



## Corruption risk management: The example of Colombia



Public Procurement Principle: **Transparency, Risk management**



Procurement Stage: **All stages**



Audience: **Procuring entity, Policy makers, Private sector, Civil society**

### Description

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The Secretariat of Transparency, together with the Department for Public Employment (Departamento Administrativo de la Función Pública, DAFP), has developed a corruption risk map, described in a comprehensive manual that was updated in October 2018.

The methodological approach is rooted in the Colombian Internal Control Standard Model (Modelo Estándar de Control Interno, MECI), that is itself part of the Colombian Integrated Planning and Management Model (Modelo Integrado de Planeación y Gestión, MIPG). This model provides a general methodological guide for risk identification. Indeed, corruption risk maps are one of the three risk management instruments within the MIPG, along with digital security risk maps and institutional performance risk maps. Corruption risk maps can identify problems that may lead to corruption as well as concrete actions that can prevent it.

Since 2018 the DAFP has issued a new guideline under the framework of MIPG that suggests integrating the following risks in a single map: management, security and privacy of information, and corruption. Corruption risks are monitored quarterly.

There are positives and negatives to having separate risk management exercises based on the same methodological model. On the one hand, it may be seen as burdensome because it duplicates efforts. On the other hand, it can be argued that it raises awareness among senior management and staff of the importance of having a sound anti-corruption policy with mainstream managerial risk activities distinct from financial control risk activities.

Source: OECD (2019), [Reforming Public Procurement: Progress in Implementing the 2015 OECD Recommendation](#), OECD Publishing, Paris

