

# **SELDI Anti-Corruption Monitoring Instruments: Sustainable Policy Impact through State-of-the-Art-Research and Advocacy**

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Roundtable Discussion: The New Enlargement Strategy for the Western Balkans: How to  
Enhance Civil Society Role in Anti-Corruption and Good Governance

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# The SELDI Initiative

- *The Southeast Europe Leadership for Development and Integrity (SELDI)* network advocates knowledge-based anticorruption policies in SEE.
- It created civil society driven public-private cooperation model for the assessment of both corruption and anticorruption, tailored to the region.
- SELDI currently includes 36 CSO members (incl. CDT, IA, MANS) and 5 anti-corruption agencies (incl. the Agency for Prevention of Corruption in Montenegro).
- SELDI's key findings can be found in the Regional AC reports:
  - [Anti-Corruption Reloaded: Assessment of Southeast Europe \(2014\)](#)
  - [Shadow Power: Assessment of Corruption and Hidden Economy in Southeast Europe \(2016\)](#)

# Assessing anticorruption at all levels

AC Policies

Corruption

Macro level policies

Principles of governance



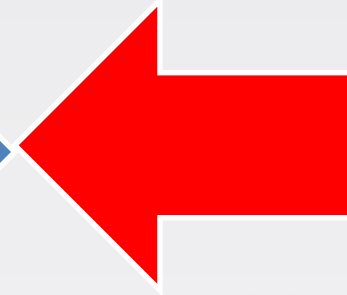
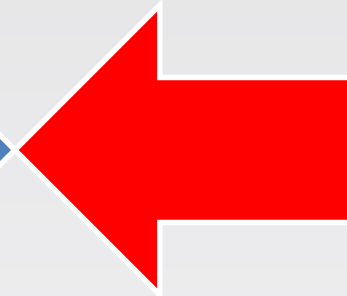
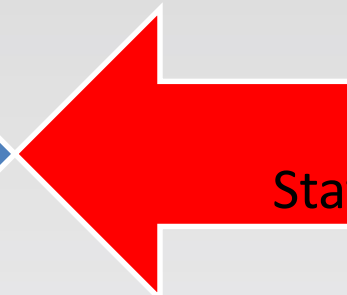
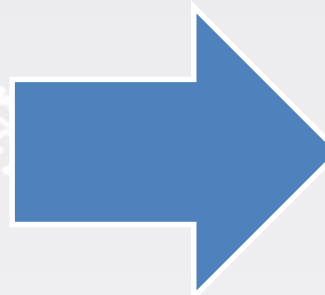
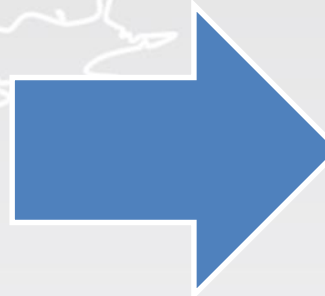
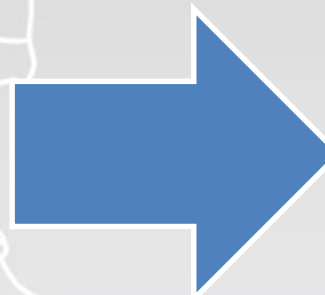
National policies

