipalities were transparent, but this percentage remains insufficient and is still far from what is desired, and therefore, it can be improved.

As for accessibility, we find that most of the municipalities publish all the necessary data on their website, while there are some municipalities that did not publish all the documents. This can be explained by the financial difficulties and the lack of human

resources that they suffer from.

With regard to integrity, we find that some websites do not contain general mechanisms for reporting illegal practices.

As for awareness, we recorded a disappointing result, and this can be explained by the high percentage of marginalization in some areas.

In conclusion, these results reflect not only the extent to which the right of access to information is implemented in these structures but also the level of transparency, integrity, and awareness. In order to complete the measurement of the openness index of those bodies and institutions at the central and central levels.

In practice, the municipalities were among the most cooperative and responsive structures in terms of responding to access to information requests or answering our questions through phone calls or direct interviews, and in particular we mention the municipality of Zriba, Jemna, Chihia, Khildiya, Marsa, El Krib, Hammam Sousse, Midoun Djerba, Fouchana, Manouba, Oued El Lil, Medenine, Tataouine...

It should be noted that this list is not exhaustive.

As for the rest of the bodies, some of them were cooperative in terms of responding to access demands, and others did not respond to the demands, such as the Ministry of Health.

These results may be explained through the unstable political climate since July 25, 2021, which represents the date of the suspension of Parliament, and the dismissal of the government, where the work of the ministries witnessed fluctuations until the appointment of the new government later. In addition to the sensitive health situation that Tunisia experienced during the surge of the pandemic in the summer of 2021, which negatively affected the work of the departments and the national economic situation.

Recommendations

- Supporting the Authority Of Access to Information at the financial and human resources levels so that it can carry out the tasks entrusted to it efficiently.
- Raising the chances of increasing the popularity of the right of access to information by focusing on the local or sectoral aspect of information, and exercising this right at the local level based on the path of decentralization defined by the Tunisian constitution.
- Supporting decentralization in Tunisia by increasing municipal budgets, providing them with trained human and logistical staff, and expanding their powers.
- Work on involving civil society in establishing human rights and societal principles (politically, economically and culturally).
- Strengthening the definition of the right to information law, its mechanisms and deadlines in the ministries.
- Return the Ministry of Local Communities and remove it from the hegemony of the Ministry of Interior Affairs to encourage decentralization.
- Reviewing and evaluating the legal framework for the right to information and working to revise laws that have a negative impact on this right.
- Providing the necessary human and material resources for all the structures involved in the right of access to information, and stipulating these resources in the finance laws that determine the state budget and its components.
- Building the capacities of civil society activists, journalists, researchers, and academics and providing the necessary legal support to them and those wishing to obtain information, by providing legal support to guide or defend such cases.
- Involve the administrative judiciary by working with administrative judges in order to raise their capabilities and awareness of the importance of this right.

Annexes

| of index
of openness



Subdomain

- Municipalities that suffers from marginalization
- Municipalities that opted for the participatory budget
- ▲ Municipalities with a high population density

A Transparency

B Accessibility

C Integrity

D Awareness

Transparency

N	Indicator	Scale
A1	Consistency and updating of the official website.	0-there is no official web site 1-there is a official website but not updated 2-updated in 15 days 3- updated in 7 days
A2	Website search engine test - homepage phrase search	0-there is no seach engine 1-there is a search engine but not working 2 - there is a search engine working
A3	Are there W3C standards or other applicable standards implemented to ensure that the website can be used by persons with disabilities ?	0 - no 1-yes
A4	Are the organogram, scope of work and resumes published on the website ?	0 - no 1-yes, one document 2-Yes, two documents 3-Yes, three documents
A5	Are the Statute of the LG and the Rules of Procedure of Local Assembly published on the website?	0 - no 1-yes, one document 2-Yes, both documents
A6	Is the Annual Work Programme of LG published on the website?	0 - no 1-yes
A7	Is the Annual Work Programme of the municipal assembly published on the website?	0-no 1-yes for the last year 2- yes for the last two years 3-yes for the last three years
A8	Are the work reports of the municipal assembly published on the website?	0-no 1-yes for the last year 2- yes for the last two years 3-yes for the last three years
A9	Are the work reports of the LG published on the website?	0-no 1-yes for the last year 2- yes for the last two years 3-yes for the last three years
A10	Are the strategies published on the website?	0-no 1-yes for the last year 2- yes for the last two years 3-yes for the last three years
A11	Is the information on the names, salaries and contact of public officials published	0 - no 1-yes
A12	Is the information on the names, salaries and contact of public officials published	0 - no 1-yes
A13	Does the website contain an SUP - Spatial Urban Plan	0-no 1-only one information 2-all information
A14	Does the website contain a DUP - Detailed Urban Plan	0 - no 1-yes

Municipalities

A15	Does the website contain a DUP - Detailed Urban Plan?	0 - no 1-yes
A16	Are the public procurement plans published on the website?	0-no 1-yes
A17	Are the information on the sale / rental property published on the website?	0 - no 1-yes
A18	Does the website provide information on the shares of public enterprises held by the municipality?	0 - no 1-yes
A19	Do the statute or the rules of the municipal assembly guarantee that sessions are open to the public?	0-no 1-yes, for the last 6 months 2-yes for the last one year 3-yes, for the last 2 years
A20	Are the agenda and materials for the Municipal Assembly sessions published on the website?	0-no 1-yes, for the last 6 months 2-yes for the last one year 3-yes, for the last 2 years
A21	Are the minutes and adopted decisions of the Municipal Assembly sessions published on the website?	0 - no 1-yes
A22	Are the Municipal Assembly sessions directly accessible via audio or video streaming on the site?	0 - none 1-only via local media 2-only via audio and video 3 - local media, audio and video on website
A23	Are the public procurement plans published on the website?	0 - no 1-yes
A24	Are the calls and decisions on public procurement procedures published on the website?	0 - no 1-yes
A25	Are the contracts and annexes to public procurement procedures published on the website?	0 - no 1-yes
A26	Are the municipal budgets available on the website?	0 - no 1-yes
A27	Has the draft decision on budget been submitted to Municipal Assembly far enough in advance to allow Parliament to review it properly? (3 months prior to the start of the fiscal year)	0 - no 1-yes
A28	Does the local self-government hold a public consultation on the draft decision on budget and does the website contain information about this consultation?	0 - no 1-yes
A29	Is Citizens Budget published?	0 - no 1-yes
A30	Does the website provide understandable and comprehensive information on the budget (tables and verbal explanations)?	0 - no 1-yes
A31	Is Mid-Year Report on budget spending published?	0 - no 1-yes

A32	Are the final accounts on budget spending presented on the website?	0 - no 1-yes
A33	Does the draft decision on the budget or supporting budget documentation include costs that are differentiated by spending units, functional and economic classification?	0 - no 1-yes
A34	Are there detailed information on the level and composition of municipality debt, debt servicing, and how the debt is being managed?	0 - no 1-yes
A35	Is there a system of internal audit and are these audit reports published on the website?	0 - no 1-yes

Accessibility

N	Indicator	Scale
B1	Does the Municipality publish the lists of registers of the documents in their possession?	0 - no 1-yes
B2	Is there a contact information for the responsible person in each municipal body?	0 - no 1-yes
B3	Is there a training and guidance system established to enable local public servants to assess records, datasets and other information assets for disclosure and to undertake their obligations under the RTI law?	0 - no 1-yes
B4	Is there a legal act regulating the participation of citizens in policy-making?	0 - no 1-yes
B5	Does the website publish plans of public hearings of the municipality?	0 - no 1-yes
B6	Does the website publish calls for public debate?	0 - no 1-yes
B7	Does the website publish reports from the public debate?	0 - no 1-yes
B8	Is there a municipal institution that is responsible for implementing the legal acts regulating the participation of citizens in policy-making?	0 - no 1-yes
B9	Are the deadlines for citizens to participate in public consultations and hearings reasonable?	0 - no 1-yes
B10	Did the local self-government conduct at least one tender and consultations with NGOs during the last year?	0 - no 1-yes
B11	Do applicants of municipal projects have to declare conflicts of interest?	0 - no 1-yes

