

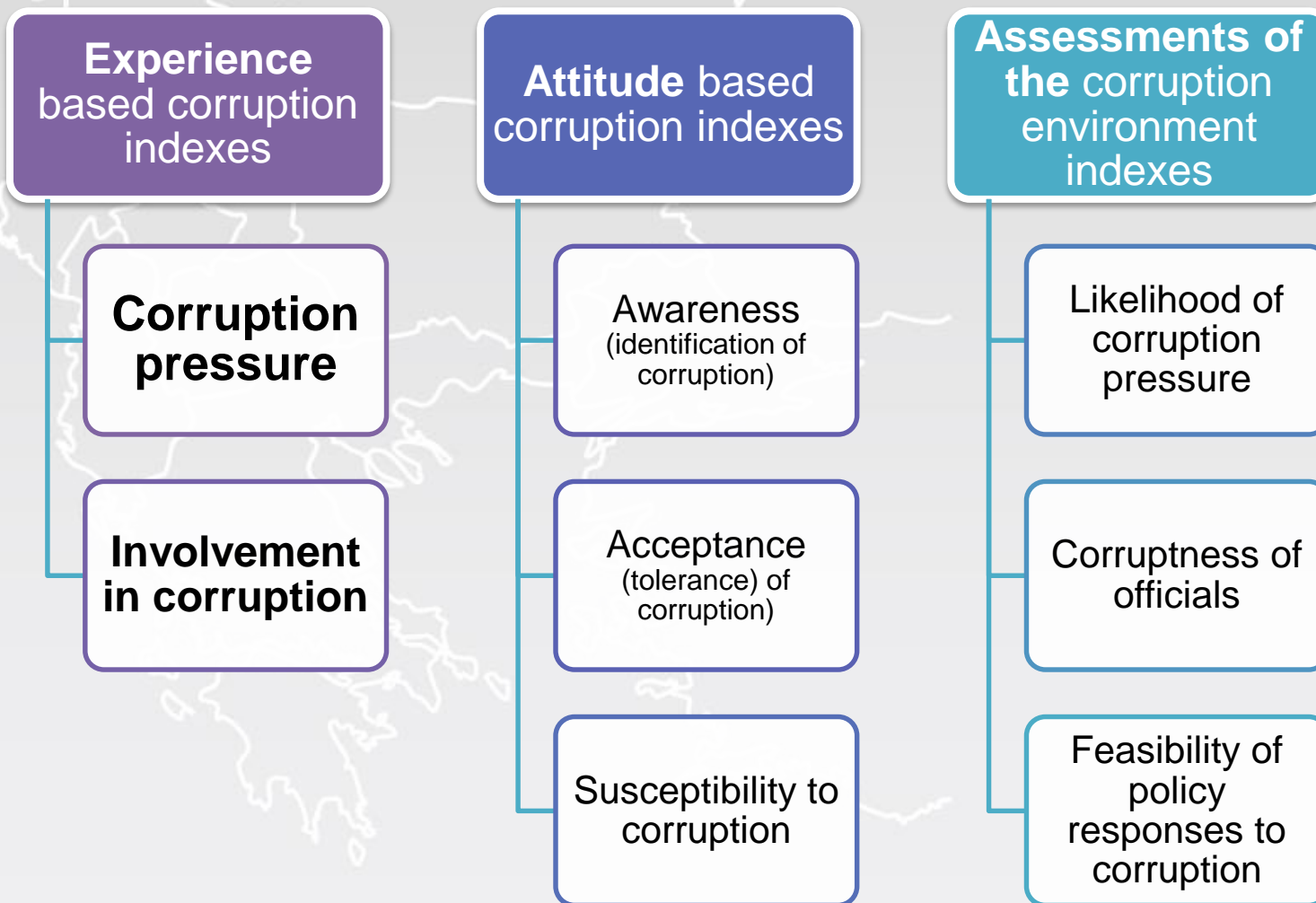
Monitoring Corruption and Anticorruption in Southeast Europe Results and Perspectives

Countering Corruption and State Capture in Southeast Europe
29–30 September 2016
Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

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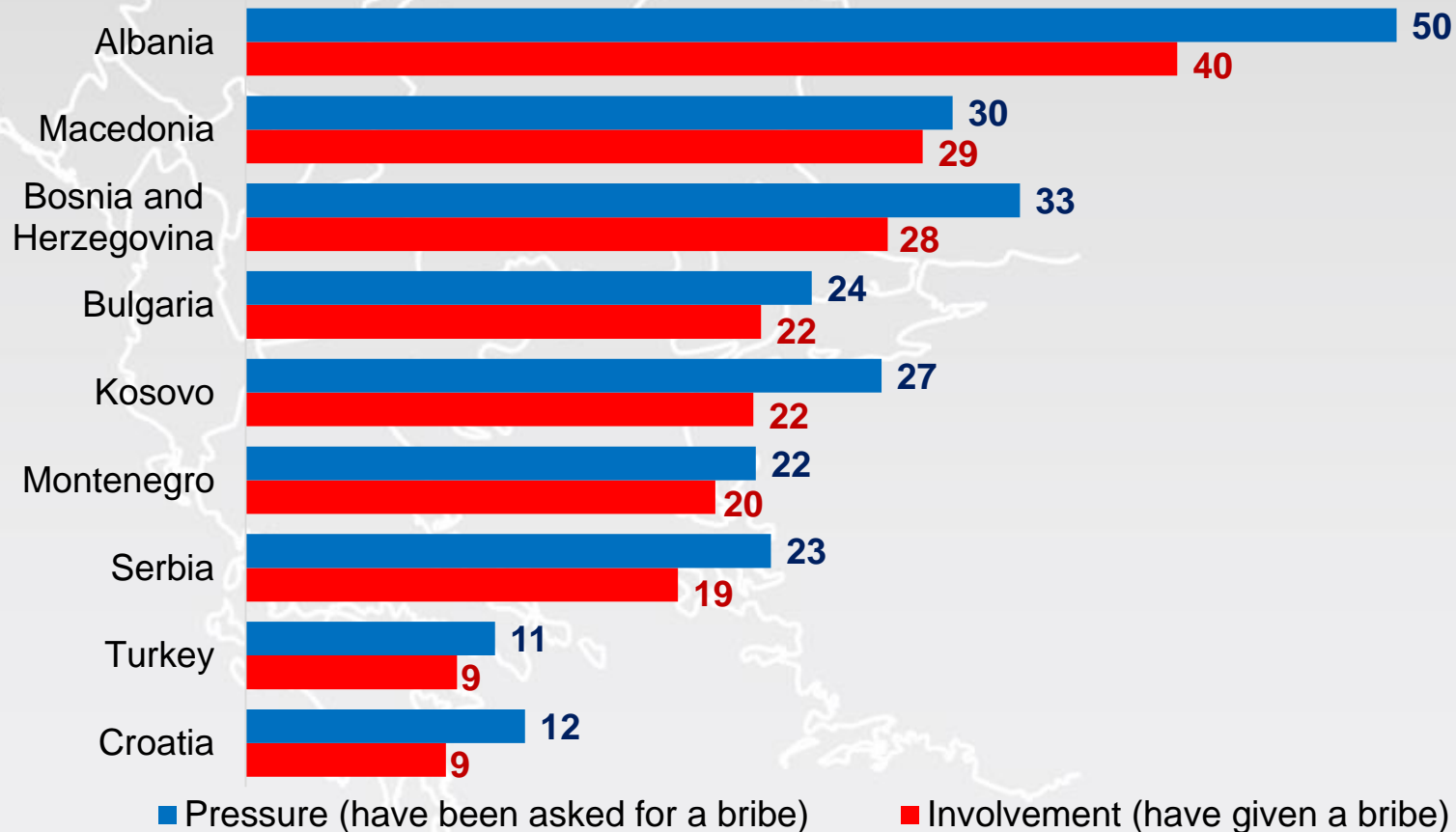
- Corruption Monitoring System
- Corruption and Anti-corruption Dynamics
2014 – 2016: Main Findings
- Understanding anti-corruption efforts in SEE

