# Monitoring Corruption in Southeast Europe:
2016 Results

Policy Workshop: Strengthening Resilience to Corruption and State
Capture in Southeast Europe
14 June 2016
Brussels, Belgium

A project implemented
by a consortium led by the
Center for the Study of
Democracy

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- Corruption and Anti-corruption Dynamics 2014 – 2016: Main Findings

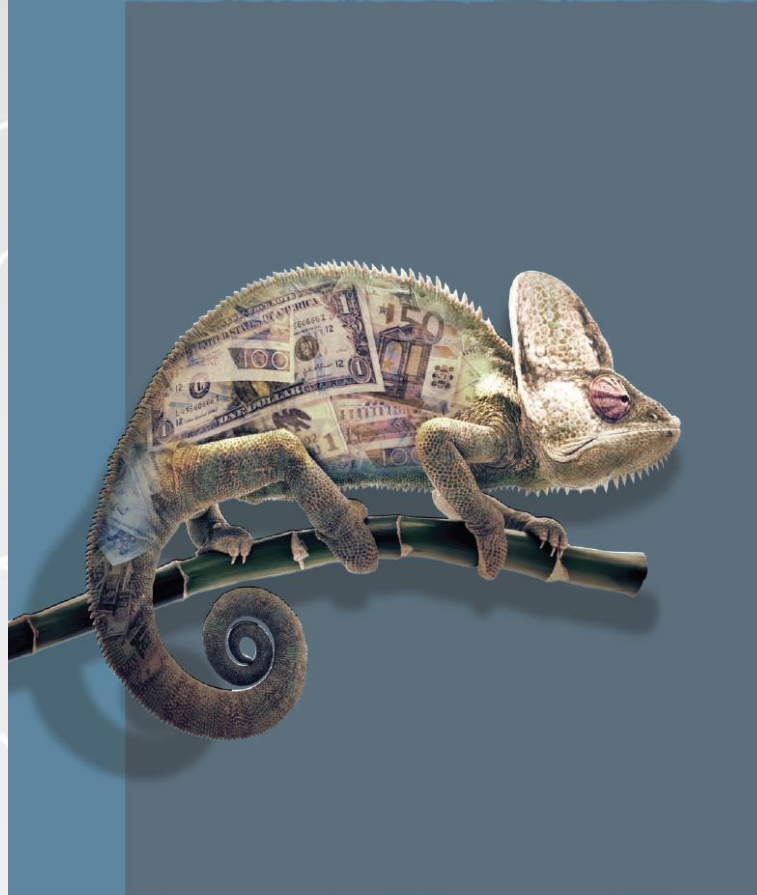- Understanding anti-corruption efforts in SEE
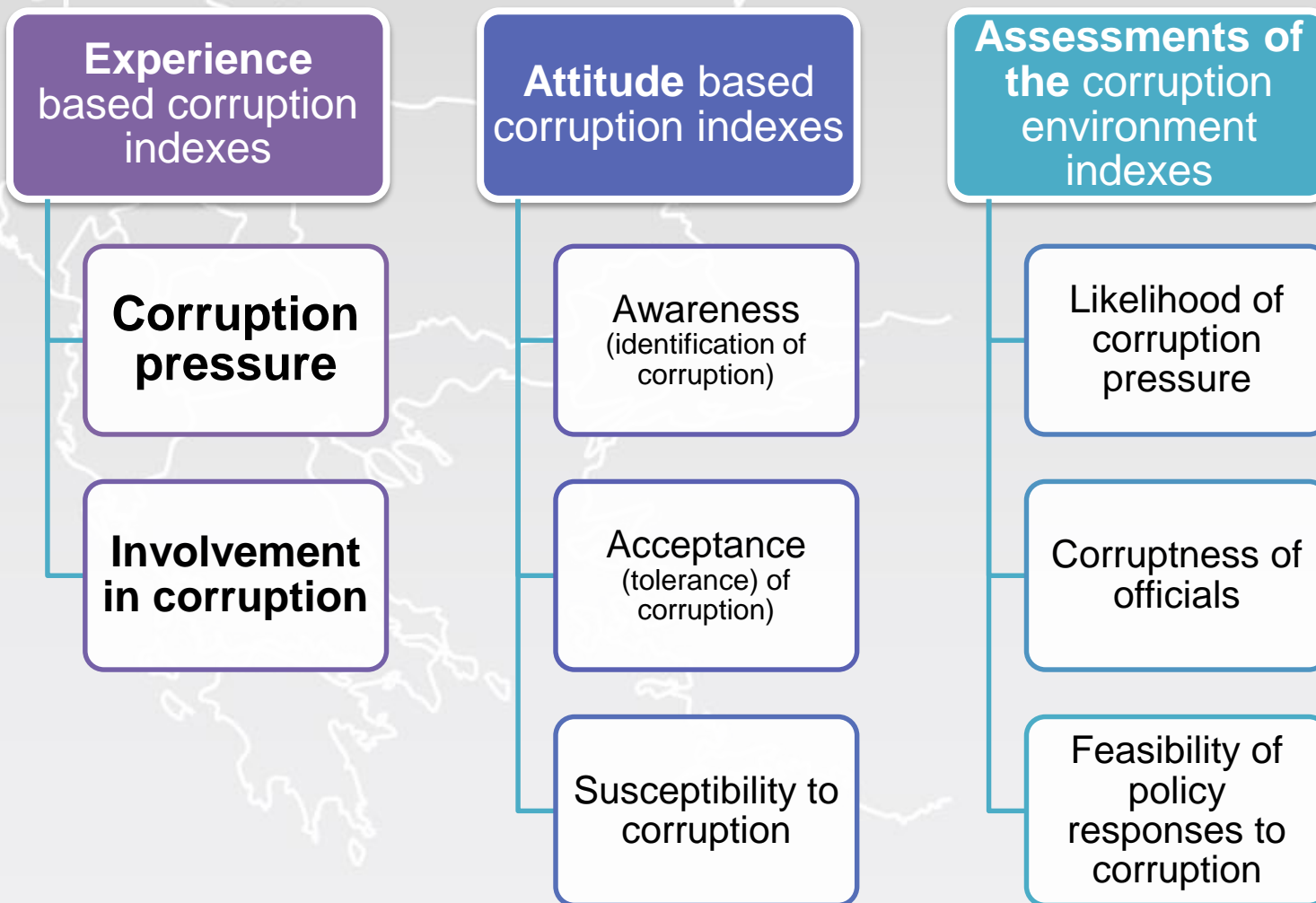
Experience with corruption

- 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.