B12	Are the decisions on the allocated funds and the resulting projects published on the website? (including the scores received by all applicants, individual score list)	0 - no 1-yes
B13	Does the President LG have fixed consultation hours for citizens?	0 - no 1-yes
B14	Does the municipality have its own monthly newsletter?	0 - no 1-yes
B15	Does the local government have active FB or Twitter accounts?	0 - no 1-yes
B16	Has the head of the municipality declared his asset and interests with the National Authority for the fight against corruption ?	0 - no 1-yes

Integrity

N	Indicator	Scale
C1	Has the head of the municipality declared his asset and interests with the National Authority for the fight against corruption ?	0 - no 1-yes
C2	Are there any public mechanism for reporting illegal practices (i.e. hotline or online form)?	0 - no 1-yes

Awareness

N	Indicator	Scale
D1	Does the municipality develop and implement a performance management framework that covers all of its objectives, services and functions?	0 - no 1-yes
D2	Are there indicators and reports of performance of reform programs and plans?	0 - no 1-yes
D3	Are there indicators of performance and impact of reform programs and plans?	0 - no 1-yes
D4	Does the executive body (mayor) have an obligation to report to the municipal assembly?	0 - no 1-yes
D5	Do the public companies have an obligation to report to the municipal assembly?	0 - no 1-yes
D6	Does the Municipality have a written plan approved by the Mayor and political leadership setting out its objectives for Development Strategy?	0 - no 1-yes



The historical context of events in Tunisia has demonstrated the importance of access to information in destabilizing the dictatorship. This was particularly evident during the revolution of December 17, 2011, at which time a series of sites leaked the violations and corruption of the former regime, which illustrates the importance of information and its circulation in raising political awareness and in embarrassing and exposing the regime.

Transparency

	Marsa	Sidi Hassine	Soukra	Ettadhamen	Mhamdia	Khelidia	Manouba	Oued Elil	Testour	Sejnan	Menzel Bourguiba	Gabes	Tabarka	Gafsa	Sebikha	Bou selem	Manzel Selem
A1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	3
A2	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	2
A3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A4	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	0	2	2	1	2	2	1
A5	2	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1
A6	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
A7	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
A8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
A9	3	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	0
A10	0	0	2	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
A11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
A13	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	2
A14	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
A15	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A16	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
A17	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
A18	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A19	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
A20	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

● Municipalities that suffers from marginalization ■ Municipalities that opted for the participatory budget ▲ Municipalities with a high population density

●	■	■	■	●	▲	■	■	▲	●	●	■	■	■	■	■	●	
EL Zeriba	Nafta	Tataouine	Hammem Sousse	Kerib	Sidi Bouzid	Chihia	Tazerka	Hammamet	Jammel	Monastir	Midoun Djerba	Medenine	Rejiche	Ksour El Sef	Douz	Jemna	Feriana
3	1	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	1	3	1
2	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	0
2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	2
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

● Municipalities that suffers from marginalization ■ Municipalities that opted for the participatory budget ▲ Municipalities with a high population density

	Marsa	Sidi Hassine	Soukra	Ettadhamen	Mhamdia	Khelidia	Manouba	Oued Elil	Testour	Sejanan	Menzel Bourguiba	Gabes	Tabarka	Gafsa	Sebikha	Bou selem	Manzel Selem
A21	3	1	0	3	1	2	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	2	0	3	2
A22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A23	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
A24	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1
A25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A26	1	0	0	3	1	3	1	3	3	1	1	3	0	1	0	1	3
A27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
A29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A30	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
A31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A32	0	3	0	1	3	3	1	2	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	3	2
A33	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
A34	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1
A35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19	19	19	31	23	25	18	23	24	21	16	30	11	23	18	22	28
Accessibility																	
B1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

● Municipalities that suffers from marginalization ■ Municipalities that opted for the participatory budget ▲ Municipalities with a high population density

●	●	■	■	●	▲	■		▲	●	●			●	■	■	■	●
EL Zeriba	Nafta	Tataouine	Hammem Sousse	Kerib	Sidi Bouzid	Chihia	Tazerka	Hammamet	Jammel	Monastir	Midoun Djerba	Medenine	Rejiche	Ksour El Sef	Douz	Jemna	Feriana
3	3	1	3	1	3	0	2	0	3	0	3	1	3	2	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	0	3	3	3	1	0	2	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
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1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	0	1	3	0	3	3	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
23	19	18	28	18	20	19	22	12	30	14	26	18	17	21	24	16	6
Accessibility																	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1

● Municipalities that suffers from marginalization ■ Municipalities that opted for the participatory budget ▲ Municipalities with a high population density

	Marsa	Sidi Hassine	Soukra	Ettadhamen	Mhamdia	Khelidia	Manouba	Oued Elil	Testour	Sejnan	Menzel Bourguiba	Gabes	Tabarka	Gafsa	Sebikha	Bou selem	Manzel Selem
B4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
B7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B13	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
B14	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
B15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
B16	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	0	2
Total	9	6	9	6	7	9	9	8	8	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	9
Integrity																	
C1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
C2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Total	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	2
Awareness																	
D1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

● Municipalities that suffers from marginalization ■ Municipalities that opted for the participatory budget ▲ Municipalities with a high population density

● Municipalities that opted for the participatory budget	▲ Municipalities with a high population density	■ Municipalities that suffers from marginalization	■ Municipalities that opted for the participatory budget	● Municipalities that suffers from marginalization	▲ Municipalities with a high population density	■ Municipalities that suffers from marginalization	■ Municipalities that opted for the participatory budget	● Municipalities that suffers from marginalization	● Municipalities that opted for the participatory budget	▲ Municipalities with a high population density	■ Municipalities that suffers from marginalization	■ Municipalities that opted for the participatory budget	● Municipalities that suffers from marginalization	● Municipalities that opted for the participatory budget	▲ Municipalities with a high population density	■ Municipalities that suffers from marginalization	■ Municipalities that opted for the participatory budget	● Municipalities that suffers from marginalization
EL Zeriba	Nafta	Tataouine	Hammem Sousse	Kerib	Sidi Bouzid	Chihia	Tazerka	Hammamet	Jammel	Monastir	Midoun Djerba	Medenine	Rejiche	Ksour El Sef	Douz	Jemna	Feriana	
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
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0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	
9	7	7	7	8	6	8	7	10	10	7	8	8	7	9	5	7	8	
Integrity																		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	
1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	
Awareness																		
0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	

