Corruption in the Balkans - Regional Perspectives
Sarajevo, 29 September 2017
Outline

1. Introduction of Speakers
2. Quick overview of UNODC materials and findings
Speakers:

Majlinda Despoti, Head of Compliance at Vodafone Albania

Besa Arifi, Professor of Law at South Eastern European University
UNODC Regional and Country Resources

Covers:

- Albania
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Croatia
- Kosovo*
- Montenegro
- Serbia
- Macedonia

Unfortunately not Moldova! 😞

*All references to Kosovo in the present document should be understood to be in compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).
Key High Level Findings

• Corruption is the third biggest impediment to doing business in the region

• Roughly 10% of business people who have had contact with public officials have paid at least one bribe over the course of a year

• The most popular form of corruption is bribery by cash payments, with the average payment in 2012 being 880 EUR–PPP.
Key Findings Broken Down by Country

Figure 1: Prevalence of bribery and average number of bribes paid, by country/area (2012)

Note: Prevalence of bribery is calculated as the number of businesses who gave a public official money, a gift or counter favour on at least one occasion in the 12 months prior to the survey, as a percentage of businesses who in the same period had at least one contact with a public official. The average number of bribes refers to average number of bribes given by all bribe-payers, i.e. those who paid at least one bribe in the 12 months prior to the survey. The bars indicate the confidence interval for the prevalence of bribery at 95 per cent confidence level.
Key Findings by Sector

Figure 3: Distribution of bribery prevalence, by economic sector and by country/area (2012)

Note: Prevalence of bribery is calculated as the number of businesses who gave a public official money, a gift or counter favour on at least one occasion in the 12 months prior to the survey, as a percentage of businesses who in the same period had at least one contact with a public official.
Breakdown of Type of Bribe by Sector

Figure 10: Percentage distribution of bribes paid by businesses to public officials, by type of payment and economic sector (2012)

Note: Data refer to the last bribe paid by each bribe-payer in the 12 months prior to the survey. The sum is higher than 100 per cent since, in some cases, bribes are paid in more than one form (for example, money and goods).
Figure 18: Annual prevalence of bribery to selected public officials by businesses, and average number of bribes paid by bribe-paying businesses to those public officials, western Balkan region (2012)

Breakdown by Type of Public Official

Note: Prevalence of bribery is calculated as the number of businesses who gave a public official money, a gift or counter favour on at least one occasion in the 12 months prior to the survey, as a percentage of all businesses who in the same period had at least one contact with a public official. In this chart prevalence of bribery is computed separately for each type of public official. The average number of bribes refers to average number of bribes given by all bribe-paying businesses, i.e. those who paid at least one bribe in the 12 months prior to the survey.
And Much More!
Thank you for your attention