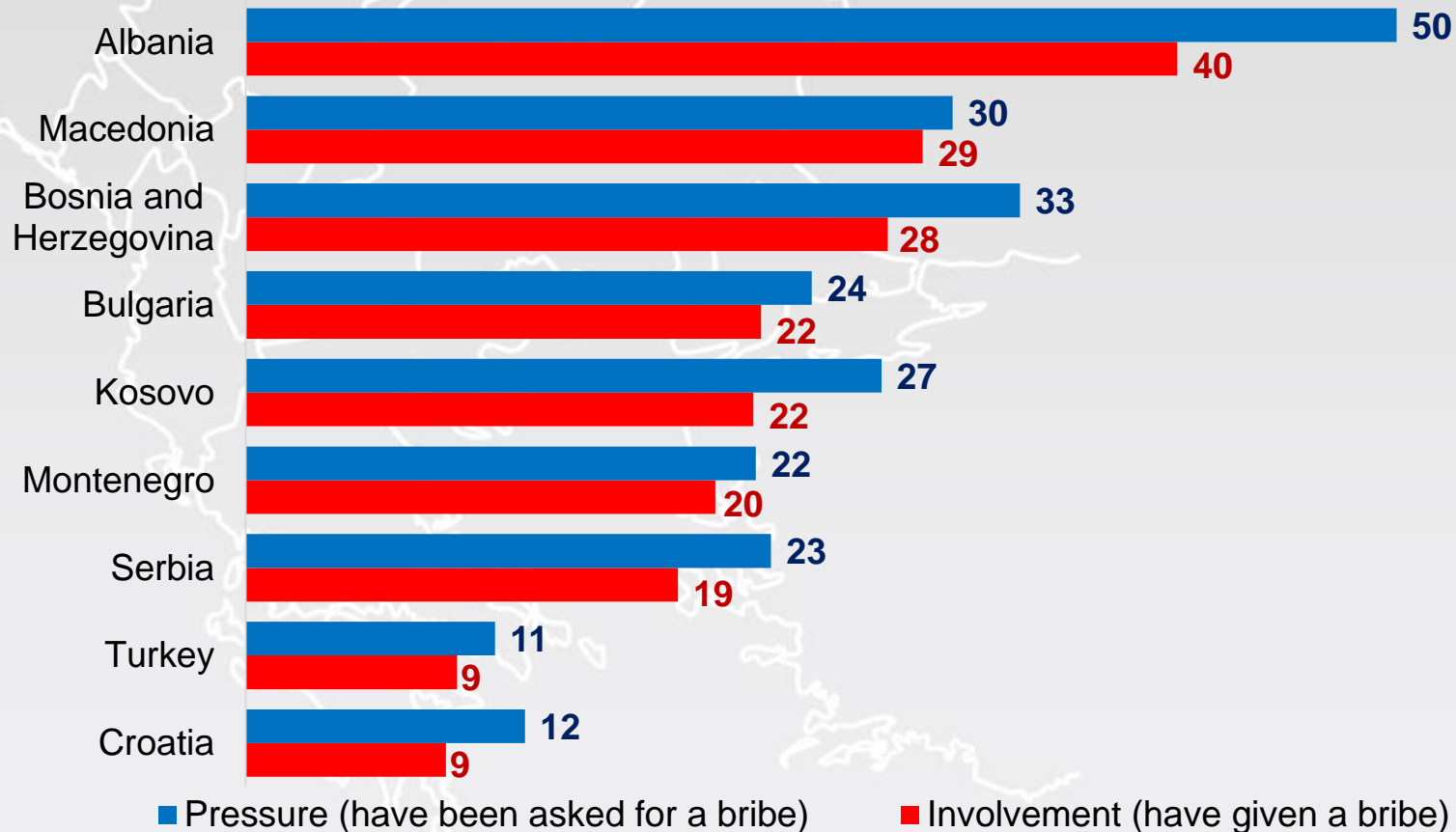# Regional anti-corruption report

anticorruption reloaded

Assessment of Southeast Europe

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Corruption pressure and involvement in corruption (2016)

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

Country	Pressure (have been asked for a bribe)	Involvement (have given a bribe)
Albania	50	40
Macedonia	30	29
Bosnia and Herzegovina	33	28
Bulgaria	24	22
Kosovo	27	22
Montenegro	22	20
Serbia	23	19
Turkey	11	9
Croatia	12	9

■ Pressure (have been asked for a bribe)   ■ Involvement (have given a bribe)

Source: SELDI/CSD Corruption Monitoring System, 2016

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Resilience to corruption pressure

(among those pressured into bribing)

Country	Bribed because pressured	No answer	Did not bribe, despite pressure
Montenegro	75%		19%
Albania	77%		21%
Macedonia	75%		21%
Bulgaria	74%		21%
Kosovo	69%		25%
Serbia	71%		27%
Bosnia and…	66%		28%
Croatia	56%		42%
Turkey	53%		45%

Legend: ■ Bribed because pressured ■ No answer ■ Did not bribe, despite pressure
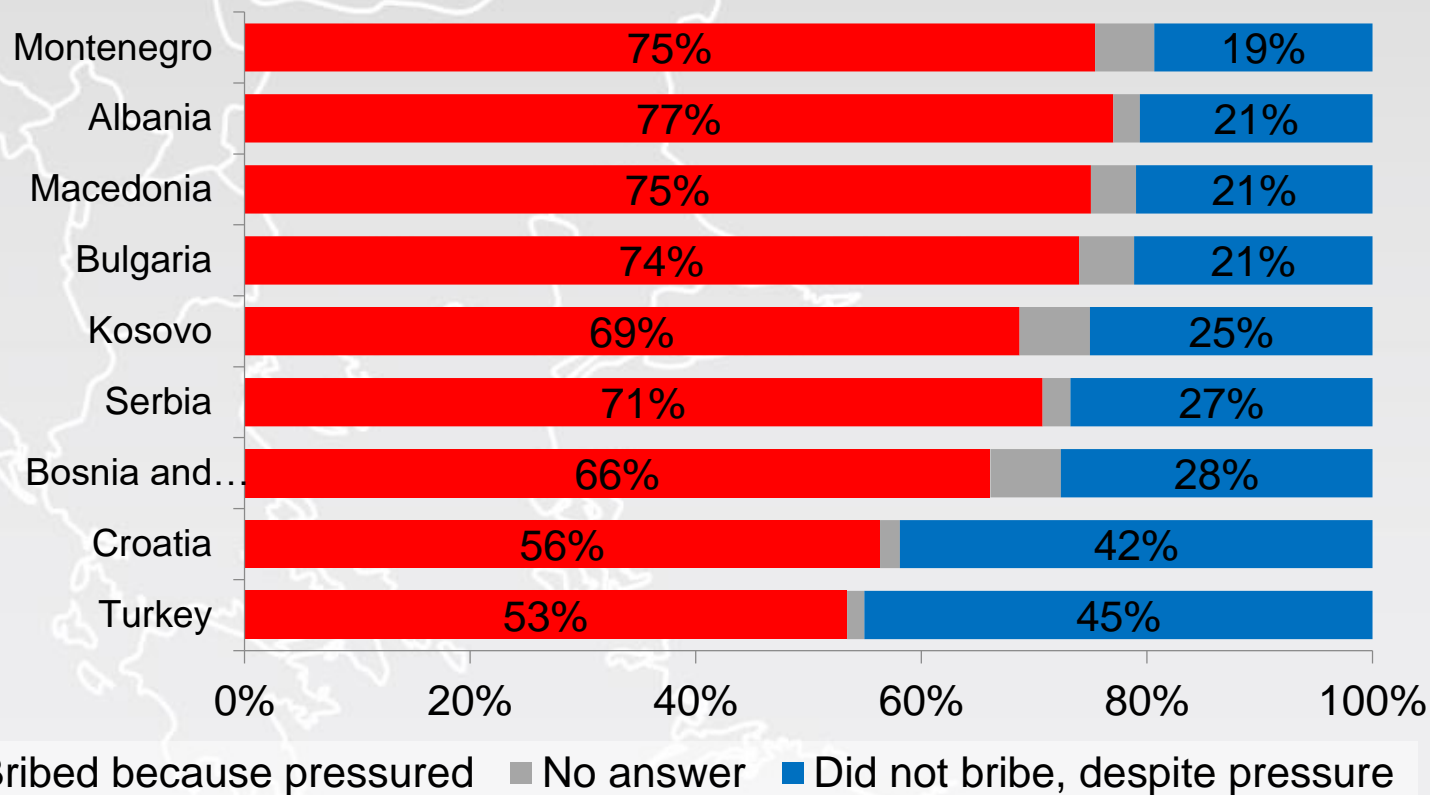
Source: SELDI/CSD Corruption Monitoring System, 2016, base: respondents who experienced corruption pressure

