

Corruption and State Capture in the Western Balkans

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***Delivering on the Promise of EU Enlargement: 30 Years of Governance and
Anticorruption Reforms in Central and Eastern Europe***

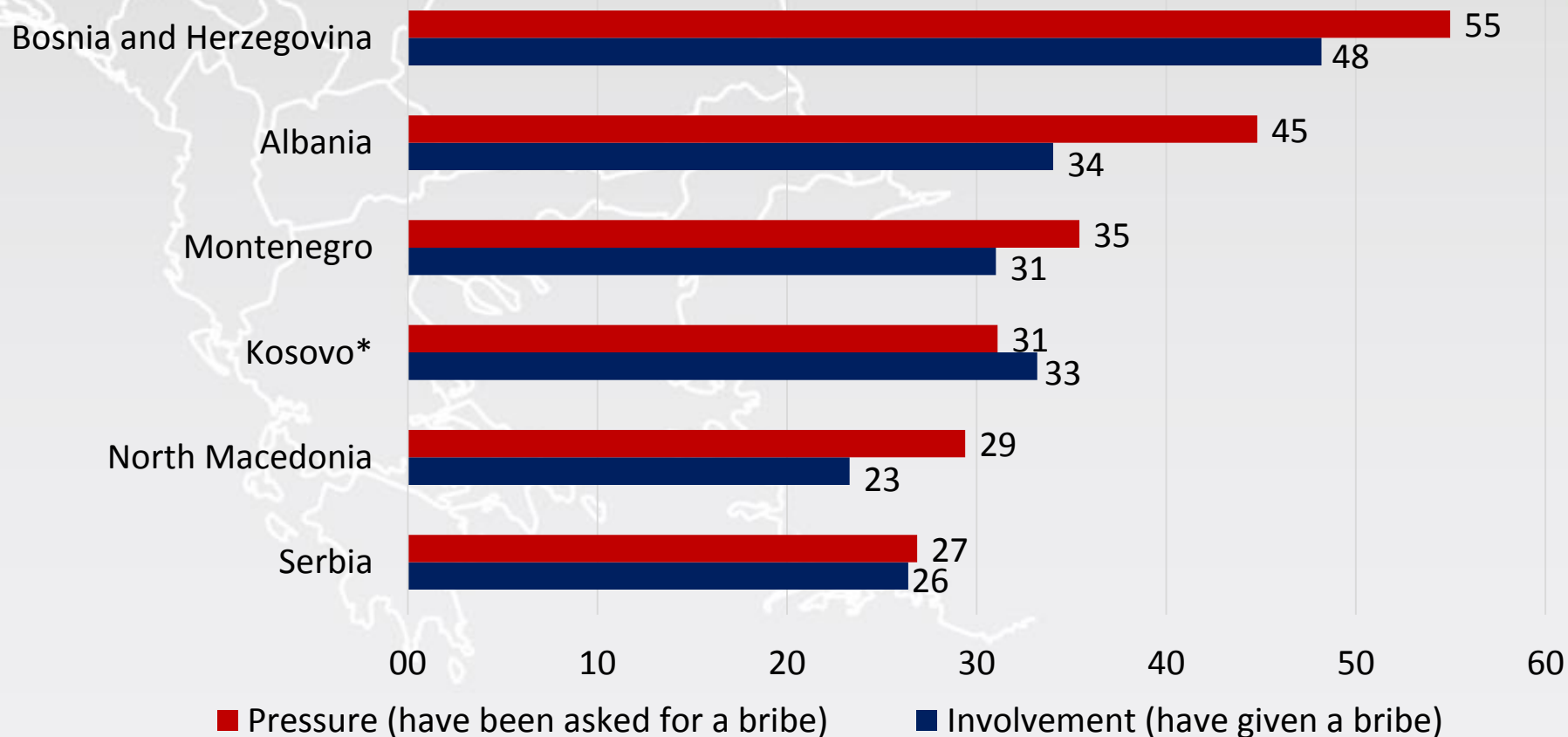


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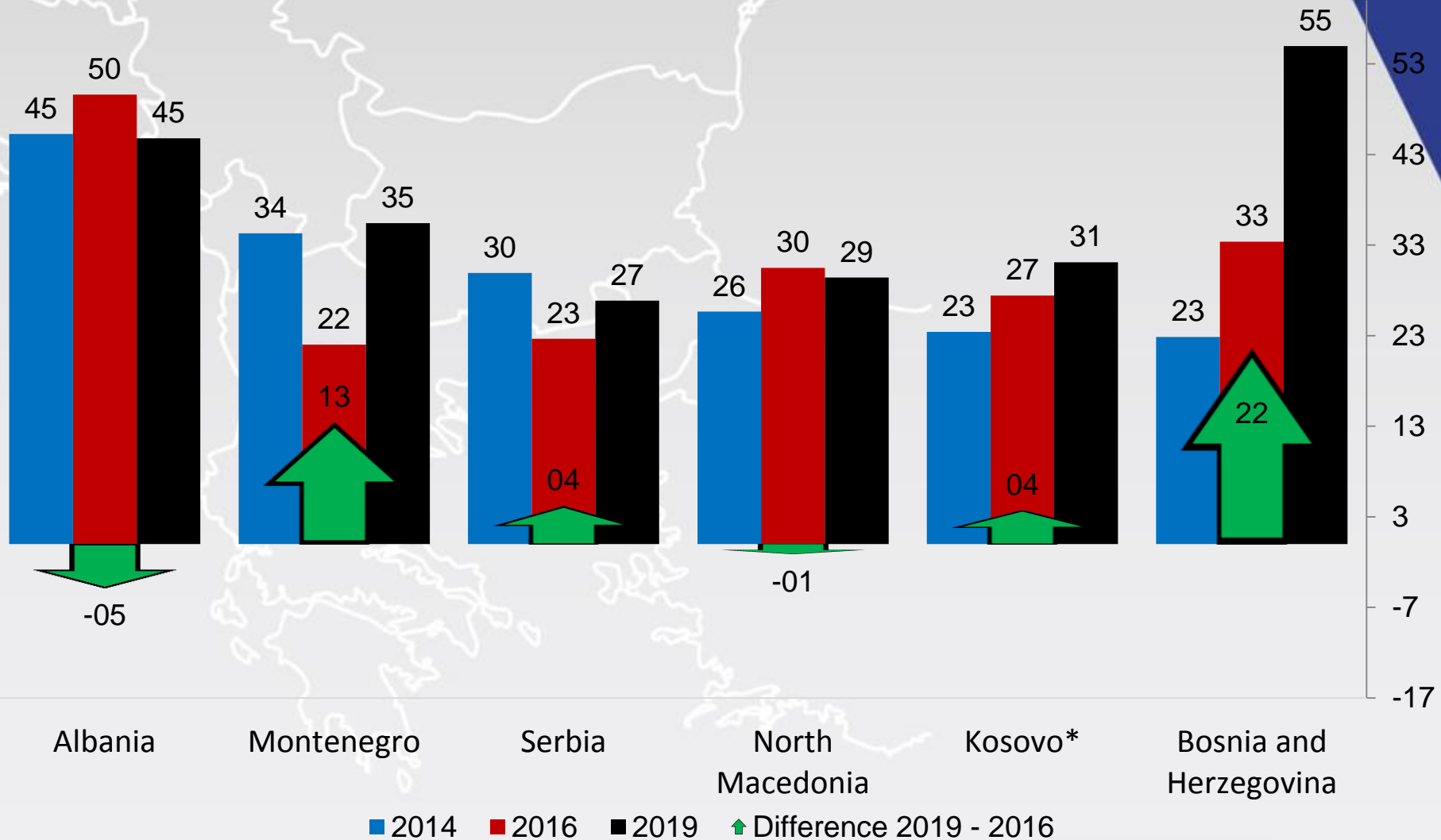
Administrative Corruption Levels: Experience-based Assessment

