

The SELDI Coalition: Assessment of the Anti-Corruption Dynamics in the SEE Region

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Awareness
Raising

Monitoring

Advocacy

Key recommendations of the Regional Anti-Corruption Report

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.

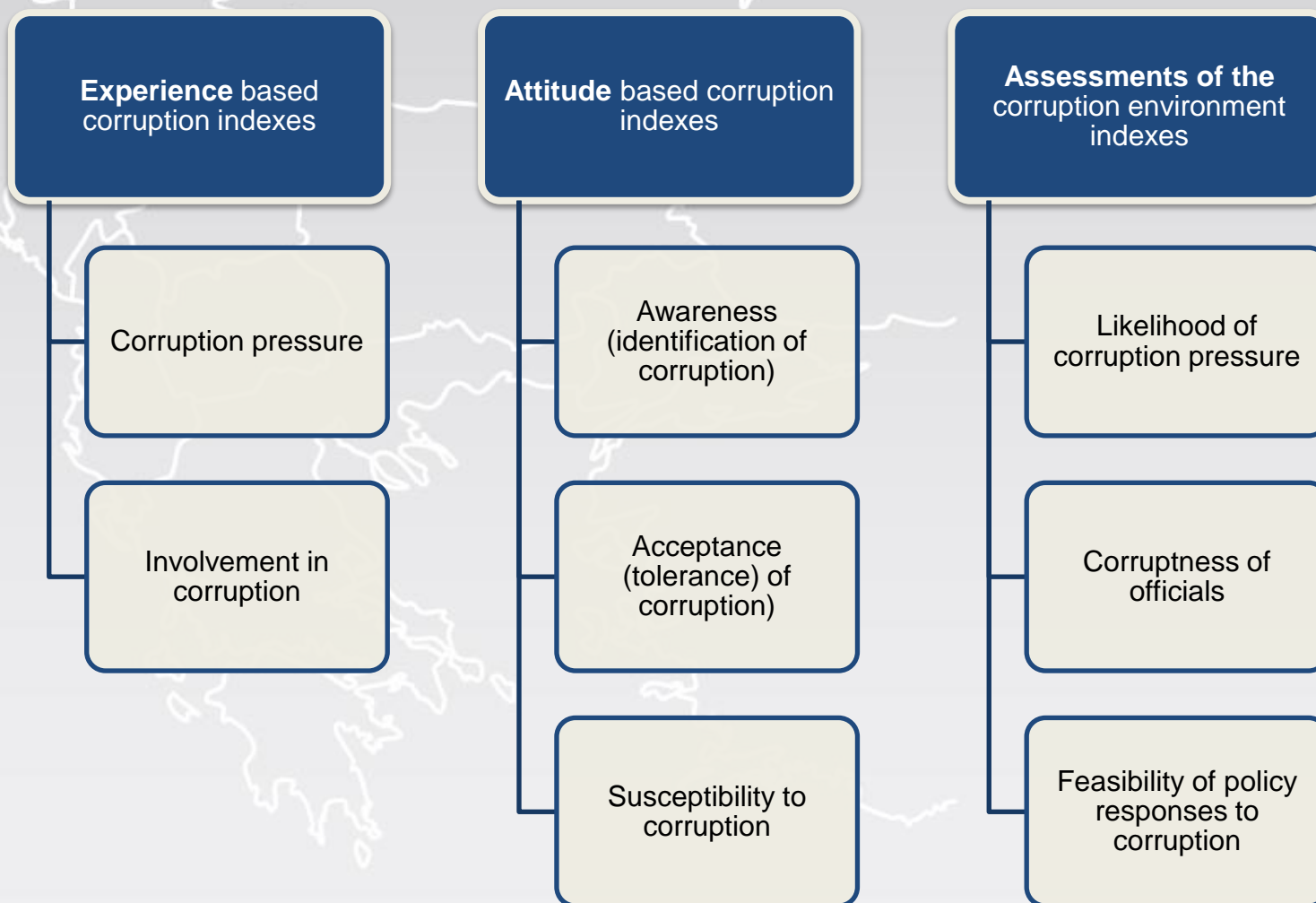
Adopt an independent corruption and anti-corruption monitoring mechanism