Structure of the Corruption Monitoring System



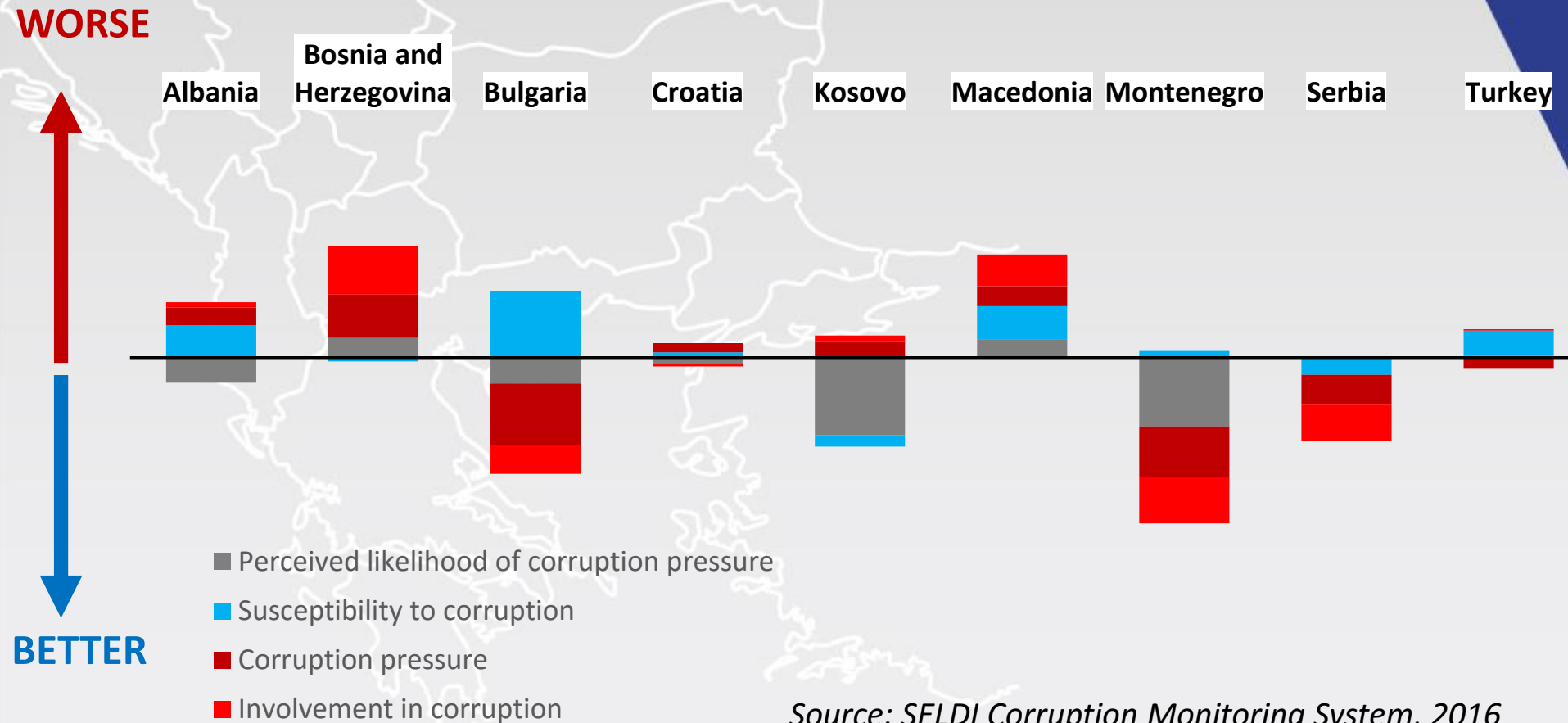
Corruption pressure and involvement in corruption (2016)

% of the population 18+ who have been asked to give and have given a bribe (money favour, gift) in the last year



Source: SELDI/CSD Corruption Monitoring System, 2016

Corruption Dynamics: Difference 2016 - 2014, %

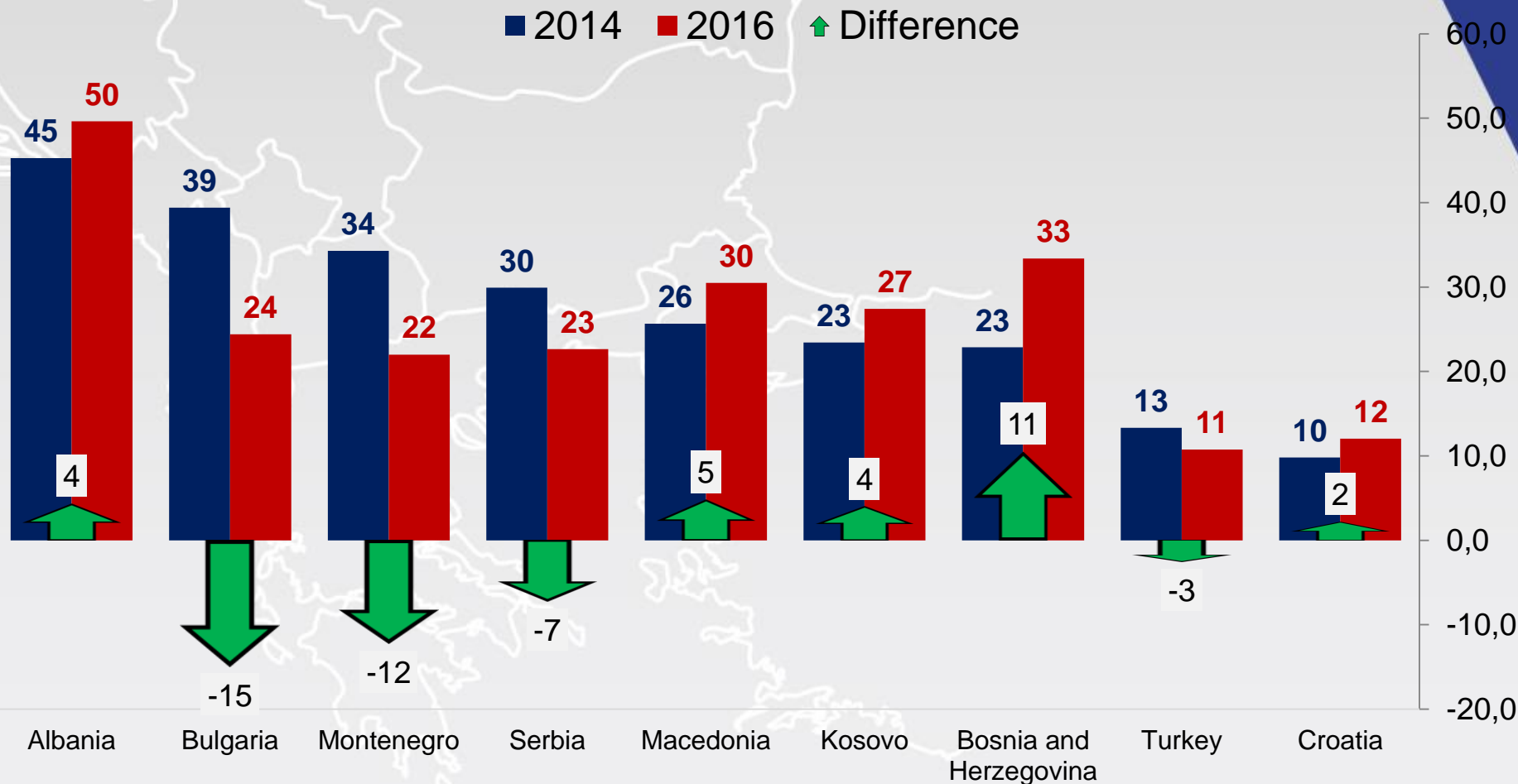


Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2016

Experience with corruption

- All indexes are based on population surveys, conducted in each of the SELDI countries with at least 1000 respondents, representative samples and identical methodology which allows cross-country comparisons.
- **Experience** based corruption indexes are built upon victimization-like questions which reflect **actual experiences** – being asked for a bribe (Corruption pressure) or/and giving one (Involvement in corruption).
- **Corruption pressure** is the main indicator not only for the levels of administrative corruption in a country, but for the overall corruption environment in a country.
- Corruption pressure is highly correlated with actual transactions (Involvement in corruption). It is the preferred indicator from the two experience based indicators.

