Corruption is costly for our societies. Are you a victim?

Instructions: Click on the link to access each author's presentation.

Organiser: Dayana Lizeth Pérez Ramírez

Chair: Adrián Franco Barrios

Discussant: Gabriel Gamez

Participants:

Miosotis Mercelia Rivas Peña: Corruption Statistics in the context of the NSO DR

Alberto Violante: The state of Corruption's meausurement in Italy

Adriana Oropeza Lliteras: UNODC's Statistical Framework on Corruption Measurement

INEGI

IAOS
IMPROVING OFFICIAL STATISTICS

International Statistical Institute

CORRUPTION STATISTICS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NSO DR

MIOSOTIS RIVAS PEÑA
DIRECTOR GENERAL NSO DR

CORRUPTION STATISTICS

GENERAL FRAMEWORK: STRENGTHENING STATISTICAL PRODUCTION ON CITIZEN SECURITY AND JUSTICE

DEMAND FOR INFORMATION

NATIONAL PLANNING SYSTEM

NATIONAL STATISTICAL PLAN

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

PNPSP 2021-2024

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

SECOND STRATEGIC AXIS: STANDARDIZATION OF STATISTICAL PROCESSES

PRIORITIZED POLICY 2: CITIZEN SECURITY: TOWARDS A SAFE AND SECURE SOCIETY.

SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS.

FIRST STRATEGIC AXIS: SOCIAL, DEMOCRATIC AND RULE OF LAW

ADVANCES IN TRANSPARENCY, INTEGRITY AND COMPLIANCE REGULATIONS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Dominican Republic: Changes in Corruption Index Score, 2012-2023.
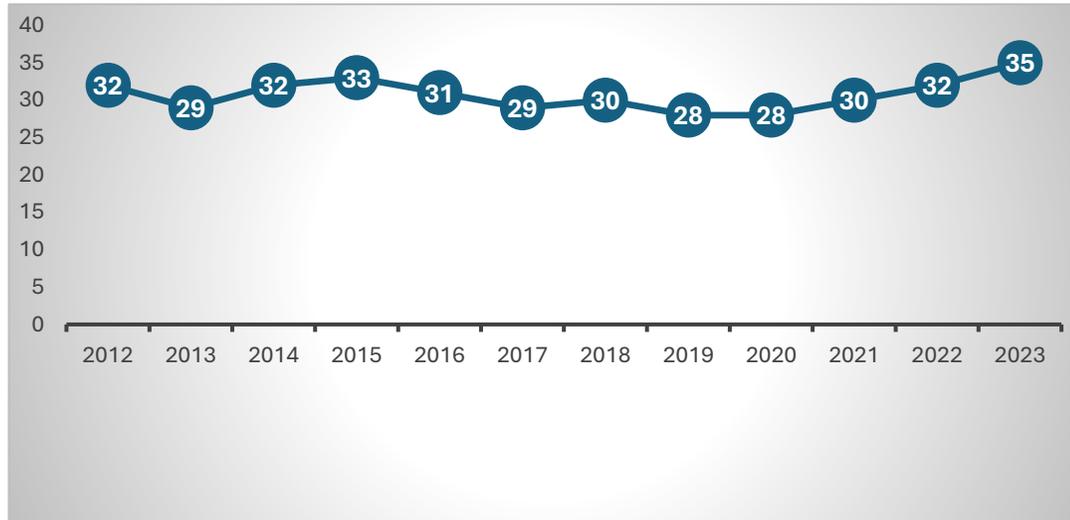
REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

Puntuación	Rango
35/100	108/180

Cambio de puntuación

⬆ +3 Desde 2022

Cambio de puntuación

⬆ +7 Desde 2020

THESE DEVELOPMENTS CAN BE REFLECTED IN THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS:

IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN PRESENTED IN ATTRIBUTES RELATED TO TRANSPARENCY, INTEGRITY AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION, ACCORDING TO "THE STATE OF DEMOCRACY IN THE WORLD 2022", BY THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACY AND ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE (INTERNATIONAL IDEA):

Implementation of transparency policies in public spending, Creation of the cabinet for transparency, prevention and control of public expenditure	Progress of the DR on Denial or Impediment of Tax Benefits for Payments Made in Violation of Anti-Corruption Legislation	Prevention of bribery of domestic and foreign public officials. Transnational bribery	Progress in the prevention of illicit enrichment and extradition.

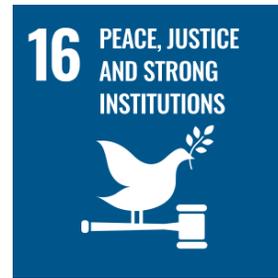|		
Implementation of a culture of integrity in the administration and construction of open data.	Regulatory Compliance Program in Public Procurement and Contracting.	**Investigation and Follow-up of Complaints.**

STRENGTHENING THE PRODUCTION OF STATISTICS ON CITIZEN SECURITY AND JUSTICE.