- 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

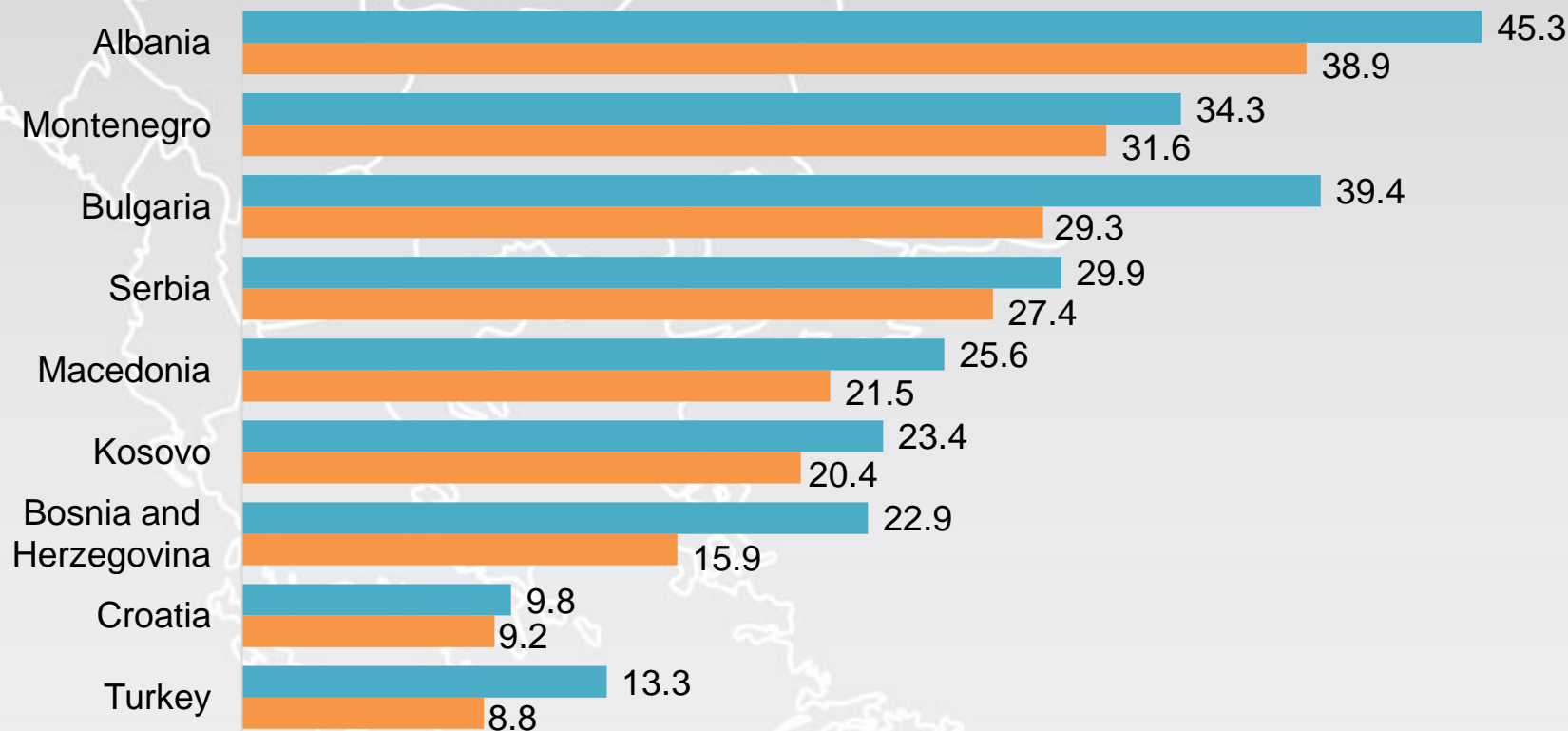
- Energy, public procurement, corporate governance of state owned enterprises, large-scale investment projects.