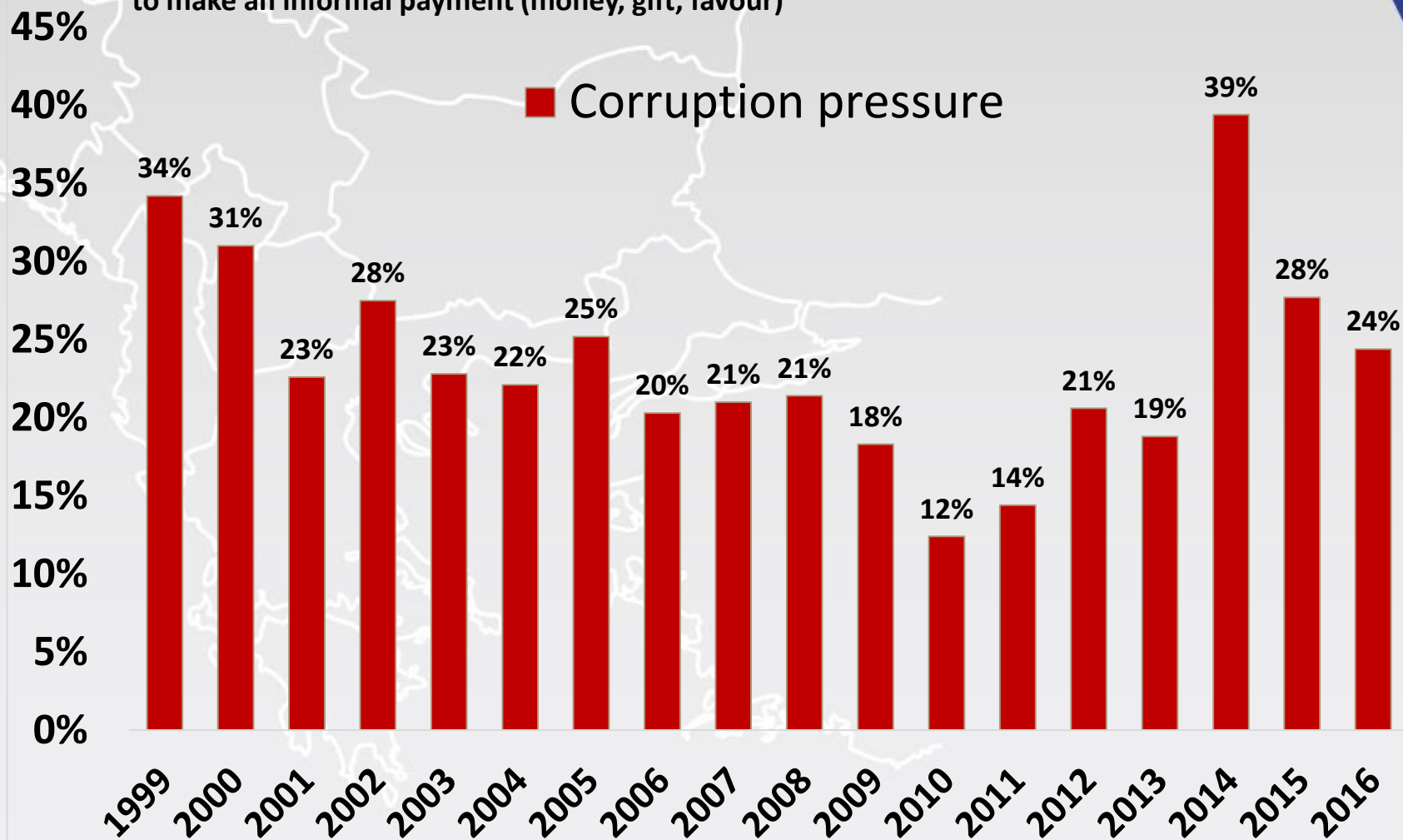
Corruption pressure, % (2014 and 2016)



Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2016

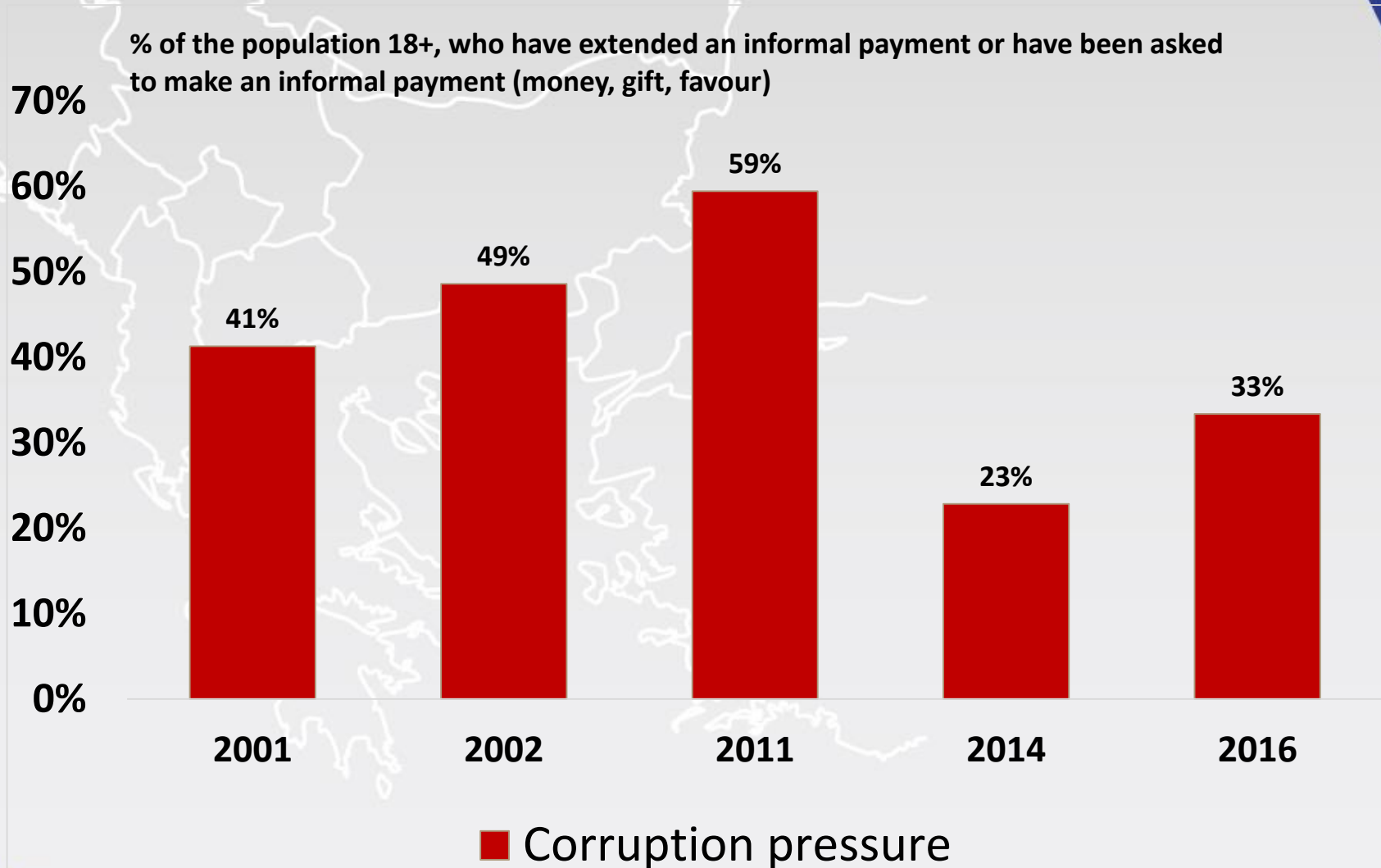
Corruption Pressure Bulgaria 1999 - 2016

