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## Monitoring Anti-Corruption Reforms in Bulgaria: Examples of Basic Methodological Parameters and Example Indicators

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# Objectives and Principles

- The main objective of the system of indicators is to introduce a **viable mechanism of accountability and evaluation** of the results of the implementation of **anticorruption strategies**.
- Principles:
  - use of internationally recognized methods and systems of indicators;
  - use of multiple sources of information;
  - comparability.

# Methods of Assessment and Analysis

A major challenge in the development of the system of indicators is the need to use **objective criteria, methods and tools for assessing the spread of corruption.**

# The System of Indicators

## Group 1

- Indicators for assessment of the **implementation** of the anticorruption strategy, evaluating its adequacy, effectiveness, implementation progress, observance of deadlines, etc.

## Group 2

- Indicators for assessment of the social environment factors directly affecting the **level of corruption and governance transparency** (victimization and perception surveys)

## Group 3

- Indicators for assessment of the effect of implemented programmes and measures on society by monitoring their **outcomes and practical impact** - assessment of the effectiveness of anticorruption policies

# Group1: Indicators for assessment of the implementation progress of specific measures, included in the anticorruption Strategy/Programme

1. **Availability** of laws, programmes, analyses, research methodologies, proposals, plans, publicly announced measures, etc.
2. **Relevance** of the measure adopted
3. **Timeframe compliance** or non-compliance
4. **Implementation** progress
5. **Quality** of the elaborated laws, programmes, analyses, research methodologies, proposals, plans
6. **Quantitative** indicators measuring the outcomes of the adopted measure
7. **Effectiveness** of the measure adopted (assessing the cost-effectiveness of the particular measure)

# Group2: Quantitative surveys of the general population and the business sector

## Measuring the progress of the Strategy using the CMS indicators:

### Corruption Victimization

- Share of people that paid bribes / favors
- Value of informal payments, etc.

### Corruption Pressure

- Share of citizens/companies asked for money, gifts or favors
- Ways in which the officials exert corruption pressure and main reasons, etc.

### Attitudes towards Corruption

- Awareness of corruption as a problem
- Share of those to whom it is acceptable

### Spread of Corruption

- Share of those who think corruption is widespread in ministries and government agencies; in the judiciary; in the education system; healthcare system, etc.

### Intolerance of Corruption

- Share of citizens/companies that have filed complaints
- Readiness of to report cases
- Main reasons for (not) reporting

### Corruption Factors

- Assessment of the major factors
- General impact of corruption on the social process
- Effect of corruption on private business development

