

Regional Workshop on the OECD Public Integrity Indicators

Asia Pacific

Jakarta, Indonesia
25 September 2025



Welcoming remarks



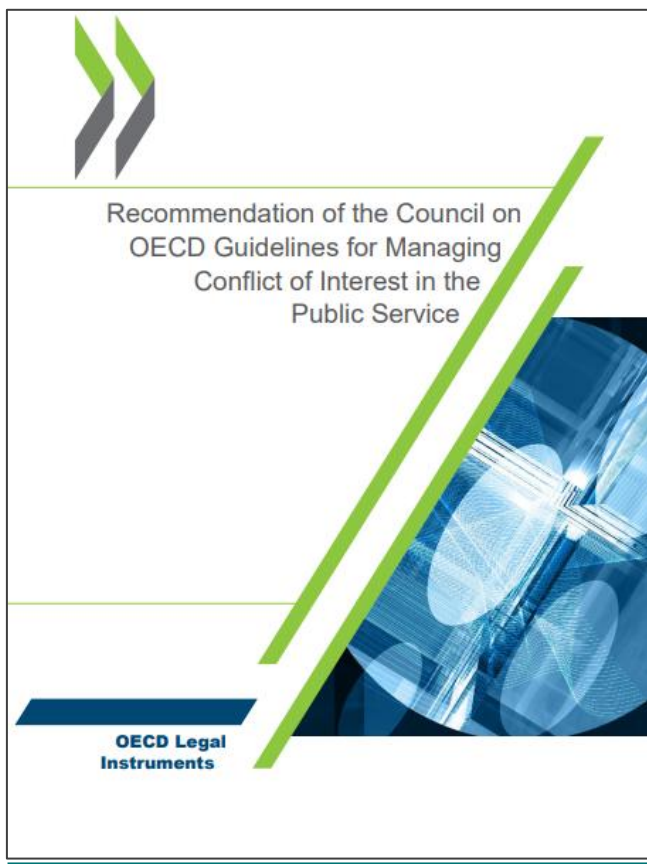
Session 1

The OECD Public Integrity Indicators (PIIs) at a glance

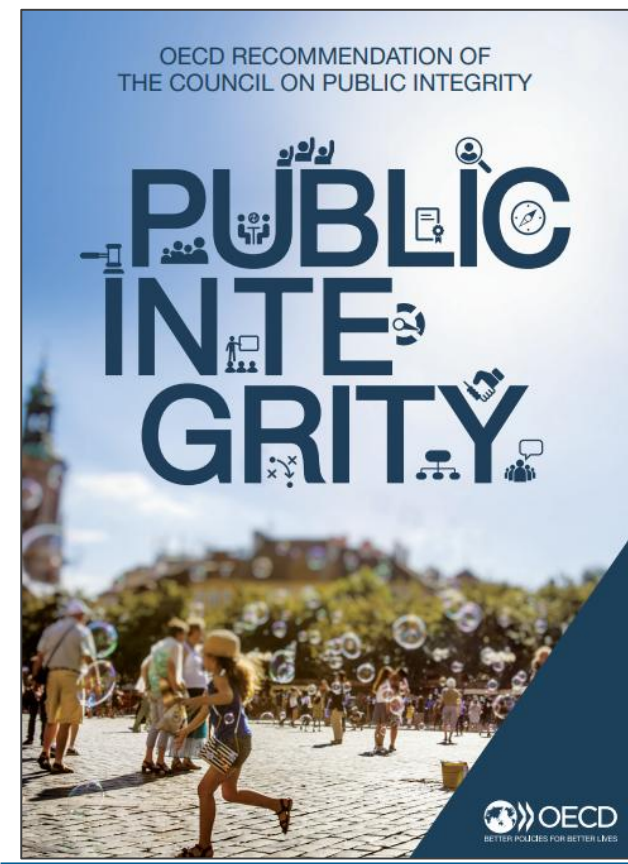




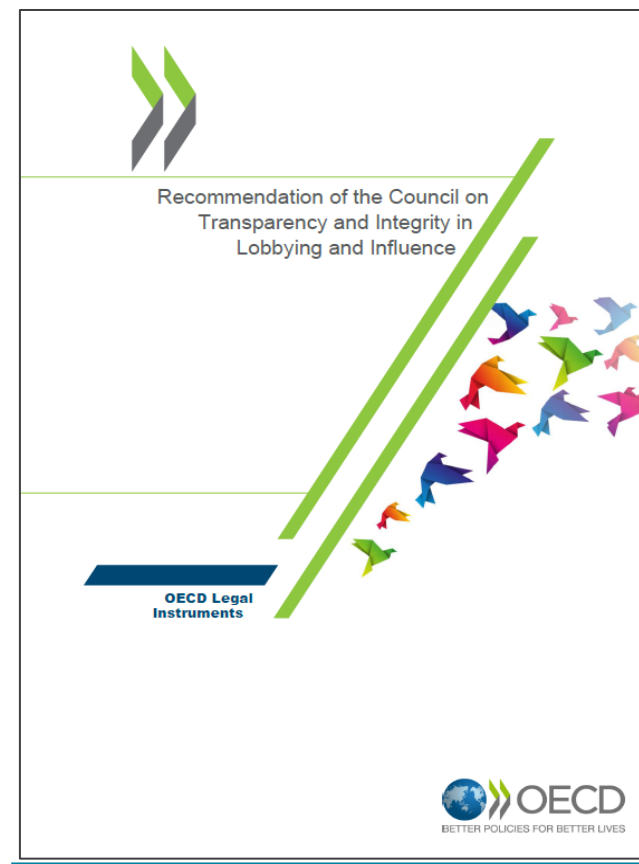
Recommendation of the Council on OECD Guidelines for Managing Conflict of Interest in the Public Service (2003)



Recommendation of the Council on Public Integrity (2017)



Recommendation of the Council on Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying and Influence (2024)





Why did OECD develop a new standard set of indicators?

More reliable evidence

- > Not a “mash-up” index, an expert rating or a peer review.
- > Reliable and validated: based on primary data, with direct fact-checking with responsible government officials.
- > Data comes first, not reports and recommendations.
- > Allows for triangulation of administrative data, survey data and standard criteria on regulations and practices.



Dashboard, not ranking

- > Identifies and quantifies specific corruption risks.
- > Uncovers the strengths and weaknesses of anti-corruption and integrity systems.
- > Identifies a roadmap to resilience to corruption.



For governments, by governments

- > Developed by Task Force to be useful for public officials in strengthening regulation and practice.
- > Grounded in agreed normative standards from OECD, UN, EU and regional bodies.



Datasets

The OECD Public Integrity Indicators establish a new benchmark for government resilience to corruption risks and for strengthening public integrity. Based on primary data sources and validated by countries, the Indicators help bolster global efforts against corruption by providing actionable data. Explore data on "Quality of Strategic Framework", "Accountability of Public Policymaking", and "Effectiveness of Internal Control and Risk Management" by clicking on the boxes below. Data for other datasets is not yet available.

Quality of strategic framework

This set of indicators covers the content, development and implementation of countries' strategic frameworks on anti-corruption. These could be contained in a single anti-corruption strategy or spread across multiple strategies, but all strategies must be adopted at the highest level of government (council of... ministers/cabinet, president or parliament/congress). Data is currently

Accountability of Public Policy Making

This set of indicators covers regulations and practice related to conflict-of-interest management, lobbying, political finance and transparency of public information. Data is currently available for 2022 and 2023 for OECD members and 2024 for non-OECD members.

Effectiveness of internal control and risk management

This set of indicators covers regulations and practice on public sector internal control, internal audit and risk management. Data is currently available for 2023 for OECD members, and data for non-OECD members will be released in 2025.

Integrity of the justice and disciplinary systems

This set of indicators covers regulations and practice aimed at promoting integrity in the justice system and ensuring accountability through the disciplinary system for civil servants. Data for both OECD members and non-OECD members will be released in 2025.

Strength of oversight and control

This set of indicators covers the performance of oversight bodies such as the supreme audit institution, office of the ombudsperson, regulatory enforcement agencies and administrative courts. Data for OECD members will be released in 2025.

Meritocracy of the public sector

This set of indicators covers merit-based procedures for recruitment, promotion, demotion and termination of service of civil servants and their implementation in practice. Data for OECD members will be released in 2026.



Benefits of the OECD PII for stakeholder groups

National governments

- > Conduct national risk assessments, scoping areas of major weaknesses and appropriate mitigation measures, to inform decision-making, including where reform and extra financial commitment are most needed.
- > Monitor progress against international anti-corruption and public integrity commitments and incentivise good performance, helping identify what is going well and needs to be maintained.
- > Motivate policy reform to bring the public integrity system in line with international standards and practices

Companies

- > Inform their risk and due diligence assessments when engaging in business abroad.

Civil society organisations

- > Provide **civil society organisations** around the globe with valuable input to inform their advocacy and government accountability activities.

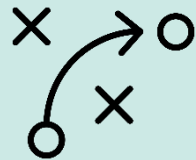
Bilateral / Multilateral Donors

- > Inform programming and the design of technical assistance projects, identifying areas where countries need most support.
- > Inform budget support operations, either directly or indirectly as conditionality.
- > Enable peer-to-peer learning and knowledge sharing among countries seeking inspiration to design and implement reform programmes.



Quality of strategic framework (8 indicators)

- Coverage of strategic framework
- Evidence-based problem analysis
- Public consultations
- Financial sustainability
- [...]