% of the population 18+, who have extended an informal payment or have been asked to make an informal payment (money, gift, favour)



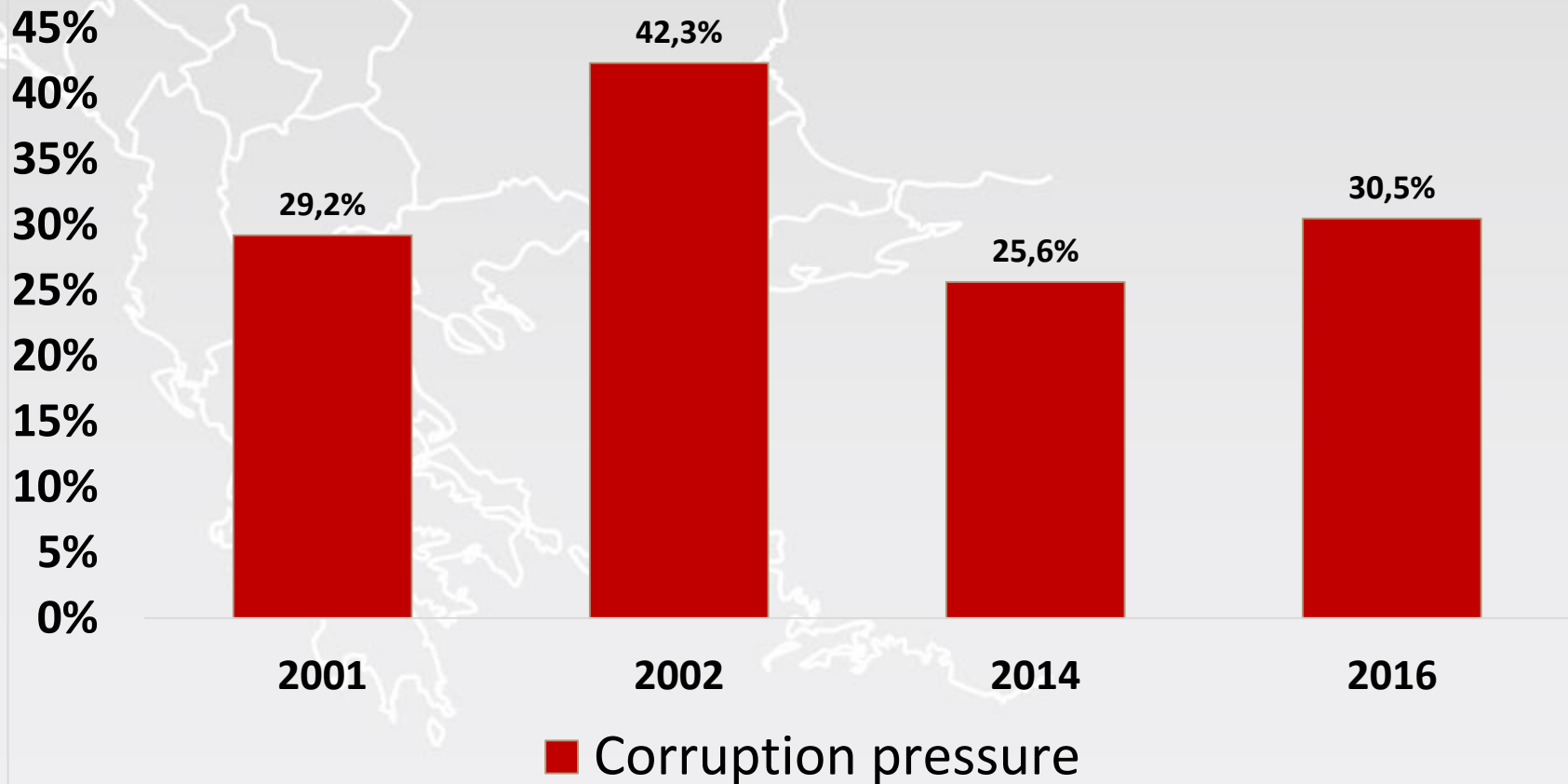
Corruption Pressure

Bosnia and Herzegovina 2001 - 2016

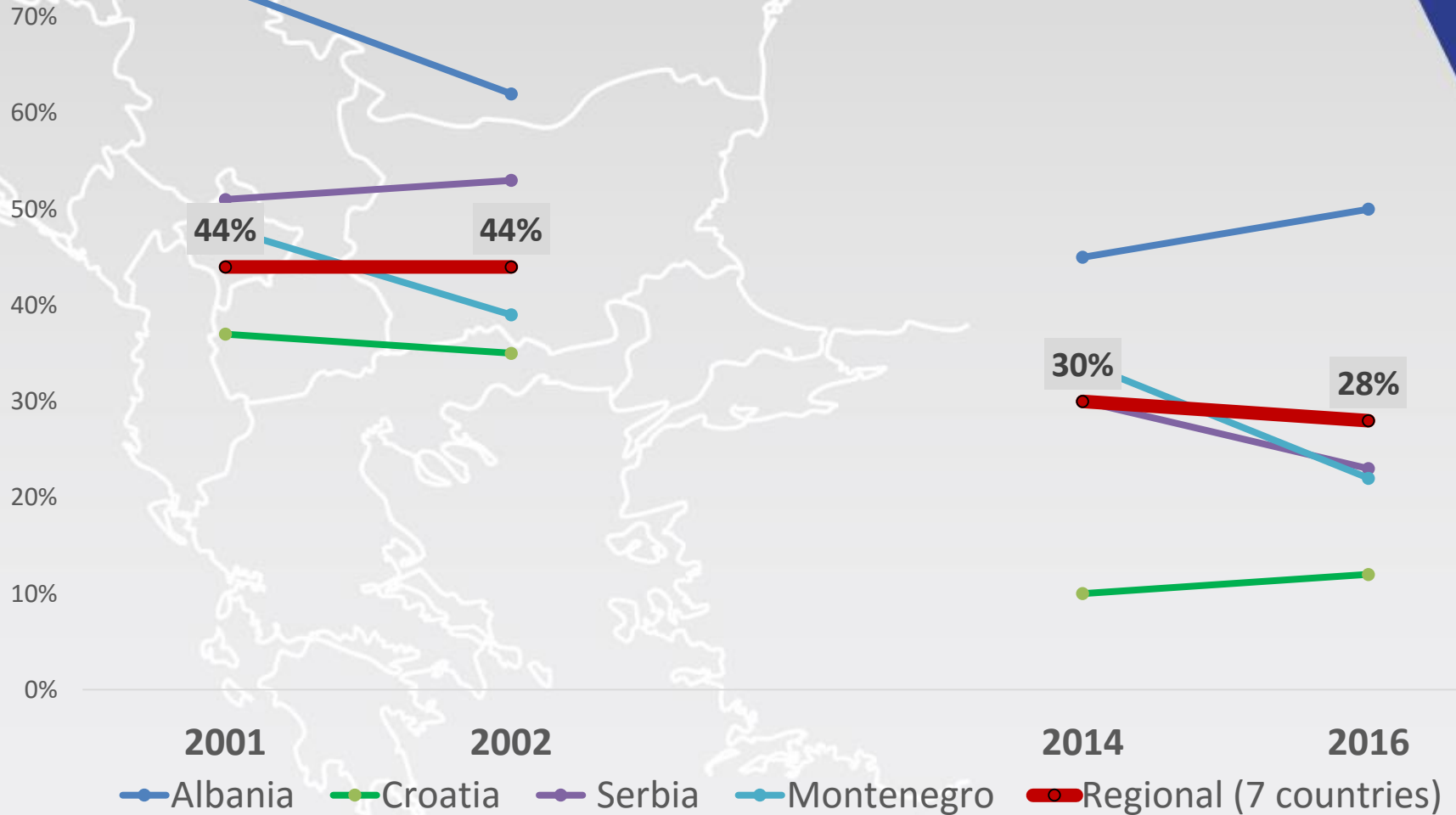


Corruption Pressure Macedonia 2001 - 2016

% of the population 18+, who have extended an informal payment or have been asked to make an informal payment (money, gift, favour)



