ULUSLARARASI ŞEFFAFLIK DERNEĞİ


# User Guide

Founded in 2008 through voluntary efforts, Transparency International Türkiye (TI Türkiye) aims to promote a democratic, social, and economic order in which transparency, integrity, and accountability prevail across all segments of society. As part of its efforts to reduce corruption, the organization brings together various stakeholders such as the public sector, business community, trade unions, universities, professional organizations, and civil society organizations, and places strong emphasis on multi-stakeholder cooperation. It expects all individuals and institutions that shape society or hold public power to act transparently, with integrity, in accordance with the law, ethically, and in an accountable manner, and conducts its activities within this framework.

www.seffaflik.org

**Integrity Watch Platform User Guide**

IPA-2022-440-922 I Integrity Watch in the Western Balkans and Türkiye: Civil society combating corruption with political integrity data



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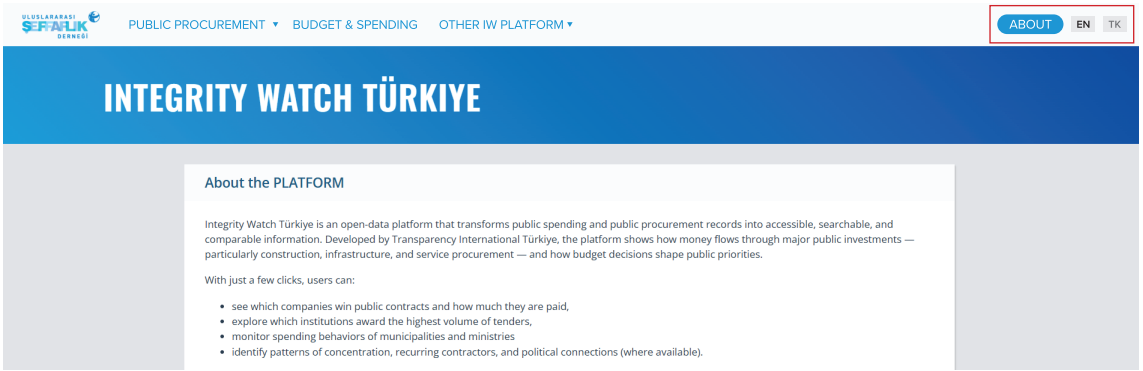
# Introduction

Integrity Watch Türkiye is an open data platform that makes public spending and public procurement data accessible, comparable and analytically usable. Developed by Transparency International Türkiye, the platform has collected, cleaned and standardized public datasets that were previously fragmented, non-machine-readable or difficult to compare. Through interactive dashboards, users can filter data by clicking on chart elements, compare institutions and years, and export results in downloadable formats. In this way, information that was technically public has been transformed into data that is meaningfully analyzable and open to scrutiny.

The platform currently presents three core datasets under two main categories: High-Value Construction and Infrastructure Tenders (2012–2025); Municipalities and Ministry of Health Tenders (2010–2024); and province-level Central Budget Revenues, Expenditures and Balance (2018–2023). Used together, these datasets allow users to examine concentration patterns in large-scale projects, distribution of procurement methods, spending trends across institutions and provinces, and the relationship between fiscal balance and procurement intensity. The objective is not merely to publish data, but to make resource allocation transparent, traceable and accountable.

## Basic platform organization and navigation logic

When users first enter the Integrity Watch Türkiye website, they are directed to the landing page, which is the About page. This page provides essential contextual information about the platform, including its purpose, methodology, data sources, scope, and limitations. It establishes the analytical boundaries within which the datasets should be interpreted.




**Figüre 1**. *About page and language options*

In the top-right corner of the interface, users will find:

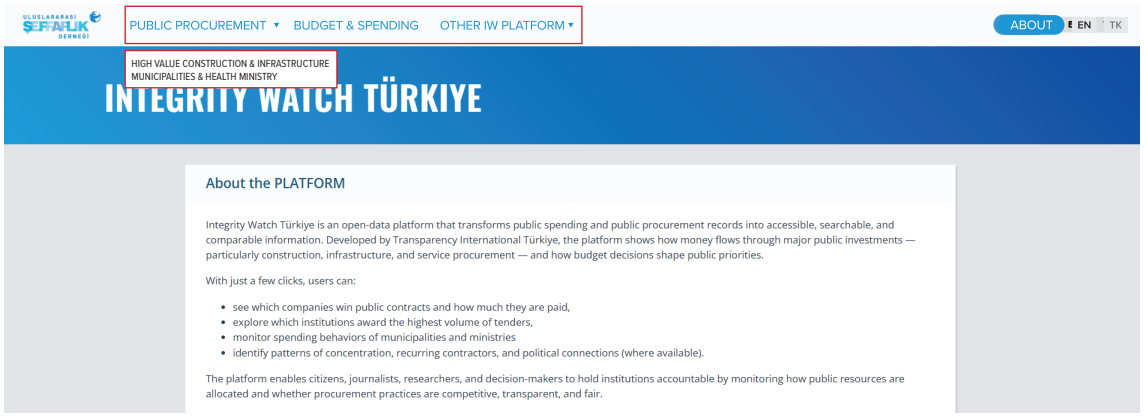
- The **About** tab
- Language selection options *(Turkish and English)*

These elements remain accessible across the platform. In the top-left section of the main navigation menu, three primary headings are displayed:

- Public Procurement
- Budget & Spending
- Other IW Platforms

The **Public Procurement** heading groups the two procurement datasets. When users click on this menu item with the mouse, a dropdown menu appears showing:

- High-Value Construction & Infrastructure
- Municipalities & Ministry of Health Procurement




**Figüre 2**. *Thematic section of the menu*

This structure allows procurement-related datasets to be thematically grouped while remaining individually accessible.

The **Budget & Spending** heading leads directly to the fiscal dataset, which presents province-level central government revenues, expenditures, balance, and procurement indicators.

The **Other IW Platforms** heading provides access to Integrity Watch platforms developed by other Transparency International chapters. By clicking this section, users can explore country-specific Integrity Watch platforms prepared by Transparency International chapters in different jurisdictions. This feature situates Integrity Watch Türkiye within the broader international Integrity Watch ecosystem and supports comparative analysis across countries.

All dashboards follow the same technical architecture and interaction logic. This consistency ensures that users can move between datasets without re-learning the interface and can apply the same analytical workflow across different policy domains.

The platform is built around an interactive filtering model rather than a traditional static reporting structure. Users do not download a fixed report. Instead, they dynamically construct analytical views by selecting years, clicking on chart elements, and applying

keyword searches. All visualizations and tables respond instantly to user interaction. This design enables exploratory analysis while preserving traceability and reproducibility. You can expand that section as follows, leaving space for screenshots after each step. The tone remains instructional and aligned with the rest of the guide.

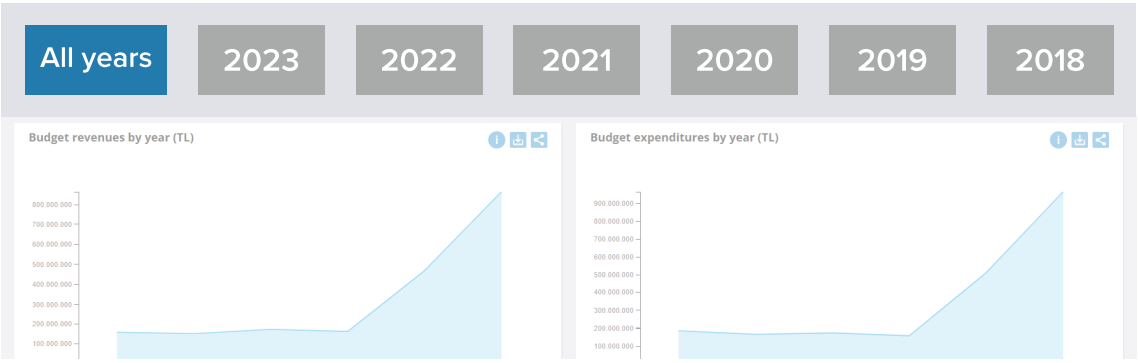
## Analytical workflow

### Define the temporal scope (Year Selector)

The first analytical decision is temporal. At the top of each dashboard, a **year selector** allows users to choose a specific year or “All years.”

Selecting a year immediately updates all charts and the record-level table. This ensures that all subsequent observations are anchored within a clearly defined time frame.

When conducting structured analysis, it is important to document the selected year before applying additional filters. Many patterns can change significantly across years, particularly in procurement activity and fiscal performance.



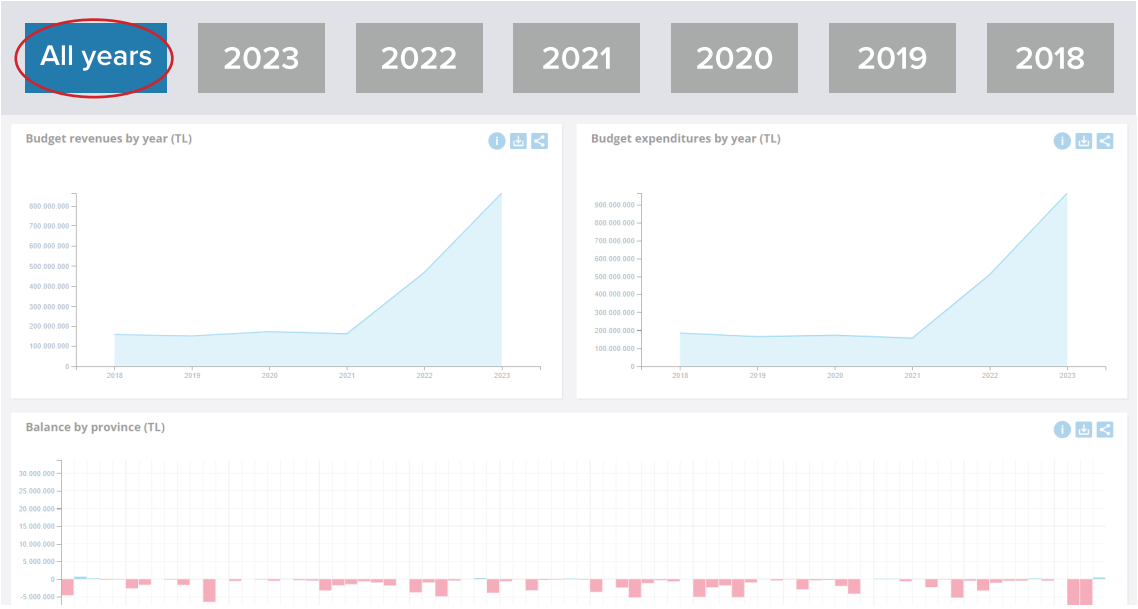

**Figüre 4**. *Year selector*

### Identify initial patterns through visual summaries

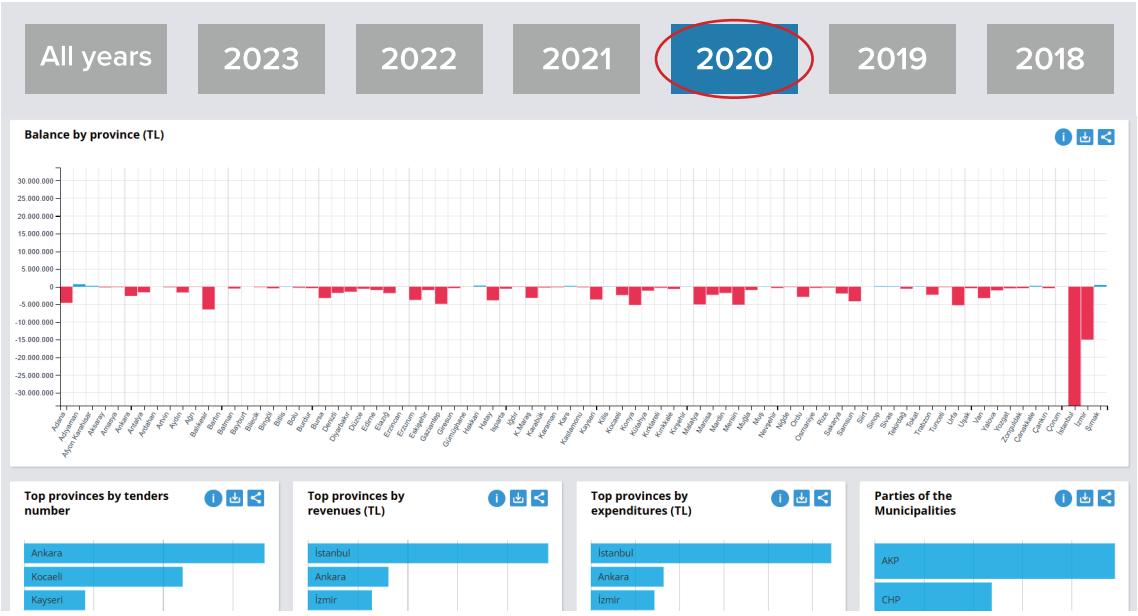
Once the year is selected, users review the dashboard in its default state. The interactive charts provide aggregated summaries of the dataset, such as:

