

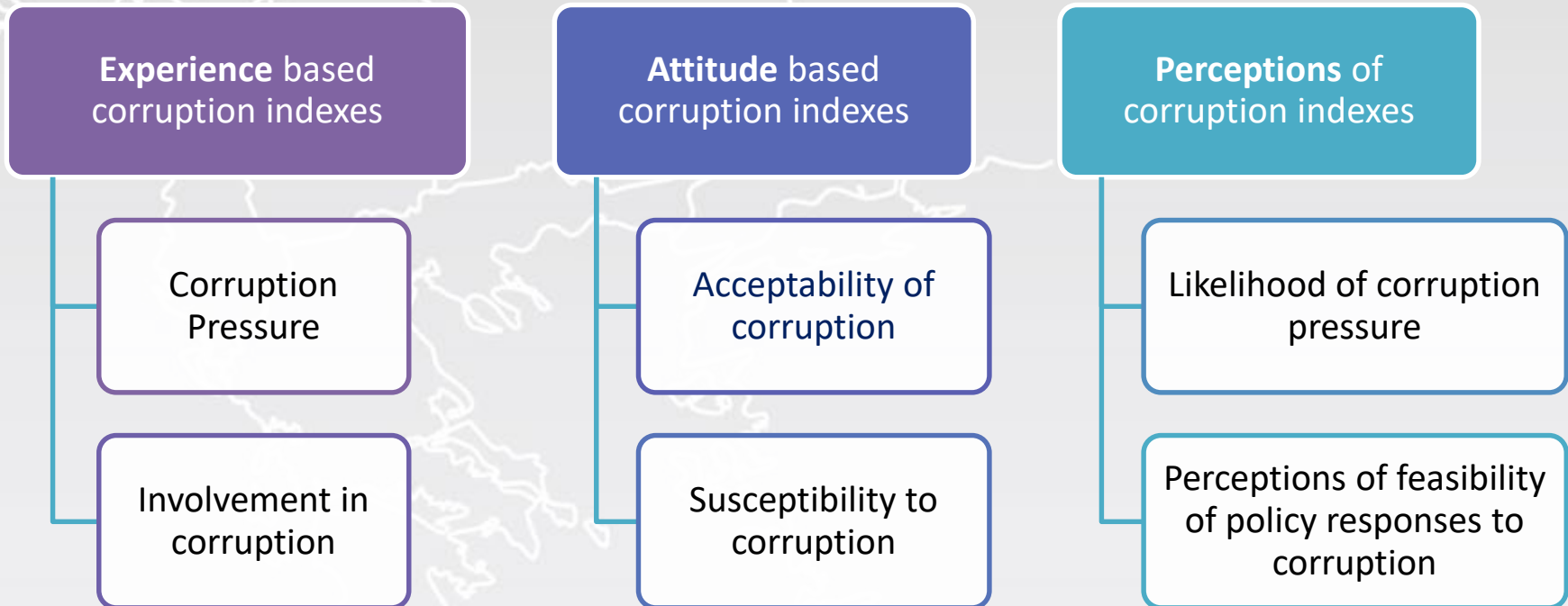
Corruption trends in the Western Balkans 2014-2021: Results from SELDI's Corruption Monitoring System

