Countering Corruption and State Capture for Transparent Energy Governance in Southeast Europe

April 28, 2015
Belgrade, Serbia

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Regional Anti-Corruption Report 2014
Anti-Corruption Reloaded
South East Europe Assessment

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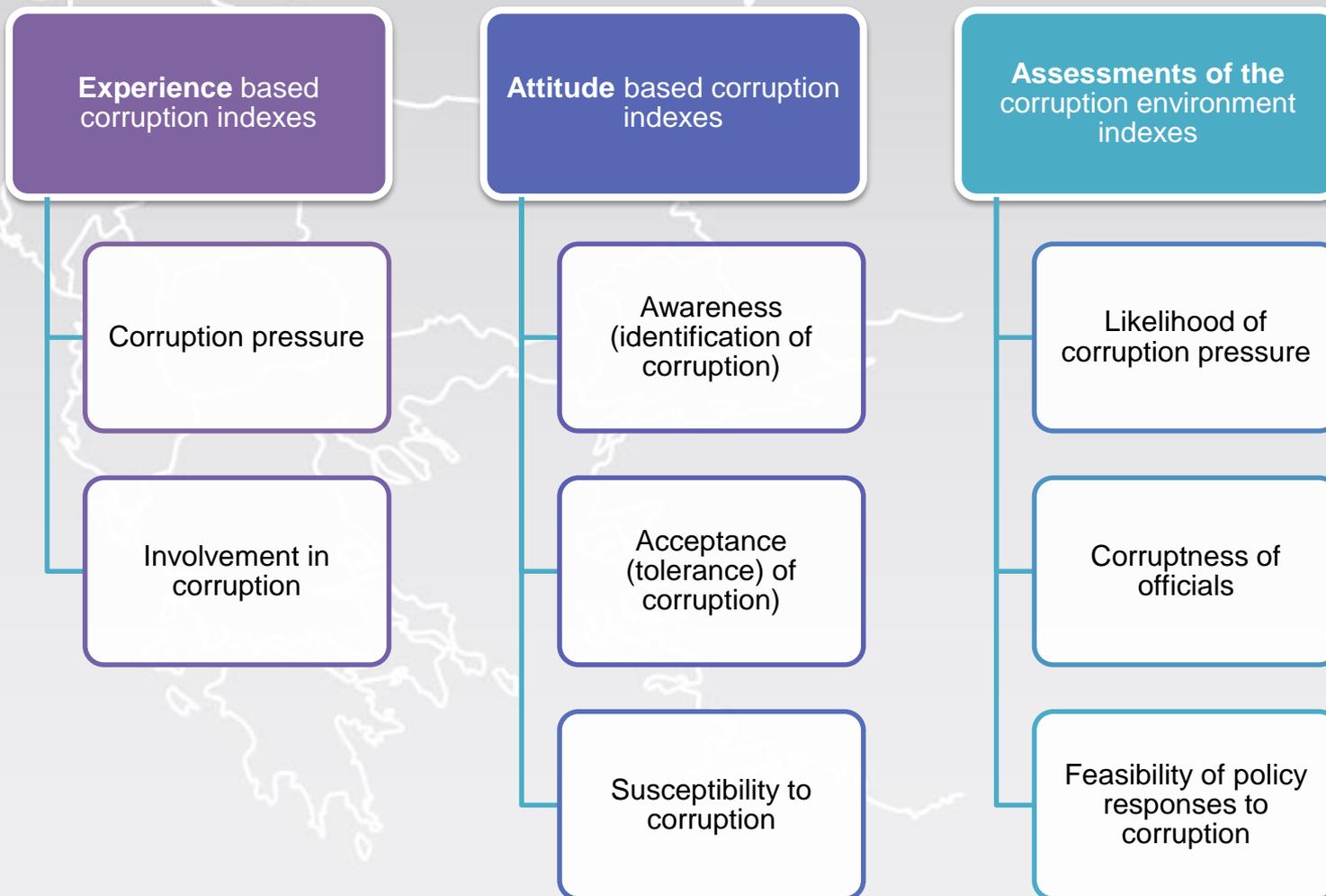- Anti-corruption Diagnostics in SEE

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SELDI Process

Structure of the Corruption Monitoring System

Experience based corruption indexes

- Corruption pressure
- Involvement in corruption

Attitude based corruption indexes

- Awareness (identification of corruption)
- Acceptance (tolerance) of corruption)
- Susceptibility to corruption