Corruption pressure and involvement in corruption in the Western Balkans 2019

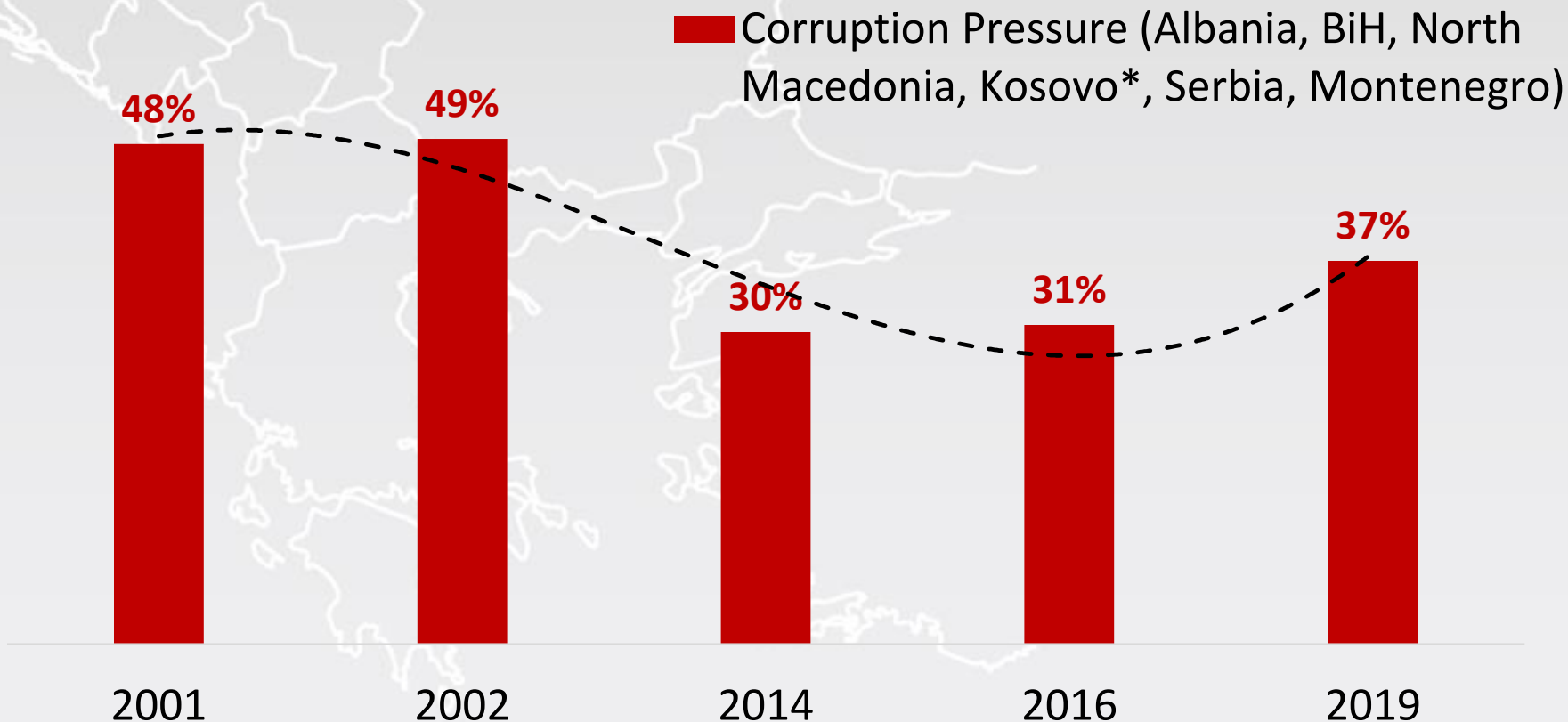
(% of the population 18+ who have been asked to give and have given a bribe (money, favour, gift) in the last year)



