

Metadata - Statistical framework to measure corruption

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1.1 Bribery

Component	1.1 Bribery		
Type of measure:	DIRECT MEASURE		
Name of the indicator	1.1.a Bribery among the population dealing with public officials		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials	Prevalence of bribery in dealings with public officials among the population		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PP_{cpoPb^t} = \frac{Pb^t}{P_{cpo^t}} * 100$	P ^t = Proportion Pb ^t = Persons who paid at least one bribe or were asked for a bribe by a public official (number) in the past t year P _{cpo} ^t = Persons who had contact with a public official (number) in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Victimization surveys in households with a module on bribery	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	Sex of bribe payers By sex of the public official(s) who asked for the bribe by type of the public service	Additional info	Bribery: the promise, offering or giving to a public official, directly or indirectly, of an undue advantage, for the official himself or herself or another person or entity, in order that the official act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her official duties. Or the solicitation or acceptance by a public official, directly or indirectly, of an undue advantage, for the official himself or herself or another person or entity, in order that the official act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her official duties. It can include public or foreign public officials

Component	1.1 Bribery		
Type of measure:	DIRECT MEASURE		
Name of the indicator	1.1.b Bribery in businesses dealing with public officials		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the proportion of businesses who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials	Prevalence of bribery in dealings with public officials among businesses		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PB_{cpoBbt} = \frac{Bb^t}{B_{cpo}^t} * 100$	P= Proportion Bb ^t = Businesses who paid at least one bribe or were asked for a bribe by a public official (number) in the past t year B _{cpo} ^t = Businesses who had contact with a public official (number) in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Business victimization surveys with a module on bribery	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	By sex of the public official(s) who asked for the bribe by type of service by size and business sector	Additional info	Public official: (i) any person holding a legislative, executive, administrative or judicial office of a State Party, whether appointed or elected, whether permanent or temporary, whether paid or unpaid, irrespective of that person's seniority; (ii) any other person who performs a public function, including for a public agency or public enterprise, or provides a public service, as defined in the domestic law of the State Party and as applied in the pertinent area of law of that State Party; (iii) any other person defined as a "public official" in the domestic law of a State Party

Component	1.1 Bribery		
Type of measure:	DIRECT MEASURE		
Name of the indicator	1.1.c Frequency of bribery		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Average number of bribes paid by bribe-payer persons to public officials	Frequency of bribery in dealings with public officials among the population/business		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$ANBp = \frac{NBp1 + NBp2 + NBp3 + \dots + NBp12}{12}$	A= Average NBp = Number of bribes paid by bribe-payer persons to public officials (per month, numbers 1-12 indicate the months of the year)		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Victimization surveys in households with a module on bribery	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	by sex of the public official(s) who asked for the bribe by type of the public service	Additional info	Public Sector: Set of administrative bodies through which the State fulfills or enforces the policy and will expressed in the fundamental laws of the country. It includes all administrative bodies of the federal legislative, executive, and judicial branches and autonomous public agencies. It therefore includes the Central Sector and the Parastatal Sector, and all local levels

Component	1.1 Bribery		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	PERCEPTION	
Name of the indicator	1.1.d Perception of corruption		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the proportion of persons who perceive that the public sector is corrupt	Perception of corruption in the public sector		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PPC^t = \frac{Pc^t}{Ns^t} * 100$	P = Percentage Pc = Persons who perceive the public sector is corrupt in the past t year Ns= Number of persons surveyed in the past t year		
Resp. Institution of processing, compiling, and releasing data	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Household surveys with an item on corruption	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	by sex of respondent	Additional info	This indicator is a better measure than the perception recorded among public officials because it overcomes the reporting bias of those who may be corrupted themselves or those who fear retaliation if they report corruption. International standards to use population and business surveys to measure the perception of bribery can be found at: Microsoft Word - CorruptionManual_2018-10-10_final_printing-Clean_for_printshop_final_18oct2018 (unodc.org).

Component	1.1 Bribery		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RISK - OPPORTUNITIES	
Name of the indicator	1.1.e Administrative burden for citizens		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Determine the administrative burden for citizens: Amount of time, frequency and costs met by citizens in selected public procedures directly dealt with public officials	Proportion of citizens who carry out selected public procedures directly with public officials Average of time met by citizens in selected public procedures directly dealt with public officials Average of costs met by citizens in selected public procedures directly dealt with public officials		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PCPP^t = \frac{CPP^t}{TCi^t}$ ----- $ATPP^t = \frac{TPP^t}{CiPP^t}$ ----- $ACoPP^t = \frac{CoPP^t}{CiPP^t}$	PCPPt= Proportion of citizens who carry out selected public procedures directly with public officials CPPt= Total of citizens who spend time dealing with public officials in the past t year TCit=Total of citizens in the past t year ----- ATPPt= Average of time met by citizens in selected public procedures directly dealt with public officials in the past t year TPPt= Time met by citizens in selected public procedures directly dealt with public officials in the past t year CiPPt= Total citizens who spend time dealing with public officials in the past t year ----- ACoPPt= Average of costs met by citizens in selected public procedures directly dealt with public officials in the past t year CoPPt= Costs met by citizens in selected public procedures directly dealt with public officials in the past t year CiPPt= Total citizens who spend time dealing with public officials in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Surveys	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	by sex by type of institution	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.1 Bribery		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RISK - CONSTRAINTS	
Name of the indicator	1.1.f E-Government coverage		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the share of persons who carried out at least one public procedure and who did so using a digital platform	Proportion of persons who carried out at least one public procedure and who did so using a digital platform		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PPDP^t = \frac{PDP^t}{TPuP^t}$	PPDP ^t = Proportion of persons who carried out at least one public procedure and who did so using a digital platform PDP ^t = Persons who carried out at least one public procedure and who did so using a digital platform in the past t year TPuP ^t = Total of persons who carried out at least one public procedure in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Survey	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	by sex by age by type of procedure	Additional info	E-government: It can be defined as the use of ICT by government agencies for the purpose of increasing and improving accessibility, effectiveness, and accountability. The principal goals of e-government should be efficient and improved service to customers, increased transparency, empowerment through access to information, efficient government purchasing and efficient administration

Component	1.1 Bribery		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE JURE	
Name of the indicator	1.1.g Criminalization of bribery		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Assess the criminalization of bribery or related conduct in the national legislation as per Article 15 of UNCAC	Verify the criminalization of bribery or related conduct in the national legislation as per Article 15 of UNCAC		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
The country complies with the criminalization of bribery in accordance with Article 15 of the UNCAC Options: Yes or No	N/A		
Resp. Institution	Minister of justice or Minister of Interior	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative record	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	Criminalization: Is an act or determination of a ruler about certain acts which by the society or members of the society considered as acts which can be penalized as a criminal act or making an act to become a criminal act and therefore can be penalized by the government by and on behalf of the government.

Component	1.1 Bribery		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.1.h.1 Bribery investigation		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the extent of investigations of bribery by public officials	Rate of public officials investigated/arrested for engaging in bribery per 1,000,000		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$RPoi^t = \frac{Poi\ Poi^t}{TPoPb^t} * 1,000,000$	RPoi = rate of public officials investigated/arrested for engaging in bribery per 1,000,000 population in the past t year Poi = public officials investigated/arrested for engaging in bribery in the past t year TPoPb = Total public officials who participated in bribery in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	Ministry of Public Service, Ministry of Civil Service, National Anti-Corruption and Transparency Agencies/Institution, Department of Justice, Office of the Prosecutor	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sex, by age, type of institution, type of position, amount of the bribe	Additional info	Investigation: investigation is understood as the gathering of evidence about the detected case of corruption, including information about its extent, nature, effects, and the parties involved, to decide whether and which measures need to be taken. Investigations may be carried out internally within the organization concerned or through law enforcement agencies or other external actors, such as anti-corruption agencies, the police, or prosecutors

Component	1.1 Bribery		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.1.h.2 Bribery prosecution		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the extent of prosecutions of public officials for cases of bribery	Rate of public officials prosecuted for engaging in bribery per 1,000,000		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$RPop^t = \frac{Pop^t}{TpopPb^t} * 1,000,000$	<p>$RPop^t$ = rate of public officials prosecuted for engaging in bribery per 1,000,000 population in the past t year</p> <p>Pop^t = public officials prosecuted for engaging in bribery in the past t year</p> <p>$TpopPb^t$ = Total public officials who participated in bribery in the past t year</p>		
Resp. Institution	Ministry of Public Service, Ministry of Civil Service, National Anti-Corruption and Transparency Agency/Institution, Department of Justice, Office of the Prosecutor	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sex, by age, type of institution, type of position, amount of the bribe	Additional info	Prosecution: to bring legal action against for redress or punishment of a crime or violation of law