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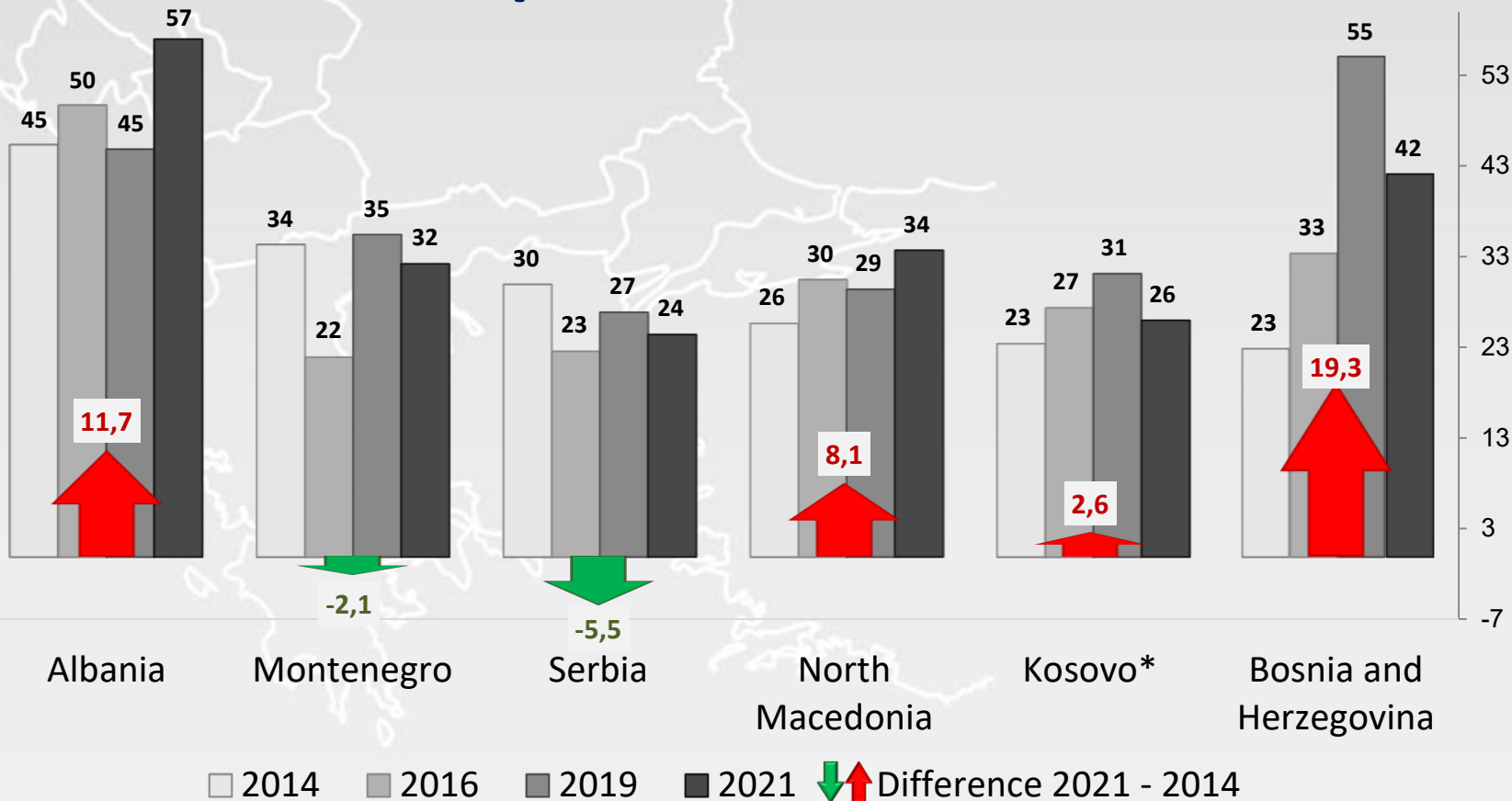
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Principle corruption assessment indexes from the Corruption Monitoring System

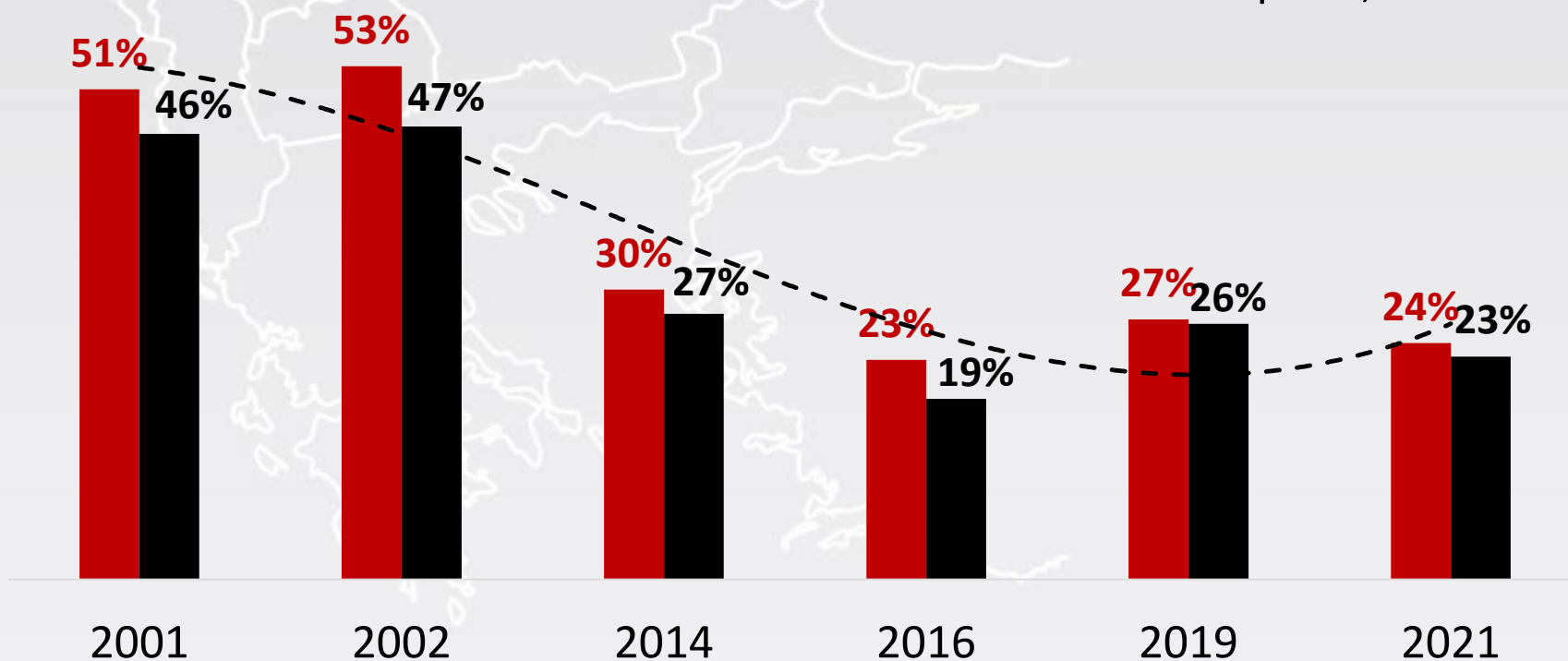


Corruption pressure in the Western Balkan countries remains high with mixed performance