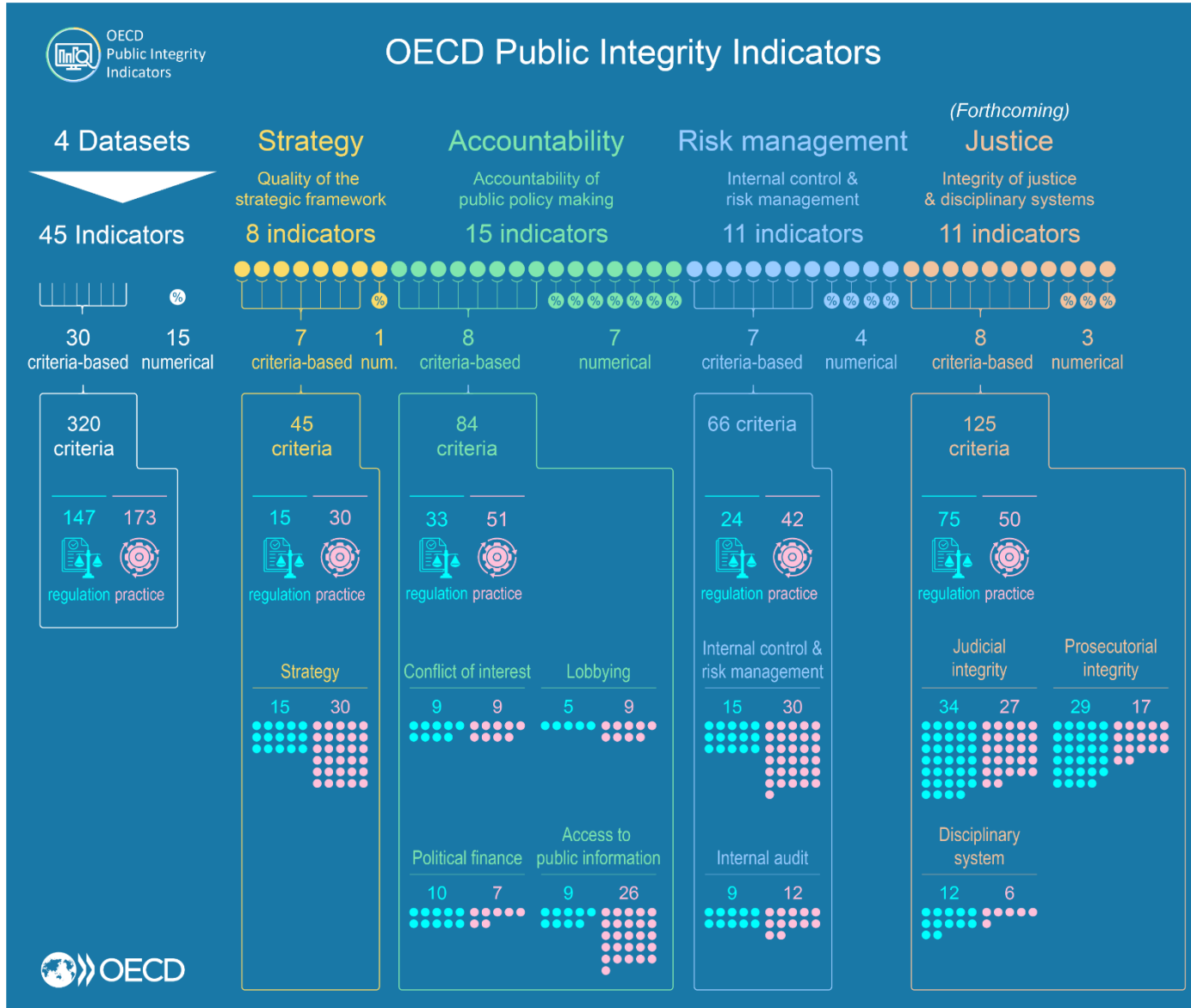
Accountability of public policy making (15 indicators)

- Conflict of interest, pre-/post-employment
- Lobbying
- Political finance
- Transparency of public information
- Legislative stability and scrutiny
- [...]



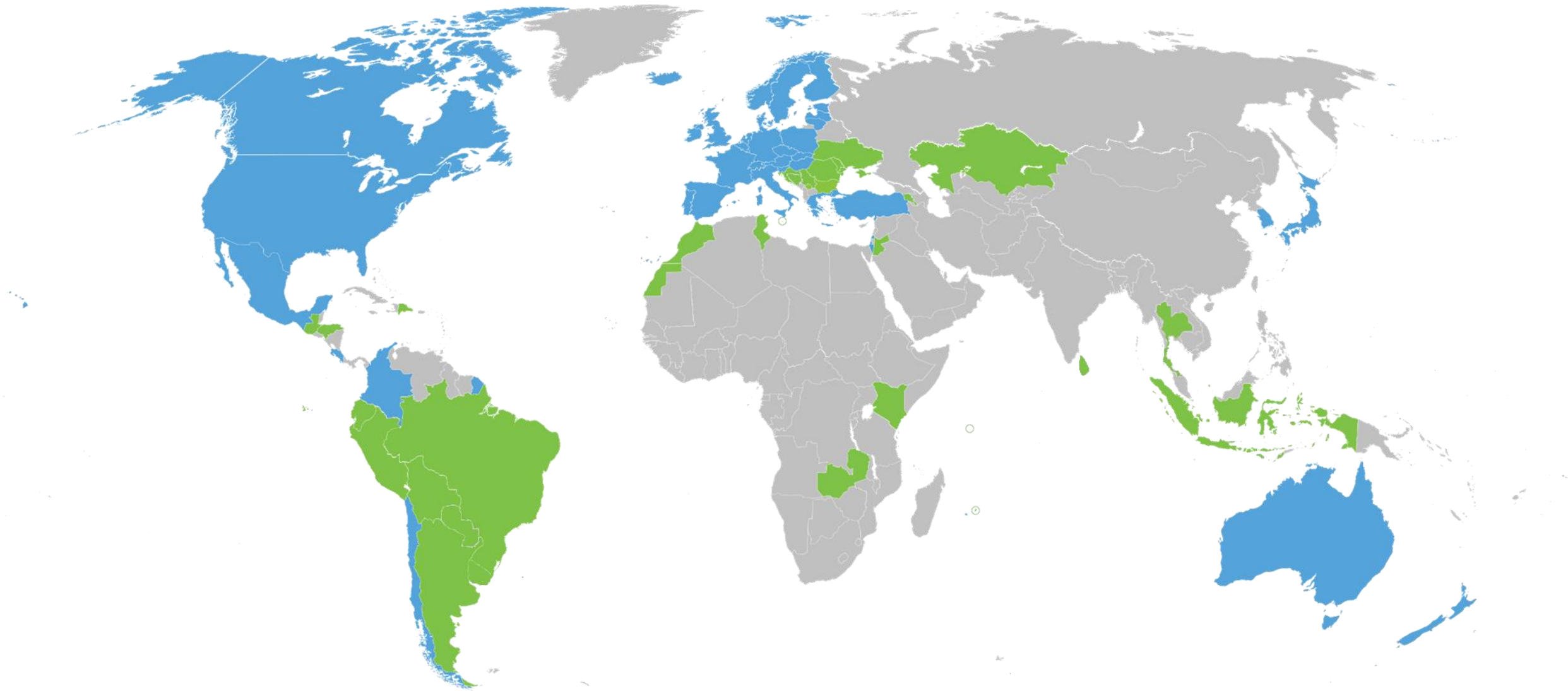


Datasets, indicators & criteria





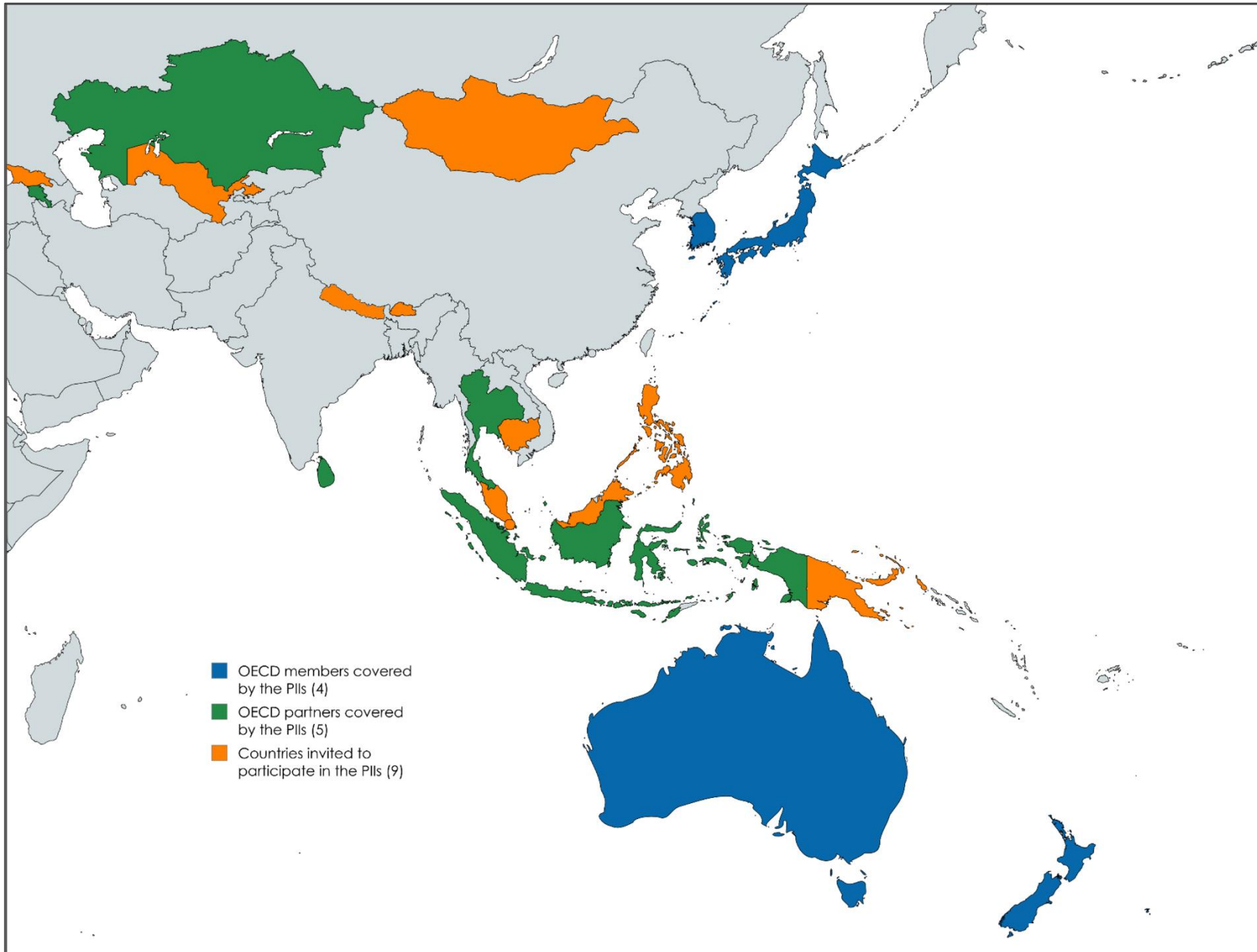
Collecting data across 38 OECD and 30 partner countries



