



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.

The Corruption Prevention and Combating Action Plan 2023-2025 (<https://www.knab.gov.lv/en/media/3900/download?attachment>, adopted by Cabinet of Ministers on 11 April 2023), hereinafter – Action Plan, is a national policy planning document whose overarching objective during subsequent years is to ensure the credible functioning of any authority or organisation in compliance with the principle of good governance and effective human resources management. In order to achieve the objective, the Action Plan identifies five sub-objectives, 13 action directions, and a total of 49 measures with consequential tasks.

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Implementation supervision of the Action Plan is defined in Cabinet of Minister 11 April 2023 Order No.199. Paragraph 5 thereof states that the institutions responsible for the implementation of the measures included in the plan must submit information on the progress of the implementation of the measures to the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau (hereinafter - KNAB) February 1 (starting in 2024), as well as by 31 December 2025 - information on the results of the implementation of the plan's measures over the entire implementation period.

Additionally, KNAB has to draft an information report by May 2026, based on the information submitted by all stakeholders, evaluating the implementation of the Action Plan.

KNAB has previously prepared an implementation assessment of the Guidelines for the Corruption Prevention and Combating 2015–2020 (summary in English is published on the website of KNAB: <https://www.knab.gov.lv/en/media/3564/download?attachment>).

It is a public report, informing society on what has been achieved in anti-corruption, as well as predictions and results of actions.

The Action Plan contains indicators, the achievable performance indicators, as well as achievable predictions at the end of the implementation period.

Results of opinion polls (ordered by KNAB), as well as results of international surveys/research were used in the planning of anti-corruption measures and predicting performance indicators.

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?

Pursuant to Section 7 of the Law on Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau, the Bureau:

- 1) develops a corruption prevention and combating strategy and draw up a national programme, which is approved by the Cabinet;
- 2) co-ordinates co-operation among the institutions referred to in the national programme in order to ensure implementation of the programme;
- 6) compiles and analyses the information about the inspections made, declarations submitted by public officials, any violations detected in the submission thereof and failure to observe the restrictions provided by law;
- 7) analyses the practice of State authorities in preventing corruption and the resolved cases of corruption, submits recommendations to the relevant Ministry and the State Chancellery for the rectification of discrepancies found;
- 8) develops a methodology for corruption prevention and combating in the State and local government institutions and in the private sector;
- 10) analyses laws and regulations and draft laws and regulations, and also initiates to make amendments thereto, submits proposals for drafting new laws and regulations;

KNAB is the institution responsible for the implementation of the Action Plan and coordination of measures contained therein. Cabinet of Ministers 11 April 2023 Order No.199 defines the responsibility of KNAB in compiling information on the implementation of the Action Plan measures, and submitting an information report to the Cabinet of Ministers on the implementation assessment.

Please note that the information report, prior to its submission to the Cabinet of Ministers, is submitted to the Unified Portal for Drafting and Harmonization of Legal Acts

for coordination with all involved institutions and non-governmental organizations invited to provide an opinion, as well the KNAB Public Consultative Council. Coordination meetings are also organized.

The Corruption Prevention and Combating Action Plan 2023-2025 contains measure 7.3, which envisions expanding the knowledge and analytical base by strengthening the link between research and the national action policy in the field of anti-corruption. This measure plans to identify for the implementation of a national research programme “Reducing Corruption for Sustainable Development of the State” with the aim of developing scientifically proven policy recommendations for changes in laws, the organisation of institutional work, the use of smart technologies or other measures to be implemented by the state to reduce corruption, with an assessment of the financial impact of the relevant recommendations. Therefore, should the Cabinet of Ministers decide on carrying out this research programme and granting it the necessary funding, the project will ensure the involvement of Latvian scientific institutions (scientists, local and foreign experts) in the assessment of the Latvian anti-corruption policy so far.

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.

Results of opinion polls (ordered by KNAB), as well as results of international surveys/research were used in the planning of anti-corruption measures and also predicting performance indicators.

The Action Plan has set out 5 subgoals, each with their own indicators (please see attached table of indicators: *EN KNAPP_performance indicators.docx*) that directly or indirectly describe and allow assessment of the effect of anti-corruption measures on public thought, actions and transfer of knowledge.

The Action Plan has used the following sources for analyzing the performance indicators:

- World Bank, The Worldwide Governance Indicators;
- Transparency International, Global corruption barometer;
- Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index;
- Research ordered by KNAB:
 - 1) Opinion poll “Attitude towards corruption in Latvia”;
 - 2) Public and business survey “Attitude towards corruption in Latvia”;
- Special Eurobarometer on Corruption;
- Standard Eurobarometer;
- Data collected by KNAB;
- Data collected by School of Public Administration;
- Data collected by Information Centre of the Ministry of the Interior (Criminal Procedure Information System);
- Data collected by Court Administration (Court Information System).

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

The Cabinet of Ministers 11 April 2023 Order No.199 defines the duty of KNAB to compile information on the implementation of measures of the Action Plan and submit to the Cabinet of Ministers an information report by 1 May 2026.

It should also be noted that KNAB has prepared an assessment of the Guidelines for the Corruption Prevention and Combating 2015–2020 (summary with the main conclusions in English is available on the website of KNAB: <https://www.knab.gov.lv/en/media/3564/download?attachment>).

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?