Standards (protocols) for the operation of the administration



Policies/measures at public organization level

General and specific rules for operation in concrete situations



MACPI

State Capture

CMS

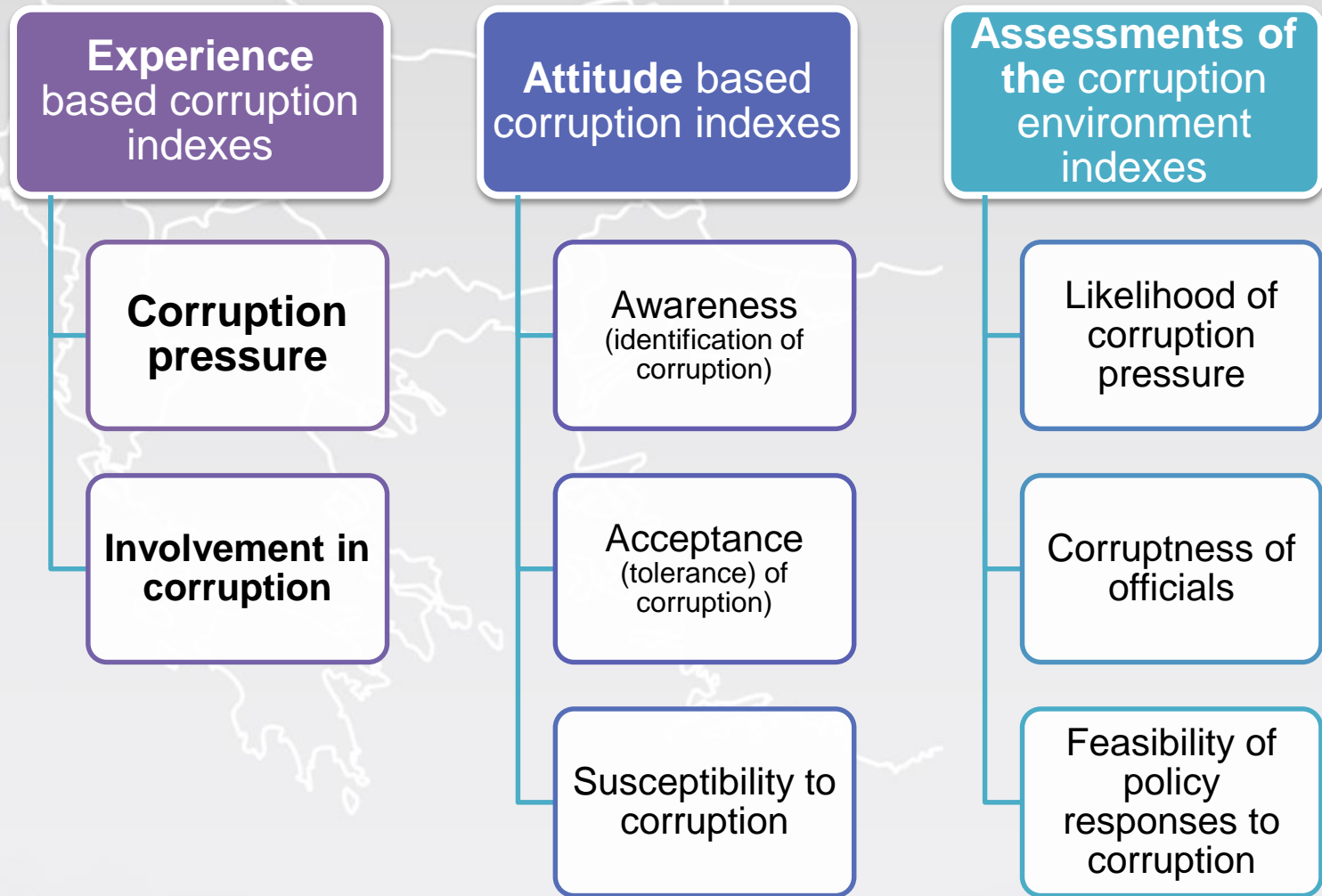
HEI

MACPI

Micro

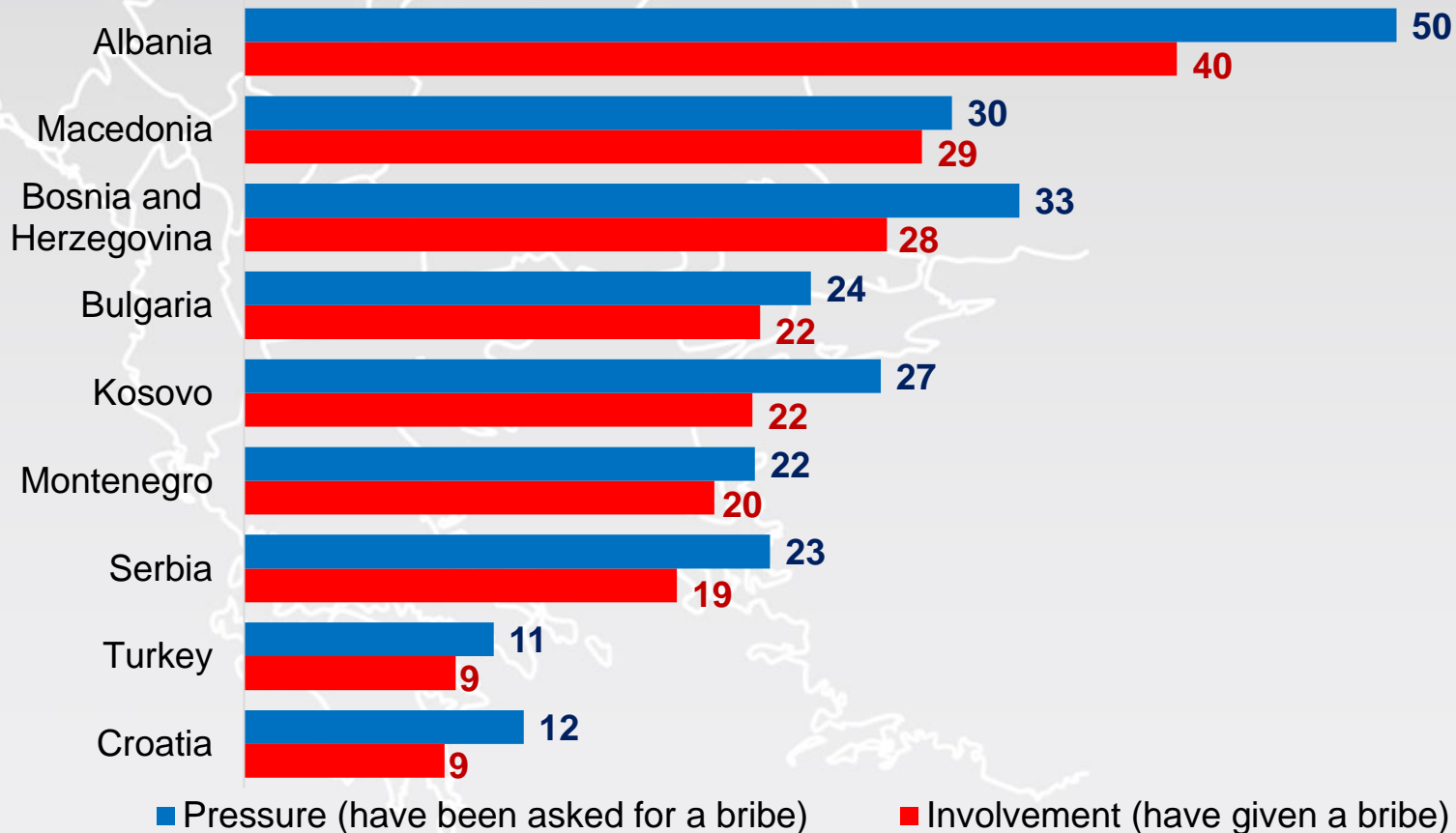
# Measuring involvement in administrative corruption

