



iMonitor: Putting Big Data analytics into action

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Government
Transparency
Institute



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Monitoring problem



- Administrative data is typically rich and centrally available for tendering and award phases of the procurement cycle
- However, we mostly lack systematic data on **contract implementation**
- Many accurate risk assessments are not followed up: linking to law enforcement existing channels and follow-up

iMonitor collaboration

- ❑ Consortium of 7 NGOs and oversight agencies in 4 European countries - Catalonia (Spain), Italy, Lithuania, and Romania
- ❑ Coordinated by GTI
- ❑ Supported by 2 further law enforcement agencies: ANAC & STT



iMonitor monitoring approach

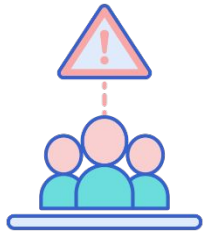


iMonitor



SELECT

We draw on a data-driven risk assessment methodology to select contracts where corruption might be more likely to happen



MONITOR

Monitors collect information on contracts and suppliers, conduct field visits and assess the state of contract implementation



REPORT

Findings are submitted through reporting tool; in case of suspected irregularities, reports are forwarded to law enforcement partners for further action

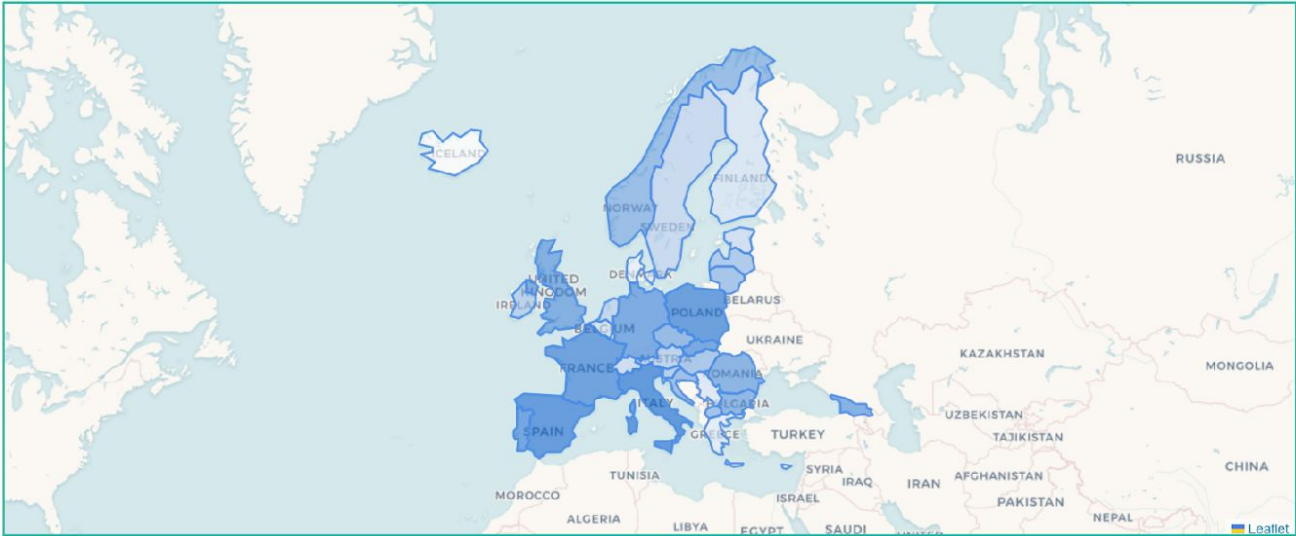


SELECT

Opentender.eu

Country coverage: EU and the wider neighborhood (EEA, Accession, etc.)