Assessments of the corruption environment indexes

- Likelihood of corruption pressure
- Corruptness of officials
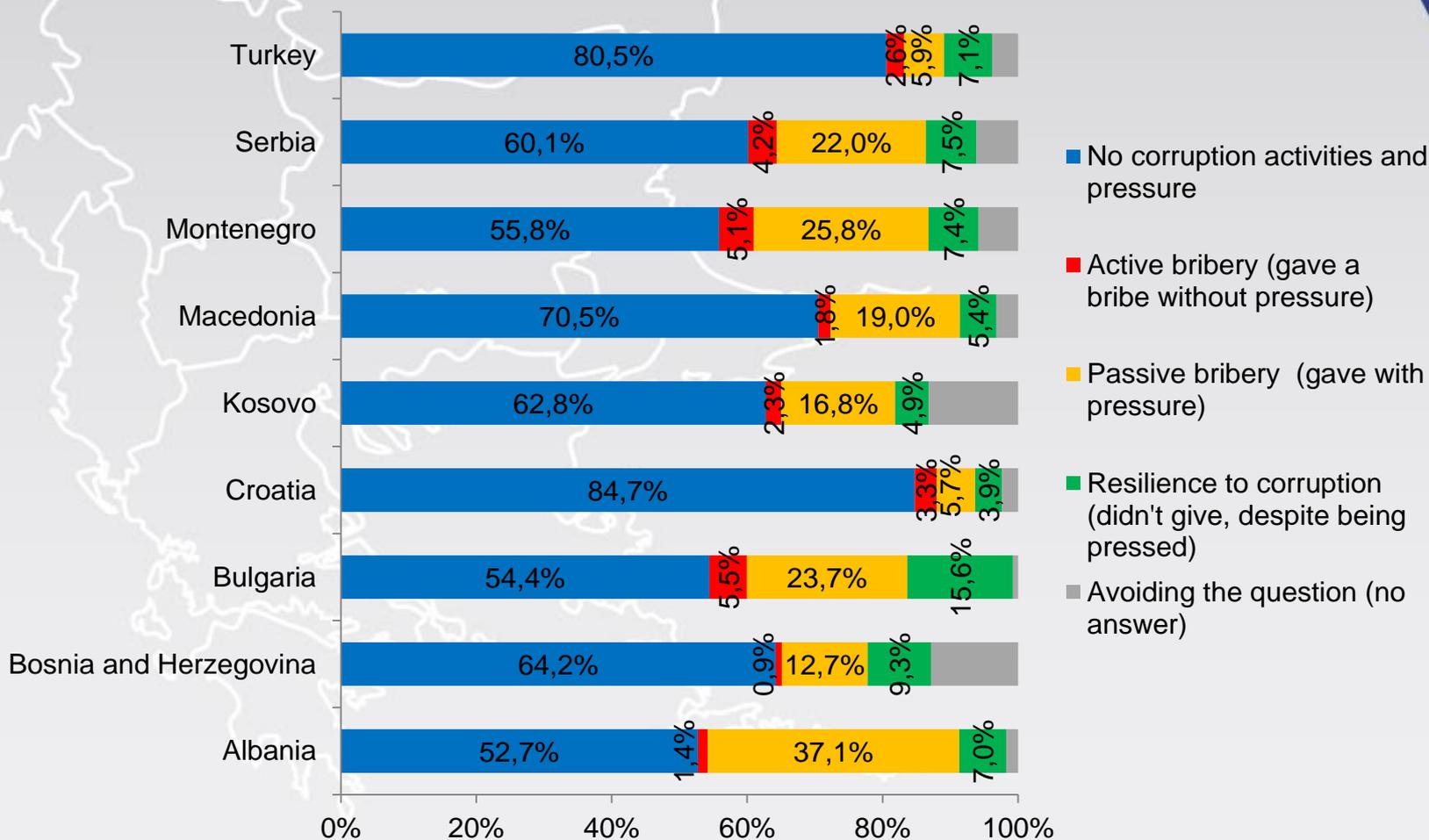- Feasibility of policy responses to corruption

Corruption pressure and involvement in corruption (2014)

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

Country	Pressure (have been asked for a bribe)	Involvement (have given a bribe)
Albania	45,3	38,9
Montenegro	34,3	31,6
Bulgaria	39,4	29,3
Serbia	29,9	27,4
Macedonia	25,6	21,5
Kosovo	23,4	20,4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22,9	15,9
Croatia	9,8	9,2
Turkey	13,3	8,8