Corruption Pressure 2001, 2002, 2014, 2016

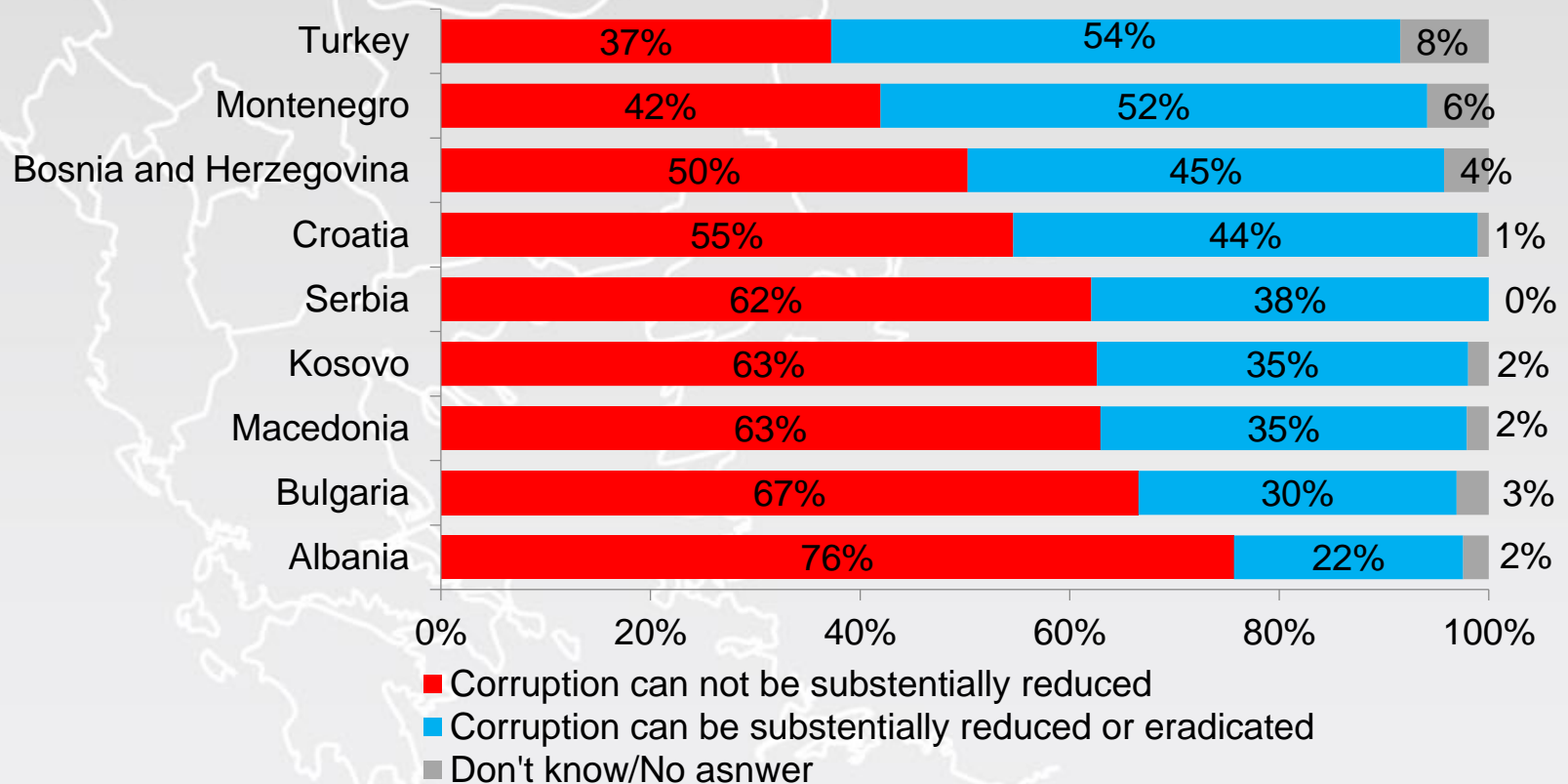


Corruption trends 2001 - 2016

- Some improvement for the SEE region as a whole between 2001/2002 and 2014/2016
- Individual countries seldom show stable improvement over time.
- Decline in corruption pressure is typically followed by another increase with average levels of pressure remaining very high over a period of several years.
- What are the reasons for this pattern?

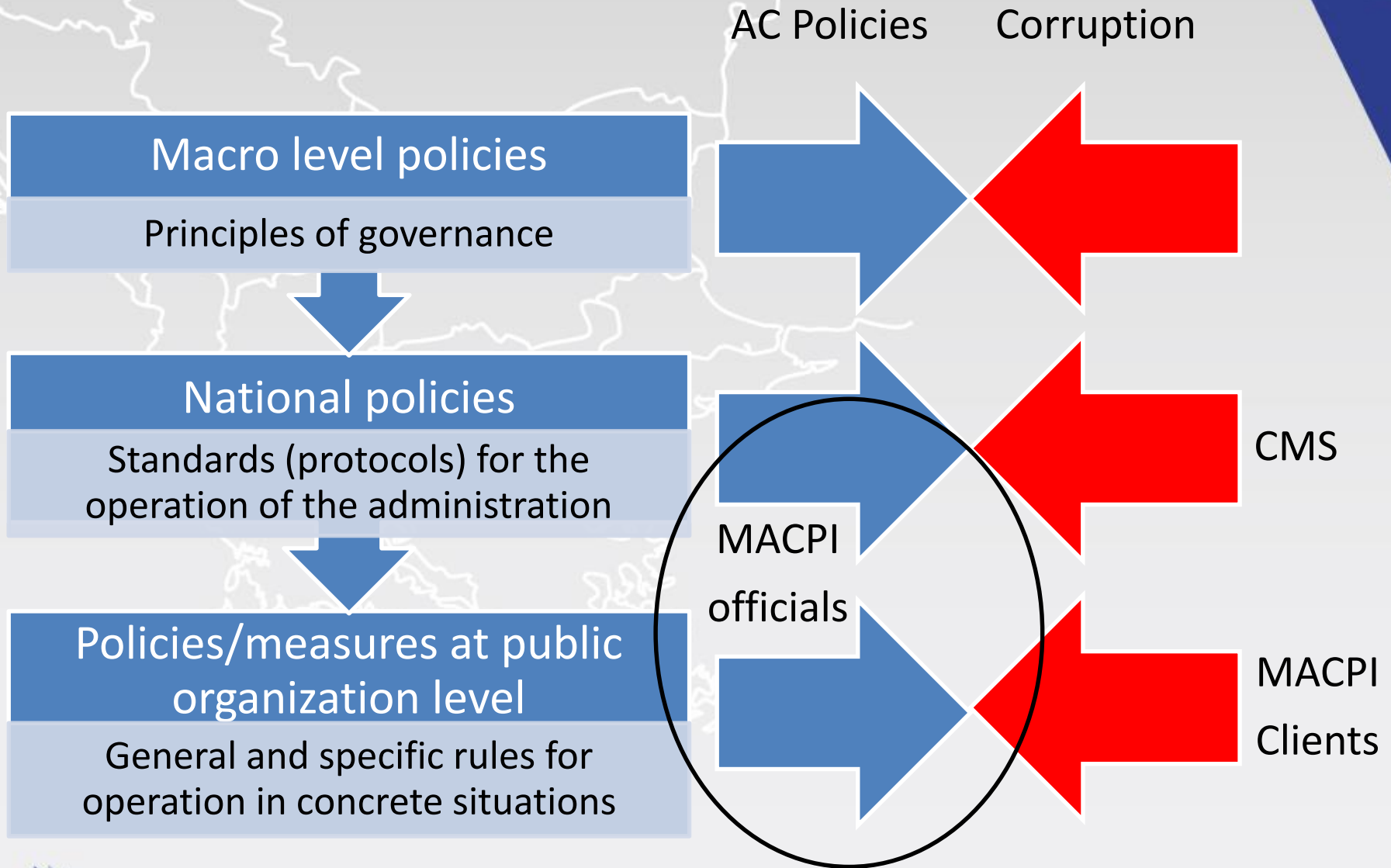
Feasibility of policy responses to corruption (%)

(% of the population 18+)



Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2016

Anticorruption policies and legislation



A12. Whenever you have contacted **officials** in the public sector, how often in the preceding year have they:

A12A **Directly demanded** cash, gift or favor

A12B Not demanded directly, but **showed that they expected** cash, gift or favor

1 In all cases

3

In isolated cases

**General
population**

2 In most of the cases

4

In no cases

A12. In working with **citizens, companies** or employees of other institutions, how often in the preceding year have they:

Officials

A12A **Directly offered** something to you (money, gift, favour) in return for you doing some service for them

A12B Not offered directly, but **showed that they would give** something (cash, gift or favor) in return for you doing some service for them.

