



**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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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.

<Comprehensive Integrity Assessment for Public Institutions>

The Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC) of the Republic of Korea conducts the ‘Comprehensive Integrity Assessment (CIA) for Public Institutions’ every year to comprehensively measure and evaluate the level of integrity of public institutions. Since 2002, the ACRC has conducted ‘Integrity Assessment’ and ‘Anti-corruption Initiative Assessment’ and those two assessments were merged into as Comprehensive Integrity Assessment in 2022.

The CIA is composed of three parts.

---

**Making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism**

(1) Integrity perception(60%), in which citizens with direct experience with public institutions and public officials evaluate the level of integrity of the institution through a survey; (2) Integrity efforts(40%), which evaluates the voluntary anti-corruption promotion efforts and performance of public institutions, such as integrity education and implementation of various anti-corruption systems; and (3) Corruption realities(up to -10%), which reflects the current status of corruption cases in the institution as a deduction.

<Corruption Perception Survey>

The ACRC has been conducting an Corruption Perception Survey every year since 2002 to examine and analyze the perception of corruption in the public sector and the overall social context to check the effectiveness of anti-corruption policies, and to use it as basic data for developing new policies in the future. The survey is conducted in the form of a questionnaire targeting the general public, businesspeople, experts, foreigners, public officials, etc., and the results are disclosed through press releases and the website of the ACRC, and are used as reference when developing anti-corruption policies.

<Corruption Impact Assessment>

The Corruption Impact Assessment is a system that analyzes and evaluates corruption-prone factors inherent in laws and regulations, and recommends improvement measures to the relevant agencies to prevent corruption. Any government agency that wishes to enact or revise a law must request a corruption impact assessment to the ACRC. The relevant articles are in the Article 12, Paragraph 12 and Article 28 of the ACRC Act. It can be broadly divided into 4 assessments;

- the assessment of laws and regulations that are being enacted or revised, in which the ACRC directly prevents corruption-prone factors from the legislative stage
- the assessment of current laws and regulations
- the assessment of laws and regulations, in which each agency autonomously prevents and revises corruption-prone factors
- the assessment of internal regulations of public service-related organizations

Corruption Impact Assessment was introduced through the revision of the ACRC Act on December 29, 2005.

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?

The effectiveness of the anti-corruption framework can be measured through the Comprehensive Integrity Assessment of Public Institutions and the Corruption Perception Survey, and both instruments utilize survey methods in which the general public and public officials directly participate, so cooperation between public institutions and the private sector is accompanied.

\* Comprehensive Integrity Assessment: Conduct a survey targeting citizens and internal members of the institution, such as complainants with work experience with the institution being evaluated, and evaluate the institution's performance in promoting anti-corruption

\* Corruption Perception Survey: Conduct a survey targeting the general public, businesspeople, experts, foreigners, public officials, etc.

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.

<Comprehensive Integrity Assessment of Public Institutions: Evaluation Criteria for 2023>

1. Integrity Perception Measurement Index

	Type	Items being surveyed
For external party	Corruption perception	Improper Solicitation, Providing Special Benefits, Bullying, Seeking Private Interest, Transparency in Work, Violation of Procedures, Passive Administration
	Corruption experience	Experience of corruption etc., and frequency
For internal employees	Corruption perception	Improper Solicitation, Providing Special Benefits, Bullying, Seeking Private Interest, Unfair Instructions, Violation of Personnel Rules, Unfair Budget Execution
	Corruption experience	Experience of corruption etc., and frequency

2. Integrity Efforts Measurement Index

Performance of each public institution's anti-corruption promotion, such as establishing an anti-corruption promotion plan, efforts to improve areas prone to corruption, completion rate of integrity education, and improvement of factors causing corruption

<Corruption Perception Survey : Criteria for 2023>

This survey is conducted in five major areas targeting the general public and businesspeople etc