UNODC. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE ADAPTATION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF CRIME FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Diagnostic elaboration of the statistical production of the citizen security sector.

2020-2021

September 2021

Request for technical assistance INEGI-UNODC Centre of Excellence

For the ICCS Victimization and Adaptation Survey.

**Preparation of the Work Plan for the INEGI-UNODC ONE Centre of Excellence.
October 2021**

April 2022

First UNODC-INEGI mission

Promote the quality of statistics on security and criminal justice among the different national actors related to the issue through high-level meetings with various national institutions.

August 2022

Second mission INEGI-UNODC Centre of Excellence

Creation of correspondence tables for the adaptation of the ICCS.

December 2023

Third mission: INEGI-UNODC Centre of Excellence.

Review, adaptation of the ICCS and elaboration of the implementation plan. Closing of technical assistance module on victimization ENHOGAR 2022.
Presentation of new standards to strengthen the production of statistics on citizen security and justice.

April 2024

International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, adapted from the Dominican Republic.

IOS-ISI 2024
MEXICO CONFERENCE

OBJECTIVES

The UNODC ONE alliance promotes the articulation and strengthening of the technical capacities of the ONE and all the institutions of the National Statistical System (NSS) in the production of data on crime, security and justice.

CORRUPTION STATISTICS
SURVEY OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (ENAE)

METHODOLOGY

"Handbook of Corruption Surveys: Methodological Guidelines on the Measurement of Bribery and Other Forms of Corruption through Sample Surveys".

Developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme, established internationally to respond to the Sustainable Development Goals.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
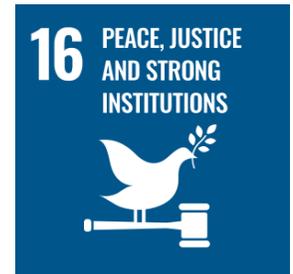
Indicadores
16.5.1
16.5.2

LINK OF THE FORMAL BUSINESS SECTOR
WITH PUBLIC SERVANTS

The companies were asked if any of the officials with whom they had any contact <u>had asked the company for any gifts, favors or extra money in exchange for anything</u>.

33.6%

Percentage of companies that in the last 12 months **had contact with a public servant or official** to carry out a procedure in the public administration

6.9%

Percentage of companies that in the last 12 months had contact with a public servant or official, **that asked the company for any gift, favor or extra money in exchange for something**, even if been through an intermediary

43.2%

Of the companies are **from the COMMERCE sector**.

23.4%

Of the companies are **from the MANUFACTURING sector**.

Source: National Statistics Office (NSO), National Survey of Economic Activity (ENAE) 2022

METHODOLOGY

It collected information concerning citizen security and victimization, with the technical cooperation of the UNODC-INEGI Center of Excellence for Statistical Information on Government, Public Security, Victimization and Justice.

The module applied in this regard was limited to the methodological recommendations promoted by the Initiative for the Survey of Criminal Victimization in Latin America and the Caribbean (VICLAC).

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
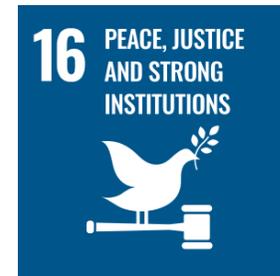
Indicador
16.5.1

PERCEPTION OF CITIZEN SECURITY

PERCEPTION OF THE MAIN PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE COUNTRY:

CORRUPTION

14.6%

Percentage of the population aged 15 and over <u>who perceive corruption as one of the main problems affecting the country.</u>

BRIBE

4.0%

Percentage of the population aged 15 years and older who had contact with personnel of government institutions to carry out some administrative procedure, request some service or to request some information and <u>had the obligation to give a gift or pay extra money to the amount or fee of the procedure or service.</u>

IOS-ISI 2024
MEXICO CONFERENCE

NEXT STEPS

✓ Launch of the Decree regulating the use of the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICSS).

✓ Elaboration of the action plan for the implementation of the ICCS.

✓ Follow-up and accompaniment of the implementation of the plan.