Corruption Pressure in SEE Countries

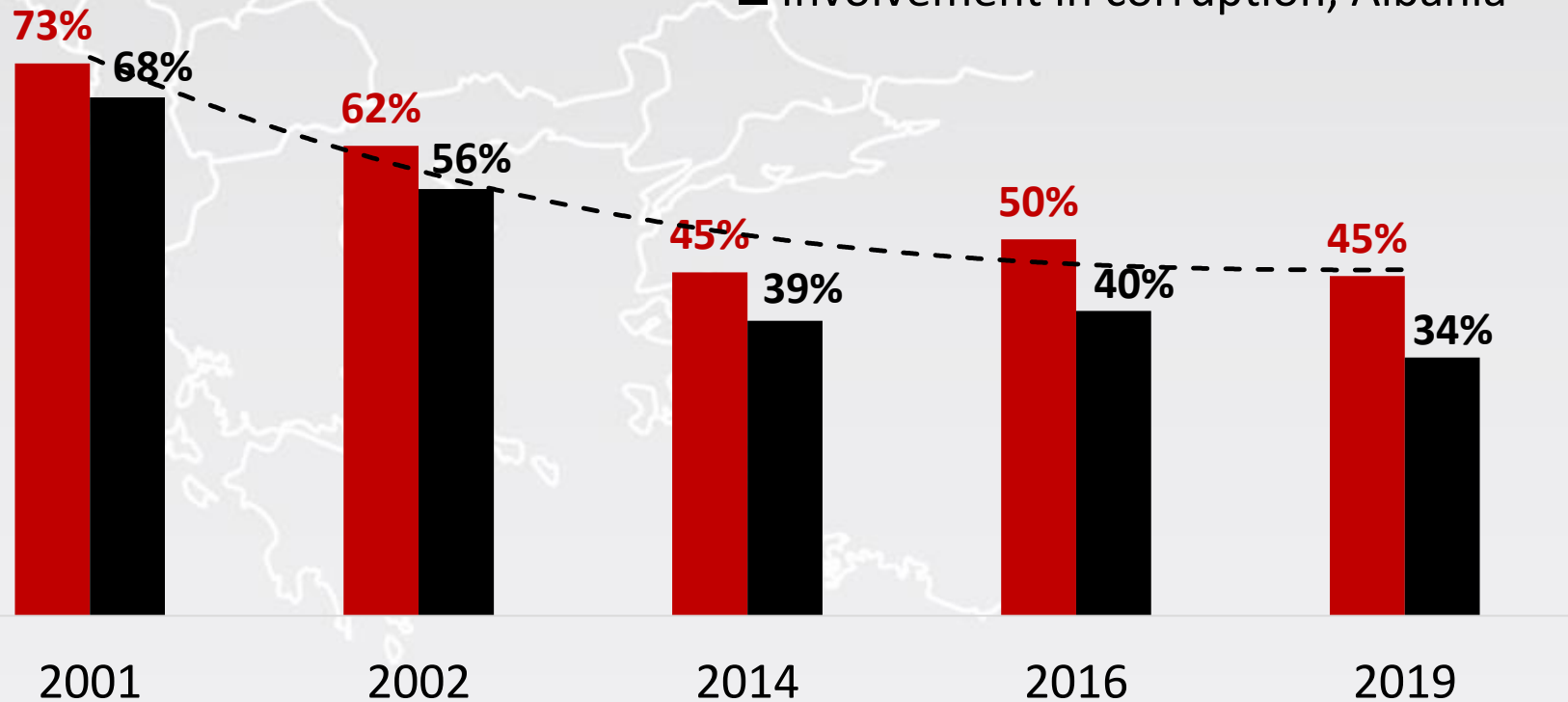


Average Corruption Pressure in Western Balkan Countries

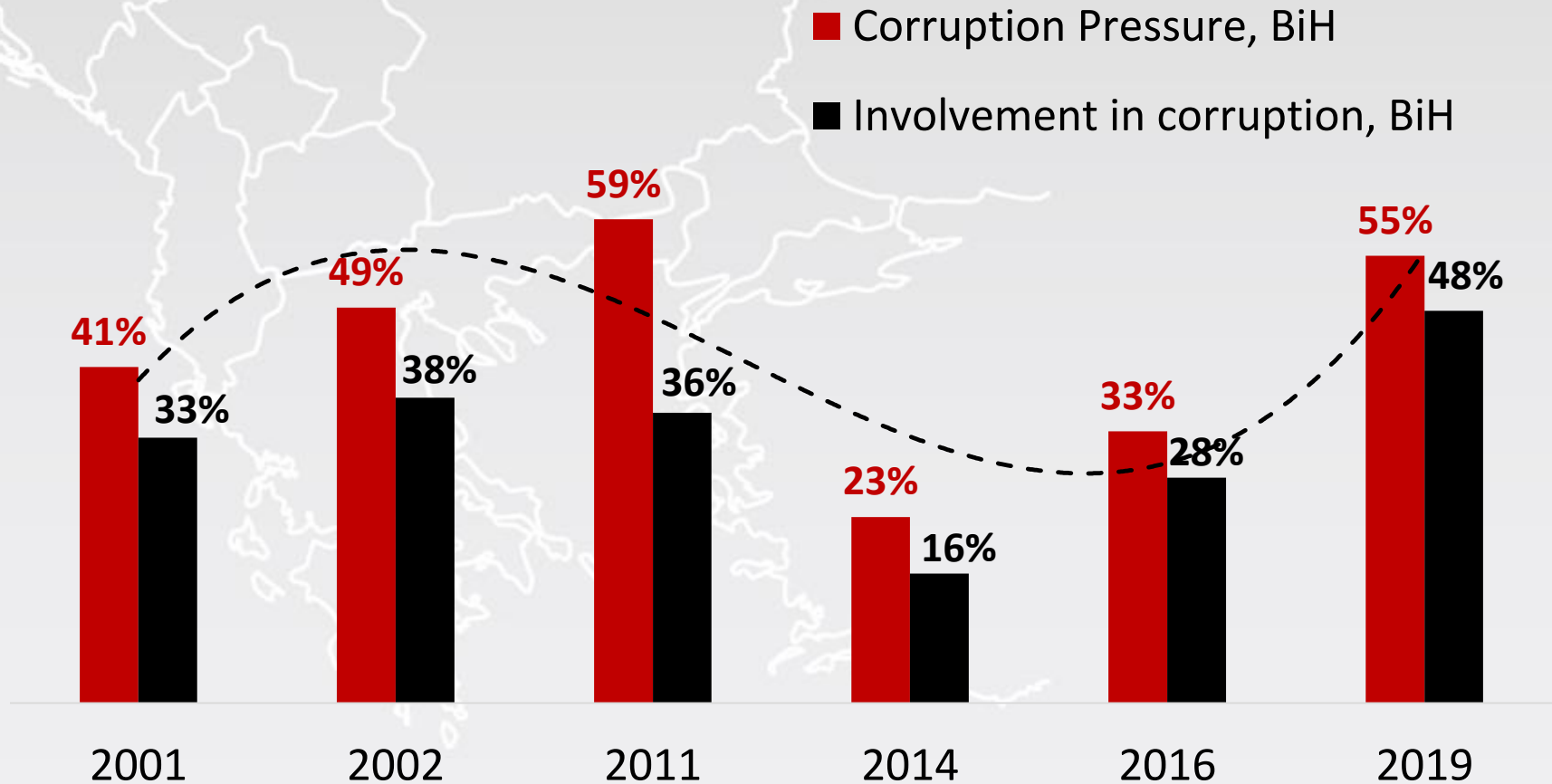


Corruption Pressure and Involvement in Corruption in Albania

- Corruption Pressure, Albania
- Involvement in corruption, Albania

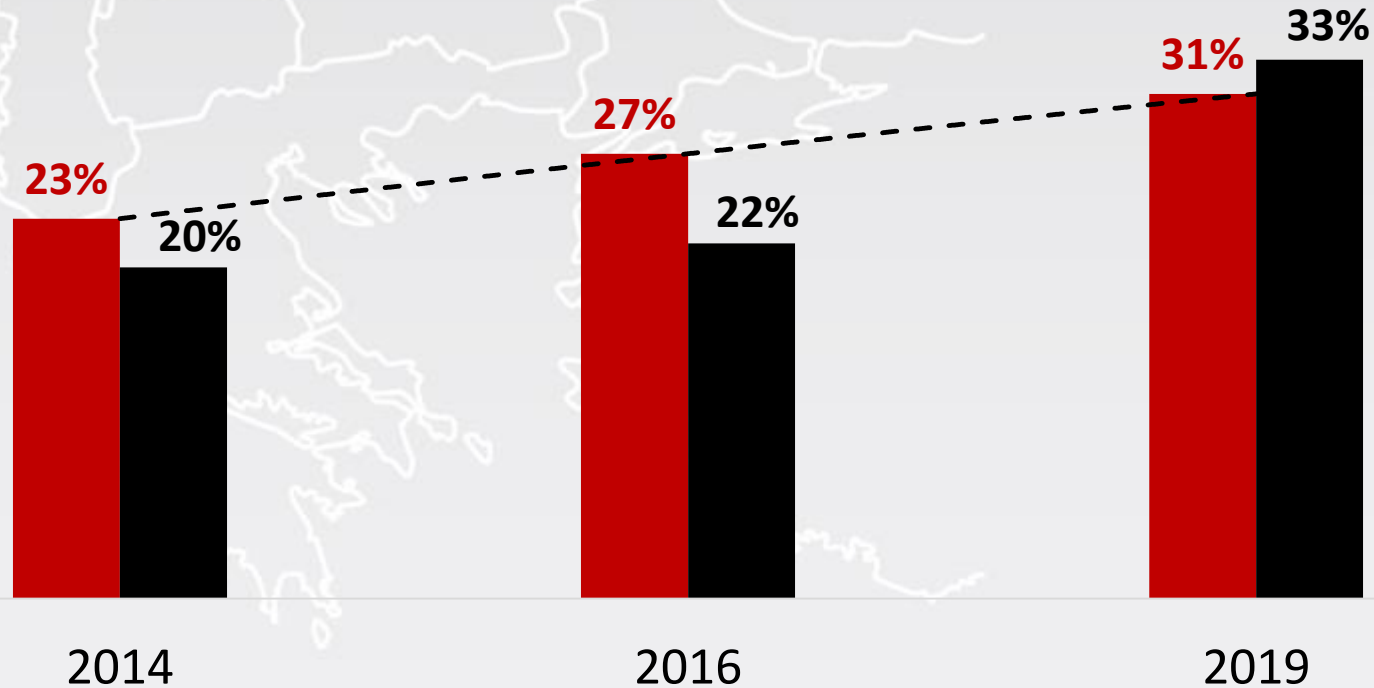


Corruption Pressure and Involvement in Corruption in Bosnia and Herzegovina



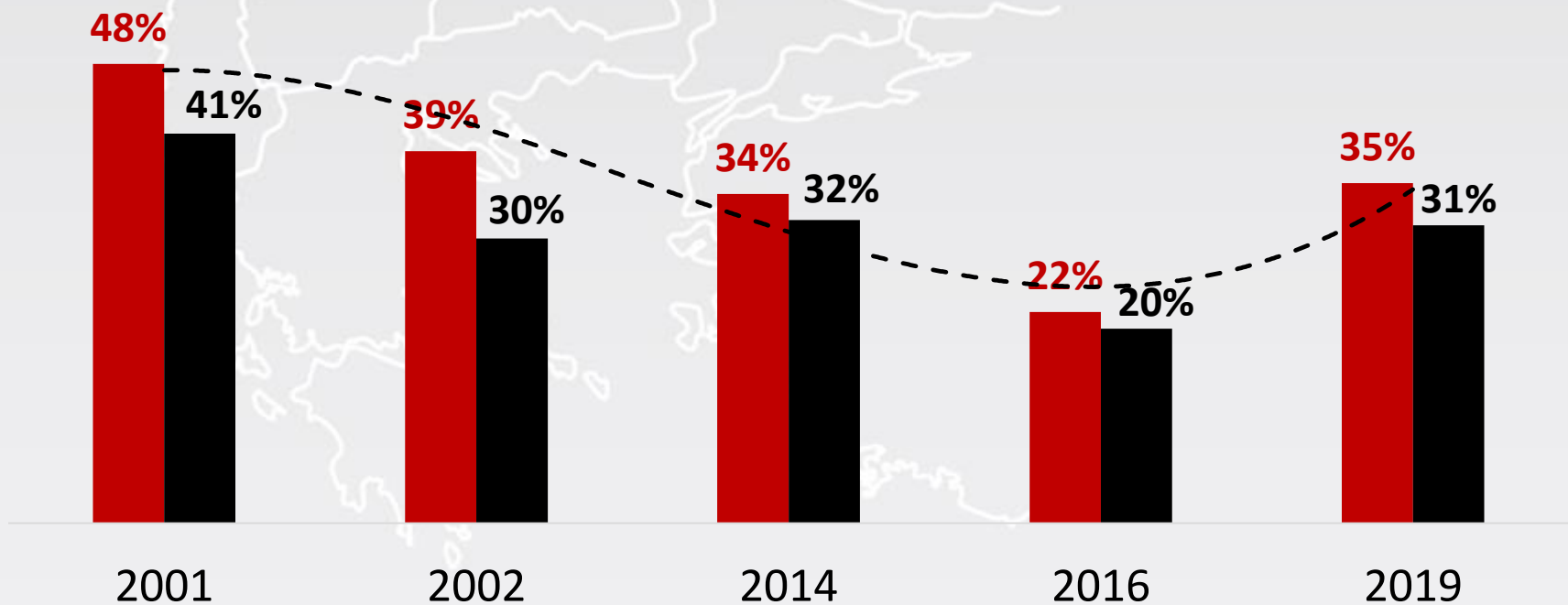
Corruption Pressure and Involvement in Corruption in Kosovo*