- Weekly/monthly data updates for iMonitor countries - Spain, Italy, Romania and Lithuania



Select by country

Austria	135,203	Germany	576,932	Norway	276,538
Belgium	106,846	Greece	63,819	Poland	2.9 Million
Bulgaria	291,757	Hungary	188,592	Portugal	1.5 Million
Croatia	275,461	Iceland	3,236	Romania	371,216
Cyprus	9,924	Ireland	142,129	Serbia	66,475
Czech Republic	283,031	Italy	5.9 Million	Slovakia	680,978
Denmark	52,289	Latvia	160,242	Slovenia	143,278
Estonia	119,963	Lithuania	207,891	Spain	3.2 Million
EU Institutions	22,273	Luxembourg	10,024	Sweden	132,372
Finland	69,001	North Macedonia	229,489	Switzerland	125,240
France	2.8 Million	Malta	8,949	United Kingdom	539,999
Georgia	381,127	Netherlands	132,878		

Using this website, you might be also interested in visiting the following our other open data portals:

Uganda	69,681	Kenya	96,980	Jamaica	141,315
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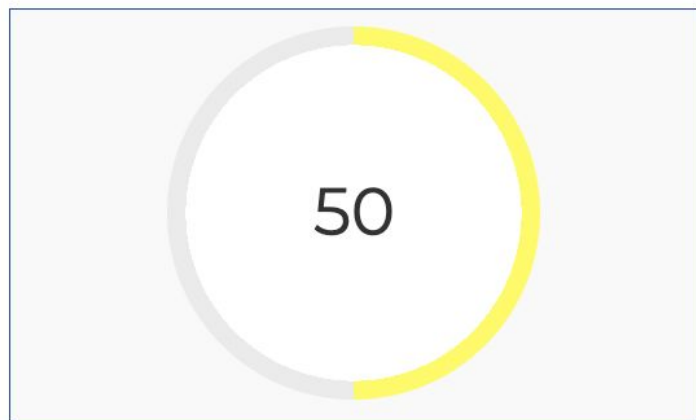
SELECT

