

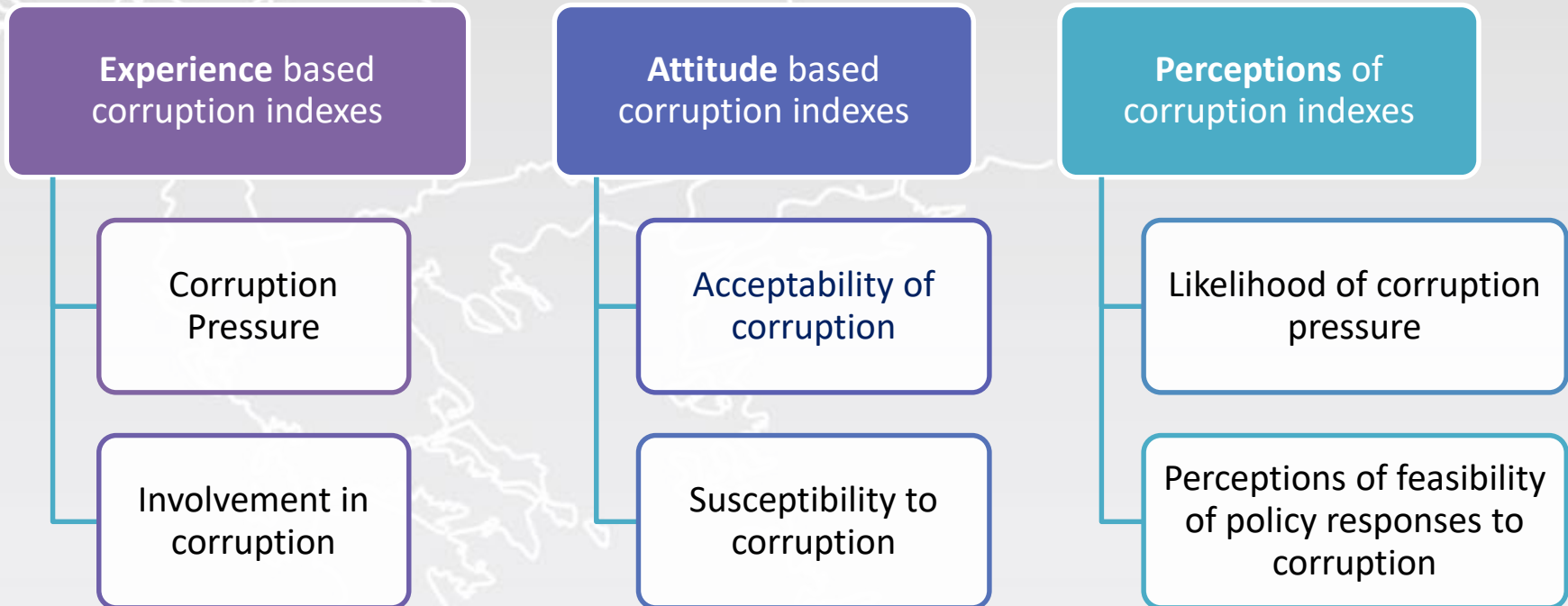
Corruption trends in the Western Balkans 2014-2021: Results from SELDI's Corruption Monitoring System