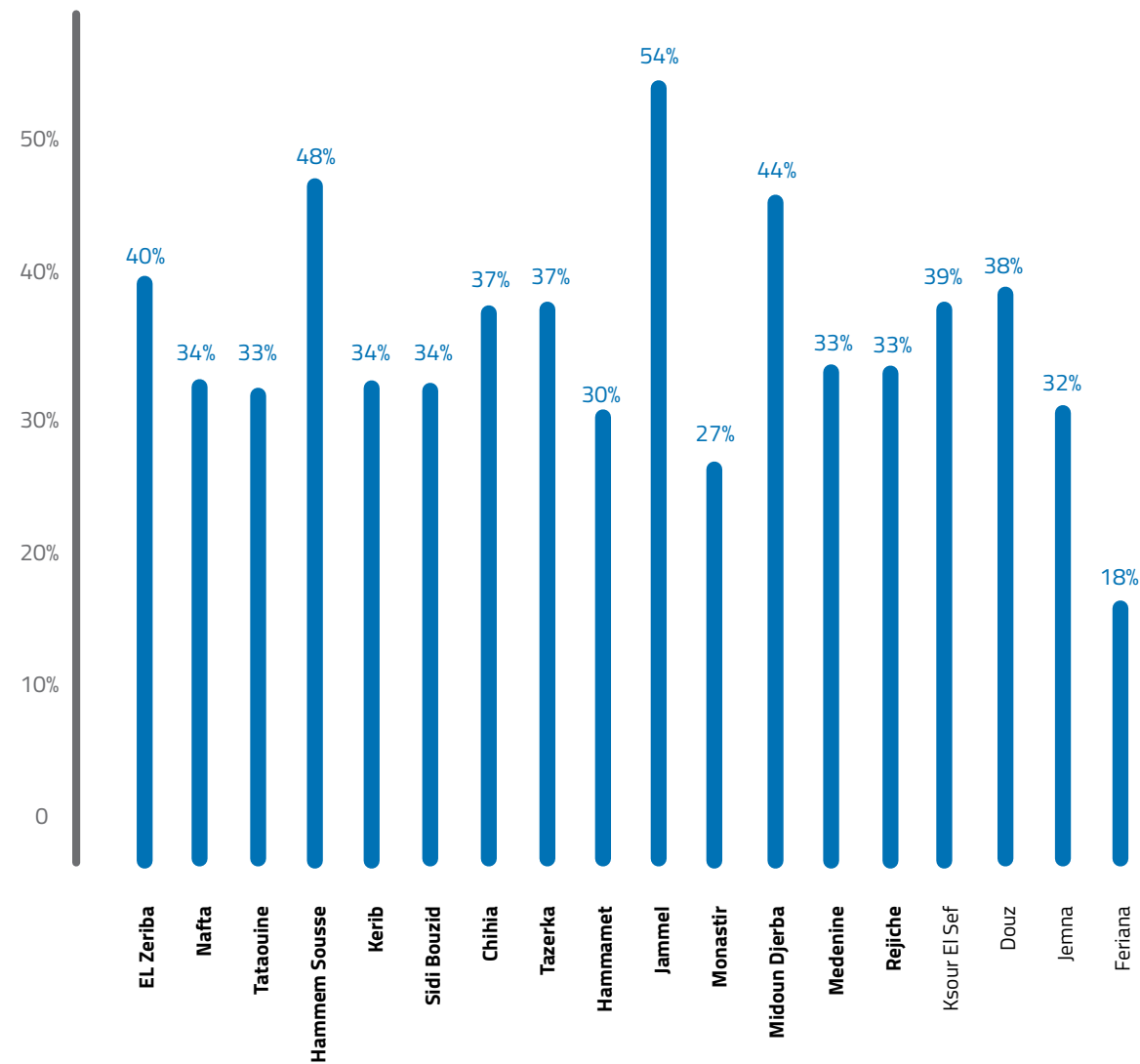
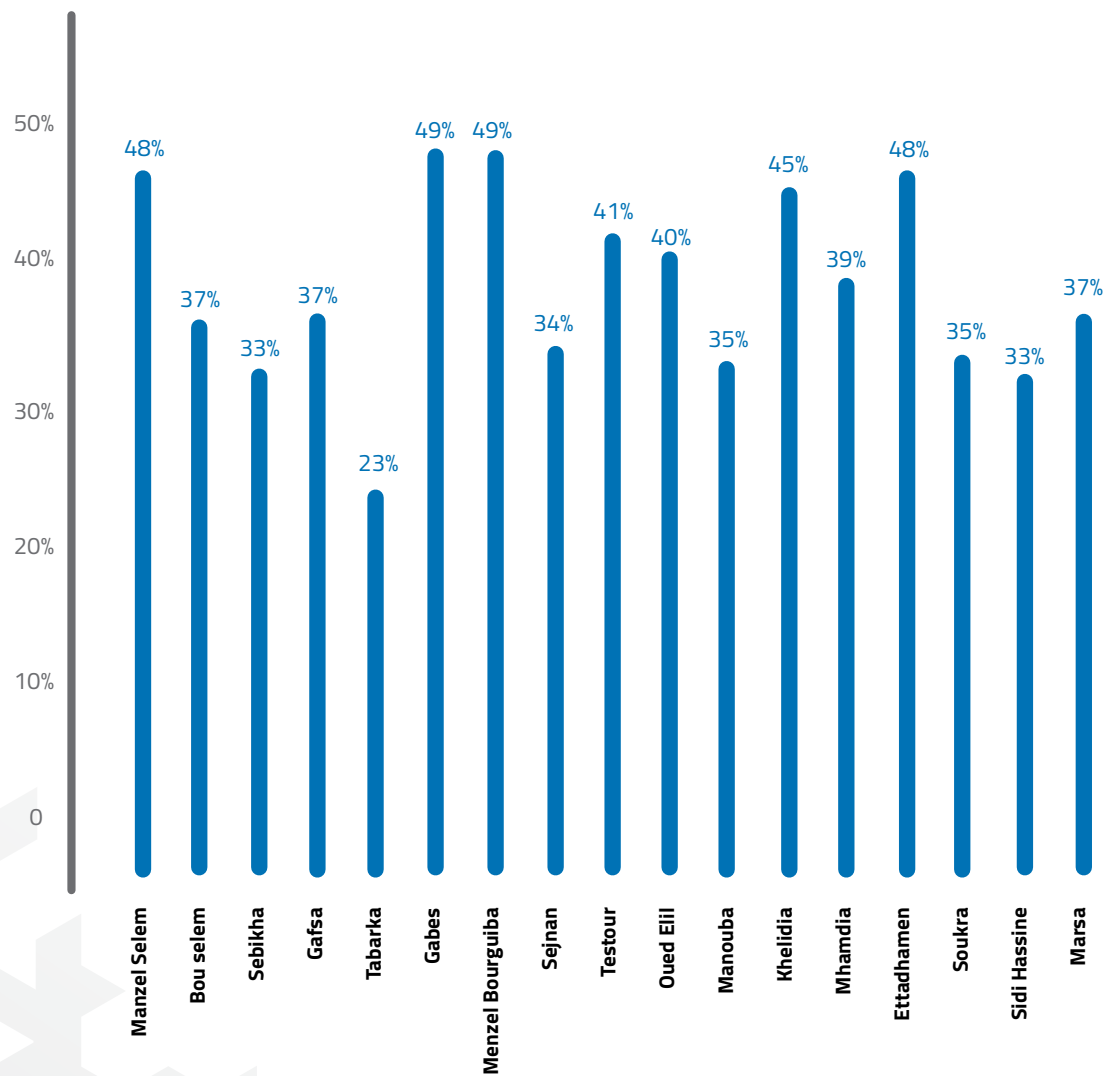
● Municipalities that suffers from marginalization ■ Municipalities that opted for the participatory budget ▲ Municipalities with a high population density

● Municipalities that suffers from marginalization ■ Municipalities that opted for the participatory budget ▲ Municipalities with a high population density

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Access to information: a key to democracy - Index of Openness in Tunisia: More transparency, Less integrity and awareness

The overall average of the openness index for municipalities



Subdomain

A Transparency

B Accessibility

C Integrity

D Awareness

Transparency

N	Indicator	Scale
A1	Consistency and updating of the official website.	0-there is no official web site 1-there is a official website but not updated 2-updated in 15 days 3- updated in 7 days
A2	Website search engine test - homepage phrase search	0-there is no seach engine 1-there is a search engine but not working 2 - there is a search engine working
A3	Are there W3C standards or other applicable standards implemented to ensure that the website can be used by persons with disabilities?	0-no 1-yes
A4	Is the annual work programme published on the web-site?	0-no 1-yes for this year 2-yes for the last two years 3-yes for the last three years
A5	Are the organogram, scope of work and resumes published on the website?	0-no 1-one document 2-two documents 3-three documents
A6	Are the strategies published on the website?	0-no 1-yes
A7	Are the work reports published on the website?	0-no 1-yes for the last year 2- yes for the last two years 3-yes for the last three years
A8	Does the website contain a description of the responsibilities for each organizational unit?	0-no 1-yes
A9	Are the main acts that control the work of institutions (laws, regulations ...) published on the website?	0-no 1-yes
A10	Are the accessible laws and laws related to their responsibilities available on the department's website ?	0-no 1-yes
A11	Are draft laws and regulations published on the website?	0-no 1-yes
A12	Is the information on personnel including names and positions of civil servants published?	0-no 1-only one information 2-all information
A13	Is the information on the names, salaries and contact of public officials published?	0-no 1-only one information 2-two information 3- all information
A14	Are the public procurement plans published on the website?	0-no 1-yes