- Distribution by contracting authority
- Distribution by contractor
- Procurement method mix
- Province rankings
- Revenue, expenditure, or balance trends

At this stage, the objective is not to draw conclusions but to identify potential concentration, dominance, outliers, or unusual distributions.




**Figüre 4**. *Dashboard showing all years*




**Figüre 5**. *Dashboard showing 2020 data*

Users observe:

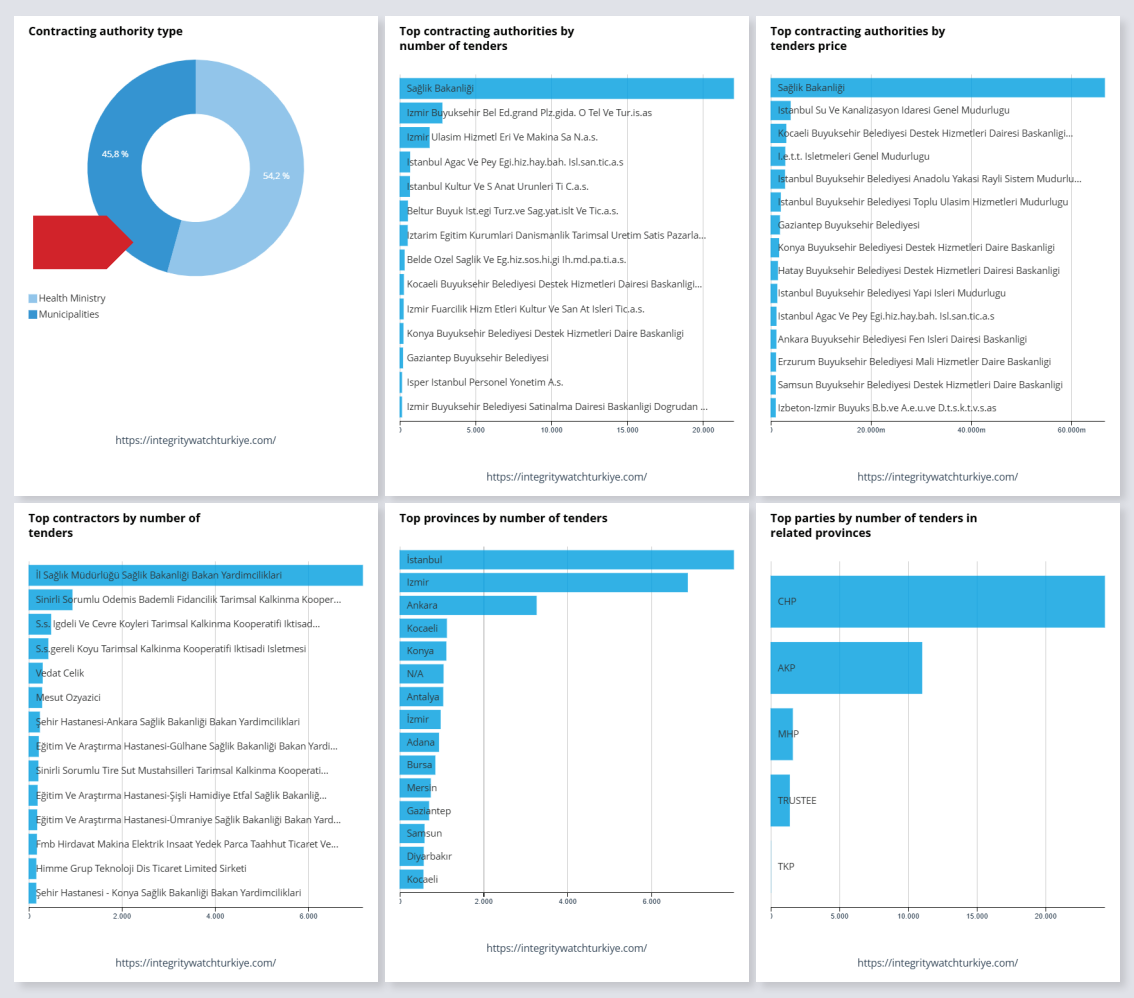
- Which categories appear at the top
- Whether value-based and frequency-based rankings differ
- Whether any category visually dominates the distribution

## Refine the dataset through chart-based interaction

After identifying a potential pattern, users refine the dataset by clicking directly on chart elements. Clicking on specific authority, contractor, procurement method, province, political party, value band, acts as a filter. The entire dashboard updates dynamically, including other charts and the table. Multiple selections can be combined sequentially. For example:

**Select year ⮑ Click province ⮑ Click procurement method ⮑ Examine supplier concentration**

Each click narrows the dataset and increases analytical precision. If the dataset becomes too narrow or returns zero results, the “Reset filters” function restores the baseline view under the selected year.




**Figüre 6.** *Municipalities & Health Ministry dashboard showing only municipality dataset*

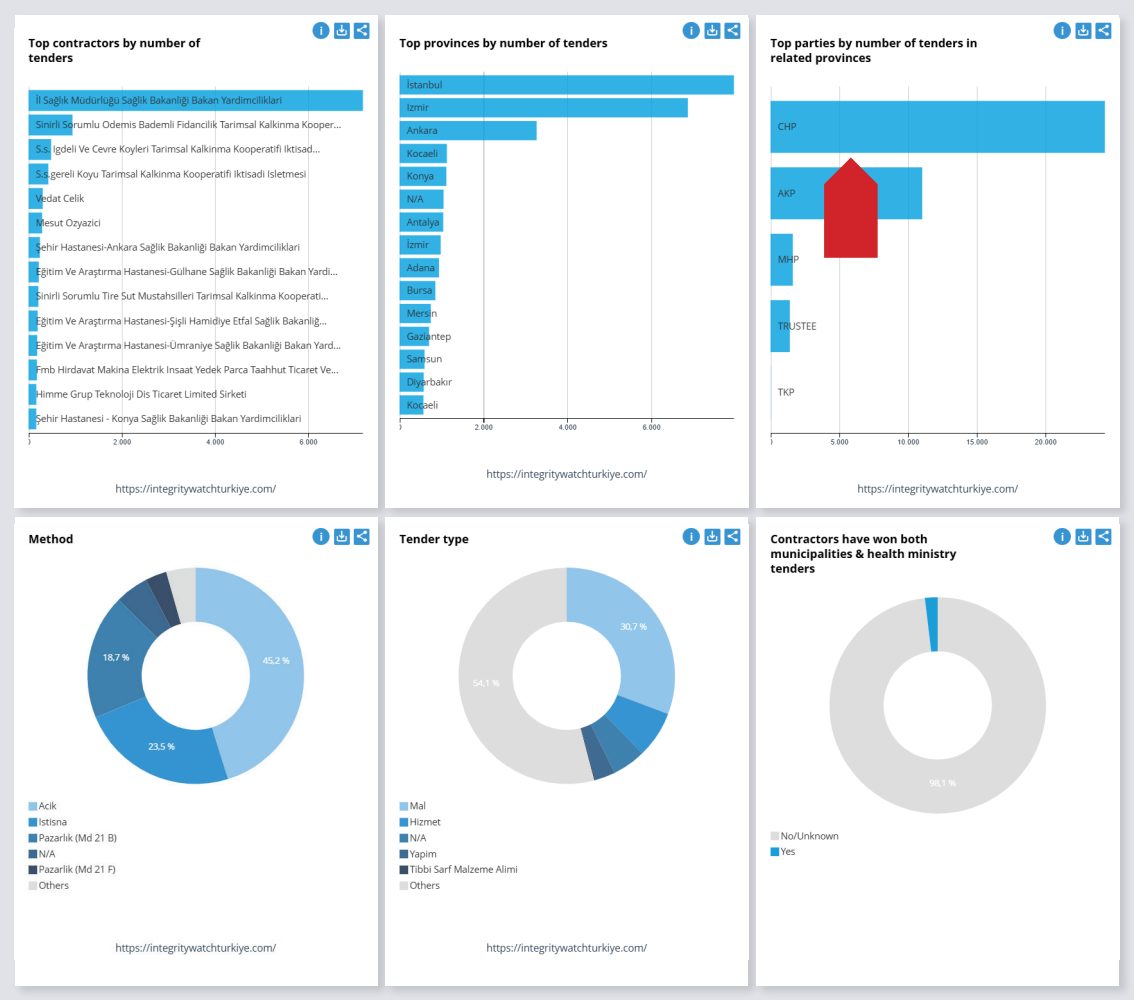



**Figure 7.** *Health Ministry & Municipality Section, dashboard showing only municipality dataset and specific political party (CHP)*

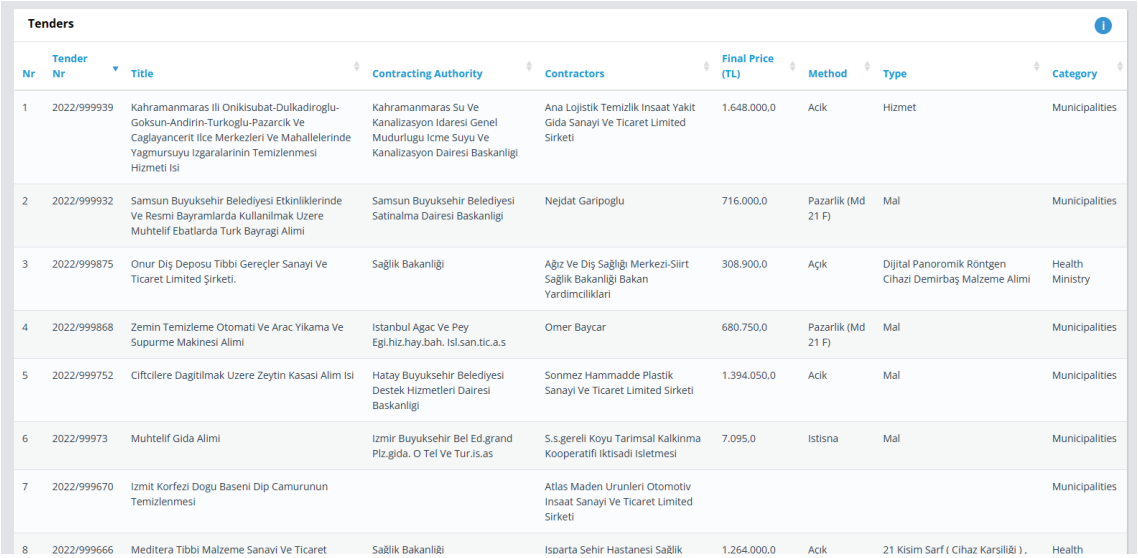
## Verify findings using the record-level table

Charts highlight patterns. The table verifies them. Once the dataset has been refined, users should scroll to the bottom of the page and examine the record-level table. Each row corresponds to an underlying entry in the dataset.