Opentender.eu Integrity indicators

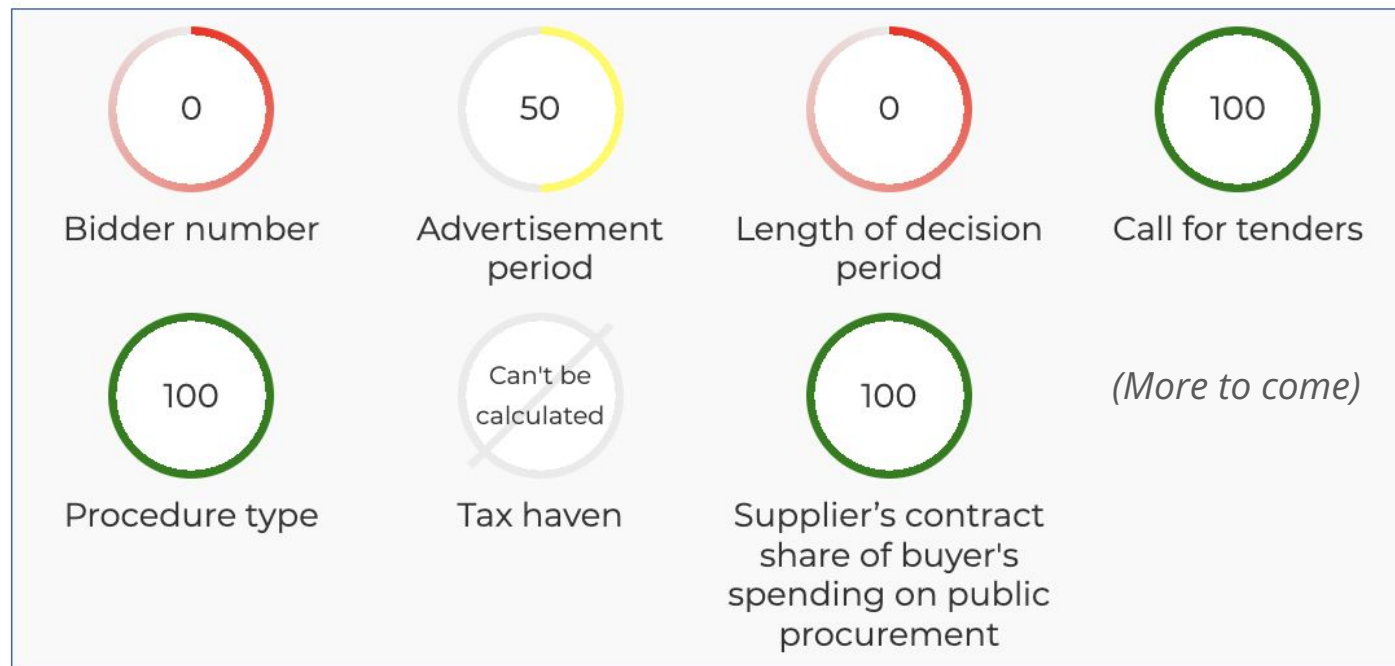


Integrity Indicators

Average Integrity Indicator Score



Sub-Indicators





REPORT



Reporting template

- ❑ Inspired by Monithon’s current reporting tool
- ❑ Collaborative design by law enforcement and NGO partners
- ❑ Balance between comprehensiveness and accessibility to non-experts

CONTRACT VALUE: WHAT IS THE TOTAL CONTRACT VALUE, AS ESTABLISHED IN THE ORIGINAL CONTRACT?

If the final price imported from opentender.eu does not correspond to the contract value as specified in the contract, please include the original contract amount here.

€ 97600

Contract Integrity Profile (Overall Score: 49.9996)

Indicator	Score	Raw value
SINGLE BID	0	CALCULATED
ADVERTISEMENT PERIOD	50	CALCULATED
DECISION PERIOD	0	CALCULATED
CALL FOR TENDER PUBLICATION	100	CALCULATED
PROCEDURE TYPE	100	CALCULATED
TAX HAVEN	0	INSUFFICIENT DATA
BUYER CONCENTRATION	99.998	CALCULATED

WHAT KIND OF CONTRACT ARE YOU MONITORING?

This question refers to the primary category of the public contract you are monitoring. Public contracts can generally be classified into three main types: goods, works, and services.