Ministries

Authorities

A15	Are the calls and decisions on public procurement procedures published on the website?	0 - none of the documents 1-one document 2- both documents
A16	Are the contracts and annexes to public procurement procedures published on the website?	0-no 1-only one information 2-all information
A17	Are the budgets available on the website?	0- no 1-last budget 2-last two budgets 3-last three budgets
A18	Is Mid-Year Report on budget spending published?	0 - no 1-yes
A19	Are the final accounts on budget spending presented on the website?	0 - no 1-last final account 2-last two final accounts 3-last three final accounts
A20	Does the website provide understandable and comprehensive information on the budget (tables and verbal explanations)?	0 - no 1-yes

Accessibility

N	Indicator	Scale
B1	Is there a reasonable maximum timelines for responding to requests?	0-no 1-yes, but more than 15 working days 2-yes, 15 working days or less
B2	Does the Ministry publish the lists of registers of the documents in their possession?	0 - no 1-yes
B3	Is there a contact information for the responsible person in ministry?	0 - no 1-yes
B4	Is there a training and guidance system established to enable local public servants to assess records, datasets and other information assets for disclosure and to undertake their obligations under the FOI law?	0 - no 1-yes
B5	Are data and documents gathered in public consultation published?	0 - no 1-yes
B6	Are reports and evaluations on public consultations published?	0 - no 1-yes
B7	Are public consultations conducted online?	0 - no 1-yes
B8	Are there mechanisms for raising concerns, complaints and making appeals regarding the decisions or actions of the Ministry?	0 - no 1-yes
B9	Does the Ministry have active FB or Twitter accounts?	0-no 1-they have account, but they are not active 2-Yes actively (at least once a week)
B10	Are calls for NGO participation in working groups for drafting laws and other acts published on the website?	0 - no 1-yes

Integrity

N	Indicator	Scale
C1	Has the minister declared his assets and interests with the National Authority for the fight against corruption ?	0 - no 1-yes
C2	Are the agendas of meetings between executive officials and registered interest groups or lobbyist published?	0 - no 1-yes
C3	Are the records of these meetings published?	0 - no 1-yes

Awareness

N	Indicator	Scale
D1	Did the Ministry send a report on the implementation of its work program for the past year to the Government?	0 - no 1-yes
D2	Did the Ministry send the latest quarterly financial report for the current year?	0 - no 1-yes
D3	Did the Ministry send an annual financial report for the previous year within the legal deadline?	0 - no 1-yes
D4	Are there rules of procedure that establish detailed requirements for inter-ministerial consultations?	0 - no 1-yes
D5	Are there report on inter-ministerial consultation?	0 - no 1-yes
D6	Are ministries conducting any ex post evaluation of the effectiveness of their policies and programmes?	0 - no 1-yes
D7	Are there indicators of performance and impact of reform programs and plans?	0 - no 1-yes

Transparency

	The Ministry of National Defense	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ministry of Interior Affairs	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Transportation	Ministry of Communication Technologies	Ministry of Equipment and Housing	Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mines	Ministry of Trade and Export Development	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries	Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts
A1	3	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	2	3	1
A2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
A3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
A5	0	2	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	2
A6	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
A7	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
A8	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
A9	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
A10	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
A11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A12	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
A13	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
A14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
A15	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
A16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A17	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
A18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A20	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	8	15	7	13	17	8	12	13	16	11	13	11

Ministry of State Property and Real Estate Affairs	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Social Affairs	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Ministry of Cultural Affairs	Ministry of Family, Women, Children and the Elderly	Ministry of Religious Affairs	The Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Economy and Planning	The Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment
3	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	3
2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
1	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	2
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0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	3	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
13	13	10	14	11	14	14	16	10	11	13	13

Accessibility

[illegible][illegible]

	The Independent High Electoral Commission	National Authority for the Prevention of Torture	National Authority for the Protection of Personal Data	Independent High Authority for Audiovisual Communication	Authority for access to information
A1	1	1	1	3	2
A2	2	2	0	2	2
A3	0	0	0	0	0
A4	0	0	0	0	0
A5	1	1	0	1	1
A6	1	0	0	0	1
A7	3	0	0	3	3
A8	0	1	0	1	1
A9	1	0	1	1	1
A10	1	0	0	1	1

	The Independent High Electoral Commission	National Authority for the Prevention of Torture	National Authority for the Protection of Personal Data	Independent High Authority for Audiovisual Communication	Authority for access to information
A11	0	0	0	0	0
A12	0	0	0	0	0
A13	1	0	0	2	1
A14	0	0	0	0	0
A15	2	0	0	1	0
A16	0	0	0	0	0
A17	0	0	0	3	0
A18	0	0	0	0	0
A19	0	0	0	0	0
A20	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	5	2	18	13