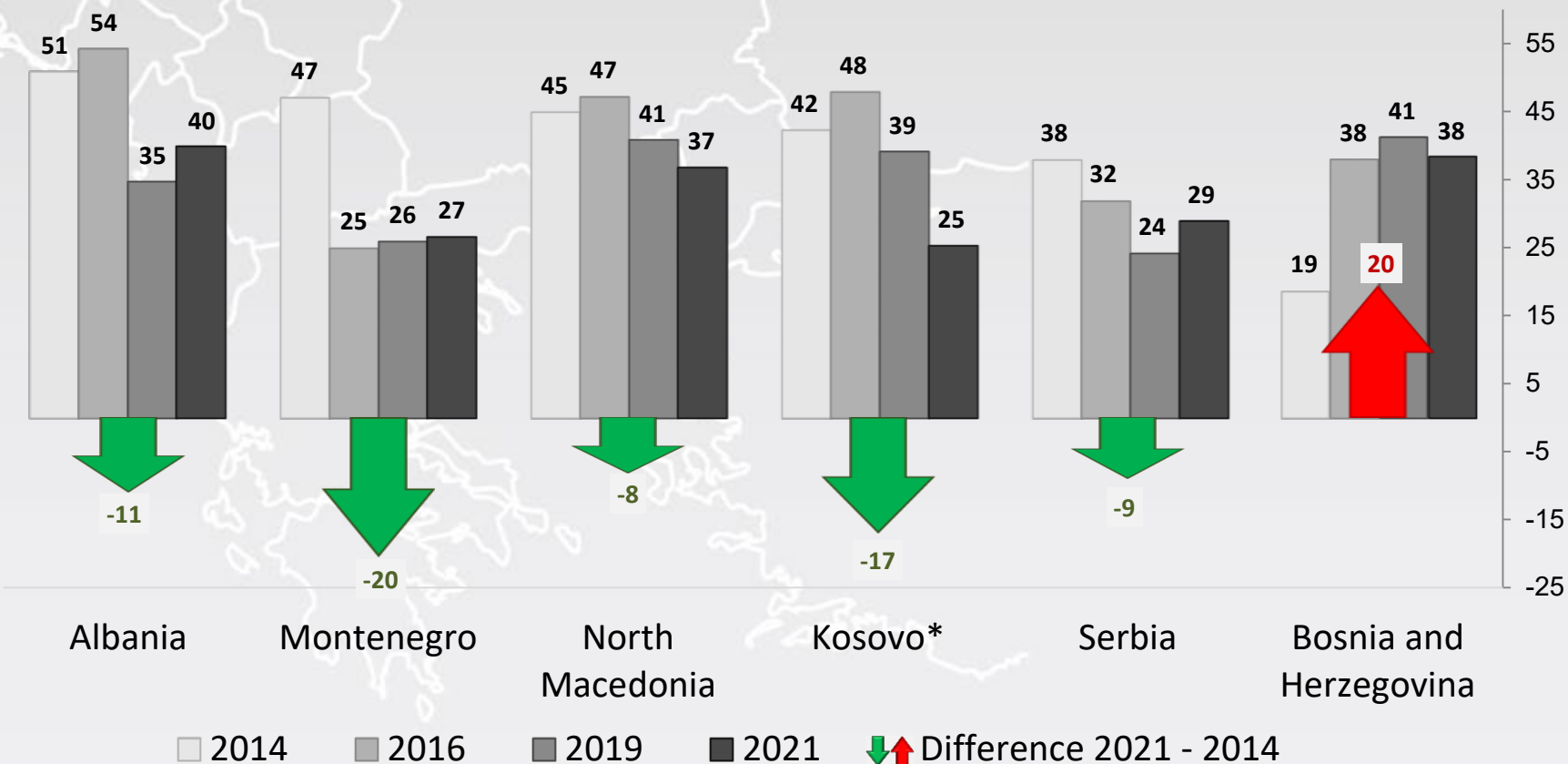


Corruption Pressure and Involvement in Corruption in Serbia

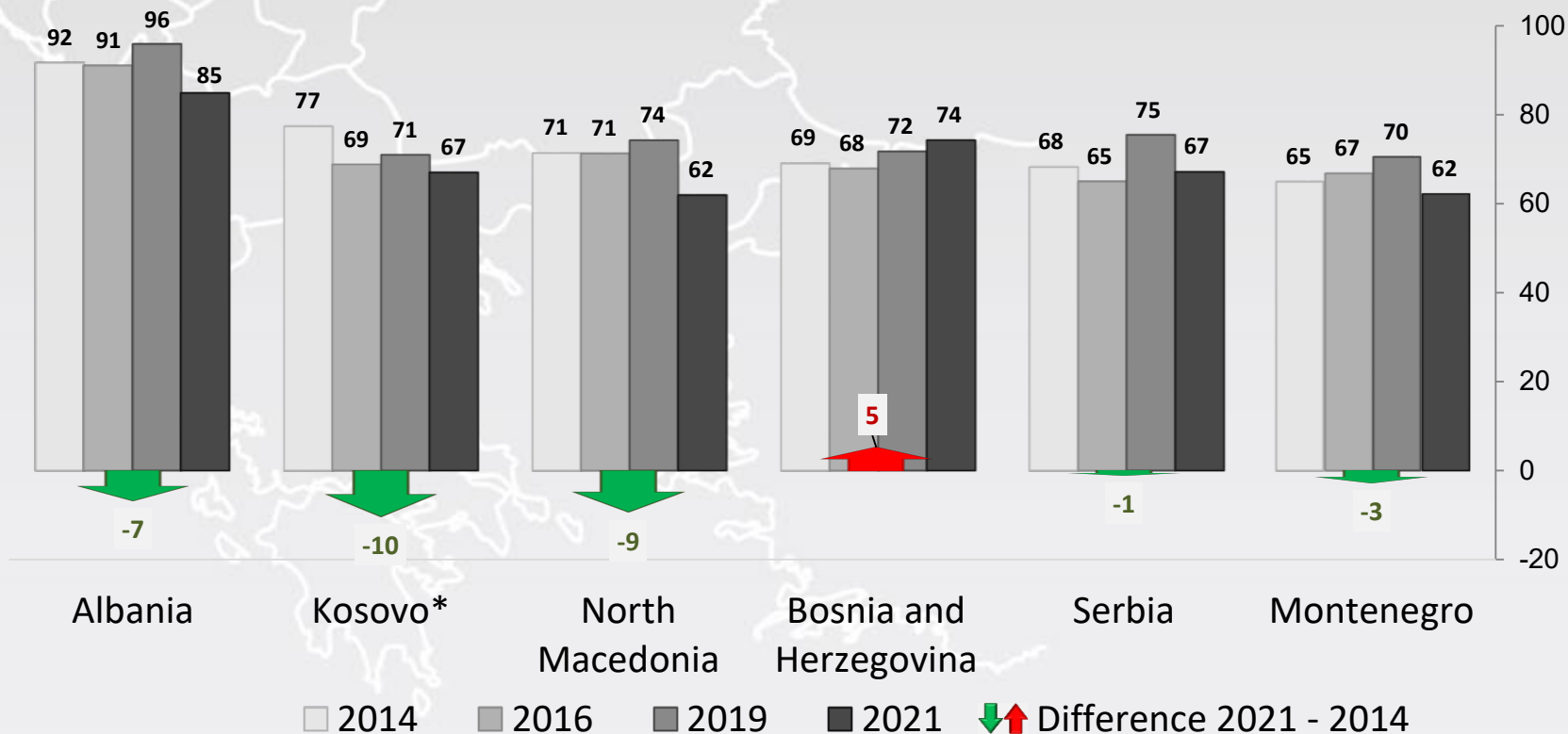
- Corruption Pressure, Serbia
- Involvement in corruption, Serbia