Verification typically involves:

- Sorting by value to identify largest contracts or expenditures
- Sorting by balance to identify highest deficits or surpluses
- Reviewing contractor or authority names for repetition
- Extracting tender numbers for reference

The table provides the concrete evidence necessary before reporting or exporting findings.



Tenders

| Nr | Tender Nr | Title | Contracting Authority | Contractors | Final Price (TL) | Method | Type | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2022/999939 | Kahramanmaras Ili Onikisubat-Dulkadiroglu-Goksun-Andirin-Turkoglu-Pazarcik Ve Caglayancerit Ilce Merkezleri Ve Mahallelerinde Yagmursuyu Izgaralarinin Temizlenmesi Hizmeti Isi | Kahramanmaras Su Ve Kanalizasyon Idaresi Genel Mudurlugu Icme Suyu Ve Kanalizasyon Dairesi Baskanligi | Ana Lojistik Temizlik Insaat Yakit Gida Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi | 1.648.000,0 | Acik | Hizmet | Municipalities |
| 2 | 2022/999932 | Samsun Buyuksehir Belediyesi Etkinliklerinde Ve Resmi Bayramlarda Kullanilmak Uzere Muhtelif Ebatlarda Turk Bayragi Alimi | Samsun Buyuksehir Belediyesi Satinalma Dairesi Baskanligi | Nejdat Garipoglu | 716.000,0 | Pazarlik (Md 21 F) | Mal | Municipalities |
| 3 | 2022/999875 | Onur Diş Deposu Tibbi Gereçler Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Şirketi. | Sağlik Bakanliği | Ağiz Ve Diş Sağliği Merkezi-Siirt Sağlik Bakanliği Bakan Yardimcilikiari | 308.900,0 | Açik | Dijital Panoromik Röntgen Cihazi Demirbaş Malzeme Alimi | Health Ministry |
| 4 | 2022/999868 | Zemin Temizleme Otomati Ve Arac Yikama Ve Supurme Makinesi Alimi | Istanbul Agac Ve Pey Egi.hiz.hay.bah. Isl.san.tic.a.s | Omer Baycar | 680.750,0 | Pazarlik (Md 21 F) | Mal | Municipalities |
| 5 | 2022/999752 | Ciftcilere Dagitilmak Uzere Zeytin Kasasi Alim Isi | Hatay Buyuksehir Belediyesi Destek Hizmetleri Dairesi Baskanligi | Sonmez Hammadde Plastik Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi | 1.394.050,0 | Acik | Mal | Municipalities |
| 6 | 2022/99973 | Muhtelif Gida Alimi | Izmir Buyuksehir Bel Ed.grand Plz.gida. O Tel Ve Tur.is.as | S.s.gereli Koyu Tarimsal Kalkinma Kooperatifi Iktisadi Isletmesi | 7.095,0 | Istisna | Mal | Municipalities |
| 7 | 2022/999670 | Izmit Korfezi Dogu Baseni Dip Camurunun Temizlenmesi | | Atlas Maden Urunleri Otomotiv Insaat Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi | | | | Municipalities |
| 8 | 2022/999666 | Meditera Tibbi Malzeme Sanayi Ve Ticaret | Sağlik Bakanliği | Isparta Sehir Hastanesi Sağlik | 1.264.000,0 | Açik | 21 Kisim Sarf ( Cihaz Karsiliği ) . | Health |

**Figüre 8.** *Tender table of Municipalities & Health Ministry Section, filtered by year (2022), contracting authority dataset (municipality), and political party of the mayor (CHP)*

## Export the filtered dataset

If deeper analysis is required, users may export the filtered dataset in CSV or XLS format. Procurement datasets may also offer JSON for structured reuse. Exports reflect the exact filter configuration applied on the screen. For analytical reproducibility, users should record:

- Selected year
- Chart elements clicked
- Search terms used

When preparing reports, it is good practice to retain both the exported dataset and a screenshot of the filtered dashboard view.


**Figüre 9.** *Download options for filtered dataset and table*

This workflow applies identically across all three dashboards. While the variables differ by dataset, the analytical logic remains constant. Users therefore build methodological consistency by following the same five-step process regardless of the thematic section.

## Other common interface components across all dashboards

### Search bar (text filter)

Each dashboard includes a keyword search field at the bottom. The search function filters chart values and table records simultaneously. It is particularly useful for locating specific companies, authorities, provinces, or tender titles after narrowing the dataset through chart interaction.

### Reset filters

The Reset Filters function clears all chart selections and search terms, returning the dashboard to its baseline state under the selected year. If users encounter a “0 results” state after combining multiple filters, reset should be used before reapplying selections.


Figüre 10. *Search and reset options*

### Graph-level controls (information, download, share)

Each visualization in Integrity Watch Türkiye includes three control icons located at the top-right corner of the graph. These controls operate identically across all dashboards.

## Information icon (“i”)

The information icon provides a short explanatory note about the specific chart. Clicking this icon opens a brief description that clarifies what the chart displays. This feature supports responsible interpretation by explaining scope and methodological boundaries directly within the dashboard.


**Figüre 11.** *Information icon*

## Download icon

The download icon allows users to export the specific visualization as an image file. The exported image reflects the current filter configuration. If the dataset has been narrowed through year selection, chart-based filtering, or keyword search, the downloaded visual will correspond exactly to that filtered state. This function is particularly useful for reports, presentations, academic use, and media publications.

## Share icon

The share icon enables users to share the specific chart externally, typically via social media or direct link. Like the download function, the shared visualization reflects the current filtered state of the dataset. This allows users to communicate a specific analytical view without exporting the entire dataset.


**Figüre 12.** *Download and Share Icons*

These controls apply at the individual graph level. They do not affect the underlying dataset or global dashboard filters. They simply enhance transparency, reuse, and communication of analytical outputs.

# Thematic structure of the platform

Integrity Watch Türkiye is organized around distinct but interrelated thematic areas. Each thematic section corresponds to a specific dataset and policy domain, yet all are designed to function within a unified analytical framework.

The purpose of this structure is twofold. First, it allows users to focus on a specific policy area, such as high-value infrastructure contracts or fiscal balances. Second, it enables cross-sectional analysis by maintaining consistent filtering logic and comparable interaction mechanisms across all dashboards.

Thematic separation does not mean analytical isolation. While each section can be used independently, the datasets are conceptually linked. For example, procurement intensity observed in the Public Procurement section can be contextualized using fiscal balance indicators in the Budget & Spending section. Similarly, concentration patterns in high-value infrastructure projects can be examined alongside broader procurement dynamics at municipal level.

## High value construction & ınfrastructure section

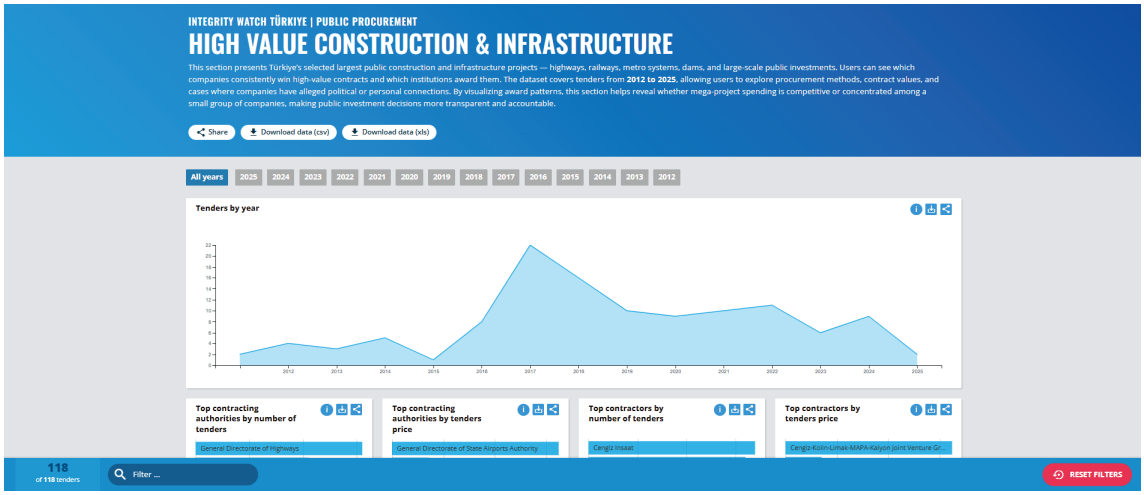
The High Value Construction & Infrastructure section of Integrity Watch Türkiye presents selected large-scale public construction and infrastructure projects in Türkiye, including highways, railways, metro systems, dams, hospitals, airports, wastewater systems, and other major public investments. These projects account for a significant share of public spending and play a central role in shaping long-term public policy and economic outcomes.

This section enables users to explore which institutions award the largest construction and infrastructure contracts, which companies repeatedly win them, how contract values are distributed, and whether award patterns suggest competition or concentration. The dataset covers tenders awarded between 2012 and 2025, allowing for both year-specific analysis and long-term trend observation.

- ***Why focus on high-value construction and infrastructure?***

Construction and infrastructure projects are structurally among the highest-risk areas of public procurement. They involve large financial volumes, long implementation periods, complex technical specifications, and often limited competition. These characteristics increase discretion in decision-making and raise the stakes of procurement outcomes.

On this scale, even small distortions in competition, cost overruns, or preferential treatment can result in significant public loss. For this reason, the High-Value Construction & Infrastructure section focuses on patterns and structural signals, rather than on assessing individual projects for legality or performance.




**Figüre 13.** *High-Value Construction & Infrastructure dashboard, default view with no filters applied*

## What the section shows

The section brings together selected high-value construction and infrastructure tenders that exceed a predefined analytical threshold determined by Integrity Watch Türkiye's methodology. This threshold is not a legal classification. It is used to focus attention on projects with the greatest impact on public resources and market dynamics.

Each tender record typically includes:

- Procurement number
- Project name
- Contracting authority
- Contractor or contractors (including joint ventures)
- Contract price (USD)
- Start and completion dates, where available
- Information on alleged political or personal connections, with links to public sources

By standardizing these elements across years and institutions, the section allows users to examine whether high-value infrastructure spending is widely distributed or concentrated among a limited group of authorities and companies.

### *The structure of the section*

The High-Value Procurement section is organized to guide users from a general overview to detailed, contract-level inspection. At the top of the page, users see a year selector. For all other selections, the main interaction is to click within charts. Below the year selector, a set of interactive visualizations displays aggregate metrics such as the number of tenders by year, the top contracting authorities by number of tenders or value, and the top contractors by number of tenders or total contract value. Underneath the charts, a data table

lists individual contracts. Each row contains detailed information, including the contract number, project title, contracting authority, contractor(s), price, start and completion dates, and any available contextual metadata such as publicly reported political connection allegations.

