



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Annex I

Guidance Note

Experiences, good practices and challenges in measuring corruption and the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks

Measuring corruption and the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks can enhance our understanding of its causes, risks, consequences, and trends. It allows for the identification of gaps and weaknesses in legal and institutional frameworks and the monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-corruption policies and actions and can thereby inform domestic policy responses.

Due to the hidden and often complex nature of corruption, measuring it poses various challenges. In addition to requiring financial and technical capacity to gather and analyse data, any measurement approaches need to take into account the specificities of geographic, sectoral and legal contexts.

In resolution 10/4, the Conference of the States Parties requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to collect information on good practices, lessons learned and challenges in measuring corruption and to collect data on methodologies and indicators for measuring corruption risks, trends and prevalence, as well as for assessing the effectiveness of their policies and actual measures to combat corruption.

Part 1 of this Annex contains dedicated questions regarding measuring the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks. In this respect, reference is made to the document “Good practices, lessons learned and challenges in periodically evaluating the efficiency and the effectivity of anti-corruption measures and policies” (CAC/COSP/WG.4/2023/2), which contains an analysis of the information submitted by 38 parties to the Convention and was presented to the 14th session of the Working Group in 2023. Parties are invited to send additional information regarding measuring the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks and may wish to consider using the questionnaire contained below.

Part 2 of the below questionnaire contains questions on the measurement of corruption.

The answers to the questionnaire will flow into an analytical paper to inform the discussions of the 15th session of the Working Group on Prevention. In addition, unless otherwise requested, the responses will be published as part of the creation of a repository of methodologies and indicators for measuring corruption risks, trends and prevalence in line with paragraph 8 of resolution 10/4.

Part 1 – National experiences with assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks

1. Does your country have any mechanisms in place to assess the effectiveness of its legislative and/or institutional anti-corruption framework? Please briefly summarize the methodology, scope and frequency of the process as well as any specific tools your country uses.

Making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism

Concerning the mechanisms in place to assess the effectiveness of its legislative and/or institutional anti-corruption framework in EU Member States, the Rule of Law Mechanism and Report are relevant. In the Political Guidelines, President von der Leyen announced that the Commission will set up a comprehensive European rule of law mechanism covering all Member States, with objective annual reporting by the European Commission. The European rule of law mechanism acts as a preventive tool, deepening dialogue and joint awareness of rule of law issues. The European Rule of Law Mechanism **monitors significant developments** relating to the rule of law in Member States.

The annual Rule of Law Report provides a synthesis of significant developments in Member States and at EU level, both positive and negative. The monitoring approach will be the same in all Member States, it will rely on comparable information and all relevant sources and is based on an open dialogue with Member States. The rule of law mechanism complements and is without prejudice to other instruments linked to the rule of law, including the **General Regime of Conditionality** set up under Regulation 2020/2092 (a budgetary instrument designed to react with effective protective measures in case of breaches of the principles of the rule of law in a Member State that affect or seriously risk affecting the Union budget or the financial interests of the Union in a sufficiently direct way) and the horizontal enabling conditions under the Common Provisions Regulation.

The monitoring covers four pillars: justice systems, **anti-corruption framework**, media pluralism and media freedom, and other institutional issues related to checks and balances.

For anticorruption, the following elements are considered:

(i) Institutional framework capacity to fight corruption

(ii) Prevention Integrity framework: asset disclosure rules, lobbying, revolving doors and general transparency of public decision-making (including public access to information); rules on preventing conflict of interests in the public sector; measures in place to ensure whistle-blower protection and encourage reporting of corruption; measures to prevent corruption in high-risk sectors (e.g. public procurement, healthcare, other);

(iii) Repressive measures: Criminalisation of corruption and related offences, application of sanctions (criminal and non-criminal) for corruption offences; potential obstacles to investigation and prosecution of high-level and complex corruption cases (e.g. political immunity regulation).

As explained in the July 2019 Communication on "Strengthening the rule of law within the Union - A blueprint for action", the Commission will continue to rely on a coherent use of a wide range of relevant sources, which will be clearly indicated in the report. The sources of the annual Rule of Law Report include in particular written input received from Member States, written contributions received during the

targeted stakeholder consultation and information produced by international organizations or received from national authorities and stakeholders during country visits. Due consideration is given to information from the sources used in this methodology (see table below), taking into account their factual correctness, comprehensiveness, quality, reliability and relevance. While perception indicators and surveys remain a useful source of information, they are to be interpreted with caution and within the relevant context. The input from Member States and relevant international organisations is a key source of information for the report. The monitoring strives to avoid duplicating existing reporting mechanisms and adding to the administrative burden on Member States which are subject to various resource-intensive peer review and other type of evaluations in the areas under the scope of the Rule of Law Report (e.g. Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), OECD, United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), Venice Commission). The report builds on information available from these mechanisms.