■ Pressure (have been asked for a bribe)   ■ Involvement (have given a bribe)
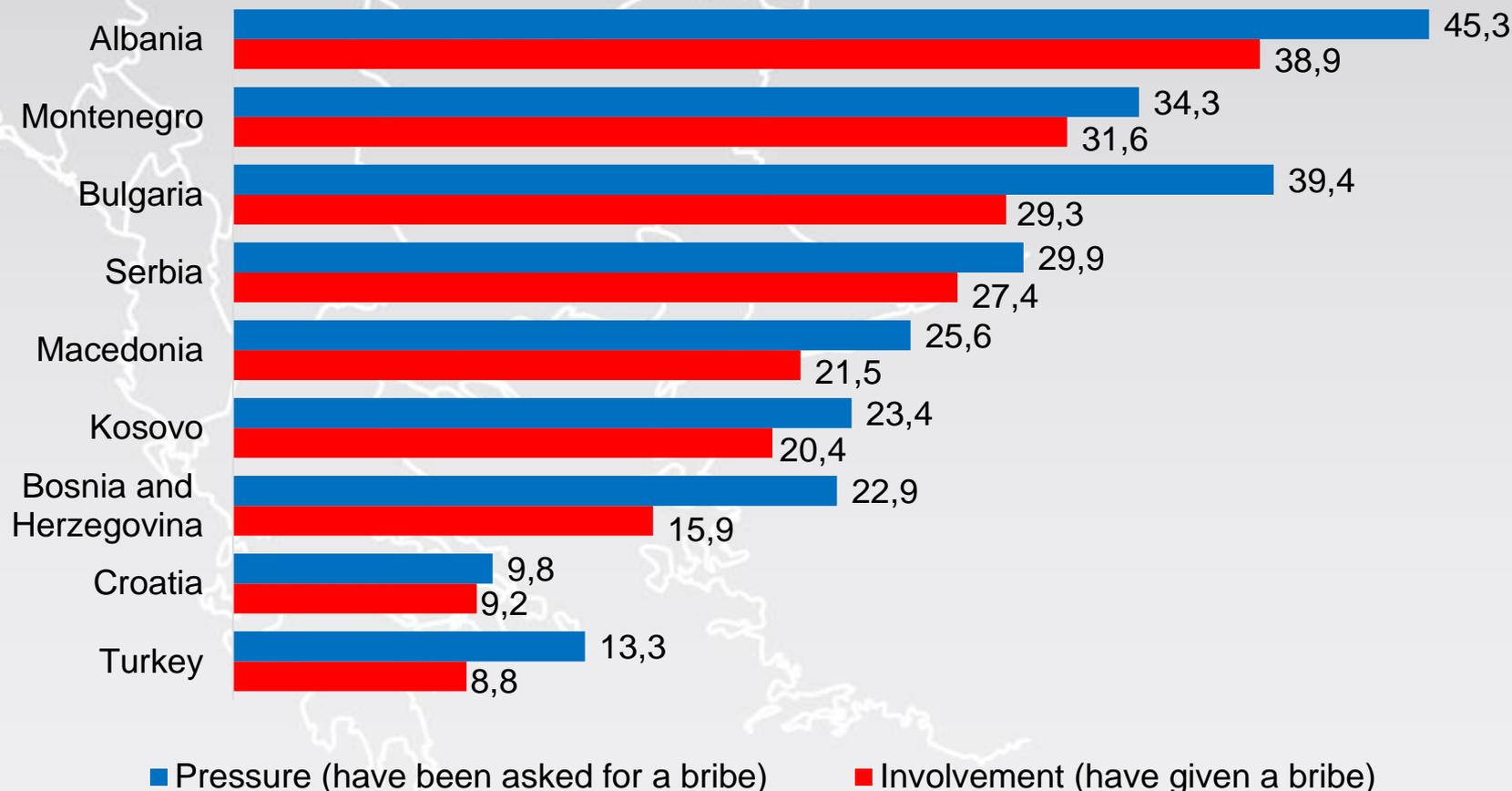
Source: SELDI/CSD Corruption Monitoring System, 2014

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Corruption activities and pressure – citizens' involvement in corruption transactions

Country	No corruption activities and pressure	Active bribery	Passive bribery	Resilience to corruption	Avoiding the question
Turkey	80,5%	2,6%	5,9%	7,1%	
Serbia	60,1%	4,2%	22,0%	7,5%	
Montenegro	55,8%	5,1%	25,8%	7,4%	
Macedonia	70,5%	1,8%	19,0%	5,4%	
Kosovo	62,8%	2,3%	16,8%	4,9%	
Croatia	84,7%	3,3%	5,7%	3,9%	
Bulgaria	54,4%	5,5%	23,7%	15,6%	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	64,2%	0,9%	12,7%	9,3%	
Albania	52,7%	1,4%	37,1%	7,0%	

Legend:
- No corruption activities and pressure
- Active bribery (gave a bribe without pressure)
- Passive bribery (gave with pressure)
- Resilience to corruption (didn't give, despite being pressed)
- Avoiding the question (no answer)

Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2014

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Acceptability of corruption

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

Country	%
Albania	51%
Montenegro	47%
Macedonia	45%
Kosovo	42%
Serbia	38%
Turkey	32%
Bulgaria	30%
Croatia	23%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19%

Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2014

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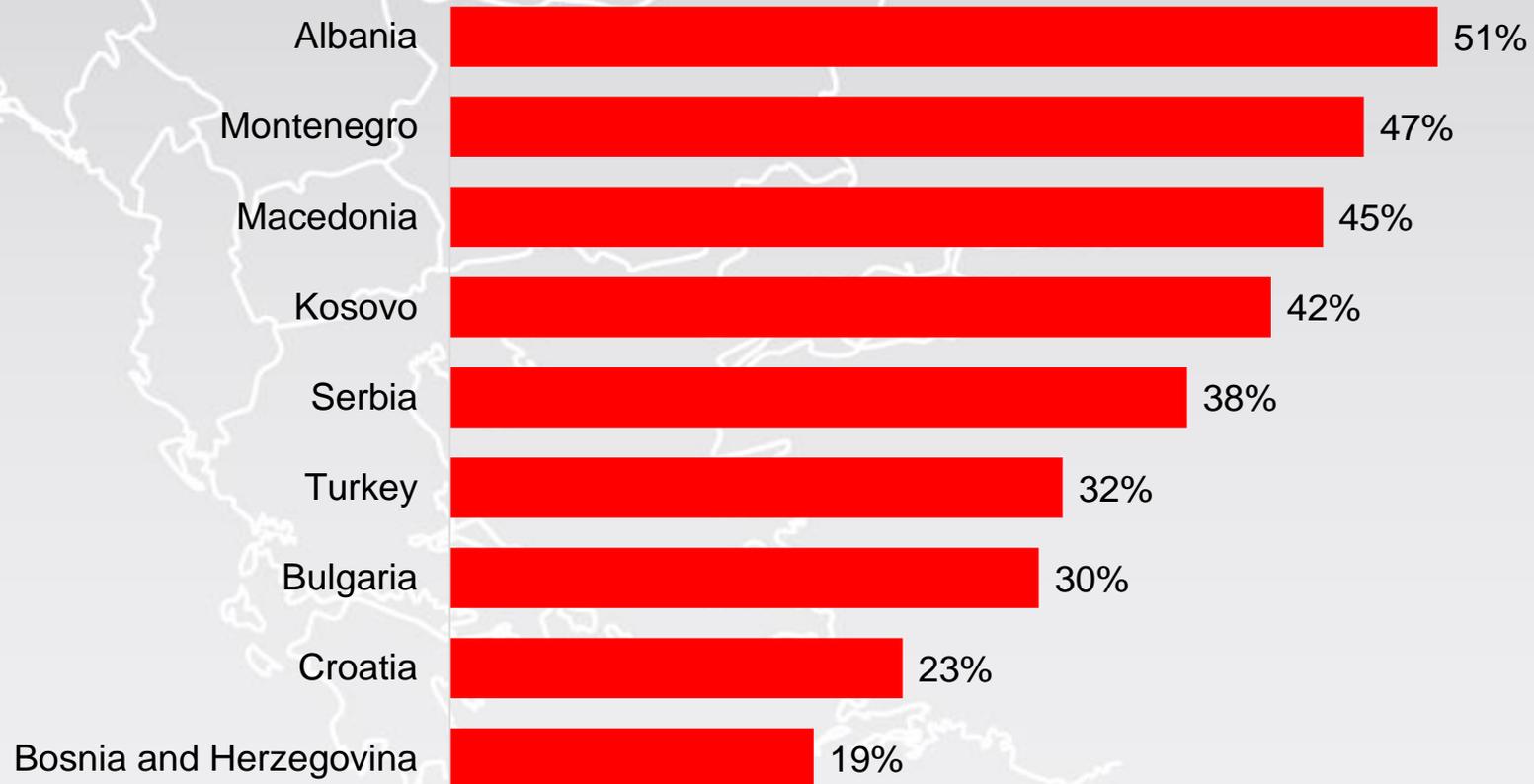
Awareness (identification) of common corruption practices

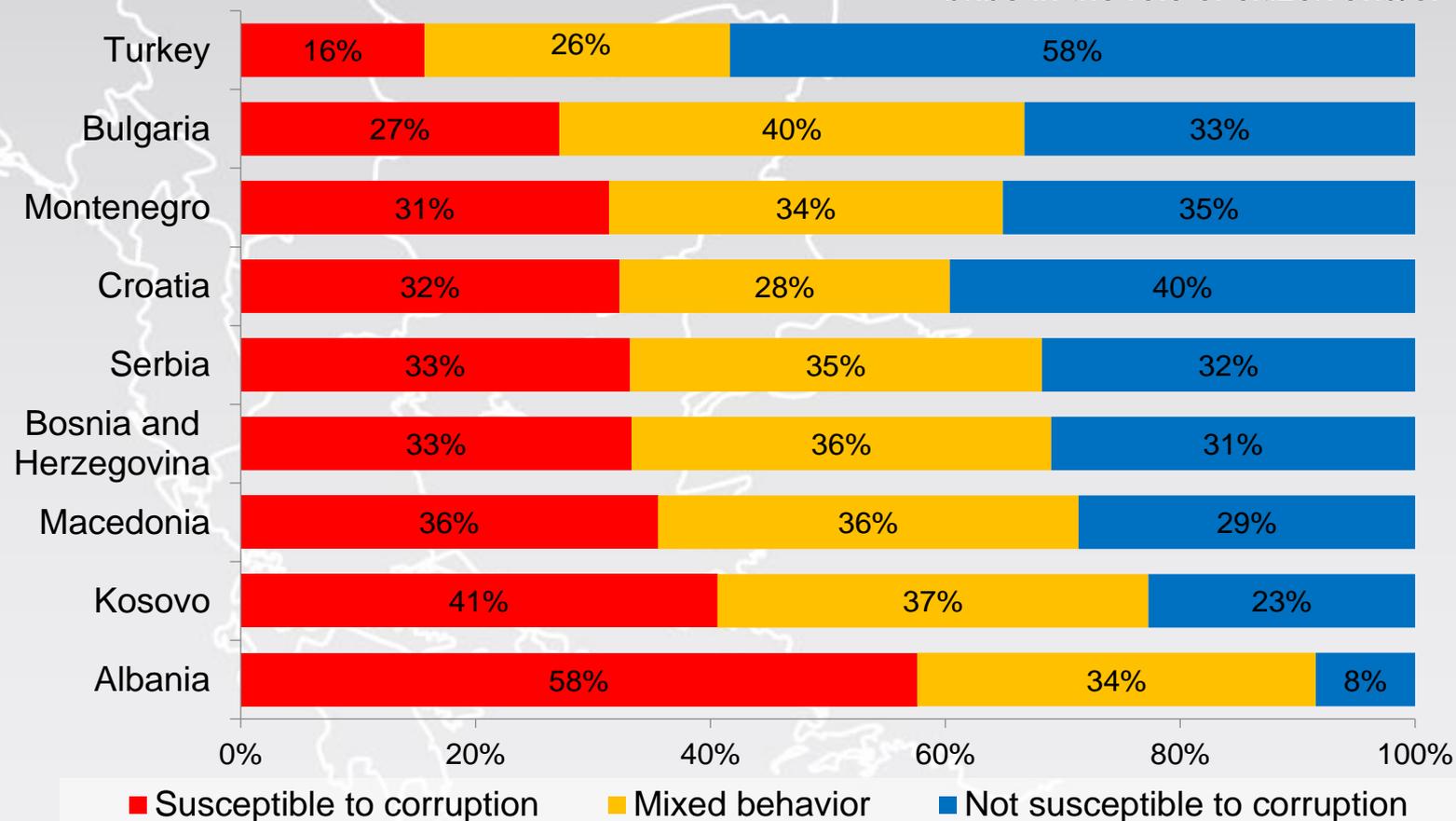**(% of the population 18+ identifying common corruption practices - all (high), many (moderate) and few (low))**