All elements on the section are interconnected. Clicking on a chart element (for example, a specific authority in “Top contracting authorities by number of tenders”) acts as a selection filter and updates the entire page, including the summary figures and data table, to reflect that selection. This means that rather than selecting filter values from a panel, users make selections by interacting with the charts themselves.

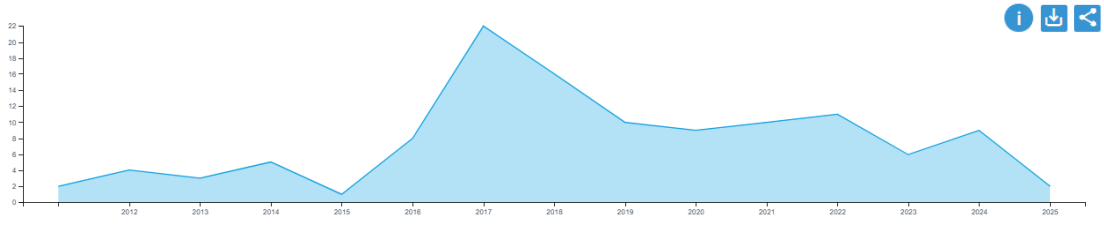
## Visualizations and how to read them

Each chart on the High Value Construction & Infrastructure page serves a specific analytical purpose. Charts are designed to help users identify patterns, concentrations, and anomalies, not to draw legal or performance conclusions on their own. All charts are interactive and should be read together with the tender’s table.

### *Tenders by year*

The “Tenders by year” chart shows how many high-value construction and infrastructure projects were awarded in each year within the selected time range.

This chart is primarily used to identify periods of intensified mega-project activity. Sudden increases or decreases may reflect changes in public investment priorities, economic cycles, major policy initiatives, or exceptional circumstances such as emergencies or post-disaster reconstruction. This chart should be interpreted as a contextual timeline. A high number of tenders each year does not, by itself, indicate higher risk or better performance. It signals years that may warrant closer examination using the other charts and the contract-level table.




**Figüre 14.** *Tenders by year - timeline of high-value projects*

### *Top contracting authorities by number of tenders*

This chart ranks contracting authorities by how many high-value construction and infrastructure projects they awarded. It is useful for identifying institutions that are most active in commissioning large projects. High counts often reflect institutional mandates and sectoral roles, such as transport, highways, railways, or large-scale housing development.

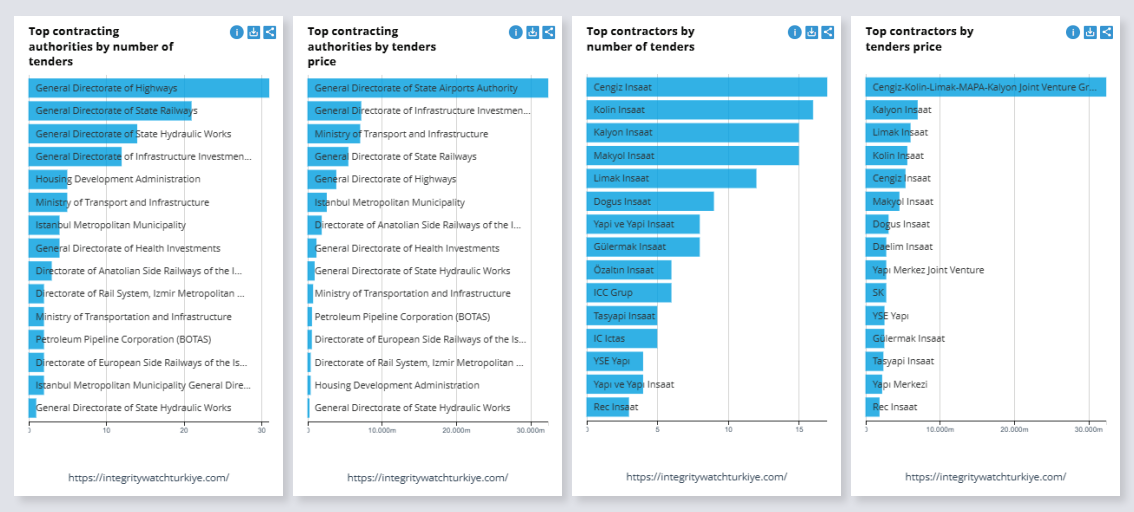
This chart shows frequency, not financial weight. An authority may appear at the top because it awards many medium-sized projects rather than a few very large ones. For this reason, it should always be read together with the chart on tender prices.

### *Top contracting authorities by tenders price*

This chart ranks contracting authorities by the total monetary value of high-value tenders they awarded. It highlights financial concentration. Authorities appearing at the top are responsible for allocating the largest volumes of public investment in construction and infrastructure. Comparing this chart with the "number of tenders" chart helps distinguish between authorities that manage many projects and those that control fewer but much larger projects. Differences between the two charts can reveal distinct procurement profiles and risk exposures.

### *Top contractors by number of tenders*

This chart shows which companies most frequently win high-value construction and infrastructure tenders. High frequency may indicate strong market positioning, technical specialization, or long-term engagement in public infrastructure delivery. At the same time, repeated awards to the same companies can also signal potential concentration and reduced competition, particularly when combined with non-competitive procedures. This chart reflects how often a company wins, not how much it earns. It should therefore be interpreted together with the chart on total tender value.




**Figüre 15.** *Comparing contracting authorities and contractors by number and by value*

### *Top contractors by tenders price*

This chart ranks contractors by the total value of contracts they have won. It highlights companies that capture the largest share of public investment, even if they win relatively few projects. A company may dominate this chart through a small number of extremely large contracts. Comparing this chart with the "number of tenders" chart allows users to

distinguish between volume-based dominance and value-based dominance, which can have different implications for market structure and competition.

### *Tenders where contractors have alleged political connections*

This chart shows the proportion of tenders awarded to contractors with alleged political or personal connections, based on publicly available reporting. This chart provides contextual information, not a legal assessment. The presence of alleged connections does not imply illegality, corruption, or misconduct. Instead, this chart is intended to support risk-based analysis. Users should treat it as a signal for further scrutiny, particularly when combined with concentration, high contract values, or non-competitive award patterns.

### *Tenders prices*

The tender price distribution chart groups projects into predefined value bands (for example, above 1 billion, 500 million–1 billion, etc.). This chart helps users understand whether observed dominance or concentration is driven by a few exceptionally large projects or by a broader spread of contracts across value ranges. It is especially useful when interpreting contractor and authority dominance. If a small number of projects in the highest price band account for most of the total value, this suggests a different risk profile than a situation where many projects are clustered across mid-range values.

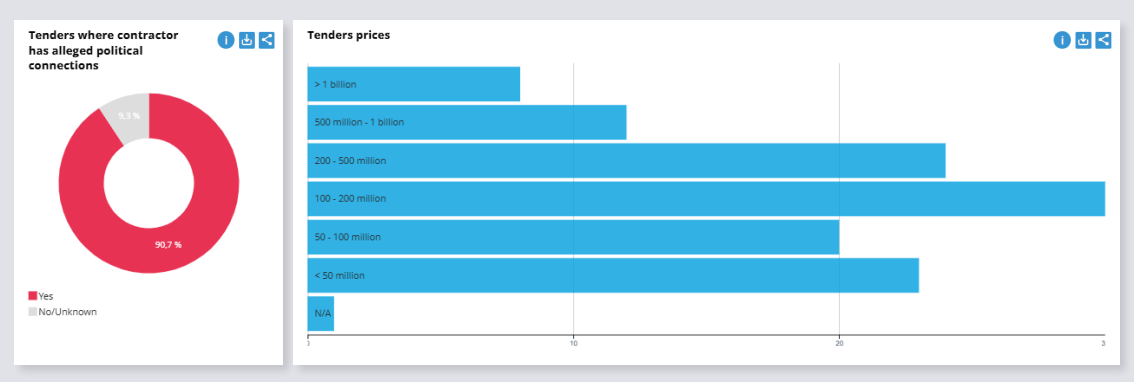



**Figure 16.** *Tenders awarded to contractors with alleged political connections and distribution of tenders across price bands*

### *Using charts together*

No single chart should be interpreted in isolation. Patterns become meaningful only when multiple charts point in the same direction and are then verified in the tenders table.

A typical analytical flow is: Identify a pattern in one chart, compare it with at least one other chart and verify the pattern using contract-level data.

## How to actively use the section

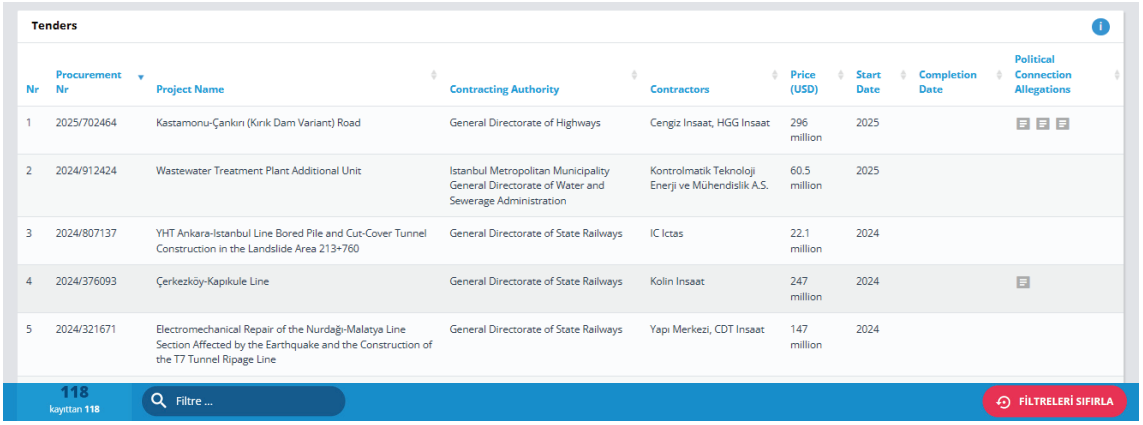
When you first open the page, all available high-value contracts are displayed. The summary indicators, charts, and tables reflect the entire dataset. To explore specific questions, first select a year using the year selector. This limits the dataset to contracts awarded in that year and updates the section accordingly. You can also choose “All years” option to see the whole data set. Then click on chart elements to refine your analysis. For example, in a chart that shows “Top contracting authorities by number of tenders,” clicking on the bar representing one authority instantly filters the dataset to only include contracts awarded by that authority; the data table and other charts refresh to reflect this contextualized view.

In plots showing “Top contractors by total value,” clicking on one contractor filters the page to show only tenders won by that contractor. In charts that group contract values into ranges, clicking on a value band refines the dataset to that price segment, enabling you to focus on the largest or mid-range high-value contracts.

Unlike a traditional multi-filter panel, here you sequentially refine your view by clicking on the most relevant visual elements and then optionally drilling down further by clicking in other charts. At any point, you can reset all selections using the reset button near the bottom of the page. This chart-driven selection design encourages users to explore correlations visually and iteratively, which can help identify complex relationships across institutions and suppliers.

## Working with the table

The table is where patterns become verifiable. Each row represents a single project. Users can sort by Price (USD) to identify the largest projects, by Contractor to see repeated winners and by Year to examine chronological distribution. The “Political Connection Allegations” column links to public sources where available. These links are provided for transparency and context. The table should be used to extract concrete examples after patterns are identified in charts.




**Figüre 17.** *Tender table sorted by started date*

➤ *Exporting data*

Users can download the currently filtered dataset in CSV or XLS format. Downloads reflect the current year selection, chart clicks, and search terms.