*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244/99 and the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on Kosovo's declaration of independence.



Current coverage of the OECD PIs in the Asia-Pacific region



*This map is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

Session 2

Driving reforms through a strategic approach to anti-corruption and public integrity: The role of monitoring and evaluation



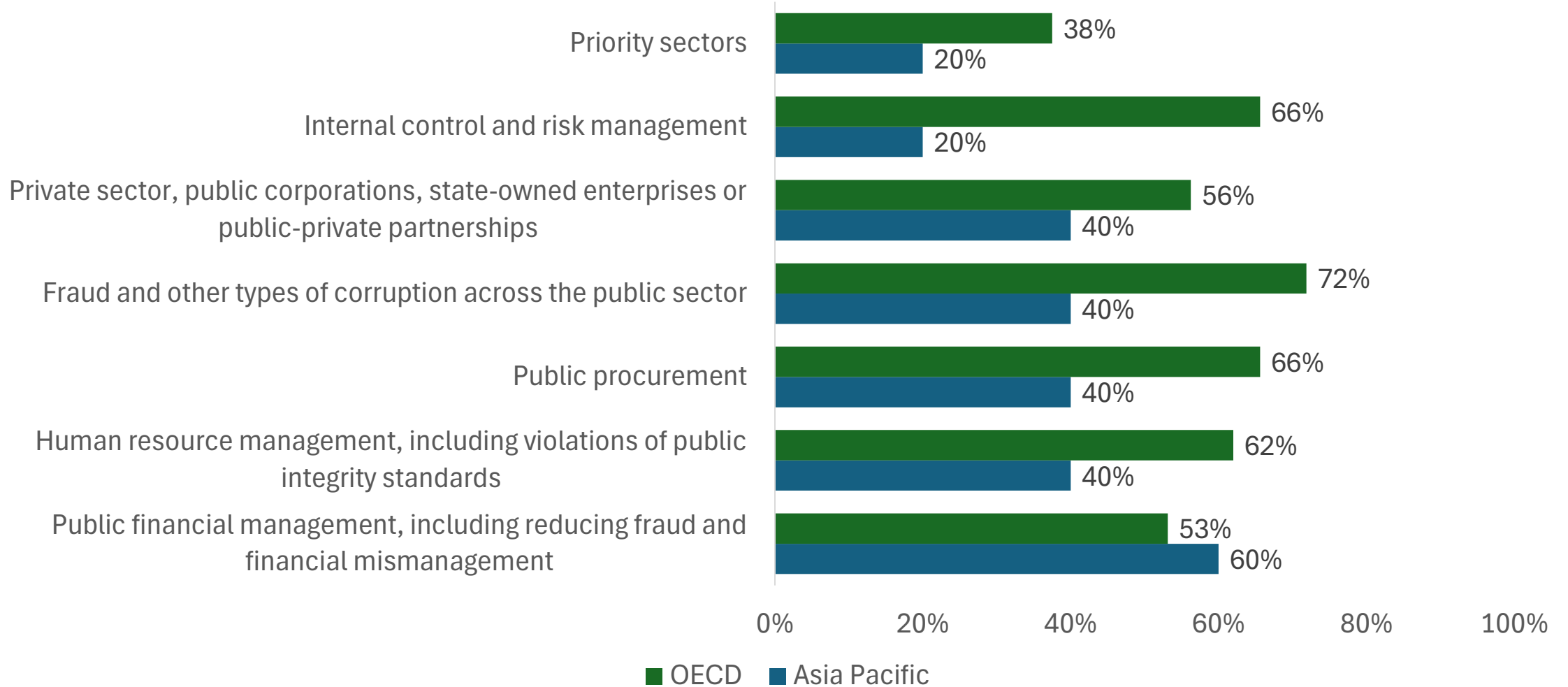


Is there a government strategy adopted at the level of the Government (Council of Ministers or equivalent) and in force that contains one or several primary (first-level) objectives to mitigate public integrity risks in your country?

Go to [Menti.com](https://www.menti.com), use code **3433 0838** and vote!



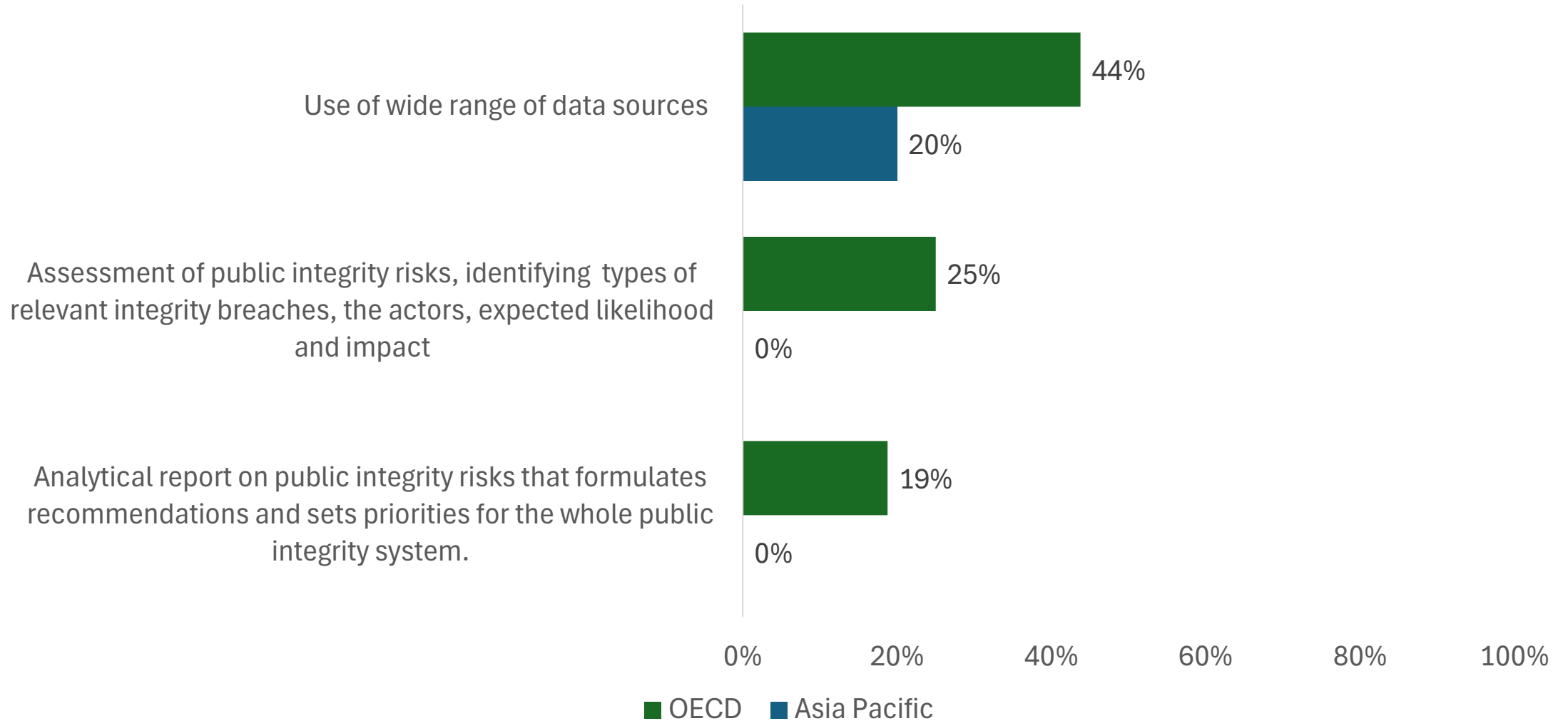
Coverage of strategic objectives prioritise "traditional" areas of HRM, PFM and public procurement



Source: OECD Public Integrity Indicators database (data extracted on 17 July 2025). Preliminary data for Thailand.