Outline

- The issue of Corruption in Italy and the effort of Istat in proposing adequate tools of meausurement
- The Corruption module in the Victimization Survey 2016 and 2023
- Experience and perspectives
- The UNODC Statistical Framework as a middle milestone in the path to fully meausure corruption

The issue of Corruption

Since a chain of bribery scandal in the 90s Corruption is a peculiar issue in Italy

Italy ratified the UN Convention against Corruption in 2009

The issue of Corruption

In the same Year a national agency against Corruption (ANAC) was created. ANAC during this year revealed to be a central stakeholder in the production of data meausuring corruption, and a producer of data itself. In a recent project ANAC tried to merge different administrative database:

- National Database of Public Contracts (ANAC)
- Database concerning the exercise of disciplinary powers by public administrations (Department of Public Service)
- Investigation System Database (Ministry of the Interior)
- Databases resulting from the judicial record information system with details on convictions for offenses against public administration (Ministry of Justice)
- Database on financial intermediaries and reports of suspicious transactions (Financial Intelligence Unit of the Bank of Italy)
- Databases on profit and non-profit enterprises and on local government spending (ISTAT)
- Database on jurisdictional proceedings (Court of Auditors)
- Public Administrations Database and Unitary Database on projects funded with national and community resources specific to cohesion policy (Ministry of Economy and Finance)

The issue of Corruption

The task of ANAC project to measure corruption at a fine-grained level

After the establishment of UN SDG's Agenda 2030 (target 16.5 of Goal 16 in 2015) the role of Istat was to propose the point of view of the victimized citizen

Istat took part to UNODC task-force to write the guidelines for a Victimization Survey on Corruption and proposed the first edition in 2015-16.

The Corruption Module in Italian Victimization Survey

The first edition was developed in 2014-5 and put on the field in 2015-16. The choice was to insert a module inside the classic Victimization Survey.

It was anyway one of the first attempt to meausure real beahviour of corruption (not perceptions) in an high income country

The Domain of "Corruption" included: bribery (obviously pet corruption), nepotism, Physicians addressing patient of National Health System to private structure where they work, vote buying, Corruption occurred to relatives, friends etc..

The Survey consisted in more than 43.000 persons used as a proxy of the family experiences and sampled from the Population Register

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The Corruption Module in Italian Victimization Survey

Long planning phase

Cognitive test (SASU 2007- 2008)

Literature review (2014)

Focus groups   and interviews to experts (2014- 2015)
            with judges, journalists, academics, politicians, citizens,   representatives of NGO, doctors, representatives of workers   (trade association) ….

Pilot survey   July 2015 (CATI – CAPI) on 5 metropolitan municipality

Final survey   October 2015 – June 2016 (CATI – CAPI) no peculiar mode-effect revealed

The Corruption Module in Italian Victimization Survey

Where: sectors   **Who: actors**   **How:**

Health care   Direct relationship   The way: Social assistance
Intermediaries/Mediators how was Education   Economic activities   requested
Job searching   Profession
Public offices   Education   The amount
Justice   (gift/money)
Police force and army   If it was reported
Public utilities   and why

How the Italian Corruption module faced the problems connected to a survey

- Disclosure issues are facilitated sending an official letter before the attempt of interview

- This allowed to increase the response rate. In the last edition it seems also that face to face interview has positive effect compared to phone interview

How the Italian Corruption module faced the problems connected to a survey

- Vagueness and ambiguity of the category Corruption

- It was proposed a clear wording stuck to the description of the fact:

PERSONS *18 - 80 years old*

NOW, I WILL ASK YOU ABOUT EPISODES AND BEHAVIOR, YOU COULD BE VICTIM. PLEASE CONSIDER ONLY SITUATION HAPPENED IN ITALY.

*Does it ever happen to you or to someone in your family,   that **someone** makes you understood, or suggested you, or asked you directly or through other persons, extra pay, a gift or others favors, **in order to obtain a service or to speed up it**?*

*This question-request is inserted in the 8 sectors we investigated, like in a screening**: with concrete examples***

How the Italian Corruption module faced the problems connected to a survey

- To understand the disentanglement the connection between perception and evidence based meausurement it was designed a specific number of questions for entrepreneurs and professionals:

For professionals and entrepreneurs….

ACCORDING TO YOU, HOW OFTEN HAPPEN FOR BUSINESSES LIKE YOURS …. TO BE OBLIGED TO PAY OR TO DO GIFTS OR FAVORS TO PUBLIC OFFICIAL IN ORDER TO….

1. To obtain permission, license or to speed up…
2. To be helped in case of fiscal control
3. To win contracts with public institution
4. To obtain permit and licence for import and export
5. To speed up the judicial iter

(if often or always)
DID IT HAPPEN TO YOU? ➤ **Yes 2,5%**

Main Evidences

	Life time		Last 3 years		Last 12 months	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
AT LEAST ONE EPISODE OF CORRUPTION	**1,742**	**7.9**	**597**	**2.7**	**255**	**1.2**
SECTOR						
Health	518	2.4	252	1.2	107	0.5
Welfare	150	2.7	79	1.4	24	0.4
Education	132	0.6	12	0.1	6	0.03*
Employment	702	3.2	184	0.8	52	0.2
Public offices	411	2.1	149	0.8	67	0.3
Justice	115	2.9	31	0.8	13	0.3
Law enforcement	58	1.0	7	0.1*	4	0.1*
Public Utilities	102	0.5	59	0.3	27	0.1