Involvement in corruption with or without corruption pressure

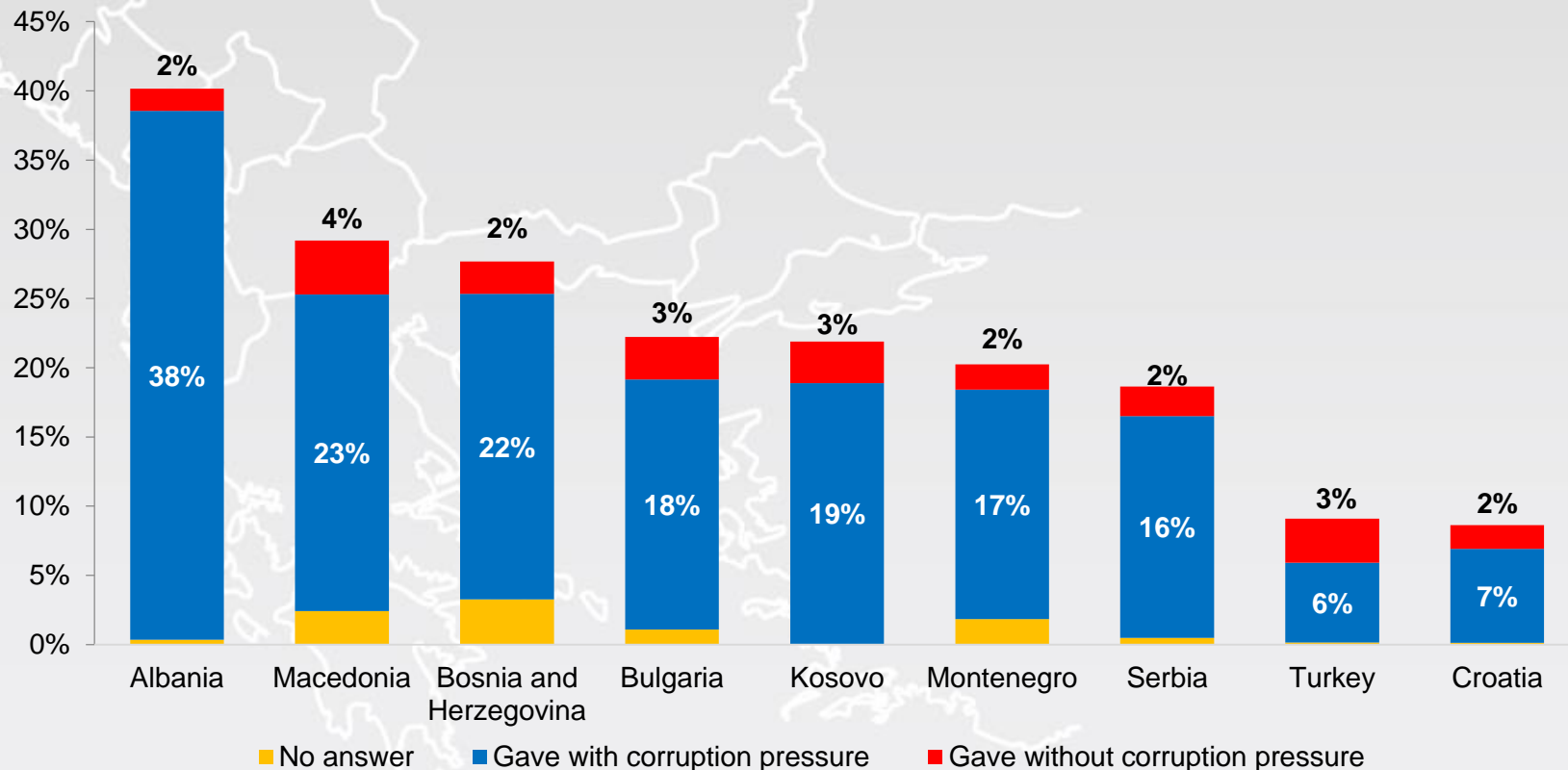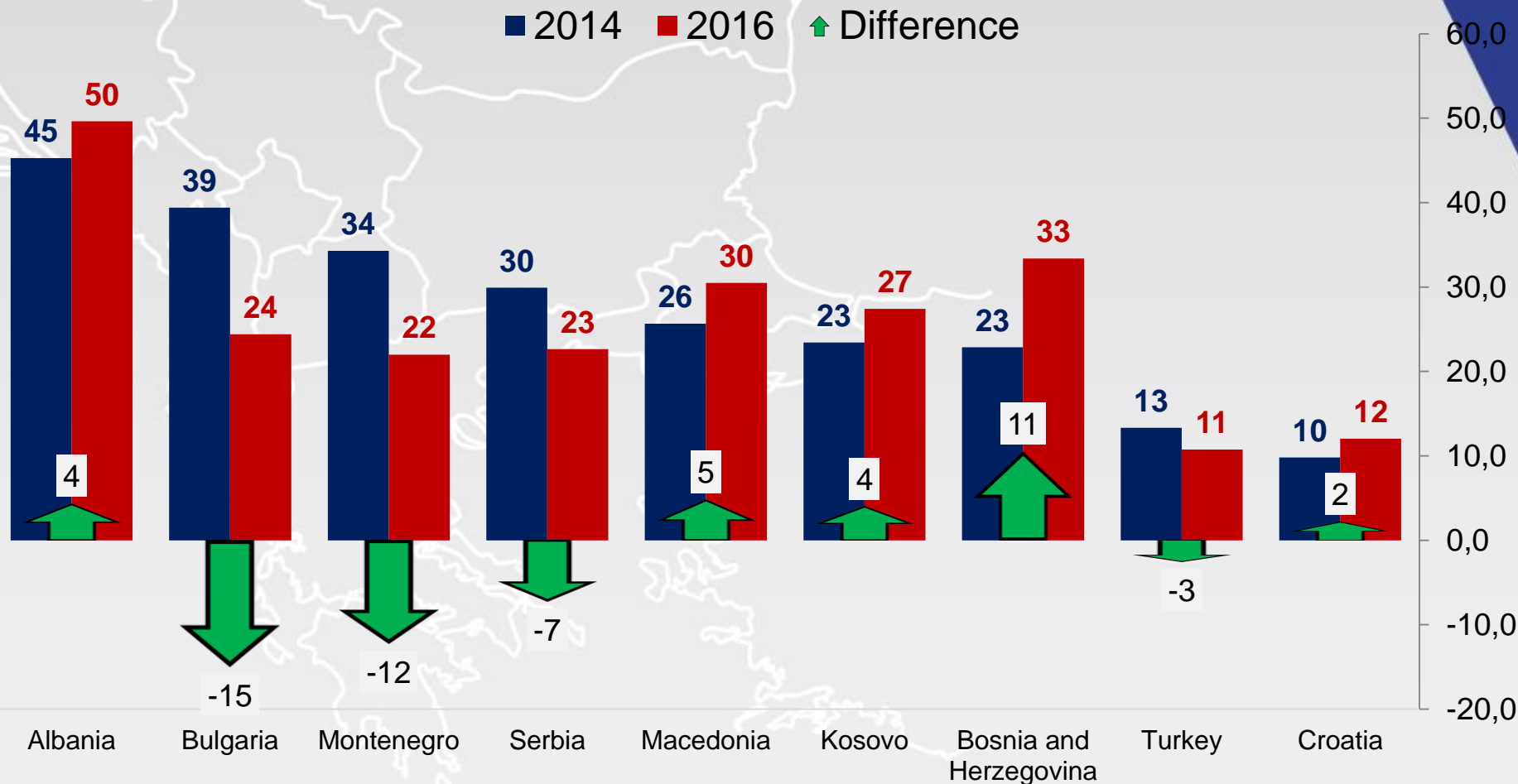(% of the population 18+, who have given a bribe with or without corruption pressure)

Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2016

Corruption pressure, % (2014 and 2016)

■ 2014 ■ 2016 ↑ Difference

	Albania	Bulgaria	Montenegro	Serbia	Macedonia	Kosovo	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Turkey	Croatia
2014	45	39	34	30	26	23	23	13	10
2016	50	24	22	23	30	27	33	11	12
Difference	4	-15	-12	-7	5	4	11	-3	2

Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2016

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Corruption Pressure Bulgaria 1999 - 2016

% of the population 18+, who have extended an informal payment or have been asked to make an informal payment (money, gift, favour)

Bar chart of Corruption pressure by year:

Year	Corruption pressure
1999	34%
2000	31%
2001	23%
2002	28%
2003	23%
2004	22%
2005	25%
2006	20%
2007	21%
2008	21%
2009	18%
2010	12%
2011	14%
2012	21%
2013	19%
2014	39%
2015	28%
2016	24%
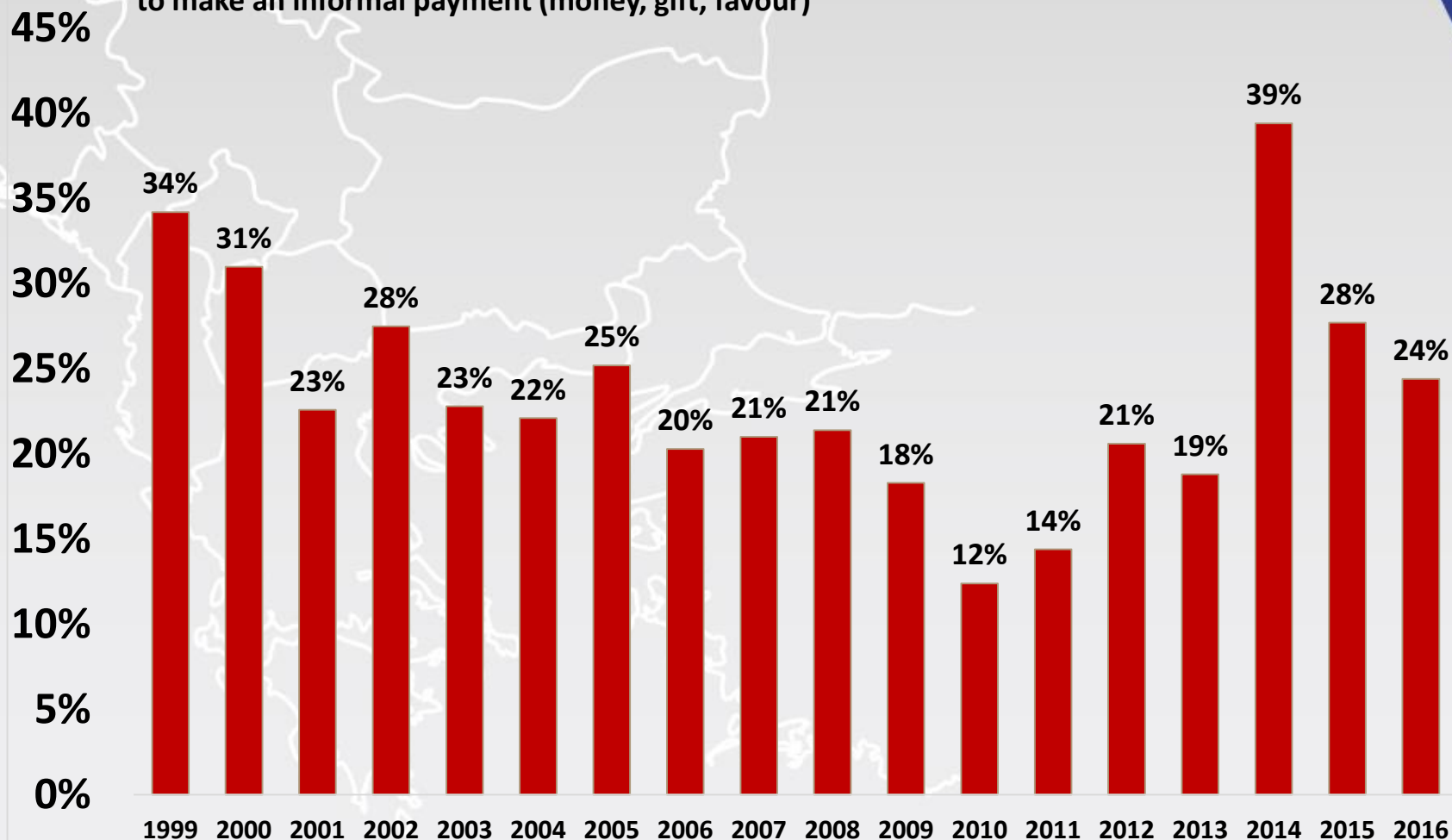
■ Corruption pressure