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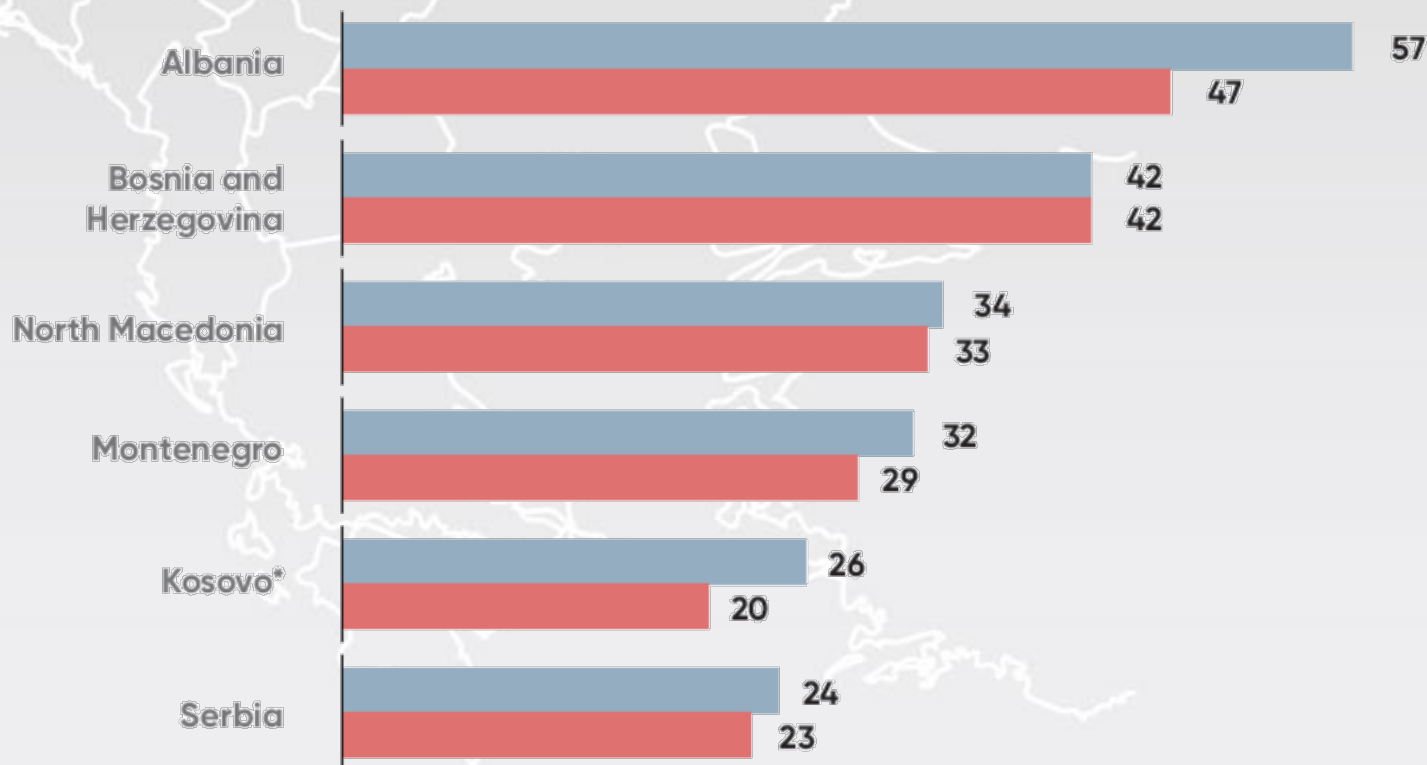
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Principle corruption assessment indexes from the Corruption Monitoring System



Albania again experiencing the highest corruption pressure and involvement in corruption in the Western Balkans in 2021