Areas	Items being surveyed
Corruption in public sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall corruption level of public officials</li> <li>• Reasons for evaluating corruption of public officials</li> <li>• Evaluation of corruption level by administrative sector (11 categories)</li> </ul>
Corruption in overall society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corruption level of our society</li> <li>• Reasons for negative evaluation of corruption level of our society</li> <li>• Evaluation of corruption level by social sector (11 categories)</li> <li>• Causes of corruption</li> </ul>
Corruption experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experience of improper solicitation in the past year</li> <li>• Experience of providing bribes/entertainment to public officials in the past year</li> </ul>
Perception on fairness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fairness level of our society</li> <li>• Areas of unfairness in our society</li> </ul>
Government's Efforts and future tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effectiveness of implementing anti-corruption policies</li> <li>• Outlook for corruption level in our society</li> <li>• Top priority tasks for eradicating corruption</li> </ul>

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

<Comprehensive Integrity Assessment of Public Institutions>

2023 Comprehensive Integrity Assessment shows that the overall average has slightly decreased compared to the previous year. However, the level of integrity perceived by internal members of each institution has increased compared to the previous year.

Type	Comprehensive Integrity	Integrity Perception			Integrity Efforts
		Overall	External	Internal	
Overall (compared to previous year)	<b>80.5</b> (-0.7)	<b>80.0</b> (-2.1)	<b>87.0</b> (-3.3)	<b>63.3</b> (+0.7)	<b>82.2</b> ( - )

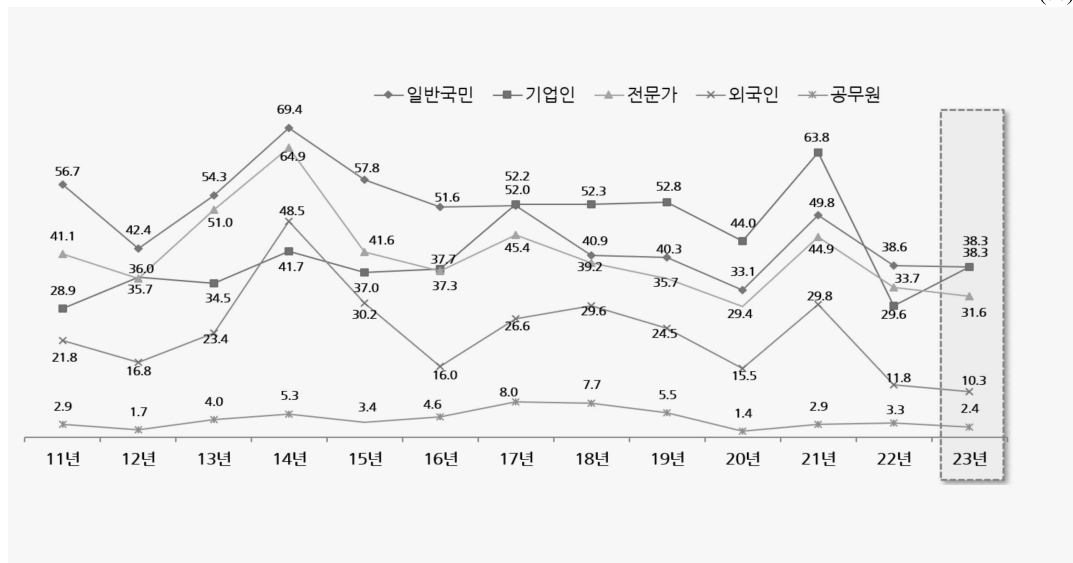
<Corruption Perception Survey>

The corruption perception survey is conducted annually. Looking at the trends over the past 10 years, we can see that the perception that the public sector and our society are corrupt has greatly improved compared to 10 years ago.

blue: general public / red: business sector / green: experts  
orange: foreigner / light blue: public officials