Component	1.1 Bribery		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.1.h.3 Bribery sentencing		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure sentences for cases of bribery	Rate of public officials sentenced for engaging in bribery per 1,000,000		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$RPos^t = \frac{Pos^t}{TPoPb^t} * 1,000,000$	RPos = rate of public officials sentenced for engaging in bribery per 1,000,000 population in the past t year Poi = public officials sentenced for engaging in bribery in the past t year TPoPb = Total public officials who participated in bribery in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	Ministry of Public Service, Ministry of Civil Service, National Anti-Corruption and Transparency Agency/Institution, Department of Justice, Office of the Prosecutor	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sex, by age, type of institution, type of position, amount of the bribe, type of sentence, amount of the penalty	Additional info	Sentencing: The punishment the competent authority decides should be given to someone who has been convicted of a crime

Component	1.1 Bribery		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.1.h.4 Assets recovered from bribery		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Know the amount of assets recovered from bribery sentences	Total amount of assets recovered from bribery sentences		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
If monthly figures are available, the monthly amounts are summed to obtain the total amount of assets recovered from bribery sentences	NA		
Resp. Institution	Ministry of Public Service, Ministry of Civil Service, National Anti-Corruption and Transparency Agency/Institution, Department of Justice, Office of the Prosecutor	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	type of institution	Additional info	Asset recovery: the return of illicitly obtained goods and assets for the purpose of redressing the impact of corruption. For further reference on asset recovery, see the United Nations Convention against Corruption Chapter V

1.2 Trading in influence

Component	1.2 Trading in influence		
Type of measure:	DIRECT		
Name of the indicator	1.2.a Use of personal connection to obtain public employment		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the number of successful applicants for public sector positions who used nepotism, bribery, or both to secure public sector jobs	Percentage of successful applicants for public sector positions who used undue advantage, bribery or both to secure public sector jobs		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PSAN^t = \frac{SAN^t}{SAPS^t} \times 100$	<p>PSAN^t= Percentage of successful applicants for public sector positions who used undue advantage, bribery or both to secure public sector jobs</p> <p>SAN^t= Successful applicants for public sector positions who used nepotism, bribery, or both to secure public sector jobs in the past t year</p> <p>SAPS^t=Total of Successful applicants for public sector positions in the past t year</p>		
Resp. Institution	Department of Public Administration, Ministry of Civil Service; Internal Affairs office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sex By type of institution	Additional info	<p>Trading in influence: The promise, offering or giving to a public official or any other person, directly or indirectly, of an undue advantage in order that the public official or the person abuse his or her real or supposed influence with a view to obtaining from an administration or public authority of the State Party an undue advantage for the original instigator of the act or for any other person. The solicitation or acceptance by a public official or any other person, directly or indirectly, of an undue advantage for himself or herself or for another person in order that the public official or the person abuse his or her real or supposed influence with a view to obtaining from an administration or public authority of the State Party an undue advantage.</p> <p>Undue advantage: this is a form of favoritism based on friends, family and familiar acquaintances and relationships whereby someone in an official position exploits his or her power and authority to provide a job or a special favor to a family member or friend, even though he or she may not be qualified or deserving</p>

Component	1.2 Trading in influence		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	PERCEPTION	
Name of the indicator	1.2.b (Perception of) Use of personal connection to obtain public employment		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Obtain the opinions of public officials about how frequent public officials influence hiring processes to recruit friends or relatives in the public sector		Percentage of public officials who consider that the hiring of friends or relatives in the public sector is frequent.	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
$POHF^t = \frac{OHF^t}{TPuO^t} \times 100$		POHF ^t = Percentage of public officials who consider that the hiring of friends or relatives in the public sector is frequent OHF ^t = Public officials who consider that the hiring of friends or relatives in the public sector is frequent in the past t year TPuO ^t =Total of public officials interviewed	
Resp. Institution	National Statistic Office, Department of Public Administration, Ministry of Civil Service; Oversight Office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Survey, Administrative records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sex By type of institution	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.2 Trading in influence		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RISK	
Name of the indicator	1.2.c Conflict of Interest regulation		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Verify the existence of a control body to monitor and enforce financial and Conflict of Interest disclosures		Existence of a control body to monitor and enforce financial and Conflict of Interest disclosures.	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
Is there a control body in the country to monitor and enforce financial and Conflict of Interest disclosures? Options: Yes or No			
Resp. Institution	Department of Public Administration, Ministry of Civil Service; Internal Affairs office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Check list	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	Conflict of interest: a conflict between the public duty and private interests of a public official, in which the public official has private-capacity interests that could improperly influence the performance of their official duties and responsibilities

Component	1.2 Trading in influence		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE JURE	
Name of the indicator	1.2.d Criminalization of trading in influence		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Verify the criminalization of trading in influence or related conduct in the national legislation as per Article 18 of UNCAC	Criminalization of trading in influence or related conduct in the national legislation as per Article 18 of UNCAC		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
Is there in the country a criminalization of trading in influence or related conduct in the national legislation as per Article 18 of UNCAC? Options: Yes or No	N/A		
Resp. Institution	National prosecutor's office, Department of Public Administration, Ministry of Civil Service; Internal Affairs office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Check list	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.2 Trading in influence		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.2.d.1 Cool-off regulation		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Verify the existence of gap periods for public officials moving to the private sector		Existence of gap for public officials moving to the private sector	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
Is there in the country a cool-off periods for public officials moving to the private sector? Options: Yes or No			
Resp. Institution	National prosecutor's office, Department of Public Administration, Ministry of Civil Service; Internal Affairs office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Check list	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	Gap period: A limitation for hiring of a person who has been a public servant during a certain amount of time, who possesses privileged information directly acquired by reason of his employment, position or commission in the public service and allows the contracting party to benefit in the market or place himself/herself in an advantageous situation compared to his competitors

Component	1.2 Trading in influence		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.2.e.1 Trading in influence - investigations		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure investigations regarding trading in influence	Rate of public officials investigated for engaging in trading in influence per 1,000,000		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$ROI^{AI^t} = \frac{OIAI^t}{TPuO^t} \times 1,000,000$	<p>ROI^{AI}^t= Rate of public officials investigated for engaging in trading in influence per 1,000,000</p> <p>OIAI^t= Public officials investigated for engaging in trading in influence in the past t year</p> <p>TPuO^t=Total of Public officials in the past t year</p>		
Resp. Institution	Judicature, Judicial branch, Internal Affairs office, Department of Public Administration, Ministry of Civil Service; Oversight Office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative Records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sex of public officials	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.2 Trading in influence		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.2.e.2 Trading in influence prosecution		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the number of prosecutions regarding trading in influence	Rate of public officials prosecuted for engaging in trading in influence per 1,000,000		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$ROPrI^t = \frac{OPrI^t}{TPuO^t} \times 1,000,000$	ROPri ^t = Rate of public officials prosecuted for engaging in trading in influence per 1,000,000 OPrI ^t = Public officials prosecuted for engaging in trading in influence in the past t year TPuO ^t =Total of Public officials in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	Judicature, Judicial branch, Internal Affairs office, Department of Public Administration, Ministry of Civil Service; Oversight Office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative Records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sex of public officials	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.2 Trading in influence		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.2.e.3 Trading in influence sentencing		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure sentences regarding trading in influence	Rate of public officials sentenced for engaging in trading in influence per 1,000,000		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$ROSeI^t = \frac{OSeI^t}{TPuO^t} \times 1,000,000$	ROSeI ^t = Rate of public officials sentenced for engaging in trading in influence per 1,000,000 OSeI ^t = Public officials sentenced for engaging in trading in influence in the past t year TPuO ^t =Total of Public officials in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	Judicature, Judicial branch, Internal Affairs office, Department of Public Administration, Ministry of Civil Service; Oversight Office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative Records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sex of public officials	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.2 Trading in influence		
Type of measure	INDIRECT	RESPONSE DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.2.e.4 Assets recovered from trading in influence		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Quantify the amount of assets recovered from trading in influence sentences	Proportion of cases of trading in influence sentences with assets recovered		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$RIAsR^t = \frac{IAsR^t}{CIJS^t}$	RIAsR ^t = Proportion of cases of trading in influence sentences with assets recovered. IAsR ^t = cases of trading in influence sentences with assets recovered in the past t year CIJS ^t =Total of cases of trading in influence sentences in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	Judicature, Judicial branch, Internal Affairs office, Department of Public Administration, Ministry of Civil Service; Oversight Office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative Records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

1.3 Illicit enrichment

Component	1.3 Illicit enrichment		
Type of measure:	DIRECT MEASURE		
Name of the indicator	1.3.a Income declaration discrepancies among public officials		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the proportion of public officials whose reported income differs from their disclosed asset	Assets declaration		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PPoRid^t = \frac{PoRid^t}{PoD^t} * 100$	<p>P= Proportion <i>PoRid^t</i> = Public officials whose reported income differs from their disclosed asset in the past t year <i>PoD^t</i> = Public officials who disclosed their asset in the past t year</p>		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	Sex of public officials	Additional info	Statistical measure of Illicit enrichment: The significant increase in the assets of a public official with respect to his or her legitimate income that cannot be reasonably justified, nor is of legitimate origin