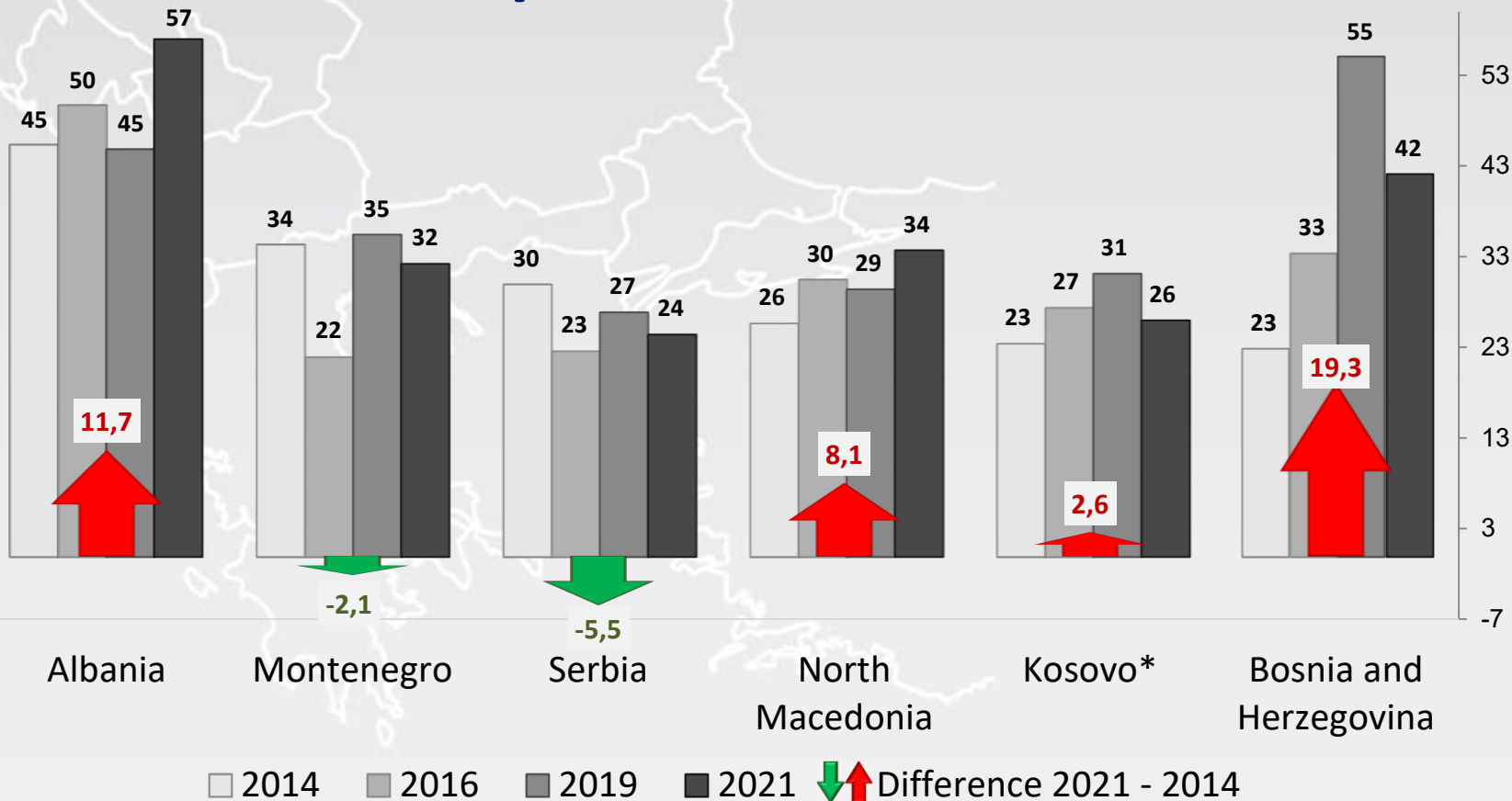


% of the population 18+ who have been asked to give and have given a bribe

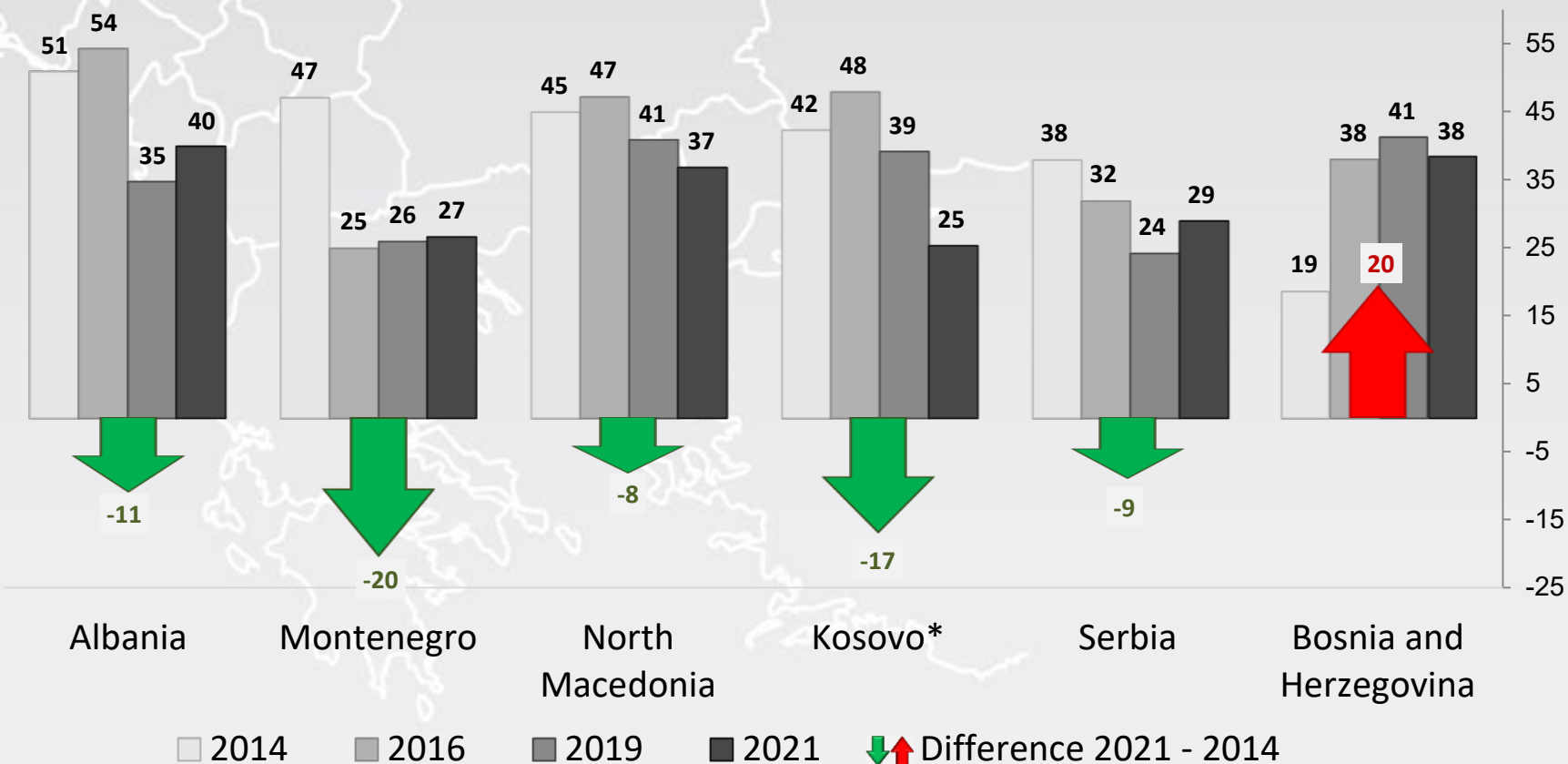
■ Pressure (have been asked for a bribe)