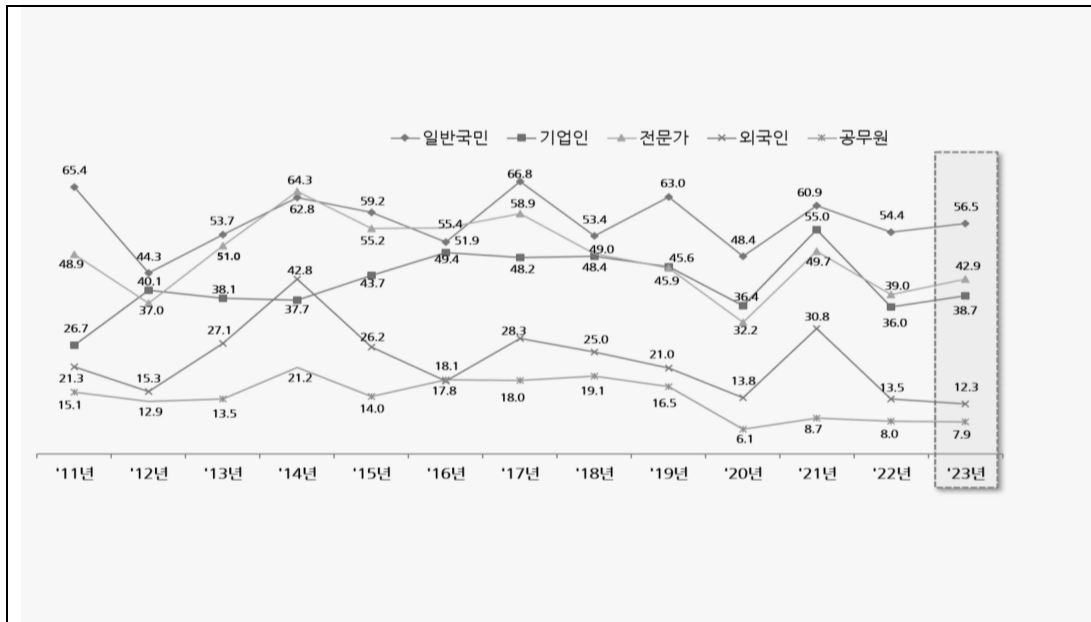
【 Trends in the perception of the public sector as 'corrupt' 】

(%)



【 Trends in the perception of our society as 'corrupt' 】

(%)



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 risk factors analyzed in the assessment can be used as a reference when developing anti-corruption policies, and the institutions with poor results can be inspected for operation of anti-corruption measures and policy supplements can be made in cases where risk factors areas are prominent.

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

N/A

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

N/A

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)?

N/A

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

N/A

## 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 ACRC conducts a Comprehensive Integrity Assessment of Public Institutions nationwide every year to quantitatively measure and evaluate the level of integrity and anti-corruption prevention activities of public institutions and disclose the results to the public. As of 2023, a Comprehensive Integrity Assessment will be conducted on 628 institutions and the results will be notified to each institution to provide incentives for improving the level of integrity and engaging in anti-corruption prevention activities.

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

Based on a 10-point scale, we were able to confirm an upward trend in integrity from 7.86 points in 2012 to 8.27 points in 2021. From 2022, it will be difficult to compare trends due to the system reform that will make the scale 100 points.

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?

The ACRC, as anti-corruption agency of Republic of Korea, conducts assessment and collects information in the form of electronic documents from government agencies and government-affiliated organizations that are subject to assessment. We are establishing a cooperative system by holding workshops for the organizations subject to assessment every year.

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

When necessary, we seek advice or opinions from experts in academia or civil society.

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

The Comprehensive Integrity Assessment consists of integrity perception, integrity efforts, and corruption realities. In order to implement this, a strong corruption detection system must be established. In addition, a technical foundation for the survey, which is one area of the assessment, must be in place. To this end, a computerized system for information on corrupt public officials has been established, and a survey company with technical capabilities is conducting the survey.

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

Since 2002, the ACRC has been implementing a system to measure the level of integrity of public institutions (integrity assessment) and evaluate their anti-corruption prevention efforts (anti-corruption initiative assessment).

In 2022, we reorganized these two assessments into a Comprehensive Integrity Assessment, thereby establishing a foundation for comprehensively measuring and evaluating the level of integrity and anti-corruption prevention efforts of public institutions.

The Comprehensive Integrity Assessment consists of integrity perception, integrity efforts, and corruption realities. Integrity perception and integrity efforts are worth 60 and 40 points, respectively, and corruption cases are subject to a maximum deduction of 10 points.

The perception of integrity is measured by conducting a survey on the level of corruption targeting citizens who have experienced the work of public institutions, related institutions, and internal employees, and the results are quantified using statistical techniques.

The level of integrity efforts is measured by submitting various anti-corruption prevention policies or measures implemented by the anti-corruption (audit) department of public institutions in accordance with various indicators (standards) presented by the ACRC, and the ACRC evaluates them quantitatively or qualitatively and quantifies them.