## SELDI/CSD Corruption Monitoring System



# Corruption pressure and involvement in corruption (2016)

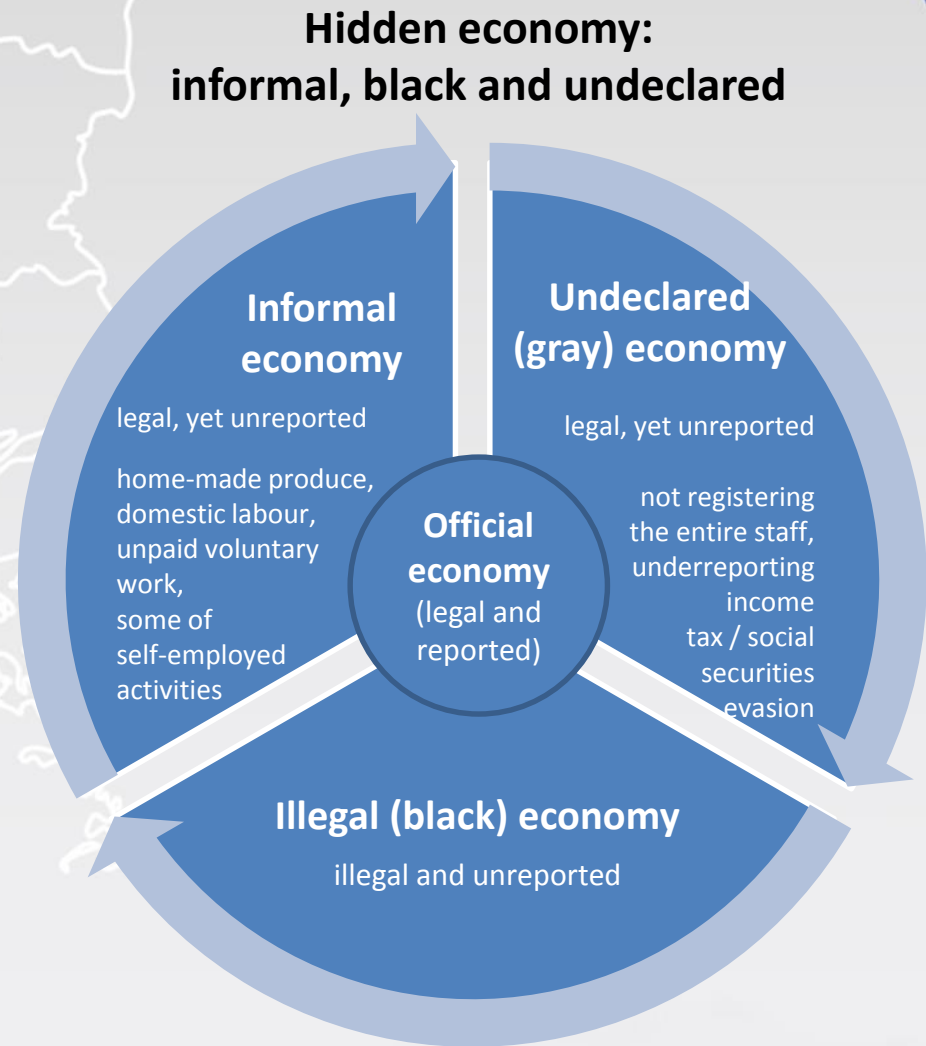
% of the population 18+ who have been asked to give and have given a bribe (money favour, gift) in the last year