Corruption Pressure
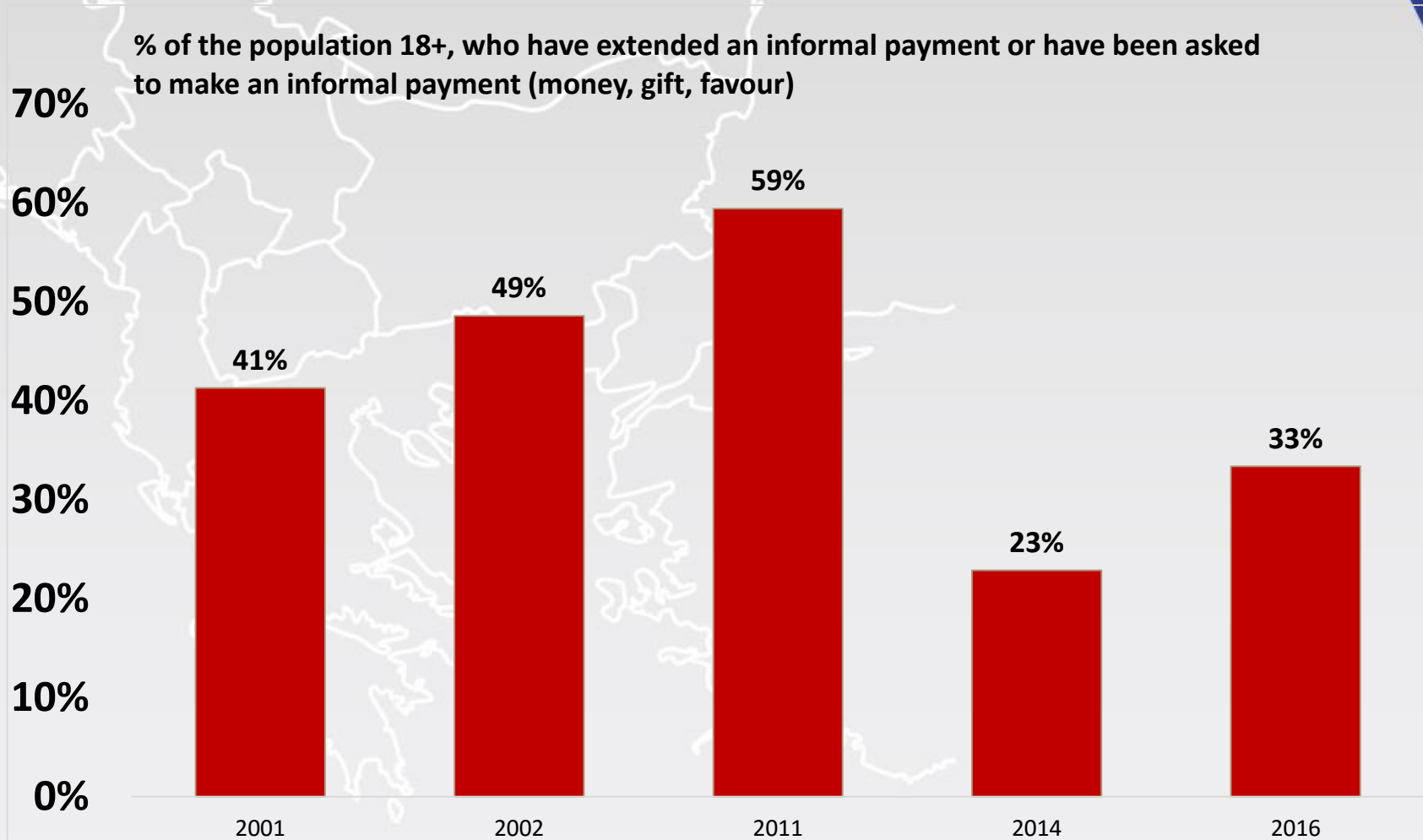# Bosnia and Herzegovina 2001 - 2016

% of the population 18+, who have extended an informal payment or have been asked to make an informal payment (money, gift, favour)
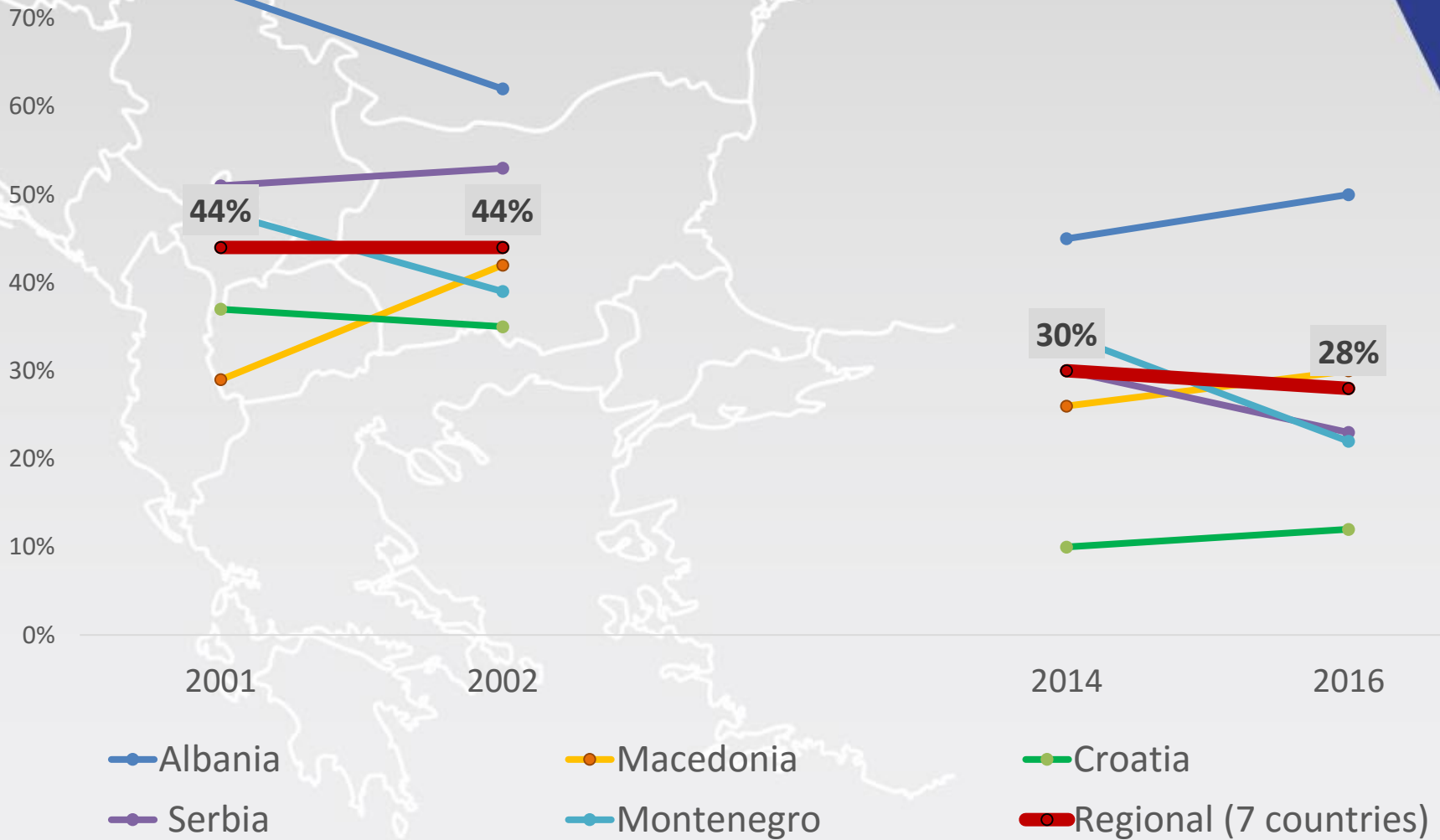