(*) Data with a sampling error greater than 35%

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Main Evidences

	Households that have received requests for money, favours or other	Of which: with at least one household member with high education degree	Of which: without household members with high education degree
AT LEAST ONE EPISODE OF CORRUPTION	**7.9**	**9.8**	**7.3**
SECTOR			
Health	2.4	3.0	2.2
Welfare	2.7	2.3	2.9
Education	0.6	1.1	0.4
Employment	3.2	3.9	3.0
Public offices	2.1	2.5	2.0
Justice	2.9	2.3	3.3
Law enforcement	1.0	0.4	1.2
Public Utilities	0.5	0.4	0.5

Main Evidences
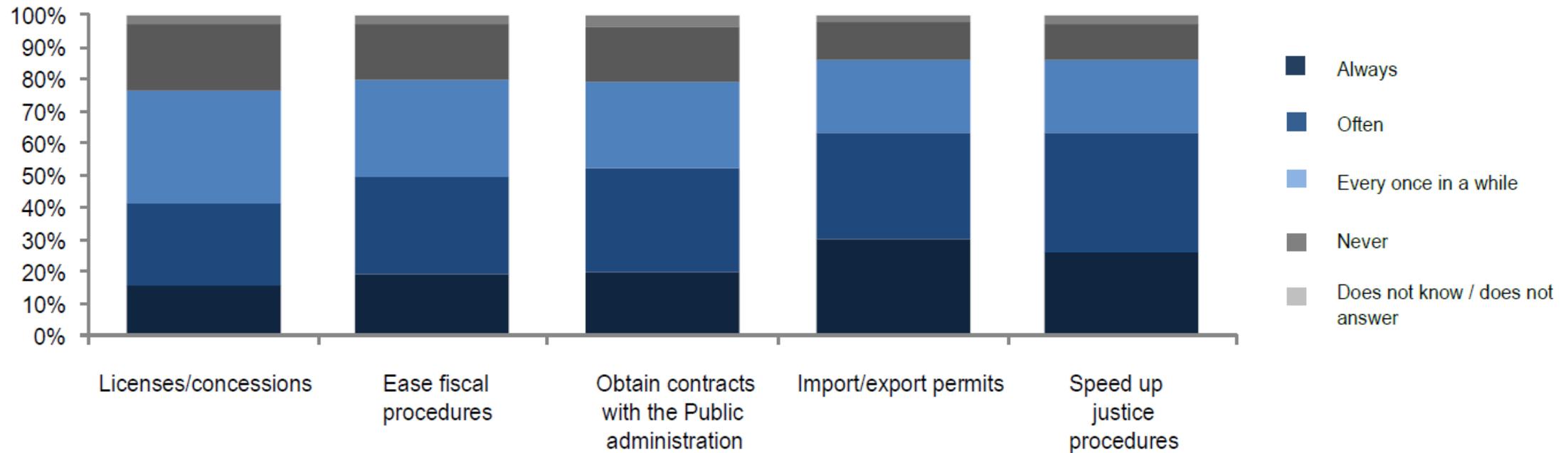
Remember **real prevalence** was 2,5%

Main **Evidences**

TABLE 5. PERSONS WHO KNOW SOMEONE (FRIEND, RELATIVE, COLLEAGUE) WHO RECEIVED A REQUEST FOR MONEY, FAVOURS, GIFTS IN EXCHANGE FOR BENEFITS OR SERVICES ACCORDING TO THE MAIN SECTORS IN WHICH THE REQUEST OCCURED AND BY REGION. Year 2016, per 100 persons

| REGIONS	At least one sector (a)	Health	Welfare	Education	Employment	Public offices
Piemonte	7.0	2.5	1.6	0.8	2.2	1.7
Valle d'Aosta	7.3	1.6	1.1	0.6	3.4	1.6
Lombardia	8.6	3.2	1.3	1.2	2.8	2.5
Bolzano	5.6	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.1
Trento	7.5	2.1	2.9	1.0	3.0	1.0
Veneto	7.3	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.5
Friuli Venezia Giulia	3.9	1.8	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.8
Liguria	13.6	5.6	2.0	1.3	8.0	1.6
Emilia Romagna	10.1	2.9	2.3	0.8	5.2	2.2
Toscana	7.0	2.7	1.0	0.9	3.8	1.9
Umbria	14.6	6.0	4.1	3.7	8.0	2.9
Marche	10.2	5.2	3.9	2.9	5.1	1.9
Lazio	21.5	10.8	2.7	2.8	11.8	5.5
Abruzzo	17.5	7.5	7.7	2.9	12.8	6.9
Molise	12.4	5.6	5.5	2.0	5.1	4.5
Campania	14.8	9.2	5.6	3.8	9.4	4.6
Puglia	32.3	11.9	17.8	2.5	24.9	6.1
Basilicata	14.4	6.9	5.7	3.3	9.4	3.5
Calabria	11.5	6.7	3.6	2.3	5.0	2.8
Sicilia	15.4	8.4	6.5	3.9	7.4	4.2
Sardegna	15.0	6.4	4.3	2.5	8.8	3.6
Total	**13.1**	**5.9**	**4.0**	**2.1**	**7.1**	**3.2**

The New Statistical Framework

- Recently approved Statistical Framework divides meausurement in direct meausurements and indirect meausurments (among whom Risk and Response)

- In Italy Victimization Survey answers to some of the information requests on bribery, but other indicators of Risk are built and delivered by ANAC (difference between planned and real cost of public investment etc.)