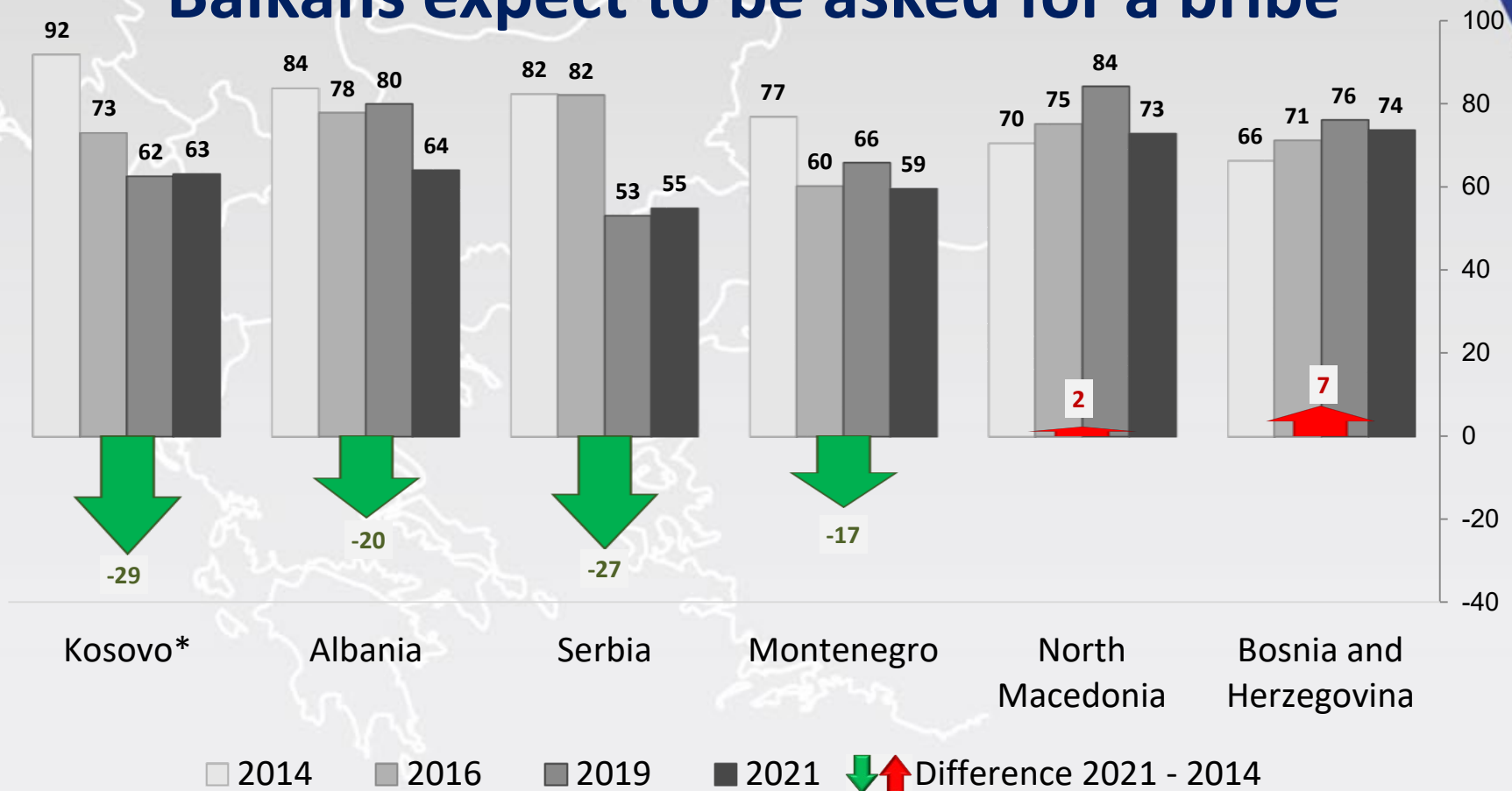
Acceptability of corruption is decreasing in most Western Balkan countries, yet remains stubbornly high



