

Corruption Monitoring System: Features & Advantages

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Aspects (forms) of corruption

Corruption is not monolithic. Many of its forms could sometimes be accepted as “normal behavior”

- Administrative corruption
- Grand corruption (political level)
- Executive and legislative capture (state capture)
- Patronage, paternalism, clientelism and being a “team player”

Concepts and indicators measured by the CMS

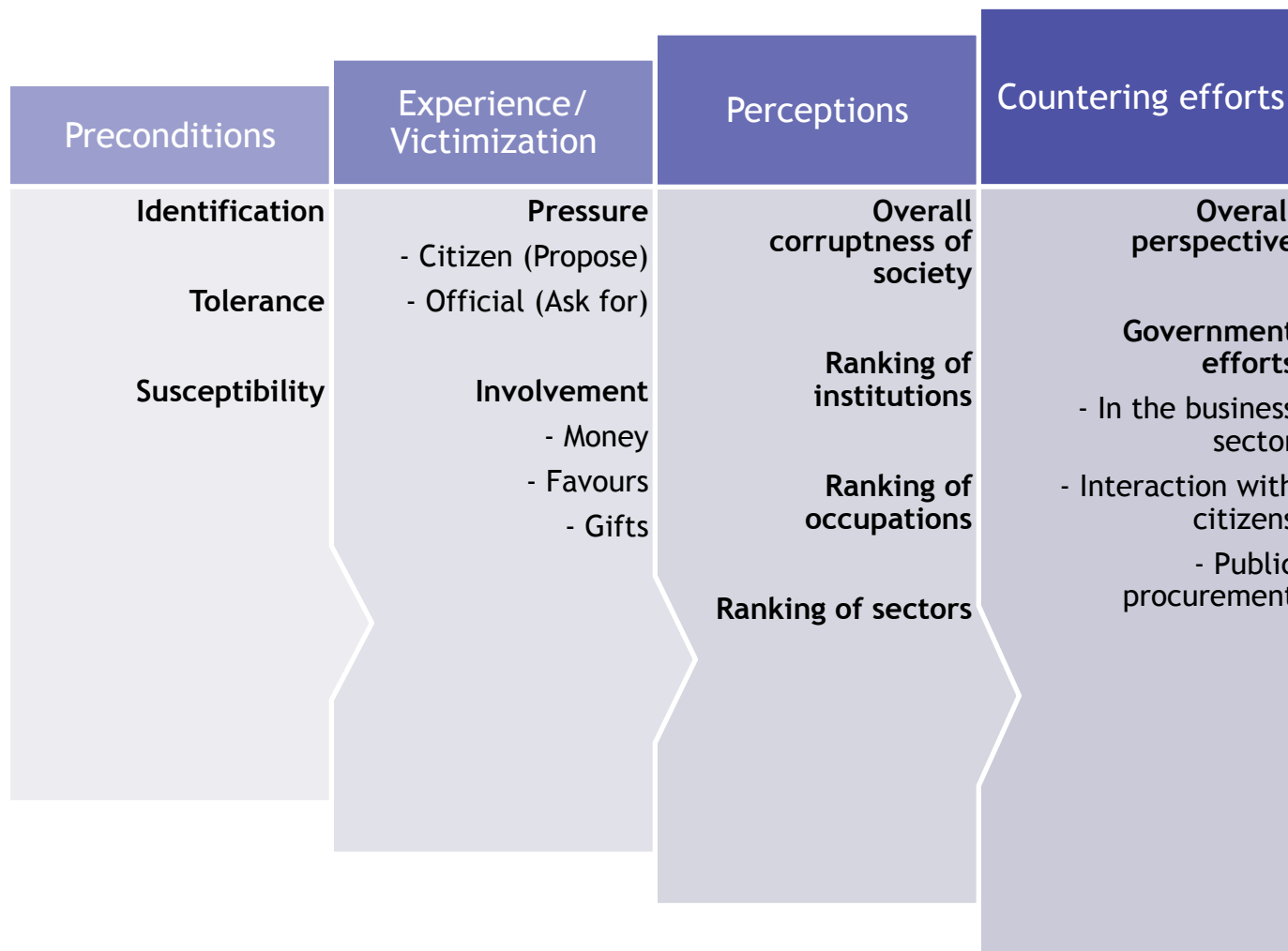
- Administrative corruption
Incidence of corrupt practices in interactions between citizens and businesses with the administration and in public services
- Type of corruption measured
 - Corruption among lower and middle level officials;
 - The most widespread forms of “petit” corruption associated with gifts, favors and money
- Excluded: grand (political) corruption, state capture