Indirect indicators

CORRUPTION CRIMES FOR WHICH PENAL PROCEEDINGS HAVE BEEN INITIATED

3805 — 2011
4217 — 2012
4470.5 — 2013
4765.5 — 2014
4365.5 — 2015
4458 — 2016

Score changes 2012 - 2023
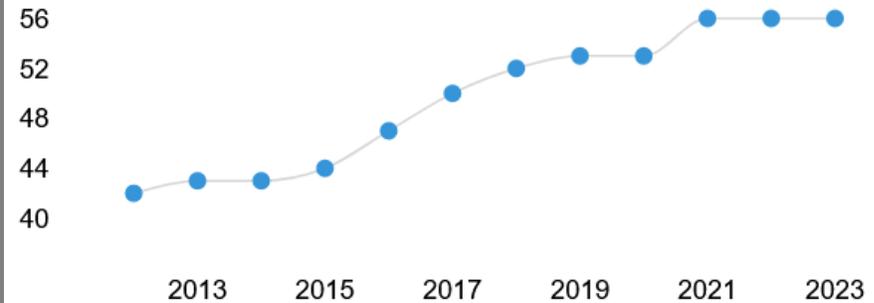
Statistical Framework on bribery

Direct Meausures	Indirect meausures				
	Perception	Opportunities	Constraints	De Jure	De Facto
Survey on Corruption	Survey on Corruption		Proportion Of people delivereing public service on line		Crimes at the beginning of penal proceedings and convicted
Istat	Istat		potential		Istat, Ministry of Justice

Advance in the new edition and future developments

Asking if the episode occurred in private or public office, for a private or public jobplace

Asking for the sex of the extortionist

New Questions About Public feelings upon corruption

A Victimization Survey for the Firms

New Advance 1

Differentiate Corruption in private and public sector

New Advance 2

Gender dimension

New Advance 3

Indicators about public tolerance to corruption

Future Advances

Planning Business Survey as suggested by UN Convention aginst Corruption

Lesson Learned

- Very differentiated phenomenon in a non expected way

- Investigate the effect of post-pandemic world

- Extreme attention to methodological sides fo meausurement

What is the Statistical Framework ?

- The statistical framework on corruption measurement includes a **minimum set of simple, comparable and practical i**ndicators to measure corruption across countries and over time.

- It focuses on detecting and monitoring where and how levels of **corruption manifest and change over time.**

- It promotes a culture of **transparency, supervision and accountability**, and provides guidance for producing data that, once available, can be used to evaluate and monitor the effectiveness of anti-corruption initiatives.

Objective

- The objective of the framework is to provide guidance to governments to **develop national information systems capable of detecting the presence**, measuring the magnitude and monitoring trends of different forms of corruption, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

- It is designed to contribute to efforts by member states to create **scientific evidence that can substantiate the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation** of anti-corruption policies.

- It is proposed for use at the national level to support countries in **developing national statistical systems** for measuring corruption.

- It incorporates a **gender dimension** in all indicators where relevant, along with other demographic and social characteristics.

Development of the Statistical Framework: beyond bribery

UNODC Research

- Developed through extensive consultations online, in person and in writing (a Global Consultation launched in January).

- Benefitted from inputs from more than **200 experts** from **149 entities** from **81 UNCAC Parties** and international organizations with a combination of anti-corruption agencies, criminal justice institutions, national statistical offices, civil society organizations and members of Academia

In February 2023, the UN Statistical Commission:

- **Welcomed** the Statistical framework as a statistically robust framework to measure corruption

- **Recognized** its ambitious nature and countries' limited ability to fully implement it.

- **Encouraged** UNODC to provide technical support to adopt it and invited relevant institutions, civil society and academia to promote its implementation.

UNODC Statistical Framework on Corruption Measurement: National Implementation

Different elements and dimensions associated with corruption

Direct measures
how much corruption, prevention and enabling environment exists?

PERCEPTION:
how much corruption is perceived?

RISKS:
what is the risk of corruption?

ANSWER:
what is the scale of government response to corruption?

INDIRECT MEASURES

Opportunity: how many opportunities for corruption are there?

Restriction: how many impediments are there to corruption?

