

POSSIBLE INDICATORS THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION SELECTED FOR REVIEW DURING THE FIRST ROUND

By virtue of the terms of general recommendations numbers 7.4, 7.2 and 7.2 of the reports for Paraguay, Colombia, and Nicaragua, respectively, adopted by the Committee of Experts at its plenary session held on July 18, 2003 at OAS headquarters in Washington D.C., the Technical Secretariat of the Committee will proceed to publish the following list of possible indicators that could be considered in relation to implementation of the provisions of the Convention selected for review during the first round, for the purposes indicated in said recommendations:

1. STANDARDS OF CONDUCT AND MECHANISMS TO ENFORCE COMPLIANCE (ARTICLE III, PARAGRAPHS 1 AND 2 OF THE CONVENTION)

1.1. Standards of conduct designed to prevent conflicts of interest and mechanisms to enforce compliance

1.1.1. Relevant information to establish the objective results of standards of conduct and of mechanisms to prevent conflicts of interest, processed so as to make it possible to monitor advances in policies, programs, and decisions of the competent authorities in this field. Indicators such as the following ones could be used for this purpose: cases in which review of background information was used to prevent access of candidates unqualified to hold public office; situations of conflict of interest discovered during or subsequent to performance of public functions and measures adopted to protect official interests; sanctions imposed on offenders; number of training programs offered to the civil servants responsible for implementing these standards and mechanisms.

1.2. Standards of conduct to ensure the proper conservation and use of resources entrusted to government officials in the performance of their functions and mechanisms to ensure compliance with them

1.2.1. Relevant information to establish the objective results of standards of conduct and of mechanisms for proper conservation and use of public resources, processed so as to make it possible to monitor advances in policies, programs, and decisions of the competent authorities in this field. Indicators such as the following ones could be used for this purpose: cases in which violations of said standards are detected; sanctions imposed on the offenders; measures adopted in an attempt to compensate for damages caused to the government treasury; results of said measures, referring to the amounts of compensation or the amounts actually recovered; number of training programs offered to the civil servants responsible for implementing these standards and mechanisms.

1.3. Standards of conduct and mechanisms related to measures and systems for requiring government officials to report to appropriate authorities any acts of corruption known to them in the performance of public functions

1.3.1. Relevant information to establish the objective results of standards and mechanisms related to the duty of government officials to report acts of corruption, processed so as to make it possible to monitor advances in policies, programs, and decisions of the competent authorities in this field. Indicators such as the following ones could be used for this purpose: number of cases of corruption reported by government officials; means used by them to make such reports, for instance, in writing, or by telephone, or electronic mail; measures adopted for their protection; sanctions imposed on persons who fail to comply with the duty to report; number of training programs offered to the civil servants responsible for implementation of these standards and mechanisms.

2. SYSTEMS FOR REGISTRATION OF INCOME, ASSETS, AND LIABILITIES (ARTICLE III, PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE CONVENTION)

2.1. Relevant information to establish the objective results of the use of declarations of net worth as an instrument for preventing and combating corruption, processed so as to make it possible to monitor advances in policies, programs, and decisions of the competent authorities in this field. Indicators such as the following could be used for this purpose: number of cases in which verification, evaluation, or analysis of the information provided in the declaration made it possible to prevent conflicts of interest or to detect the involvement of civil servants in acts of corruption or illicit enrichment; action taken on that basis and the result of said action; sanctions imposed on persons who failed to comply with the standards pertaining to registration, because of either failure to turn in a declaration, or presentation of an improperly prepared, inaccurate, or incomplete declaration; number of training programs offered to civil servants responsible for implementation of such registration systems.

3. SUPERVISORY CONTROL AGENCIES, WITH REGARD TO THE SELECTED PROVISIONS (ARTICLE III, PARAGRAPHS 1, 2, 4, AND 11 OF THE CONVENTION)

3.1. Relevant information to establish the objective results of the functions performed by control agencies in relation to compliance with the provisions of items 1, 2, 4, and 11 of the Convention. Indicators such as the following ones could be used for this purpose: number of cases related to said provisions which have been brought to the attention of the competent control agencies, number of unresolved and resolved cases, and number of preventive or corrective measures adopted by those agencies in relation to said cases, with the cases and measures grouped together for each of the provisions to which they pertain; average time required to process each case, giving the percentage of cases whose results were adversely affected by the time required for processing; number of training programs geared to the

civil servants responsible for checking compliance with the relevant provisions in each agency.

