

Countering Corruption in Southeast Europe: Monitoring, Results, and CSOs Role

International Conference
Effective combat high level corruption: matter of person or a system?

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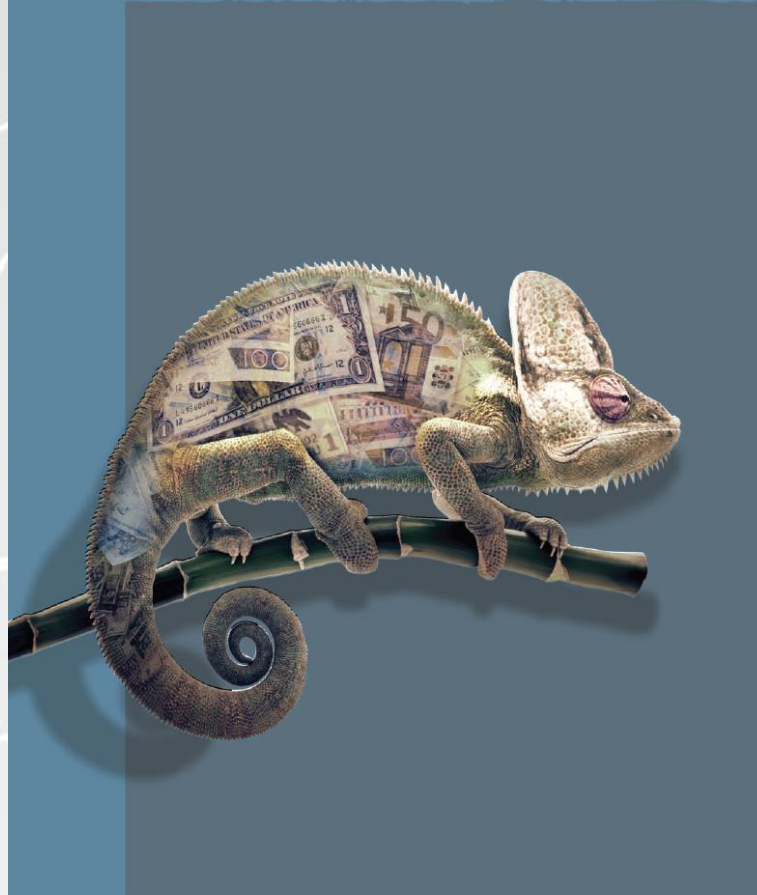


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Regional anti-corruption report