1 In all cases

3

In isolated cases

2 In most of the cases

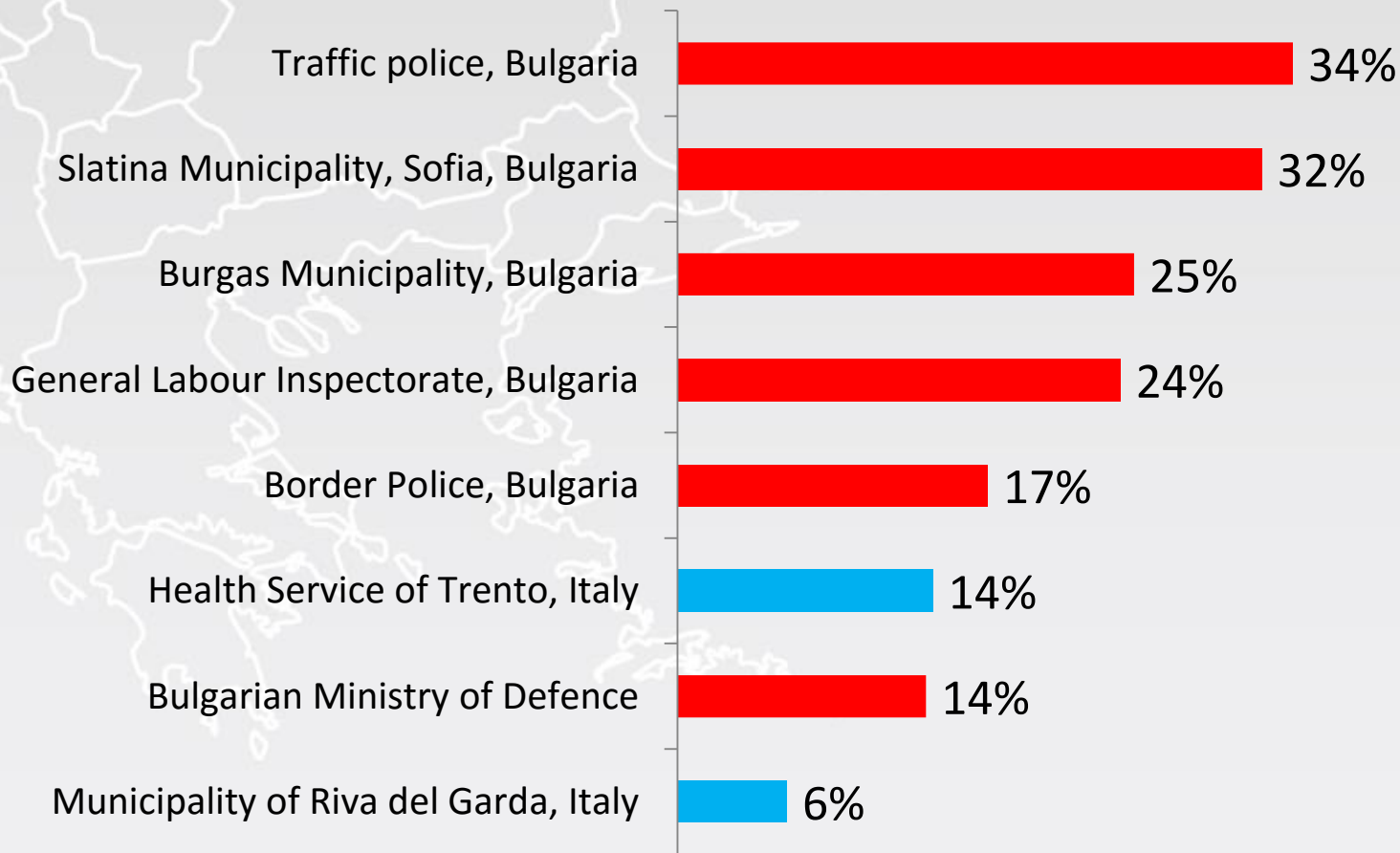
4

In no cases

Corruption Pressure, 2015

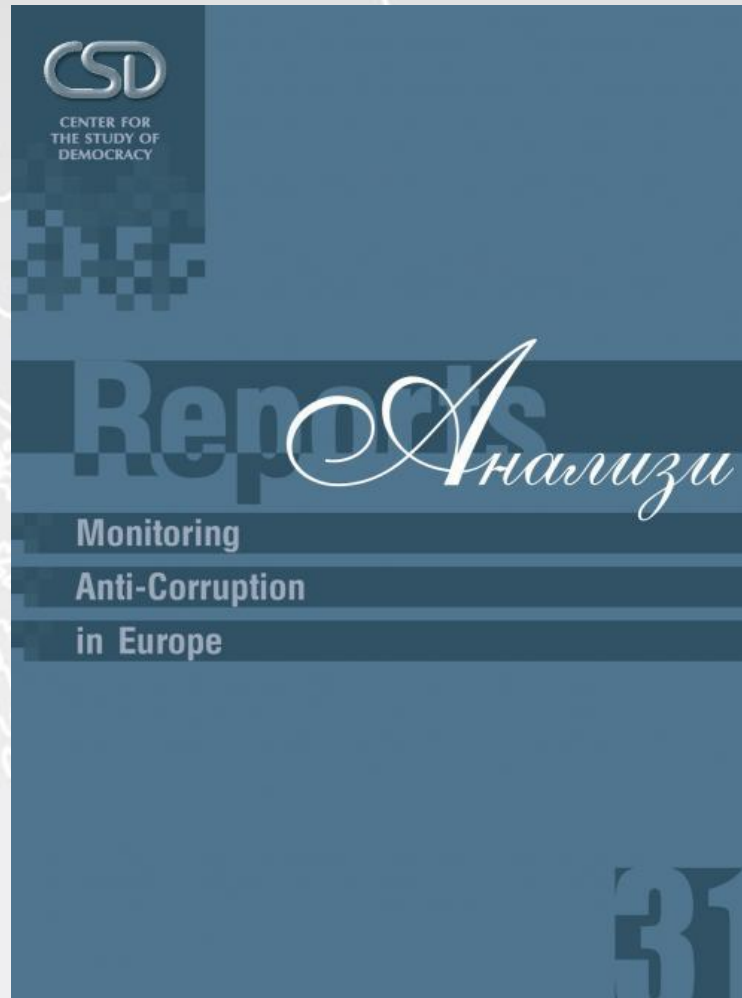
Bulgarian and Italian Public Organizations

Incidence rates reported by officials



Monitoring Anti-Corruption in Europe

Bridging Policy Evaluation and Corruption Measurement



Rethinking corruption measurement and understanding why anticorruption policies don't work