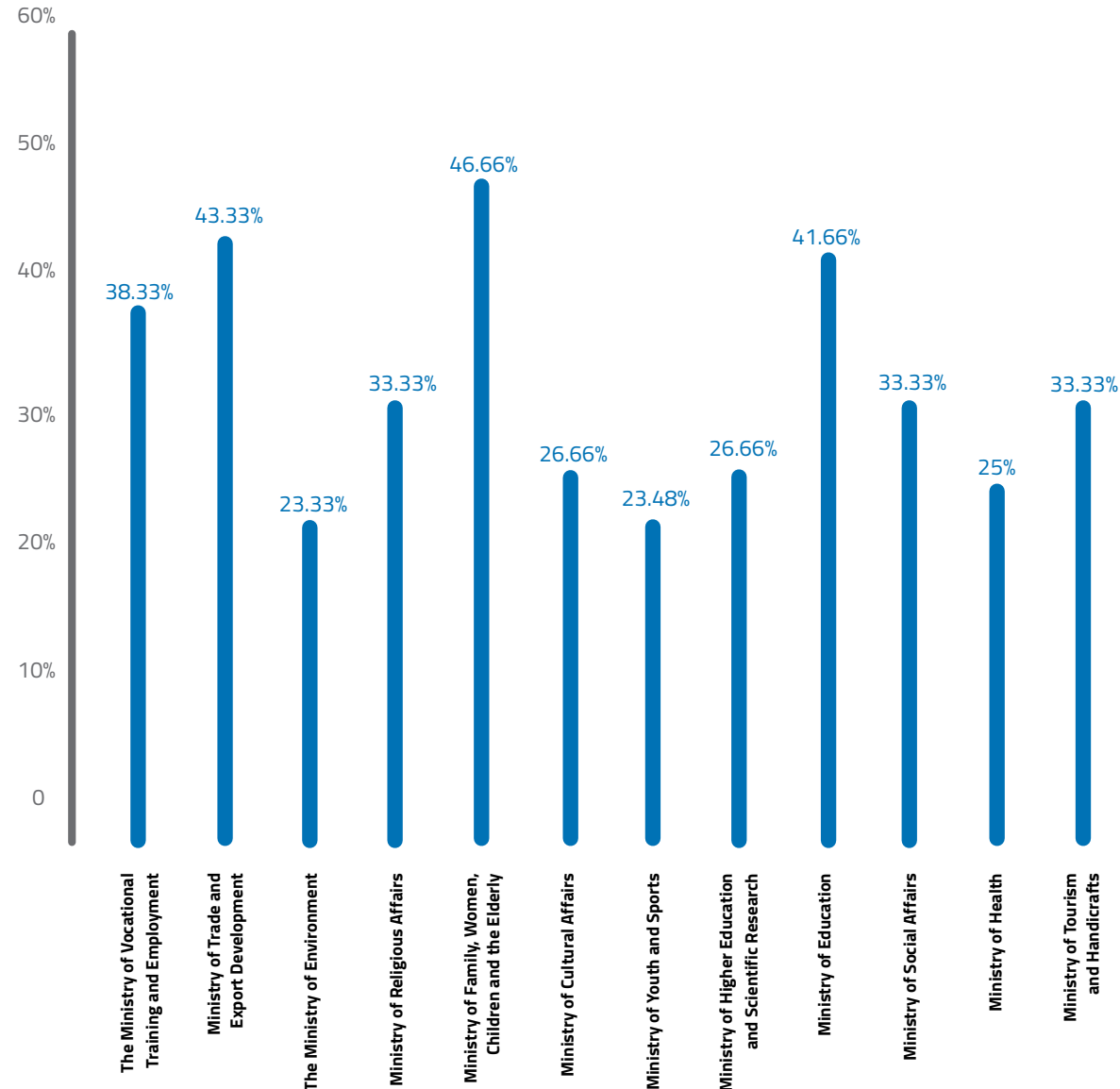
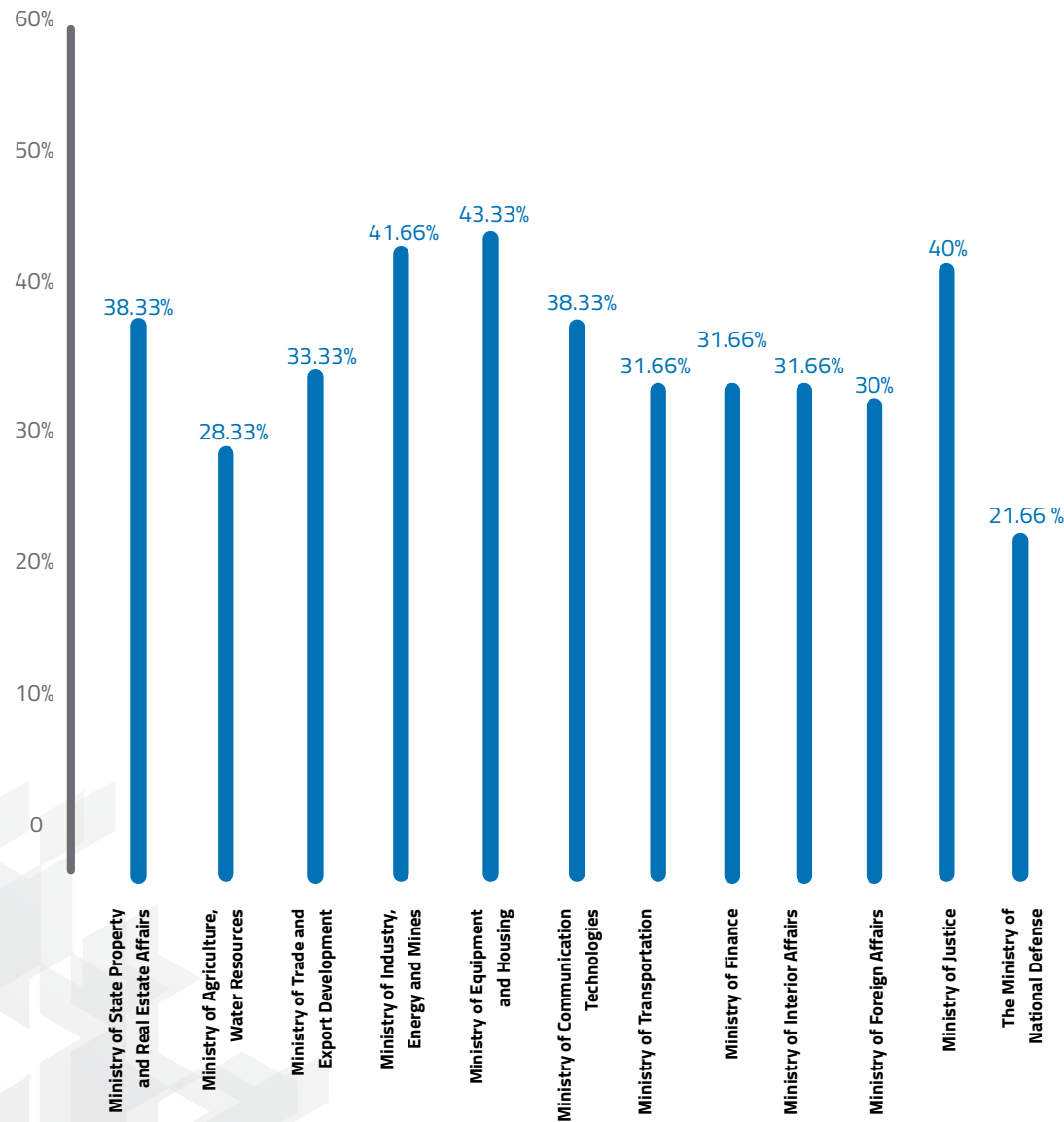
	The Ministry of National Defense	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Foreign Affairs,	Ministry of Interior Affairs	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Transportation	Ministry of Communi- cation Technologies	Ministry of Equip- ment and Housing	Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mines	Ministry of Trade and Export Development	Ministry of Agriculture, Wa- ter Resources and Fisheries	Ministry of State Property and Real Estate Affairs
D5	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
D6	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
D7	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Total	0	5	5	1	5	5	5	5	4	3	0	5
TOTAL	13	24	18	19	28	19	23	26	25	20	17	23

	The Independent High Electoral Commission	National Authority for the Prevention of Torture	National Authority for the Protection of Personal Data	Independent High Authority for Audiovisual Communication	Authority for access to information
C1	0	0	1	1	0
C2	0	0	0	0	0
C3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	1	0
D1	0	1	0	0	0
D2	0	0	0	0	0
D3	0	1	0	0	0
D4	0	0	0	0	0
D5	1	0	0	0	0
D6	0	1	0	0	1
D7	0	1	0	0	1
Total	1	4	0	0	2

	Ministry of Tourism and Handicrafts	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Social Affairs	Ministry of Education	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Ministry of Cultural Affairs	Ministry of Family, Women, Children and the Elderly	Ministry of Reli- gious Affairs	The Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Trade and Export Development	The Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment
	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
	5	0	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	0	5	5
	23	26	15	20	28	22	26	22	25	20	15	20

	The Independent High Electoral Commission	National Authority for the Prevention of Torture	National Authority for the Protection of Personal Data	Independent High Authority for Audiovisual Communication	Authority for access to information
B1	1	1	1	1	1
B2	1	0	1	0	0
B3	1	0	0	1	1
B4	1	1	0	1	1
B5	0	0	0	0	0
B6	0	0	0	0	0
B7	0	0	0	0	0
B8	0	0	0	1	0
B9	1	2	2	2	2
B10	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	4	4	6	5

The overall average of the openness index for ministries



Subdomain

A Transparency

B Accessibility

C Integrity

D Awareness

Transparency

N	Indicator	Scale
A1	Consistency and updating of the official website.	0-there is no official web site 1-there is a official website but not updated 2-updated in 15 days 3- updated in 7 days
A2	Website search engine test - homepage phrase search	0-there is no seach engine 1-there is a search engine but not working 2 - there is a search engine working
A3	Are there W3C standards or other applicable standards implemented to ensure that the website can be used by persons with disabilities?	0-no 1-yes
A4	Are the organogram, scope of work and resumes published on the website?	0-no 1-one document 2-two documents 3-three documents
A5	Is there information on the structure and scope of the working bodies of the Parliament available on the website?	0-no 1-only one info 2-both info
A6	Is the Annual Work Programme published on the website?	0-not published 1- only one document 2 - both documents
A7	Are the work reports published on the website?	0-no 1-yes for the last year 2- yes for the last two years 3-yes for the last three years
A8	Are the strategies published on the website?	0-no 1-yes
A9	Is there a text of the country's Constitution?	0-no 1-yes
A10	Are there a full text of the Rules of Procedure or similar rule-setting documents?	0-no 1-yes
A11	Are the draft legislations, laws, amendments and other documents adopted at the plenum published on the website?	0- none of the documents 1-one document 2-two documents 3-all mentioned documents
A12	Is the agenda of the Parliament for the next session published on the website?	0-no 1-yes
A13	Is the information on personnel including names and positions of civil servants published?	0-no 1-only one information 2-all information
A14	Is the information on the names, salaries and contact of public officials published?	0-no 1-only one list 2-both lists



