



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.

Mauritius does not have a formal mechanism to assess effectiveness of its legislative and/or institutional anti-corruption framework.

In view of various challenges encountered in the fight against corruption, it became imperative to conduct a review/assessment of the legal and institutional framework to identify gaps and make recommendations. As such, the Director General of the Financial Crimes Commission (FCC), (former Independent Commission Against Corruption - ICAC) was nominated to chair a committee comprising representatives from law enforcement

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agencies to undertake a review of the institutional and legal framework. A report was produced based on consultation on the reform from ICAC to FCC which was submitted to Prime Minister's Office in 2018.

This led to a major reform of the legal and institutional framework to fight financial crimes with the enactment of the FCC Act 2023. The ICAC, Integrity Reporting Services Agency and Asset Recovery Investigation Division of the Financial Intelligence Unit have been subsumed in FCC. It is the apex agency in Mauritius to detect, investigate and prosecute financial crimes and any other ancillary offence connected thereto. The FCC Act 2023 empowers the FCC to carry out regular impact assessments to monitor its outcome and performance and provides for the Parliamentary Committee to monitor and review the operations of the FCC.

<https://mauritiusassembly.govmu.org>

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?

There is no formal institutional setup for assessing effectiveness of the anti-corruption framework.

However, some indicators are being used to monitor and evaluate the work of the FCC. They are listed in answer to question 3 below. With regards to conduct of Corruption Risk Assessments (CRA), Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) have been set, namely conduct of 2 CRAs yearly by each public body and implementation of at least 75% of the recommendations made in CRAs. The monitoring is being carried out jointly by the FCC and the Ministry of Public Service, using a management information system, available at the level of the Ministry, where public bodies report on a regular basis.

Further, the FCC makes an annual report at the level of the SADC on 17 anti-corruption indicators as given below:

- Existence of a national Anti-Corruption strategy and associated M&E framework
- Number of new Anti-Corruption laws successfully introduced
- Number of concluded investigations in one year versus number of corruption cases authorized for investigations.
- Number of cases resulting in actual convictions versus number of cases concluded.
- Number of cases concluded in a year versus those still in court
- Increase/Decrease in Corruption cases backlog
- Number of cases resulting in actual convictions versus number of cases concluded
- Number of corruption cases committed in the public sector versus those committed in the private sector
- Number of public education and sensitization activities conducted targeting specific stakeholder groups.
- Number and value of money laundering cases investigated
- Total value of illicit assets recovered.
- Number of corruption risk and vulnerability assessments conducted
- Number of corruption monitoring reports received.
- Levels of citizen's perceptions on corruption (in percentages)

- Number of public-private Anti-corruption partnerships/ platforms/activities initiated
- Number and categories of public officials trained in Anti-Corruption
- Proportion of the national budget allocated to Anti-Corruption efforts.

It must be pointed out that the effectiveness assessment will now be embedded in the national policy/strategy against financial crimes which is being developed by the FCC.

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.

Data is collected on an annual basis pertaining to:

- Number of complaints received
- Number of cases sent to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
- Number of corruption cases lodged
- Number of cases concluded in courts
- Number of convicted cases
- Value of assets attached
- Number of declarations of assets and liabilities received
- Number of disclosures made
- Amount of penalties collected
- Number of corruption risks assessments conducted by public bodies
- Percentage of recommendations of CPR reports implemented
- Number of sensitisation sessions/workshops conducted
- Number of trainings conducted
- Number of participants reached/sensitised

<https://www.icac.mu/icac-annual-report-2021-2022/>

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

For example, for financial year 2020/21 to 2021/2022, number of convictions for corruption and money laundering cases have doubled. With regards to prevention and education, improvements have been noted in terms of reinforcement of the anti-corruption infrastructure.

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?

The results of the assessments are used to inform policy-making and in the development of strategic and action plans.

Indeed, the country has come up with a new legislative framework in 2023, with the setting-up of the FCC. It is an apex agency in Mauritius to detect, investigate and prosecute financial crimes and any other ancillary offence connected thereto.

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

Challenges encountered are:

- Inadequate financial and human resources
- No formal national policy and strategy
- Insufficient expertise
- Collecting data is time consuming

Measures which are being taken:

- A new regulatory and institutional framework, setting up of the FCC
- Expertise from international partners will be sought
- Additional staff and resources will be deployed
- A national policy and strategy is being developed

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

One example of a good practice pertains to the KPIs on CRA, as mentioned in answer to question 2 above, which are monitored and reported to the Cabinet on a quarterly basis.

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)?

The Republic of Mauritius was subject to two peer reviews under Cycle I and II of Implementation Review Mechanism of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption in 2013-2015 and 2016-2017. The reviews made have no doubt helped us to improve our anti-corruption framework.

<https://www.unodc.org>

Mauritius was subject to the Mutual Evaluation Process to assess its progress in implementing the FATF Recommendations. It is now rated as ‘compliant’ or ‘largely compliant’ with all the forty FATF recommendations. Overall, Mauritius has made progress in addressing deficiencies in technical compliance identified in its Mutual Evaluation.

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

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.

No formal mechanism exists to quantify or measure corruption. However, two independent national surveys to assess perception of corruption were commissioned to an independent consulting firm.

The country also considers findings of Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance, TI Corruption Perceptions Index and Afrobarometer surveys, among others.

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

The National Baseline Survey 2014 have indicated that more has to be done in high risks sectors such as Customs, Local authorities and the private sector.

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?

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

For the two independent national surveys conducted, the academia, civil society, public and private sector were included in the sample for collecting of data.

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*

Challenges encountered are:

- Inadequate financial and human resources
- No formal national policy and strategy
- Insufficient expertise
- Collecting data is time consuming

Measures which are being taken:

- A new regulatory and institutional framework has been set up
- Expertise from international partners will be sought
- Additional staff and resources will be deployed
- A national policy/strategy is being developed

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

One example of a good practice pertains to the KPIs on CRA as mentioned in answer to question 2 in Part 1 above, which are monitored and reported to the Cabinet on a quarterly basis.

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"/>	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 checked="" 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.
Embezzlement/ misappropriation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" 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.
Money-laundering	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" 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.
Illicit enrichment	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" 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.
Abuse of functions	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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	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 hiring based on merit	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Independence and integrity of the judiciary	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conflict of interest	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Management of Public finances	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Public procurement	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Candidature for and election to public office	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	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)
Preventive measures for the private sector	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.
Preventive measures for state-owned enterprises	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.	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.
Training programmes	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.
Resources allocated to fight corruption	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.
Public reporting and access to information	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.
Protection of reporting persons	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)
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.
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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:

C. Data collection and use

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

Surveys were conducted independently by a consulting firm.

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?

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

Results of the surveys were considered for the development of anti-corruption policy and strategy. The results were also considered in preparing action plans.

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?

Mauritius has participated in the following projects which aimed at developing and improving measurement of corruption:

- The FCC is contributing towards development of an African Corruption Measurement Tool by the African Union Advisory Board against Corruption to identify indicators and measure corruption.
- The FCC is working in collaboration with the International Anti-corruption Academy on a Global Programme on Measuring Corruption to come up with a new measure of corruption.
- The Republic of Mauritius is piloting a Regional Anti-Corruption Effort Index through the FCC to measure effectiveness of efforts by member states of the SADC in the fight against the scourge of corruption.

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?

Mauritius does not actually measure corruption due to insufficient expertise and financial resources.

Assistance and support from international organisations such as the UNODC would be useful in informing national efforts and developing measurement tools.