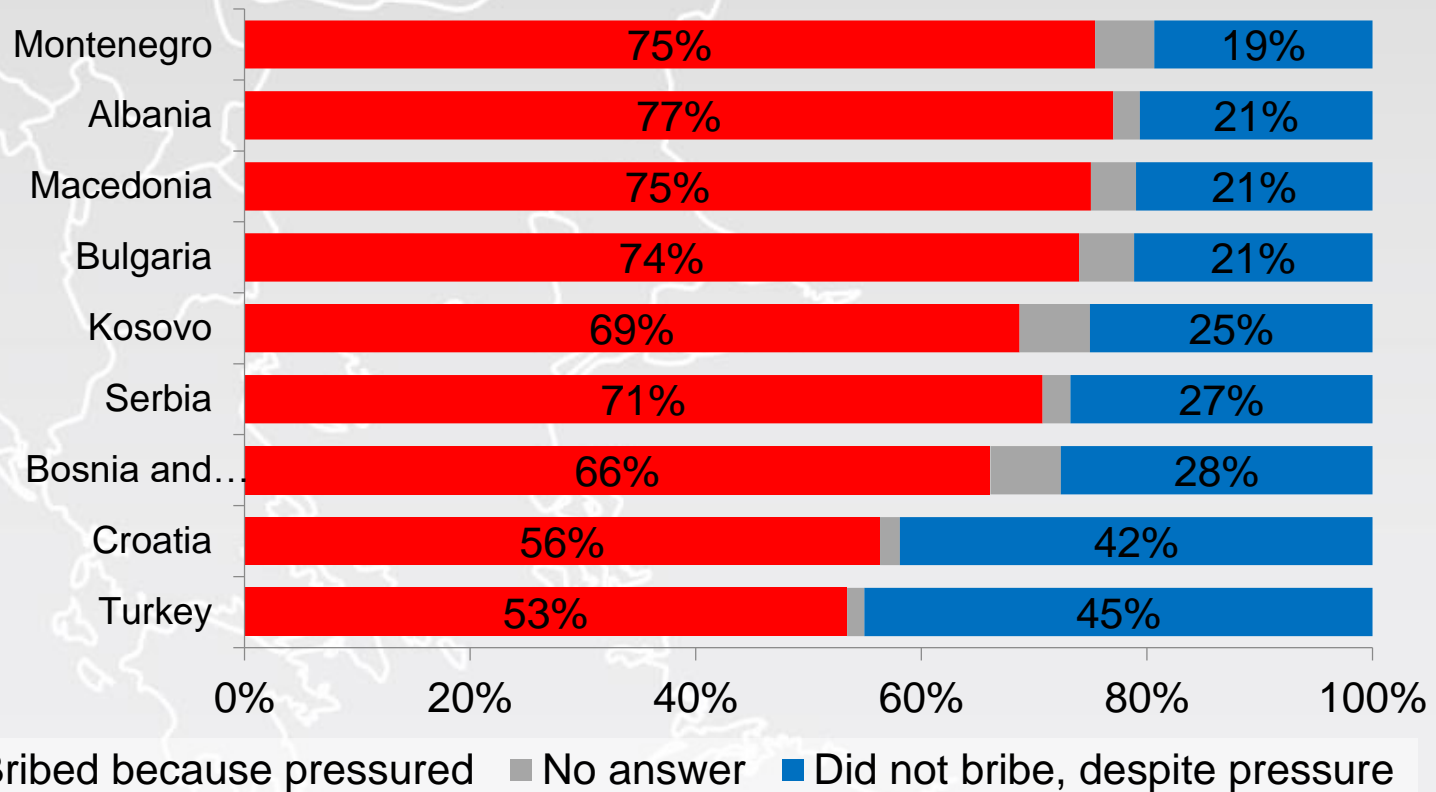
- Corruption decline is very slow in SEE and the reason is not the lack of anti-corruption legislation.
- Assessing, monitoring of AC policies and policy tools is important in order to understand corruption dynamics.
- Deep understanding of national-level AC policies requires studying and monitoring how these policies are implemented at the level of particular public organizations.
- We cannot really understand corruption without understanding the failure of anti-corruption in SEE.



Thank you !

Resilience to corruption pressure

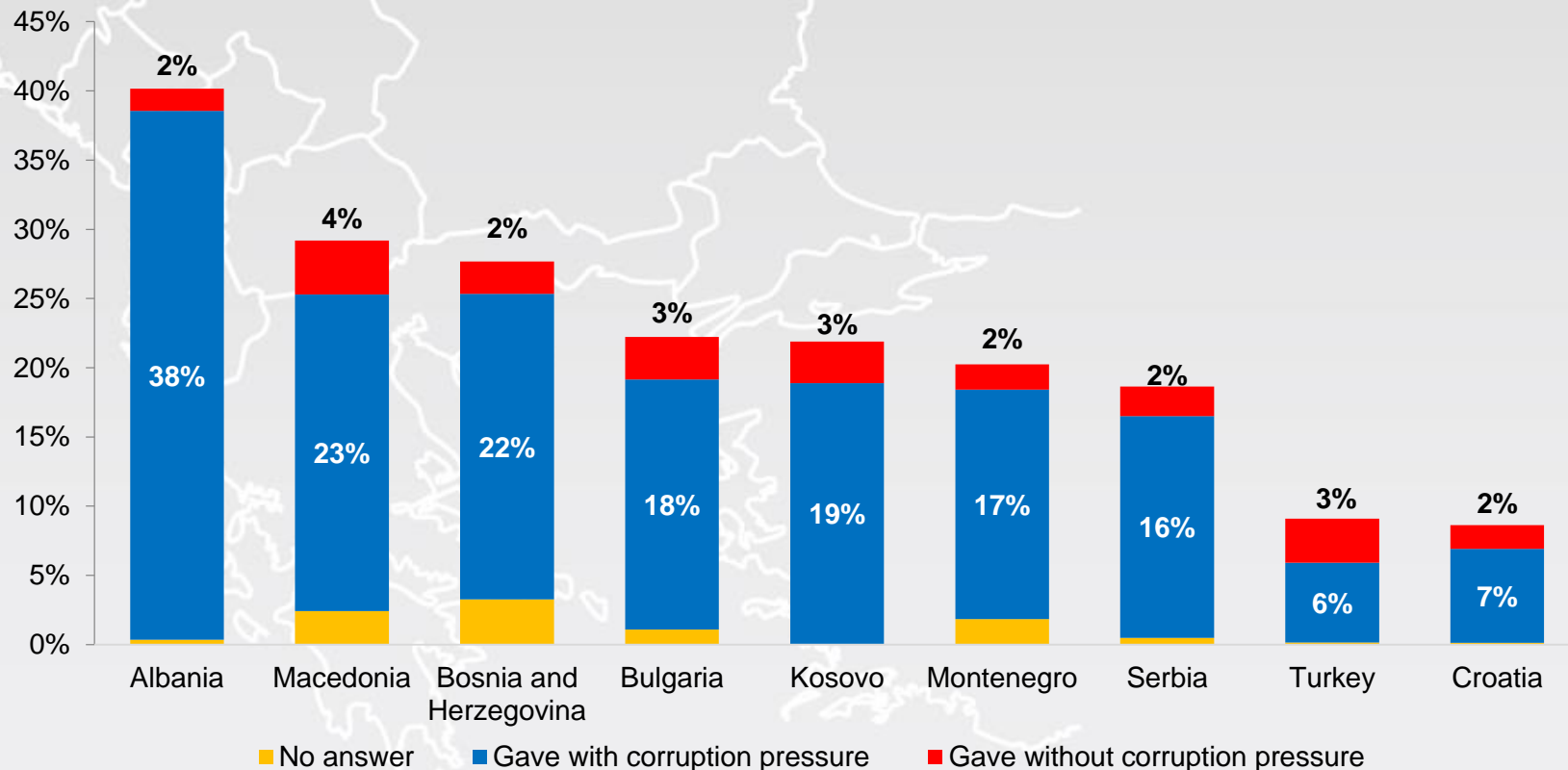
(among those pressured into bribing)



Source: SELDI/CSD Corruption Monitoring System, 2016, base: respondents who experienced corruption pressure