■ Corruption pressure

Corruption Pressure 2001, 2002, 2014, 2016

Legend:
- Albania
- Macedonia
- Croatia
- Serbia
- Montenegro
- Regional (7 countries)

Values labeled: 44%, 44%, 30%, 28%

Axis: 70%, 60%, 50%, 40%, 30%, 20%, 10%, 0%

Years: 2001, 2002, 2014, 2016

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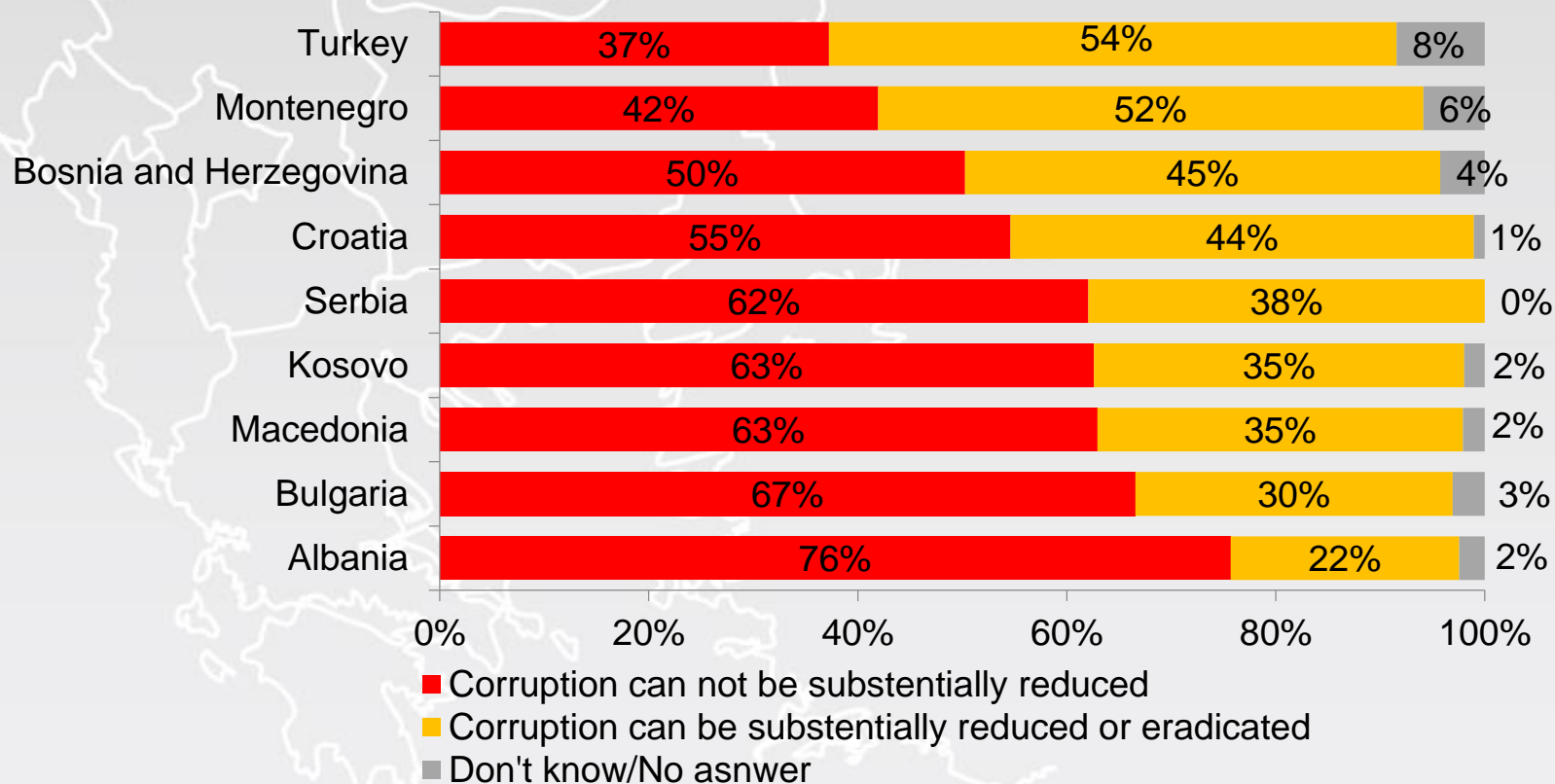
Corruption trends 2001 - 2016

- Some improvement for the SEE region as a whole between 2001/2002 and 2014/2016

- Individual countries seldom show stable improvement over time.

- Decline in corruption pressure is typically followed by another increase with average levels of pressure remaining very high over a period of several years.

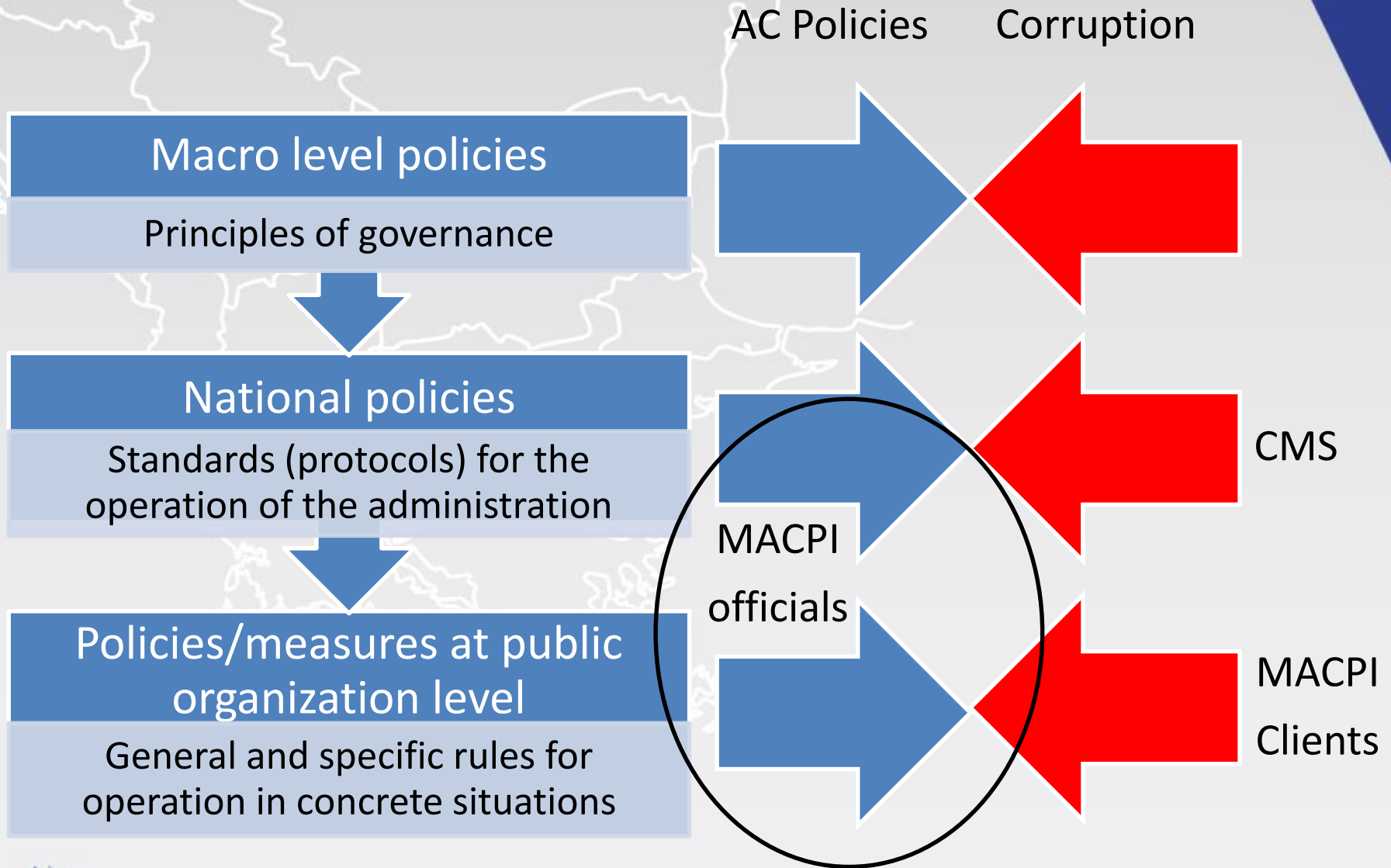- What are the reasons for this pattern?