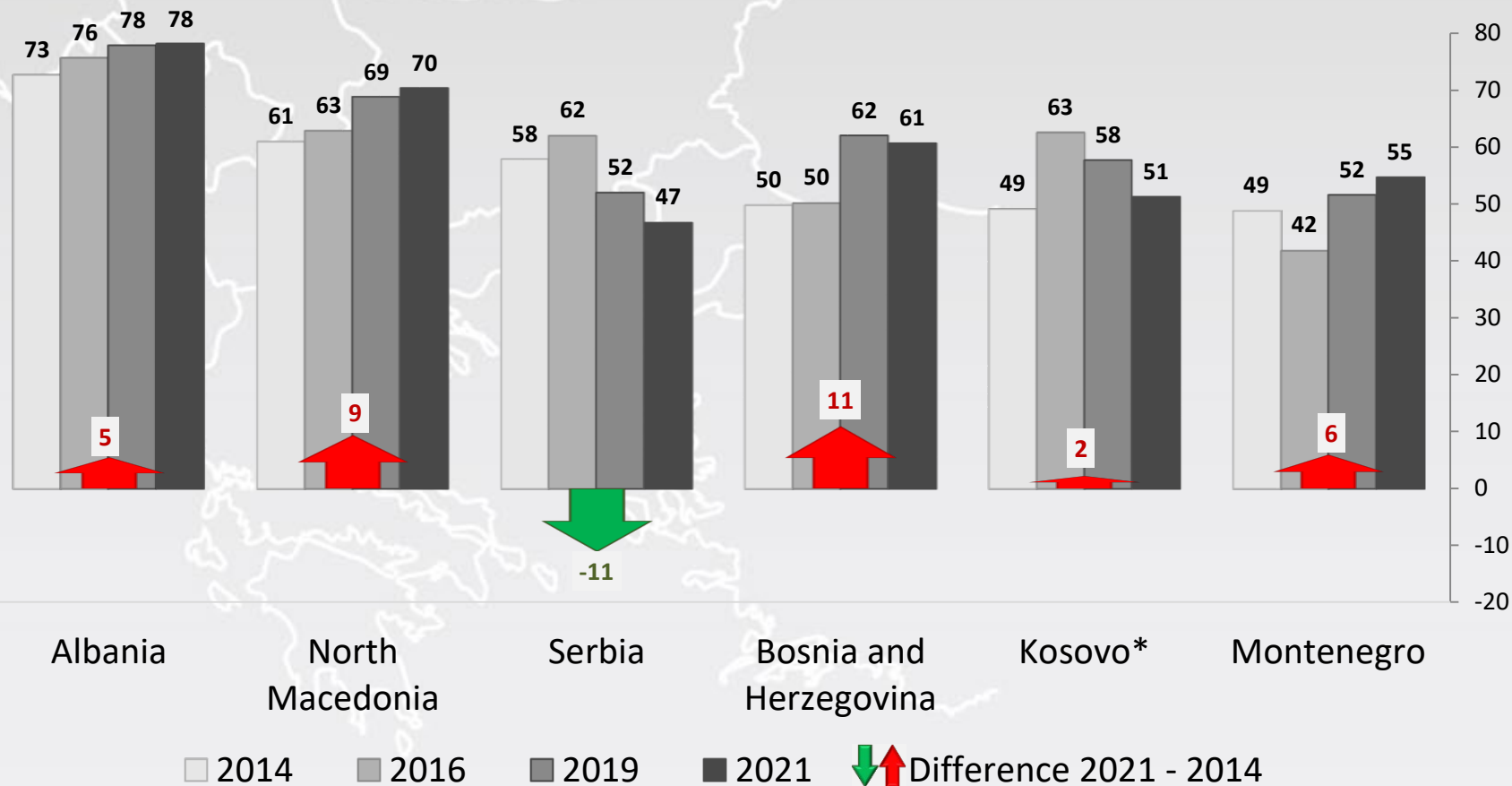
Susceptibility to corruption remains very high despite marginal declines since 2014 in most of the countries