Country	High level of awareness	Moderate level of awareness	Low level of awareness
BiH	86%	10%	4%
Croatia	77%	17%	6%
Serbia	75%	21%	4%
Bulgaria	72%	27%	1%
Montenegro	65%	30%	5%
Albania	64%	34%	3%
Turkey	63%	27%	9%
Macedonia	61%	28%	11%
Kosovo	60%	20%	21%

- ■ High level of awareness
- ■ Moderate level of awareness
- ■ Low level of awareness

Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2014

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Susceptibility to corruption

(% of the population 18+ that would give and/or accept a bribe in the role of citizen and/or official)

Country	Susceptible to corruption	Mixed behavior	Not susceptible to corruption
Turkey	16%	26%	58%
Bulgaria	27%	40%	33%
Montenegro	31%	34%	35%
Croatia	32%	28%	40%
Serbia	33%	35%	32%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	33%	36%	31%
Macedonia	36%	36%	29%
Kosovo	41%	37%	23%
Albania	58%	34%	8%

■ Susceptible to corruption ■ Mixed behavior ■ Not susceptible to corruption

Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2014

Feasibility of policy responses to corruption (%)

(% of the population 18+)

Country	Corruption can not be substentially reduced	Corruption can be substentially reduced or eradicated	Don't know/No answer
Turkey	33%	47%	20%
Croatia	45%	53%	2%
Montenegro	49%	47%	4%
Kosovo	49%	46%	5%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50%	37%	13%
Serbia	58%	35%	7%
Bulgaria	60%	39%	0%
Macedonia	61%	34%	5%
Albania	73%	26%	1%

- Corruption can not be substentially reduced
- Corruption can be substentially reduced or eradicated
- Don't know/No asnwer

Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2014

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Difficulties faced by the anticorruption institutions

Not feasible to create institutions with extraordinary powers that would affect the constitutionally established balance of power. Authority limited to requiring other government agencies to report on the implementation of the tasks assigned to them.

The agencies need to be careful not to duplicate powers conferred to other bodies (e.g. national audit institutions or law enforcement).

Most were provided with limited institutional capacity (budget, personnel) despite intentions to the opposite.

Institutional practice and enforcement of the law

Legislature

- Parliaments in the region do not rank high in the public trust.
- Codes of ethical behaviour are rare and unenforced; lobbying regulation is even rarer.
- Only recently have procedures for lifting immunity from prosecution started to be introduced.
- Anticorruption bodies typically supervise an executive agency, rather than deal with corruption.
- Significant concern are the financing of political parties and electoral campaigns (anonymous donations, voter bribing).