Component	1.3 Illicit enrichment		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	PERCEPTION	
Name of the indicator	1.3.b Public officials for illicit gains or income beyond salary		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the opinion of public officials regarding illicit gains or income beyond their salary	Use of public office to obtain illicit gain		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PPfig^t = \frac{Pfig^t}{Nps^t} * 100$	P= Percentage <i>Pfig^t</i> = Number of public officials' who perceive that public officials frequently use their office to obtain illicit gains or income beyond their salary in the past t year <i>Nps^t</i> = Number of public officials surveyed in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Surveys	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	Sex of public officials	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.3 Illicit enrichment		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RISK – CONSTRAINTS	
Name of the indicator	1.3.c Control body to regulate asset/wealth evolution		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Identify the existence a control body to monitor and enforce assets/wealth disclosures of public officials	Asset/Wealth evolution regulation		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
The country has a control body to monitor and enforce patrimonial wealth disclosures of public officials Options: Yes or No	N/A		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Checklist	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.3 Illicit enrichment		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RISK – CONSTRAINTS	
Name of the indicator	1.3.d Wealth disclosure by public officials		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the percentage of public officials who disclose their wealth out of the total number of public officials	Public officials who disclose their wealth		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PPoD^t = \frac{PoD^t}{Tpo^t} * 100$	P= Percentage <i>PoD^t</i> = Public officials who disclose their wealth in the past t year <i>Tpo^t</i> = Total number of public officials in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	Sex of public officials	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.3 Illicit enrichment		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE JURE	
Name of the indicator	1.3.e Criminalization of illicit enrichment as per the UNCAC		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Assess if illicit enrichment or related conduct is criminalized in the national legislation as per Article 20 of UNCAC	Criminalization of illicit enrichment		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
Illicit enrichment or related conduct is criminalized in the national legislation as per Article 20 of UNCAC Options: Yes or No	N/A		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.3 Illicit enrichment		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.3.f.1 Investigations for illicit enrichment		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure investigates regarding illicit enrichment	Rate of Illicit enrichment investigations per 1,000,000		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$RPoiEt = \frac{PoiE^t}{Po^t} * 1,000,000$	R= Rate <i>PoiE^t</i> = Public officials investigated for engaging in illicit enrichment in the past t year <i>Po^t</i> = Yearly average of public officials in the past t year		
Resp. Institution:	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	Sex of public officials	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.3 Illicit enrichment		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.3.f.2 Prosecutions for illicit enrichment		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure prosecutions regarding illicit enrichment	Rate of public officials prosecuted for Illicit enrichment per 1,000,000		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$RPopE = \frac{PopE^t}{Po^t} * 1,000,000$	R= Rate <i>PopE^t</i> = public officials prosecuted for engaging in illicit enrichment in the past t year <i>Po^t</i> = Yearly average of public officials in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	Sex of public officials	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.3 Illicit enrichment		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.3.f.3 Sentences for illicit enrichment		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure sentences for engaging in illicit enrichment	Rate of sentences for Illicit enrichment per 1,000,000		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$RPosE^t = \frac{PosE^t}{Po^t} * 1,000,000$	R= Rate $PosE^t$ = public officials sentenced for engaging in illicit enrichment in the past t year Po^t = Yearly average of public officials in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Institution type(s)	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	Sex of public officials	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.3 Illicit enrichment		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.3.f.4 Assets recovered from illicit enrichment		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the amount of assets recovered from illicit enrichment sentences	Assets recovered from illicit enrichment		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
Total amount of assets recovered from illicit enrichment sentences	N/A		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Institution type(s)	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

1.4 Embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion of property or public funds

Component	1.4 Embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion of property or public funds		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RISK	
Name of the indicator	1.4.a Discretionary allocation		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the proportion of government budget that can be allocated outside the formal budget approval process	Proportion of total government budget that can be allocated outside the formal budget approval process		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PBOP^t = \frac{BOP^t}{TGB^t}$	PBOP ^t = Proportion of total government budget that can be allocated outside the formal budget approval process BOP ^t = Government budget that can be allocated outside the formal budget approval process in the past t year TGB ^t = Total of government budget in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	Ministry of Finance, Secretary of the Treasury, Public budget offices	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative record	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.4 Embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion of property or public funds		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RISK	
Name of the indicator	1.4.b Misused public funds		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Estimate the monetary value of irregularities detected by the Supreme Audit Institution as a share of the total audited public budget	Proportion of the monetary value of irregularities detected by the Supreme Audit Institution as a share of the total audited public budget		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PMID^t = \frac{MID^t}{TGB^t}$	PMID ^t = Proportion of the monetary value of irregularities detected by the Supreme Audit Institution as a share of the total audited public budget MID ^t = Monetary value of irregularities detected by the Supreme Audit Institution in the past t year TGB ^t = Total of government budget in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	Supreme Audit Institution	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	administrative records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By type of institution	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.4 Embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion of property or public funds		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE JURE	
Name of the indicator	1.4.c Criminalization of embezzlement, misappropriation or diversion of property or public funds		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Assess criminalization of embezzlement, misappropriation or diversion of property or public funds or related conduct in the national legislation as per Articles 17 and 22 of UNCAC		Verify the criminalization of embezzlement, misappropriation or diversion of property or public funds or related conduct in the national legislation as per Articles 17 and 22 of UNCAC	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
Does the country criminalize embezzlement, misappropriation or diversion of public property or funds or related conduct in national legislation under UNCAC Articles 17 and 22? Options: Yes or No		N/A	
Resp. Institution	Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.4 Embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion of property or public funds		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.4.d.1 Embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion investigation		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure investigations regarding embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion	Rate of public officials investigated for engaging in embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion per 1,000,000 SD		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$RPOE^t = \frac{POE^t}{TPO^t} \times 1,000,000$	<p>RPOE^t= Rate of public officials investigated for engaging in embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion per 1,000,000</p> <p>POE^t= Public officials investigated for engaging in embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion in the past t year</p> <p>TPO^t=Total of Public officials in the past t year</p>		
Resp. Institution	Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior, Internal Affairs office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sex, By type of institution	Additional info	

Component	1.4 Embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion of property or public funds		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.4.d.2 Embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion prosecution		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure prosecutions regarding embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion	Rate of public officials prosecuted for engaging in embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion per 1,000,000		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$RPOPr^t = \frac{POPr^t}{TPO^t} \times 1,000,000$	RPOPr ^t = Rate of public officials prosecuted for engaging in embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion per 1,000,000 POPr ^t = Public officials prosecuted for engaging in embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion in the past t year TPO ^t =Total of Public officials in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior, Internal Affairs office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sex, By type of institution	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.4 Embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion of property or public funds		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.4.d.3 Sentences for embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure sentences regarding embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion	Rate of public officials sentenced for engaging in embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion per 1,000,000 SD		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$RPOSe^t = \frac{POSe^t}{TPO^t} \times 1,000,000$	RPOSe ^t = Rate of public officials sentenced for engaging in embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion per 1,000,000 POSe ^t = Public officials sentenced for engaging in embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion in the past t year TPO ^t =Total of Public officials in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior, Internal Affairs office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sex, By type of institution	Additional info	

Component	1.4 Embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion of property or public funds		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE - DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.4.d.4 Assets recovered from embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Estimate the amount of assets recovered from embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion sentences		Proportion of cases of embezzlement, misappropriation or diversion with assets recovered.	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
$RAsR^t = \frac{AsR^t}{CEMD^t}$		<p>RAsR^t= Proportion of cases of embezzlement, misappropriation or diversion with assets recovered.</p> <p>AsR^t= Cases of embezzlement, misappropriation or diversion with assets recovered in the past t year</p> <p>CEMD^t=Total of cases of embezzlement, misappropriation or diversion of public assets in the past t year</p>	
Resp. Institution	Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior, Internal Affairs office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By type of institution	Additional info	N/A

1.5 Abuse of functions

Component	1.5 Abuse of functions		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RESPONSE – DE JURE	
Name of the indicator	1.5.a Criminalization of abuse of functions		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Assess if abuse of functions or related conduct is criminalized in the national legislation as per Article 19 of UNCAC	Criminalization of abuse of functions		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
Abuse of functions or related conduct is criminalized in the national legislation as per Article 19 of UNCAC	N/A		
Options: Yes or No			
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	Abuse of functions: the performance of or failure to perform an act, in violation of laws, by a public official in the discharge of his or her functions, for the purpose of obtaining an undue advantage for himself or herself or for another person or entity