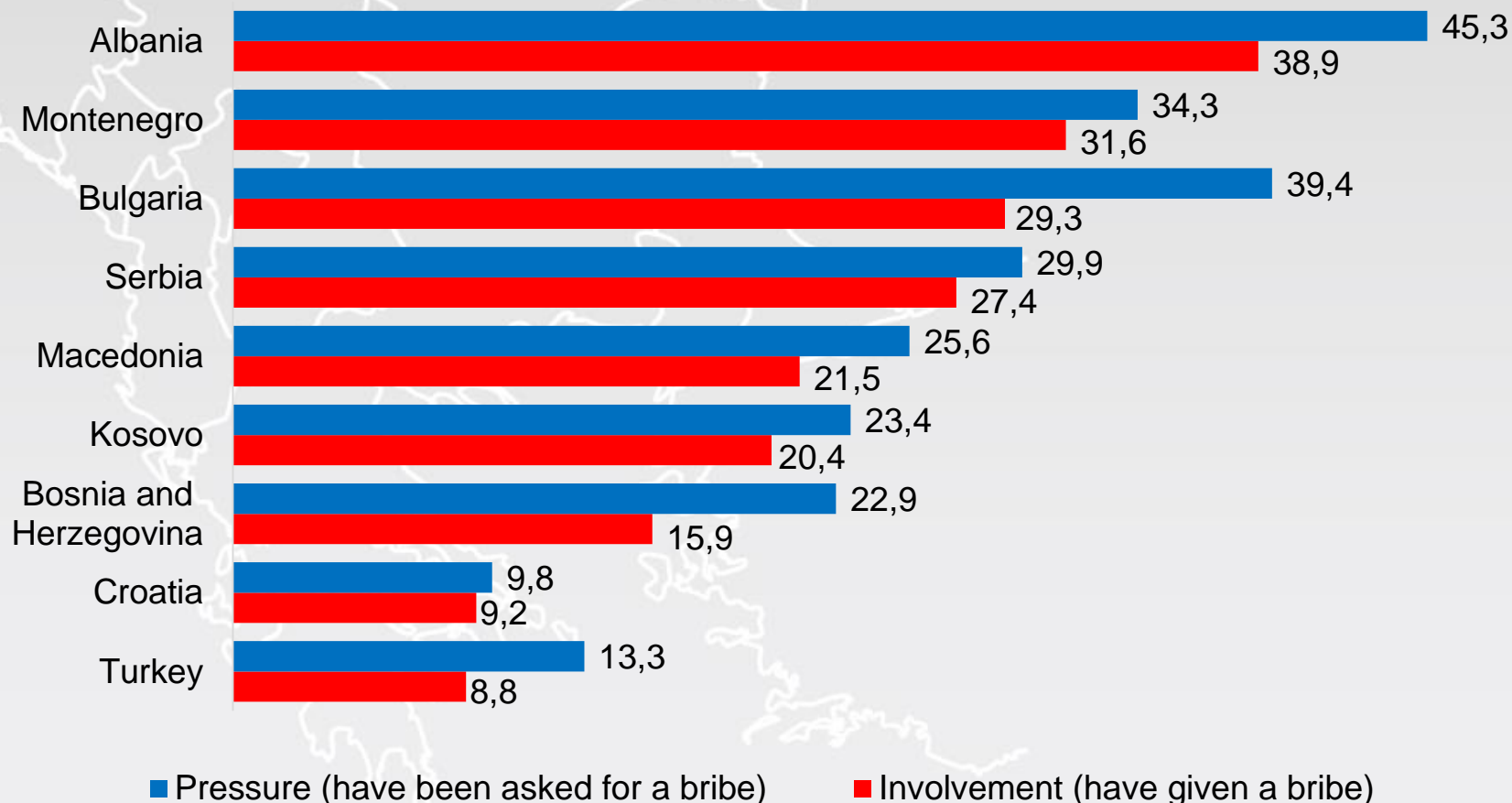
anticorruption
reloaded



Assessment of Southeast Europe

Corruption pressure and involvement in corruption (2014)

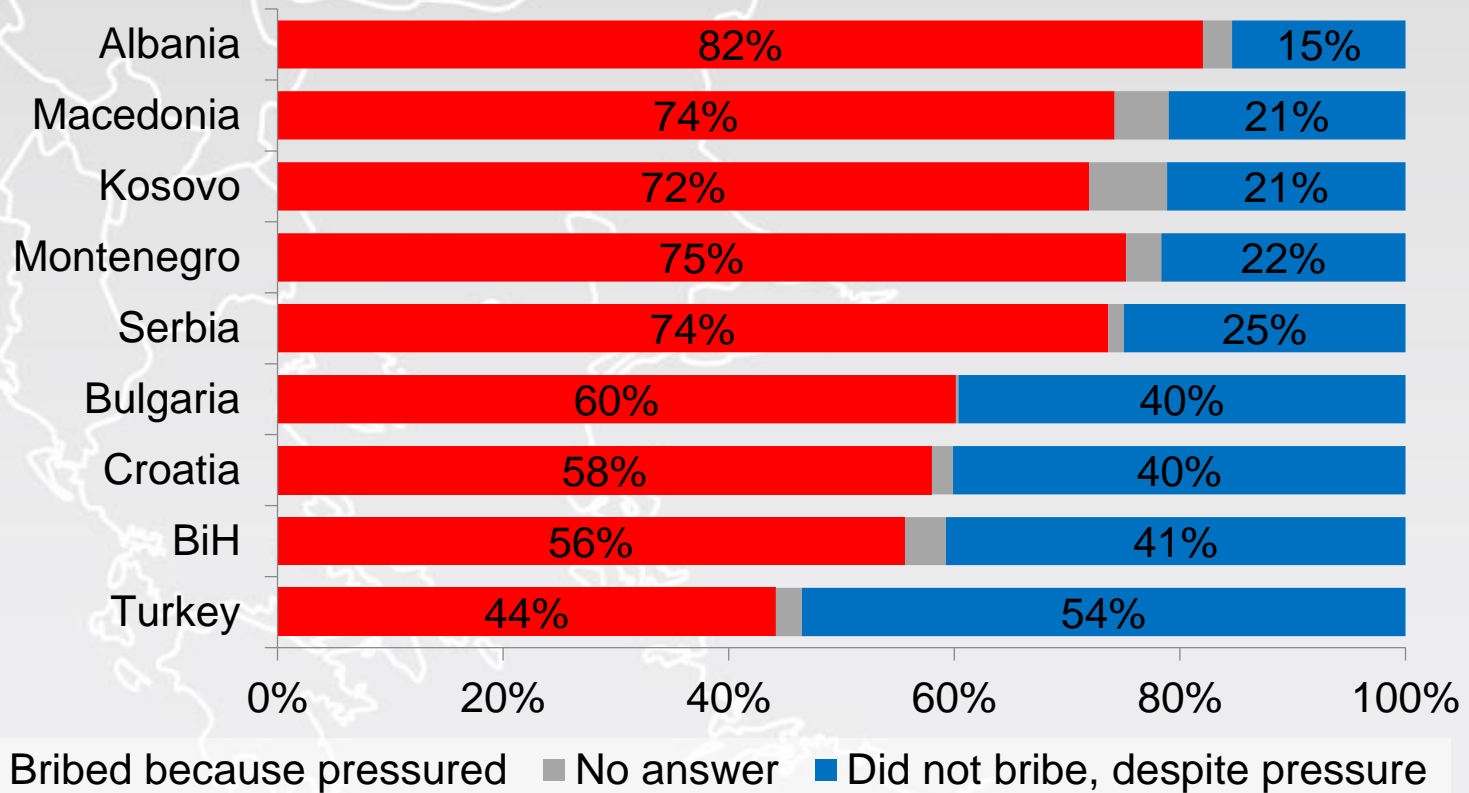
(% of the population 18+ who have been asked to give and have given a bribe (money, favour, gift) in the last year)