When exporting, it is good practice to note:

> The year or year range
> Which chart elements were clicked
> Any keywords used in the search box

## Practical analytical tasks

**Task 1**

➤ *Identifying dominant contractors in a specific year*

> Select a year using the year selector.
> Click a contractor in "Top contractors by tenders price".
> Observe how other charts and the table update.
> Sort the table by Price (USD) to identify the contractor's largest projects.

Use this view to assess whether dominance is driven by a few mega-projects or repeated awards.

**Task 2**

➤ *Examining concentration among contracting authorities*

> With a selected year or "All years," click a contracting authority in "Top contracting authorities by tenders price".
> Observe how the contractor charts change under this selection.
> Then click a different authority and compare patterns.

This task helps assess whether certain authorities rely on a narrower contractor base than others.

## How the page can be used in practice

The High-Value Procurement section supports a wide range of practical uses. Journalists can use it to identify unusual concentrations or repeated contract awards and to generate investigative leads. Civil society organizations can use the data to monitor procurement practices, support advocacy efforts, and develop policy recommendations. Public officials and oversight actors can use the page as a diagnostic tool to reflect on procurement behavior and identify areas for improvement. Academics and students can use the data for research, teaching, and comparative analysis. In all cases, the page is most effective

when used alongside other sources such as audit reports, court decisions, official gazettes, or field research.

### Data limitations and responsible interpretation

The data presented in the High-Value Procurement section is based on publicly available procurement records that have been harmonized and standardized by Integrity Watch Türkiye. While extensive efforts are made to clean and organize the data, reporting practices vary across authorities and over time. Some fields may be incomplete, and contract amendments or implementation details may not always be recorded. Moreover, political connection indicators are based on publicly reported sources and do not constitute legal determinations. For these reasons, the section should be understood as a starting point for analysis, not a definitive source. Findings should be triangulated with additional information, especially when used for reporting, advocacy, or public debate.

## Municipalities and Health Ministry section

The Municipalities & Health Ministry section helps users explore how Türkiye's metropolitan municipalities and the Ministry of Health award public contracts, which companies win them, what procurement methods are used, and how patterns vary across cities, sectors, and political context. The dataset is concentrated on 2010–2022 and is being expanded with 2023–2024 tenders, with additional institutions planned for future updates. The page is designed for non-technical users while still supporting rigorous analysis for investigative journalism, civil society monitoring, public-sector diagnostics, and academic research. This guide explains what is shown in the section, how interactivity and filtering work (year selector, chart-based filtering, and the bottom search box), how to interpret the visual outputs responsibly, and how to perform concrete analytical tasks using the table and downloads.


**Figüre 18.** *Municipalities & Health Ministry dashboard default overview*

## What the section shows

This section covers procurement conducted by two major spending actors: metropolitan municipalities and the Ministry of Health. The content is presented as a single interactive dashboard that combines summary charts and a contract-level table. In a typical view (for example, year 2022), you can expect to see:

- A high-level split of "Contracting authority type" between Health Ministry and Municipalities. This gives an immediate sense of whether the year's procurement volume is dominated by one of the two institutional groups.
- Rankings of "Top contracting authorities" by number of tenders and by tender value. These identify which specific municipal units or health entities are driving procurement activity, both in terms of count and spending.
- Rankings of "Top contractors" by number of tenders, which can be useful to see frequent winners even when contract values vary significantly.
- Geographic distributions such as "Top provinces by number of tenders," and party-related distributions such as "Top parties by number of tenders in related provinces." These are intended to help users compare patterns across cities and political party contexts, not to claim causality.
- Method distributions, typically distinguishing open tender (Açık), negotiated (Pazarlık, including Article 21/B or 21/F variants), exceptional methods (İstisna), and any "Others" or "N/A."

- Tender type distributions (goods, services, works, and other categories). This helps users interpret whether procurement dynamics are being driven by construction works, routine services, medical consumables, or mixed portfolios.
- A specific cross-institution indicator: “Contractors have won both municipalities & health ministry tenders.” This is useful to identify suppliers operating across both institutional ecosystems, which can be relevant for market concentration or supplier networks.
- A large contract-level table (“Tenders”) that lists individual procurement records with fields such as tender number, title, contracting authority, contractor(s), final price (TL), method, type, and category. Because the table can contain tens of thousands of entries (for 2022 the page text indicates 42,692), the dashboard is mainly navigated by interacting with charts and then validating findings in the table.

## How to read the charts without over-claiming

The charts in the Municipalities & Health Ministry section are designed to support exploratory analysis and pattern detection across a very large procurement dataset. They help users identify concentration, dominance, procedural reliance, and overlaps between institutions. Charts do not establish causality, wrongdoing, or performance quality on their own. They indicate where deeper examination may be useful. On this page, charts function as the primary filtering mechanism. There is no separate filter panel beyond the year selector at the top. Users refine the dataset by clicking directly on chart elements and by using the keyword search bar at the bottom of the table. Every interaction updates all charts and the data table simultaneously.

### *Contracting authority type*

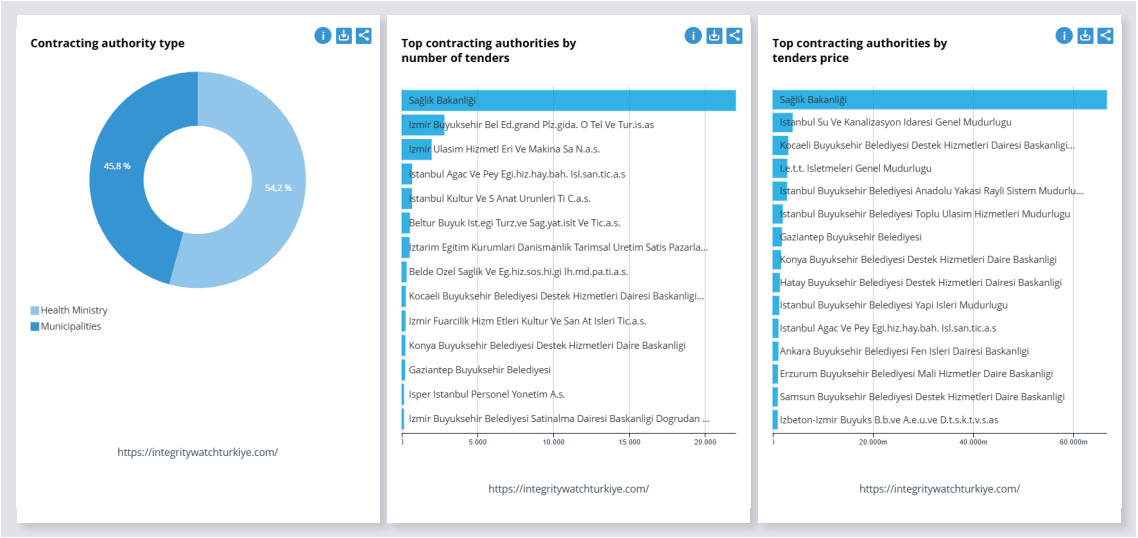
This chart shows the distribution of tenders between metropolitan municipalities and the Ministry of Health. It provides a high-level structural view of how procurement volume is split between the two institution groups. A higher share for one group does not imply higher spending, greater risk, or stronger influence. It reflects institutional mandates and service delivery responsibilities.

The practical use of this chart is comparative. By clicking on either “Municipalities” or “Health Ministry,” users can immediately see how procurement methods, contractor profiles, tender types, and values differ between these two systems.

### *Top contracting authorities by number of tenders*

This chart ranks individual contracting authorities by how many tenders they award. High tender counts often reflect operational scale, decentralization, or routine purchasing needs rather than exceptional procurement behavior. Municipal subsidiaries, hospitals, or specialized service units frequently appear high in this chart due to repetitive or service-based procurement.

This chart should be read as an indicator of procurement frequency, not financial dominance. Authorities that appear prominent here may not appear prominent in value-based charts. To analyze further, users can click on an authority name in the chart and then examine which methods, tender types, and contractors dominate within that subset




**Figüre 19.** *Contracting authorities – type, frequency, and value distribution*

### ➤ *Top contracting authorities by tenders' price*

This chart ranks contracting authorities by the total monetary value of tenders they award. It highlights where large volumes of public spending are concentrated. Authorities appearing here often manage infrastructure, transport, utilities, or large-scale service contracts.

Differences between this chart and the "number of tenders" chart are analytically important. An authority may award few tenders but dominate total value, indicating large contract packages. Conversely, an authority with many tenders may handle relatively small transactions. These two charts should always be interpreted together.

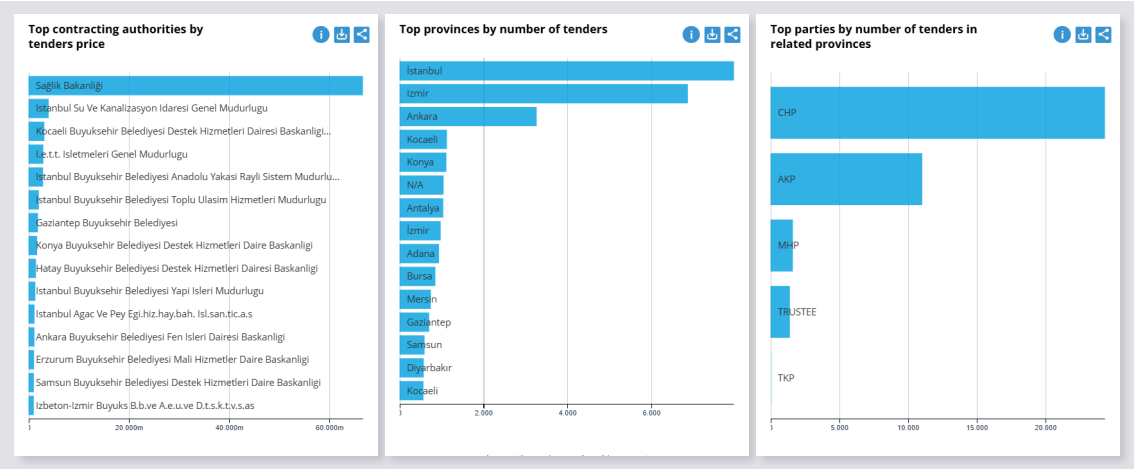
### ➤ *Top contractors by number of tenders*

This chart shows contractors that win tenders most frequently across municipalities and the Ministry of Health. High frequency can indicate routine service provision, framework-style purchasing, or decentralized procurement needs. It does not automatically imply preferential treatment or risk.

The analytical value lies in asking follow-up questions. For example, whether the same contractor appears across multiple provinces, across both institution types, or across different procurement methods. Users can click a contractor name to narrow the dataset and explore these dimensions through the other charts and the table.

### *Top provinces by number of tenders*

This chart shows which provinces account for the highest number of tenders. High tender counts often correlate with population size, service demand, or administrative centrality. This chart is useful for identifying geographic concentration but should not be interpreted as a proxy for spending volume or governance quality. When a province is selected, users should examine which authorities, methods, and contractors dominate within that province rather than relying on the count alone.




