MEASURING CORRUPTION

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(partly based on CRITICAL REVIEW OF EXISTING BEST PRACTICES TO MEASURE THE EXPERIENCE OF CORRUPTION by Giulia Mugellini, UNODC)
Corruption is a complex phenomenon, including several types of behaviors for which the line between licit and illicit conducts, and victims and offenders is often difficult to draw. Corruption affects a variety of subjects (e.g., individuals, businesses, public officials), sectors of work and daily aspects of life. All these issues have impeded the development of a comprehensive and standardized measure of corruption.

* However, corruption measurement tools have multiplied over the past decade both at the national and international levels.
WHAT TO MEASURE

- Corruption act
- Corrupt process
- Parties involved in corruption
- Types of Corruption
- Sectors of corruption
- Perception of corruption
- Anti-corruption measures (political, cultural, legal)
MAIN FINDINGS OF THE UNODC REPORT on CORRUPTION MEASUREMENT

* 133 corruption measurement tools
* 73% based on Experience
* 27% based on Perceptions

* 87% Sample surveys
* 13% Composite indices

* Rarely administrative statistics
The world’s average CPI score: **43**

The BEST 5
DENMARK, New Zealand, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland

The WORST 5
SOMALIA, South Sudan, North Korea, Syria, Yemen
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BRICS</th>
<th>UN SC</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* South Africa</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* China</td>
<td>79</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Brazil</td>
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<td>* India</td>
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<td>* Russia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALBANIA</td>
<td>83</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOSNIA &amp; HERZEGOVINA</td>
<td>83</td>
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<tr>
<td>BULGARIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>KOSOVO*</td>
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<tr>
<td>FYROM</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>SERBIA</td>
<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>SLOVENIA</td>
<td>31</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* UNSCR 1244
Global CPI average score is 43

**SEE** average score is 44

* SEE EU countries are, on average, better ranked than the non-EU SEE countries
* Among the SEE EU countries the best three are:
  * Slovenia, Croatia and Romania
* Among the non-EU SEE countries the best three are:
  * Montenegro, Serbia and Albania/B&H
UNODC CORRUPTION SURVEYS WESTERN BALKANS (2010)

- Population Surveys
- Business Surveys

- Albania
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Croatia
- Kosovo*
  - UNSC Resolution 1244
- Montenegro
- FYROM
- Serbia
Figure 39: Annual prevalence rates for different types of crime, western Balkan region (2010)
Figure 33: Percentage distribution of adult population considering selected issues as the most important in their country, western Balkan region (2010)

- Unemployment
- Poverty/Low standard of living
- Corruption
- Performance of Government
- Crime and security
- Building a functioning public administration
- Conditions of infrastructure
- Poor performance of education
- Relation between ethnic groups
- Environmental degradation

0% 5% 10% 15% 20% 25% 30% 35%
Figure 2: Prevalence of bribery and average number of bribes paid in the western Balkan region, by economic sector (2012)
Figure 38: Percentage distribution of business representatives who consider selected issues a major or moderate obstacle to doing business in their country, western Balkan region (2012)
Figure 11: Percentage distribution of bribes paid by purpose of payment, western Balkan region (2010)

- Receive better treatment
- Speed up procedure
- Avoid payment of fine
- Finalization of procedure
- Receive information
- Reduce cost of procedure
- Don’t remember
- Avoid other problems
- No specific purpose
Figure 16: Percentage distribution of bribes paid, by purpose of payment, western Balkan region (2012)

- Speed up procedure: 45%
- No specific purpose stated: 20%
- Receive better treatment: 15%
- Finalization of procedure: 10%
- Reduce cost of procedure: 5%
- Receive information: 2%
- Don't remember: 0%
Figure 15: Prevalence of bribery by public officials receiving the bribe, western Balkan region (2010)