Structure of the Corruption Monitoring System



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)

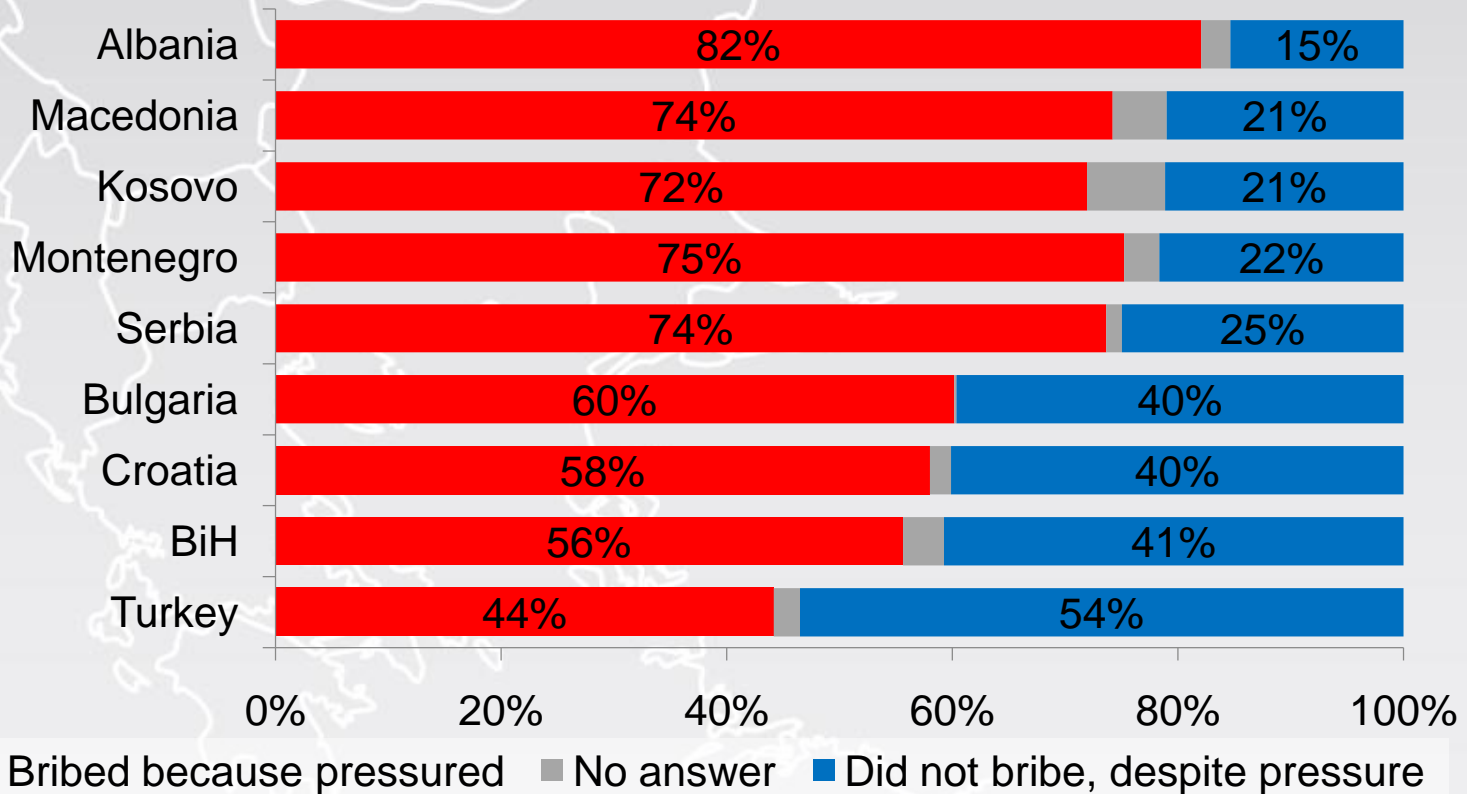


■ Pressure (have been asked for a bribe) ■ Involvement (have given a bribe)