Involvement in corruption with or without corruption pressure

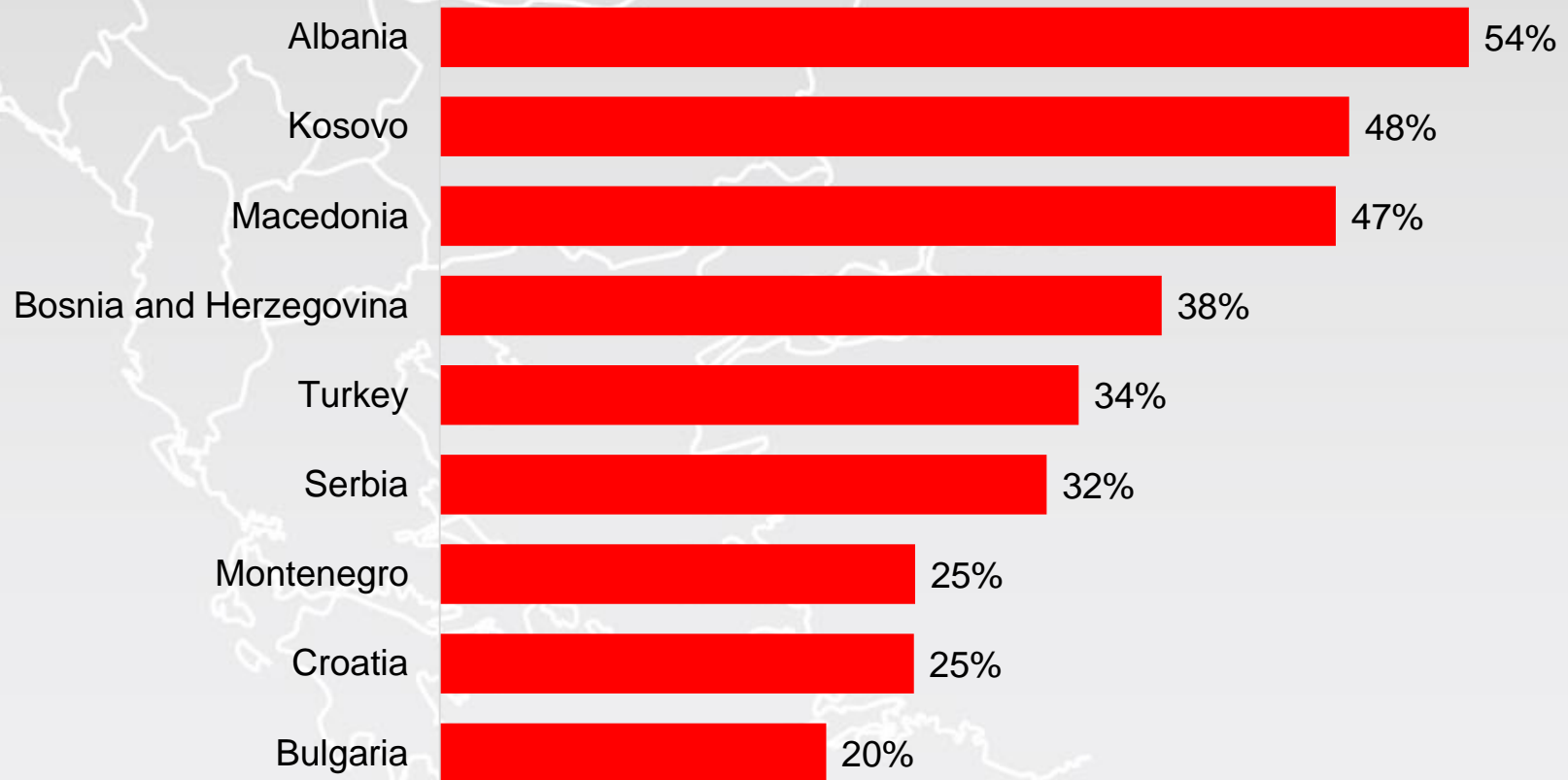
(% of the population 18+, who have given a bribe with or without corruption pressure)



Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2016

Acceptability of corruption

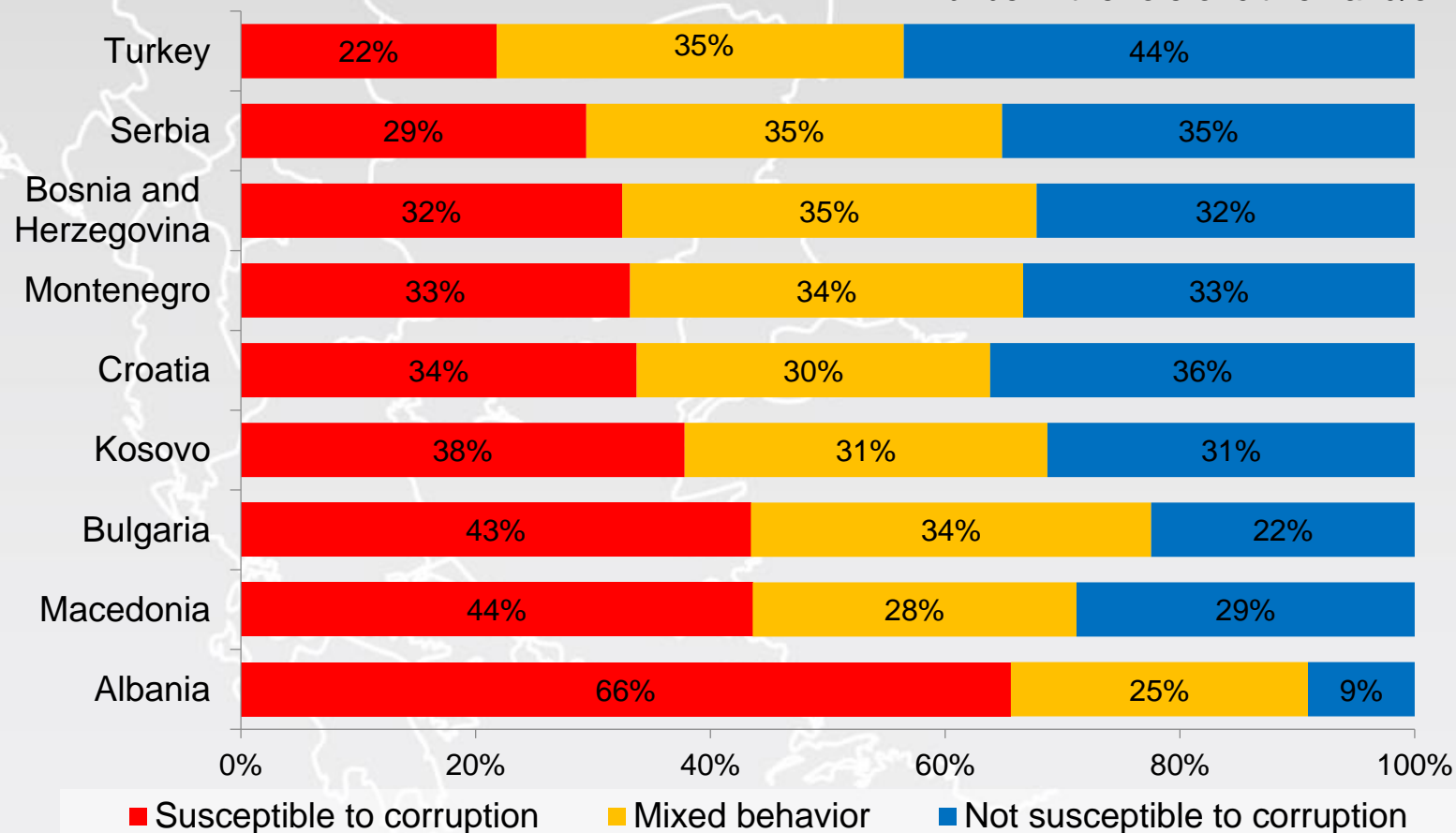
(% of the population 18+, who accept different forms of corrupt behaviour)



Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2016

Susceptibility to corruption

(% of the population 18+ that would give and/or accept a bribe in the role of citizen and/or official)



Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2016

Key recommendations

Deliver effective prosecution of high-level corruption

- Sentencing of corrupt politicians from the top political echelon provides a strong example for everyone and have proven very effective in strengthening anti-corruption measures in Croatia and Slovenia.

Adopt an independent corruption and anti-corruption monitoring mechanism

- The mechanism should be implemented through national and/or regional civil society network(s), and should be independent of direct national government funding. It should serve as a vehicle for opening up administrative data collection and public access to information.

Anti-corruption efforts should be focused on critical sectors

- Energy, public procurement, corporate governance of state owned enterprises, large-scale investment projects.