Source: SELDI/CSD Corruption Monitoring System, 2014

Resilience to corruption pressure

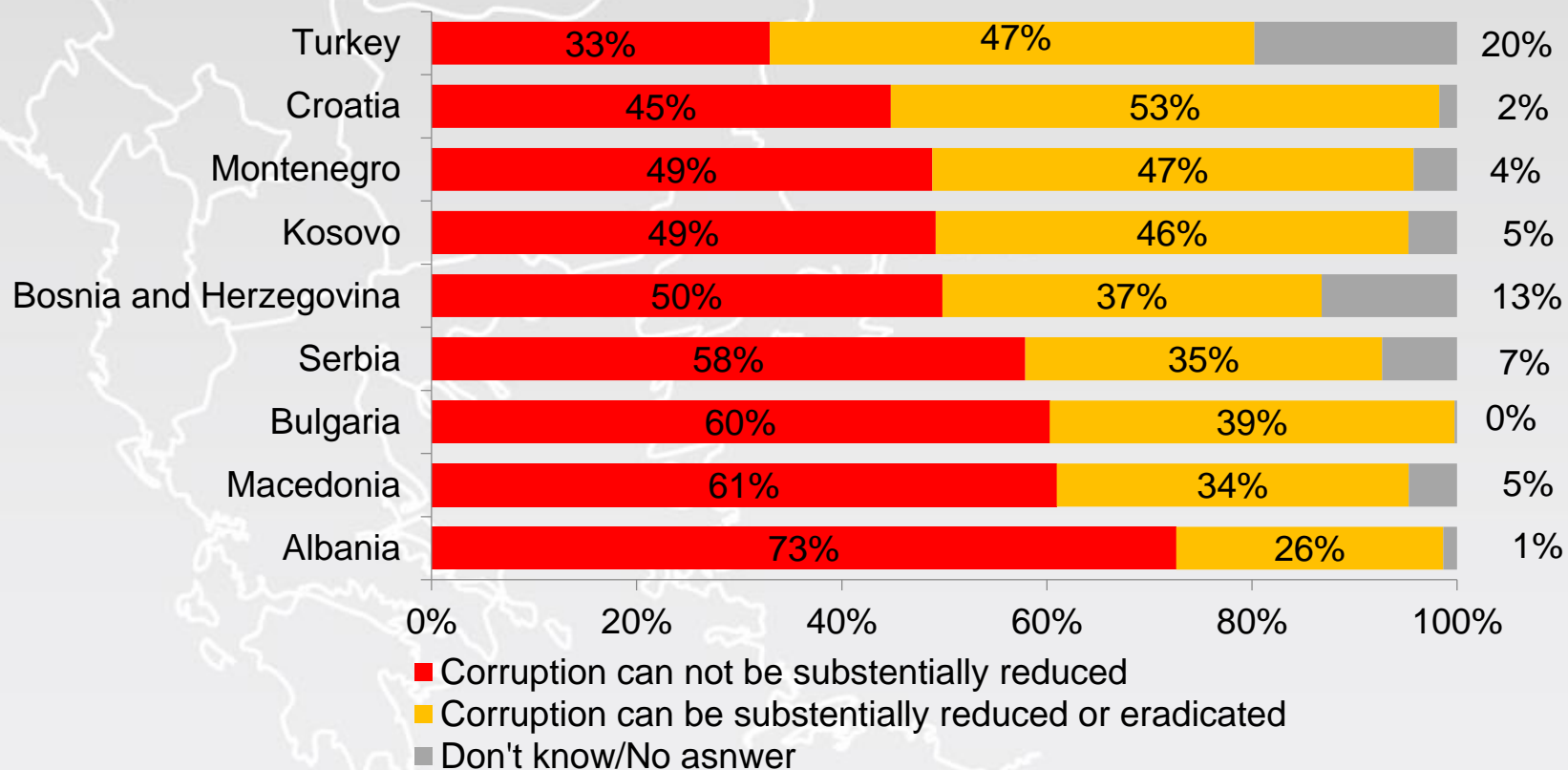
(among those pressured into bribing)