Further information on the 2023 Rule of Law Report is available at https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/upholding-rule-law/rule-law/rule-law-mechanism/2023-rule-law-report_en

Additionally, in May 2023 the EU Commission took decisive action to fight corruption in the EU and worldwide, delivering on the commitment made by President von der Leyen in her 2022 State of the Union address. The anti-corruption package presented in May 2023 represent a **milestone in the fight against corruption** at national and EU level. The Commission stepped up its action: building on measures in place, strengthening efforts to **integrate the prevention of corruption into the design of EU policies and programs**, and **actively supporting Member States' work** to put in place strong anti-corruption policies and legislation. The proposed measures include new and strengthened rules **criminalising corruption offences** and harmonising penalties across the EU, as well as a proposal from the High Representative, supported by the Commission, to establish a dedicated **Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) sanctions regime** to target serious acts of corruption worldwide. These new measures place a strong focus on **prevention and creating a culture of integrity**, in which corruption is not tolerated and at the same time, **strengthen enforcement tools**.

2. Please describe the institutional setup for assessing the effectiveness of the anti-corruption framework. Which institutions are involved in the assessment? Is there a mechanism for interagency cooperation in assessing the effectiveness of the anti-corruption framework? Does your country engage with academia, civil society and the private sector throughout these processes?

In the framework of the **Rule of Law Report**, as explained in the July 2019 Communication on "Strengthening the rule of law within the Union - A blueprint for action", the Commission will continue to rely on a coherent use of a wide range of

relevant sources, which will be clearly indicated in the report. The sources of the annual Rule of Law Report include in particular written input received from Member States, written contributions received during the targeted stakeholder consultation and information produced by international organizations or received from national authorities and stakeholders during country visits. Due consideration is given to information from the sources used in this methodology (see table below), taking into account their factual correctness, comprehensiveness, quality, reliability and relevance. While perception indicators and surveys remain a useful source of information, they are to be interpreted with caution and within the relevant context. The input from Member States and relevant international organisations is a key source of information for the report. The monitoring strives to avoid duplicating existing reporting mechanisms and adding to the administrative burden on Member States which are subject to various resource-intensive peer review and other type of evaluations in the areas under the scope of the Rule of Law Report (e.g. Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), OECD, United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), Venice Commission). The report builds on information available from these mechanisms.

As part of the preparation of the 2023 Rule of Law Report, the European Commission invited stakeholders to provide written contributions through a targeted stakeholder consultation opened from 14 November 2022 to 20 January 2023. The consultation has provided around **250 horizontal and country-specific contributions** from a variety of contributors including EU agencies, European networks, **national and European civil society organisations and professional associations** and international and European organisations. The Council of Europe also provided an overview of its recent opinions and reports on EU Member States. The information obtained from this consultation has contributed to the assessment of the Commission with factual findings on developments in the Member States.

More information available at https://commission.europa.eu/publications/2023-rule-law-report-targeted-stakeholder-consultation_en

A call for evidence in the preparation for the Commission's Directive proposal on combating corruption was published for feedback from 20 January 2023 to 17 February 2023, with a total of 361 contributions received [35](#) . The replies confirmed the vital importance of the fight against corruption and the need to tackle corruption in the EU at many levels, including in the EU institutions. While the vast majority of replies called for additional measures, some also underlined the need to ensure the proper implementation of the current international framework and to carefully consider new legal or soft law initiatives. Several contributions stressed that there is a close link between corruption and organised crime. On strengthening the current framework, most respondents agreed that legislative gaps need to be addressed and criminalisation should cover criminal conduct beyond the current international legislative framework with corresponding sanctions. According to some respondents, to efficiently address the complexity of corruption cases, adequate capacities in terms

of resources, training, special investigation techniques and specialised equipment need to be made available to law enforcement authorities. Several respondents called for a monitoring and verification tool to be created with the help of civil society.

In light of the May 2023 **Anti-Corruption joint Communication** a collective, **whole-of-society culture** based on zero-tolerance to corruption is a strong expression of the European commitment to rule of law and high standards of integrity in public life. Fostering these values is an essential complement to more immediate action on prevention, detection and prosecution. Creating such a culture requires action on many fronts: from building ethics and integrity into the expectations of individual young people through their education, to facilitating exchanges between actors at national and European levels to strengthen understanding of the challenges and make them more determined to act. Close and regular coordination with all relevant public authorities, multilateral organisations, civil society, media and the private sector are essential. Partnering with the private sector, **civil society, research and academia**, media as well as citizens can help to create a culture of integrity through a whole-of-society approach. The Commission will prioritise **awareness-raising campaigns** and civic education programmes, emphasising the crucial role that individuals play in supporting a culture of integrity, including through exploring how those following such programmes could act as ambassadors for integrity as multipliers. The Commission will also map existing EU funding opportunities in the anti-corruption area to give them more visibility and coherence. The Erasmus+ programme includes anti-corruption themes in its work on education, training, youth and sport in Europe. Anti-corruption efforts are addressed under different policy priorities, such as civic engagement and responsible citizenship. The EU supports for example the Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree in Sports Ethics and Integrity at university level and Erasmus+ has supported innovative approaches to anti-corruption education in schools. The Framework Programmes for research and innovation are also supporting research and collecting evidence on new forms of corruption with a view to developing innovative solutions for the benefit of anti-corruption authorities and practitioners. Civil society has a key role to play, not only as watchdogs to identify potential risks or cases of corruption, but also as catalysts for fostering and maintaining an anti-corruption culture, through awareness-raising, educational and advocacy work. In many Member States, civil society organisations are important partners in the implementation of national anti-corruption strategies. This role can be expanded. An example is the **‘integrity pacts’** that have been developed as a tool to prevent corruption in public procurement, based on a commitment of the contracting authority and bidders to comply with best practice and maximise transparency. This work is monitored by a third actor, usually a civil society organisation. Integrity pacts are being promoted in the EU financial programmes for 2021-2027 and Member States are being encouraged to gradually build integrity pacts into their programmes. A free and plural media and an environment in which journalists can work free of harassment or intimidation is essential for ensuring that the media can do its job as watchdog. The Commission supports actions that promote a free, diverse and

