



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.

APC:

- a) In addition to being competent to implement the Law on Prevention of Corruption, the Agency for Prevention of Corruption (the Agency) also has the obligation to measure its effects. This obligation derives from the Revised Action Plan for Chapter 23. In order to fulfil this obligation, the Agency developed a Methodology for evaluating the effects of the Law on Prevention of Corruption. The development of the Methodology was supported by the OSCE Mission in Serbia, and its implementation, i.e. the assessment of the effects of the Law, is supported by the UNODC. The Agency applies the Law

on Prevention of Corruption from September 2020. The backbone of this law is the rules on managing the conflict of interest of public officials, but it also regulates other mechanisms for preventing corruption. Determining an undoubted causal connection between the Agency's activities and work results on the one hand, and changes in indicator values on the other hand, exceeds the possibilities and scope of the Methodology. For this reason, it is based only on the assumption that the effects of the implementation of the Law occur as a consequence of the work of the Agency and that they are measured through a set of different indicators, ie. perceived differences in their values, through at least two time periods. The changes in values of an observed indicator at any period can be compared with its' value in the Initial Period¹; on the other side, the comparison can also track changes in values of an indicator between any multiple periods taken in chronological order. Changes in indicator values occur as the result of the Agency's work – activities (outputs) and results (outcomes) are immediate derivatives of the Agency's engagement in the implementation of the Law. In order to increase the level of confidence that a causal link between the implementation of the Law and the corresponding indicator that measure changes in anti-corruption parameters has been established, the methodology introduces additional categories such as "External Results" and "Event Checklists". The methodology contains a list of thematic areas that covers all the competences of the Agency defined by the Law. Data on activities and work results are organized and analyzed in line with these thematic areas. Depending on actual needs and available resources the process envisaged by the methodology can be repeated annually or in any differently defined period.

Ministry of Justice

- b) Ministry of Justice of Republic of Serbia monitors the implementation of the Law on whistle blowers through the preparation of the annual report, made on the basis of periodic reports of the competent authorities on cases of acting in relation to the whistle blowers. The report on the implementation of the Law on the Protection of Whistleblowers aims to collect data on court cases related to whistleblowing and internal whistleblowing procedures in ministries, as well as to compare them, where possible, with the results of previous reports on the implementation of the Law on Protection of Whistleblowers. The reports are published on the website of the Ministry of Justice, every year in June, for the previous year.

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?

APC:

¹ The Initial Period is the first year in which sufficient data related to the Agency's law implementation activities have been generated for further analysis.

a) For the purposes of developing one of the methodology's indicators, the Agency has to carry out surveys that examine attitudes and perception of corruption of three target groups (citizens, employees in public authority bodies and business representatives). In this stage of the process the Agency establishes connections with other public authorities, such as central state institutions and local self-government units, as well as with business associations like the Serbian Chamber of Commerce. Also, the Agency worked with the UNODC to develop a set of questions for the general population's opinion poll in the questionnaire that was part of the UNODC's separate program activity in Serbia. In this case the UNODC provided technical assistance in organizing fieldwork and interviewers for the survey, as well. Lastly, opportunities for cooperation with civil society organizations and academic institutions also exist given that the methodology uses external research tools and data as auxiliary indicators.²

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.

APC:

a) The indicators serve as milestones of the progress achieved in corruption prevention. The methodology starts from the assumption that changes in values of indicators primarily occur as the result of activities (outputs) and outcomes of the Agency's work. The difference in the indicators' values that can be identified between two different periods marks the impact of the implementation of the Law. Depending on their purpose and type, the methodology's indicators are classified as main or auxiliary. Auxiliary indicators are subdivided into subjective and objective. The main indicator measures the immediate impact of application of the statutory provisions on the achievement of specific anti-corruption goals. These goals implicitly derive from the provisions of the Law. Given that the statutory rules mainly affect public officials and institutions, this indicator tracks the impact of the Agency's work to the extent to which officials and state authorities comply with the provisions of the Law. Auxiliary indicators provide external validation of the detected changes in values of the main indicator. The group of subjective indicators is being used under the assumption that variations in the achieved results of the Agency's work (manifested as changes in the main indicator) are, at the same time, mirrored in the attitudes and perception of corruption of public administration employees, citizens, and the business sector. In other words, there is a correlation between changes in the public officials' behavior, triggered by the implementation of the Law, and changes in the perception and attitudes towards corruption of targeted groups of respondents. Among the objective (economic) indicators, the methodology uses the "Local Self-government Transparency Index", developed by the Transparency Serbia, as well as the indicator created from data related to

² For example, the first round of the methodology implementation envisages the usage of the "Local Self-government Transparency Index" – a research tool that has been developed by the Transparency Serbia.

public procurement.³ For the main indicator, data on outputs and outcomes of the Agency’s work and on outcomes of the work of other state institutions (magistrates) is collected within the Agency itself. For subjective indicators data is collected through the public opinion surveys conducted on a representative sample of municipalities in Serbia. Finally, publicly available data on procurement and data published in the “Local Self-government Transparency Index” is used for development of the objective indicator.