**Figüre 20.** *Tender distribution by contractor, geography, and party context*

### *Top parties by number of tenders in related provinces*

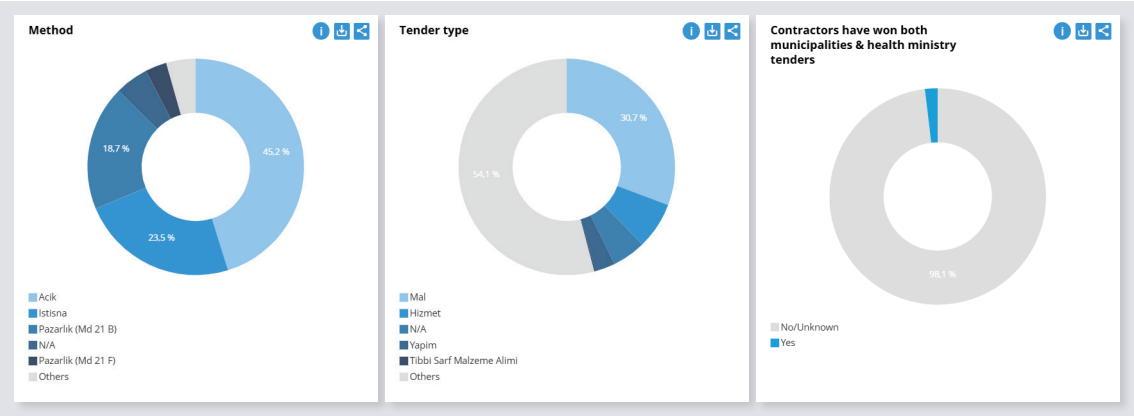
This chart groups tenders by the political party governing the province in which the procurement takes place. It is intended as a comparative lens, not an explanatory variable. Party affiliation alone does not determine procurement outcomes, spending levels, or procedural choices.

The appropriate analytical use is sequential. Users can click on a party and then examine how procurement methods, tender types, and authority profiles change. Any observation should be contextualized with institutional structure, legal frameworks, and local conditions.

### *Method distribution*

This chart shows the distribution of procurement methods, such as open tender, negotiated procedures, and exceptional methods. It is one of the most policy-relevant charts on the page. A higher share of open procedures generally aligns with broader access and competition. A higher share of negotiated or exceptional procedures increases discretion and may warrant closer examination.

The key analytical step is not to interpret proportions alone but to click on a method slice and explore which authorities, provinces, and contractors dominate within that method. This allows users to distinguish between system-wide patterns and method-specific clusters.




**Figüre 21.** *Procurement structure: methods, tender types, and cross-institution contractor presence*

### *Tender type*

This chart shows the distribution of tenders by type, such as goods, services, construction, and medical consumables. Different tender types have different market structures. Goods and services are often routine and repetitive, while construction may be episodic and higher value. This chart helps avoid misleading comparisons across fundamentally different procurement markets.

For example, contractor concentration in medical consumables may reflect supplier specialization, while concentration in construction may reflect barriers to entry. Users should always interpret this chart together with value and method charts.

### *Contractors have won both municipalities & health ministry tenders*

This chart indicates whether contractors appear as winners in both municipal and Ministry of Health procurement. It functions as a bridge indicator. A substantial “Yes” share suggests an overlapping contractor ecosystem operating across institutional boundaries. The analytical value lies in clicking “Yes” and examining which contractors appear repeatedly, under which methods, and in which provinces. This supports monitoring of cross-institutional market presence without implying wrongdoing.

### *Using charts responsibly*

Charts are most effective when used as entry points, not endpoints. Patterns identified visually should always be verified through the tender table using sorting and the keyword search bar. Responsible use means combining multiple charts, checking the underlying records, and avoiding conclusions based on single indicators.

## Working with the table

The data table is the most detailed part of the Procurement Page. It lists individual procurement records and allows you to verify and explore patterns identified in the visual summaries.

Columns include:

- Contract title or description
- Contracting authority
- Supplier name
- Contract value
- Procurement procedure
- Sector or category
- Location
- Award date

### *Reading a row*

Each row represents a tender record with a tender number, title, contracting authority, contractor(s), final price (TL), method, type, and category. Use the tender number as the most stable reference for internal tracking in your notes.

### *Sorting*

If the table supports sorting by columns in your browser, sorting by “Final Price (TL)” is typically the most direct way to identify high-spend tenders in your filtered view. If sorting is not available, rely more heavily on filtering chart first, then use keyword search to locate likely high-value tenders by known project terms or authority names.

**Tenders**

| Nr | Tender Nr | Title | Contracting Authority | Contractors | Final Price (TL) | Method | Type | Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2022/999939 | Kahramanmaras Ili Onikisubat-Dulkadiroglu-Goksun-Andirin-Turkoglu-Pazarcik Ve Caglayancerit Ilce Merkezleri Ve Mahallelerinde Yagmursuyu Izgaralarinin Temizlenmesi Hizmeti Isi | Kahramanmaras Su Ve Kanalizasyon Idaresi Genel Mudurlugu Icme Suyu Ve Kanalizasyon Dairesi Baskanligi | Ana Lojistik Temizlik Insaat Yakit Gida Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi | 1.648.000,0 | Acik | Hizmet | Municipalities |
| 2 | 2022/999932 | Samsun Buyuksehir Belediyesi Etkinliklerinde Ve Resmi Bayramlarda Kullanilmak Uzere Muhtelif Ebatlarda Turk Bayragi Alimi | Samsun Buyuksehir Belediyesi Satinalma Dairesi Baskanligi | Nejdat Garipoglu | 716.000,0 | Pazarlik (Md 21 F) | Mal | Municipalities |
| 3 | 2022/999875 | Onur Diş Deposu Tibbi Gereçler Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Şirketi. | Sağlık Bakanlığı | Ağız Ve Diş Sağlığı Merkezi-Siirt Sağlık Bakanlığı Bakan Yardimcilikları | 308.900,0 | Açık | Dijital Panoromik Röntgen Cihazi Demirbaş Malzeme Alimi | Health Ministry |
| 4 | 2022/999868 | Zemin Temizleme Otomati Ve Arac Yikama Ve Supurme Makinesi Alimi | Istanbul Agac Ve Pey Egi.hiz.hay.bah. Isl.san.tic.a.s | Omer Baycar | 680.750,0 | Pazarlik (Md 21 F) | Mal | Municipalities |
| 5 | 2022/999752 | Ciftcilere Dagitilmak Uzere Zeytin Kasasi Alim Isi | Hatay Buyuksehir Belediyesi Destek Hizmetleri Dairesi Baskanligi | Sonmez Hammadde Plastik Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi | 1.394.050,0 | Acik | Mal | Municipalities |
| 6 | 2022/99973 | Muhtelif Gida Alimi | Izmir Buyuksehir Bel Ed.grand Plz.gida. O Tel Ve Tur.is.as | S.s.gereli Koyu Tarimsal Kalkinma Kooperatifi Iktisadi Isletmesi | 7.095,0 | Istisna | Mal | Municipalities |
| 7 | 2022/999670 | Izmit Korfezi Dogu Baseni Dip Camurunun Temizlenmesi | | Atlas Maden Urunleri Otomotiv Insaat Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Sirketi | | | | Municipalities |
| 8 | 2022/999666 | Meditera Tibbi Malzeme Sanayi Ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi | Sağlık Bakanlığı | Isparta Şehir Hastanesi Sağlık Bakanlığı Bakan Yardimcilikları | 1.264.000,0 | Açık | 21 Kisim Sarf ( Cihaz Karşiliği ) , Kemoterapi Sarf , Laboratuvar Sarf Malzeme Alimi | Health Ministry |
| 9 | 2022/999666 | Kuantum Grup Sağlik Hizmetleri Sanayi Ve Ticaret Limited Şirketi | Sağlık Bakanlığı | Isparta Şehir Hastanesi Sağlık Bakanlığı Bakan Yardimcilikları | 15.050,0 | Açık | 21 Kisim Sarf ( Cihaz Karşiliği ) , Kemoterapi Sarf , Laboratuvar Sarf Malzeme Alimi | Health Ministry |
| 10 | 2022/999666 | Hakan Bahçivan | Sağlık Bakanlığı | Isparta Şehir Hastanesi Sağlık Bakanlığı Bakan Yardimcilikları | 314.700,0 | Açık | 21 Kisim Sarf ( Cihaz Karşiliği ) , Kemoterapi Sarf , Laboratuvar | Health Ministry |

**Figüre 22.** *Tender table sorted by contracting authority*

➤ *Keyword search*

Use the bottom search box for focused retrieval once you have narrowed the dataset via charts. Good practice is to filter via charts until the table is manageable, then use keyword search to pull specific suppliers or authority units.

➤ *Validating chart insights*

Every time you identify a "pattern" in a chart, confirm it in the table by extracting a short list of example records.

## Practical analytical tasks

### Task 1

➤ *Identify the procurement method profile for one province in 2022*

**Goal:** Understand whether procurement in a province is more reliant on open or non-open methods.

> Open the page with year set to 2022.
> In "Top provinces by number of tenders," click the province you want to study (for example İstanbul).
> Look at the "Method" chart. Note the distribution across open, negotiated, exceptional, and others.
> Click one non-open method category (for example a negotiated method) to narrow further.
> Scroll to the tender table and use keyword search to find the largest contracting authorities or recurrent suppliers within this subset.
> Extract 5–10 example tenders with their tender number, authority, final price, and method for your notes.

### Task 2

➤ *Identify suppliers operating across both municipal and health procurement ecosystems*

**Goal:** Surface cross-institution supplier footprints.

> Set year to 2022 (or use all years if you are exploring longer-term patterns).
> Find the chart "Contractors have won both municipalities & health ministry tenders." Click "Yes."
> Check "Top contractors by number of tenders" and note frequent names.
> Click a contractor name if the chart supports it. If not, go to the table and use the keyword search with the contractor's name.

- Review a sample of tenders in the table and note which authorities are awarding to that contractor and under which methods.
- If your aim is market structure rather than a single firm, reset only the contractor selection (or reset filters and repeat) and compare 3–5 contractors.

➤ ***What to watch for:***

A contractor that appears repeatedly across both institution groups, across multiple provinces, and under non-open methods is a pattern that warrants deeper contextual verification.

## How this section is typically used by the intended audiences

This page is a lead-generation and verification tool. Typical use is to spot unusual concentrations, frequent non-open procedures in each province or authority, and recurring suppliers. Journalists should verify with primary procurement records, audit report, and interviews.

CSOs can use the dashboard for monitoring narratives and advocacy. The most defensible outputs are comparative patterns with concrete examples, for example “In province X, negotiated methods account for Y share of tenders in 2022, and the largest awards concentrate among a small set of authorities.”

Officials can use this as a benchmarking and self-assessment dashboard. It is particularly useful to compare method mixes, identify where procurement volume is concentrated, and spot supplier ecosystems that may benefit from more structured competition planning.

It can be used for exploratory research, especially for building hypotheses that can then be tested with downloaded data and supplementary sources. The year range and the ability to compare across provinces and party contexts can support cross-sectional research designs.