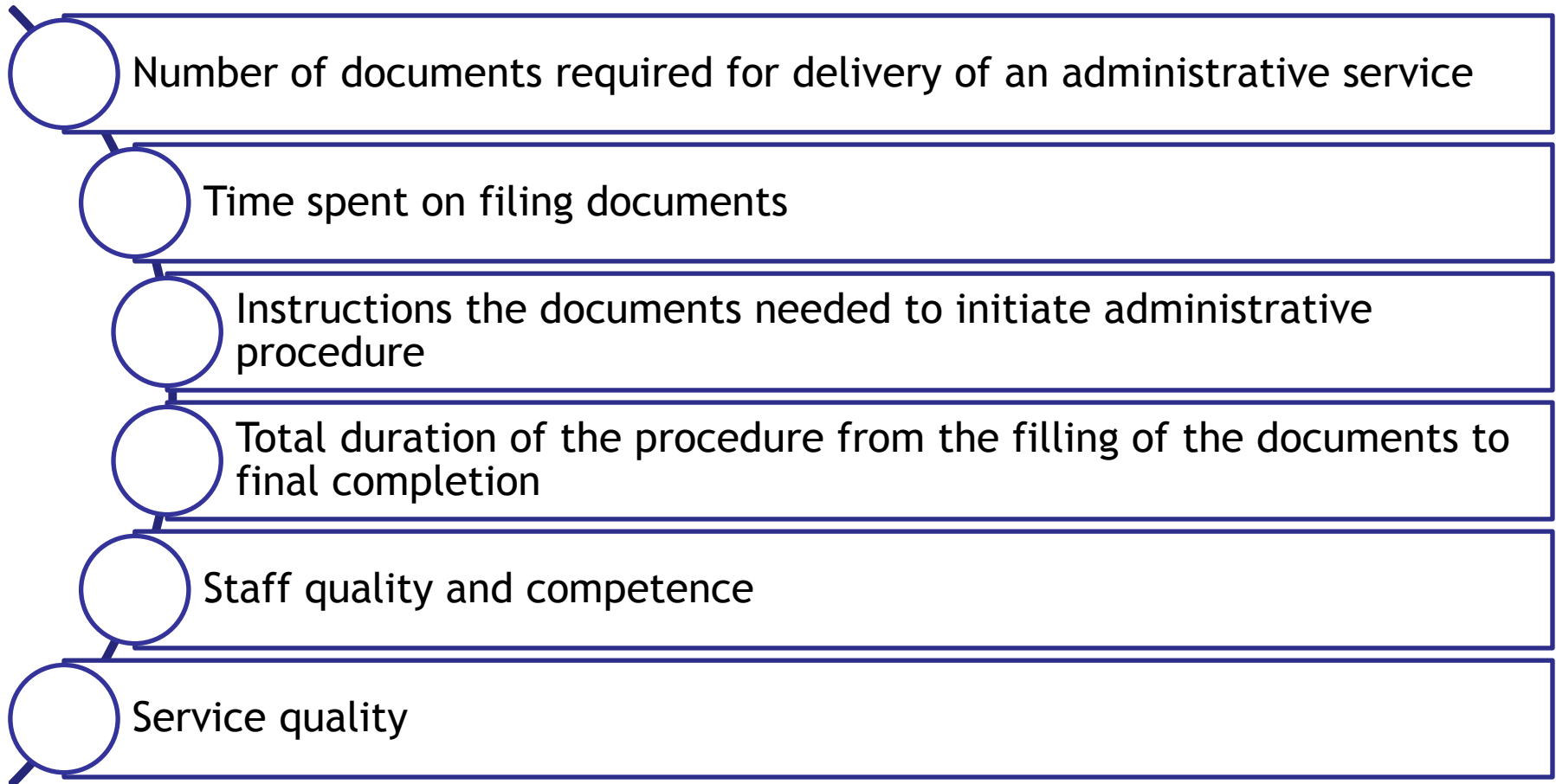
### Government Action

- Assessment of government efforts; of the anti-corruption measures ; institutions perceived as most effective, etc.

### Awareness of Anticorruption

- Awareness and interest in anticorruption measures
- Sources of information
- Awareness of the legal framework, etc.

# Group3: Monitoring and assessing the impact of the Strategy/Programme on the spread of corruption and the effectiveness of the measures for prevention and counteraction





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## Thank you !

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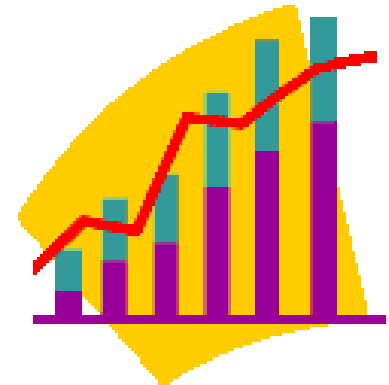
# Basic Methodological Parameters

- **Qualitative Surveys:**
  - *Expert Opinions*
  - *Self-Assessment by Institutions*
  - *Desk Research (official statistical surveys, information systems of government agencies, etc.)*



# Basic Methodological Parameters

- **Quantitative Surveys:**
  - *National Representative Surveys of the Population and the Business Sector*
  - *Service Delivery Surveys*
  - *“Mystery Customer” of Surveys (including staff loyalty tests)*
  - *Media Monitoring*



# Groups of Sample Indicators for particular objectives of the anticorruption strategy/programme

- Prevention and counteraction of corruption in the high ranks of state power
- Transparent party financing
- Measures in central and local administration
- Transparent and effective management of the healthcare system
- Transparent and effective management of the education system
- Transparency and prevention of corruption in the administration of tax and customs revenues
- Public procurement and concessions
- Transparency of state-business relations: regulating the forms of public-private partnership
- Effectiveness of anticorruption penal policy

# Examples of Proposed Indicators

## I. Measures in the Public Sphere: Prevention and Counteraction of Corruption in the High Ranks of Power

Measure	Institution responsible	Deadline	Indicators
Applying the mechanism envisioned in the Code of Ethics of Holders of High Government Office and ensuring public access to the declaration for the prevention and avoidance of conflicts of interests	Council of Ministers (CM), CPCC	06/30/2006	2, 3, 6 (number of persons who have submitted declarations), 7
Expanding public and media access to the Registry under the Law on Property Declaration by Persons in High Public Office	CPCC, National Audit Office (NAO)	03/31/2006	2, 3, 6 (share of audience reached), 7
Analysis of the effectiveness of the sanctions under the Law on Property Declaration by Persons in High Public Office	Ministry of Finance (MF), NAO	10/31/2006	1, 4, 5, 7
Elaborating a draft law on lobbying	CPCC, The Parliamentary Anticorruption Committee jointly with the Ombudsman of the Republic of Bulgaria	12/20/2006	4

## II. Measures in the Economic Sphere: Public Procurement and Concessions

Measure	Institution responsible	Deadline	Indicators
Developing internal rules for improving the organization and transparency, and alleviating the bureaucratic procedures in the area of concessions. Increased control over the implementation of concession contracts.	All administrations with functions related to the granting of concessions	06/30/2006	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7
Developing a special training module on control related to public procurement by the bodies of PIFCA	PIFCA	06/30/2006	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7
Analysis of the existing legislation and procedures for holding tenders for road construction and refurbishment, including concession procedures	Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works (MRDPB)	04/30/2006	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7
Maintaining a public procurement registry in line with the standards of accountability, transparency, free and fair competition in the area of public procurement	Public Procurement Agency (PPA)	06/30/2006	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7

### III. Civic Control and Cooperation with Civil Society: Assessment of the Spread of Corruption and the Effectiveness of Anticorruption Policies

Measure	Institution responsible	Deadline	Indicators
Developing a system of indicators for the implementation of the strategy	CPCC jointly with NGOs	04/30/2006	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7
Assessment of the spread of corruption in the country	CPCC jointly with NGOs	annually	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (number of surveys), 7
Biannual public progress reports and updating of the Implementation Program for the 2006 Strategy for Transparent Governance and Prevention and Counteraction of Corruption	CPCC jointly with NGOs	06/30/2006	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7
Biannual assessment of the implementation progress of the Implementation Program for the 2006 Strategy for Transparent Governance and Prevention and Counteraction of Corruption	CPCC jointly with NGOs	06/30/2006	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7