Parliament

A15	Is there an up-to-date list of all current members of parliament with publicly available biodata and photo; information about each member's party affiliation; membership in parliamentary committees?	0-there is no up-to-date list 1-only one info 2-two information 3-all information
A16	Is there contact information for each member of parliament?	0-no 1-yes
A17	Does the Parliament provide sufficient and regular updated information on attendance of the MPs on plenary sessions?	0-no 1-yes, for the last 6 months 2-yes for the last one year 3-yes, for the last 2 years
A18	Does the Parliament provide sufficient and regular updated information on attendance of the MPs on plenary sessions?	0-no 1-yes, for the last 6 months 2-yes for the last one year 3-yes, for the last 2 years
A19	Are the voting records from plenary sessions of the Parliament published on the website?	0-no 1-yes, for the last 6 months 2-yes for the last one year 3-yes, for the last 2 years
A20	Are there voting records of the committees published?	0-no 1-yes, for the last 6 months 2-yes for the last one year 3-yes, for the last 2 years
A21	Does the Parliament perform audio or video transmission of plenary sessions?	0-no broadcast 1-only one type 2-both type 3-both type plus live stream
A22	Are the transcripts of the plenum published on the website?	0-no 1-yes, for the last 6 months 2-yes for the last one year 3-yes, for the last 2 years
A23	Are the documentation of the committee sessions published on the website?	0-no 1-yes, for the last 6 months 2-yes for the last one year 3-yes, for the last 2 years
A24	Does the Parliament perform audio or video broadcasts of its working bodies?	0-no broadcast 1-only one type 2-both type
A25	Are the public procurement plans published on the website?	0-no 1-yes
A26	Are the calls and decisions on public procurement procedures published on the website?	0 - none of the documents 1-one document 2- both documents
A27	Are the contracts and annexes to public procurement procedures published on the website?	0-no 1-only one information 2-all information
A28	Do major procurements (>0.5% of GDP) require competitive bidding by law?	0-no 1-yes
A29	Is sole sourcing limited to specific, tightly defined conditions, such as when a supplier is the only source of a skill or technology?	0-no 1-yes

A30	Can unsuccessful bidders instigate an official review of procurement decisions?	0-no 1-yes
A31	Are companies convicted of bribery prohibited from participating in future procurement bids?	0-no 1-yes
A32	Can citizens access public procurement regulations?	0-no 1-yes
A33	Can citizens access the results of major public procurement bids?	0-no 1-yes
A34	How developed is the legal basis for a transparent budgeting process - public participation in preparing the state budget, publication of the budget and publication of the final account?	0-there is no legal basis 1-one of listed 2-two of listed 3-three of listed
A35	Are the budgets available on the website?	0 - no 1-last budget 2-last two budgets 3-last three budgets
A36	Is Citizens Budget published?	0-no 1-yes
A37	Is Mid-Year Report on budget spending published?	0-no 1-yes
A38	Are the final accounts on budget spending presented on the website?	Are the final accounts on budget spending presented on the website?
A39	Is the State Audit Office doing audit of the final accounts?	0-no 1-yes
A40	Does the Parliament conduct parliamentary debate on the audit report of the final account?	0-no 1-yes
A41	Does the website provide understandable and comprehensive information on the budget (tables and verbal explanations)?	0-no 1-yes
A42	Is there documentation from parliamentary bodies that review or approve the budget/public financing activities?	0-no 1-yes
A43	Does the draft law on the budget or supporting budget documentation include costs that are differentiated by spending units, functional and economic classification?	0-no 1-yes
A44	How many days did last parliamentary debate on the budget (in relation to the recommendations of the OECD and Interparliamentary Union)?	0-two months or less 1-three months or more

Accessibility

N	Indicator	Scale
B1	Is the right to free access to information regulated (FOI) by a special law?	0-no 1-yes
B2	Does the law prescribe the detailed content of the guide for FOI?	0-no 1-yes
B3	Does the Law prescribe that every authority must appoint a person who is responsible for acting on requests for access to information?	0-no 1-yes
B4	Are implementing institutions legally obliged to report on the implementation of the FOI regulations?	0-no 1-yes
B5	Does the FOI law provide proactive disclosure of information on the websites of institutions and to what extent?	0-no 1-yes
B6	Does the FOI law clearly define the law-enforcing institution and its responsibilities?	0-no 1-yes
B7	Are requesters not required to provide reasons for their requests?	0-no 1-yes
B8	Is there a reasonable maximum timelines for responding to requests?	0-no 1-yes
B9	Is there an independent oversight body, or information commission that ensures compliance with right to information rules?	0-no 1-yes, but more than 15 working days 2-yes, 15 working days or less
B10	Are the decisions of the independent oversight body binding?	0-no 1-yes
B11	Are public authorities required to create and update lists or registers of the documents in their possession, and to make these public?	0-no 1-yes
B12	Does the right of access apply to State owned enterprises (commercial entities that are owned or controlled by the State)?	0-no 1-yes
B13	Does the Parliament publish the lists of registers of the documents in their possession?	0-no 1-yes
B14	Is there a contact information for the responsible person?	0-no 1-yes
B15	Is there a training and guidance system established to enable public servants to assess records, datasets and other information assets for disclosure and to undertake their obligations under the RTI law?	0-no 1-yes
B16	Are there rules of procedure that regulate how representatives of civil society and/or the interested public may participate in or follow the work of parliamentary committees?	0-no 1-yes

Integrity

N	Indicator	Scale
C1	Is there a Code of Ethics for MPs and is it published?	0 - no 1-yes but not published 2-yes, published
C2	Does the Code of Ethics regulate issues on conflict of interest, use of state property, gifts and favours and political activity?	0 - none of mentioned 1-only one regulated 2-only two regulated 3-three regulated 4-all four regulated
C3	Does the Code of Ethics define procedures to deal with violations of the Code?	0-no 1-yes
C4	Are there mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the Code of Ethics of MPs?	0-no 1-yes
C5	Are there procedures that defines that Parliament have to make public information on the final results of any judicial or parliamentary investigations into charges of unethical behavior?	0-no 1-yes
C6	Are lobbyist and lobbying activities regulated by the law?	0-no 1-yes
C7	Is the register of lobbyists mandatory?	0-no 1-yes
C8	Is the register of lobbyist published?	0-no 1-yes
C9	Does an independent body manage the register of lobbyist?	0-no 1-yes
C10	Is there a Code of Conduct for lobbyists?	0-no 1-yes
C11	Is there a procedure for storing the content of asset declaration documents electronically?	0-no 1-yes

C12	Do asset declaration documents provide information on assets?	0-no 1-yes
C13	Do asset declaration documents provide information on income sources?	0-no 1-yes
C14	Do asset declaration documents provide information on income amount?	0-no 1-yes
C15	Do asset declaration documents provide information on previous employment?	0-no 1-yes
C16	Do the asset declaration documents provide information on paid outside position?	0-no 1-yes
C17	Do the asset declaration documents provide information on non-paid outside position?	0-no 1-yes
C18	Do the asset declaration documents provide information on gifts?	0-no 1-yes
C19	Do the asset declaration documents provide information on liabilities?	0-no 1-yes
C20	Are the data in asset declaration documents organized and structured?	0-no 1-yes
C21	Are there administrative sanctions stipulated for providing false information?	0-no 1-yes
C22	Are there criminal sanctions stipulated for providing false information?	0-no 1-yes
C23	Are there sanctions or fines stipulated for late filing?	0-no 1-yes
C24	Are the asset cards of MPs made publicly available?	0-Disclosure is not required 1-Asset declaration are publicly available upon request 2-Asset declaration are publicly available online or print/It's prohibited