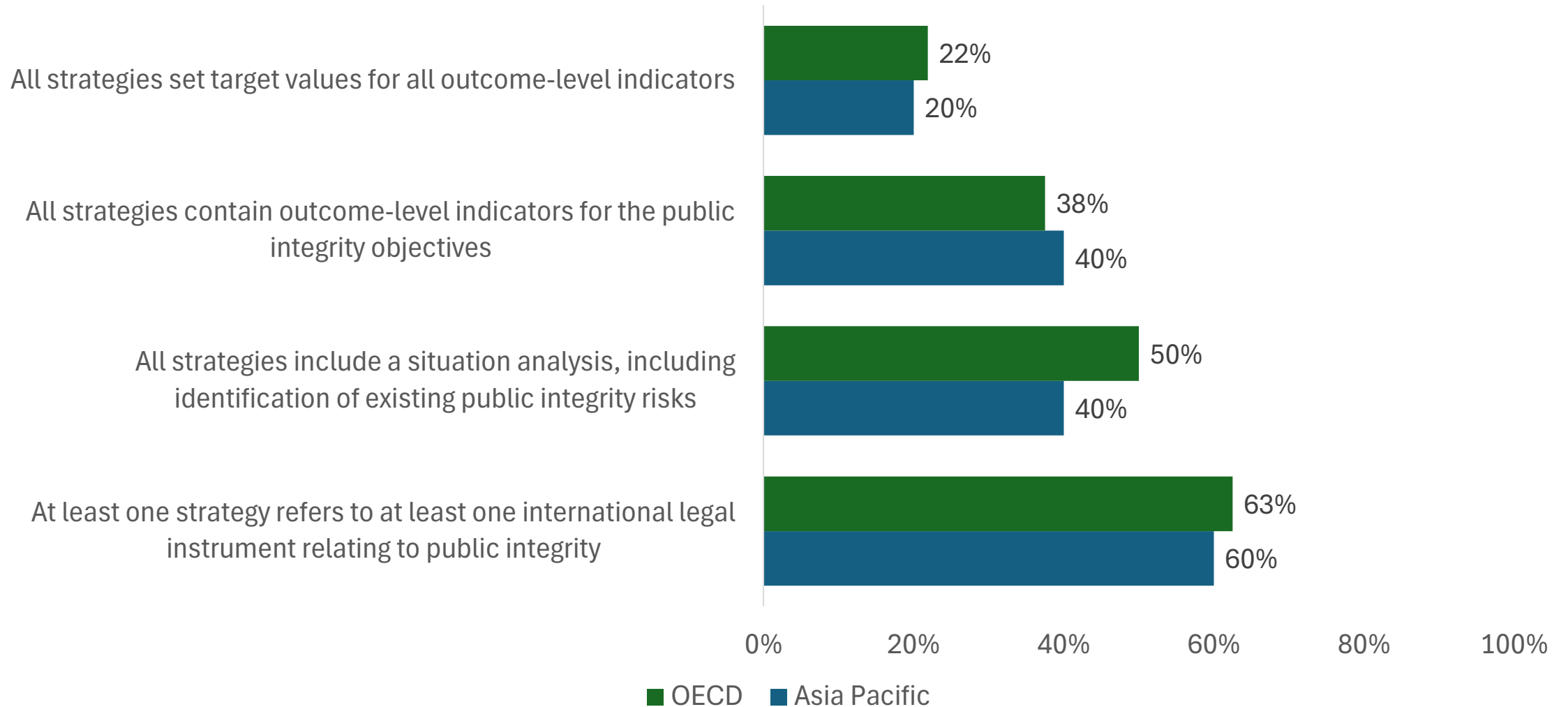
Public integrity strategies' development could benefit from a broader evidence base



Source: OECD Public Integrity Indicators database (data extracted on 17 July 2025). Preliminary data for Thailand.



Public integrity strategies could incorporate outcome indicators and target values



Source: OECD Public Integrity Indicators database (data extracted on 17 July 2025). Preliminary data for Thailand.

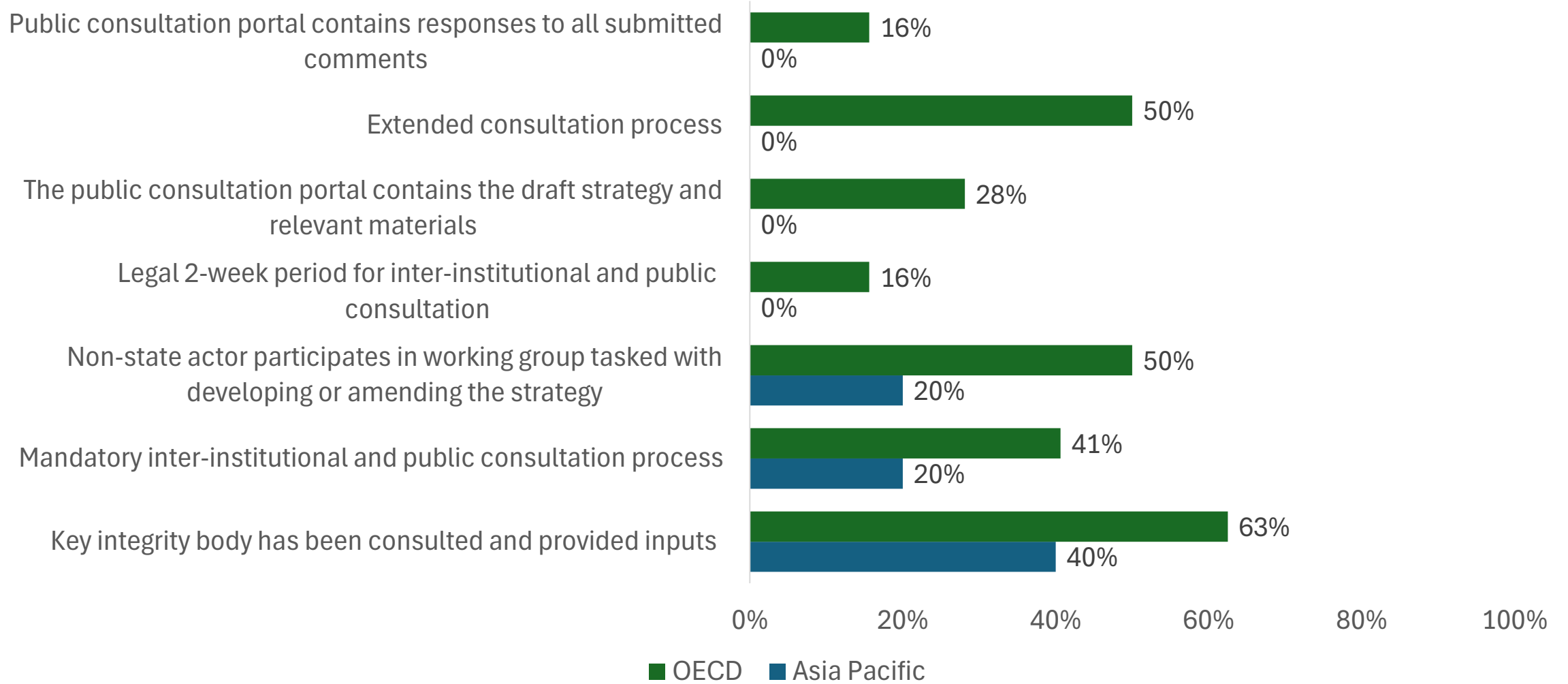


In your country, did the government consult internal government stakeholders during the preparation of the anti-corruption strategy?

Go to Menti.com, use code **8673 2004** and vote!



The transparency of consultation processes for public integrity strategies could be improved



Source: OECD Public Integrity Indicators database (data extracted on 17 July 2025). Preliminary data for Thailand.

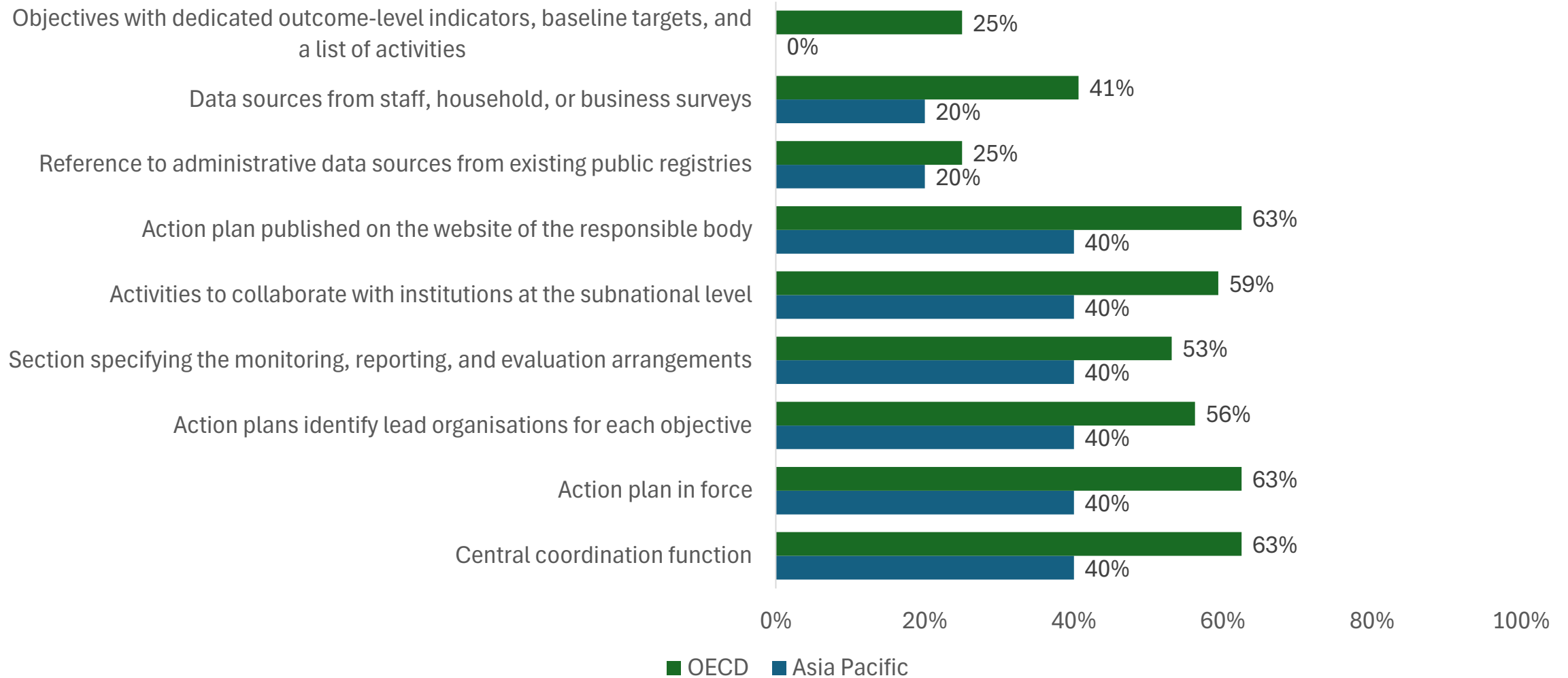


Polling 3 – Action plans

Go to [Menti.com](https://www.menti.com), use code **6156 8760** and vote!