4. MECHANISMS TO ENCOURAGE PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN EFFORTS TO PREVENT CORRUPTION (ART. III, PARAGRAH 11)

4.1. Mechanisms for access to information

4.1.1. Relevant information to establish the objective results of mechanisms for access to information in the possession or under the control of government institutions, as an instrument for preventing and combating corruption, processed so as to make it possible to monitor advances in policies, programs, and decisions of the competent authorities in this field. Indicators such as the following ones could be used for this purpose: number of requests for information submitted and percentage processed, accepted, and rejected; frequency of use of the media or the Internet for disclosing official information; sanctions imposed on persons who fail to comply with the standards regulating access to information; number of training programs geared to civil servants responsible for implementation of these mechanisms.

4.2. Consultation mechanisms

4.2.1 Relevant information to establish the objective results of consultation mechanisms, as an instrument to prevent and combat corruption, processed so as to make it possible to monitor advances in policies, programs, and decisions of the competent authorities in this field. Indicators such as the following ones could be used for this purpose: frequency of use of the media or the Internet to consult with the general public; number of cases in which councils or committees were formed or public hearings held to consult with the citizenry; number of consultations conducted on matters useful for preventing corruption; number of cases in which the opinions expressed in consultations were taken into account; sanctions imposed on persons failing to comply with the consultation mechanisms; number of training programs offered to the civil servants responsible for implementing these mechanisms.

4.3. Mechanisms to encourage participation in public administration

4.3.1. Relevant information to establish the objective results of mechanisms to encourage participation in public administration as an instrument for preventing and combating corruption, processed so as to make it possible to monitor advances in policies, programs, and decisions of the competent authorities in this field. Indicators such as the following ones could be used for this purpose: the number of recommendations and suggestions presented, and the number of them evaluated and the number accepted; the number of complaints or reports presented and the number of cases settled; frequency of the use of the media to

develop campaigns to heighten public awareness of corruption; sanctions imposed on persons failing to comply with the standards pertaining to mechanisms to encourage participation in public administration; number of training programs offered to the civil servants responsible for implementing these mechanisms.

4.4. Mechanisms for participation in monitoring government management

4.4.1. Relevant information to establish the objective results of mechanisms for participation in monitoring the public administration, as an instrument for preventing and combating corruption, processed so as to make it possible to track advances in policies, programs, and decisions of the competent authorities in this field. Indicators such as the following ones could be used for this purpose: number of cases in which citizens carried out activities to monitor public administration; mechanisms used to that end; processing of judicial decisions or petitions of citizens, as a consequence of the foregoing; number of programs offered to train the general public in monitoring public administration; number and type of measures adopted to protect complainants or informants; sanctions imposed on persons failing to comply with standards pertaining to mechanisms for participation in monitoring of public administration; number of training programs offered to the civil servants responsible for implementing these mechanisms.

5. ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION (ART. XIV)

5.1. Mutual assistance

5.1.1. Relevant information to establish the objective results of mechanisms for mutual assistance referred to in the Convention, processed so as to make it possible to monitor advances in policies, programs, and decisions of the competent authorities in this field. Indicators such as the following ones could be used for this purpose: number of requests for mutual assistance sent to other states parties and accepted or rejected by them; number of such requests received from other states parties which were accepted or rejected; time required to respond to such requests and time in which it took other states parties to respond; number of training programs offered to the civil servants responsible for implementing such mechanisms.

5.2. Mutual technical cooperation

5.2.1. Relevant information to establish the objective results of mutual technical cooperation mechanisms referred to in the Convention, processed so as to make it possible to monitor advances in policies, programs, and decisions of the competent authorities in this field. Indicators such as the following ones could be used for this purpose: number of requests for technical cooperation which were sent to other states parties and the results obtained; number of such requests which were received from other states parties and the results of said requests;

mutual technical cooperation agreements with other states parties and the results of such agreements; number of training programs offered to the civil servants responsible for implementation of these mechanisms.

6. CENTRAL AUTHORITIES (ART. XVIII)

6.1. Relevant information to establish the objective results of the central authorities designated for the purposes of assistance and cooperation referred to in the Convention, processed so as to make it possible to monitor advances in policies, programs, and decisions of the competent authorities in this field. Indicators such as the following ones could be used for this purpose: number of requests for assistance and cooperation from other states parties which were processed by such authorities; number of requests for assistance and cooperation which were processed by such authorities in other states parties; results obtained in both cases; number of meetings and agreements with the central authorities of other states parties to achieve better communication and to expedite the performance of their duties; number of training programs offered to the civil servants who perform such work.