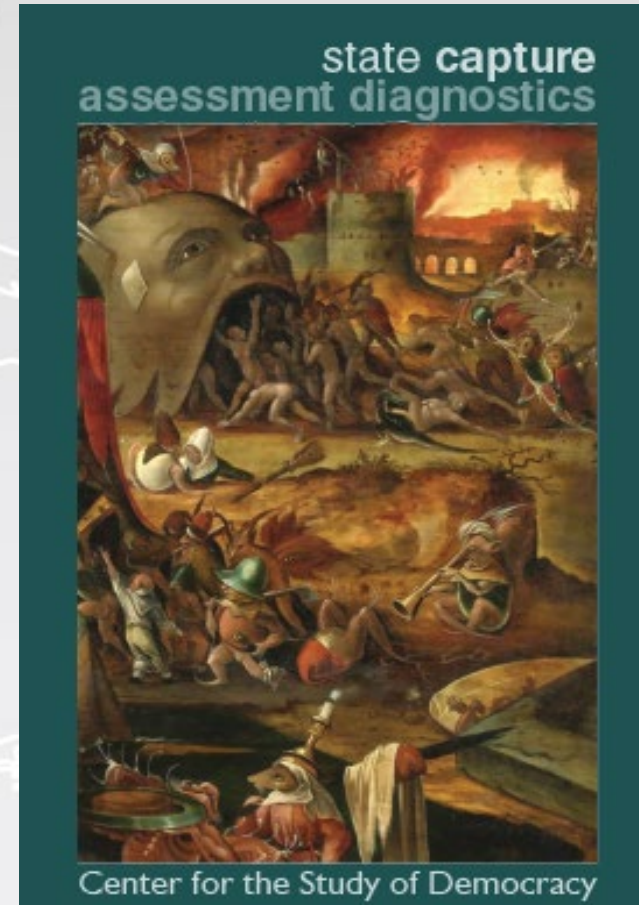
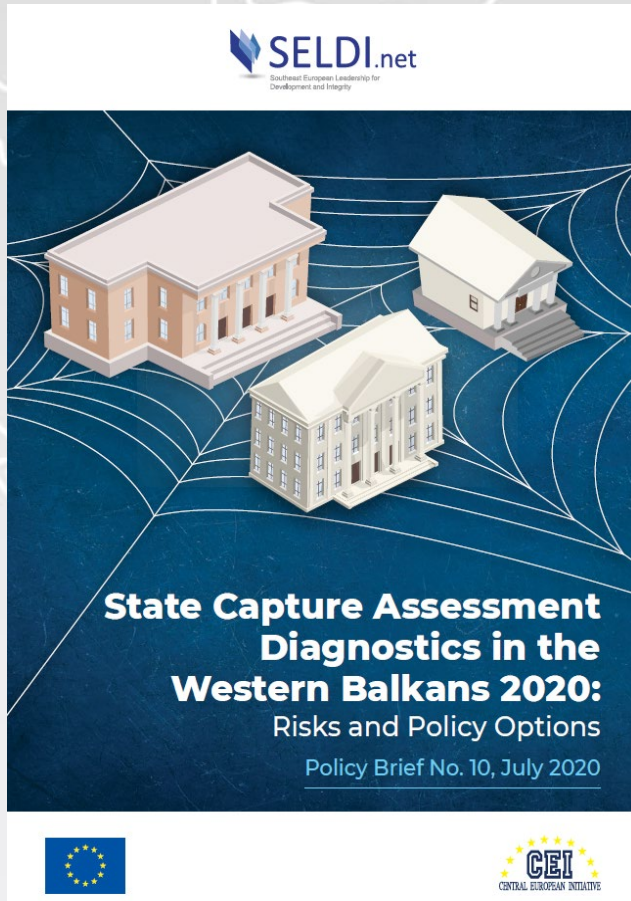
Likelihood of corruption pressure: the majority of the people in the Western Balkans expect to be asked for a bribe