Action plans could be further strengthened through data sources and dedicated outcome-level indicators



Source: OECD Public Integrity Indicators database (data extracted on 17 July 2025). Preliminary data for Thailand.



Polling 4 – Monitoring and evaluation & financial sustainability

Go to Menti.com, use code **5232 1539** and vote!



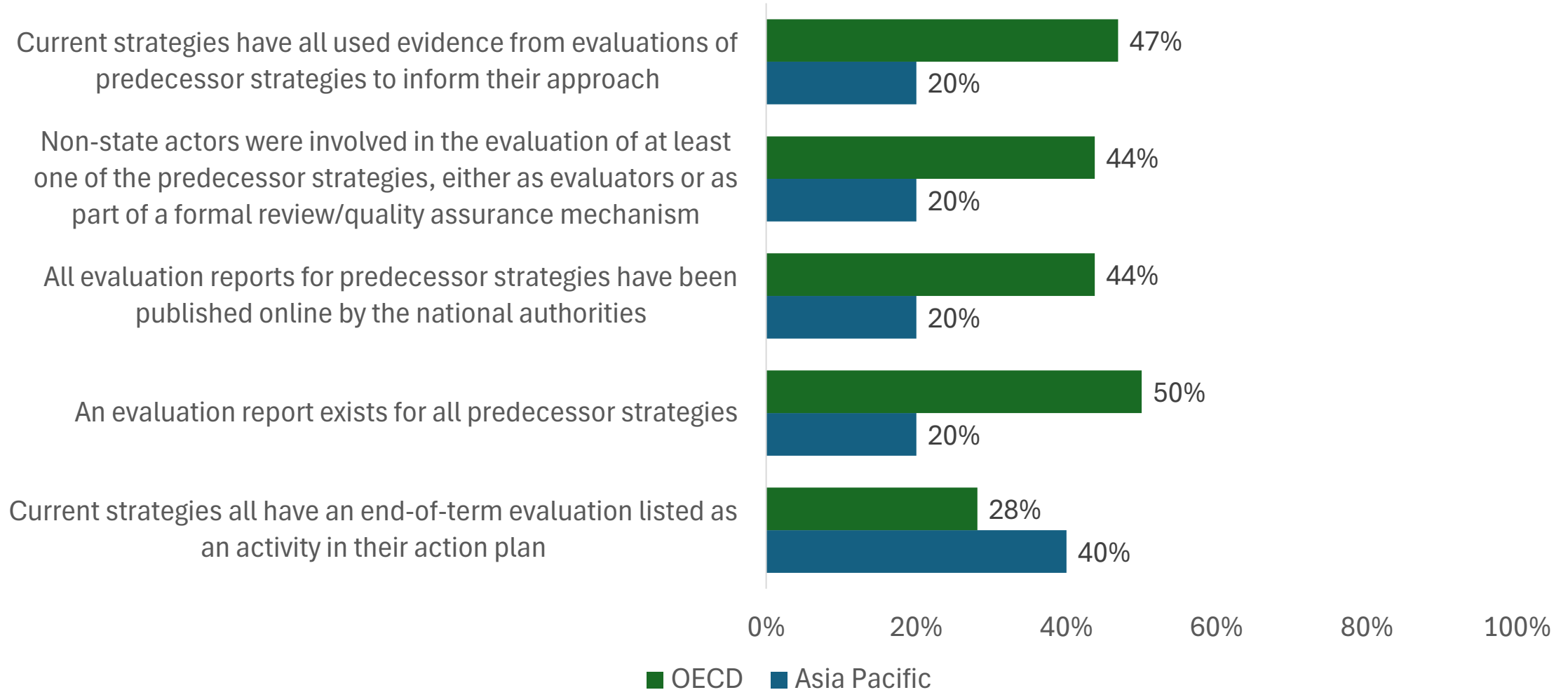
Monitoring and evaluation practices for public integrity strategies could be strengthened



Source: OECD Public Integrity Indicators database (data extracted on 17 July 2025). Preliminary data for Thailand.



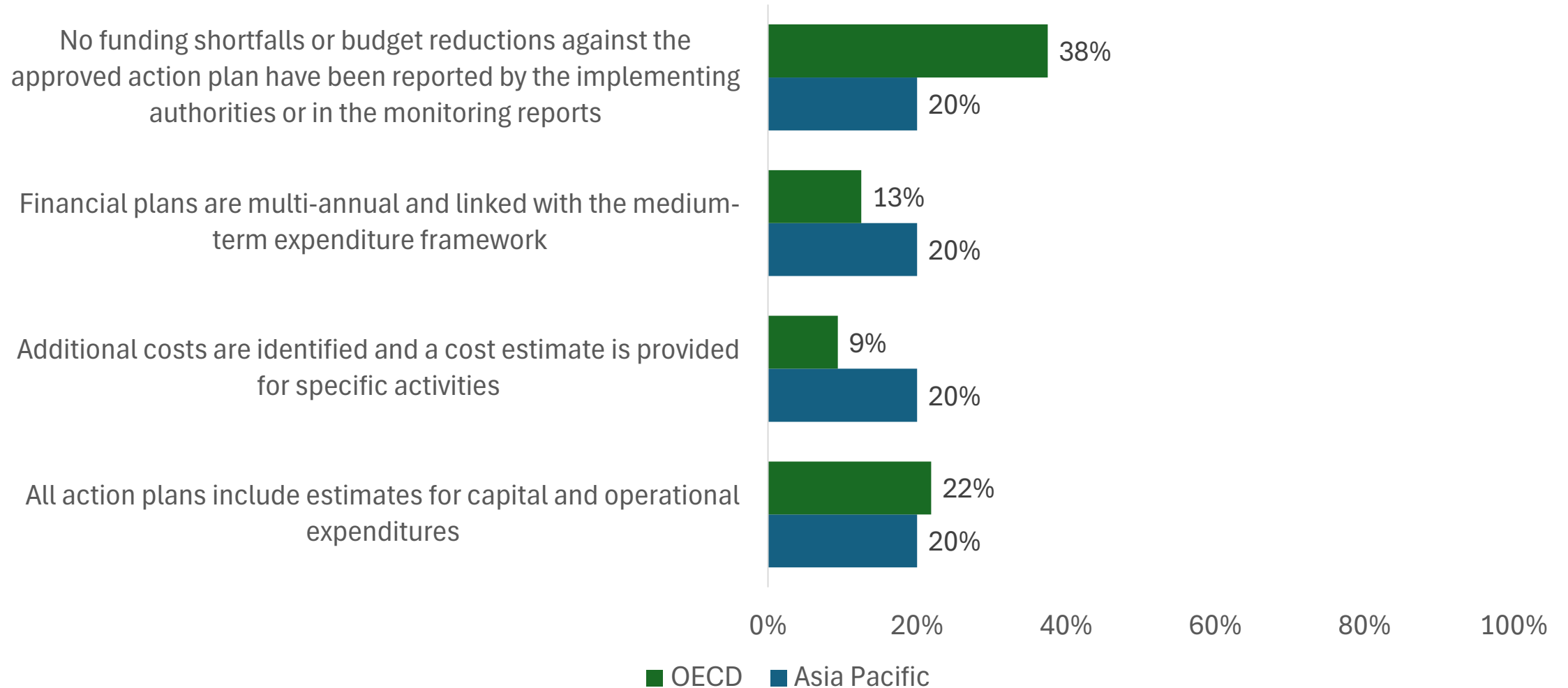
Transparency of evaluation practices could be fostered to support learning



Source: OECD Public Integrity Indicators database (data extracted on 17 July 2025). Preliminary data for Thailand.



Financial planning remains a major gap for Asia-Pacific and OECD countries



Source: OECD Public Integrity Indicators database (data extracted on 17 July 2025). Preliminary data for Thailand.



