



GLOBAL INTEGRITY

Independent Information on Governance & Corruption

Global Integrity Report: 2007

Overview and Key Findings

February 7, 2008

Brookings Institution

<http://report.globalintegrity.org>





Outline

1. **Introduction**
2. About Global Integrity
3. 2007 Global Integrity Fieldwork
4. 2007 Key Findings





The Need

- One of the most significant challenges facing policymakers and advocates alike has been the difficulty in prioritizing governance weaknesses in a country or region.
- Difficult decisions must be made on how to spend limited financial and political capital on reform efforts.
- Often, the process has been a “best guess” effort.





The Challenge

- Virtually all existing governance/anti-corruption/corruption indicators are not suitable for cross-country comparisons or for tracking changes over time (*Uses and Abuses of Governance Indicators*, Arndt & Oman, OECD 2006).
- Yet, existing toolkits are often misunderstood and misused despite explicit warnings about their limitations.
- Misuse of indicators, coupled with serious time lags inherent in most data, undercuts political will for reform: why bother reforming if you can never catch up to a process you can't affect?





Global Integrity Approach

- By its nature, corruption is almost impossible to measure with any degree of accuracy: difficult to measure what you can't see.
- It is however possible to assess the laws, mechanisms, and institutions that should curb, deter, or prevent abuses of power, including their implementation.
- The Integrity Indicators are an assessment of the national anti-corruption/national integrity architecture of a country. They measure the medicine, not the disease of corruption.





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Who We Are

Global Integrity is an international nonprofit organization that works with in-country teams of experts to track governance and corruption trends around the world.





Our Mission

“As an **independent information provider**, we collect and disseminate credible, comprehensive and timely information on good governance and corruption.

We produce original reporting and quantitative analysis to promote accountable and democratic global governance that is in the public interest.”





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Global Integrity Report: 2007

In 2007, Global Integrity undertook its third major round of fieldwork, conducting journalistic reporting and data gathering in 55 countries, including large aid recipients, the G8 countries, and emerging markets.





The Global Integrity

Report: 2007 – How We Did It

- A compilation of country reports prepared by in-country experts that assess openness, government accountability, and anti-corruption mechanisms nationally.
- Team of 250+ in-country journalists and researchers in 2007.
- Three roles for field experts: lead researcher, lead reporter, or peer review.





2007 Countries (55)

Europe

Bosnia-Herzegovina,
Bulgaria, France,
Germany**, Italy,
Latvia, Moldova,
Romania, Russia,
Spain, Turkey,
Ukraine, UK**

Sub-Saharan Africa

Burundi, Cameroon, Kenya,
Liberia*, Malawi,
Mozambique, Namibia,
Nigeria, Sierra Leone,
Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia*

South & Central Asia

Armenia, Azerbaijan,
Bangladesh, Georgia, India,
Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz
Republic, Nepal, Pakistan,
Sri Lanka, Tajikistan

North America

Canada
USA

East, Southeast Asia, & Pacific

China, Japan, Papua New
Guinea*, The Philippines,
Thailand, Timor-Leste,
Vanuatu

Middle East & North Africa

Algeria, Egypt, Jordan,
Lebanon

Latin America

Argentina, Colombia,
Costa Rica, Ecuador,
Mexico, Peru

- *Incomplete Data as of Jan 2008**
- *Notebook only, no scorecard***
- *Repeated from 2006*





Country Selection Criteria

- Balance
- Budget
- Availability of experts
- Emphasis on large aid recipient countries
- Appeal to the international policy community





Target Audiences

- **Policy community:** donors and aid recipient governments alike
- **In-country advocacy groups**
- **Local journalists**
- **Research community**
- **Investors,** particularly large financial services firms





The *Global Integrity Report*

COUNTRY REPORTS

- 1) Country Facts
- 2) Corruption Timeline
- 3) Reporter's Notebook**
- 4) Integrity Indicators**



Country Integrity Scorecards



GLOBAL INTEGRITY INDEX

Key Findings/cross-country comparisons

<http://report.globalintegrity.org>





The Integrity Indicators: What We Assess

- The existence of institutional mechanisms that prevent abuses of power (i.e. corruption)
- The effectiveness of those anti-corruption mechanisms
- The access that citizens have to those mechanisms to hold public officials accountable





Integrity Indicators: Conceptual Map

6 key governance dimensions
23 sub-categories

I. Civil Society, Public Information and Media

Civil Society Organizations; Media; Public Access to Information

II. Elections

Voting and Citizen Participation; Election Integrity; Political Financing

III. Government Accountability

Executive Accountability; Legislative Accountability; Judicial Accountability; Budget Process

