



IPS 122: "Corruption: from the weakness of statistics towards a more comprehensive measurement of this phenomenon."

Presentation: Broadening the scope and toolkits to measure corruption

Abstract:

In late 2019, the Conference of State Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) adopted Resolution 8/10 asking UNODC "to continue expert-level consultations on identifying and refining methodologies on the issue of the measurement of corruption in order to develop proposals on a comprehensive, scientifically sound and objective framework for the purpose of assisting States parties, upon their request, in measuring corruption, consistent with the Convention".

This presentation describes the context and progress of corruption measurement considering the Sustainable Development Agenda, in particular target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms and indicators 16.4.1 and 16.4.2 which measure the proportion of persons and 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, during the previous 12 months.

UNODC, supported by experts from both developed and developing countries, public and private sectors, and renown experts with diverse backgrounds and affiliations developed methodological guidelines on the measurement of bribery and other forms of corruption through sample surveys, however widening the scope of measurement beyond bribery is crucial for countries to understand the full dimension of corruption, its associated risks and which policy decisions are more effective in tackling this corrosive phenomena.

Keywords:

bribery, risks, crime, unethical, indicator