- Corruption Pressure, Kosovo
- Involvement in corruption, Kosovo



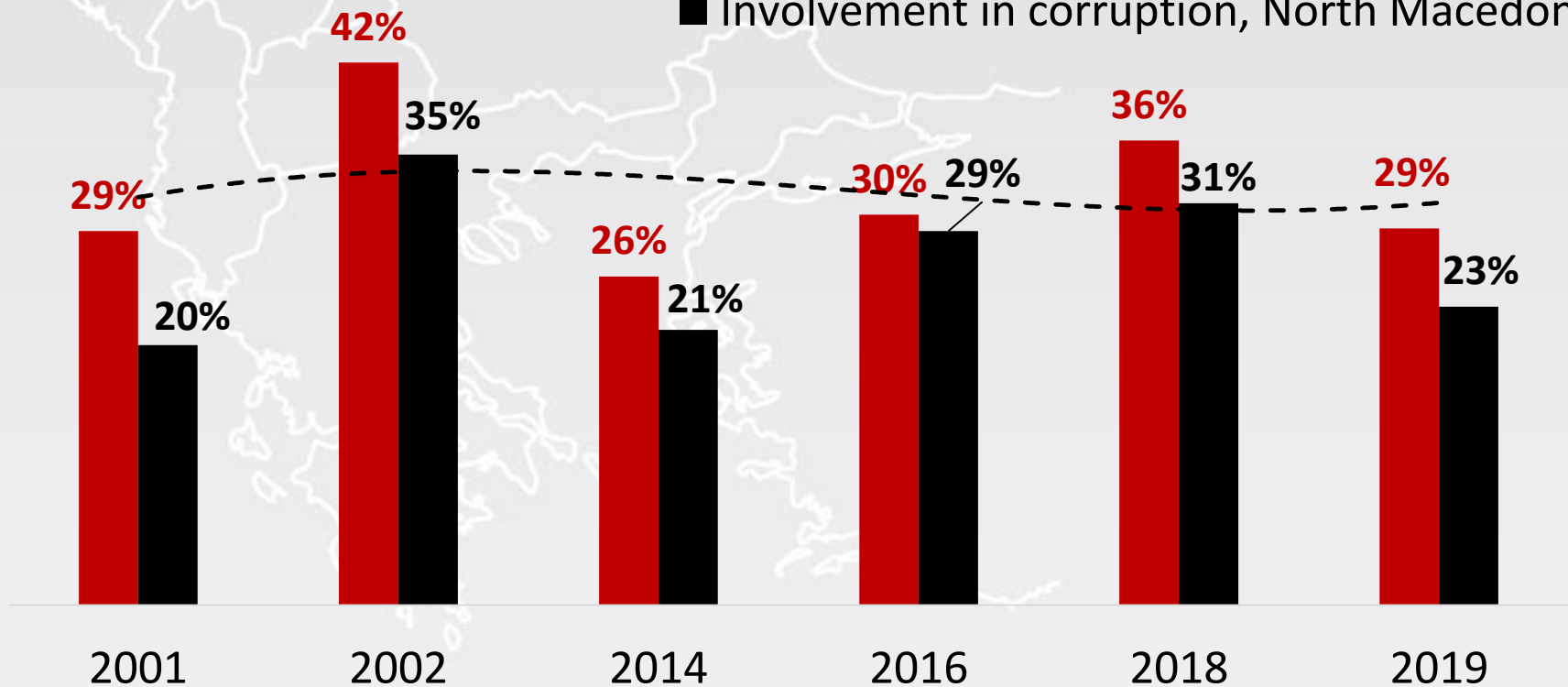
Corruption Pressure and Involvement in Corruption in Montenegro

- Corruption Pressure, Montenegro
- Involvement in corruption, Montenegro



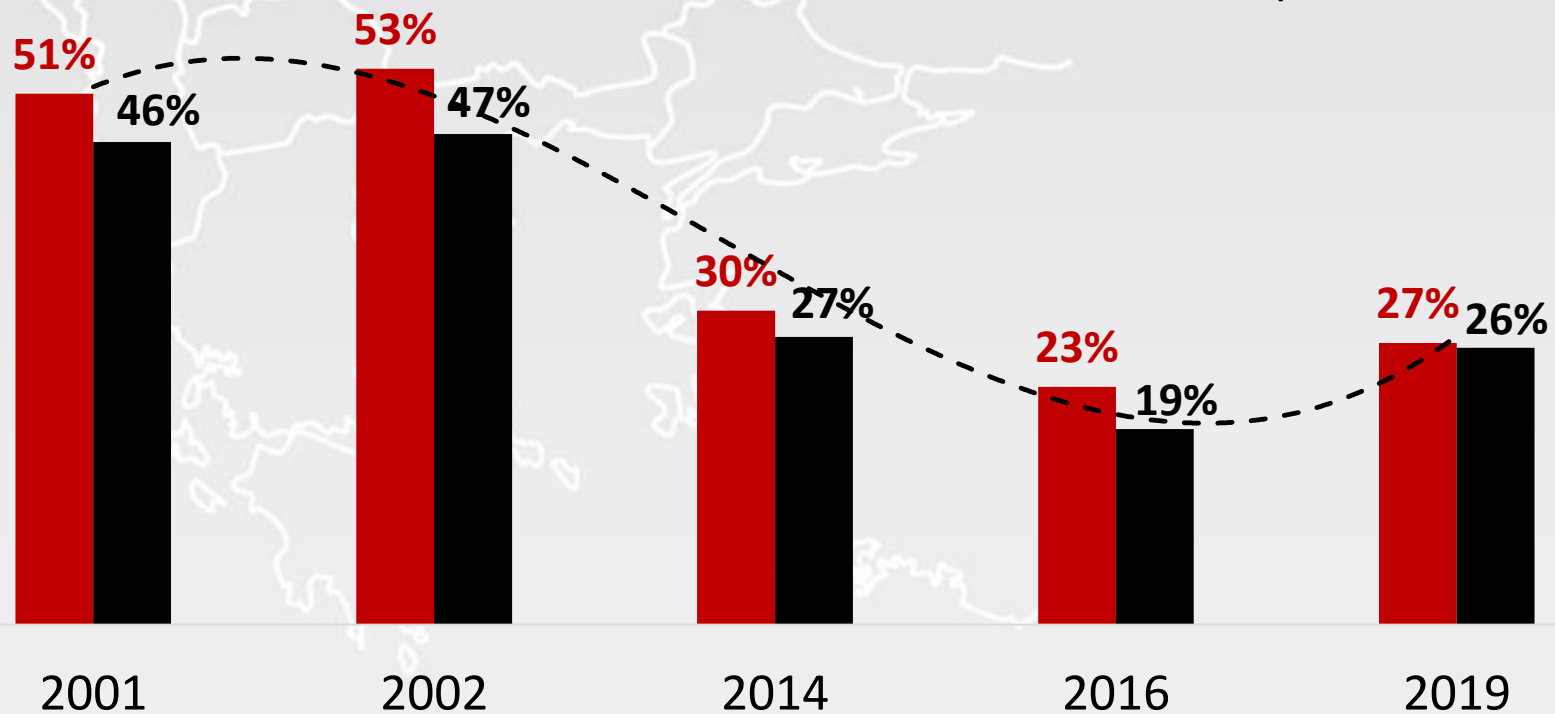
Corruption Pressure and Involvement in Corruption in North Macedonia

- Corruption Pressure, North Macedonia
- Involvement in corruption, North Macedonia