KNAB is the institution responsible for creating and implementing the anti-corruption strategy in Latvia. It drafts, implements and coordinates the national Corruption Prevention and Combating Action Plan. In formulating the anti-corruption policy and planning its development, KNAB analyzes not only the current situation, but also the results and impact of anti-corruption measures of the previous planning period. Thus, the assessment and results of the Guidelines for the Corruption Prevention and Combating 2015–2020 was used in drafting the Corruption Prevention and Combating Action Plan 2023-2025.

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

Latvia continues to improve its methodology for evaluating the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures, identifying the performance indicators that most directly describe the impact of implemented anti-corruption measures on public opinion, individual actions and changing habits. The implementation assessment of the Action Plan will be completed by 1 May 2026.

When evaluating the main challenges in the assessment of the effectiveness of the anti-corruption policy system, there is a risk of inaccurately evaluating/interpreting the effectiveness of the implementation of anti-corruption measures, because some of the indicators/performance indicators subject to evaluation may also be affected by various other developments in society and politics, which are not directly related to the anti-corruption measures being implemented in the country.

E.g., such indicators as public trust in the Government, Parliament, political parties. Therefore, the choice of indicators will be re-evaluated for the next planning period based on the situational analysis.

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

Latvia uses data processed by various institutions and organizations in measuring the effectiveness of anti-corruption policy (see information under question 3).

As a good practice in measuring the effectiveness of the anti-corruption system, Latvia can highlight the involvement of institutions of a public person in the development of the final assessment of the impact of the implementation of anti-corruption planning documents, such as non-governmental organizations, e.g. the KNAB Public Consultative Council.

The opportunity for all involved parties to express themselves by submitting proposals and objections in the Unified Portal for Drafting and Harmonization of Legal Acts, as well as outside it, allows the leading anti-corruption institution to receive an external evaluation of its activities,

as well as, if criticism is expressed about any implemented or non-implemented anti-corruption initiative, to improve its performance in the future.

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)?

Latvia has been assessed in the framework of the OECD Public Integrity Indicators (OECD PII), which is a new benchmark for government resilience to corruption risks, which also provides guidance on how to strengthen public integrity. The OECD's first-ever standard indicators on public integrity and anti-corruption have been developed based on the OECD Recommendation of the Council on Public Integrity. The scope of the Recommendation requires data collection from a wide range of actors across the executive, legislative and judiciary branches.

The latest assessment data of the OECD PII can be found online at <https://oecd-public-integrity-indicators.org/>. It shows the relative performance on such indicators as coverage, financial sustainability, implementation rates, quality of strategies and adequacy of their implementation plan. It should be noted that Latvia scores consistently and significantly above the OECD average, often being among the top performers in the specific indicators.

KNAB is also currently participating in a project together with OECD experts to develop the national corruption risk assessment methodology.

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

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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.

Corruption measurements are done via a sectoral approach. Every year at least 3-5 sectoral or sub-sectoral corruption risk assessments are carried out. Methodology consists of data gathering (open data if available, requests to the particular institutions or ministries), data analysis for the search of anomalies or typical tendencies, identification of risk factors and at the end evaluation of risk factors to conclude by recommendations how to mitigate highest corruption risks.

2. Please summarize any findings of the measurement exercises. If several exercises have been conducted, have any trends been identified?

Most common trends are that highest corruption risks are in the sectors which receive the largest amount of public funding, e.g., public procurement area. Also, during the corruption risk analysis, nepotism and favouritism have been frequently identified, especially in municipalities. Looking at

statistical data on initiated cases in the past few years, we see a trend of the number of legal entities involved in corruption increasing every year, leading to the trend that natural persons engage in corruption offences in a favour of the legal entity they work for.

3. Which institutions are involved in the measurement efforts (e.g. Ministry/ies, Anti-Corruption Agency, Civil Service Commission, Ethics Commission, National Statistical Office, Supreme Audit Institution, procurement authority, tax authority, law enforcement authority)? Is there a mechanism for interagency cooperation in measuring corruption?

National Anti-Corruption agency (KNAB). For interagency cooperation a working group of representatives from different institutions can be initiated.

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

KNAB cooperates with NGOs and academia to measure corruption or mitigate identified risks, civil society is involved in the poll to assess perception of corruption.

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

Lack of good examples - every country uses different approach to measuring corruption. Lack of methodological guidance - now Latvia is using support from OECD experts to develop a national corruption risk assessment methodology to unify data collection, risk indicators and to follow-up by repeating assessment one in a few years. Data quality also might be an issue.

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

So far, Latvia has carried out sectoral corruption risk assessments, but plans to do a nation-wide one. Good practice so far is cooperation with other institutions to provide the best possible.

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 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 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 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.
Embezzlement/ misappropriation	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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Money-laundering	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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Illicit enrichment	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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Abuse of functions	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.	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Public hiring based on merit	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 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.
Independence and integrity of the judiciary	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 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 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.

	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)
Conflict of interest	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Management of Public finances	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Public procurement	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Candidature for and election to public office	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Preventive measures for the private sector	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Preventive measures for state-owned enterprises	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Training programmes	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Resources allocated to fight corruption	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	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 reporting and access to information	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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Protection of reporting persons	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.	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.
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.
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.

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:
Open source data

C. Data collection and use

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

Data is collected through trusted data sources

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?

If the data amount is not large, Excel is a most commonly used tool. Also, Tableau, IBM ANB.

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

Latvia has a national criminal intelligence model where all the data is gathered yearly and tendencies collected once per half a year.

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?

KNAB is currently participating in a project together with OECD experts to develop the national corruption risk assessment methodology.

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?
KNAB hopes that in a nearest future Latvia will have a new methodology to assess corruption risks nationwide.