Feasibility of policy responses to corruption (%)

(% of the population 18+)

Country	Corruption can not be substentially reduced	Corruption can be substentially reduced or eradicated	Don't know/No answer
Turkey	37%	54%	8%
Montenegro	42%	52%	6%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50%	45%	4%
Croatia	55%	44%	1%
Serbia	62%	38%	0%
Kosovo	63%	35%	2%
Macedonia	63%	35%	2%
Bulgaria	67%	30%	3%
Albania	76%	22%	2%

■ Corruption can not be substentially reduced
■ Corruption can be substentially reduced or eradicated
■ Don't know/No asnwer

Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2016

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Anticorruption policies and legislation

AC Policies   Corruption

Macro level policies

Principles of governance

National policies

Standards (protocols) for the operation of the administration

Policies/measures at public organization level

General and specific rules for operation in concrete situations

MACPI officials

CMS

MACPI Clients

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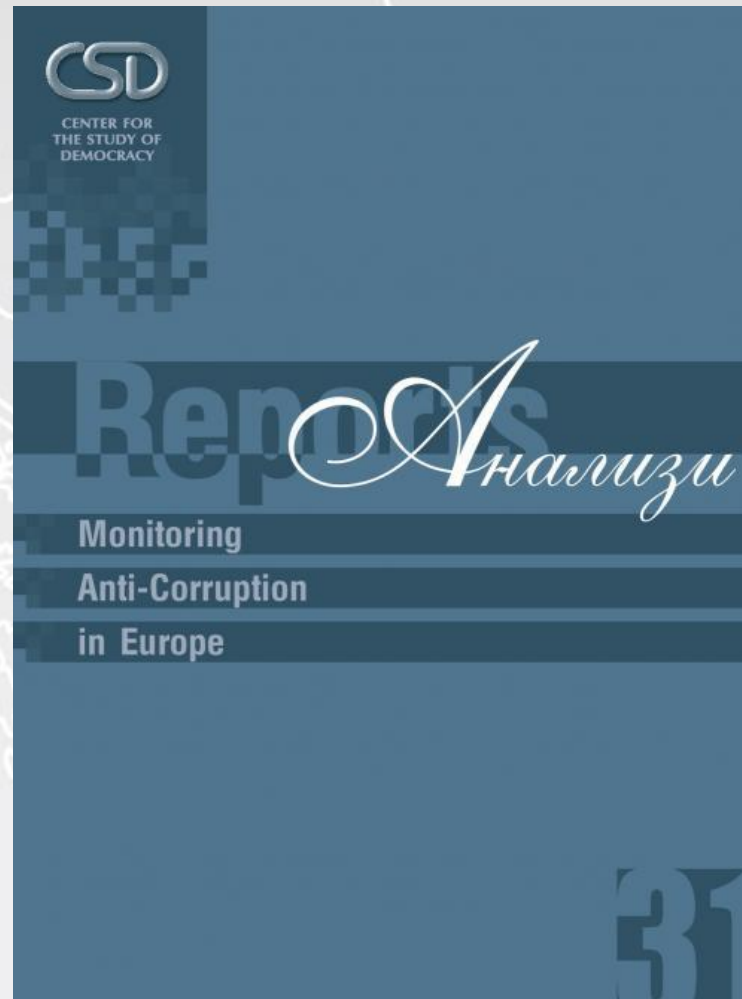A project implemented by a consortium led by the Center for the Study of Democracy

