



Chad: Civil Society Report by Organisation Tchadienne Anti-Corruption

An input to the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism:
Fifth year of review of UNCAC Chapters II and V

7 November 2025

This is the executive summary of a civil society parallel report from February 2024 reviewing Chad's implementation and enforcement of selected articles in UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) Chapters II (Preventive Measures) and V (Asset Recovery). The report was supported by the Global Civil Society Coalition for the UNCAC¹ and is intended as a contribution to the UNCAC peer review process of Chad covering those two chapters. The full report is available on the Coalition's website.²

Many provisions for the prevention of corruption and asset recovery are missing from Chad's legal and institutional frameworks, and implementation is lacking. Greater recognition for the work of and interaction between civil society organizations (CSOs) and the government is necessary, coupled with stronger cooperation with neighboring states to combat transnational corruption challenges.

Assessment of the Review Process

Did the government disclose information about the country focal point?	Yes	
Was the review schedule published somewhere/publicly known?	No	
Was civil society consulted in the preparation of the self-assessment checklist?	Yes	☒ Anti-corruption and access to information CSOs ☒ CSOs working on other issues ☒ Academia ☒ Trade unions
Was the self-assessment checklist published online or provided to civil society?	No	This list has never been published, as civil society was consulted informally.
Did the government agree to a country visit?	Yes	UNODC experts visited Chad as part of the first and second rounds of self-assessment.
Was a country visit undertaken?	Yes	26-28 June 2024 ³

¹ Has been known as the UNCAC Coalition.

² UNCAC Coalition, Civil Society Parallel Report on Chad, <https://uncaccoalition.org/uncacparallelreportchad/>, accessed 30 September 2025.

³ Added in October 2025, based on information from the UNODC Country Profile page of Chad, <https://www.unodc.org/corruption/en/country-profiles/data/TCD.html>, accessed on 1 October 2025.

Was civil society invited to provide input to the official reviewers?	Yes	☒ Anti-corruption and access to information CSOs ☒ CSOs working on other issues Civil society is involved in all aspects of the Chad review process.
Was the private sector invited to provide input to the official reviewers?	Yes	The private sector was invited but did not attend.
Has the government committed to publishing the full country report?	No	

Main Findings and Recommendations (R)

Preventive Anti-Corruption Policies and Practices

The Chadian State has incorporated relevant anti-corruption provisions into its penal code. However, corrupt practices continue without the perpetrators being brought to justice. Non-compliance with the legislation is an obstacle to the implementation of policies to prevent and combat corruption. This is exacerbated by political interference in judicial affairs, undermining the independence of the judiciary.

R: *Promote a law to prevent corruption in Chad.*

Preventive Anti-Corruption Body or Bodies

Chad has a General State Inspectorate and Court of Accounts within the Supreme Court, as well as an authority responsible for awarding and monitoring public contracts. However, existing anti-corruption bodies are selective with the cases of misappropriation of public assets they concern themselves with, often granting immunity to those in positions of power. This constitutes a serious breach of trust and diminishes their accountability.

R: *Establish an independent anti-corruption body (the High Authority for the Fight against Corruption in Chad).*

Public Sector Employment

The *Ministère de la Fonction Publique* is responsible for recruiting government employees, while other ministries and institutions are responsible for managing careers. The legal framework, including the Law on the General Statute of the Civil Service, governs civil service recruitment based on objective criteria. In 2017, the government undertook a digital plan to modernize the public administration. However, in practice, obtaining a job in the civil service is determined by influence peddling, social ties and bribery, rather than on the principle of meritocracy.

R: *Apply without restriction the provisions of the Criminal Code relating to corruption, bribery and influence peddling in all areas.*

Political Financing

Political parties are prohibited from having foreign bank accounts. An annual subsidy is legislated for political parties according to article 31 of Law no. 032/PR/2019, on the Charter of Political Parties, as well as a reimbursement of electoral expenses for candidates obtaining more than 10% in presidential



elections. However, the payment of campaign expenses is often problematic, with funding being subject to political conditions.

R: Ensure the fair application of article 31 of Law no. 032/PR/2019 and enforce oversight mechanisms by the Supreme Court and civil society.