De Jure: what are the regulations to prevent and combat corruption?

De facto: what is the criminal justice response to corruption?

UNODC Statistical Framework on Corruption Measurement

A. Corruption areas criminalized in UNCAC

a.1 Bribery of national public officials

a.2 Embezzlement, misappropriation, or other diversion of property by a public official

a.3 Money laundering

a.4 Illicit enrichment

a.5 Abuse of functions

B. Preventive measures

b.1 Public hiring based on merit
b.2 Independence and integrity of the judiciary
b.3 Conflict of interest
b.4 Management of public finances
b.5 Public procurement
b.6 Candidature for and election to public office
b.7 Preventive measures for the private sector
b.8 Preventive measures for the state-owned enterprises
b.9 Training programmes

C. Enabling environment to report and address corruption

c.1 Resources allocated to fight corruption

c.2 Public reporting and access to information

c.3 Protection of reporting persons
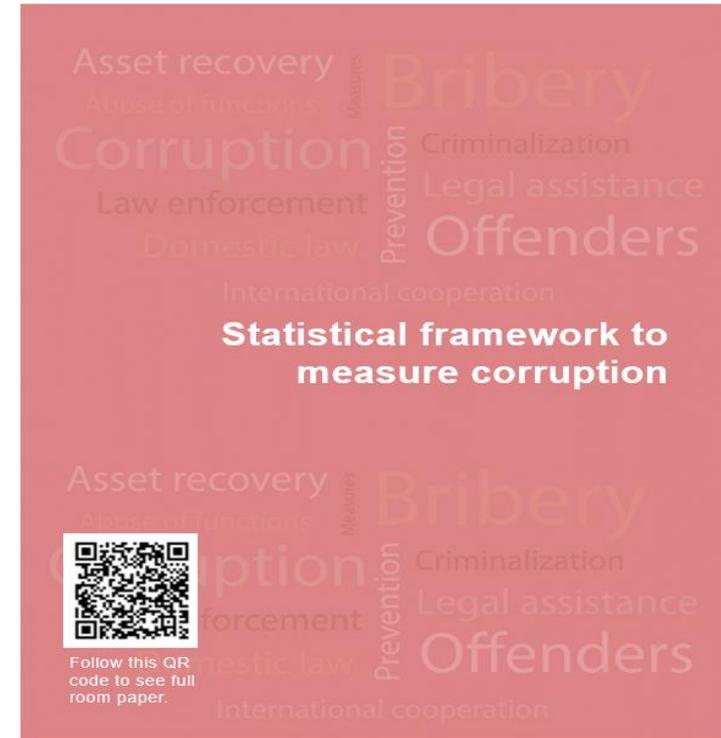
The Indicators

1. CORRUPTION AREAS AS CRIMINALIZED[iii] IN UNCAC						
ELEMENTS/ DIMENSIONS	DIRECT MEASURES	INDIRECT MEASURES				
		PERCEPTION	RISK		RESPONSE	
			OPPORTUNITIES (Circumstances that enable corruption)	CONSTRAINTS (Circumstances that may deter corruption)	DE JURE (Regulation)	DE FACTO (Implementation)
1.1 Bribery of national public officials[iv] and persons working in the private sector (UNCAC Art. 15 and Art. 21)	**1.1.a Prevalence of bribery in dealings with public officials[v] among the population** 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, during the previous 12 months[vi]	**1.1.d Perception of corruption in the public sector[vii]** Proportion of persons who perceive that the public sector is corrupt[viii] Disaggregated by age, sex and by government branches (e.g., executive, legislative and judiciary) and also by government level (e.g., national, and local) and		**1.1.e E-Government[ix] coverage** Proportion of persons who carried out at least one public procedure and who did so use a digital platform Disaggregated by sex, age and type of procedure. **1.1.f** Reporting behavior of bribery in dealings with public officials among the population/busin ess. Proportion of	**1.1.g Criminalization of bribery** Criminalization of bribery or related conduct in the national legislation as per Article 15 of UNCAC	**1.1.h.1 Bribery investigation[x]** Total number of persons under investigation for bribery recorded in a given year divided by the total population in the same year, multiplied by 100,000 disaggregated by sex. **1.1.h.2 Bribery prosecution[xi]** Total number of persons prosecuted for bribery recorded in a given year divided by the total population in the same year, multiplied by 100,000 disaggregated by sex

