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Recent Developments and New Prospects: Major Corruption Challenges in South-East Europe

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The Challenge of Corruption: Regional Overview

- Corruption among the most debated issues, which society faces
- Continuously ranked among the grand challenges in the SEE region
- Many historical factors and economic developments that have affected and, thus, shaped the manifestations of corruption in the region

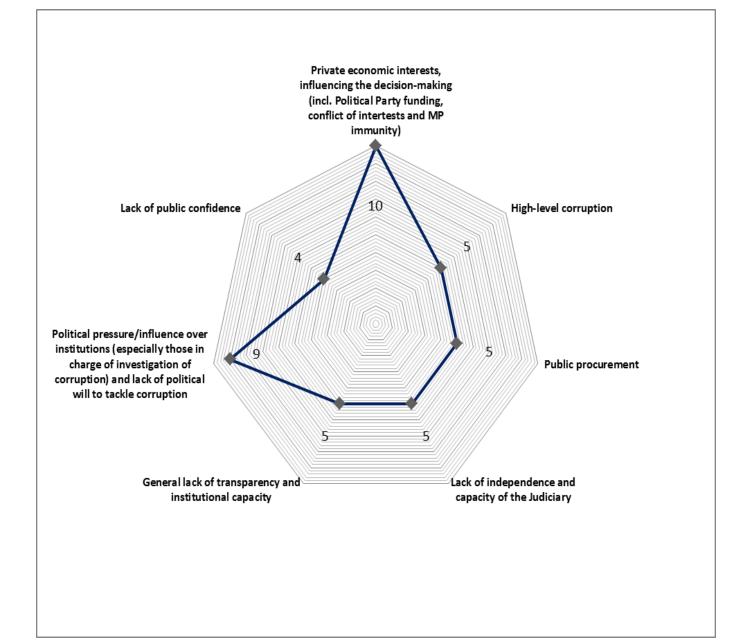


Common Issues

High levels of unemployment, which have Difficulties with Favourable Privatization Sizeable grey attracting environments course that been foreign to organized economies bred corruption highlighted by investment crime groups the global economic crisis

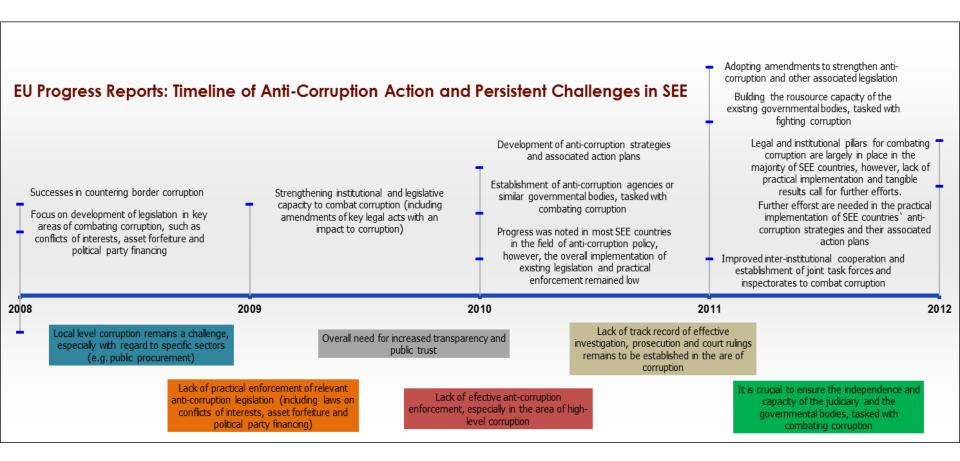


Number of SEE Countries, which have Identified the Following Problems as Major Corruption Challenges





Anti-Corruption as centrepiece for EU Accession





EU Progress Reports: Persistent Corruption Challenges in SEE

Lack of efective anticorruption enforcement, especially in the area of high-level corruption Lack of practical enforcement of relevant anti-corruption legislation (including laws on conflicts of interests, asset forfeiture and political party financing)

Lack of track record of effective investigation, prosecution and court rulings remains to be established in the are of corruption

Local level corruption remains a challenge, especially with regard to specific sectors (e.g. public procurement)

Overall need for increased transparency and public trust

It is crucial to ensure the independence and capacity of the judiciary and the governmental bodies, tasked with combating corruption



Challenges for CSOs as Catalyst for Combating Corruption

CSOs instrumental in controlling and monitoring corruption

As long as the capacity for association and collective action exists, a society is able to keep a check on public corruption. In the absence of public oversight it is nearly impossible, even by enforcing repressive or administrative means, to build-in control of corruption.

Civil society capture

Low transparency and lack of efficient dialogue between CSOs and the State

lack of effectively established formal mechanisms for engaging civil society

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Thank you!

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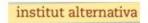


















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