Component	1.5 Abuse of functions		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.5.b.1 Investigations for abuse of functions		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure investigations regarding abuse of functions	Rate of abuse of functions investigation per 1,000,000		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$RPoiAF^t = \frac{PoiAF^t}{Po^t} * 1,000,000$	R= Rate <i>PoiAF^t</i> = public officials investigated for engaging in abuse of functions in the past t year <i>Po^t</i> = Yearly average of public officials in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	Sex of public officials	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.5 Abuse of functions		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE		RESPONSE – DE FACTO
Name of the indicator	1.5.b.2 Abuse of functions prosecution		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Measure prosecutions regarding abuse of functions		Rate of abuse of functions prosecution per 1,000,000	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
$RPopAF^t = \frac{PopAF^t}{Po^t} * 1,000,000$		R= Rate <i>PopAF^t</i> = public officials prosecuted for engaging in abuse of functions in the past t year <i>Po^t</i> = Yearly average of public officials in the past t year	
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	Sex of public officials	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.5 Abuse of functions		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.5.b.3 Sentences for abuse of functions		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measures sentences regarding abuse of functions	Rate of abuse of functions sentencing per 1,000,000		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$R_{PosAF^t} = \frac{PosAF^t}{Po^t} * 1,000,000$	R= Rate PosAF= public officials sentenced for engaging in abuse of functions in the past t year Po= Yearly average of public officials in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	Sex of public officials	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.5 Abuse of functions		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.5.b.4 Assets recovered from abuse of functions		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Estimate the amount of assets recovered from abuse of functions sentences	Assets recovered from abuse of functions		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
Total amount of assets recovered from abuse of functions sentences	N/A		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

1.6 Obstruction of Justice

Component	1.6 Obstruction of Justice		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE	
Name of the indicator	1.6.a Prevalence of bribery in dealings with the judiciary among the population		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Determining the number of persons who had at least one contact with a public official from the judicial branch and who paid a bribe to a public official of the judicial branch, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials from the judicial branch,	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official from the judicial branch and who paid a bribe to a public official of the judicial branch, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials from the judicial branch, during the previous 12 months		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PBrJO^t = \frac{BrJO^t}{Tp^t} \times 1,000,000$	<p>PBrJO^t= Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official from the judicial branch and who paid a bribe to a public official of the judicial branch, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials from the judicial branch, during the previous 12 months</p> <p>BrJO^t= Persons who had at least one contact with a public official from the judicial branch and who paid a bribe to a public official of the judicial branch, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials from the judicial branch, during the previous 12 months</p> <p>TP^t=Total of persons interviewed</p>		
Resp. Institution	National Statistic Office, Judicature, Judicial branch, Internal Affairs office, National judiciary, Department of Public Administration, Ministry of Civil Service, Internal Affairs office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Survey	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sex	Additional info	International standards to use population and business surveys to measure the experience of bribery by public officials can be found at: Microsoft Word - CorruptionManual_2018-10-10_final_printing-Clean_for printshop_final_18oct2018 (unodc.org).

Component	1.6 Obstruction of Justice		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE JURE	
Name of the indicator	1.6.b Criminalization of obstruction of justice		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Assessing if criminalization of obstruction of justice or related conduct in the national legislation is aligned to Article 20 of UNCAC		Criminalization of obstruction of justice or related conduct in the national legislation as per Article 20 of UNCAC	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
Does the country criminalize obstruction of justice or related conduct in national legislation under Article 20 of the UNCAC? Options: Yes or No		N/A	
Resp. Institution	Judicature, Judicial branch, Internal Affairs office, National judiciary, Department of Public Administration, Ministry of Civil Service, Internal Affairs office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.6 Obstruction of Justice		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.6.c.1 Obstruction of justice investigations		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Estimating the number of public officials investigated for engaging in obstruction of justice	Rate of public officials investigated for engaging in obstruction of justice per 1,000,000		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$ROInO^t = \frac{OInO^t}{TPuO^t} \times 1,000,000$	ROInO ^t = Rate of public officials investigated for engaging in obstruction of justice per 1,000,000 OInO ^t = Public officials investigated for engaging in obstruction of justice in the past t year TPuO ^t =Total of Public officials in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	Judicature, Judicial branch, National judiciary, Internal Affairs office, Department of Public Administration, Ministry of Civil Service; Oversight Office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative Records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sex of public officials	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.6 Obstruction of Justice		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.6.c.2 Obstruction of justice prosecutions		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Estimating the number of public officials prosecuted for engaging in obstruction of justice	Rate of public officials prosecuted for engaging in obstruction of justice per 1,000,000		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$ROPrO^t = \frac{OPrO^t}{TPuO^t} \times 1,000,000$	ROPrO ^t = Rate of public officials prosecuted for engaging in obstruction of justice per 1,000,000 OPrO ^t = Public officials prosecuted for engaging in obstruction of justice in the past t year TPuO ^t =Total of Public officials in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	Judicature, Judicial branch, National judiciary, Internal Affairs office, Department of Public Administration, Ministry of Civil Service; Oversight Office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative Records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sex of public officials	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.6 Obstruction of Justice		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.6.c.3 Obstruction of justice sentencing		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Estimating the number of public officials sentenced for engaging in obstruction of justice	Rate of public officials sentenced for engaging in obstruction of justice per 1,000,000		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$ROSeO^t = \frac{OSeO^t}{TPuO^t} \times 1,000,000$	ROSeO ^t = Rate of public officials sentenced for engaging in obstruction of justice per 1,000,000 OSeO ^t = Public officials sentenced for engaging in obstruction of justice in the past t year TPuO ^t =Total of Public officials in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	Judicature, Judicial branch, National judiciary, Internal Affairs office, Department of Public Administration, Ministry of Civil Service; Oversight Office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative Records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sex	Additional info	N/A

Component	1.6 Obstruction of Justice		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	1.6.c.4 Assets recovered from obstruction of justice sentences		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Estimate the amount of assets recovered from obstruction of justice sentences		Proportion of cases obstruction of justice sentences with assets recovered.	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
$ROAsR^t = \frac{OAsR^t}{COJS^t}$		ROAsR ^t = Proportion of cases obstruction of justice sentences with assets recovered. OAsR ^t = Cases of obstruction of justice with assets recovered in the past t year COJS ^t =Total of cases of obstruction of justice sentences in the past t year	
Resp. Institution	Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior, Internal Affairs office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By type of institution	Additional info	N/A

2.1 Merit-based public hiring

Component	2.1 Merit-based public hiring		
Type of measure:	DIRECT MEASURE		
Name of the indicator	2.1.a Non open-recruitment appointments		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Estimate the proportion of public sector employees appointed without an open recruitment process in the past 12 months	Proportion of public sector employees appointed without an open recruitment process in the past 12 months		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PEwor^t = \frac{Ewor^t}{Ea^t} * 100$	P= Proportion <i>Ewor^t</i> = Public sector employees appointed without an open recruitment process in the past t year <i>Ea^t</i> = Public sector employees appointed in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	Sex of public sector employees	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.1 Merit-based public hiring		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RISK - OPPORTUNITIES	
Name of the indicator	2.1.b Uncompetitive recruitment		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the proportion of open recruitments for public sector positions with just one candidate	Proportion of open recruitments for public sector positions with just one candidate		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$POrc^t = \frac{Orc^t}{Or^t} * 100$	P= Proportion Orc ^t = Open recruitments for public sector positions with just one candidate in the past t year Or ^t = Open recruitments for public sector positions in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	Sex of candidate	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.1 Merit-based public hiring		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RISK – CONSTRAINTS	
Name of the indicator	2.1.c Complaints against the government for abusive dismissal		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Estimate the number of complaints of civil servants against the government settled on grounds of abusive dismissal	Complaint settlements		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
Total number of complaints of civil servants against the government settled on grounds of abusive dismissal	N/A		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	Sex of complainant	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.1 Merit-based public hiring		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE JURE	
Name of the indicator	2.1.d Guidelines for merit-based recruitment		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Assess if there are guidelines for merit-based recruitment in the public sector	Public service regime		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
There are guidelines for merit-based recruitment in the public sector Options: Yes or No	Public service: Comprises persons employed by public authorities at central, regional, and local levels and include both civil servants and public employees		
Resp. Institution	Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.1 Merit-based public hiring		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	2.1.e Public sector appointments reverted		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure of public sector appointments reverted due to irregularities in the recruitment processes	Rate of irregular hiring processes per 1,000 recruitments		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$RPsar^t = \frac{Psar^t}{Ea^t} * 1,000$	R= Rate $Psar^t$ = Public sector appointments reverted due to irregularities in the hiring process per year in the past t year Ea^t = Public sector employees appointed per year in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

2.2 Independence and integrity of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies

Component	2.2 Independence and integrity of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies		
Type of measure:	DIRECT		
Name of the indicator	2.2.a Judicial ethics		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Determine the number of public admonishments for magistrates on ethical grounds the previous year		Rate of public admonishments for magistrates on ethical grounds the previous year	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
$RAME^t = \frac{AME^t}{TMa^t} \times 100,000$		RAME ^t = Rate of public admonishments for magistrates on ethical grounds the previous year by 100,000 AME ^t = Public admonishments for magistrates on ethical grounds the previous year TMa ^t =Total of magistrates in the previous year	
Resp. Institution	Judicature, Judicial branch, National judiciary	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sex of magistrates	Additional info	Ethics: the attempt to understand the nature of human values, of how we ought to live and of what constitutes the right conduct