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

APC:

- a) The Methodology for Assessment of the Effects of the Law on the Prevention of Corruption was developed and adopted at the end of 2021. It provides that the data collected during this year should be taken as the baseline, while the data collected during 2022 and 2023 should be used as milestones to detect and track changes in the indicators’ values. Having that in mind, analysis of the collected data and drafting the report on the first cycle of the methodology’s implementation are currently in progress.

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?

Ministry of Justice

The Republic of Serbia is currently in the process of adoption of the new National Anticorruption strategy for the period from 2023-2028.

The forthcoming strategy will address 12 vulnerable areas within the framework of corruption prevention, as well as repression of corruption.

The areas that are going to be a subject of future National Anticorruption strategy have been identified on the basis of the analysis of strategic documents in the field of the fight against corruption, which were valid in the previous period, the Revised Action Plan for Chapter 23 and Annual progress reports of the European Commission for Serbia.

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

Ministry of Justice

As mentioned above, the previous strategic documents have been utilized to identify the areas that will be included in the new National Anti-corruption Strategy.

The National Anti-corruption Strategy for the period from 2023-2028 encompasses areas that were not covered in the National Anti-corruption Strategy for the period 2013-2018.

³ For this purpose, an indicator that keeps track of the percentage of public procurements with only one-bidder participation has been developed.

Subsequently, assessment of corruption risk was conducted for all the areas addressed in the future Strategy, and the ex-ante analysis was created based on corruption risk assessment reports.

Finally, the Future National Anti-corruption Strategy and accompanying Action plan will include specific measures and activities aimed at addressing the identified challenges.

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

Ministry of Justice

In 2014, the Republic of Serbia adopted the Law on the protection of the whistleblowers, providing comprehensive and effective protection to whistleblowers and associated persons.

At the 10th Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Atlanta from December 11 to 15, 2023, the Resolution on Whistleblower Protection, prepared by the Government of the Republic of Serbia, was unanimously adopted.

The adoption of the Resolution on Whistleblower Protection at the Conference in Atlanta recognized and confirmed the best practice that the Republic of Serbia has in whistleblower protection. Through the adopted resolution, Serbia will encourage the establishment of successful whistleblower protection systems in all 190 States Parties to the Convention. In this way, the Republic of Serbia has set an example of best practice at the global level.

The adoption of the resolution in practice represents yet another confirmation of the quality of our comprehensive whistleblower protection system.

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)?

Ministry of Justice

Regarding international efforts aimed at improving or assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks, the Republic of Serbia has ratified all the most significant international instruments in the field of anti-corruption. Additionally, Serbia has developed strong cooperation with various international and regional organizations and participates in peer reviews.

In December 2024, the Addendum to the Second Compliance Report was published, through which the Republic of Serbia terminated the Fourth Round of GRECO Compliance procedure, with 10 recommendations implemented satisfactorily, while the remaining 3 were partly implemented.

Additionally, regarding the 5th round of Greco evaluation procedure, the First Compliance Report was submitted in December 2023, and is going to be assessed on the plenary in June 2024.

Concerning the UNCAC review mechanism, the Republic of Serbia is currently anticipating the preparation of a country review report and an executive summary, in the second cycle. The country visit to Republic of Serbia, was organized in October 2023, and the additional information have been provided afterwards.

The Republic of Serbia was one of the first signatories of the Treaty on Exchange of Data for the Verification of Asset Declarations, a host of a signing ceremony, and is a depositary of this important document.

In addition, the Republic of Serbia participates in numerous regional projects, among which we would particularly highlight the Regional Anti-Corruption and Illicit Finance Roadmap.

Apart from everything mentioned above, we have developed continuous cooperation with numerous international and regional organizations, such as: UNODC, RAI, OECD....

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.

Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Through regular annual research, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia conducts research on reported, accused and convicted adult perpetrators of criminal offenses according to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia and special laws such as the Law on Prevention of Corruption and the Law on the Corruption Agency.

Reporting units are basic and higher public prosecutor's offices and basic and higher courts. New special departments for the fight against corruption within the higher public prosecutor's offices (Belgrade, Novi Sad, Niš and Kraljevo) and within the higher courts (Belgrade, Novi Sad, Niš and Kraljevo) which were formed in 2017, from 2018 are as well reporting units for our research.

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

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?

Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Unit for Justice and Gender Statistics in the planned dynamics, annually publishes data on reported, accused and convicted criminals, and these data are public and available to everyone on the website of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

<https://www.stat.gov.rs/oblasti/pravosudje/>

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

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

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 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.
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 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.
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 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.
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 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 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.
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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Independence and integrity of the judiciary	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input 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 type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input 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 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 type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input 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 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 type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input 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 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 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.
Preventive measures for the private sector	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 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 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 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.
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 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.
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 checked="" 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 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 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 checked="" 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 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 checked="" 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.
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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.
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:

C. Data collection and use

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

Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia collect and publishes data relying on reliable methodology and continuous researches

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?

Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia uses standard statistical methods to collect data.

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

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

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?