Awareness

N	Indicator	Scale
D1	To what extent does the parliament assess the potential impacts of existing and prepared legal acts (regulatory impact assessments, RIA)?	0-RIA are not applied or do not exist. 1-RIA are applied in some cases. There is no common RIA methodology guaranteeing common minimum standards. 2-RIA are applied systematically to most new regulations. RIA methodology is guided by common minimum standards. 3-RIA are applied to all new regulations and to existing regulations which are characterized by complex impact paths. RIA methodology is guided by common minimum standards

D2	Does the RIA process ensure participation, transparency and quality evaluation?	0 - RIA analyses do not exist or the RIA process fails to achieve any of the three objectives of process quality. 1 - The RIA process displays deficiencies with regard to two of the three objectives. 2-The RIA process displays deficiencies with regard to one of the three objectives. 3 - RIA analyses consistently involve stakeholders by means of consultation or collaboration, results are transparently communicated to the public and assessments are effectively evaluated by an independent body on a regular basis.
D3	Is there a procedure of conducting Prime Minister hour?	0-no 1-yes
D4	Is there a procedure of conducting Motion of No Confidence?	0-no 1-yes
D5	Is there a procedure of considering an interpellation on the Government?	0-no 1-yes
D6	Is there a summary and status of oversight activities (hearings)?	0-no 1-yes
D7	Is there oversight documentation from 2 previous years?	0-no 1-only for the last year 2-yes for both years
D8	To what extent is the audit office accountable to the parliament?	0 - The audit office is governed by the executive. 1 - The audit office is not accountable to the parliament, but has to report regularly to the parliament. 2 - The audit office is accountable to the parliament exclusively.
D9	Is the minister obliged by law to attend parliamentary committee hearings upon a request?	0-no 1-yes
D10	Do the Committees have the right to consult and/or employ experts?	0-no 1-yes
D11	Does the Parliament review reports of independent bodies?	0- no legal obligation 1-it is a legal obligation, but not functioning in the practice 2-yes

Transparency	
A1	3
A2	0
A3	0
A4	1
A5	1
A6	1
A7	3
A8	0
A9	1
A10	1
A11	3
A12	1
A13	0
A14	0
A15	2
A16	0
A17	3
A18	3
A19	0
A20	0
A21	1
A22	3
A23	0
A24	0
A25	1

A26	2
A27	0
A28	1
A29	1
A30	1
A31	1
A32	1
A33	1
A34	2
A35	2
A36	1
A37	1
A38	3
A39	1
A40	1
A41	0
A42	0
A43	1
A44	0
Total	48

Integrity	
C1	0
C2	0
C3	0
C4	0
C5	0
C6	0
C7	0
C8	0
C9	0
C10	0
C11	1
C12	1
C13	1
C14	1
C15	1
C16	0
C17	0
C18	0
C19	0
C20	0
C21	1
C22	1
C23	1
C24	0
Total	8

Accessibility	
B1	1
B2	1
B3	1
B4	1
B5	1
B6	1
B7	1
B8	1
B9	1
B10	1
B11	0
B12	1
B13	0
B14	1
B15	0
B16	0
B17	1
B18	1
B19	1
B20	2
B21	0
Total	17

Awareness	
D1	1
D2	1
D3	0
D4	1
D5	1
D6	1
D7	1
D8	1
D9	1
D10	1
D11	2
Total	11



Therefore, this report came within the framework of consecrating the principle of transparency and ensuring the right of natural and legal persons to have access to information as a constitutional right stipulated in article 32 of the Constitution of the Republic of Tunisia on January 26, 2014.

Subdomain

A Transparency **B** Accessibility **C** Integrity **D** Awareness

Transparency

N	Indicator	Scale
A1	Consistency and updating of the official website.	0-there is no official web site 1-there is a official website but not updated 2-updated in 15 days 3-updated in 7 days
A2	Website search engine test - homepage phrase search	0-there is no seach engine 1-there is a search engine but not working 2 - there is a search engine working
A3	Are there W3C standards or other applicable standards implemented to ensure that the website can be used by persons with disabilities?	0-no 1-yes
A4	Are the organogram, scope of work and resumes published on the website?	0-no 1-one document 2-two documents 3-three documents
A5	Are threere a full text of the Rules of Procedure/Law on Government?	0-no 1-yes
A6	Is the Annual work programme published on the website?	0-no 1-yes for this year 2-yes for the last two years 3-yes for the last three years
A7	Are the work reports published on the website?	0-no 1-yes for the last year 2- yes for the last two years 3-yes for the last three years
A8	Are the strategies published on the website?	0-no 1-yes
A9	Does the government website contain agendas of upcoming Government session?	0-no 1-for the last session 2-for whole current year 3-for the last 2 years
A10	Does the government website provide documents discussed in Government session?	0-no 1-for the last session 2-for whole current year 3-for the last 2 years
A11	Does the government website provide minutes from Government session?	0-no 1-for the last session 2-for whole current year 3-for the last 2 years
A12	Are press releases of Government session and information about press conferences following cabinet meetings published on the government website?	0-no 1-for the last session 2-for whole current year 3-for the last 2 years

The presidency of the government

The presidency of the republic

A13	Are draft laws and regulations published on the website?	0-no 1-yes
A14	Is the information on personnel including names and positions of civil servants published?	0-no 1-only one information 2-all information
A15	Is the information on the names, salaries and contact of public officials published?	0-no 1-only one information 2-two information 3- all information
A16	Are the public procurement plans published on the website?	0-no 1-yes
A17	Are the calls and decisions on public procurement procedures published on the website?	0-no 1-yes
A18	Are the contracts and annexes to public procurement procedures published on the website?	0 - none of the documents 1-one document 2- both documents
A19	Are contracting information made available to the public on an online portal?	0-no 1-only one information 2-all information
A20	Do major procurements (>0.5% of GDP) require competitive bidding by law?	0-no 1-yes
A21	Is sole sourcing limited to specific, tightly defined conditions, such as when a supplier is the only source of a skill or technology?	0-no 1-yes
A22	Can unsuccessful bidders instigate an official review of procurement decisions?	0-no 1-yes
A23	Are companies convicted of bribery prohibited from participating in future procurement bids?	0-no 1-yes
A24	Can citizens access public procurement regulations?	0-no 1-yes
A25	Can citizens access the results of major public procurement bids?	0-no 1-yes
A26	Are the budgets available on the website?	0 - no 1-last budget 2-last two budgets 3-last three budgets
A27	Is Citizens Budget published?	0-no 1-yes
A28	Is Mid-Year Report on budget spending published?	0-no 1-yes
A29	Are the final accounts on budget spending presented on the website?	0-no 1-last final account 2-last two final accounts 3-last three final accounts
A30	Does the website provide understandable and comprehensive information on the budget (tables and verbal explanations)?	0- no 1-yes
A31	Does the executive release to the public In-Year Reports on actual debt?	0- no 1-yes

A32	How developed is the legal basis for a transparent budgeting process - public participation in preparing the state budget, publication of the budget and publication of the final account?	0-there is no legal basis 1-one of listed 2-two of listed 3-three of listed
A33	Does the legislation determine a deadline for the cabinet to adopt a draft law on the state budget?	0- no 1-yes
A34	Has the draft law on budget been submitted to Parliament far enough in advance to allow Parliament to review it properly? (3 months prior to the start of the fiscal year)	0- no 1-yes
A35	Does the draft law on the budget or supporting budget documentation include costs that are differentiated by spending units, functional and economic classification?	0- no 1-yes
A36	Are there detailed information on the level and composition of public debt, debt servicing, and how the debt is being managed?	0-no 1-one information 2- two information 3-all information