Component	2.2 Independence and integrity of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	PERCEPTION	
Name of the indicator	2.2.b.1 Perception of corruption in the judiciary		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Measure the perception of corruption in the judiciary		Proportion of persons who perceive that the judiciary is corrupt	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
$PJC^t = \frac{JC^t}{TP^t}$		PJC ^t =Proportion of persons who perceive that the judiciary is corrupt JC ^t = Persons who perceive that the judiciary is corrupt in the past t year TP ^t =Total of persons interviewed in the past t year	
Resp. Institution	National Statistics Office, Judicature, Judicial branch, National judiciary	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Survey	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sex By age By sector in the judiciary	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.2 Independence and integrity of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	PERCEPTION	
Name of the indicator	2.2.b.2 Perception of corruption in law enforcement agencies		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Measure the perception of corruption in law enforcement agencies		Proportion of persons who perceive that law enforcement agencies are corrupt	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
$PLEC^t = \frac{LEC^t}{TP^t}$		PLEC ^t = Proportion of persons who perceive that law enforcement agencies are corrupt LEC ^t = Persons who perceive that law enforcement agencies are corrupt in the past t year TP ^t =Total of persons interviewed in the past t year	
Resp. Institution	National Statistics Office, Judicature, Judicial branch, National judiciary	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Survey	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sex By age By sector in law enforcement agencies	Additional info	

Component	2.2 Independence and integrity of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RISK	
Name of the indicator	2.2.c Judicial consistency		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the proportion of first instance court decisions confirmed in the last (3rd) instance.	Proportion of first instance court decisions confirmed in the last (3rd) instance		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PD3I^t = \frac{D3I^t}{TCoD^t}$	PD3I ^t = Proportion of first instance court decisions confirmed in the last (3rd) instance D3I ^t = First instance court decisions confirmed in the last (3rd) instance in the past t year TCoD ^t =Total of court decisions in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	Judicature, Judicial branch, National judiciary	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sector of the judicial branch	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.2 Independence and integrity of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	2.2.d Institutional reporting		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Assess the existence of annual public report on integrity problems in the judiciary		Existence of annual public report on integrity problems in the judiciary	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
Is there an annual public report on integrity problems in the judiciary? Yes or No		N/A	
Resp. Institution	Judicature, Judicial branch	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.2 Independence and integrity of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	2.2.e Ethical and integrity-related dismissal		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Measure the number of public officials dismissed for misconduct against ethics and integrity		Proportion of public officials dismissed on the grounds of ethics and integrity misdemeanors	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
$PPODi^t = \frac{PODi^t}{TPuO^t}$		PPODi ^t = Proportion of public officials dismissed on the grounds of ethics and integrity misdemeanors PODi ^t = Public officials dismissed on the grounds of ethics and integrity misdemeanors in the past t year TPuO ^t =Total of Public officials in the past t year	
Resp. Institution	Judicature, Judicial branch, Internal Affairs office, Department of Public Administration, Ministry of Civil Service	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sex of public officials	Additional info	Integrity: behaviors and actions consistent with a series of moral or ethical standards and principles, adopted by individuals as well as institutions, which operate as a barrier against corruption and in favor of the Rule of Law. Strict adherence to a moral code, reflected in honesty, transparency, and complete harmony in what one thinks, says and does

2.3 Conflict of interest

Component	2.3 Conflict of interest		
Type of measure:	DIRECT MEASURE		
Name of the indicator	2.3.a Conflict of interests of public officials		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure whether public officials disclosed their conflict-of-interest (COI)	Proportion of public official who file their conflict-of-interest (COI)		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PPocoi^t = \frac{Pocoi^t}{TPO^t} * 100$	<p>PPocoi^t = Proportion public official who paid made their conflict-of-interest (COI) disclosures in the past t year (number)</p> <p>Pocoi^t = Public official who paid made their conflict-of-interest (COI) disclosures in the past t year (number)</p> <p>TPO^t= Total Public official in the past t year (number)</p>		
Resp. Institution	Ministry of Public Service, National Anti-Corruption and Transparency Unit/Agency	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	By sex, type of institution, type of position	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.3 Conflict of interest		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RISK - CONSTRAINTS	
Name of the indicator	2.3.b Control body to monitor and enforce COI disclosures.		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Identify if a given country has a control body to monitor and enforce COI disclosures	Verify if the country has a control body to monitor and enforce COI disclosures		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
The country has a control body to monitor and enforce COI disclosures	N/A		
Options: Yes or No			
Resp. Institution	Ministry of Public Service, National Anti-Corruption and Transparency Unit/Agency	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	By sex, type of institution, type of position	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.3 Conflict of interest		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RESPONSE – DE JURE	
Name of the indicator	2.3.c “Cool-off” regulation		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Assess the existence of gap periods for public officials moving to the private sector	Gap periods of public officials		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
The COI framework of the country entails at least three types of COIs: perceived, potential and real. Options: Yes or No	N/A		
Resp. Institution	Ministry of Public Service, National Anti-Corruption and Transparency Unit/Agency	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	NA	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.3 Conflict of interest		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	2.3.d Share of public officials sanctioned for not filling in timely, accurately or at all COI disclosures the previous year		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the total amount of assets recovered from abuse of functions sentences	Share of public officials sanctioned for not filling in timely, accurately or at all COI disclosures the previous year		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PPoscoi^t = \frac{Poscoi^t}{TPocoi^t} * 100$	PPoscoi ^t = Proportion of Public official sanctioned for not filling in timely, accurately or at all COI disclosures the previous year Poscoi ^t = Public official sanctioned for not filling in timely, accurately or at all COI disclosures in the past t year (number) TPocoi ^t = Total Public official who not filling timely, accurately, or at all COI disclosures in the past t year (number)		
Resp. Institution	Ministry of Public Service, National Anti-Corruption and Transparency Unit/Agency	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	By sex, type of institution, type of position	Additional info	N/A

2.4 Management of public finances

Component	2.4 Management of public finances		
Type of measure:	DIRECT		
Name of the indicator	2.4.a Irregularities detected by the Supreme Audit		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the monetary value of irregularities detected by the Supreme Audit Institutions as a share of the total audited public budget	Share of misused public funds		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$Pid^t = \frac{Id^t}{Tap^t} * 100$	<p>P= Percentage Id^t= Irregularities detected by the Supreme Audit Institutions (in monetary value) in the past t year Tap^t= Total audited public budget in the past t year</p>		
Resp. Institution	Supreme Audit Institution	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.4 Management of public finances		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RISK - OPPORTUNITIES	
Name of the indicator	2.4.b Budgetary information available to the public		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the extent of budgetary information that is made available to the public, as well as its degree of accessibility.	Disclosure and accessibility of budgetary information.		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
Budgetary information that is made available to the public Options: Yes or No	N/A		
Budgetary information that is made available to the public is comprehensive Options: Yes or No			
There is proactive disclosure of information on websites on budgetary information Options: Yes or No			
There is proactive disclosure of datasets on websites on budgetary information Options: Yes or No			
Resp. Institution	National statistical office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.4 Management of public finances		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RISK - OPPORTUNITIES	
Name of the indicator	2.4.c Confidentiality of government budget		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the share of total government budget not subject to public disclosure due to confidentiality	Budget not subject to public disclosure due to confidentiality		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PGbpd^t = \frac{Gbpd^t}{Tgp^t} * 100$	P= Percentage <i>Gbpd^t</i> = Government budget not subject to public disclosure due to confidentiality in the past t year <i>Tgp^t</i> = Total government budget in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	Anti-Corruption Unit or Supreme Audit Institution	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.4 Management of public finances		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RESPONSE – DE JURE	
Name of the indicator	2.4.d Collection and publication of data on public finances		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Assess the extent to which national laws, regulations, policies, and guidelines provide a basis for collecting and publishing data on public finances.	Comprehensiveness of budget disclosure requirements.		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
<p>There are national laws that provide a basis for collecting and publishing data on public finances. Options: Yes or No</p> <p>There are regulations that provide a basis for collecting and publishing data on public finances. Options: Yes or No</p> <p>There are policies that provide a basis for collecting and publishing data on public finances. Options: Yes or No</p> <p>There are guidelines that provide a basis for collecting and publishing data on public finances. Options: Yes or No</p>	N/A		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office, Anti-corruption Unit or Supreme Audit Institution	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	Identify national laws, regulations, policies, and guidelines by name, and paragraph or section, which indicate the basis for collecting and publishing public finance data.

