

# Main Corruption Challenges in Kosovo

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# Introduction: Corruption Environment in Kosovo

- Post-conflict setting
- International Presence
- Perception of corruption
- Developed legislative framework, weak implementation

As you see it, which are the three paramount problems in Kosovë today?

(1,000 respondents) Count

<b>Corruption</b>	<b>755</b>
<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>610</b>
Crime	303

# Corruption Levels in Kosovo

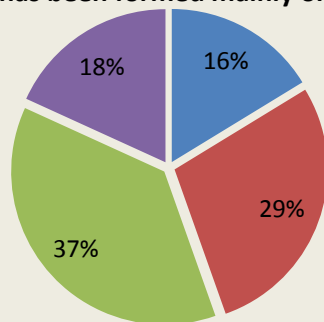
## Corruption Spread

Index	value
Corruption pressure	2.1
Involvement in corrupt practices	1.6
Spread of corruption	6.9

According to you, how far is corruption proliferated among the following groups:  
10=Almost everybody is involved

Ministers	8.0
Officials at ministries	7.1
Members of parliament	7.0
Judges	6.9
Political party and coalition leaders	6.9

Your assessment of corruption proliferation in (country) has been formed mainly on the basis of:



■ Talks with relatives and people you know ■ Media information

According to you, to what extent is corruption spread in the following countries?  
10= Spread to the greatest extent

Kosovo	9.0
Albania	8.3
Serbia	7.9

# Corruption Levels in Kosovo

## Attitudes towards Corruption

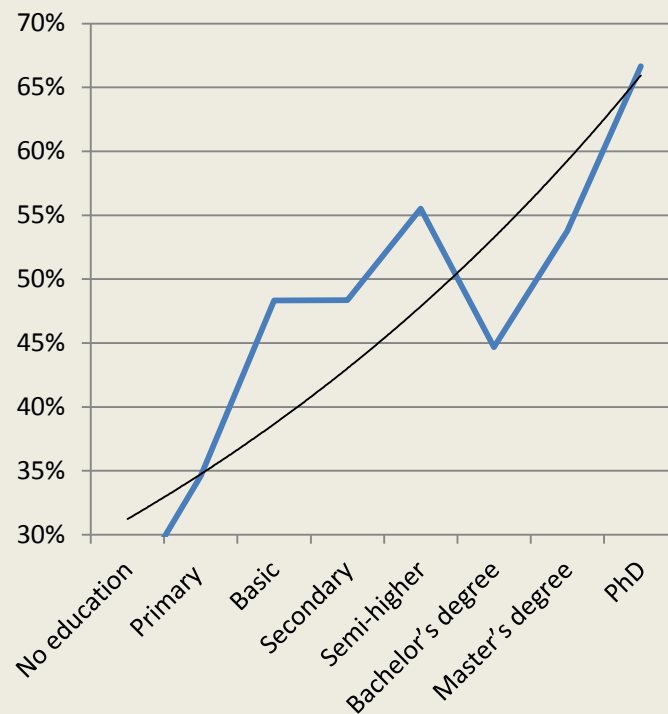
Index	value
Acceptability in Principle	2.7
Susceptibility to corruption	2.6

In your opinion, which of the following actions are examples of "corruption"?

% answered YES

Giving money / doing a favour to an administration official in order to win a competition, concession or public procurement tender	80%
Lobbying a public official to hire a relative (family, friend) of yours	77%
Giving money to a police officer so that your driver's license is not suspended	76%
Administration officials accepting money for allowing tax evasion or tax reduction	76%

Unacceptable to accept an invitation for a free lunch/dinner to solve personal problems (by education level)



# Anticorruption Policies and Regulatory Environment

- Fully developed legislation
- Strategy and Action Plan for 2012-2016
- Recent development
  - Updated: Law on financing of political parties
    - Remaining issues: Financial statements by political parties, centralized bank transactions system.
  - Red tape removal
  - Confiscation of illegally acquired assets (burden of proof)