## Data limitations and responsible interpretation

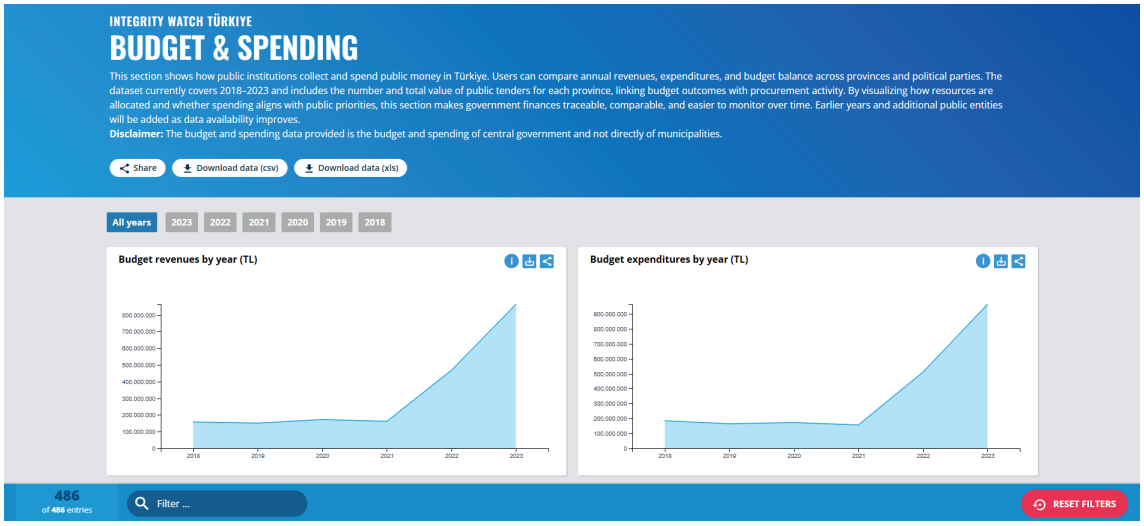
The dashboard is based on harmonized public procurement records. It is designed to reveal patterns, not to determine legality or wrongdoing. You should assume that some fields may be incomplete or inconsistent across institutions. Contractor and authority names can appear in slightly different spellings, which can affect rankings and keyword searches. Some tenders may have missing values or “N/A” entries, especially for method or type, and those should be treated as data quality signals rather than substantive findings.

Use the page as a starting point. When you intend to make a public claim, triangulate: consult the official procurement portal record for the tender number, cross-check with audit reports where available, and contextualize with legal and institutional factors.

## Budget & Spending section

The Budget & Spending section of Integrity Watch Türkiye explains how public institutions collect and spend public money in Türkiye, with a focus on revenues, expenditures, and budget balance across provinces and years. It also links fiscal outcomes with procurement activity by displaying, for each province-year, the number of tenders and the total value of tenders, so users can explore how spending patterns relate to procurement intensity.

A key limitation must be kept in view from the start. The budget and spending data shown here reflects central government budget and spending, not municipal budgets. The political party refers to the political affiliation of the metropolitan municipality's mayor in the respective province. It is included solely for comparative analytical purposes and does not imply legal responsibility for fiscal outcomes or procurement patterns.




**Figüre 23.** *Budget & Spending dashboard default overview*

### What the section shows

The Budget & Spending section brings together several layers of information to a single, interactive view.

At its core, the page shows, for each province and year:

- Total budget revenues
- Total budget expenditures
- The resulting budget balance
- The political party of the mayor
- The number of public tenders
- The total monetary value of public tenders

At record level, the dataset provides a structured province-year view that typically includes revenues, expenditures, balance, political party, number of tenders, and total tender value. The time coverage currently runs from 2018 to 2023, with an “All years” option to view the full period.

Conceptually, the page is built to support three common questions:

- How revenues and expenditures evolve over time, and whether expenditure growth tracks or exceeds revenue growth.
- How budget balance varies across provinces, where “balance” is the difference between revenues and expenditures.
- How procurement activity relates to fiscal outcomes, using tender count and tender total value as accompanying signals alongside fiscal indicators.

#### *Structure and logic of the section*

The section is structured to guide users from high-level trends to detailed, record-level information.

At the top of the page, a short explanatory section introduces the scope of the data and its purpose. This is followed by a series of interactive visualizations that present aggregated views of revenues, expenditures, balances, and procurement activity.

Below the visualizations, users can find filters that allow narrowing the dataset by year and political party. At the bottom of the page, a detailed Budget Records table lists individual province-year entries, allowing users to verify and explore the underlying data.

All elements on the page are interconnected. When a filter is applied, the charts and the table update simultaneously.

## Understanding the main visualizations

The Budget & Spending page includes several key charts, each designed to answer a specific type of question.

#### *Budget revenues by year (TL)*

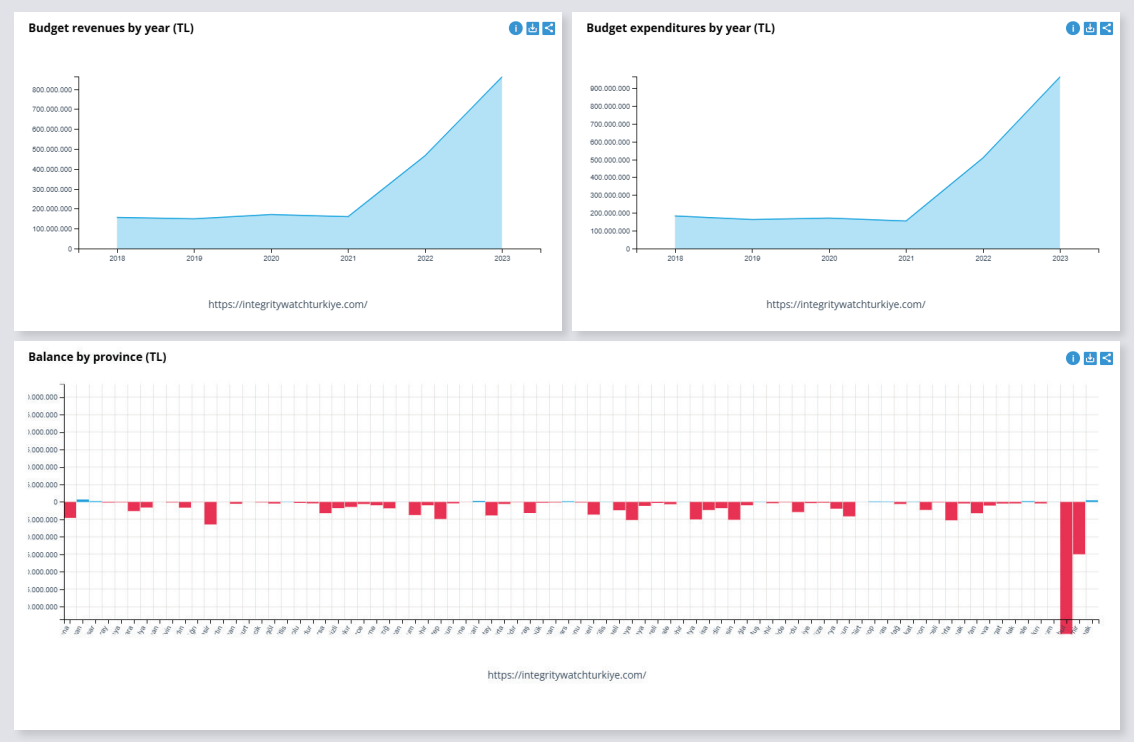
This chart shows how total budget revenues evolve over time. It allows users to observe overall growth, stagnation, or volatility in public income. Sudden increases or decreases may reflect macroeconomic changes, policy shifts, or extraordinary events.

#### *Budget expenditures by year (TL)*

This visualization presents how public spending changes over time. Comparing this chart with revenue helps users understand whether expenditure growth outpaces income and whether fiscal pressure is increasing.

### *Balance by province (TL)*

This chart shows the difference between revenues and expenditure for each province. Positive balances indicate surplus, while negative balances indicate deficit. Comparing allows across provinces allows users to identify regions with persistent fiscal pressure or stronger budget performance.




**Figüre 24.** *Budget Revenues and Expenditures by Year, Balance by Province*

### *Top provinces by tenders' number*

This chart ranks provinces by the number of public tenders. It highlights where procurement activity is most frequent and allows users to compare administrative intensity across regions.

### *Top provinces by revenues (TL)*

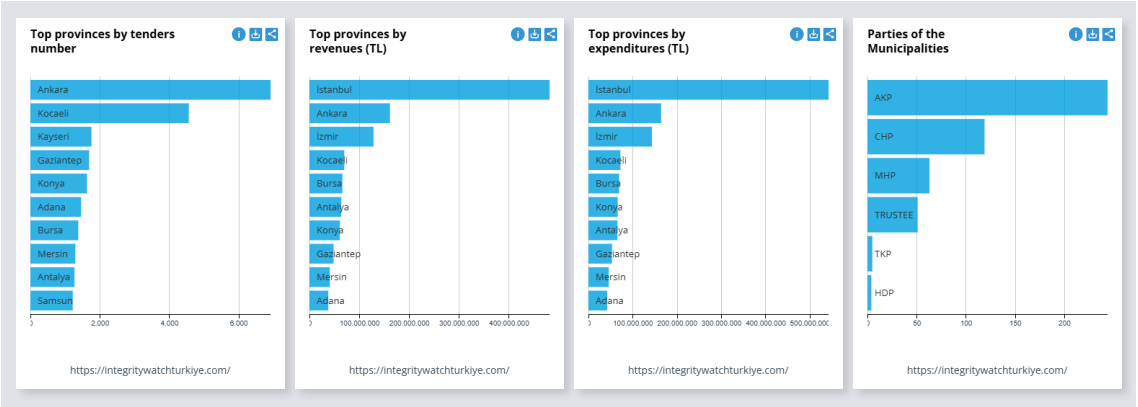
This visualization ranks provinces by total revenues. It helps identify economically significant provinces and provides context for understanding expenditure and procurement levels.

### *Top provinces by expenditures (TL)*

This chart shows which provinces account for the highest levels of public spending. When compared with revenues and procurement indicators, it can reveal imbalances or spending concentration.

### *Parties of the mayors*

This chart groups data by the political party of mayors. It allows users to compare revenues, expenditures, balances, and procurement activity across political affiliations. This is intended for analytical comparison, not for normative judgment.




**Figür 25.** *Provincial distribution of procurement activity, fiscal scale, and political affiliation*

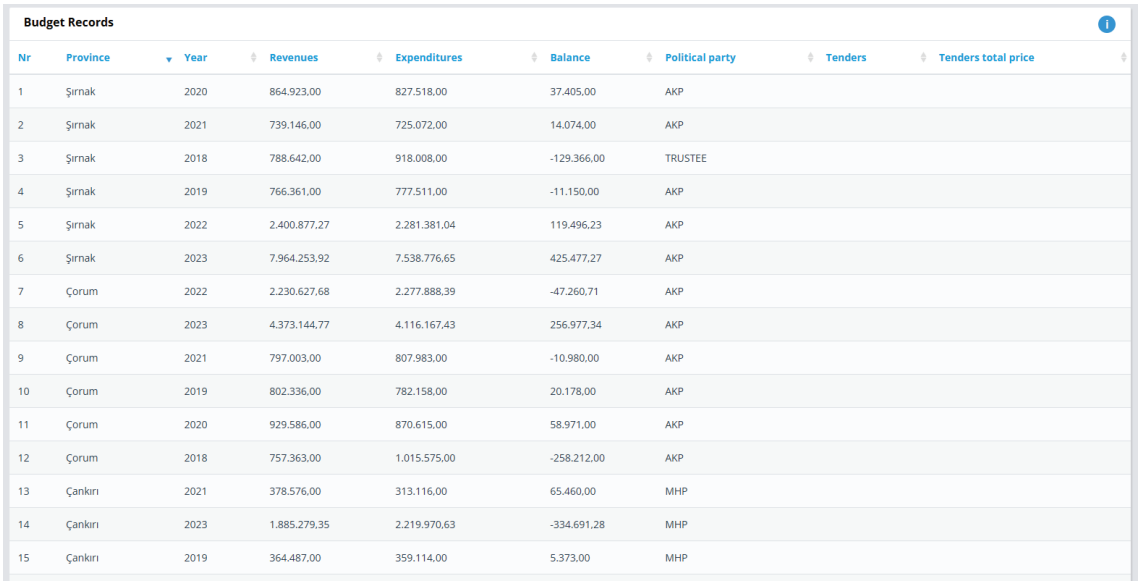
## Working with the table

At the bottom of the page, the Budget Records table provides detailed, record-level data. Each row represents a province in a specific year.