Codes of Conduct, Conflicts of Interest, and Asset Declarations

Provisions including the law on the general status of the civil service have been incorporated into the legal framework. Civil servants promoted to high office (president, ministers, etc.) must declare their assets at the beginning and end of their term. However, enforcement of the codes of conduct is weak. Conflicts of interest are recurrent among members of the public service and asset declarations are not submitted systematically. It is not uncommon for senior officials to own businesses and other enterprises, sometimes in the names of relatives, that benefit from public contracts. Additionally, asset declarations of senior civil servants are not made public.

R: *Adopt a code of conduct and ethics for the civil service, providing a set of clear principles and minimum standards of conduct to minimize the risk of corruption and prevent conflicts of interest.*

Whistleblower Protection

There is no formal whistleblower protection policy in place. Intimidation and influence peddling have generated a quasi-permanent mistrust that renders public officials silent in the performance of their duties. Despite the government and the *Inspection Générale de l'État* implementing mechanisms that provide guarantees of anonymity to allow citizens to report misconduct, these mechanisms have not yielded results. Whistleblowers remain exposed to threats, and subject to prosecution in the courts.

R: *Develop guides and online awareness modules to raise awareness on who can report, what can be reported and how, as well as existing protection measures. Ensure comprehensive protection of whistleblowers.*

Public Procurement

The *Autorité de Régulation des Marchés Publics* and the *Direction Générale du Contrôle des Marchés Publics (DGCMP)* oversee public procurement procedures. However, the awarding of public contracts is often done by mutual agreement, irrespective of standards and criteria established by the Public Procurement Code. Newer legislation on the DGCMP is also not aligned with the previous one.

R: *Implement public procurement oversight legislation and measures.*

Management of public finances

Several measures have been taken by the government to promote transparency in public finance management.⁴ However, in practice public finances are managed informally and through opaque settings.

R: *Ensure effective implementation of relevant laws and promote transparency in the management of public finances.*

⁴ These include measures instituted by Law N° 018/PR/2016 of November 24, 2016 on the Code of Transparency and Good Governance in Public Finance Management, Decree N°2417/PR/PM/2020 of October 15, 2020 on the Public Procurement Code, Order N° 6081/PR/PM/2016 on the publication of standard tender documents for public procurement of supplies and services, and many other texts.



Access to Information and Participation of Society

Government departments that should make information accessible claim that it is too sensitive to be published. CSOs have limited capacity and resources to interact with the government, and strict anti-terrorism laws restrict civil and political liberties. Despite obstacles, Chadian civil society is making an impact in the fight against corruption, especially through advocacy and awareness-raising activities in partnership with local media, which have demonstrated some success in influencing poor practices.

R: Adopt legislation allowing civil society to have access to information in the management of public assets.

Judiciary and prosecution services

The principle of judicial independence is guaranteed by the Constitution and Statute of the Judiciary. Despite legislative assurances, the independence of the judiciary is inadequate, with judges involved in corruption prosecutions having close political ties. The Constitution subordinates the judiciary to the executive branch, placing the *Conseil Suprême de la Magistrature* (CSM) under the authority of the president of the Republic.

R: Develop legislation to strengthen the prerogatives of the institutions in charge of anti-corruption investigations, whose investigators have the power of Judicial Police Officers.

Private Sector Transparency

There is no obligation for the private sector to establish anti-corruption mechanisms, and few companies do.

R: Implement codes of conduct and compliance mechanisms.

Measures to Prevent Money Laundering and Anti-Money Laundering

Chad has requirements for identifying customers and beneficial owners, recording and reporting suspicious transactions. The *Agence Nationale d'Investigation Financière* regulates and monitors banking operations. Until 2022, the *Inspection Générale d'Etat* (IGE) was responsible for auditing and inspecting state bodies and recovering misappropriated assets, however this was dissolved in 2022.

R: Improve regulation and control over the cash flows facilitating the transfer of money derived from criminal activities.

Asset Recovery

Chad has recovered assets through INTERPOL from Cameroon, Gabon, Nigeria and the Central African Republic. The *Inspection Générale d'Etat* (IGE) was established to investigate financial crimes and recover misappropriated assets. However, recovery occurred on an amicable basis, and the IGE lacked independence and authority to recover assets in cases brought before the courts. A State Judicial Agency is being set up to represent the interests of the State before the courts, initiating legal proceedings and requesting the recovery of funds. Prior to its dissolution, the IGE was unable to recover assets, despite having sent out payment injunction notices. It is envisaged that the State Judicial Agency will be in charge of this matter.

R: Establish an independent body and specialized institutions for asset recovery and the management of seized and confiscated assets.