Component	2.4 Management of public finances		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	2.4.e Sanctions against public officials		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the number of public officials and civil servants fined, sanctioned, or imprisoned for embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion of public funds per 1,000,000 inhabitants	Sanctions against public officials for financial misconduct.		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$RPOF^t = \frac{PoF^t}{Apo^t} * 1,000,000$ $RPOS = \frac{Pos^t}{Apo^t} * 1,000,000$ $RPOI = \frac{PoI^t}{Apo^t} * 1,000,000$	R= Rate <i>PoF^t</i> = public officials and civil servants fined for embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion of public funds in the past t year <i>Pos^t</i> = public officials and civil servants sanctioned for embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion of public funds in the past t year <i>PoI^t</i> = public officials and civil servants imprisoned for embezzlement, misappropriation, or diversion of public funds in the past t year <i>Apo^t</i> = yearly average of public officials and civil servants in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office, Anti-corruption Unit or Supreme Audit Institution	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	Misconduct: Contravention of the provisions of the law, which might be classified at least as: serious, non-serious

2.5 Public Procurement

Component	2.5 Public Procurement		
Type of measure:	DIRECT		
Name of the indicator	2.5.a Public contracts awarded without competition		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the percentage of public contracts awarded without competition (without another bidder) in numbers and % volume total	Competitiveness in public contracts		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
1. Number of public contracts awarded where just one bidder participated 2. $POb^t = \frac{Ob^t}{Pca^t} * 100$	P= Percentage Ob^t = Public contracts awarded where just one bidder participated in the past t year Pca^t = Total public contracts awarded in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	Supreme Audit Institution or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.5 Public Procurement		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RISK - OPPORTUNITIES	
Name of the indicator	2.5.b Publishing of public tenders		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Measure the percentage of public tenders for which information was published (open call/invitation, selection criteria, selection process, award information, appeal process).		Public tenders for which information was published	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
$PPtip^t = \frac{Ptip^t}{Pt^t} * 100$		P= Percentage $Ptip^t$ = Public tenders for which information was published Pt^t = Total public tenders	
Resp. Institution	Supreme Audit Institution or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	By stage (open call/invitation, selection criteria, selection process, award information, appeal process)	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.5 Public Procurement		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RISK - CONSTRAINTS	
Name of the indicator	2.5.c Online Public Procurement advertisement		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Estimate the % procurement cases/procurement volume that were advertised online	Procurement advertisement online		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PPcaPao^t = \frac{Pca^t}{Pao^t} * 100$	P= Percentage <i>Pca^t</i> = Procurement cases awarded in the past t year <i>Pao^t</i> = Procurement that were advertised online in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	Supreme Audit Institution or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.5 Public Procurement		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE JURE	
Name of the indicator	2.5.d Compliance with public procurement regulation		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Assess if the country complies with public procurement regulation as per UNCAC article 9.	Compliance of public procurement regulation		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
The country complies with public procurement regulation as per UNCAC article 9 – paragraph 1, items a-e Options: Yes or No The country complies with public procurement regulation as per UNCAC article 9 – paragraph 2, items a-e Options: Yes or No The country complies with public procurement regulation as per UNCAC article 9 – paragraph 3. Options: Yes or No	N/A		
Resp. Institution	Supreme Audit Institution or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	Per paragraph, Per item	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.5 Public Procurement		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	2.5.e Convictions related to irregularities		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Measure the number criminal convictions related to irregularities in procurement processes.		Convictions related to irregularities in procurement processes.	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
Total number criminal convictions related to irregularities in procurement processes.		N/A	
Resp. Institution	Supreme Audit Institution or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	Conviction: Adjudication of a criminal defendant's guilt

2.6 Candidature for election to public office

Component	2.6 Candidature for election to public office		
Type of measure:	DIRECT MEASURE		
Name of the indicator	2.6.a Campaign spending per candidate		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Compare the total campaign spending per candidate with the total campaign funds allocated per candidate	Total campaign spending per candidate vs. total campaign funds allocated per candidate		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
Total campaign spending per candidate (number) Total campaign funds allocated per candidate (number)	N/A		
Resp. Institution	Electoral Commission, Electoral Systems	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	The past election
Disaggregation(s)	By sex	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.6 Candidature for election to public office		
Type of measure:	DIRECT MEASURE		
Name of the indicator	2.6.b Campaign spending per political party		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Compare the total campaign spending per political party vs. total campaign funds allocated per political party	Total campaign spending per political party vs. total campaign funds allocated per political party		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
Total campaign spending per political party (amount) Total campaign funds allocated per political party (amount)	N/A		
Resp. Institution	Electoral Commission, Electoral Systems	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	The past election
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.6 Candidature for election to public office		
Type of measure:	DIRECT MEASURE		
Name of the indicator	2.6.c Vote buying during the past election		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Estimate the proportion of population who experienced vote buying during the past election		Proportion of population who experienced vote buying during the past election	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
$PPvb^t = \frac{Pvb^t}{TPuv^t}$		PPvb ^t = Proportion of population who experienced vote buying during the past election Pvb ^t = Population who experienced vote buying during the past election TPuv ^t = Total of persons who vote during the past election	
Resp. Institution	Electoral Commission, Electoral Systems, National Statistical Offices	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Surveys	Frequency	The past election
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.6 Candidature for election to public office		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	PERCEPTION	
Name of the indicator	2.6.d.1 Citizens' perception of corruption in the processes of election to public office		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Estimate the perception of corruption in the processes of election to public office	Proportion of citizens who perceived corruption in the processes of election to public office		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PCcPe^t = \frac{CcPe^t}{TC^t}$	PCcPe ^t = Proportion of citizens who perceived corruption in the processes of election to public office CcPe ^t = Citizens who perceived corruption in the processes of election to public office during the past election TC ^t = Total of Citizens during the past election		
Resp. Institution	Electoral Commission, Electoral Systems, National Statistical Offices	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Surveys	Frequency	The past election
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.6 Candidature for election to public office		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	PERCEPTION	
Name of the indicator	2.6.d.2 Citizens' perception of corruption within political parties		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the perceived corruption within political parties	Proportion of citizens who perceive corruption within political parties		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PCcPp^t = \frac{CcPp^t}{TC^t}$	PCcPp ^t = Proportion of citizens who perceived corruption within political parties CcPp ^t = Citizens who perceived corruption within political parties in the past t year TC ^t = Total of Citizens in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	Electoral Commission, Electoral Systems, National Statistical Offices	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Surveys	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.6 2Candidature for election to public office		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RISK - OPPORTUNITIES	
Name of the indicator	2.6.e.1 Autonomous electoral body		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Assess whether the country have or not an autonomous electoral body	Lack of an autonomous electoral body		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
The country has an autonomous electoral body Options: Yes or No	N/A		
Resp. Institution	Electoral Commission, Electoral Systems	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Regulatory framework on the electoral institution	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.6 Candidature for election to public office		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RISK - OPPORTUNITIES	
Name of the indicator	2.6.e.2 Accessibility and availability of political party funding data/information		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure whether there is or not accessibility and availability of political party funding data/information	Lack of accessibility and availability of political party funding data/information		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
There is accessibility and availability of political party funding data/information Options: Yes or No	N/A		
Resp. Institution	Electoral Commission, Electoral Systems	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Regulatory framework on the electoral system	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.6 Candidature for election to public office		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RISK - CONSTRAINTS	
Name of the indicator	2.6.f.1 Strength and independence of the electoral authority		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Assess whether the electoral authority is strong and independent	Lack of strength and independence of the electoral authority		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
The electoral authority is strong and independent Options: Yes or No	N/A		
Resp. Institution	Electoral Commission, Electoral Systems,	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Regulatory framework on the electoral system	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.6 Candidature for election to public office		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RESPONSE – DE JURE	
Name of the indicator	2.6.g.1 Regulatory measures that sanction acts of corruption in elections		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Assess whether there are regulatory measures that sanction corruption during elections		Regulatory measures that sanction corruption in elections	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
There are regulatory measures that sanction acts of corruption in elections Options: Yes or No		N/A	
Resp. Institution	Electoral Commission, Electoral Systems	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Regulatory framework on the electoral system	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.6 Candidature for election to public office		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RESPONSE – DE JURE	
Name of the indicator	2.6.g.2 Comprehensiveness of political finance legislation: evaluation of existing prohibitions, regulations, and restrictions on financing for political campaigns		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Assess whether the political finance legislation is comprehensive: evaluation of existing prohibitions, regulations, and restrictions on financing for political campaigns	Comprehensiveness of political finance legislation: evaluation of existing prohibitions, regulations, and restrictions on financing for political campaigns		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
There is comprehensiveness of political finance legislation: evaluation of existing prohibitions, regulations, and restrictions on financing for political campaigns Options: Yes or No	N/A		
Resp. Institution	Electoral Commission, Electoral Systems	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Regulatory framework on the electoral system	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.6 Candidature for election to public office		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	2.6.h.1 Public officials sanctioned for failing to disclose required information on campaign public financing		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Assess whether the public officials are sanctioned for failing to disclose required information on campaign public financing	Proportion of public officials sanctioned for failing to disclose required information on campaign public financing		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PPosDi^t = \frac{PosDi^t}{TPo^t}$	PPosDi ^t = Proportion of public officials sanctioned for failing to disclose required information on campaign public financing PosDi ^t = Public officials sanctioned for failing to disclose required information on campaign public financing in the past election TPo ^t = Total of Public officials in the past election		
Resp. Institution	Electoral Commission, Electoral System, Ministry of Public Service, Ministry of Civil Service, National Anti-Corruption and Transparency Agencies/Institution	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	In the past election
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.6 Candidature for election to public office		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	2.6.h.2 Resolving of electoral offenses complaints		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Assess whether the complaints received regarding electoral are resolved	Proportion of resolved complaints of complaints received regarding electoral offenses		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PCr^t = \frac{Rc^t}{TRcc^t}$	PRc ^t = Proportion of resolved complaints Rc ^t = Resolved complaints in the past election TCrr ^t = Total complaints received regarding electoral offenses in the past election		
Resp. Institution	Electoral Commission, Electoral System, Ministry of Public Service, Ministry of Civil Service, National Anti-Corruption and Transparency Agencies/Institution	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.6 Candidature for election to public office		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	2.6.h.3 Criminal proceedings initiated and terminated in relation to electoral offenses		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Assess whether the electoral offenses initiate and terminate criminal proceedings	Proportion of criminal proceedings initiated and terminated in relation to electoral offenses		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PC_{pit}^t = \frac{C_{pit}^t}{TEo^t}$	<p>PC_{pit}^t= Proportion of criminal proceedings initiated and terminated in relation to electoral offenses</p> <p>C_{pit}^t= Number of criminal proceedings initiated and terminated in the past election</p> <p>TEo^t= Total of electoral offenses in the past election</p>		
Resp. Institution	Ministry of Public Service, Ministry of Civil Service, National Anti-Corruption and Transparency Agencies/Institution, Department of Justice, Office of the Prosecutor	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	The past election
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