pluralistic media environment. These include support for collaborative and cross-border journalism, monitoring risks to media pluralism, mapping violations of media freedom and defending journalists under threat. For example, since 2021, the EU has funded a Europe-wide rapid response mechanism for violations of press and media freedom and maintained an emergency support fund for investigative journalists and media organisations.

General regime of conditionality

In the context of the application of the Conditionality Regulation, anti-corruption is concerned insofar as failure, for the Member States of the Union, to tackle it is among the situations that are covered by the general regime of conditionality and that may lead to the adoption of measures to protect the Union budget from risks of or the effects of corruption.

The Commission assesses the national anti-corruption frameworks by (i) using all the sources available, provided they are reliable¹, (ii) carrying out its own assessment, also by building on synergies within its services in charge for the application and supervision of the respect of several pieces of EU legislation, and (iii) consulting the Member State concerned. The Commission carries out its assessment as part of its constant screening under the Conditionality Regulation and may carry out more thorough analysis and request remedies from the Member State concerned as part of the procedure under the Conditionality Regulation that may lead to the adoption of measures to protect the Union budget from risks of or from the effects of corruption.

3. If your country uses indicators to assess the effectiveness of its anti-corruption framework, please describe the indicators as well as the data sources used.

The EU uses indicators to assess the **effectiveness of the anti-corruption framework**, and it does it mainly through the Eurobarometer. The Eurobarometer is the pooling instrument used by the EU institutions and agencies to monitor regularly the state of public opinion in Europe on issues related to the European Union as well as attitudes on subjects of political or social nature. Flash Eurobarometer surveys are ad-hoc thematic surveys, carried out within a short timespan on a wide variety of specific topics relevant to the activities of the European institutions. They are characterised by reliance on either telephone or online interviewing methods. Two of these surveys conducted every year by the European Commission address citizens'

¹ Recital 16 of the Conditionality Regulation refers specifically, for the Commission's assessment, to 'relevant information from available sources and recognised institutions, including judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union, reports of the Court of Auditors, the Commission's annual Rule of Law Report and EU Justice Scoreboard, reports of the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) as relevant, and conclusions and recommendations of relevant international organisations and networks, including Council of Europe bodies such as the Council of Europe Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) and the Venice Commission, in particular its rule-of-law checklist, and the European networks of supreme courts and councils for the judiciary. The Commission could consult the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights and the Venice Commission if necessary for the purpose of preparing a thorough qualitative assessment.'

and businesses' attitudes towards corruption. Flash Eurobarometer surveys are ad-hoc thematic surveys, carried out within a short timespan on a wide variety of specific topics relevant to the activities of the European institutions. They are characterised by reliance on either telephone or online interviewing methods. Flash Eurobarometer surveys are mostly conducted in the EU Member States.

The 2023 **Special Eurobarometer on Citizens' Attitudes towards corruption** in the EU shows an increasing majority of citizens (70%) and businesses (65%), according to the **Flash Eurobarometer on Businesses' Attitudes towards corruption** in the EU, believe that corruption is widespread in their country. Europeans are increasingly sceptical about national efforts to address corruption, with around 67% thinking that high-level corruption cases are not pursued sufficiently. 74% of citizens think there is corruption in the national public institutions in their country, while 73% think there is corruption in the local or regional public institutions in their country. 78% agree that too close links between business and politics lead to corruption. 60% think that corruption is part of the business culture in their country, while 57% agree that in their country the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections. 54% say they do not know where to report corruption if they were to experience or observe it. 47% of citizens say the difficulty in proving corruption is an important reason people do not report it. Three in ten say reporting it would be pointless because those responsible will not be punished, while almost as many (28%) say there is no protection for those who report corruption. Respondents are pessimistic about national efforts to combat corruption. Only a minority think measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives (35%), that there are enough successful prosecutions to deter people from corrupt practices (32%), that their national governments efforts to combat corruption are effective (30%) or that there is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties in their country (29%).