Corruption Pressure and Involvement in Corruption in Serbia

- Corruption Pressure, Serbia
- Involvement in corruption, Serbia



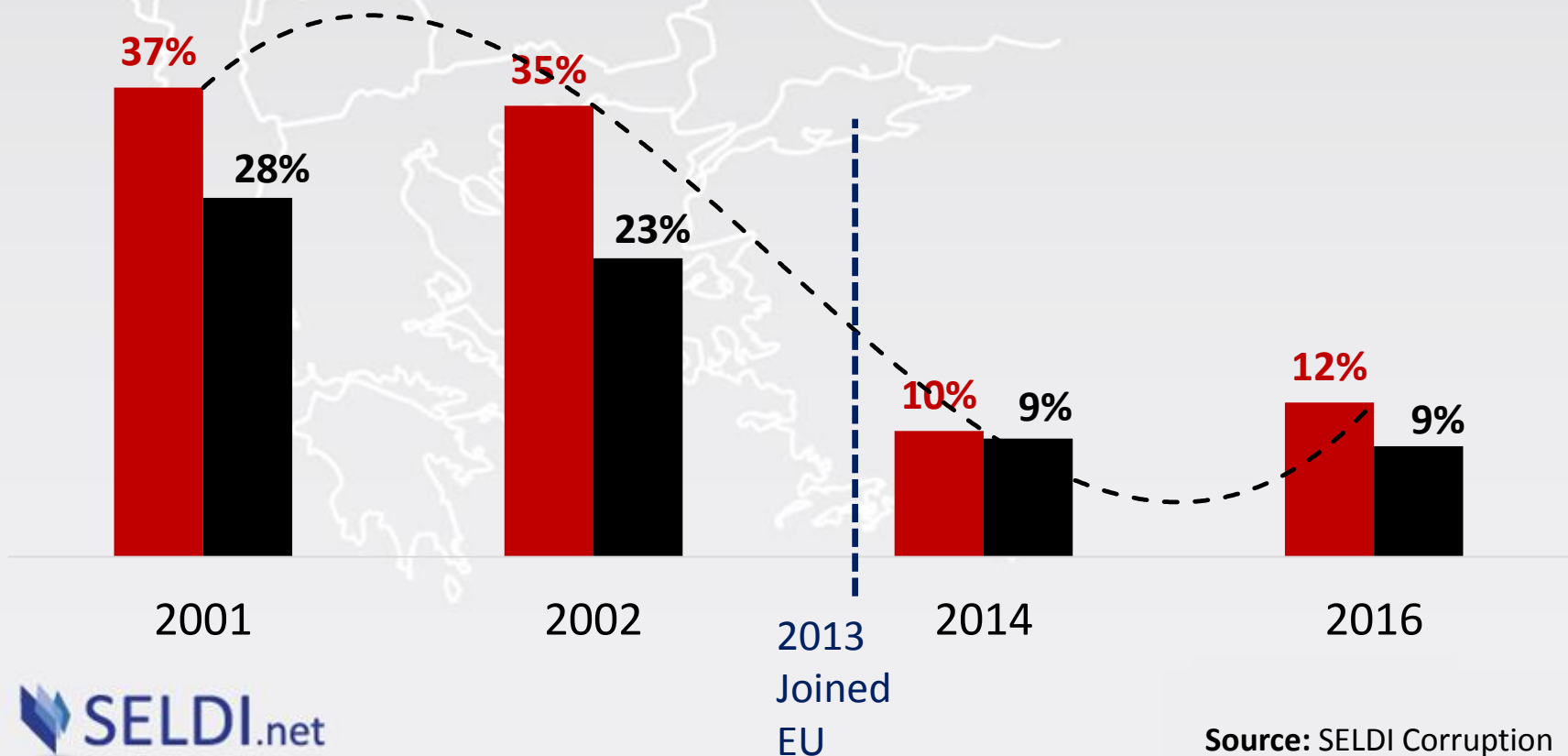
Corruption Pressure and Involvement in Corruption trends 2001 - 2019

- Very slow and unstable improvement for the region as a whole between 2001 and 2019.
- 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?

Average Corruption Pressure in Balkan EU Member States

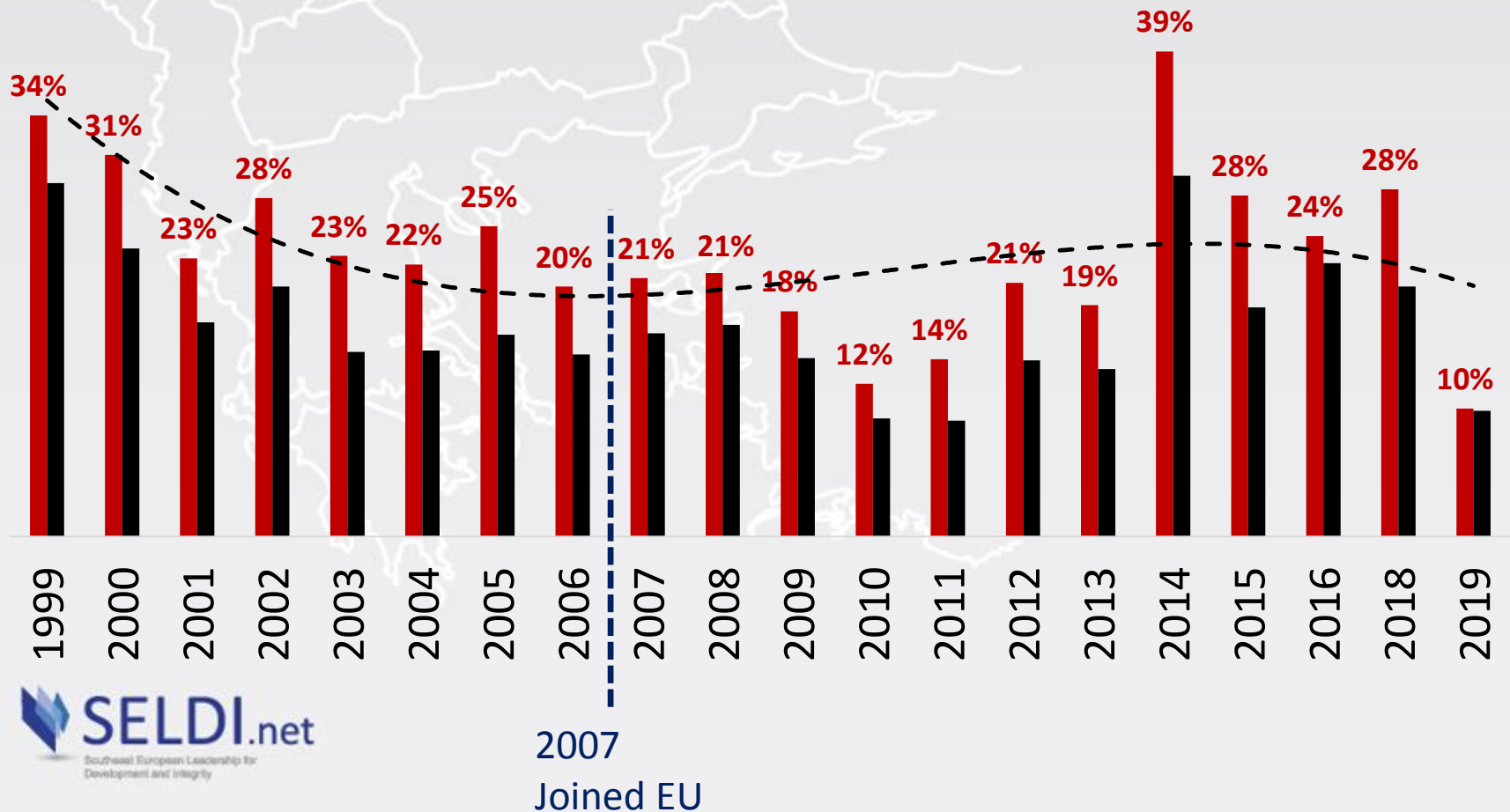
Corruption Pressure and Involvement in Corruption in Croatia