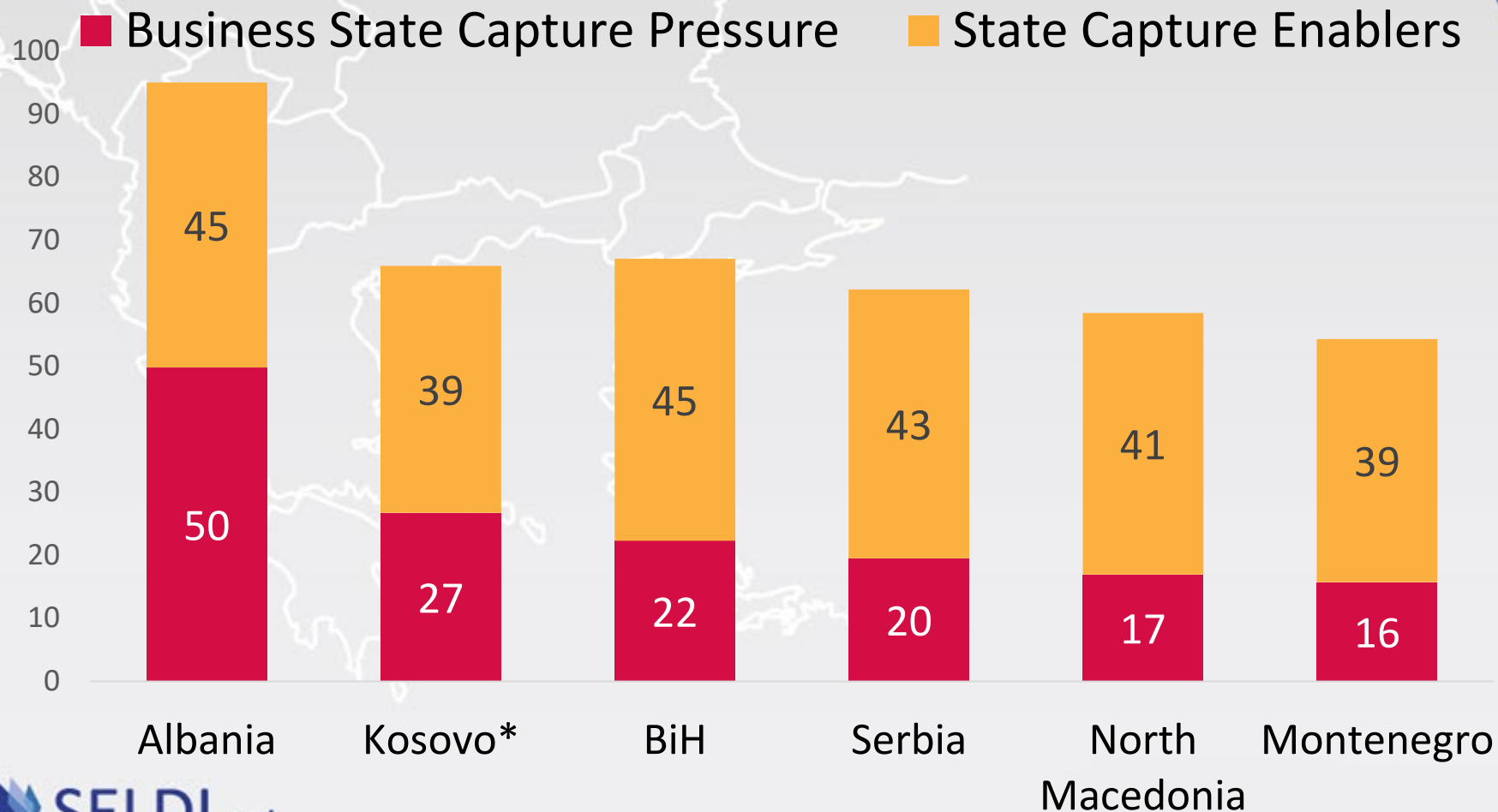
The perceptions of feasibility of policy responses to corruption remains low according to the perceptions of the citizens



