



# OECD RECOMMENDATION ON PUBLIC INTEGRITY

– the Handbook and Public Integrity Indicators



# 2017 OECD Council Recommendation on Public Integrity



<http://www.oecd.org/gov/ethics/recommendation-public-integrity/>



# 2020 Public Integrity Handbook

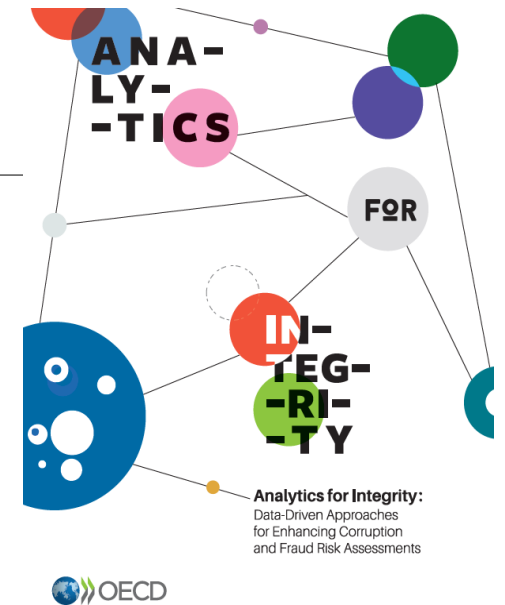
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- A commentary on the Recommendation on Public Integrity
  - What does the Principle mean in practice?
  - How can countries improve? Maturity models
  - Publication: <http://www.oecd.org/corruption-integrity/reports/oecd-public-integrity-handbook-ac8ed8e8-en.html>
  - Maturity levels self-assessment tool: <https://www.oecd.org/governance/ethics/public-integrity-maturity-models.htm>



# Where do we stand on measurement?

- Transparency International's CPI (1995) and WGI Control of Corruption index (2002) still widely used, and indices based on expert assessments are still being created
- Well known critiques regarding data validity and reliability, actionability and policy relevance from OECD and beyond
- Good advances in sample surveys and use of big data analytics, but so far few indicator alternatives for comparison across the OECD



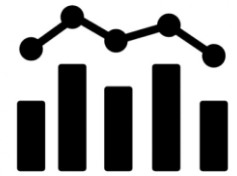


# OECD Public Integrity Indicators

– Supporting implementation and monitoring progress of the Recommendation



- Quality of strategic framework
- Meritocracy of the public sector
- Effectiveness of internal control and risk management
- Fairness, timeliness and openness of enforcement mechanisms
- Strength of external oversight and control
- Accountability of public policy making





## Main design principles

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- Unpack “corruption”, focus on measuring specific behaviours
- Use primary data sources
- Avoid high-level composites
- Alignment with normative framework (international instruments)
- Mix analytical methods, in particular draw more on:
  - Survey data by national statistics offices and other state administration bodies
  - Administrative data, including big data and data analytics
- Engage governments, draw on their data and build on existing legal instruments (normative framework)



# Public Integrity Indicators

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- Roadmap for the Task Force on OECD Public Integrity Indicators: *“indicators to measure the successful implementation of the OECD Recommendation on Public Integrity”*
- A more credible alternative to existing indices
- No overall country rankings (high-level composite), but comparable at level of individual indicators (micro-composites)
- Validated by SPIO in November 2019. Pilots and expert consultations completed.
- Full scope data collection 2020/2021 – reporting to Council 2022
- Six sets of 75 indicators











**... Thank you**





# Quality of strategic framework

Indicators	Values
 1. Coverage of strategic framework	X/7
 2. Evidence-based problem analysis and use of diagnostic tools	X/3
 3. Minimum contents in public integrity strategies	X/4
 4. Inclusiveness and transparency of intergovernmental and public consultations	X/7
 5. Adequacy of implementation structures and reporting	X/15
 6. Implementation of activities	%
 7. Financial sustainability	X/4
 8. Transparency of evaluation practices and use in decision making	X/5



# Effectiveness of internal control and risk management mechanisms for safeguarding public integrity

Indicators	Values
 1. Adequacy of internal control policy and regulatory framework	X/11
 2. Adequacy of risk management framework	X/6
 3. Adequacy of the regulatory framework for internal audit	X/7
 4. Existence of coordination and monitoring functions at central government level	X/7
 5. Comprehensiveness of the annual review and reporting on internal control at central government level	X/7
 6. Use of internal audit integrity safeguards and selection of audits based on risks	X/9
 7. Use of risk management in budget organisations	X/10
 8. Accountability in basic reporting between agencies and parent ministry	%
 9. Number of first-level budget organisations	#
 10. Adoption rate for internal audit recommendations	%
 11. [staff survey]	%



# Strength of external oversight and control

Indicators	Values
 1. Legal safeguards for independence of oversight bodies	X/9
 2. Legal safeguards for independence of regulatory enforcement agencies and rights of entities inspected	X/8
 3. Legal safeguards for independence of administrative courts	X/12
 4. Coverage of integrity areas in SAI reports	X/4
 5. Responsiveness of oversight bodies on suspected misconduct	X/10
 6. Responsiveness of regulatory enforcement agencies on suspected misconduct	X/12
 7. Parliamentary use of reports by oversight bodies	X/10
 8. Use of exit meetings to engage auditees by the SAI	%
 9. Calculated disposition time of first-instance administrative courts	%
 10. Implementation rate of recommendations from the SAI	%
 11. Implementation rate of recommendations from the Ombudsperson	%
 12. Decisions by regulatory enforcement agencies confirmed by the courts	%
 13. Positive references to oversight bodies by members of parliament	#
 14. Revolving doors for regulatory enforcement agencies	%
 15. Perceived ability of oversight bodies to effectively hold public sector organisations to account	%
 16. Perceived impartiality of regulatory enforcement authorities	%
 17. Perceived independence of the judicial system	%



# Accountability of public policy making

Indicators		Values
	1. Regulatory framework for access to information, open data and public consultation	X/12
	2. Regulatory framework for transparency in lobbying, conflict-of-interest and political finance	X/18
	3. Coverage of basic functions to implement access to information and open data	X/9
	4. Openness of government decision-making process	X/4
	5. Public consultation in practice	X/3
	6. Use of conflict-of-interest prevention mechanisms for senior officials	X/5
	7. Use of oversight and prevention mechanisms for financing of political parties and election campaigns	X/7
	8. Transparency of lobbying activities and prevention of undue influence	X/9
	 9. Proactive disclosure of datasets	%
	10. Draft laws sent for written public consultation	%
	11. Laws amended within a year of adoption	%
	12. Use of extraordinary procedures for adoption of draft laws	%
	13. Public share of political parties financing	%
	14. Political favouritism in public procurement markets	%
	 15. Revolving doors for ministers and top-tier public officials	%
	16. [surveys]	%