For Corruption Realities, the ACRC reviews related data on incidents caused by members of each institution, quantifies them according to the standards, and then deducts points.

The scores for each item quantified in this way are combined to calculate grades by type based on the size and nature of the institution, and the Comprehensive Integrity Grade of public institutions within the same type are announced from grade 1 to grade 5, and then disclosed to the public.

The results of the Comprehensive Integrity Assessment should also be disclosed on the websites of individual institution for at least one month, thereby providing incentives for institutions to voluntarily improve their integrity level and make efforts to prevent corruption. This Comprehensive Integrity Assessment system contributes to improving ROK's national integrity by accurately measuring the level of corruption in the public sector, identifying areas prone to corruption, and establishing customized anti-corruption policies accordingly. Meanwhile, the results of the Comprehensive Integrity Assessment are also included in performance evaluations of public enterprises, and are also acting as a strong anti-corruption policy for public enterprises.

## 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 type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	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.
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 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.
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 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.
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 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.
Abuse of functions	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 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.



	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 type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>
	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.
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 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.
Conflict of interest	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" 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.
Management of Public finances	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" 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.
Public procurement	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"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	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.
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 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.

	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"/>	Yes <input checked="" 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 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.
Preventive measures for state-owned enterprises	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" 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.
Training programmes	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 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.
Resources allocated to fight corruption	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 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.
Public reporting and access to information	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" 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.
Protection of reporting persons	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 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.

	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.
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.

<For Public Procurement>  
 1. Direct Measurement: Conducting an "Anti-Corruption Competency Diagnosis Survey" for organizational members. Periodically reflecting the opinions of the Procurement Service's Ombudsman on policies.

2. Perception: Conducting surveys on corruption perception and experiences among citizens, public officials, and internal staff who have interacted with our agency during the comprehensive integrity assessment conducted by the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission.
3. Risk Constraints: The Procurement Service conducts pre-monitoring and internal audits of procurement administration to verify compliance with integrity standards. Annually, a "Comprehensive Integrity Improvement Plan" is established to promote anti-corruption integrity policies.
4. Risk Factors: Selecting "Improvement Tasks for Corruption-Prone Areas" in work areas where corruption and unfair practices are likely to occur in procurement administration and reflecting them in the "Comprehensive Integrity Improvement Plan."
5. Legislative Response: Enactment and implementation of procurement agency directives to prevent corrupt practices such as corruption reporting, prohibition of solicitation, receipt of money or goods, and prevention of conflicts of interest.
6. Judicial Response: Handling of public officials' criminal cases in accordance with disciplinary regulations upon notification from investigative agencies.

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?

We are conducting the survey through a specialized survey company, and are ensuring validity by receiving electronic data from the agency.

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)

<For Public Procurement>

(Reference) Discuss and agree on data goals, priorities, and scope among relevant stakeholders.

- ➔ Facilitate a meeting chaired by the head of the agency, "Anti-Corruption and Integrity Promotion Foundation Meeting," to discuss the improvement of corruption-prone areas, the establishment of an integrity culture, and the creation of a fair organizational culture.

Promote data sharing between agencies

- ➔ Utilize the 'Public Institution Integrity Portal' to disclose our agency's integrity activities to the public and other public institutions.

Regularly disclose information on corruption measurements

- ➔ Annually publish the comprehensive integrity evaluation results (evaluation grades) conducted by the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission on the Public Procurement Service's website.

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

CATI(Computer assisted telephone interviewing)

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

The results of Comprehensive Integrity Assessment are announced to the public every year and posted on the ACRC's website. The target organization must also disclose the results for at least one month on their website. The organization receives the results and establishes its anti-corruption prevention policy every year.

<For Public Procurement>

Based on the results of the public institution integrity evaluation conducted by the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission, as well as survey responses and the opinions of integrity ombudsmen, we will identify improvement tasks for corruption-prone areas reflecting the characteristics of public procurement work. Additionally, we will establish tasks aimed at fostering a fair and transparent organizational culture.

We will develop a 'Comprehensive Integrity Improvement Plan for the Public Procurement Service' each year, reflecting the selected tasks, and implement integrity policies accordingly.

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?

N/A

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?

N/A