More than three quarters of businesses in the EU (78%) agree that too close links between business and politics in their country lead to corruption. 72% agree that favouritism and corruption hamper business competition in their country while 59% agree that bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in their country. Just under four in ten companies (38%) agree that, in their country, the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections. Less than four in ten companies (37%) agree that, in their country, measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives.

In addition to the Eurobarometer, the **EU Justice scoreboard**, which gives an annual overview of the efficiency, quality and independence of the Member States' justice systems, since 2023 started to include anti-corruption data. As a result of the answers that the Member States provided to a specific questionnaire, the 2023 EU Justice Scoreboard includes an overview of the length of legal proceedings on bribery and describes powers of bodies specialised in the prevention and repression of corruption.

The results show that the average length of court cases on bribery until the first instance judgment differs from 100 days to 1400 days among Member States.

4. Please summarize any findings of the effectiveness assessment. If several exercises have been conducted, have any trends been identified?

In July 2023, the Commission concluded that while Rule of Law concerns remain in some EU Member States, the report has become a key driver for change and positive reforms. In fact, **65% of 2022 recommendations have been addressed** (fully or partially). This shows that important efforts are ongoing in Member States to follow up on the previous year's recommendations. Given that reforms to improve the rule of law framework take time, this reflects a significant development over only one year. At the same time, **systemic concerns remain in some Member States**. The fourth edition of the Report builds on the important step taken in last year's Report where specific recommendations for all Member States had been included for the first time. The analysis also contains a qualitative assessment of the progress made by the Member States towards implementing the 2022 recommendations. The 2023 recommendations either build on last year's recommendations, where they were not fully implemented, or address new challenges. The recommendations aim to further assist the Member States in their efforts to take forward ongoing reforms and help them identify where improvements are needed.

The Commission has prepared this Report based on continued dialogue with the Member States, while fully preserving political responsibility for its assessment and the recommendations issued. The next edition will follow-up on the developments and will continue to assess the implementation of the recommendations.

The challenges identified by the previous Rule of Law Reports have provided inspiration for several recent EU initiatives over the past year, including the proposal for a European Media Freedom Act and the Anti-Corruption Package.

As regards the application of the Conditionality Regulation, on 22 February 2024, the European Court of Auditors published a report on whether the Commission applied that regulation in an appropriate manner and consistently with other mechanisms available under the Recovery and Resilience Facility and the Common Provisions Regulation. The European Court of Auditors also audited the application of the Conditionality Regulation in practice. The European Court of Auditors found that in that case the Commission correctly applied the Conditionality Regulation².

Identifying and mapping areas of risk is key to effective anti-corruption action. Corruption activities are constantly evolving and adapting to new opportunities, and patterns differ across Member States. No sector or area of activity is safe from corruption risks, but common high-risk areas deserve particular attention – usually

² More information available at: <https://www.eca.europa.eu/en/publications/sr-2024-03>.

those involving management of significant public funds or access to permits or to a critical service. Therefore, as announced in the Anti-Corruption Package, the European Commission will identify common areas in the EU that have a particularly high risk of corruption in 2024. The Commission will lead this work in close consultation with Member States, under the framework of the EU network against corruption. It will form an important component in the development of future EU initiatives on fighting and preventing corruption. Notably, the findings of the analysis will feed into the first EU Anti-corruption Strategy, which is expected to be developed by 2025.

5. How does your institution or country use the results of the assessments to inform policy-making? Has your country amended its anti-corruption framework in response to the outcomes of the effectiveness assessments?

EU support for national anti-corruption reforms. The EU is making its own contribution to the development and sharing of best practices through the **annual Rule of Law report cycle**. Since 2020, the Commission has been monitoring anticorruption developments at national level as one of the central aspects of the rule of law. Since 2022, the reports also include recommendations for each country, aimed at supporting Member States in their efforts to take forward ongoing or planned reforms, encouraging positive developments, and helping to identify where improvements or follow-up to recent changes or reforms may be needed. The country assessments in the annual Rule of Law reports show how each Member State works to prevent corruption, adapting laws to keep pace with new trends and drawing on lessons learned; how they build a culture to combat corruption; and efforts to improve enforcement. Through **recommendations and the follow-up** to each report, the Commission engages at technical and political level with Member States to offer expertise, help them overcome the challenges identified and take forward the necessary reforms. The process also offers valuable common insights, highlighting specific themes which can be taken forward in the new network.

The fight against corruption, together with the independence and efficiency of the justice system and the quality and inclusiveness of the law-making process, are also part of the **European Semester**. Given their economic significance and direct impact on the business environment, investment, economic growth and jobs, the assessments in the European Semester reports include the challenges some Member States face from corruption. Specific examples have included more effective protection for whistleblowers, strengthening the anticorruption framework by setting up new independent control bodies, more stringent control procedures, systematic controls of asset declarations, creating independent avenues to pursue corruption cases, and stricter conflict of interest rules and their enforcement. Country-specific recommendations under the Semester have guided concrete reforms and investments in several Member States to improve their capacity to fight corruption. These are reflected in concrete milestones in the national recovery and resilience plans. Specific reform commitments taken in these plans by several Member States will ensure the

prevention, detection and correction of conflict of interests, corruption and fraud relating to the use of public funds.