Source: SELDI/CSD Corruption Monitoring System, 2014, base: respondents who experienced corruption pressure

Feasibility of policy responses to corruption (%)

(% of the population 18+)

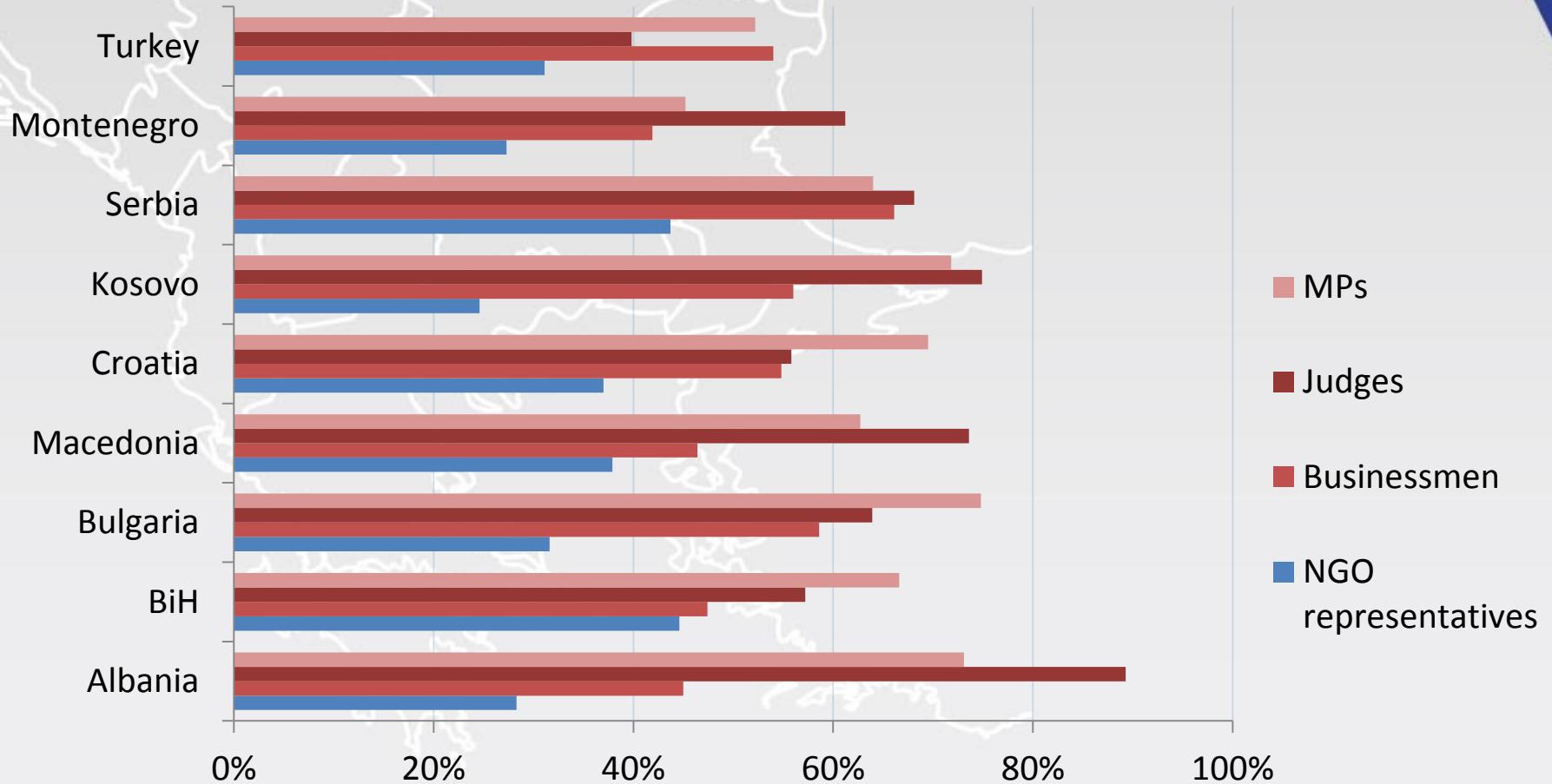


Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2014

Civil society in anticorruption

- CSOs are among the most important stakeholders in anticorruption.
- However, there is a lack of effectively established formal mechanisms for engaging civil society on the part of the national governments. Lack of administrative capacity and clear vision and understanding of the potential of CSOs.
- The risk of the capturing of CSOs by special interests and corruption stems from:
 - absence of mandatory procedures for transparency in the sector;
 - ineffective control of compliance with financial regulations;
 - lack of auditing culture;
 - low level of self-regulation.

Estimates of the proliferation of corruption among the following groups



Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2014

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.



Thank you !

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