IV. Administration and Civil Service

Civil Service Regulations; Whistle-Blowing Measures; Procurement; Privatization

V. Oversight and Regulation

National Ombudsman; Supreme Audit Institution; Taxes and Customs; State-Owned Enterprises; Business Licensing and Regulation

VI. Anti-Corruption and Rule of Law

Anti-Corruption Law; Anti-Corruption Agency; Rule of Law; Law Enforcement

A focus on functional equivalence: alternative mechanisms captured

<http://report.globalintegrity.org>





Integrity Indicators: Nuts & Bolts

- 304 discrete questions/country (15,000+ data points in 2007)
- “In law” vs. “In practice” – capturing the implementation gap
- Each indicator has a score, an explanatory comment and a supporting reference
- Ordinal scoring (0, 25, 50, 75, 100) anchored by unique scoring criteria
- Double-blind peer review comments for many indicators (15,000+ in 2007)
- Margins of error introduced in 2007 for country-level scores
- **110% transparency: all disaggregated scores, comments, references, and peer review comments published.**

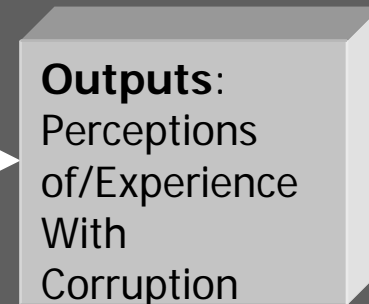
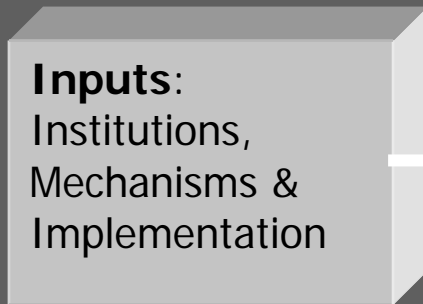




Integrity Indicators: A Framework for Analysis

Integrity Indicators
(Expert Assessments)

Perceptions/Experiential Data
(Household/Firm Surveys)



- measurable
- actionable

- not measurable

- measurable
- less actionable





Integrity Indicators: A Framework for Analysis

- The Integrity Indicators serve as an additional tool, another arrow in the quiver. They do not replace well-designed perceptions or experiential surveys.
- Effective inputs (laws exist and are implemented) don't necessarily translate to positive output – lower perceptions of corruption. Inverse is also true.
- Example: An effective, free press uncovers more scandals than oppressed media, depressing perceptions.

The key is country-specific analysis to understand and tease out whether certain inputs and outputs are or are not related, how, and why.





Integrity Indicators: Points to Remember

- Scandals do not necessarily equate to ineffective or non-existent anti-corruption mechanisms.
- Scandals often reflect the fact that mechanisms exist and are indeed functioning well (detecting, prosecuting and punishing corruption).
- High-profile plans to “fight corruption” are difficult to implement – instead, better to focus on incremental changes and reforms.





Using the Integrity Indicators

- The Integrity Indicators offer a toolkit to policymakers, advocates, and private sector actors by identifying strengths and weaknesses in a national anti-corruption structure.
- Armed with that insight, decision makers can make more informed decisions and address the greatest weaknesses (while supporting mechanisms that work well) in a system.
- Stakeholders can track progress in real-time to gauge effectiveness and ensure reform efforts remain on track.