The Commission also makes use of sectoral programmes to support anti-corruption efforts in the Member States. The **Technical Support Instrument** provides tailor-made technical expertise to help Member States build administrative capacity and design and implement reforms, many of which have focused on increasing their defences against corruption. Examples of reforms supported by the Technical Support Instrument include embedding transparency and accountability in national structures, technical support for the design and implementation of ethical guidelines and anti-corruption and anti-fraud strategies, and support for transposing and implementing EU laws on anti-corruption.

Under the **Internal Security Fund**, the EU also funds a range of anti-corruption actions. These aim mainly to reinforce coordination and cooperation between law enforcement authorities and between other national authorities, including with key bodies such as Europol and relevant international organisations. Examples include capacity building for national anti-corruption authorities as well as support for projects carried out by civil society organisations. The Union Anti-Fraud Programme offers support to Member States to counter fraud, corruption and any other illegal activities affecting the Union's financial interests. Specifically, the programme helps national authorities strengthen their investigative capacity and includes a training section.

Supporting judicial and law enforcement authorities. Cooperation between law enforcement authorities can make a major contribution to investigating and prosecuting corruption. Eurojust fosters judicial cooperation between 13 Member States in the fight against corruption. In 2021, it supported Member States in 326 corruption cases, set up 11 joint investigation teams and held 13 case-specific coordination meetings. Anti-corruption policies are highlighted in the European Judicial Training Strategy for 2021-2024 for training justice professionals on EU law. The European Judicial Training Network organised several anti-corruption seminars in 2023. In its first 7 months of activities in 2021, the EPPO investigated 40 cases of corruption affecting the EU budget. In 2022, the number increased to 87. The connections between corruption and organised crime mean that Europol actively supports Member States in the fight against corruption by carrying out strategic analysis and providing support to criminal investigations and criminal intelligence operations. Europol has a European Financial and Economic Crime Centre to provide operational and analytical support to Europol partners and Member States when investigating financial and economic crime, including corruption, and when freezing and seizing criminal assets.

Recovery and resilience plans (RRPs) give new reform momentum to anti-corruption and anti-fraud measures in Member States. Political will and an appetite for reforms are necessary for the introduction of measures related to anti-corruption and anti-fraud. The ultimate goal of the RRP that include anti-corruption and anti-fraud reforms and investments is to reduce incentives for diverting resources from economic growth as much as possible.

Total planned expenditure in RRP on anti-corruption and fraud prevention measures amounts to EUR 415 million. These measures can be found in almost all (25) RRP. The majority of measures include typical anti-corruption features such as the protection of whistle-blowers, the implementation of relevant legislation or addressing potential conflict of interest issues. Other broader anti-fraud measures relate for example to tax and customs fraud, digitization of finance police or to audit and control measures. The stand-alone theme is anti-money laundering which is covered in almost half the national RRP.

Because many anti-corruption and anti-fraud measures call for the adoption and implementation of anti-corruption legislation, they usually do not necessitate high financial injections and they are usually reforms. Out of a total of 88 measures in these areas, the majority of measures are reforms (67), building on the reform momentum in Member States. In some countries, the financial allocation in absolute sums for measures linked to anti-corruption is none, whereas in others RRF support is substantial for both the reform and investment elements (EUR 258 million of RRF financial resources supporting the investment measures in anti-corruption / anti-fraud field). Some measures are aimed at the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, in other cases there are extensive efforts to a wider range of reforms and investments –in the anti-money laundering domain and reforms in relation to the effectiveness and transparency of the Plan, or in the field of tax and customs administration, and in some cases through a reform improving the legal and institutional framework for fighting corruption, tackling cybercrime and raising awareness of anticorruption and to build up the whistle-blowers office and police force, and to fight money laundering.

There are two different types of anti-corruption reforms to be carried out by Member States. The first type is dedicated to increasing the efficiency of the fight against corruption mainly by improving and strengthening the legal and institutional anti-corruption frameworks. The second type of measures found in RRP relate to anti-money laundering and include enhancements of the AML frameworks, such as strengthening supervision, enhancing inter-institutional cooperation or modernization of processes, just to name a few. The anti-fraud element is an integral part of several other reforms. This can range from combatting the tax fraud, modernizing customs, limiting the use of cash in large transactions, fighting undeclared work, to strengthening the corporate governance of the state-owned enterprises or targeting specific features of the public procurement.

Investments are directed mainly towards modernisation, capacity building or technical equipment, be it in strengthening a whistle-blowers office or staffing anti-money laundering administrations. Another stream is dedicated to the digitisation of finance police, customs, tax offices or digitisation of assets declaration of state officials

6. Which challenges has your country encountered in assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks, and which steps have been taken to overcome them?