Accessibility

N	Indicator	Scale
B1	Is the right to free access to information regulated (FOI) by a special law?	0 - no 1-yes
B2	Does the law prescribe the detailed content of the guide for FOI?	0 - no 1-yes
B3	Does the Law prescribe that every authority must appoint a person who is responsible for acting on requests for access to information?	0 - no 1-yes
B4	Are implementing institutions legally obliged to report on the implementation of the FOI regulations?	0 - no 1-yes
B5	Does the FOI law provide proactive disclosure of information on the websites of institutions?	0 - no 1-yes
B6	Does the FOI law clearly define the law-enforcing institution and its responsibilities?	0 - no 1-yes
B7	Are requesters not required to provide reasons for their requests?	0 - no 1-yes
B8	Is there a reasonable maximum timelines for responding to requests?	0-no 1-yes, but more than 15 working days 2-yes, 15 working days or less
B9	Are the decisions of the independent oversight body binding?	0 - no 1-yes
B10	Are public authorities required to create and update lists or registers of the documents in their possession, and to make these public?	0 - no 1-yes

B11	Does the right of access apply to State owned enterprises (commercial entities that are owned or controlled by the State)?	0 - no 1-yes
B12	Does the Government publish the lists of registers of the documents in their possession?	0 - no 1-yes
B13	Is there a training and guidance system established to enable public servants to assess records, datasets and other information assets for disclosure and to undertake their obligations under the FOI law?	0 - no 1-yes
B14	Is there a contact information for the responsible person in the Government?	0 - no 1-yes
B15	Is there a legal act regulating the participation of citizens in policy-making?	0 - no 1-yes
B16	Are public consultation mechanisms mandatory as a part of developing new draft?	0 - no 1-yes
B17	Is there a mechanism how citizens and stakeholders can challenge decisions where the proper process has not been carried out?	0 - no 1-yes
B18	Are data and documents gathered in public consultation published?	0 - no 1-yes
B19	Are reports and evaluations on public consultations published?	0 - no 1-yes
B20	Are public consultations conducted online?	0 - no 1-yes
B21	Are there mechanisms for raising concerns, complaints and making appeals regarding the decisions or actions of the Government?	0 - no 1-yes
B22	Does Government have a strategy or plan to develop civil servants' capacities for social media use as a part of their official tasks?	0-no 1-yes
B23	Does the government have active FB or Twitter accounts?	0-no 1-they have account, but they are not active 2-Yes actively (at least once a week)

Integrity

N	Indicator	Scale
C1	Is there a Code of Ethics and is it published?	0 - no 1-yes but not published 2-yes, published
C2	Does the Code of Ethics regulate issues on conflict of interest, use of state property, gifts and favors and political activity?	0 - none of mentioned 1-only one regulated 2-only two regulated 3-three regulated 4-all four regulated

C3	Are there clear mechanisms for implementing Code of Ethics?	0-no 1-yes
C4	Does the Code of Ethics define procedures to deal with violations of the Code?	0-no 1-yes
C5	Are lobbyist and lobbying activities regulated by the law?	0-no 1-yes
C6	Is the register of lobbyists mandatory?	0-no 1-yes
C7	Is the register of lobbyist published?	0-no 1-yes
C8	Does an independent body manage the register of lobbyist?	0-no 1-yes
C9	Is there a Code of Conduct for lobbyists?	0-no 1-yes
C10	Do asset declaration documents provide information on assets?	0-no 1-yes
C11	Do asset declaration documents provide information on income sources?	0-no 1-yes
C12	Do asset declaration documents provide information on income amount?	0-no 1-yes
C13	Do asset declaration documents provide information on previous employment?	0-no 1-yes
C14	Do the asset declaration documents provide information on non-paid outside position?	0-no 1-yes
C15	Do the asset declaration documents provide information on gifts?	0-no 1-yes
C16	Do the asset declaration documents provide information on liabilities?	0-no 1-yes
C17	Are there administrative sanctions stipulated for providing false information?	0-no 1-yes
C18	Are there criminal sanctions stipulated for providing false information?	0-no 1-yes
C19	Are there sanctions or fines stipulated for late filing?	0-no 1-yes
C20	Is there a procedure for storing the content of asset cards electronically?	0-no 1-yes
C21	Are the data in asset declaration documents organized and structured?	0-no 1-yes
C22	Are the asset declaration documents of public officials made publicly available?	0-Disclosure is not required 1-Asset cards are publicly available upon request 2-Asset cards are publicly available online or print

N	Indicator	Scale
D1	Are there methods about the form of the ministry reports towards Government?	0-no 1-yes
D2	Does Rules of procedures/Law on Government specify the type of information that is required in the ministry reports?	0-no 1-yes
D3	Is there the procedure for reporting the achievements and shortcomings of policies by ministries towards Government?	0-no 1-yes
D4	Is there central-level body in the Central Government Office for strategic planning of government policies?	0-no 1-yes
D5	Is the central-level body in the Central Government Office conducting any ex post evaluation of the effectiveness of Government's policies and programmes?	0-no 1-yes
D6	To what extent does the government assess the potential impacts of existing and prepared legal acts (regulatory impact assessments, RIA)?	0-RIA are not applied or do not exist. 1-RIA are applied in some cases. There is no common RIA methodology guaranteeing common minimum standards. 2-RIA are applied systematically to most new regulations. RIA methodology is guided by common minimum standards. 3-RIA are applied to all new regulations and to existing regulations which are characterized by complex impact paths. RIA methodology is guided by common minimum standards
D7	Does the RIA process ensure participation, transparency and quality evaluation?	0 - RIA analyses do not exist or the RIA process fails to achieve any of the three objectives of process quality. 1 - The RIA process displays deficiencies with regard to two of the three objectives. 2-The RIA process displays deficiencies with regard to one of the three objectives. 3 - RIA analyses consistently involve stakeholders by means of consultation or collaboration, results are transparently communicated to the public and assessments are effectively evaluated by an independent body on a regular basis.
D8	Is there an internal document that regulates monitoring and evaluating performance in the realization of programs and projects?	0-no 1-yes
D9	Does the core executive use indicators for monitoring the performance of policies and the impact of reform programs and plans?	0-no 1-yes

	The presidency of the government	The presidency of the republic
A1	3	3
A2	1	1
A3	0	0
A4	1	1
A5	1	1
A6	3	3
A7	0	0
A8	0	0
A9	0	0
A10	0	0
A11	0	0
A12	3	3
A13	1	1
A14	2	2
A15	0	0
A16	0	0
A17	0	0
A18	0	0
A18	1	1
A20	1	1
A21	1	1
A22	1	1

A23	1	1
A24	1	1
A25	1	1
A26	0	0
A27	0	0
A28	1	1
A29	0	0
A30	0	0
A31	0	0
A32	2	2
A33	1	1
A34	0	0
A35	1	1
A36	2	2
Total	92	92

Accessibility

B1	1	1
B2	1	1
B3	1	1
B4	1	1
B5	0	0
B6	1	1
B7	1	1
B8	1	1
B9	1	1
B10	0	0
B11	1	1
B12	0	0
B13	0	0
B14	1	1
B15	0	0
B16	0	0
B17	0	1
B18	0	0
B19	0	0
B20	0	0
B21	1	1
B22	0	0
B23	2	2
Total	13	14

Integrity

C1	0	0
C2	0	0
C3	0	0
C4	0	0
C5	0	0
C6	0	0
C7	0	0
C8	0	0
C9	0	0
C10	1	1
C11	1	1
C12	1	1
C13	1	1
C14	0	1
C15	0	0
C16	0	0
C17	1	1
C18	1	1
C19	1	1
C20	1	1
C21	0	0
C22	0	0
Total	8	9

Awareness

D1	1	1
D2	0	0
D3	0	0
D4	1	1
D5	1	1
D6	0	1
D7	0	0
D8	0	0
D9	0	0
Total	3	4
TOTAL	53	56