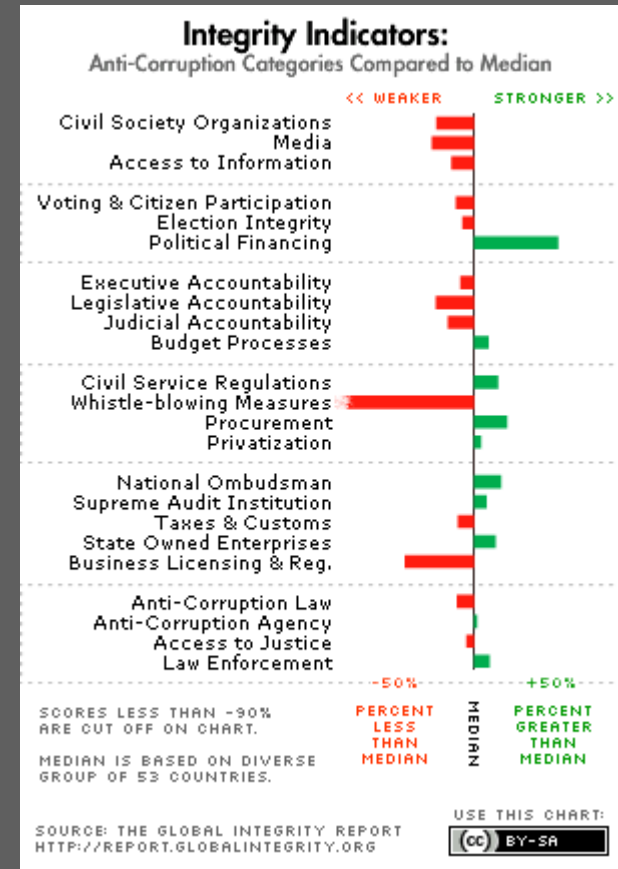
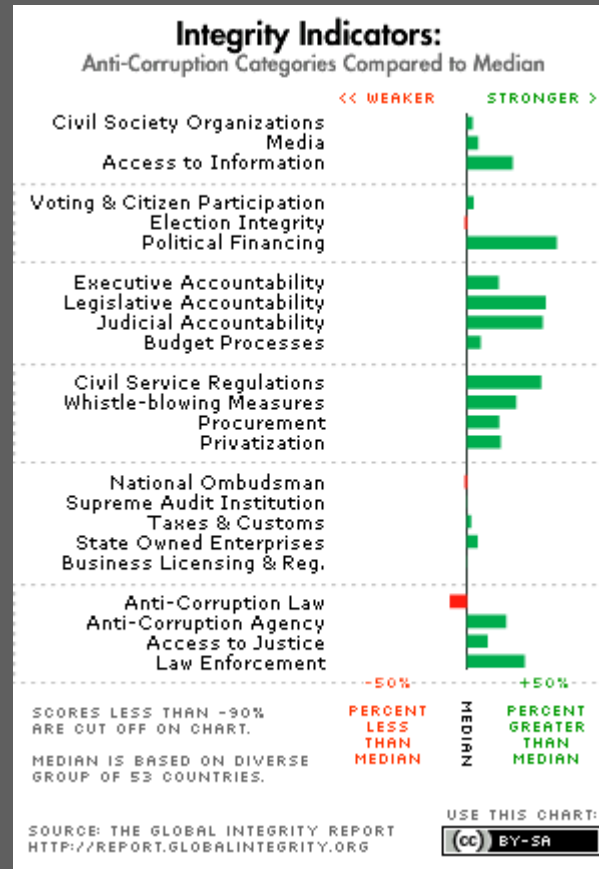
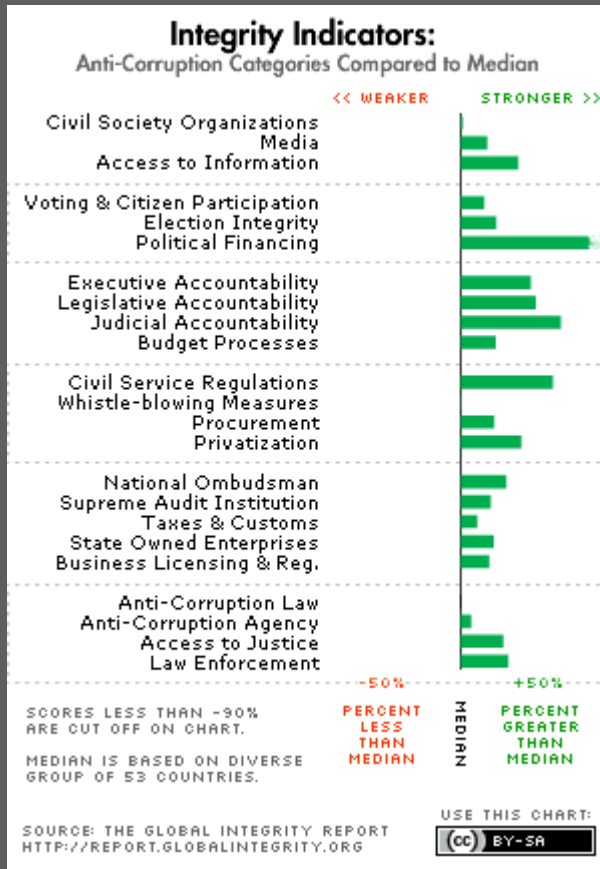