Some of the challenges encountered in assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks are mainly related to the **lack of updated and reliable data**. Concerning corruption offenses, it should be noted that these represent a difficult category of crime to identify and investigate, as they mostly occur as part of a conspiracy between two or more willing parties and lack an immediate and obvious victim who could complain. Thus, a significant proportion of corruption crime remains undetected, and investigations and prosecutions can take a long time. To ensure that the competent authorities have sufficient time to conduct complex investigations and prosecutions, this recently adopted **proposal for a Directive on combating corruption** provides for a minimum limitation period that enables the detection, investigation, prosecution and judicial decision of corruption offences for a sufficient period of time after the commission of such offences.

Effective implementation of anti-corruption frameworks must include independence of specialised bodies in the prevention and repression against corruption which bring the necessary expertise to combat corruption. To ensure that they can fulfil their mandate adequately, the Commission proposes that they are functionally independent from the government and have a sufficient number of qualified staff and the financial, technical and technological resources, as well as the powers and tools necessary to ensure the proper administration of their tasks.

7. Which good practices could your country share regarding the measurement the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks that could benefit other States?

The assessment contained in the 27 country chapters of the **Rule of Law Report** has been prepared in line with the methodology as last updated in 2022, following discussion with the Member States, also with a view to reflect the inclusion of recommendations in the Report. The country chapters do not purport to give an exhaustive description of all rule of law issues in every Member State, but to present significant developments. The assessment refers to EU law requirements, including those resulting from the case-law of the CJEU. In addition, the recommendations and opinions of the Council of Europe provide a useful frame of reference for relevant standards and best practices.

The Rule of Law Report is the result of close collaboration with Member States and relies on a variety of sources. All Member States were invited to contribute to the process, provide written input and participate in dedicated country visits held between February and early April. For these country visits, the Commission organised more than 530 online meetings with national authorities, independent bodies and stakeholders, including civil society organisations. This provided an opportunity to exchange on the follow-up to recommendations issued in the 2022 Report and on all other significant developments. In addition, the Commission at political level has discussed the Report with national authorities and governments, as well as with representatives in national Parliaments. Prior

to the adoption of this Report, Member States have been given the opportunity to provide factual updates to their country chapter.

On 3 May 2023, the Commission and the High Representative adopted a [Joint Communication on corruption](#) which sets out existing EU actions to fight corruption and sets a blueprint for further action. This includes the establishment of an **EU network against corruption**, which aims to foster collaboration, identify trends and maximise the impact and coherence of European efforts to prevent and fight corruption in order to create more effective anti-corruption policies. Since 2015, the Commission is regularly organising [anti-corruption experience-sharing workshops](#). These workshops have offered anti-corruption practitioners from Member States a forum to exchange on anti-corruption topics and share insights. This work will be extended and deepened through the EU network against corruption, as it brings together national authorities, practitioners, civil society, international organisations, EU agencies and relevant services of the European Commission.

The **EU network against corruption** is meant as an umbrella forum for all stakeholders in the EU to exchange good practices, opportunities, ideas and plans for further work. The network is inclusive, bringing in also independent civil society organisations, based on the strong belief that sharing different perspectives leads to better results and a more effective anticorruption policy. This will create synergies, avoid duplication and bring mutual benefit for all. The EU network against corruption can also meet in smaller groups of selected stakeholders, where this is considered beneficial.

On 20 September 2023, the EU network against corruption [met for the first time](#) in Brussels. Participants discussed objectives and potential added value of the network, as well as engaged in interactive discussions on some of the good practices and trends identified in the [2023 Rule of Law report](#), including on combating corruption in seaports, using technology for prevention and repression of corruption, and education and awareness-raising. Finally, the Commission presented the most relevant funding opportunities for anticorruption projects under Erasmus+, the Internal Security Fund (ISF) and the Technical Support Instrument (TSI).

One of the main objectives of the EU network against corruption will be to provide a **new impetus** to corruption prevention efforts across the EU and to develop best practices and practical guidance in various areas of common interest. The fruitful discussions and participants' contributions will support the European Commission's anti-corruption work, such as through the **mapping of high-risk areas** for corruption which is a concrete deliverable for 2024. The knowledge and best practices shared in the EU network, as well as the mapping of high-risk areas in the EU, will also be used for the development of the **first EU strategy against corruption**.

8. Has your country been guided by any international efforts aimed at improving or assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks (e.g., peer review mechanisms, methodologies provided by international organizations)? If not, are there any tools or measures by international organizations that you would consider helpful in this regard (e.g., guidance on data collection, provision of tools, stronger focus on effectiveness in peer reviews)?

(see above, response on the Rule of Law Mechanism and Report, as well as the Anti-Corruption Communication of May 2023)

9. Please insert any information you would like to add, such as descriptions of indicators or links to sources or reports.

Description of surveys tools such as the Eurobarometer and the Justice scoreboard and their methodologies can be found at the following links:
<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/about/eurobarometer>;
https://commission.europa.eu/document/download/db44e228-db4e-43f5-99ce-17ca3f2f2933_en?filename=Justice%20Scoreboard%202023_0.pdf (p.2)
Methodology of the European Rule of Law mechanism is described in the following document: [2020_rule_of_law_report_methodology_en.pdf \(europa.eu\)](#)

Part 2 - National experiences with corruption measurement

A. Existing national or sub-national mechanisms to measure corruption and/or the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks

1. Does your country have any mechanisms in place to quantify or measure corruption? Please briefly summarize the methodology and scope (e.g. national, regional, sectoral) and frequency of the measurement process.