- Corruption Pressure, Croatia
- Involvement in corruption, Croatia

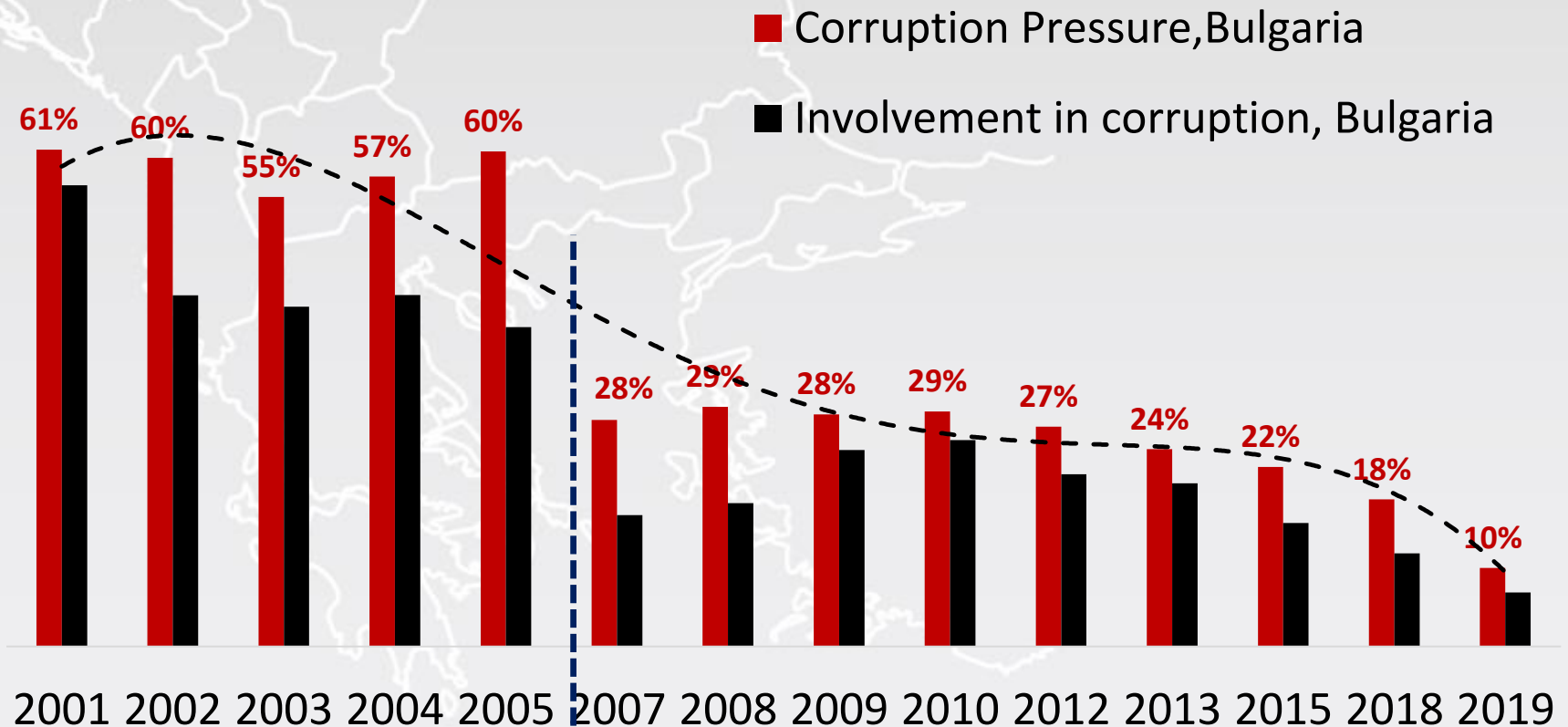


Corruption Pressure and Involvement in Corruption in Bulgaria, citizens

- Corruption Pressure, Bulgaria
- Involvement in corruption, Bulgaria



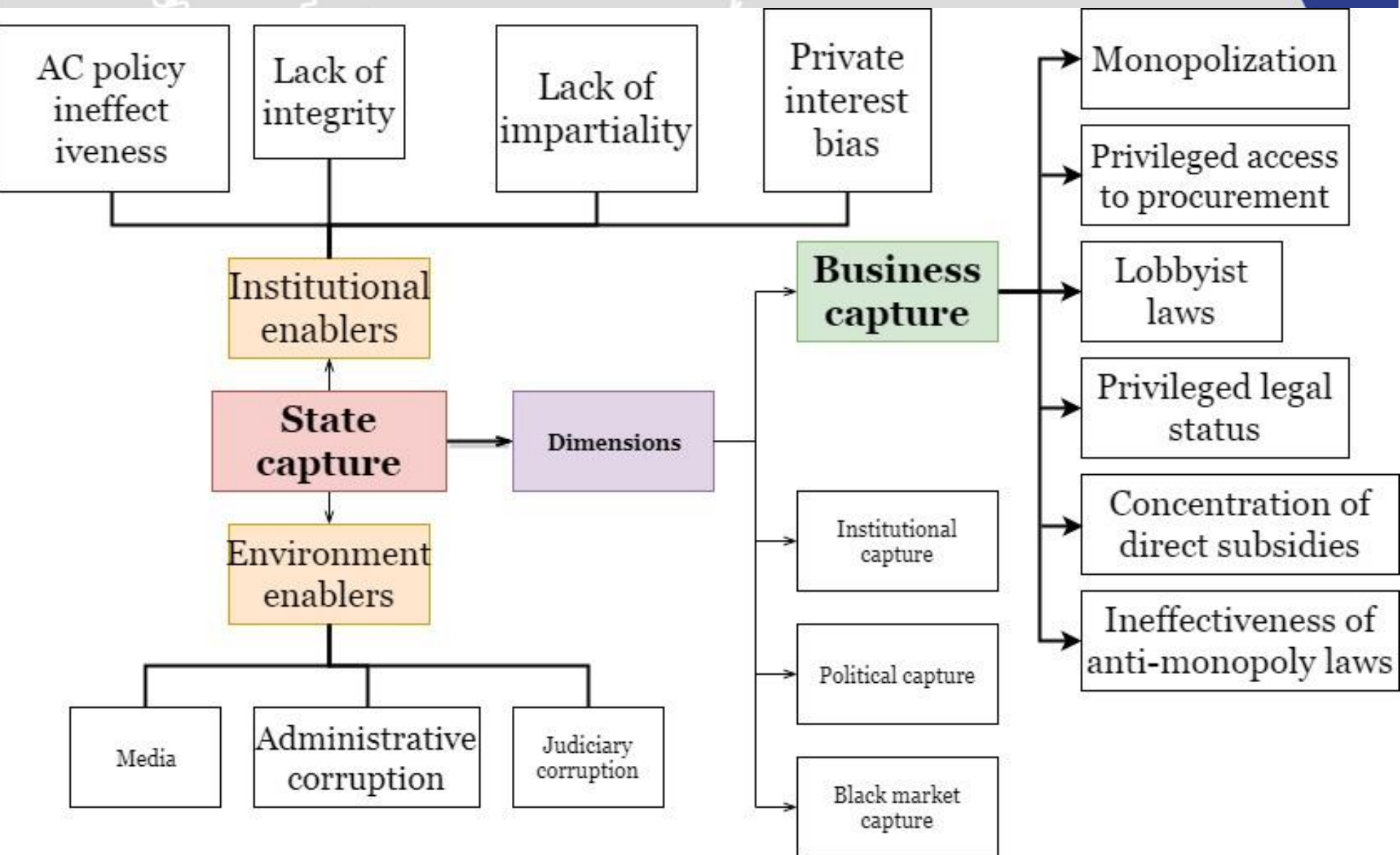
Corruption Pressure and Involvement in Corruption in Bulgaria, businesses