Integrity Indicators: A Powerful Diagnostic Tool

Bulgaria

Romania

Russia



2007 ASSESSMENT

Vanuatu: Integrity Indicators Scorecard



Overall Score: 69 - Weak

Category I	Civil Society, Public Information and Media	62	Weak
I-1	Civil Society Organizations	78	Moderate
I-2	Media	68	Weak
I-3	Public Access to Information	38	Very Weak
Category II	Elections	59	Very Weak
II-1	Voting & Citizen Participation	91	Very Strong
II-2	Election Integrity	87	Strong
II-3	Political Financing	0	Very Weak
Category III	Government Accountability	65	Weak
III-1	Executive Accountability	74	Moderate
III-2	Legislative Accountability	67	Weak
III-3	Judicial Accountability	48	Very Weak
III-4	Budget Processes	70	Weak
Category IV	Administration and Civil Service	76	Moderate
IV-1	Civil Service Regulations	79	Moderate
IV-2	Whistle-blowing Measures	83	Strong
IV-3	Procurement	79	Moderate

20 Are there regulations governing political financing?

20a: In law, there are regulations governing private contributions to political parties.

Score: YES NO ?

Comments: There is no specific law at this stage. Article 17 enables citizens to form parties.

References: Constitution, Article 17 (1)

20b: In law, there are limits on individual donations to candidates and political parties.

Score: YES NO ?

Comments: There is no specific law at this stage. Article 17 enables citizens to form parties.

References: Constitution, Article 17 (1) - www.paclii.org/vu/legis/consol_act/cotrov406/

20c: In law, there are limits on individual contributions to candidates and political parties.

Score: YES NO ?

Comments: There is no specific law at this stage. Article 17 enables citizens to form parties.

References: Constitution, Article 17 (1) - www.paclii.org/vu/legis/consol_act/cotrov406/

Peer Review Comments: There are no laws that require the disclosure of how parties receive their funds, or what those funds are spent upon. The perception is that some parties have close links with certain members of the business community, and this affects the actions of the party. However, without rules about disclosure, such perceptions remain no more than speculation. (NIS 2004)

20d: In law, there are limits on total political party expenditures.

Score: YES NO ?

Comments: There is no specific law at this stage. Article 17 enables citizens to form parties.

References: Constitution, Article 17 (1) - www.paclii.org/vu/legis/consol_act/cotrov406/

Peer Review Comments: The comments above state "Article 17 enables citizens to form parties." This is not relevant. What is relevant is whether or not there are limits on total political party expenditures and there are none, so the "no criteria" option is correct.

score	Scoring Criteria
	YES: A YES score is earned if there are any limits, regardless of size, on individual contributions to political candidates and political parties. A YES score is earned if individual contributions are prohibited.
	NO: A NO score is earned if there are no limits on contributions from individuals. A NO score is also earned if limits are applied by the government on opposition parties/candidates in a discriminatory manner.



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2007 Key Findings

Global Integrity Index: Country Ratings

Overall Ratings

Very Strong: 0 Countries

Strong: 8 Countries

Moderate: 10 Countries

Weak: 17 Countries

Very Weak: 13 Countries

Scoring tiers

Very Strong (90+)

Strong (80+)

Moderate (70+)

Weak (60+)

Very Weak (below 60)