The table includes the following columns:

- Province
- Year
- Revenues
- Expenditure
- Balance
- Political party
- Number of tenders
- Total value of tenders

Each row represents a province in a specific year, with the core fiscal variables plus political party and procurement indicators. The table supports sorting by column headers, which is the fastest way to identify outliers and comparisons. Sorting by “Balance” helps you find the largest surpluses and deficits, sorting by “Revenues” or “Expenditures” highlights largest fiscal volumes, sorting by “Tenders” and “Tenders total price” connects fiscal outcomes to procurement activity. In training, it is usually effective to treat charts as navigation and the table as evidence. You click charts to isolate a story, then you cite and export table rows to support what you report or analyse.



Budget Records

| Nr | Province | Year | Revenues | Expenditures | Balance | Political party | Tenders | Tenders total price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Şırnak | 2020 | 864.923,00 | 827.518,00 | 37.405,00 | AKP | | |
| 2 | Şırnak | 2021 | 739.146,00 | 725.072,00 | 14.074,00 | AKP | | |
| 3 | Şırnak | 2018 | 788.642,00 | 918.008,00 | -129.366,00 | TRUSTEE | | |
| 4 | Şırnak | 2019 | 766.361,00 | 777.511,00 | -11.150,00 | AKP | | |
| 5 | Şırnak | 2022 | 2.400.877,27 | 2.281.381,04 | 119.496,23 | AKP | | |
| 6 | Şırnak | 2023 | 7.964.253,92 | 7.538.776,65 | 425.477,27 | AKP | | |
| 7 | Çorum | 2022 | 2.230.627,68 | 2.277.888,39 | -47.260,71 | AKP | | |
| 8 | Çorum | 2023 | 4.373.144,77 | 4.116.167,43 | 256.977,34 | AKP | | |
| 9 | Çorum | 2021 | 797.003,00 | 807.983,00 | -10.980,00 | AKP | | |
| 10 | Çorum | 2019 | 802.336,00 | 782.158,00 | 20.178,00 | AKP | | |
| 11 | Çorum | 2020 | 929.586,00 | 870.615,00 | 58.971,00 | AKP | | |
| 12 | Çorum | 2018 | 757.363,00 | 1.015.575,00 | -258.212,00 | AKP | | |
| 13 | Çankırı | 2021 | 378.576,00 | 313.116,00 | 65.460,00 | MHP | | |
| 14 | Çankırı | 2023 | 1.885.279,35 | 2.219.970,63 | -334.691,28 | MHP | | |
| 15 | Çankırı | 2019 | 364.487,00 | 359.114,00 | 5.373,00 | MHP | | |

**Figüre 26.** *Budget records sorted by province*

## Exporting and reusing the data

The page allows users to download the dataset in CSV or XLS format. Exported data reflects the current filter selection.

When exporting data, users should:

- Clearly document which filters were applied
- Indicate the year range and political party selection
- Acknowledge Integrity Watch Türkiye as the data source

Exported data can be used for further analysis, visualization, reporting, or academic research.

## Practical analytical tasks

### Task 1

- *Does procurement intensity track fiscal stress in a given year?*

**Objective:** Build a shortlist of provinces where balance is negative and procurement activity is high, then verify using the table.

- Open the page and select a single year, such as 2022 or 2023, from the year dropdown.
- Go to the Balance by province chart and note provinces with large negative values.

- Scroll to the Budget Records table and sort by Balance to bring the most negative rows to the top.
- For the same rows, read the “Tenders” and “Tenders total price” fields. Identify whether provinces with large deficits also show high procurement intensity or high tender value.
- If you want to focus on one province, use the table search box to isolate it, then document the province-year values for revenues, expenditures, balance, tenders, and tender total price.

How to use the result: You can use this as a lead to ask why procurement activity is high in fiscally stressed contexts; officials can use it for diagnostic benchmarking; professors can turn it into a classroom exercise on correlational interpretation and confounding factors.

**Task 2**

- *Compare budget outcomes across political party groupings, without over-claiming*

**Objective:** Produce a comparative snapshot of revenues, expenditure, and balances for one party versus another in a fixed year.

- Select a single year from the year dropdown.
- In the “Parties of the Municipalities” chart, click one party (for example CHP).
- Observe how the charts change, especially balance and the top-province rankings.
- Scroll to the table and use sorting to identify which provinces drive the observed pattern (for example, highest expenditures or most negative balances within the selected party group).
- Reset filters, click a second party (for example MHP), and repeat the same steps.

When presenting results, report this as a comparison of grouped outcomes under the platform’s disclaimer, not as a direct statement about municipal performance, because the fiscal data is central government data.

## Responsible interpretation and limitations

The Budget & Spending section is designed to support transparency and analysis, not to assign legal responsibility or determine misconduct.

Users should keep in mind that data reflects central government budgets, not municipal budgets, political party data is contextual, not causal and budget outcomes are influenced by many factors beyond local administration. Additionally, procurement data reflects tender activity, not project quality or impact. For rigorous analysis, findings should be triangulated with additional sources such as audit reports, official budget documents, or sector-specific data.

# Glossary

### Platform

Quick definitions of key terms used in Integrity Watch Türkiye.

| Term | Meaning | Where | Why it matters |
|---|---|---|---|
| About page | Page explaining the platform's purpose, methodology, data sources and limitations. | Home / About | Sets analytical scope and interpretation boundaries. |
| Dashboard | Interactive page combining charts and a data table for one dataset. | All sections | Main analytical interface of the platform. |
| Interactive chart | A chart that acts as a filter when clicked. | Dashboards | Enables fast drill-down analysis. |
| Year selector | Dropdown allowing users to select a specific year or "All years." | Top of dashboards | Defines the temporal scope of analysis. |
| Filter | A selection (chart click, year, or search term) that narrows the dataset. | Charts / search | Keeps analysis focused and structured. |
| Reset filters | Button that clears all active selections. | Dashboards | Returns the view to default state. |
| Search bar | Text-based filter for company, authority or province names. | Bottom of dashboards | Allows quick entity lookup. |
| Export / Download | Option to save filtered data or charts. | Tools | Supports evidence-based reporting and reproducibility. |
| CSV / XLS | Spreadsheet export formats. | Download options | Makes data reusable for further analysis. |
| High-Value Procurement | Dataset covering selected large-scale construction and infrastructure tenders above an analytical threshold. | High-Value section | Focuses on projects with high fiscal impact. |
| Municipalities & Health Ministry Procurement | Dataset covering tenders awarded by metropolitan municipalities and the Ministry of Health. | Procurement section | Enables cross-institutional comparison. |
| Budget & Spending | Dataset presenting province-level central government revenues, expenditures and balance. | Budget section | Links fiscal performance with procurement activity. |
| Contracting authority | Public institution that awards a tender. | Procurement sections | Identifies the buyer of public goods/services. |
| Contractor / Economic operator | Company or joint venture awarded a public contract. | Procurement sections | Identifies the recipient of public funds. |
| Tender | A procurement procedure inviting bids from companies. | Procurement sections | Core unit of procurement analysis. |

| Term | Meaning | Where | Why it matters |
|---|---|---|---|
| Procurement method | Legal procedure used to award a contract (e.g., open, negotiated, exceptional). | Procurement details | Shapes transparency and competition level. |
| Tender type | Classification of procurement (works, goods, services). | Procurement details | Different types carry different risk profiles. |
| Budget revenues | Central government income allocated at province level. | Budget section | Indicates fiscal capacity. |
| Budget expenditures | Central government spending allocated at province level. | Budget section | Indicates spending priorities. |
| Budget balance | Difference between revenues and expenditures. | Budget section | Shows surplus or deficit patterns. |
| Political party | Political affiliation of the metropolitan mayor in a province. | Budget & Procurement sections | Used for comparative analysis, not attribution of responsibility. |
| Concentration | Situation where a small number of companies capture a large share of contracts or value. | Procurement charts | May signal market dominance. |
| Procurement intensity | Number and/or total value of tenders in a province or year. | Budget & Procurement sections | Connects fiscal allocation with contracting activity. |
| Red flag / Risk indicator | Pattern suggesting elevated integrity risk. | Across sections | Analytical prompt, not proof of wrongdoing. |
| Data standardization | Process of cleaning and harmonizing raw public records. | Methodology | Enables cross-year and cross-institution comparison. |

## A

**About Page:** The page explaining the platform's purpose, scope, data sources, methodology and limitations. It provides essential context for responsible interpretation.

**Awarded Contract:** A tender that has been formally granted to a contractor by a contracting authority.

## B

**Budget & Spending:** The dashboard presenting province-level central government revenues, expenditures and budget balance, alongside procurement indicators.

**Budget Balance:** The difference between revenues and expenditures. A positive balance indicates surplus; a negative balance indicates deficit.

**Budget Expenditures:** Central government spending allocated at province level.

**Budget Revenues:** Central government income allocated at province level.

**Budget Records Table:** The record-level table listing province-year data for revenues, expenditures, balance, political party and procurement indicators.

## C

**Chart-Based Filtering:** The primary filtering logic of the platform, where clicking on a chart element narrows the dataset across the entire dashboard.

**Concentration:** A situation where a limited number of companies or authorities account for a large share of tenders or total contract value.

**Contracting Authority:** A public institution authorized to launch and award public tenders (e.g., ministries, metropolitan municipalities).

**Contractor:** A company or joint venture that wins a public contract.

## D

**Dashboard:** An interactive analytical page combining charts and a data table for a specific dataset.

**Data Standardization:** The process of cleaning, harmonizing and structuring raw public records to enable cross-year and cross-institution comparison.

**Download (Data Export):** The option to export filtered datasets in CSV or XLS format.

## E

**Exceptional Procedure:** A legally defined procurement method used under specific conditions. Typically involves higher discretion.

**Export Formats (CSV / XLS):** File formats used to download and reuse platform data for further analysis.

## F

**Filter:** Any selection (year dropdown, chart click, or keyword search) that narrows the dataset displayed on the dashboard.

## H

**High-Value Procurement Section:** Dataset covering selected large-scale construction and infrastructure tenders above a defined analytical threshold.

## I

**Interactive Chart:** A chart that functions as a dynamic filter when clicked.

## M

**Municipalities & Health Ministry Procurement:** Dataset covering tenders awarded by metropolitan municipalities and the Ministry of Health.

## P

**Political Party:** Refers to the political affiliation of the metropolitan municipality's mayor in a province. and does not imply legal responsibility.

**Procurement Intensity:** The number and/or total value of tenders within a province or year.

**Procurement Method:** The legal procedure used to award a contract (e.g., open, negotiated, exceptional).

**Procurement (Tender) Type:** Classification of procurement subject matter, typically works, goods or services.

## R

**Red Flag / Risk Indicator:** A data-driven signal highlighting patterns associated with elevated integrity risk. It is an analytical prompt, not proof of wrongdoing.

**Reset Filters:** A function that clears all active selections and restores the dashboard to its default state for the selected year.

## S

**Search Bar (Text Filter):** A keyword-based filtering tool located at the bottom of dashboards that narrows both charts and the data table simultaneously.

## T

**Tender:** A procurement procedure inviting bids from companies.

**Tender Price:** A chart grouping contracts into predefined value ranges to analyze spending concentration.

**Top Contractors:** A ranking visualization showing companies with the highest number or value of awarded tenders.

**Top Contracting Authorities:** A ranking visualization showing institutions awarding the highest number or value of tenders.

## Y

**Year Selector:** Dropdown at the top of dashboards allowing users to select a specific year or "All years," defining the temporal scope of analysis.

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