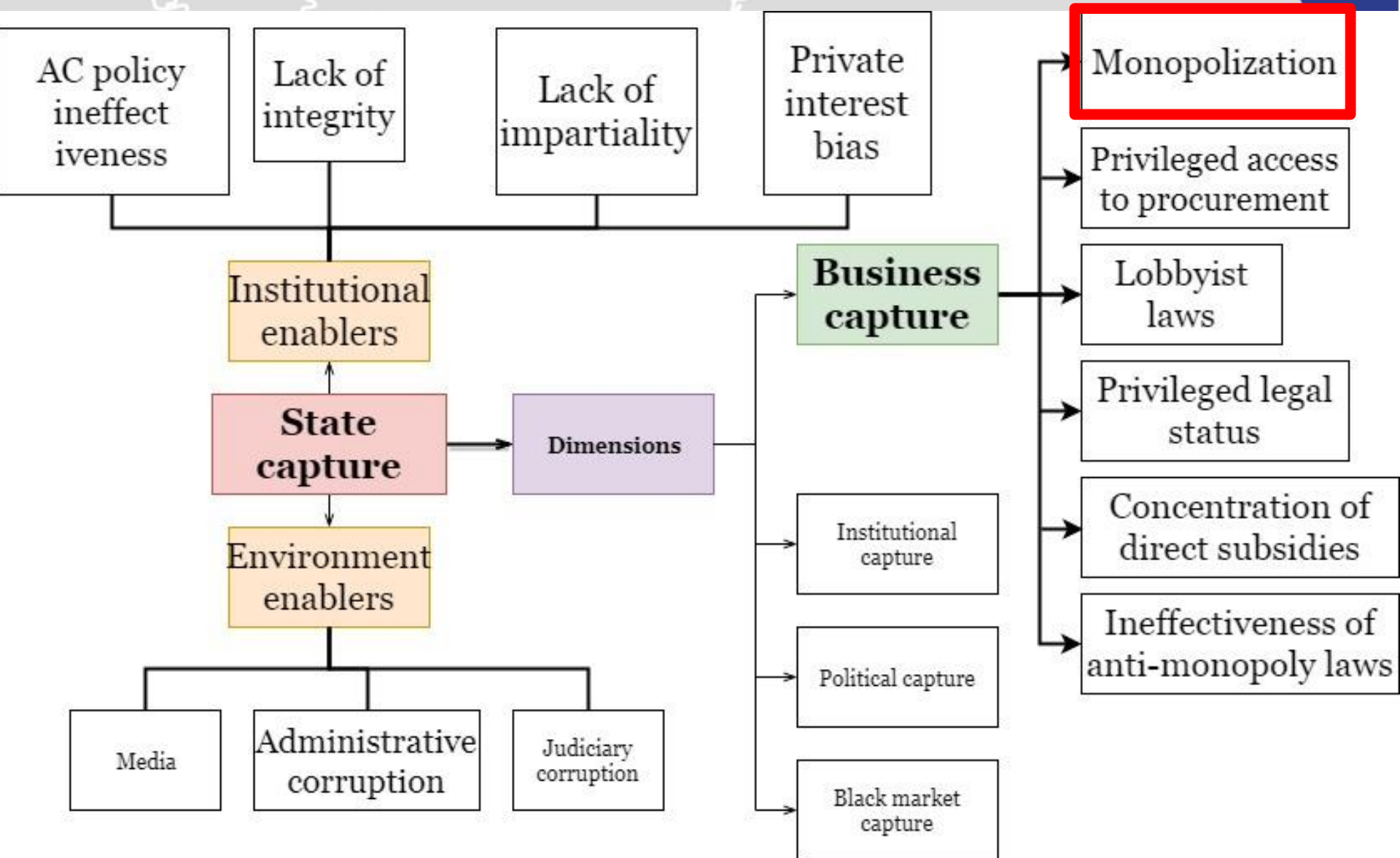
2007
Joined EU

State Capture

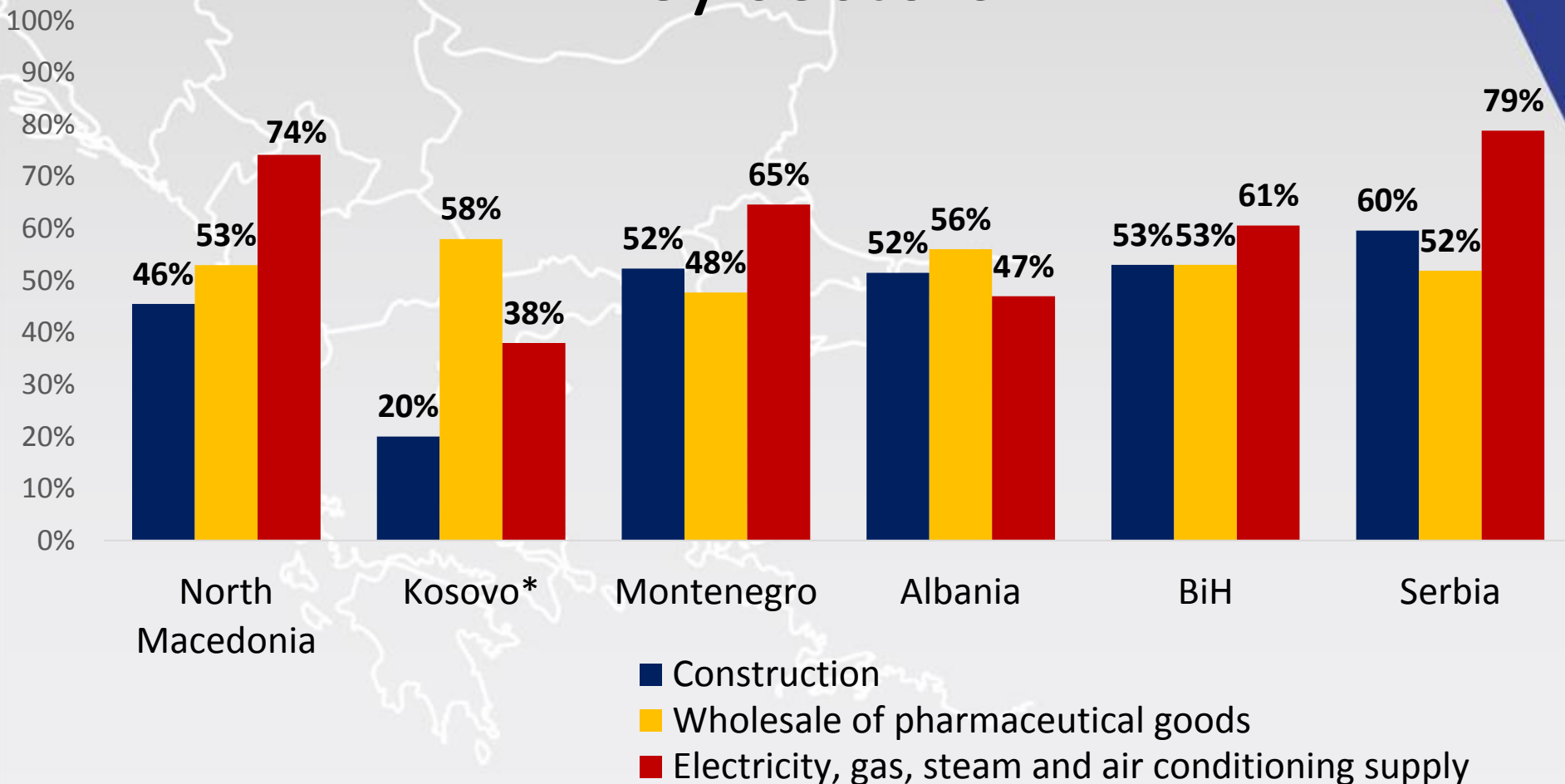
State Capture Model



State Capture Model



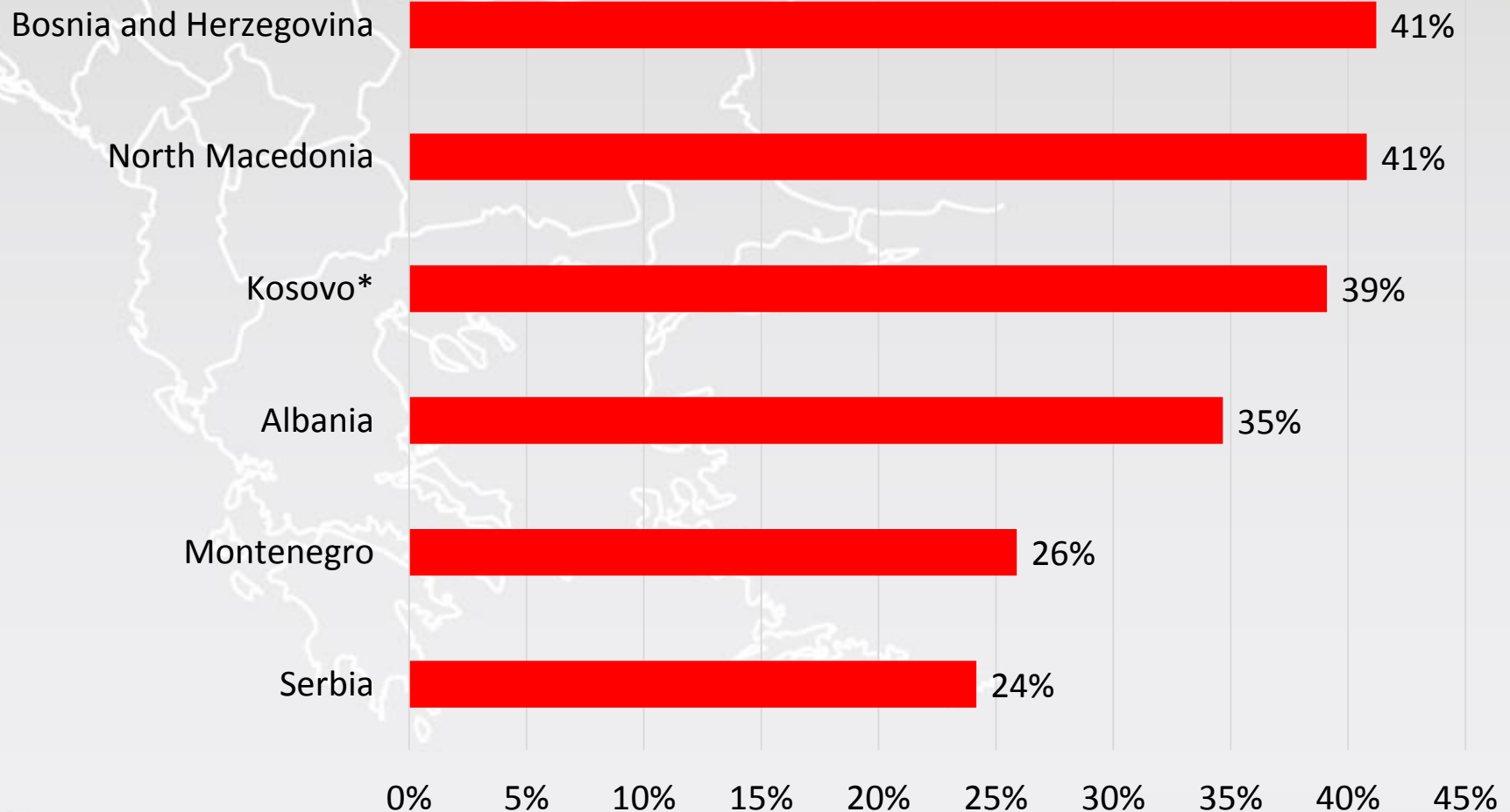
Monopolization Pressure in 3 key sectors