Panel discussion

Driving reforms through a strategic approach to anti-corruption and public integrity: The role of monitoring and evaluation

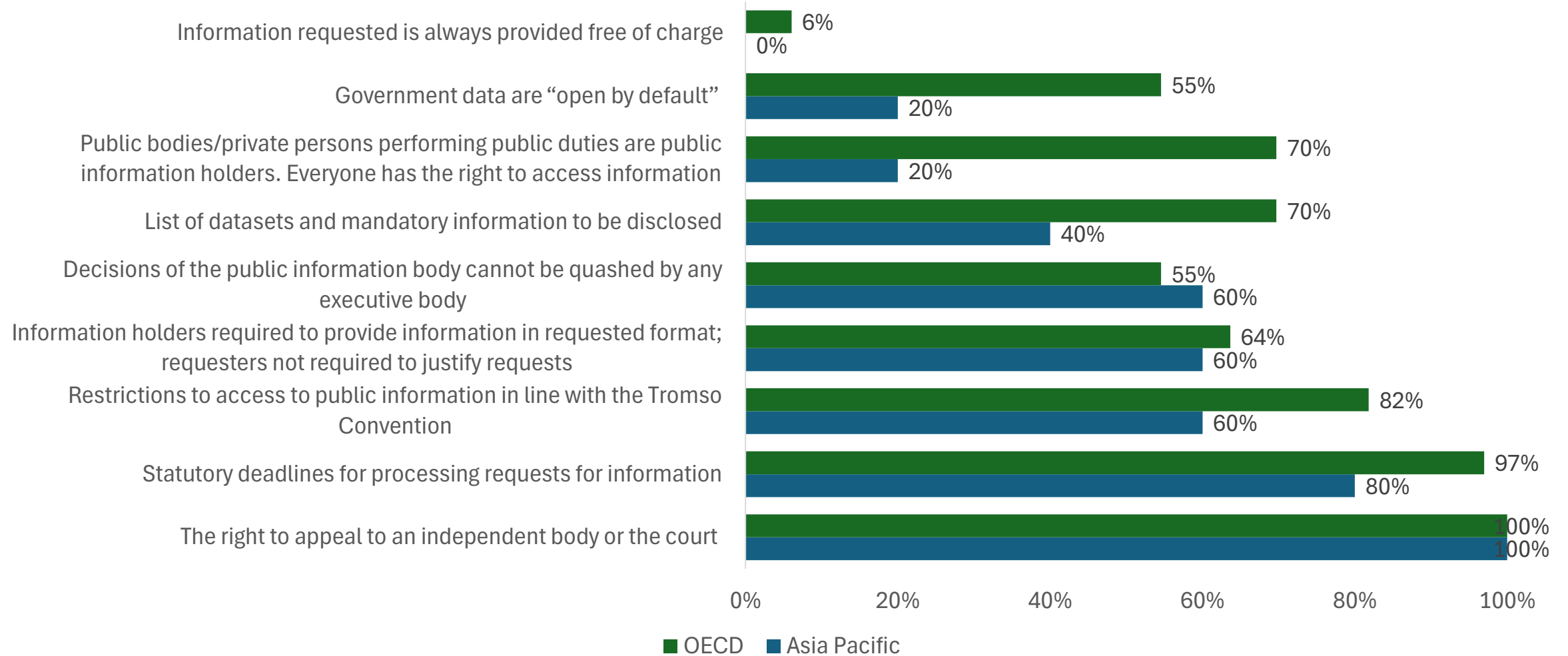
Session 3

Strengthening public policy making: How level is the playing field and what can countries do to improve?





Gaps in the access to public information regulatory framework could be addressed

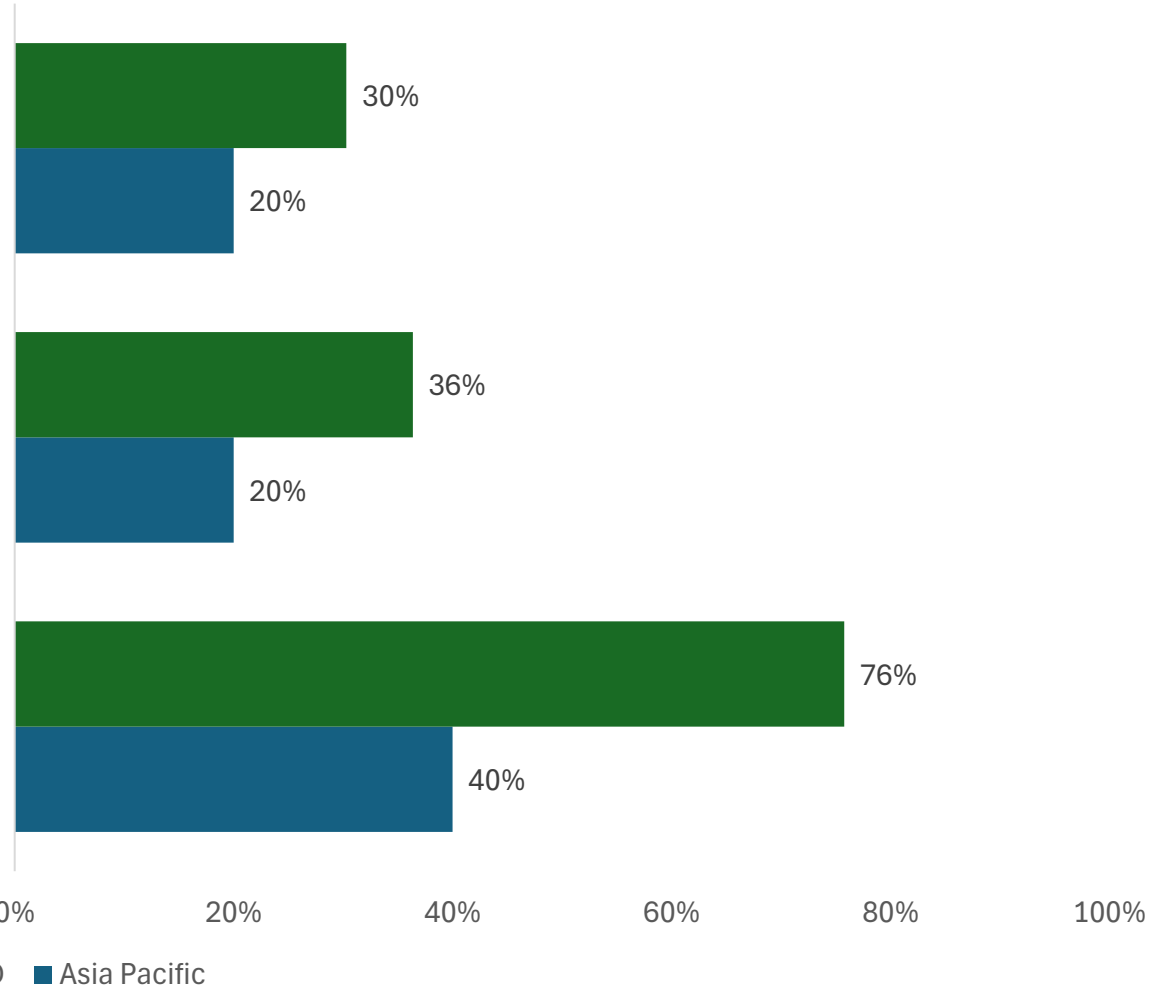


Source: OECD Public Integrity Indicators database (data extracted on 17 July 2025). Preliminary data for Thailand.



Access to information on decision making helps level the playing field

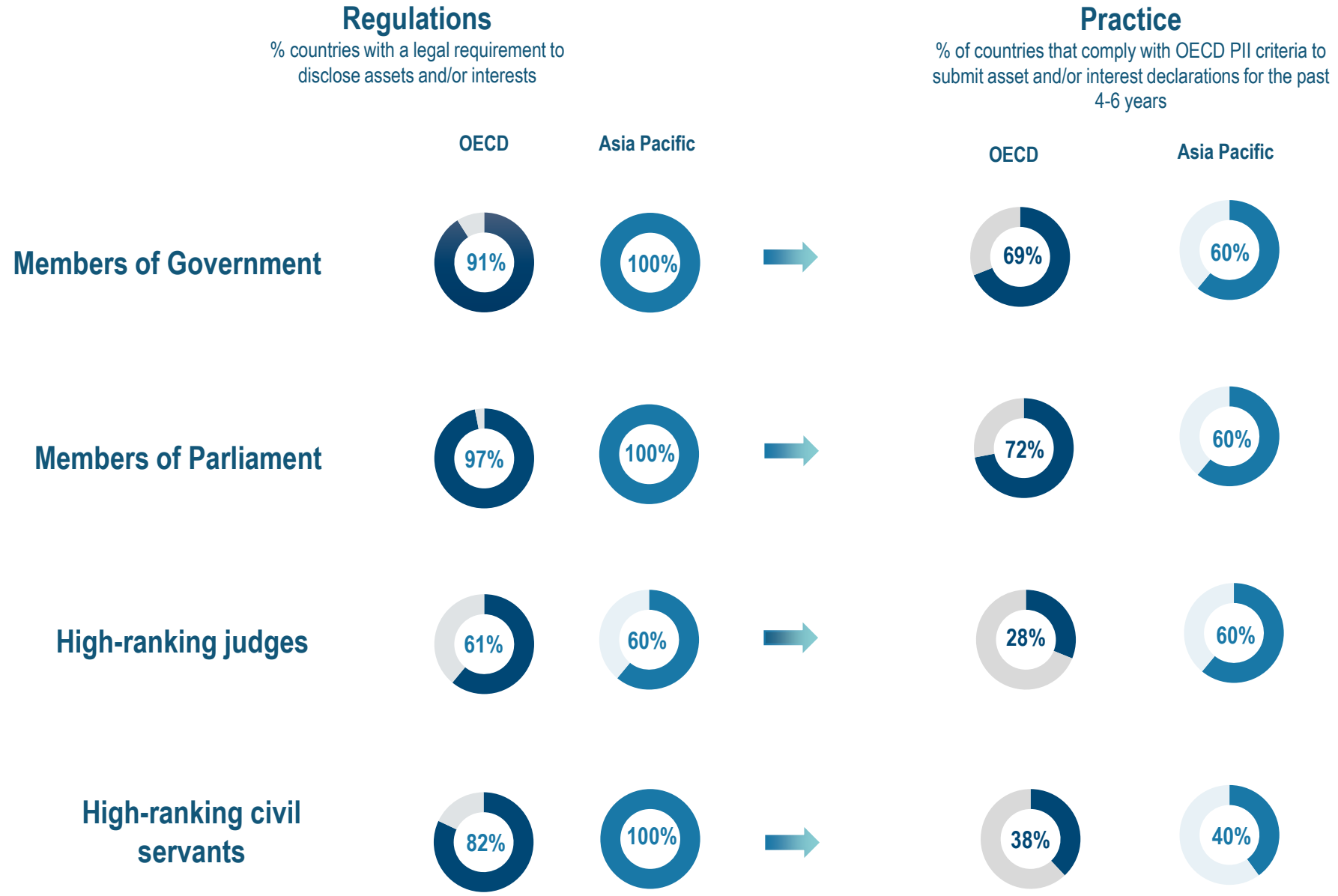
Ministers' agenda are made publicly available online, on their respective ministry website or aggregated on one government website, and specify who was met by the minister, in which capacity, and the topic that was discussed during the meeting



Source: OECD Public Integrity Indicators database (data extracted on 17 July 2025). Preliminary data for Thailand.