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.
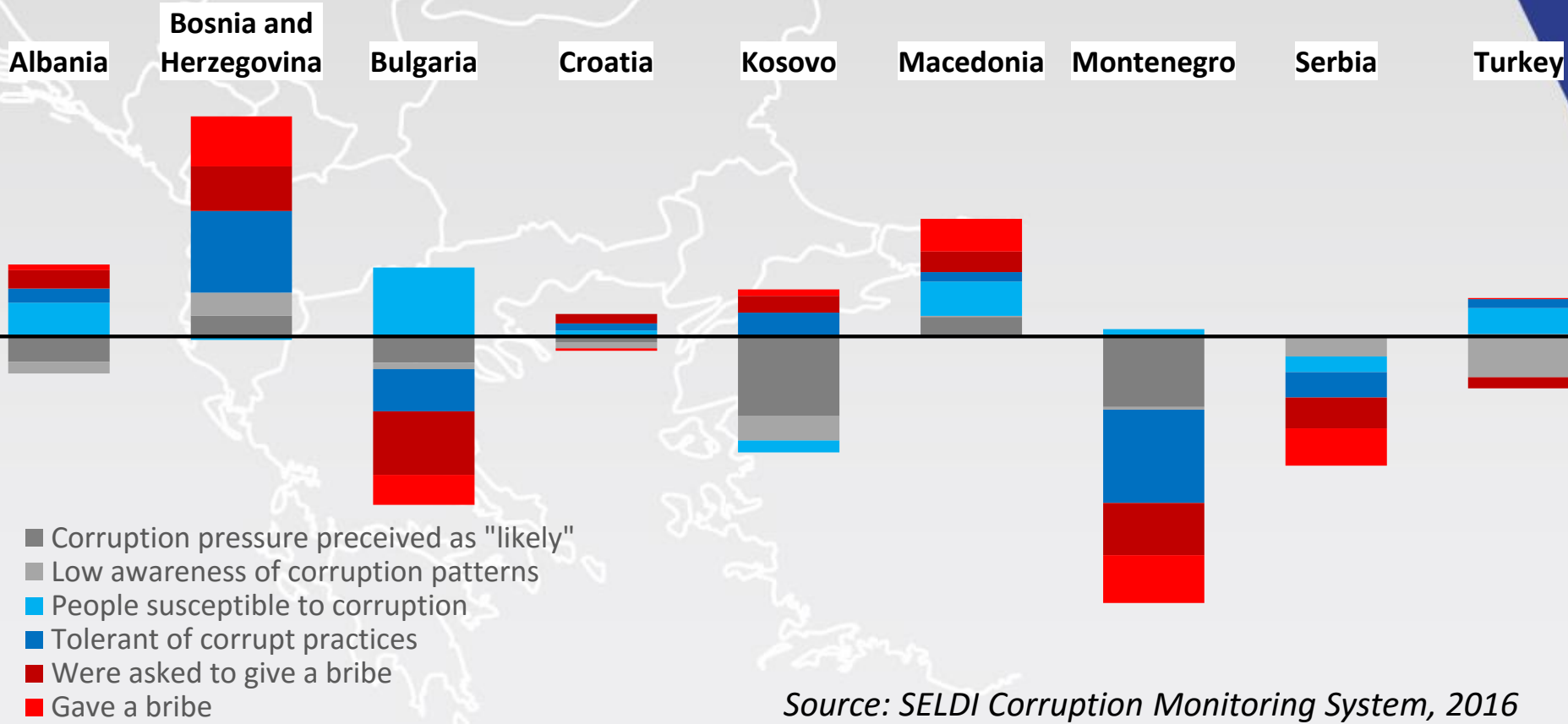
Monitoring Anti-Corruption in Europe
Bridging Policy Evaluation and Corruption Measurement
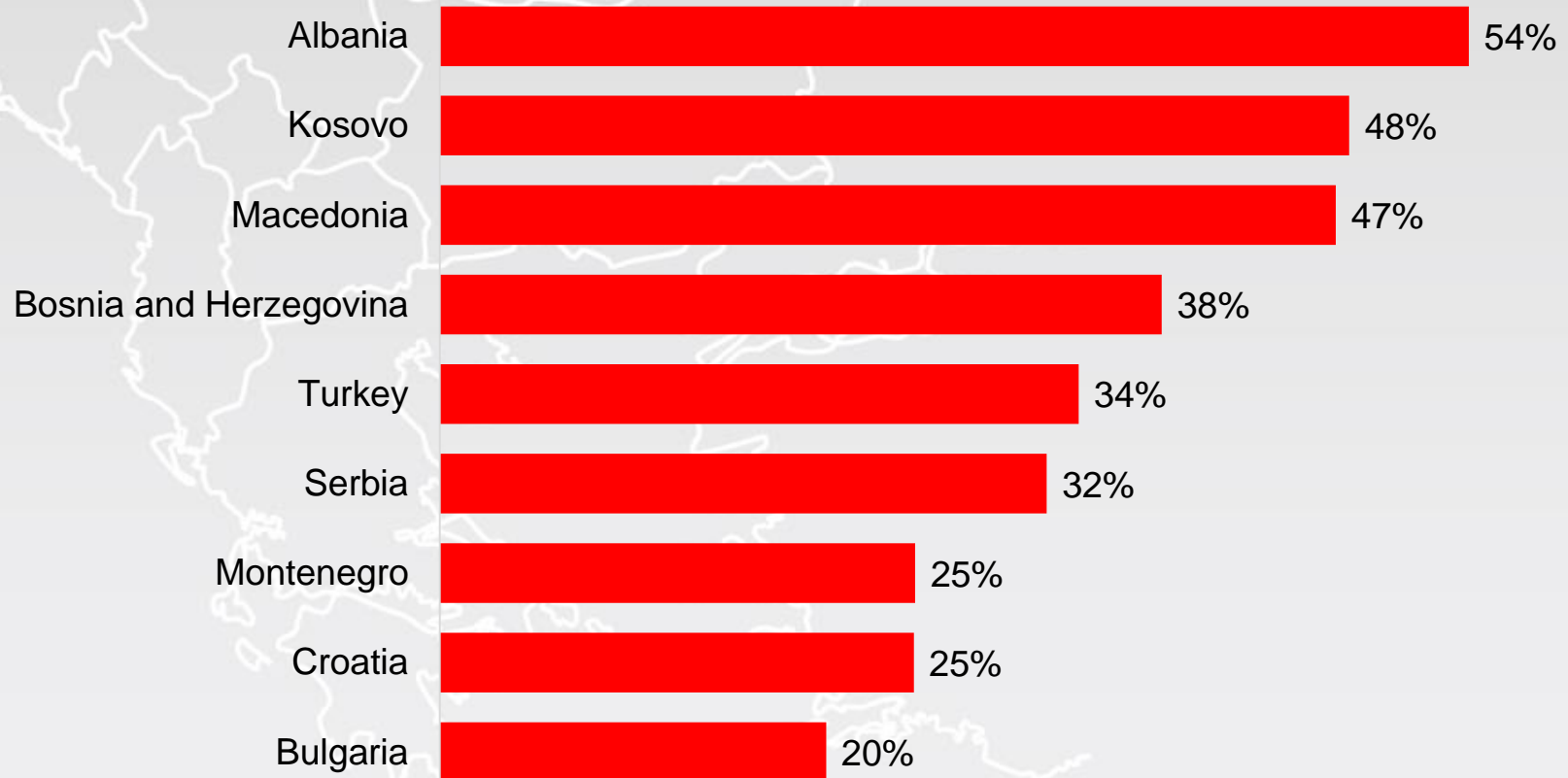
Thank you !

Corruption Dynamics: Difference 2016 - 2014, %

Albania   Bosnia and Herzegovina   Bulgaria   Croatia   Kosovo   Macedonia   Montenegro   Serbia   Turkey

■ Corruption pressure preceived as "likely"
■ Low awareness of corruption patterns
■ People susceptible to corruption
■ Tolerant of corrupt practices
■ Were asked to give a bribe
■ Gave a bribe

Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2016

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Acceptability of corruption

(% of the population 18+, who accept different forms of corrupt behaviour)

Country	Percentage
Albania	54%
Kosovo	48%
Macedonia	47%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	38%
Turkey	34%
Serbia	32%
Montenegro	25%
Croatia	25%
Bulgaria	20%

Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2016

Susceptibility to corruption

(% of the population 18+ that would give and/or accept a bribe in the role of citizen and/or official)

Country	Susceptible to corruption	Mixed behavior	Not susceptible to corruption
Turkey	22%	35%	44%
Serbia	29%	35%	35%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32%	35%	32%
Montenegro	33%	34%	33%
Croatia	34%	30%	36%
Kosovo	38%	31%	31%
Bulgaria	43%	34%	22%
Macedonia	44%	28%	29%
Albania	66%	25%	9%

■ Susceptible to corruption ■ Mixed behavior ■ Not susceptible to corruption

Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2016

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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.

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