2.7 Preventive measures for the private sector (a)

Component	2.7 Preventive measures for the private sector		
Type of measure:	DIRECT MEASURE		
Name of the indicator	2.7.a Internal controls and auditing		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Measure the number of audits performed in processes vulnerable to corruption		Number of audits performed in processes vulnerable to corruption	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
Number of audits performed in processes vulnerable to corruption		N/A	
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Private sector
Type of data Source	Internal control framework	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	Type of company	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.7 Preventive measures for the private sector		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	PERCEPTION	
Name of the indicator	2.7.b Perception of corruption in the private sector		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Estimate the levels of perceived corruption within political parties	Proportion of persons who perceive that the private sector is corrupt		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PPpsC^t = \frac{PPpsC^t}{TP^t}$	PPpsC ^t = Proportion of persons who perceive that the private sector is corrupt in the past t year PpsC ^t = Persons who perceive that the private sector is corrupt in the past t year TP ^t = Total of population in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Surveys	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.7 Preventive measures for the private sector		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RISK - CONSTRAINTS	
Name of the indicator	2.7.c Yearly auditing plan		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Assess whether the private sector has a yearly auditing plan		The private sector has a yearly auditing plan	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
The private sector has a yearly auditing plan		N/A	
Options: Yes or No			
Resp. Institution	Internal Control, National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Private sector/Public Sector
Type of data Source	Internal Control Framework	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.7 Preventive measures for the private sector		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RESPONSE – DE JURE	
Name of the indicator	2.7.d Private sector regulatory normative framework		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Assess if the private sector has a regulatory normative framework		The private sector has a regulatory normative framework	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
The private sector has a regulatory normative framework Options: Yes or No		N/A	
Resp. Institution	Internal Control, National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Private sector
Type of data Source	Alternative data source, survey, Internal Control Framework	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.7 Preventive measures for the private sector		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	2.7.e.1 Sanctions as a result of an auditing process where irregularities were found.		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Assess the number of sanctions as a result of an auditing process where irregularities were found.		Number of sanctions as a result of an auditing process where irregularities were found.	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
The number of sanctions as a result of an auditing process where irregularities were found		N/A	
Resp. Institution	Internal Control, National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Private sector/Public sector
Type of data Source	Alternative data source, survey, Internal Control Framework	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.7 Preventive measures for the private sector		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	2.7.e.2 Dismissals as a result of an auditing process where irregularities were found.		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Estimate the number of dismissals as a result of an auditing process where irregularities were found.	Number of dismissals as a result of an auditing process where irregularities were found.		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
The number of dismissals as a result of an auditing process where irregularities were found.	N/A		
Resp. Institution	Internal Control, National Statistical Office, or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Private sector/Public sector
Type of data Source	Alternative data source, survey, Internal Control Framework	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.7 Preventive measures for the private sector		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	2.7.e.3 Reports to law enforcement authorities as a result of an auditing process where irregularities were found.		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Estimate the number of reports to law enforcement authorities as a result of an auditing process where irregularities were found		Number of reports to law enforcement authorities as a result of an auditing process where irregularities were found.	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
The number of reports to law enforcement authorities as a result of an auditing process where irregularities were found.		N/A	
Resp. Institution	Internal Control, National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Private sector/Public sector
Type of data Source	Alternative data source, survey, Internal Control Framework	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

2.8 Preventive measures for the private sector (b)

Component	2.8 Preventive measures for the private sector		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	PERCEPTION	
Name of the indicator	2.8.a Employees that perceive a corruption culture in the enterprise		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the perception of a corrupted culture within an enterprise	Proportion of employees that perceive corruption within an enterprise		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PEcE^t = \frac{EcE^t}{TE^t}$	<p>$PEcE^t$ = Proportion of employees that perceive corruption within an enterprise in the past t year</p> <p>EcE^t = employees that perceive corruption within an enterprise in the past t year</p> <p>TE^t = Total of employees in the past t year</p>		
Resp. Institution	Internal Control, National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Internal survey	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.8 Preventive measures for the private sector		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RISK – CONSTRAINTS	
Name of the indicator	2.8.b Compliance unit		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Assess whether the private sector has a compliance unit		Existence of a compliance unit	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
The private sector has a compliance unit Options: Yes or No		Compliance: Procedures, systems or departments within public agencies or companies that ensure that all legal, operational, and financial activities comply with applicable laws, rules, norms, regulations, and standards	
Resp. Institution	Internal Control, National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Private sector/Public sector
Type of data Source	Alternative data source, survey, Internal Control Framework	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.8 Preventive measures for the private sector		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RESPONSE – DE JURE	
Name of the indicator	2.8.c Compliance policy		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Assess whether the private sector has a compliance policy		Existence of a compliance policy	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
The private sector has a compliance policy		N/A	
Options: Yes or No			
Resp. Institution	Internal Control, National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Private sector/Public sector
Type of data Source	Alternative data source, survey, Internal Control Framework	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	2.8 Preventive measures for the private sector		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RESPONSE – DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	2.8.d Resources allocated to the compliance unit vs resources spent		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Measure the proportion of resources allocated to the compliance unit of the total resources spent		Proportion of resources allocated to the compliance unit of the total resources spent	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
$PRcuRs^t = \frac{Rcu^t}{TRs^t}$		<i>PRcuRs^t</i> = Proportion of resources allocated to the compliance unit of the total resources spent in the past t year <i>Rcu^t</i> = Resources allocated to the compliance unit in the past t year <i>TRs^t</i> = Total resources spent in the past t year	
Resp. Institution	Internal Control, National Statistical Office or Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Private sector/Public sector
Type of data Source	Alternative data source, survey, Internal Control Framework	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

3.1 International cooperation

Component	3.1 International cooperation		
Type of measure:	DIRECT		
Name of the indicator	3.1.a Extradition requests		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Measure the proportion of extradition requests fulfilled in the last 12 months		Extradition	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
$PEr^t = \frac{Erf^t}{Ers^t} * 100$		P= Percentage Erf^t = Extradition requests fulfilled in the past t year Ers^t = Extradition requests submitted in the past t year	
Resp. Institution	Anti-corruption Unit, Attorney General's Office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	Extradition: The formal process whereby a State requests from the requested State the return of a person accused or convicted of a crime to stand trial or serve a sentence in the requesting State

Component	3.1 International cooperation		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE - DE JURE	
Name of the indicator	3.1.b Bilateral cooperation treaty or mechanism signed		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the number of signed bilateral cooperation treaties or mechanisms based on UNCAC article 43	Bilateral treaties		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
Number and name of Member States with which the "Member State" has signed a bilateral cooperation treaty or mechanism based on UNCAC article 43	N/A		
Resp. Institution	Anti-corruption Unit, Attorney General's Office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	3.1 International cooperation		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE - DE FACTO	
Name of the indicator	3.1.c Mutual legal assistance requests		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Proportion of mutual legal assistance requests fulfilled out of the total number of mutual legal assistance requests received in the last 12 months	Mutual legal assistance		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PMlaf^t = \frac{Mlaf^t}{Mlar^t} * 100$	P= Percentage $Mlaf^t$ = Mutual legal assistance requests fulfilled in the past t year $Mlar^t$ = mutual legal assistance requests received in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	Anti-corruption Unit, Attorney General's Office	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	Mutual legal assistance (MLA): in criminal matters is a process by which States seek for and provide assistance to other States in servicing of judicial document and gathering evidence for use in criminal cases The granting of mutual legal assistance depends on a series of factors, such as the criminalization of the offence in the receiving State, or that the person subject of the request has not been yet convicted or acquitted for the same offence.