Administrative Corruption Levels: Attitudes and Perceptions of Citizens

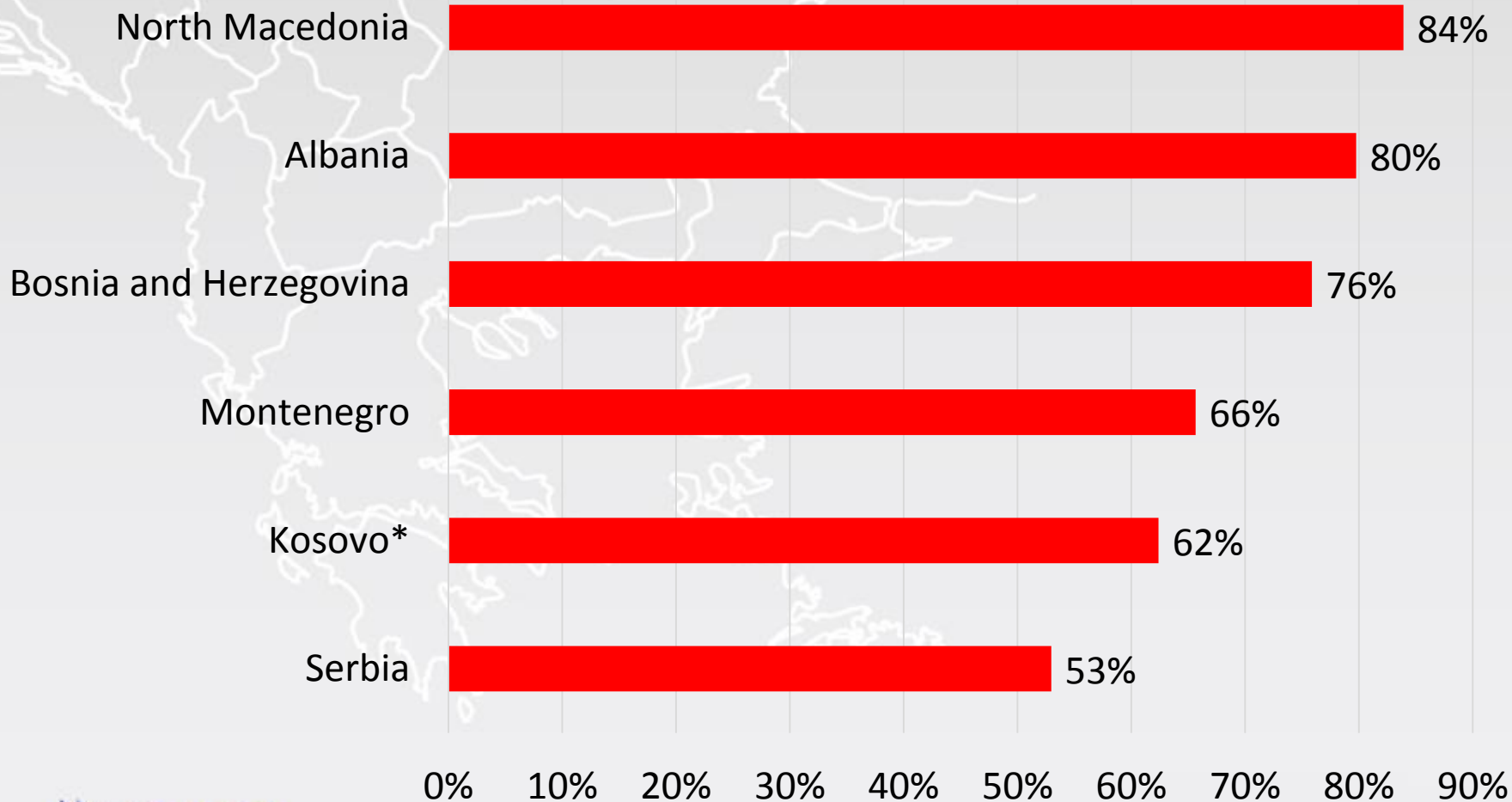
Acceptability of corruption

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

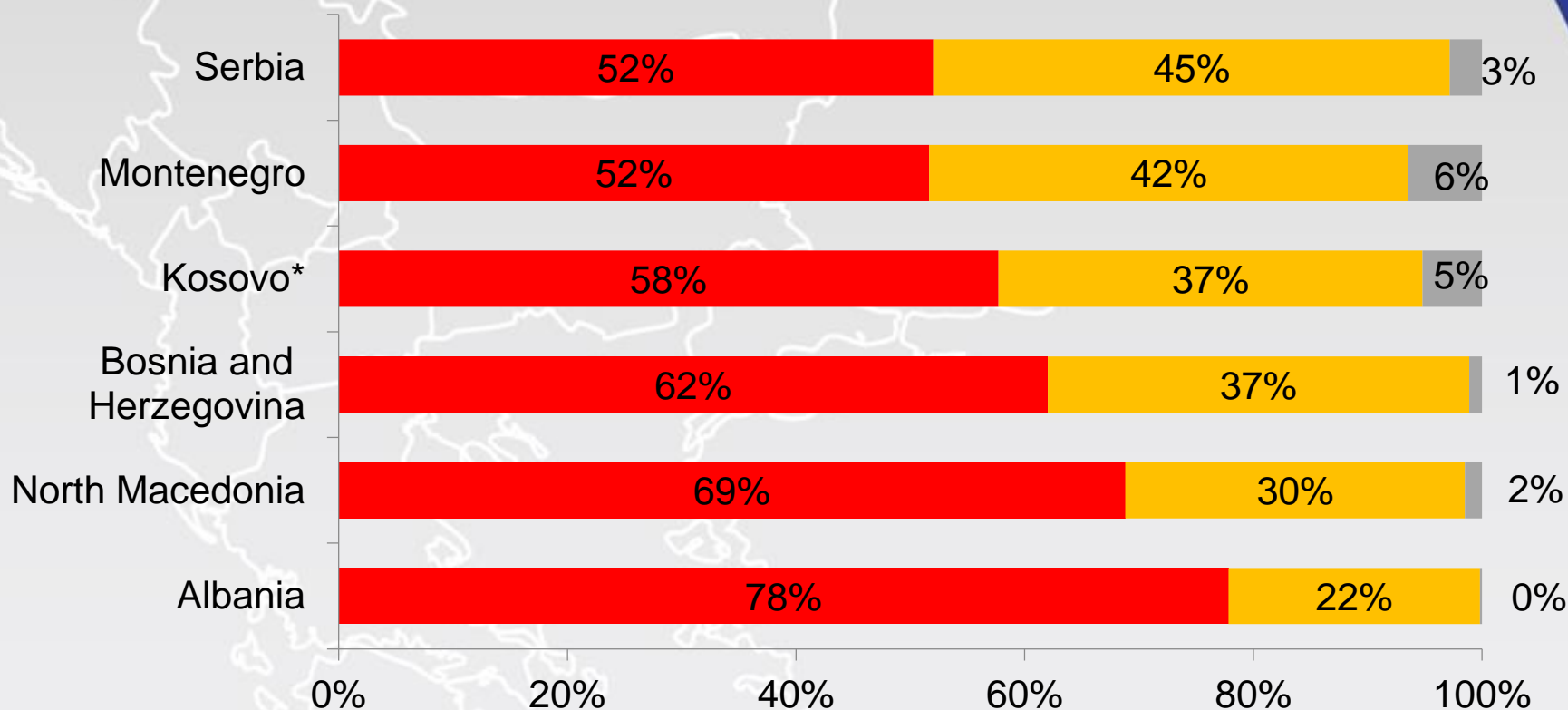


Perceptions of the likelihood of corruption pressure

(% of the population 18+ considering corruption pressure "very likely" and "likely")



Perceptions of feasibility of policy responses to corruption (% of the population 18+)



- Corruption can not be substantially reduced
- Corruption can be substantially reduced or eradicated
- Don't know/No answer

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Corruption in the region is still high and has increased since 2016 in four of the six countries.
- Hidden employment also remains high and is on the rise in five of the six countries.
- Finding a way to address symptomatic issues like administrative corruption and shadow economy before accession is an essential prerequisite for a successful enlargement to the Western Balkans.
- The EU needs to continue monitoring progress in anti-corruption and to engage directly with civil society in the region. Brussels needs to re-enforce its focus on anti-corruption with more political assertiveness.
- Instruments focusing on State Capture measurement at the national and sector levels and anti-corruption policy monitoring at the level of public organizations could provide insight as well as technical solutions for fast improvement.

Thank you!

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