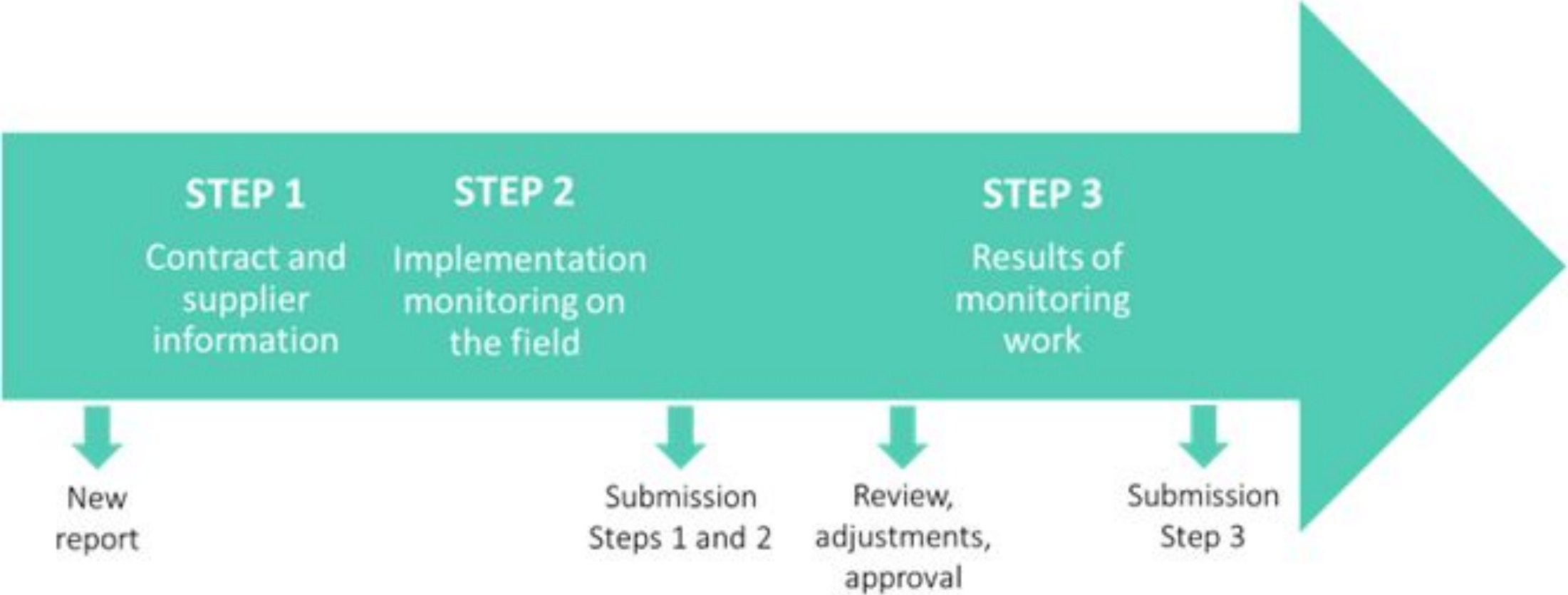
- ☐ **GOODS**
CONTRACTS RELATED TO THE PURCHASE OF PHYSICAL ITEMS, SUCH AS OFFICE SUPPLIES, VEHICLES, OR MEDICAL EQUIPMENT. FOR EXAMPLE, IF YOUR CITY GOVERNMENT IS BUYING NEW OFFICE FURNITURE, IT FALLS UNDER THE "GOODS" CATEGORY.
- ☐ **WORKS**
THESE CONTRACTS INVOLVE CONSTRUCTION OR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS, INCLUDING ROADS, BRIDGES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, AND UTILITIES. FOR INSTANCE, IF YOUR LOCAL GOVERNMENT IS BUILDING A NEW PARK OR RENOVATING A SCHOOL, THIS CONTRACT WOULD FALL UNDER THE "WORKS" CATEGORY.
- ☒ **SERVICES**
CONTRACTS FOR VARIOUS SERVICES, SUCH AS CONSULTING, MAINTENANCE, OR PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE. AN EXAMPLE WOULD BE A CONTRACT WITH A CONSULTING FIRM TO CONDUCT AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT.



REPORT



Reporting process



Reports with signs of irregularities are forwarded to enforcement partners

Lessons learned



- ❑ **Low-cost monitoring**
 - Reliance on volunteers
 - Leverage specific interests / relevance for local communities
 - Ecosystem of tools and applications
- ❑ **Some cost intensive elements remain**
 - Infrastructure maintenance: i.e. source data changes
 - Traditional investigative work
- ❑ **Key challenge:** (sustainable) engagement of volunteers and establishment of lasting networks



Thank you!

Government Transparency Institute
<https://www.govtransparency.eu/>

iMonitor project
<https://imonitor.govtransparency.eu>

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Further readings



Ortega Nieto, D.; Fazekas, M.; Vaz Mondo, B.; Tóth, B.; and Braem Velasco, R. (2023) The Governance Risk Assessment System (GRAS). [Advanced Data Analytics for Detecting Fraud, Corruption, and Collusion in Public Expenditures](#). World Bank, Washington DC.

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Horn, Peter; Czibik, Ágnes; Fazekas, Mihály; and Tóth, B. (2021): [Analyzing Public Procurement Risks: Training manual](#). Budapest: R2G4P / Government Transparency Institute.

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Fazekas, Mihály and Tóth, István János, (2016), [From corruption to state capture: A new analytical framework with empirical applications from Hungary](#). Political Research Quarterly, 69(2).