Source: SELDI/CSD Corruption Monitoring System, 2014

Resilience to corruption pressure

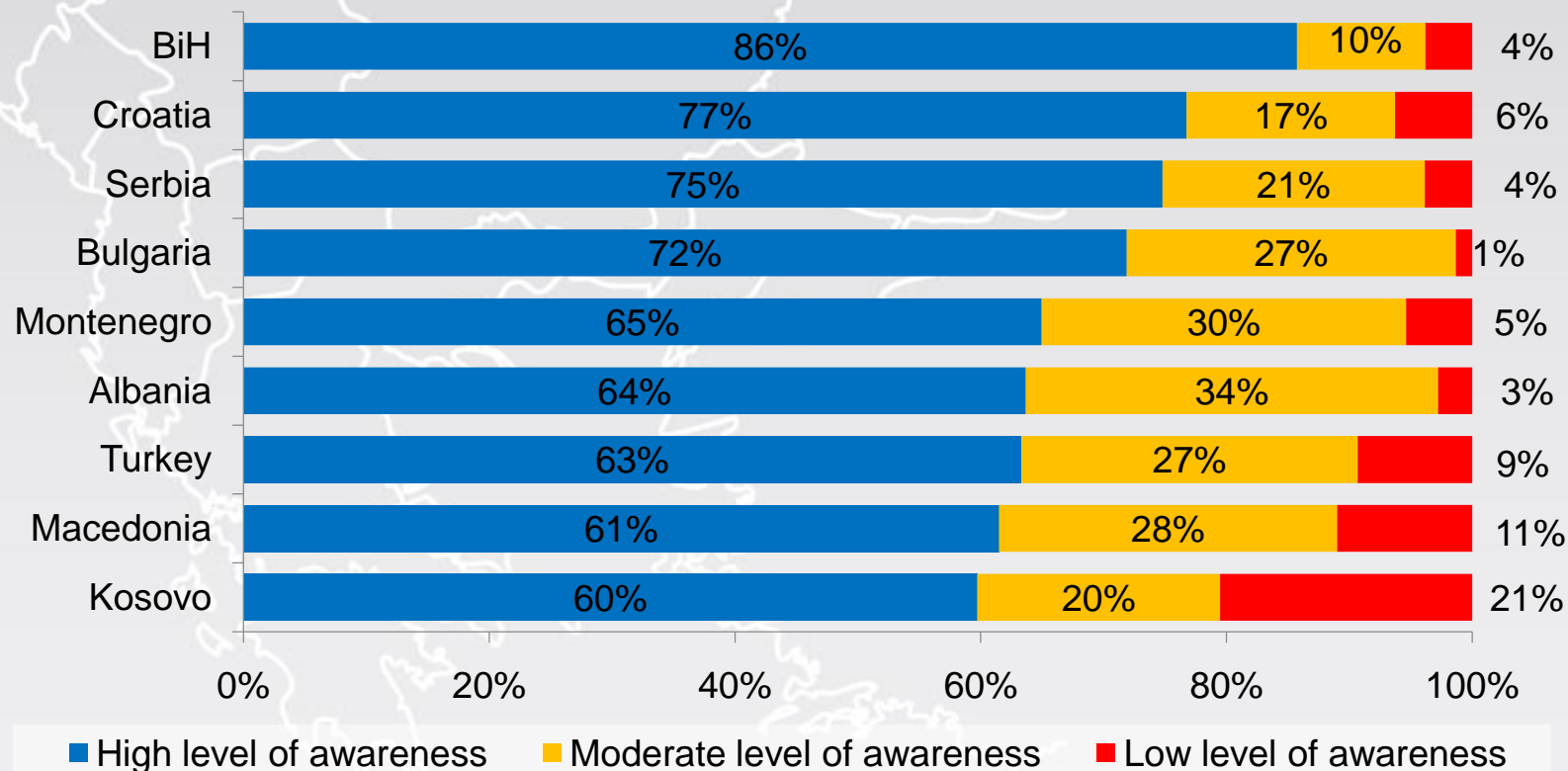
(among those pressured into bribing)



Source: SELDI/CSD Corruption Monitoring System, 2014, base: respondents who experienced corruption pressure