The European Commission's proposal for an EU directive on combating corruption, in its article 26, includes clear provisions for Member States to collect data on corruption cases. It requires Member States to collect statistical data to monitor the effectiveness of their systems to combat corruption. The provision lists, in a non-exhaustive manner, the statistical data that should be collected by the Member States and obliges them to publish such data annually.

On 3 May 2023, the Commission adopted **anti-corruption package**. The Package includes a [Joint Communication](#) on the fight against Corruption, through which the Commission and the High Representative bring together existing work and develop new directions and new tools at both EU and Member State level, also feeding into a clear commitment to tackling corruption at the global level

In November 2023, the **European Committee of the Regions (CoR)** has urged **regional and city administrations** to take the initiative to uproot corruption by adopting an

and coherence of European efforts to prevent and fight corruption in order to create more effective anti-corruption policies. It held its first plenary meeting on 20 September 2023 in Brussels. The EU network against corruption brings together national authorities, practitioners, civil society, international organisations, EU agencies and relevant services of the European Commission. The EU network against corruption is meant as an umbrella forum for all stakeholders in the EU to exchange good practices, opportunities, ideas and plans for further work. The network is inclusive, bringing in also independent civil society organisations, based on the strong belief that sharing different perspectives leads to better results and a more effective anticorruption policy.

One of the first tasks of the new EU network against corruption is to contribute to the analysis on corruption high-risk areas by 2024.

4. Does your country engage with academia, civil society and the private sector in measuring corruption?

(see above - response to part 1, question 2 - on participation of civil society in the Rule of Law Report)

5. Which challenges has your country encountered in measuring corruption and which steps have been taken to overcome them? *E.g. Lack of resources, lack of methodological guidance, lack of technical capacity, lack of credibility of data, lack of legislation and procedures in place, multiplicity of data collection approaches, multiplicity of data sources and formats*

6. Which good practices could your country share regarding the measurement of corruption that could benefit other States?

The **Rule of law Report** is to be considered an important good practice within the spectrum of EU tools to monitor corruption and related framework. Indeed, the Rule of law reports have channelled a higher level of compliance with the recommendations. **65% of 2022 recommendations have been addressed** (fully or partially). This shows that important efforts are ongoing in Member States to follow up on the previous year's recommendations. Given that reforms to improve the rule of law frameworks need time, this level of implementation signals a significant development over a short period of time (one year). Not only the monitoring exercise of the Rule of law mechanism provides an in depth monitoring of EU member States, but it also allows for a **continuous dialogue** between the EU and member states administrations.

On top of that, the **EU network against corruption** launched in 2023 represents a good example of platform for sharing good practices and innovative ideas with the objective

of preventing and fighting corruption. The EU Network Against Corruption contributes to the creation of initiatives and experience sharing in the fight against corruption. The network is inclusive, bringing in also independent civil society organisations, based on the strong belief that sharing different perspectives leads to better results and a more effective anticorruption policy.

On 30 May 2024, the **European Commission** launched a [call for proposals](#) under the **Internal Security Fund (ISF)**, allocating EUR 3 million to strengthen and support Union wide actions against corruption. This call for project proposals aims to collect ideas from external stakeholders in order to implement projects that can bring new perspectives, technical advancements in the prevention and the fight against corruption.

At the same time, the collection of statistical data related to corruption perceptions and corruption offenses through the **Eurobarometer surveys** and the **Justice Scoreboard** also represent a good practice within the EU, to collect relevant data and information useful for the measurement of corruption levels within the EU.

B. Specific areas of corruption, indicators and sources

1. Which types of corruption does your country measure and which specific indicators does your country use to assess the level of corruption?

Please tick or describe the indicators your country uses to measure corruption.

	Direct measures (e.g. prevalence of corruption collected through surveys)	Perception (among general population or selected groups collected through surveys)	Risk constraints (factors that deter corruption, e.g. use of e-governance)	Risks Opportunities (Factors that enable corruption; e.g. little oversight)	Legislative response (<i>de jure</i> ; e.g. law in place)	(Criminal) Justice response (<i>de facto</i> ; e.g. arrests, convictions for corruption offences)
Bribery	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Embezzlement/ misappropriation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Money-laundering	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Illicit enrichment	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.

	Direct measures (e.g. prevalence of corruption collected through surveys)	Perception (among general population or selected groups collected through surveys)	Risk constraints (factors that deter corruption, e.g. use of e-governance)	Risks Opportunities (Factors that enable corruption; e.g. little oversight)	Legislative response (<i>de jure</i> ; e.g. law in place)	(Criminal) Justice response (<i>de facto</i> ; e.g. arrests, convictions for corruption offences)
Abuse of functions	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Public hiring based on merit	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Independence and integrity of the judiciary	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Conflict of interest	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Management of Public finances	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.