Can corruption be measured through surveys?

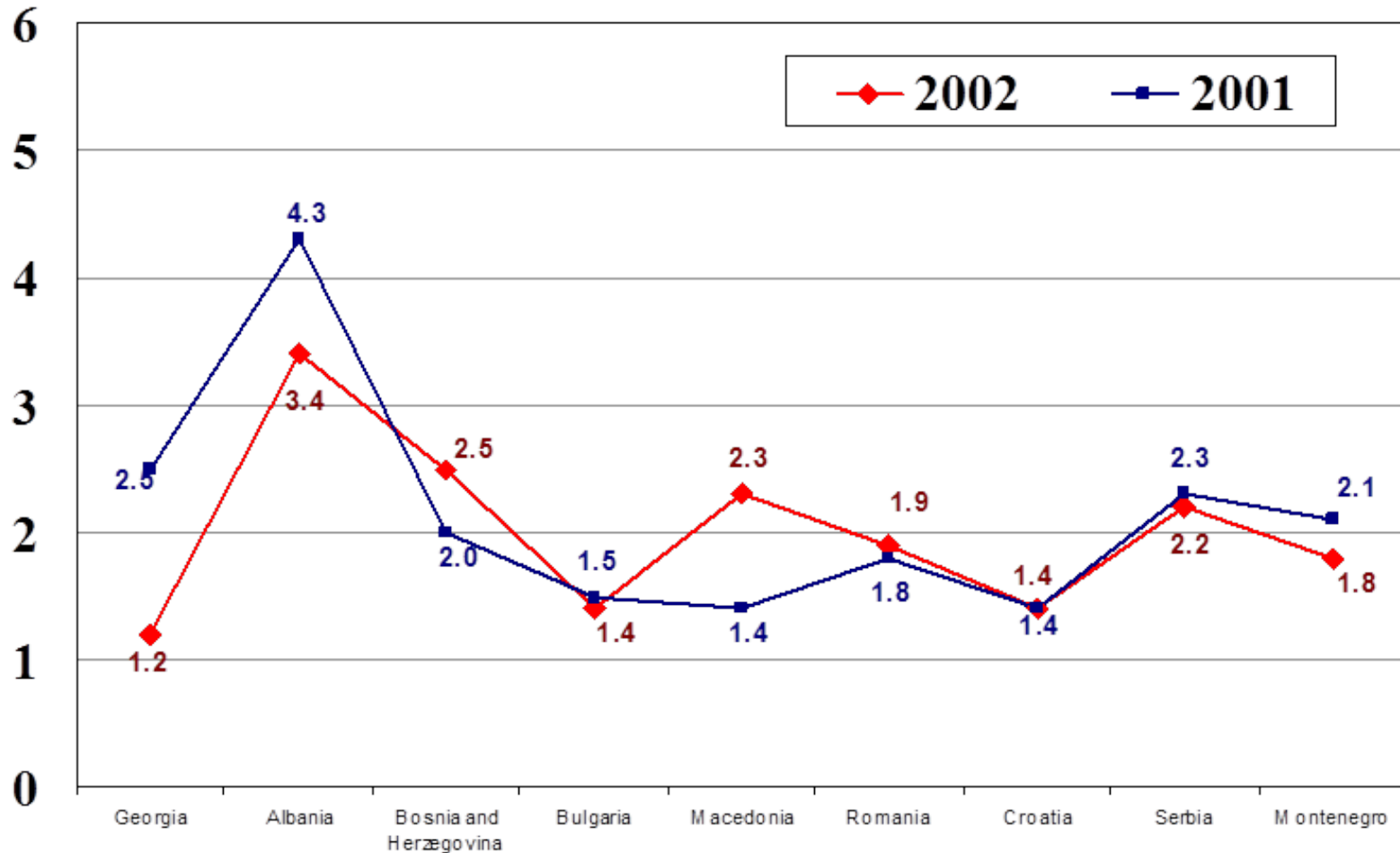
- Yes, specific forms of corruption through:
- Interviews with stakeholders
 - Review of institutional performance
 - Audits of specific projects

