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Corruption Risk Assessment: Can it improve current AC paradigm

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Implemented by:



Government
Transparency
Institute

Broad level risks according to SCAD Private interest bias 2020

	ALB	BIH	KOS	MNE	MKD	SER
LOCAL GOV	58%	33%	21%	32%	39%	
CONSTRUCTION OVERSIGHT	27%	38%		40%	10%	
ENVIRONMENT OVERSIGHT	50%	20%			20%	25%
PROCUREMENT	37%		31%	27%	50%	33%

Integrity policies are dominant paradigm across multiple governance levels

- Focused on improving integrity and ethics of civil servants – in some degree dealing also with procurement
- Rests on the assumption that if human resources are resilient to corruption, risks will be lower
- This assumption does not consider the WB6 context and institutional maturity (e.g. negative professional socialization)
- Currently, institutional anti-corruption programs are siloed to institutional growth
- Changing values is a long term process

Solution: Considering AC as a horizontal issue

- Corruption failures prevent reaching institutional goals and mandates
- Therefore, AC should be mainstreamed throughout institutional theories of change i.e. strategies and action plans
 - AC actions should be part of core business plans & strategies
 - AC plan should be a repository of actions set out across core business plans & strategies

Corruption Risk Assessments as a solution (part of...)

- CRAs can shift / or add focus on processes at risk of corruption
- In this way, AC policy paradigm shifts from single focus on human resources, to building resilience of the existing workflow and core business of institutions
- CRA methodologies, such as MACPI, helped institutions understand better their vulnerabilities. While there's general understanding of risks, the gap analysis within CRAs brings added value to setting up better AC plans

CRAs as an advocacy tool

- Civil society & media are external parties to the AC process. They must be given access to institutions, so CRAs are primarily an advocacy tool
- Civil society can advocate that CRAs are a follow up to audit reports where deficiencies were detected
 - In this way, there is no en-masse CRA process, so external experts (within CSOs for example) can help institutions properly implement methodologies
- Alternatively, state capture risk diagnostics can direct CSOs' advocacy and push for CRA implementation in vulnerable areas.



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Thank You!

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