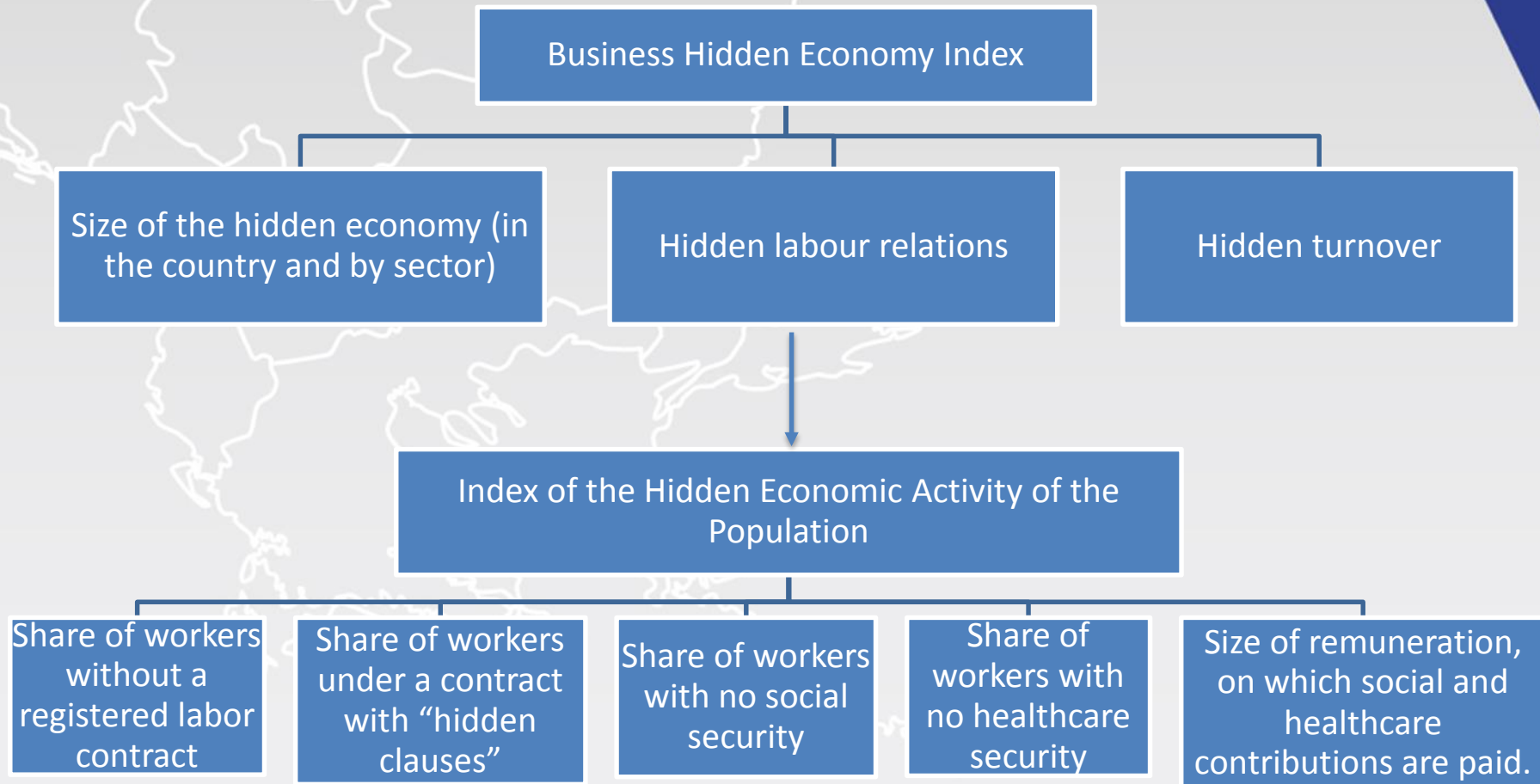
Source: SELDI/CSD Corruption Monitoring System, 2016

# What is hidden economy and why measure it?

- Corruption appears at the juncture where the formal and informal economies meet.
- The vicious circle between corruption and hidden economy harms economic growth
- It is fuelling unfair competition
- And is providing a pool of cheap talent for black and grey businesses



