SELDI: Monitoring Corruption in Southeast Europe

UNCAC Southeast Europe

Anti-Corruption Platform
Structure of the Corruption Monitoring System

Experience-based corruption indexes
- Corruption pressure
- Involvement in corruption

Attitude-based corruption indexes
- Awareness (identification of corruption)
- Acceptance (tolerance) of corruption
- Susceptibility to corruption

Assessments of the corruption environment indexes
- Likelihood of corruption pressure
- Corruptness of officials
- Feasibility of policy responses to corruption
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.
Regional anti-corruption report

anticorruption reloaded

Assessment of Southeast Europe
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Pressure (have been asked for a bribe)</th>
<th>Involvement (have given a bribe)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macedonia</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Resilience to corruption pressure

(among those pressured into bribing)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Bribed because pressured</th>
<th>No answer</th>
<th>Did not bribe, despite pressure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macedonia</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SELDI/CSD Corruption Monitoring System, 2016, base: respondents who experienced corruption pressure
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.
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.
UNCAC Southeast Europe Anti-Corruption Platform

Available as subpage on the UNCAC website

The UNCAC needs civil society in order to succeed

The UNCAC Coalition calls on UNCAC States parties to pledge support for transparency and public consultation in addressing corruption.

Civil society engagement is key in the fight against corruption. This is recognised in UNCAC Article 13, which calls on governments to promote the active participation of civil society organisations (CSOs) in the prevention of and the fight against corruption, including increasing public access to information.

With the start-up of the UNCAC review mechanism in 2010 came an important new channel for civil society engagement in anti-corruption efforts. To facilitate contributions by CSOs to the review process, UNODC, the UNCAC Coalition and Transparency International have provided a number of trainings and workshops, including one in September 2016 with a focus on the CSOs in the South Eastern Europe (SEE) region.
UNCAC Southeast Europe Anti-Corruption Platform

In order to promote collaboration between CSOs and facilitate the identification of partners, the UNCAC Coalition Southeastern Europe Anti-Corruption Regional Platform, supported by the Southeast Europe Leadership for Development and Integrity (SELDI) initiative, provides the possibility to:

• explore by country the profiles and contact details of a number of CSOs in the sub-region doing UNCAC-related work, including CSOs that attended trainings and multi-stakeholder workshops on UNCAC and its Review Mechanism;

• learn from other CSOs in the sub-region about their involvement in UNCAC implementation and its Review Mechanism, including their contributions, obstacles they encountered, lessons learned and best practices they came up with, and

• get updates on the status of the reviews in their countries and the contribution of CSOs to those reviews.
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Select a CSO by country from the map below
Each profile provides information on:

- Country
- Website
- Focal Point
- Email
- Tel
- Mission and vision
- General description of the CSO work in the anti-corruption area
- Specific description of the CSO work in relation to the UNCAC
- Specific description of the CSO work in relation to the review mechanism of the UNCAC

**Mission and vision**

Promote economic reform in Albania by conducting independent research on economic growth and assisting the creation of an adequate institutional framework for reform; by encouraging public debate on several economic transition issues; by being a relevant stakeholder in drafting laws, by advocating for good governance policies and promoting the strengthening of the non-governmental sector.

**General description of the CSO work in the anti-corruption area**

ACER has been involved in and/or carried out research and advocacy activities on anti-corruption since the 1990s. As one of the first CSOs tackling the issue in Albania, ACER has organized awareness raising events for institutional stakeholders, partners and citizens. It has also prepared policy papers, implemented surveys, carried out advocacy activities accompanied by support for governmental institutions in strategy preparation and law making for issues such as anti-corruption, whistle blowing, conflict of interest, transparency and accountability, overall good governance etc. ACER has increased its capacities through work in the region with other partner CSOs in the framework of SELDI.

**Specific description of the CSO work in relation to the UNCAC**
UNCAC Southeast Europe
Anti-Corruption Platform:
The Way Forward

- Updates on the UNCAC review cycles
- Feedback and sharing information between CSOs and policy-makers