	Direct measures (e.g. prevalence of corruption collected through surveys)	Perception (among general population or selected groups collected through surveys)	Risk constraints (factors that deter corruption, e.g. use of e-governance)	Risks Opportunities (Factors that enable corruption; e.g. little oversight)	Legislative response (<i>de jure</i> ; e.g. law in place)	(Criminal) Justice response (<i>de facto</i> ; e.g. arrests, convictions for corruption offences)
Public procurement	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Candidature for and election to public office	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Preventive measures for the private sector	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Preventive measures for state-owned enterprises	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Training programmes	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.

	Direct measures (e.g. prevalence of corruption collected through surveys)	Perception (among general population or selected groups collected through surveys)	Risk constraints (factors that deter corruption, e.g. use of e-governance)	Risks Opportunities (Factors that enable corruption; e.g. little oversight)	Legislative response (<i>de jure</i> ; e.g. law in place)	(Criminal) Justice response (<i>de facto</i> ; e.g. arrests, convictions for corruption offences)
Resources allocated to fight corruption	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Public reporting and access to information	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Protection of reporting persons	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Other: Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Other: Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.

	Direct measures (e.g. prevalence of corruption collected through surveys)	Perception (among general population or selected groups collected through surveys)	Risk constraints (factors that deter corruption, e.g. use of e-governance)	Risks Opportunities (Factors that enable corruption; e.g. little oversight)	Legislative response (<i>de jure</i> ; e.g. law in place)	(Criminal) Justice response (<i>de facto</i> ; e.g. arrests, convictions for corruption offences)
Other:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Other:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.
Other:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.	Click or tap here to enter text.

Please insert any information you would like to add, such as descriptions of indicators or links to sources or reports.

2. Which methods and data sources does your country use to measure corruption?

- Population surveys
- Business surveys

- Public official surveys
- Administrative records
- Procurement data
- Banking data
- Criminal justice records
- Other:

C. Data collection and use

1. How does your country ensure the validity and integrity of the data collected on corruption?

The Commission proposal for a directive to combat corruption (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM%3A2023%3A234%3AFIN>, which is currently under negotiation by the EU co-legislators), includes a provision (currently Article 26, Data collection and statistics) that would require Member States to collect statistical data to monitor the effectiveness of their systems to combat corruption. The provision lists, in a non-exhaustive manner, the statistical data that would be collected by the Member States and would oblige them to publish such data annually. The proposed data sets would include the number of cases reported and investigated, the number of indictments, the average length of court proceedings, the number of natural persons sanctioned with specific reference to public officials and high-level officials, number of legal persons held liable and sanctioned, the types and levels of sanctions imposed, and the number of dismissed court cases and the number of pardons.

2. Are policies or mechanisms in place to

- Discuss and agree on data objectives, priorities and scope between relevant stakeholders
- Collect data to measure corruption systematically
- Collect data disaggregated by
 - sex
 - age
- Validate the accuracy and impartiality of the data collected to measure corruption
- Facilitate data sharing across institutions
- Integrate data from different sources
- Ensure easy access to data
- Release information on the measurement of corruption on regular basis (monthly, yearly)

3. Which technological tools or systems are employed by your country in the collection and analysis of relevant data?

See reply on Eurobarometer, Justice Scoreboard and methodology of data collection from Member States as set out in the rule of Law mechanism methodology.

4. How does your country utilize the data on corruption to inform policy-making and anti-corruption strategies?

5. Has your country participated in any international efforts or collaborations aimed at improving the measurement of corruption? If not, which efforts would you find helpful to inform your national measurement work?

Among other on-going initiatives and dialogues among international anti-corruption bodies, in December 2023, at the 10th Conference of States Parties (CoSP) to the UNCAC held in Atlanta USA, the European Commission with the Council of Europe GRECO, the OECD and the UNODC, co-organised a side event (titled [Walk the Talk: Strengthening Synergies and Coordination](#)), that brought together organizations and review mechanisms to combine knowledge, strengthen collaboration and remove silos within the international anti-corruption architecture to determine how to efficiently support States in implementing effective and sustainable anti-corruption solutions. In addition to the co-organisers, the event saw the participation of the IMF, the African Union, the OAS and the League of Arab States.

Panellists described the concerns of a lack of collaboration, such as duplication of efforts, and the benefits of closer cooperation for both international organizations and countries. After having mentioned some of the solutions that had been already developed, either individually or jointly, panellists all agreed to set up a *jour fixe* between their organizations working on country reviews and policy reforms support. This **Anti-Corruption Partnership Forum** will take place on a regular basis, in a virtual format, with 5 the objective to share information and coordinate on individual and common activities, review mechanisms and policy developments.

More information at the **UNODC CoSP 10, Special Events Summary Report** (https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/COSP/session10/special-events/CoSP10_Special_Events_Summary_Report.pdf)

6. If your country does not currently measure corruption, can you indicate why? Would any international efforts, e.g., those by international organizations, be helpful to inform national efforts in this regard? Which tools, support or other measures would you consider helpful?