Compliance with asset and/or interest disclosure obligations by top public officials is needed

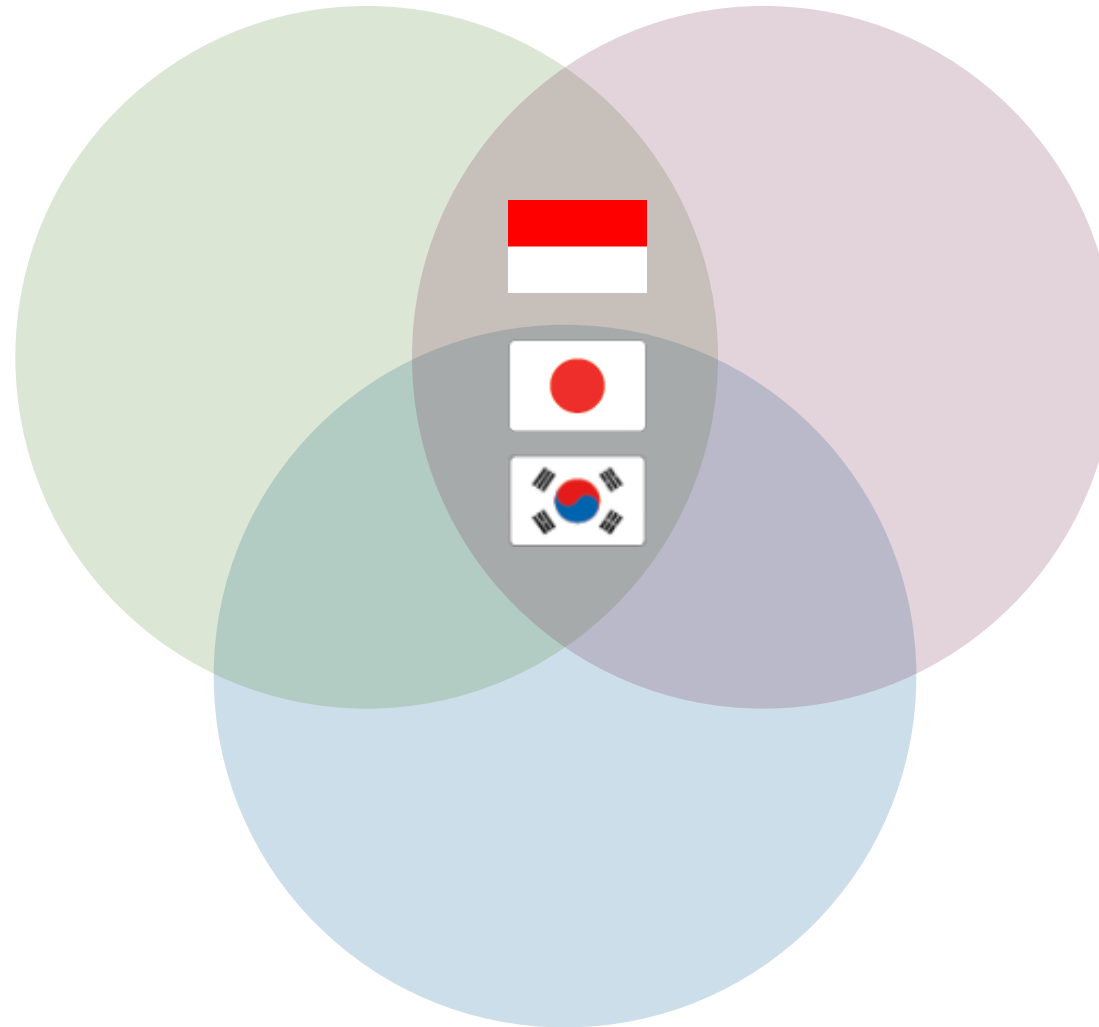


Source: OECD Public Integrity Indicators database (data extracted on 17 July 2025). Preliminary data for Thailand.



Asia-Pacific countries could strengthen the monitoring of asset and/or interest declarations

Risk-based
verification
procedure



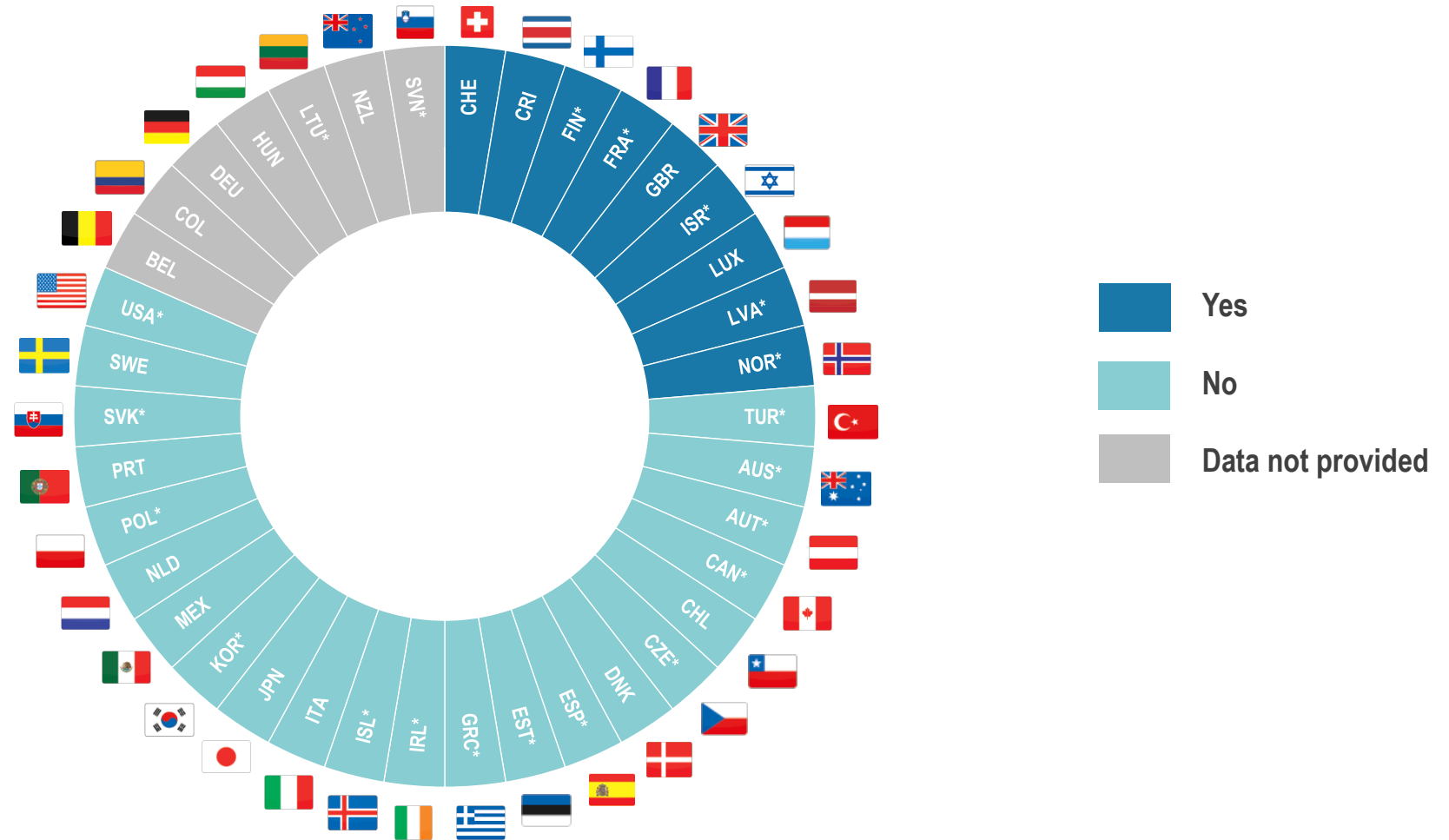
Declarations are
verified

Sanctions issued



Countries in the region do not track the “revolving door” phenomenon for ministers