Are corruption measures objective?

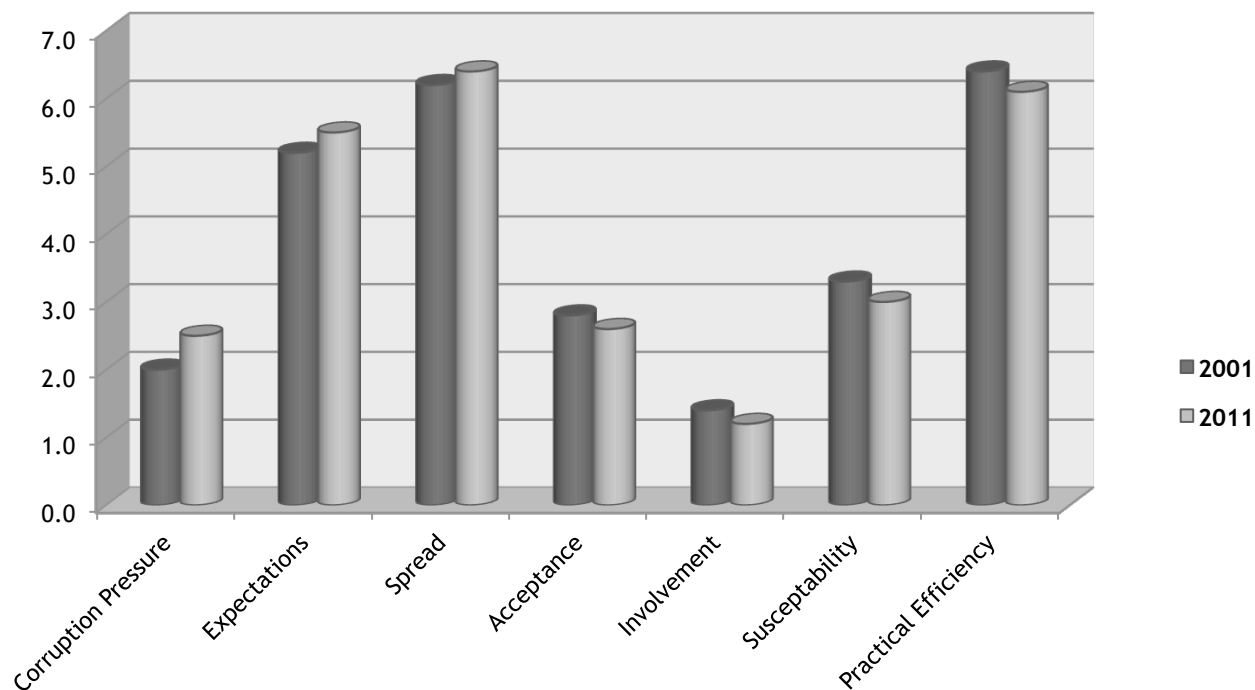
- Survey based measures are the ONLY available
- Distinction between experience and perception
- Need to adapt methodology to the specific sector studied



Corruption pressure in SEE + Georgia



Evolution of corruption indexes (BiH)



Pressure and involvement (BiH)

	Involved	Not involved	
Experienced corruption pressure	57.3	42.7	100
No corruption pressure	6.8	93.1	100

Cramer = 0.509, p=0.0

Thank you!

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