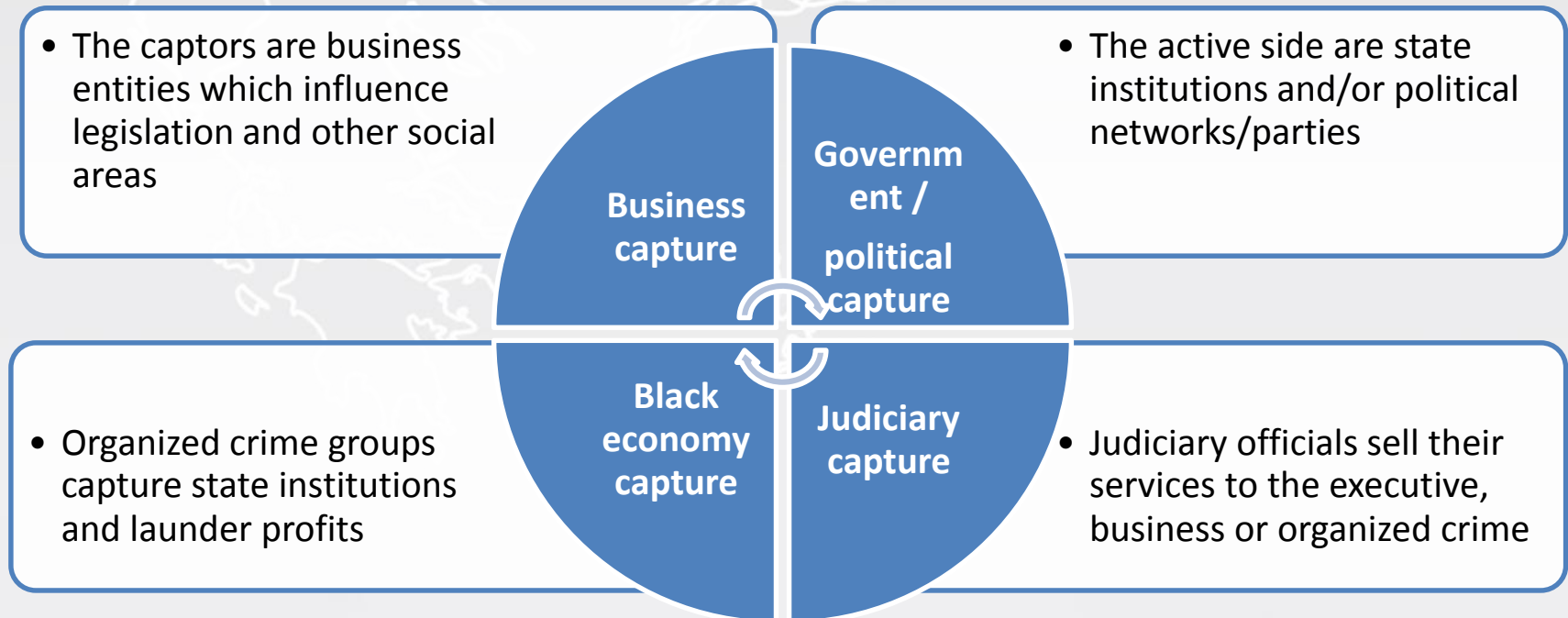
# Hidden Economy Indexes (HEI)





# What is State Capture and Why Measure It?

A combination of different forms of corruption which have a single objective: to **secure wholesale and long term privileges** by exploiting the power of government for private benefit. The forms and type of state capture are determined by those captors and their relative power.





# MACPI State Capture

- Survey of 50 public officials and 100 experts
- Econometric analysis of (problematic) NACE sectors
- Case studies for public organizations and economic sectors
- Currently applied in Bulgaria, Italy, Spain, Romania and the Czech Republic

## Results can show

Ineffectiveness of the anti-corruption policies

Ineffectiveness of regulatory public organizations

Estimated sector monopolization

Other policy gaps

# MACPI at institutional level

## MACPI Micro informs policy makers of:

1. **An implementation gap** – there is only formal compliance with anticorruption policies
2. **A policy design gap** – corruption vulnerabilities are not addressed by any policy.

## Stages

- Interviews with **experts** from the assessed public organization; compilation of a list of the activities of and a list of the anti-corruption policies of the organization
- Anonymous online survey among **employees** of the organization (MACPI); random sample;
- An anonymous survey **among clients** of the organization.

# Questions for Discussion

- What are the needs of the public policy institutions, and how can the CSOs contribute – with measuring and monitoring methodologies, impact analyses, legal advice?
- Which instruments for measuring corruption, state capture and good governance are still lacking in SEE/Montenegro?
- Can you share a good practice of similar corruption monitoring tool?
- In which key corruption risk area should SELDI and similar CSO initiatives focus (e.g. EU funds, public procurements, conflict of interest, sectors with high market concentration)?
- Which public institutions should be approached?
- Any other suggestions for public-private collaboration?



# Thank you !

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