Dimensions: Crimes

1.1 Bribery of national public officials

1.2 Trading in influence

1.3 Illicit enrichment

1.4 Embezzlement

1.5 Abuse of functions

Dimensions: Preventive measures

- 2.1 Merit-based government procurement
- 2.2 Independence and integrity of the judiciary
- 2.3 Conflict of interest
- 2.4 Management of public finances
- 2.5 Public procurement
- 2.6 Election to public office
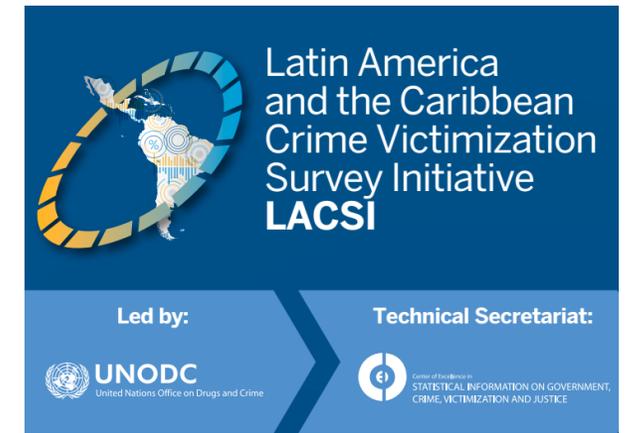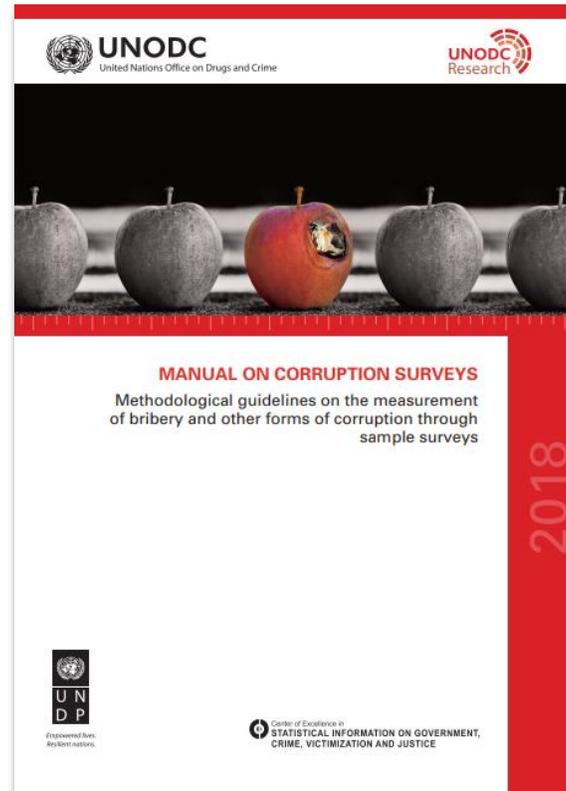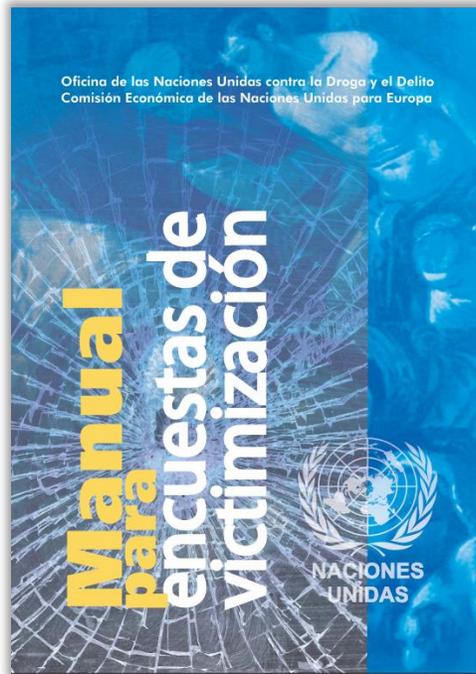- 2.7 Public information

Dimensions: Environment

- 3.1 International cooperation
- 3.2 Anti-corruption resources
- 3.3 Transparency
- 3.4 Whistleblower protection

Measurement of bribery

MANUAL ON CORRUPTION SURVEYS
Methodological guidelines on the measurement of bribery and other forms of corruption through sample surveys

Latin America and the Caribbean Crime Victimization Survey Initiative LACSI

VICLAC Initiative

- It is a standardized methodology that aims to measure victimization, the perception of security and the performance of the authorities in a comparable way in line with the international standards of the United Nations.
- It is formed by a Working Group (WG) of 13* countries and international and regional organizations.
- The WG meets periodically to review and update the Initiative's main methodological tool: a standardized questionnaire.
- It is designed with a gender and human rights perspective, as well as the inclusion of vulnerable groups (children and adolescents, youth, women, people with disabilities, migrants/refugees, LGBTI people, the elderly).

Who has adopted it?

These countries are fully or partially aligned with the VICLAC Initiative.

Argentina
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Jamaica
Mexico
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
St. Lucia
Dominican Republic

Measurement of bribery

These countries in the region have measured bribery through the VICLAC Initiative
with the support of the Center of Excellence.