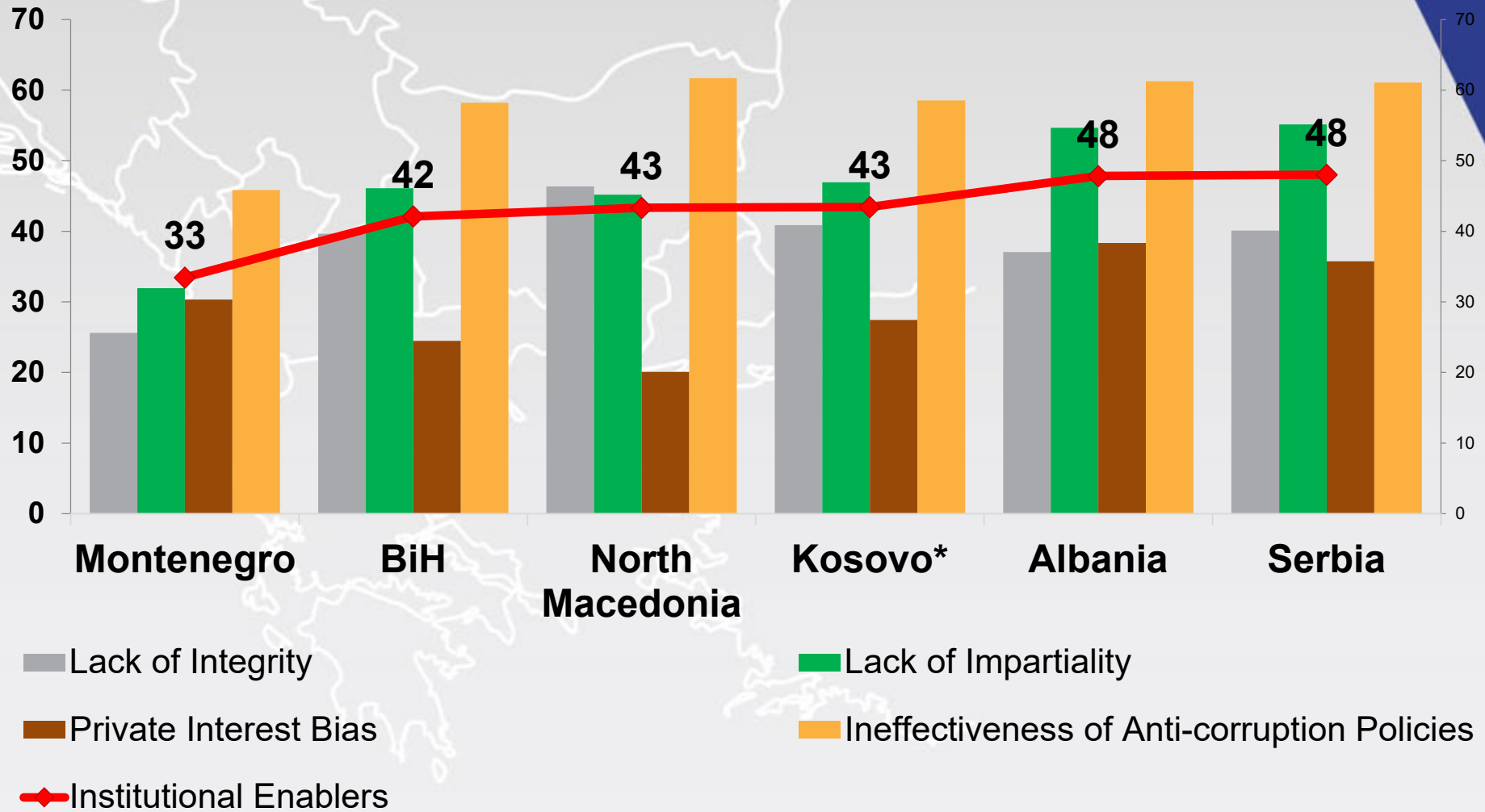
State Capture Assessment Diagnostics results, 2020



Business State Capture Pressure and State Capture Enablers in the Western Balkans, 2020



Institutional Enablers of State Capture



Economic Sectors with High or Medium Monopolization

	Assessed monopolization					
	Albani a	BiH	Kosovo*	Monte- negro	North Macedonia	Serbia
Civil engineering	12%	41%	NA	25%	35%	30%
Construction of buildings	41%	47%	NA	46%	26%	51%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	47%	61%	38%	65%	74%	77%
Gambling and betting activities	50%	58%	36%	42%	33%	38%
Programming and broadcasting activities	21%	32%	4%	20%	18%	64%
Telecommunications	59%	67%	46%	49%	67%	47%
Wholesale of pharmaceutical goods	56%	53%	58%	48%	53%	51%
Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	24%	35%	52%	15%	53%	42%
Wholesale of tobacco products	18%	38%	48%	29%	20%	17%

Summary of findings

- The anti-corruption progress achieved in the Western Balkans between the early 2000s and mid-2010s has now been halted or even reversed.
- While there have been minor improvements in 2021 in some countries compared to the 2019 levels, experience-based indicators show higher levels of administrative corruption than in 2014/2016.
- Self-reported involvement in corruption in the Western Balkans remains very high - 20-40% of the citizens admit to having paid some kind of a bribe.
- Tolerance of corruption by the general public, although declining, still ranges between 25% and 40%.
- More efforts should be put into transparency, improving the anti-corruption policies at the level of public organizations, and regular independent monitoring of the anti-corruption progress.



Thank you!