Civil service

- Lack of adequate legal and institutional traditions.
- Culture of "control" of the administration instead of managing its work.
- Poor management, obscure criteria and inadequate division of powers and responsibilities.
- Any gain in professionalism and institutional capacity leads to improvement in integrity.
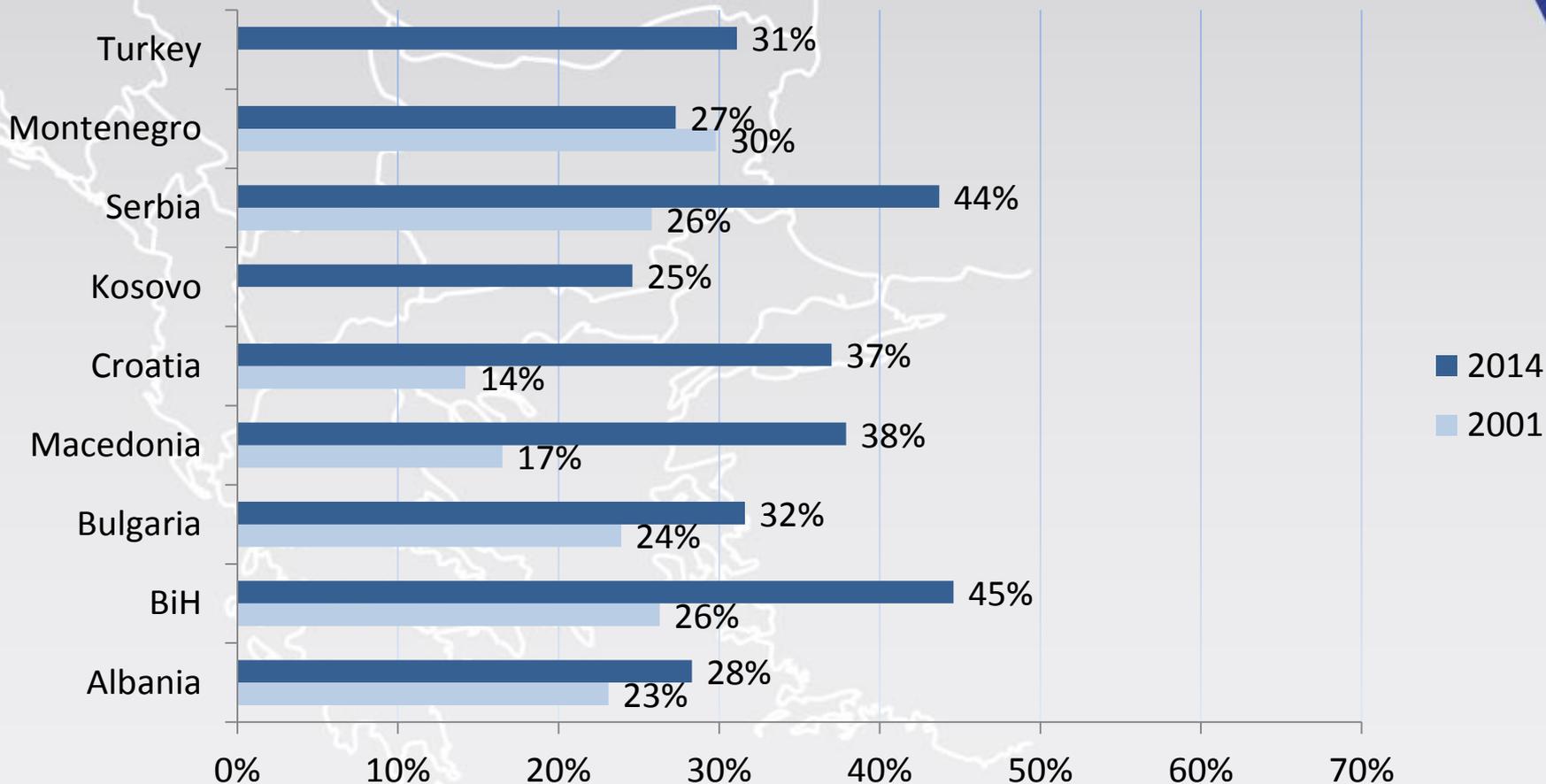
Law enforcement agencies

- Environment of constantly expanding range of incriminated corruption-related practices.
- Risk of channelling a disproportionate number of cases only to law enforcement and the prosecution.
- Law enforcement agencies have high vulnerability to corruption, especially by organised crime.
- Law enforcement agencies are responsible for both organised crime and corruption.
- They are embedded in the larger police force or the ministries which deprives them of institutional autonomy.