3.2 Resources allocated to fight corruption

Component	3.2 Resources allocated to fight corruption		
Type of measure:	DIRECT		
Name of the indicator	3.2.a Resources allocated to fight corruption		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Estimate the amount of funds in the annual budget allocated to programs to fight corruption reported by the Ministry of Finance or another ministry designated to report public spending	Percentage of funds in the annual budget allocated to programs to fight corruption reported by the Ministry of Finance or another ministry designated to report public spending		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PFCorr^t = \frac{FCorr^t}{ABug^t} \times 100$	<p>PF$Corr^t$= Percentage of funds in the annual budget allocated to programs to fight corruption reported by the Ministry of Finance or another ministry designated to report public spending</p> <p>FC$Corr^t$= Funds in the annual budget allocated to programs to fight corruption reported by the Ministry of Finance or another ministry designated to report public spending in the past t year</p> <p>At=Total annual budget in the past t year</p>		
Resp. Institution	National Budget Office, Finance National Office, Ministry of Finance or another ministry designated to report public spending	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative Records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sector	Additional info	N/A

Component	3.2 Resources allocated to fight corruption		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE	
Name of the indicator	3.2.b Resource allocation to fight corruption approved by the Congress/Ministry of Finance		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Estimate the amount of resources allocated to fight corruption approved by the Congress/Ministry of Finance	Real growth rate (discounting inflation) of resource allocation to fight corruption approved by the Congress/Ministry of Finance		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$VNCorr^t = \frac{NCorr^t}{NCorr^{t-1}}$ $CrCorr^t = \left(\frac{VNCorr^t}{Deflac^t} - 1 \right) \times 100$	<p>VNCorr^t= Nominal variation of the resource allocation to fight corruption approved by the Congress/Ministry of Finance in t period NCorr^t= Resource allocation to fight corruption approved by the Congress/Ministry of Finance in t period NCorr^{t-1}= Resource allocation to fight corruption approved by the Congress/Ministry of Finance in t-1 period CrCorr^t= Real growth rate (discounting inflation) of resource allocation to fight corruption approved by the Congress/Ministry of Finance VNCorr^t= Nominal variation of the resource allocation to fight corruption approved by the Congress/Ministry of Finance in t period Deflac^t=Inflation deflator</p>		
Resp. Institution	National Budget Office, Finance National Office, Ministry of Finance	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative Records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sector	Additional info	What programmes and institutions constitute for “fighting corruption” should be determined at country level in a way that monitoring resource allocation become feasible. A simple example of this determination could be to refer to the anti-corruption agency/institution.

Component	3.2 Resources spent to fight corruption		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE	
Name of the indicator	3.2.c.1 Spent resources on programs to fight corruption		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Estimate the amount of funds in the annual budget spent in programs to fight corruption reported by the Ministry of Finance	Percentage of funds in the annual budget spent on programs to fight corruption reported by the Ministry of Finance		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$ABPCorr^t = \frac{BPCorr^t}{ABug^t} \times 100$	<p>ABPCorr^t= Percentage of funds in the annual budget spend on programs to fight corruption reported by the Ministry of Finance</p> <p>BPCorr^t= Funds in the annual budget spent on programs to fight corruption reported by the Ministry of Finance in the past t year</p> <p>A^t=Total annual budget in the past t year</p>		
Resp. Institution	National Budget Office, Finance National Office, Ministry of Finance	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative Records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sector	Additional info	

Component	3.2 Human resources allocated to fight corruption		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE	
Name of the indicator	3.2.c.2 Staff assigned to institutions dedicated to fight corruption		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure the staff assigned to institutions dedicated to fight corruption reported by the National relevant institution	Percentage of staff assigned to institutions dedicated to fight corruption reported		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PStCorr^t = \frac{StCorr^t}{TOS^t} \times 100$	PStCorr ^t = Percentage of Staff assigned to institutions dedicated to fight corruption reported StCorr ^t = Staff assigned to institutions dedicated to fight corruption reported in the past t year TOS ^t =Total Official Staff in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	Civil Service, National Budget Office, Finance National Office, Ministry of Finance	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative Records	Frequency	Annual per calendar year
Disaggregation(s)	By sector	Additional info	N/A

3.3 Transparency

Component	3.3 Transparency		
Type of measure:	DIRECT MEASURE		
Name of the indicator	3.3.a.1 Requests to access information that were in responded accurately and timely		
Objective of the indicator		Description of the indicator	
Estimate the proportion of requests to access information that were in responded accurately and timely		Proportion of requests to access information that were responded accurately and timely out of the total number of requests to access information in the last 12 months	
Formula		Definitions and abbreviations	
$PRaiRat^t = \frac{RaiRat^t}{TRai^t}$		PRaiRat ^t = Proportion requests to access information that were in responded accurately and timely in the past t year RaiRat ^t = Requests to access information that were in responded accurately and timely in the past t year TRai ^t = Total number request to access information in the past t year	
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office, Anti-corruption and Transparency Agency/Unit,	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	Transparency: an environment of openness where the access and disclosure of information is a matter of principle and human rights. Leaders, officials, and those in power operate in a visible and predictable manner that promotes trust and participation. Transparency is widely understood as a necessary precondition to prevent corruption and promote good governance and sustainability

Component	3.3 Transparency		
Type of measure:	DIRECT MEASURE		
Name of the indicator	3.3.a.2 Prevalence of killings against journalist		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Estimate the proportion of the population that was a journalist victim of intentional homicide per 1,000,000	Rate of the population that was a journalist victim of intentional homicide per 1,000,000		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$RPJvh^t = \frac{Jvh^t}{TP^t} * 1,000,000$	RPJvh ^t = Rate of the population that was a journalist victim of intentional homicide per 1,000,000 in the past t year Jvh ^t = Journalist victim of intentional homicide in the past t year TP ^t = Total population in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office, Department of Justice, Office of the Prosecutor	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	3.3 Transparency		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RISK - CONSTRAINT	
Name of the indicator	3.3.b Availability of information online		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure whether there is or not availability of information online on -procurement (tenders, contracts, contracting authority). -organizational charts/income levels/ wealth evolution. -dealings and procedures (time, costs, and requirements)	Availability of information online on -procurement (tenders, contracts, contracting authority). -organizational charts/income levels/ wealth evolution. -dealings and procedures (time, costs, and requirements),		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
There is availability of information online Options: Yes or No	N/A		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office, Anti-corruption and Transparency Agency/Unit,	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

Component	3.3 Transparency		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT MEASURE	RESPONSE – DE JURE	
Name of the indicator	3.3.c Comprehensive freedom of information (FOI) regulation, full scale, and benchmarks		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Assess the comprehensiveness of the freedom of information (FOI) in a given country	Comprehensive freedom of information (FOI) regulation, full scale, and benchmarks.		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
There is comprehensive freedom of information (FOI) regulation, full scale, and benchmarks Options: Yes or No	N/A		
Resp. Institution	National Statistical Office, Anti-corruption and Transparency Agency/Unit, government department	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Regulatory framework on freedom of information	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A

3.4 Protection of reporting persons

Component	3.4 Whistleblowing		
Type of measure:	DIRECT		
Name of the indicator	3.4.a Investigations opened due to whistleblowing mechanisms		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Proportion of corruption-related investigations opened due to whistleblowing mechanisms out of the total cases of corruption-related investigations	Whistleblowing reporting		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
$PIdw^t = \frac{Idw^t}{Cri^t} * 100$	P= Percentage Idw ^t = Corruption-related investigations opened due to whistleblowing in the past t year Cri ^t = Corruption-related investigations in the past t year		
Resp. Institution	Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	Sex of the reporting person Sex of the alleged perpetrator Type of crime/conduct	Additional info	Whistleblower: Person who reports in good faith and on reasonable grounds to the competent authorities any facts concerning offences established in accordance with the UNCAC

Component	3.4 Protection of reporting persons regulation		
Type of measure:	INDIRECT	RESPONSE - DE JURE	
Name of the indicator	3.4.b Mechanisms for protecting witnesses and experts		
Objective of the indicator	Description of the indicator		
Measure how many mechanisms the country has against potential retaliation or intimidation for witnesses and experts who give testimony concerning corruption-related offences	Protection of witnesses' regulation		
Formula	Definitions and abbreviations		
Number of mechanisms the country has against potential retaliation or intimidation for witnesses and experts who give testimony concerning corruption-related offences	N/A		
Resp. Institution	Anti-corruption Unit	Type of institution	Public sector
Type of data Source	Administrative records	Frequency	Calendar year or 12 months
Disaggregation(s)	N/A	Additional info	N/A