# Institutional Practice and Enforcement of the Law

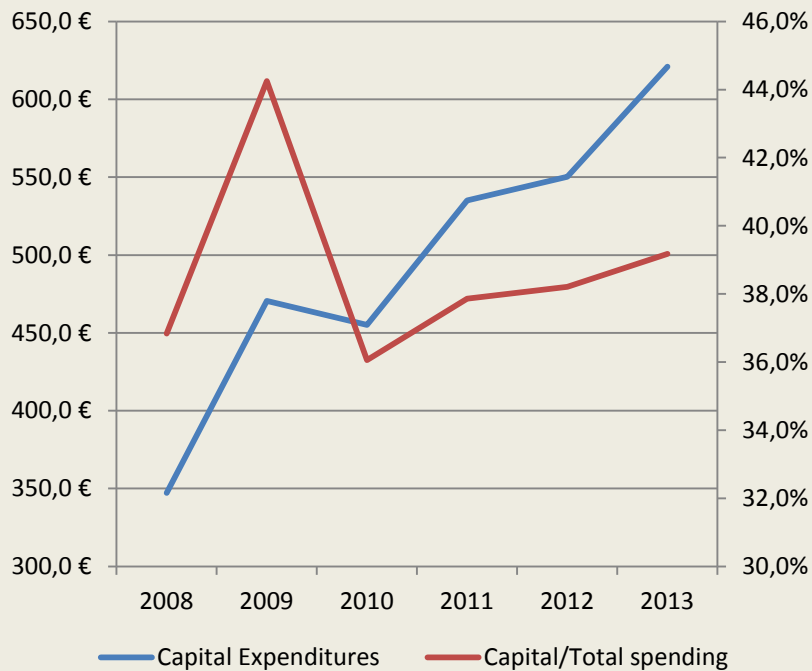
- Anti-Corruption Agency
  - Success: Wealth declaration
  - Failure: Conflict of interest cases
- State Prosecutor Office, “Group of Prosecutors against corruption” (semi-formal)
- Special Prosecution, Anti-Corruption Task Force
  - Five local, and three EULEX prosecutors
- National Council against Corruption
- Office of the Auditor General

# Corruption and the Economy

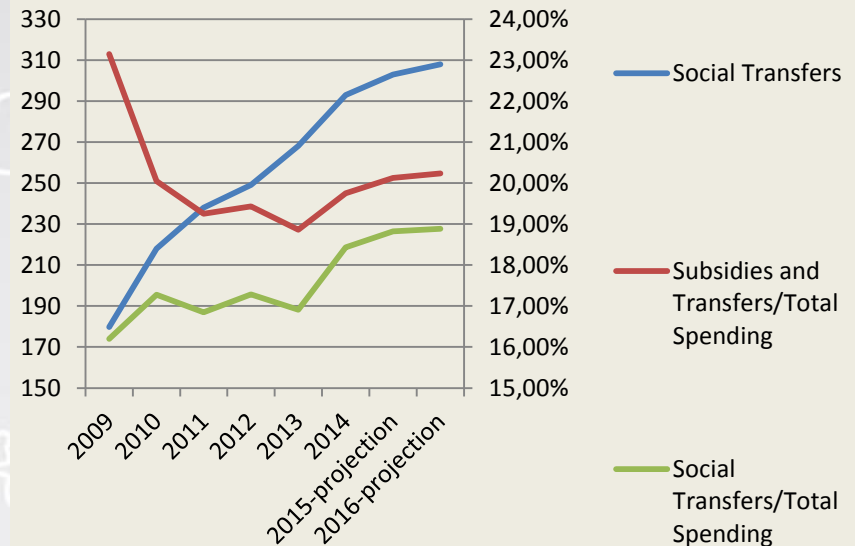
- Doing business
- UNODC
  - “of all the businesses that had contact with a public official in the 12 months prior to the survey 3.2 per cent paid a bribe to a public official.”
- Informal Economy
- Lack of proper data
- Public procurement

# Corruption and the Economy

**Figure 1. Capital expenditure (in million EUR) and capital expenditure relative to total spending (in percentage)**



**Figure 3. Social transfers (in million EUR), subsidies and transfers relative to total spending (in percentage), and social transfers relative to total spending (in percentage)**





# Civil Society in Anticorruption

- Around 7,000 NGOs in 2013
  - Estimated that less than 10% of them are active
  - Donor driven, active only when funding is available
- Government Strategy for cooperation with CS
- Success: Awareness-raising, make information available, public shaming
- Limited role on data collection

# International Cooperation

- Progress report findings
  - Legislative framework is in place
  - Weak cooperation amongst agencies
  - Incompliance with requirements treated as an administrative rather than criminal offence
  - Lack of statistics
- EULEX (EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo)
- Monitoring by international institutions:
  - Public pulse indicators
- Transparency International ranking: 111 (2013)

# Policy Recommendations

- Coordination amongst bodies in charge of fighting corruption
- Work on the independence of the judiciary
- Independent institutions and CSOs
- Penalizing incomppliance rather than issuing administrative fines

A white outline map of Southeast Europe is centered on a light gray background. The map shows the borders of countries in the region, including Greece, Bulgaria, and parts of Turkey and Albania. In the top right corner, there are several overlapping blue triangles of varying shades, creating a geometric pattern.

**Thank you !**

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