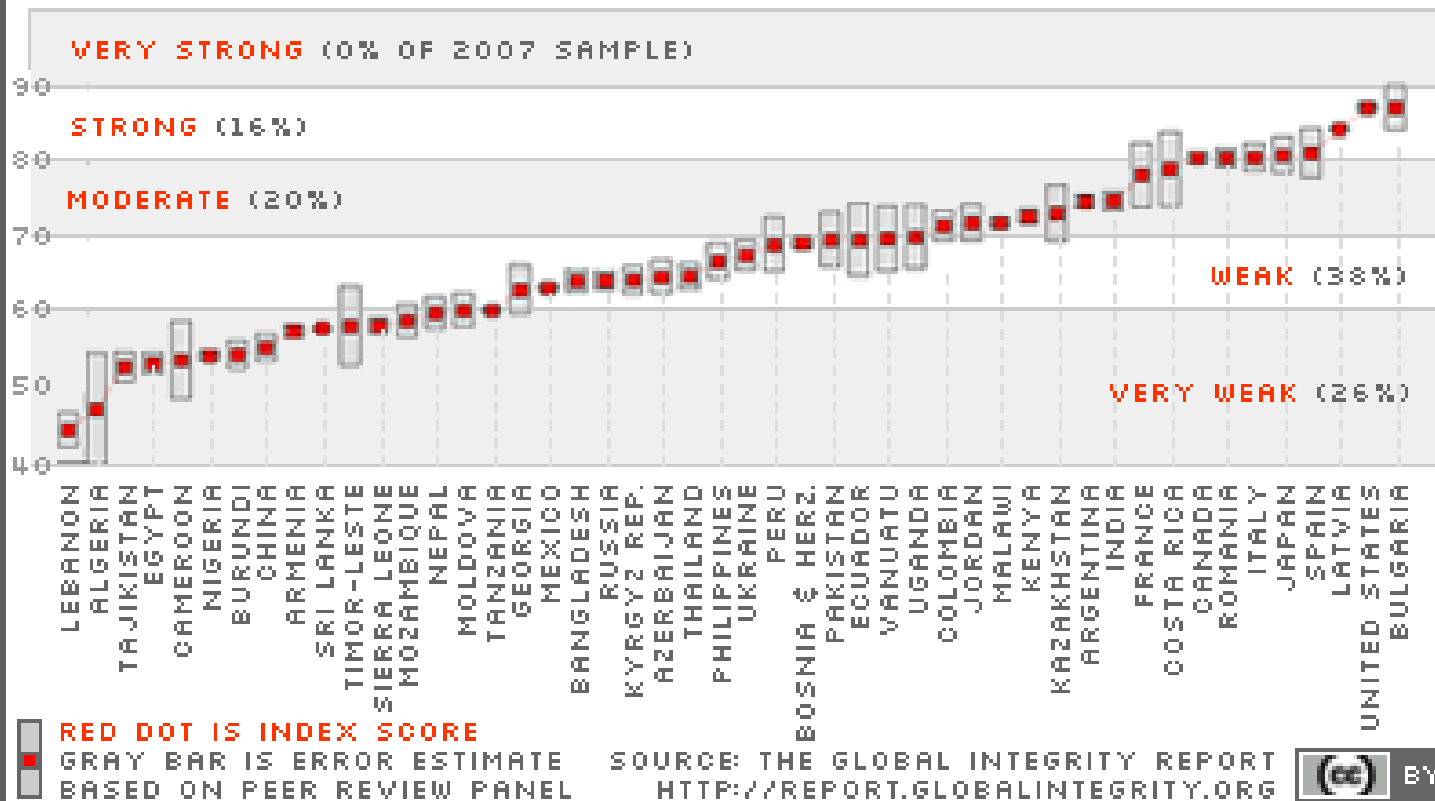




2007 Key Findings

Global Integrity Index: 2007

AN ASSESSMENT OF ANTI-CORRUPTION PERFORMANCE. THIS INDEX DOES NOT MEASURE CORRUPTION. INSTEAD IT ASSESSES MECHANISMS THAT FIGHT IT, BASED ON MORE THAN 15,000 LOCAL ASSESSMENTS OF OPENNESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY.





2007 Key Findings

- Although elections are seemingly the linchpin of Western democratization efforts around the world, there is little evidence to suggest they are strongly related to improved government accountability.





2007 Key Findings

- **Significant weaknesses in China's anti-corruption framework raise questions as to the true risks facing investors rushing to capitalize on the country's economic expansion – and to the risks Chinese sovereign investment funds pose to Western markets.**





2007 Key Findings

- The wealthier G8 countries suffer from many of the same corruption challenges as developing countries.

Challenges in political financing and government accountability differ little across income levels





2007 Key Findings

- As first reported in the *Global Integrity Report: 2006*, poor regulation over political financing remains the most serious deficiency in anti-corruption systems around the world.

Lowest median score for all sub-categories.





2007 Key Findings

- Despite the conventional wisdom which says that changes in governance and anti-corruption performance take many years to manifest themselves, several countries exhibited significant improvements and backsliding from 2006 to 2007.

Gains: Nepal, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria

Losses: Georgia, Nigeria, Uganda





2007 Key Findings

- In politically charged environments, governments are more likely to place greater restrictions on the formation of broadcast media outlets than on print media organizations.

Sri Lanka a dramatic example.





2007 Key Findings

- Civil society organizations (CSOs) play an important role in curbing corruption in post-conflict/fragile countries where government institutions are weak.

Liberia, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste, Sierra Leone, and Lebanon all good examples.





2007 Key Findings

- In key African countries where Global Integrity applied special indicators to assess the effectiveness of civil society organizations (CSOs), governments were more willing to cooperate with CSOs on issues related to public service delivery (i.e. health and education) than on transparency and government accountability issues.





2007 Key Findings

- **Poor ratings for government accountability across all countries – in the executive as well as the legislative and judicial branches – present serious dilemmas for aid agencies whose primary “clients” are the very same governments that may be hindering governance reforms in their countries.**





Looking Ahead to 2008

- The *Global Integrity Report: 2008* aims to cover 70+ diverse countries.
- New fieldwork assessing sub-national anti-corruption mechanisms at the state, provincial or regional level in countries.
- Increased on-the-ground outreach through in-country stakeholder workshops.





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