

Anticorruption policies and the regulatory environment in the Western Balkans:

Key findings

The fight against corruption remains a major shared challenge for the Western Balkans. The EU integration process has proven to be a strong impetus for undertaking important reforms in the fight against corruption.

Despite the high corruption levels, observed through SELDI's 2021 Corruption Monitoring System (CMS), the Western Balkan countries continue to lack a coherent approach to tackling the problem.

01

Anti-corruption plans are being implemented in an uncoordinated manner, with responsibilities being split among multiple institutions, thus failing to improve the overall quality of governance.

03

The prosecution is yet to gain knowledge and experience on how to sentence complex cases (such as the ones related to state capture).

05

The overall progress achieved during the recent years is the result of gradual and parallel developments in government, business and civil society.

07

A number of institutional and legal improvements have been made in the framework of the EU accession. Still, the newly adopted laws and strategies, and the newly created specialised institutions are yet to bear fruits in decreasing corruption.

02

None of the Western Balkan countries have attempted to prioritise the efforts of the oversight and enforcement bodies by deciding which corrupt practices and/or risk groups of people or companies should be scrutinised first.

04

The governments show readiness to include the CSOs in the policymaking and law-drafting process, although the consultations are sometimes performed in a formalistic manner.

06



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