Estimates of the proliferation of corruption among the following groups
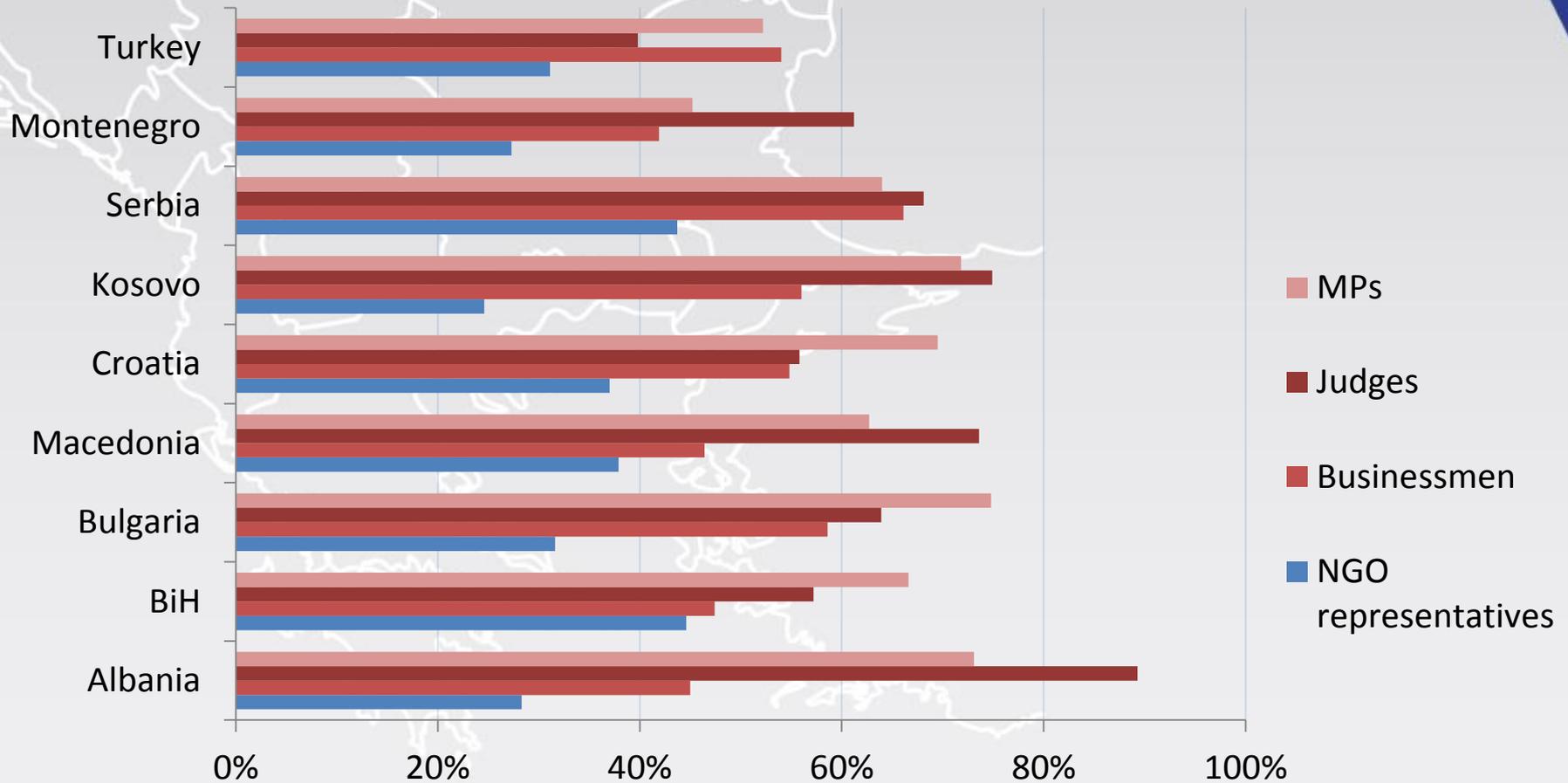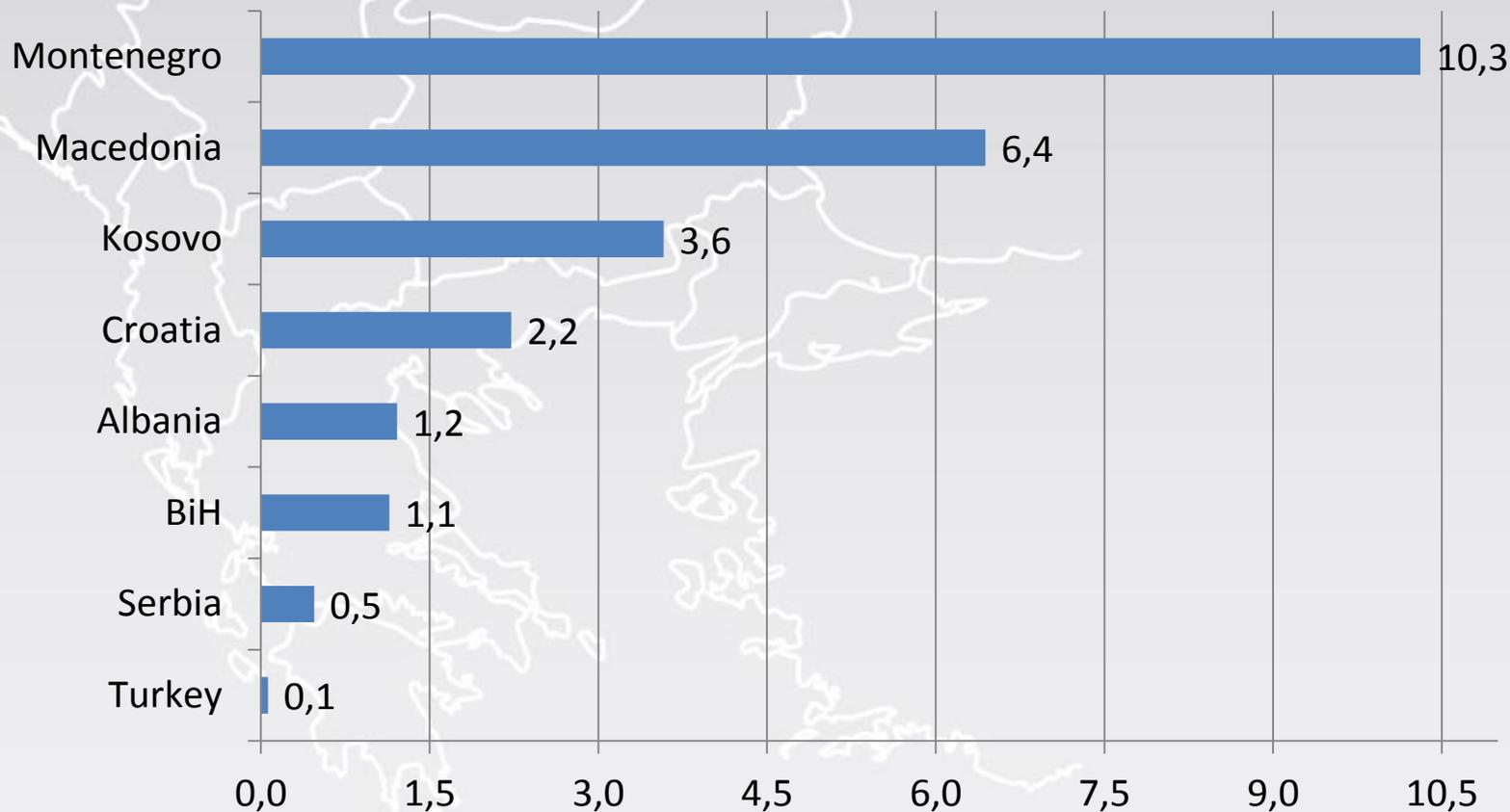

Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2014

Change in public estimates of corruption among NGO representatives in the SELDI area

Country	2014	2001
Turkey	31%	
Montenegro	27%	30%
Serbia	44%	26%
Kosovo	25%	
Croatia	37%	14%
Macedonia	38%	17%
Bulgaria	32%	24%
BiH	45%	26%
Albania	28%	23%

Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2014

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EU funding for anticorruption per capita of the population (€), 2007 - 2012

Country	Value
Montenegro	10,3
Macedonia	6,4
Kosovo	3,6
Croatia	2,2
Albania	1,2
BiH	1,1
Serbia	0,5
Turkey	0,1

Source: Calculated from data from European Parliament, 2013.