- Police officers: 10%
- Doctors: 9%
- Customs officers: 7%
- Nurses: 7%
- Land registry officers: 6%
- Judges/Prosecutors: 5%
- Municipal officers: 5%
- Tax officers: 4%
- Car registration officers: 4%
- Public utilities officers: 2%
- Teachers/Lecturers: 2%
- Social protection officers: 2%
- Municipal elected representatives: 2%
Figure 20: Percentage distribution of bribe-paying businesses that pay bribes to selected types of public official, western Balkan region (2012)
Figure 27: Percentage distribution of adult population who applied for a job in the public sector in the three years prior to survey and were not hired according to perceived reason for not being recruited, western Balkan region (2010)

- Somebody fitted job requirements better: 58.5%
- Somebody got the job because of nepotism: 16.5%
- Somebody got the job because he/she paid money: 9.9%
- Don’t know: 15.1%
Figure 28: Percentage of adult population asked to vote for a candidate at last general and local elections in exchange for money, goods or a favour, by country/area (2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>General elections</th>
<th>Local elections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
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<td>Croatia</td>
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<td>Montenegro</td>
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<td>Serbia</td>
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<td>The fYR of Macedonia</td>
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</table>

0%  5%  10%  15%  20%

General elections  Local elections
MAIN WORRISOME FEATURES of the SEE

- UNEMPLOYMENT
- POVERTY
- ORGANIZED CRIME & CORRUPTION
- LAWFULNESS
  - POLITICAL TUTELAGE (B&H; Kosovo but also all others in different form)
- Predominant governance style: clientelism and patronage networks with widespread and high-level corruption
SEE Criminal Hub is undergoing the greatest expansion (INTERPOL) 
Afghanistan illicit Routes, Goods and Service 
Black See Routes and Goods (Turkey; Ukrania; Moldova; Romania; Bulgaria) 
Middle East people’s cargo 
Chinese counterfeiting 
Italian Organized Crime (Adriatic Connection) 
Russian Organized Crime (ML)
The Balkan Route: heroin (still the most propulsive with the NE and SW streams)

Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants (2016: 174,000)

Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products: Illicit Whites-legally produced but smuggled (Bulgaria; Greece; Turkey; Montenegro)

Cocaine: (Cartels and Albanian Mafia) and NSP

Arms Trafficking

Match-Fixing and Illicit Gambling in Sports
Nexus between organized crime and political and law enforcement structures (secret services)

Corruption of the weak government and financial institutions

Criminal privatization

Huge money-laundering and tax evasion operations

Blocking of migrant flows creates larger and more profitable people’s trafficking market

Terrorism threats: Wahhabi movement and terrorist recruitment
Alignment with UNCAC corruption offences (mandatory and optional) is a good measure of the width of coverage of corruption – a measure of the normative scope of anti-corruption.

- Anti-Corruption bodies, their mandates and data on preventive and control activities
- Asset Recovery
- International cooperation
Sustainable Development Goals 2030

- 17 Goals
- Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Anti-Corruption notion implicit in Goal 16

Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
Indicator 16.5.1.

Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with public officials and who paid a bribe to public official or were asked to for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

Indicator 16.5.2.

Proportion of businesses who had at least one contact with public officials and who paid a bribe to public official or were asked to for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
Composition of SDG Corruption indicators

- **Type of corruption:**
  - Active/Passive bribery of/by public officials
- **Population:**
  - Persons/Businesses
- **Basis of data:**
  - Sample survey on Experience
- **Period:**
  - Previous 12 months
CONCLUDING REMARKS(1)

* Using transparent and scientifically sound methodology;
* 2. Going beyond rule-based indicators identifying the application of formal rules
* 3. Going beyond perception-based measures in order to focus on the reality on the ground;
* 4. Considering the different forms of corruption separately;
* 5. Collecting data on different populations that can help in understanding the main features of this phenomenon;
Concluding Remarks (2)

6. Collecting actionable and policy-relevant information;
7. Collecting comparable data at a global level;
8. Collecting periodic and up-to-date information
9. BE INNOVATIVE
THANK YOU
*
HVALA
БЛАГОДАРАМ
FALEMINDERIT