Countries tracking movement of Ministers towards formerly regulated sector

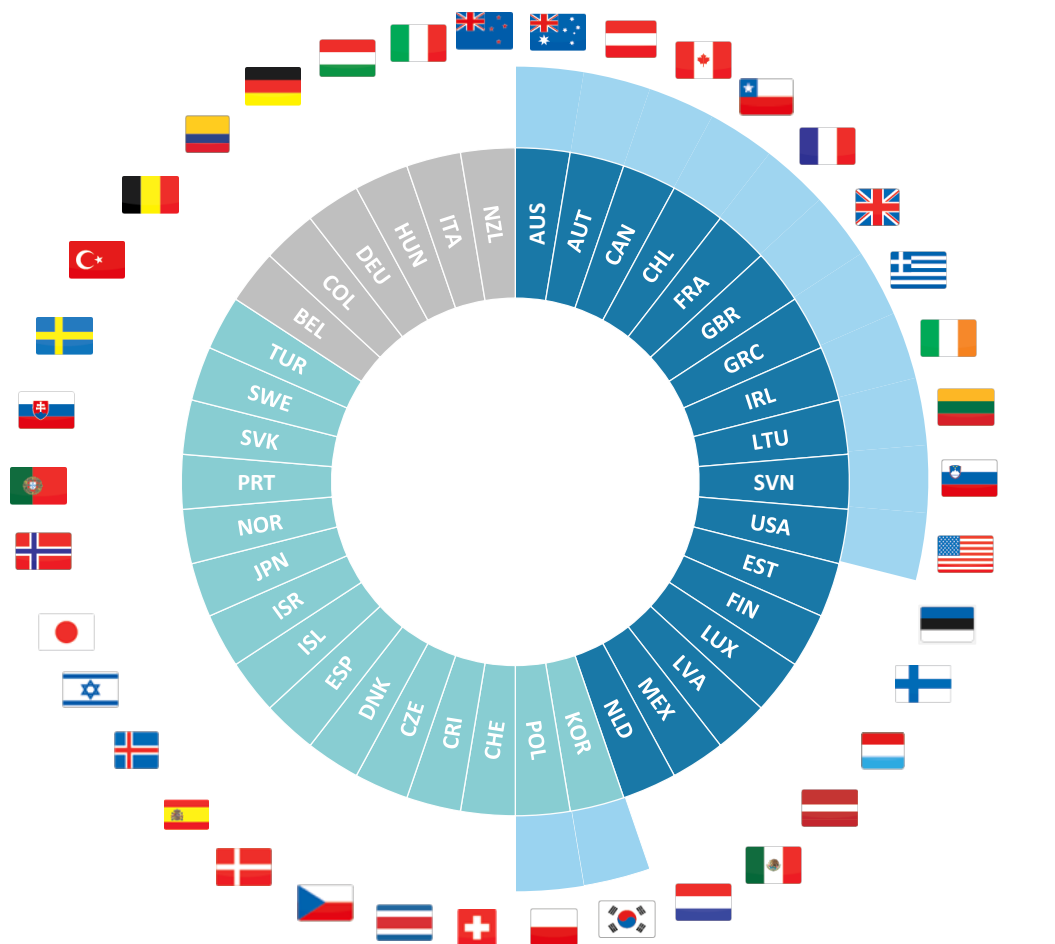


Note: Only Indonesia tracks the “revolving door” phenomenon for ministers.

* Denotes countries with a mandatory cooling-off period in place



De jure: Many countries still lack regulations on lobbying



Lobbying activities and lobbyists are defined

Lack of regulations on lobbying activities

Sanctions for breaches on lobbying regulations are defined

Data not provided

Note: Only three OECD partner countries assessed by the PII have regulations on lobbying activities: Croatia, Serbia and Peru



De facto: Regulations need to be accompanied by transparency in lobbying activities



Available information

17 OECD countries



Data not compiled or not published



	Lobbyist's name	Type of lobbying	Target legislation	Budget and expenses
--	-----------------	------------------	--------------------	---------------------

Chile					
France					
USA					
Canada					
Greece					
Lithuania					
Slovenia					
Austria					
Ireland					
Estonia					
Iceland					
Mexico					
United Kingdom					
Australia					
Finland					
Luxembourg					
Poland					
Croatia					

15 OECD countries

Costa Rica	
Czechia	
Denmark	
Israel	
Japan	
Korea	
Latvia	
Netherlands	
Norway	
Portugal	
Slovakia	
Spain	
Sweden	
Switzerland	
Türkiye	

16 OECD partner countries

Argentina	
Bolivia	
Brazil	
Ecuador	
Guatemala	
Honduras	
Peru	
Domi. Republic	
Armenia	
Serbia	
Morocco	
Romania	
Moldova	
Ukraine	
Indonesia	
Thailand	

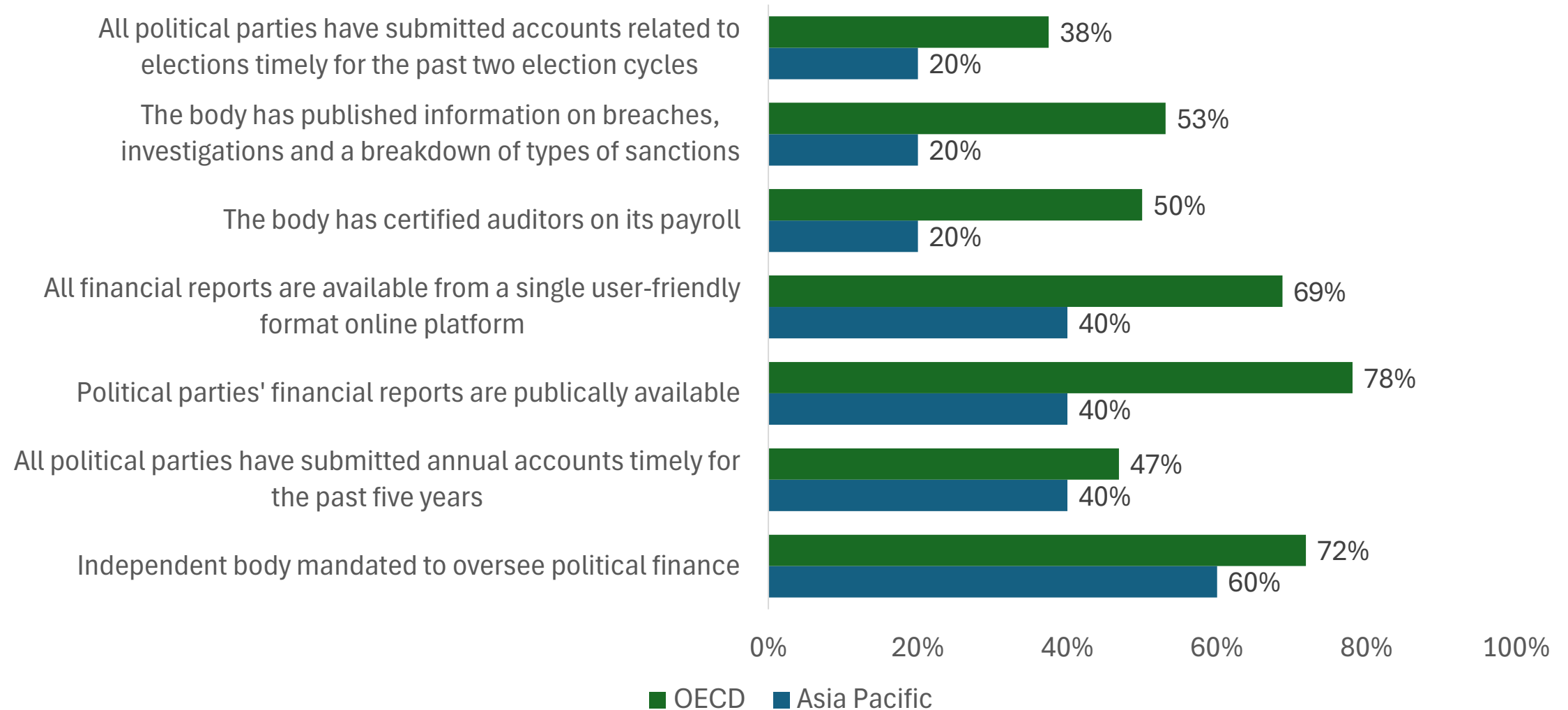
Data not available

6 OECD countries

Belgium	
Colombia	
Germany	
Hungary	
Italy	
New Zealand	



Political finance: Asia Pacific could focus on reporting compliance and transparency





Tour de table

What is your country doing?

What are your strengths and weaknesses?

What do you need to improve?



Panel discussion

Ensuring transparency in lobbying and influence: The quest for regulation

Q&A



Closing remarks





PII dataset on “Effectiveness of internal control and risk management”

De jure

- > Regulatory framework on internal control
- > Regulatory framework on internal audit
- > Risk management framework

De facto

- > Coverage of central functions to implement internal control and internal audit
- > Central reporting and internal control and internal audit
- > Internal audit and risk-based approaches in practice
- > Use of integrity risk management in budget organisations in practice

KPIs

- > % of national budget organisations covered by internal audit
- > % of national budget organisations audited in the past five years
- > Adoption rate of internal audit recommendations
- > Implementation rate of internal audit recommendations



PII dataset on “Integrity of the Justice and Disciplinary Systems”

Judicial integrity

- > Selection and appointment procedures
- > Disciplinary system
- > Systems for allocation and management of cases
- > Standards of conduct
- > Conflict-of-interest system
- > Ethics advisory bodies and training
- > Public complaints system and whistle-blowing system
- > Publication of decisions and data
- > Judicial budget
- > Vacancies and temporary judges
- > Trust in justice system

Prosecutorial integrity

- > Selection and appointment procedures
- > Disciplinary system
- > Systems for allocation and management of cases
- > Standards of conduct
- > Conflict-of-interest system
- > Ethics advisory bodies and training
- > Public complaints system and whistle-blowing system
- > Publication of decisions and data

Disciplinary system for civil servants

- > Procedural components
- > Institutional responsibilities
- > Case management systems
- > Publication of decisions and data



<https://oecd-public-integrity-indicators.org/>

Thanks for your attention!

For questions, please contact

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