Percentage of people who have been victims of bribery
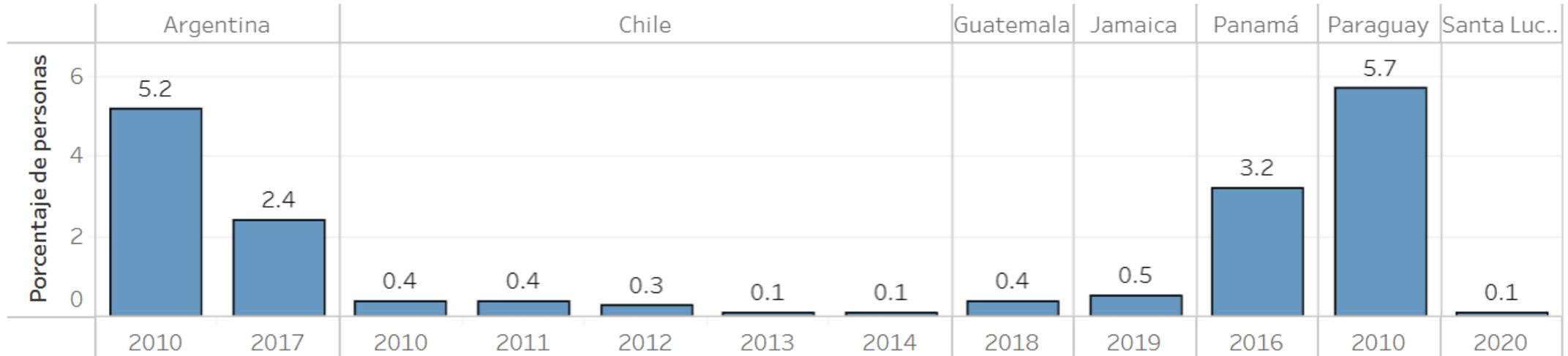
Source: UNODC (Center of Excellence), Dynamic Atlas on Victimization Surveys, disponible en:
https://www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/index.php/mapa/

Recent Developments

The system of monitoring and evaluation indicators is intended to encourage private sector companies in Mexico to develop, implement or strengthen internal ethics, integrity and anti-corruption practices aligned with the National Anti-Corruption Policy, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the Treaty between the United States of America, the United Mexican States and Canada.

2024: Colombia, Panama and Peru

Corruption Is Costly for Our Societies: Are You A Victim?

Discussant - Written Statement: Gabriel Gamez, UNSD

Dear Chair, Session Organizer, Speakers, and Colleagues,

It's a pleasure to be here with you today as a discussant and contribute to the conclusions, despite the fact that I am not a specialist in corruption statistics and thus will provide a more general statement. Are we all familiar with the saying, "What gets measured gets managed"? This rings especially true in the context of corruption and bribery—domains where the lack of measurement often leads to oversight and inaction. These challenges not only undermine democratic institutions but also severely affect our ability to implement effective policies.

Today, we have had the privilege of hearing from experts who are at the cutting edge of developing and implementing sound methodologies and techniques to measure corruption and bribery:

1. **Miosotis Rivas Peña** discussed the Dominican Republic's integration of corruption metrics into its national statistical system. The country's approach focuses on promoting a safe and secure society by adhering to global standards such as the Sustainable Development Goals, in our case, Goal 16. This initiative, with strong support from the national authorities, enhances transparency and accountability, crucial for fostering trust, efficiency, and effectiveness in its national policies.

2. **Alberto Violante** from ISTAT presented their victimization survey, conducted in 2016 and 2023, through qualitative interviews, which captures actual experiences of corruption beyond broad perceptions. This forward-looking approach, in collaboration with the anti-corruption Agency ANAC, offers a granular view of how corruption, including bribery, directly affects citizens and provides data that can support awareness among policymakers and eventually lead to targeted policy interventions.

3. **Adriana Oropeza Lliteras** detailed the UNODC's statistical framework on corruption measurement. This extensive framework, going beyond bribery, guides countries in developing robust systems to detect, measure, and monitor corruption trends. It's an essential tool for policymakers worldwide, promoting a culture of transparency and accountability. She also elaborated on ongoing and future developments based on experiences and lessons learned from implementing partners.

In closing, today's discussions underscored the role of common methodologies and robust data collection in providing comparable statistics about corruption, both perception and actual, over time and between countries and sub-national regions. As we move forward, it is crucial that we explore the integration of novel data sources and technologies to bolster our capabilities in measuring and eventually addressing or at least mitigating corruption. However, the true impact of our efforts extends beyond these transformative aspects. The credibility and trust citizens place in their national statistical systems, alongside the quality, granularity, and accessibility of corruption statistics, are fundamental.

Thank you to all our panelists for their insightful presentations and to everyone here for engaging in this enlightening panel session. Let's continue jointly to push for better statistics for better lives, contributing to an accountable society without corruption.