Awareness (identification) of common corruption practices

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

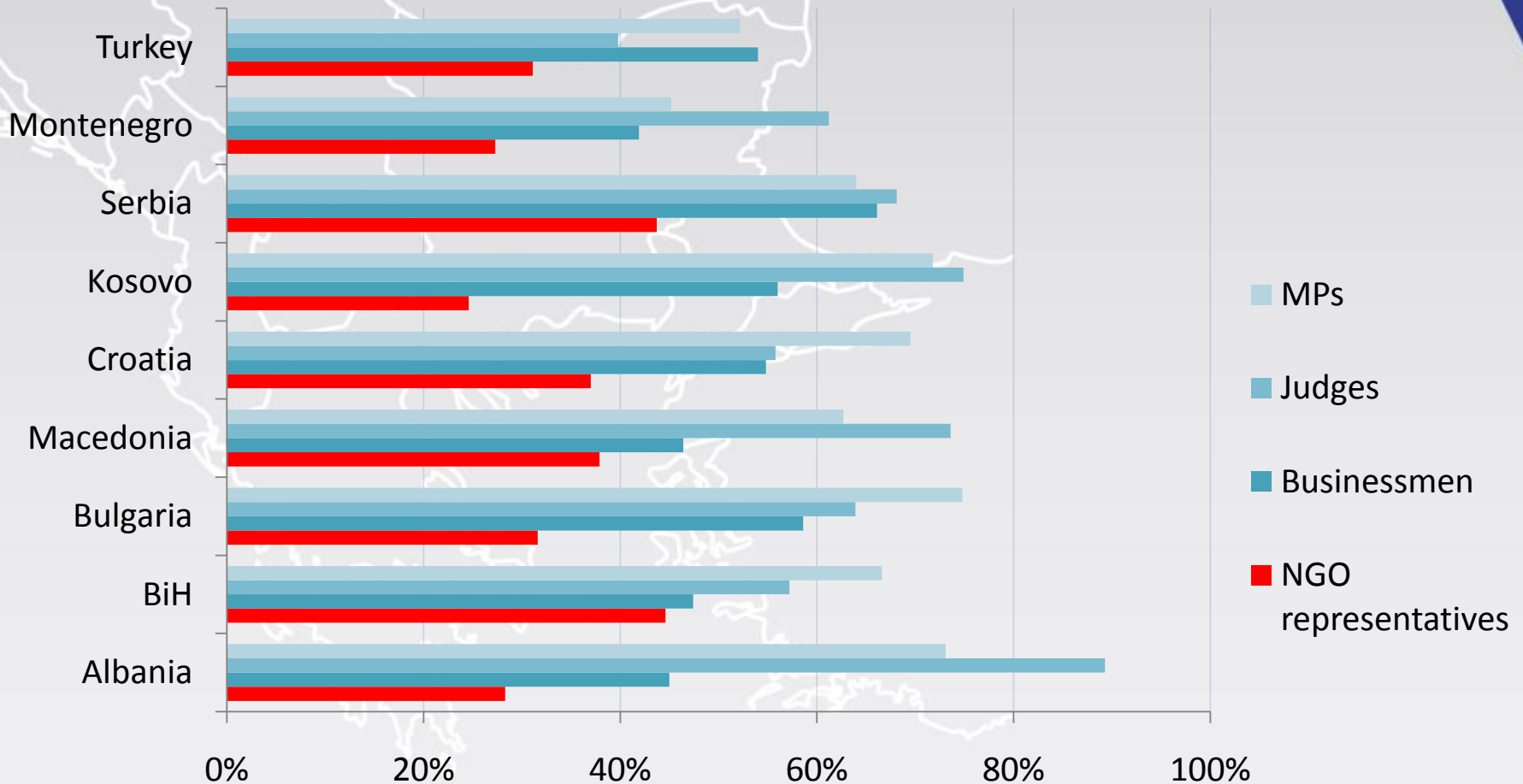


Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2014

Civil society in anti-corruption

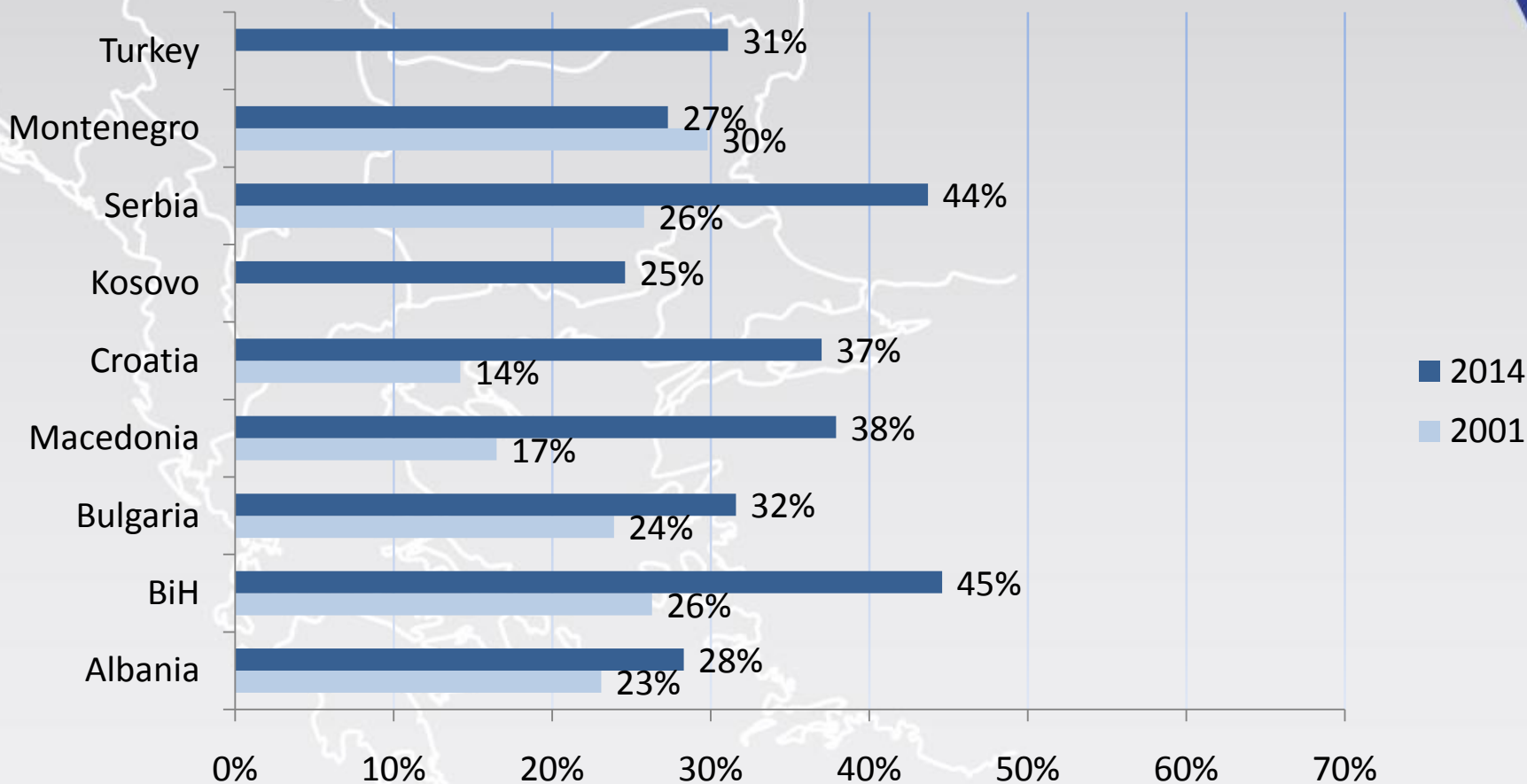
- CSOs are among the most important stakeholders in anti-corruption.
- Financial aid and peer pressure, as part of the international cooperation continue to be indispensable factor in the region`s anticorruption developments.
- However, there is a lack of effectively established formal mechanisms for engaging civil society on the part of the national governments. Lack of administrative capacity and clear vision and understanding of the potential of CSOs.
- Lack of anti-corruption progress in the region creates a spill-over effect to the civil society sector.

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



Source: SELDI Corruption Monitoring System, 2014



Thank you !

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