Key recommendations

Deliver effective prosecution of high-level corruption

- Sentencing of corrupt politicians from the top political echelon provides a strong example for everyone and have proven very effective in strengthening anti-corruption measures in Croatia and Slovenia.

Adopt an independent corruption and anti-corruption monitoring mechanism

- The mechanism should be implemented through national and/or regional civil society network(s), and should be independent of direct national government funding. It should serve as a vehicle for opening up administrative data collection and public access to information.

Anti-corruption efforts should be focused on critical sectors

- Energy, public procurement, corporate governance of state owned enterprises, large-scale investment projects.
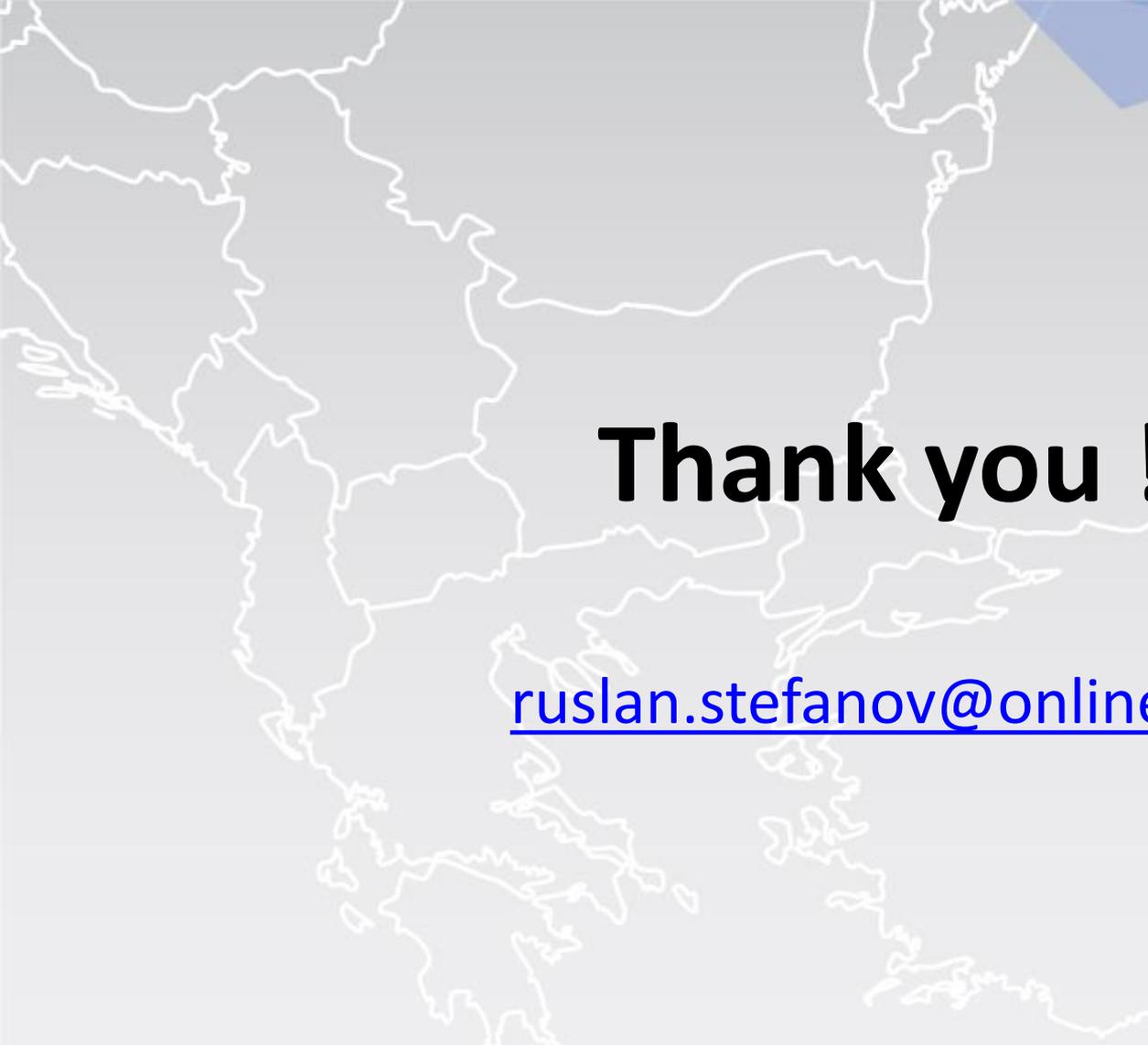
Thank you !

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