■ Involvement (have given a bribe)

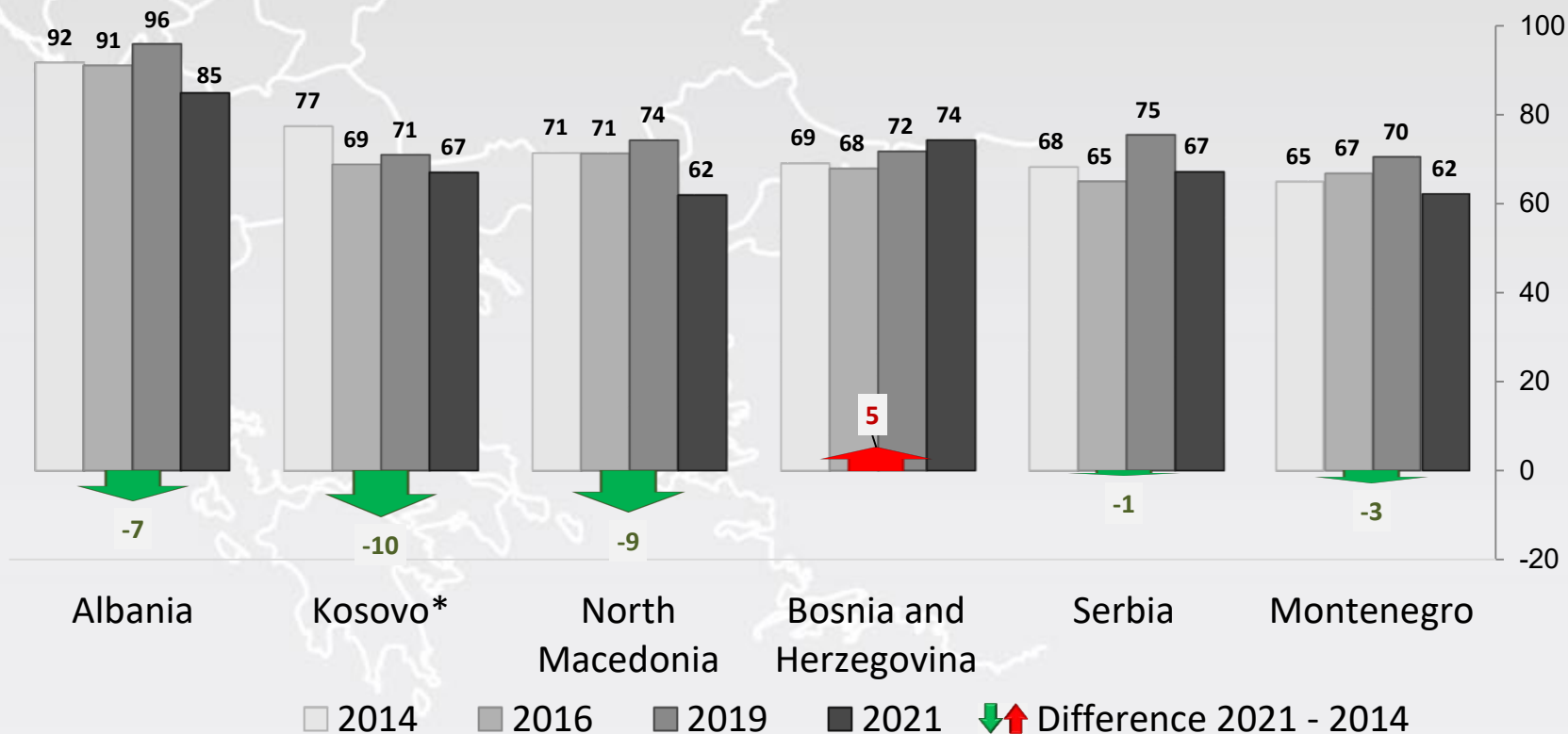
Corruption pressure in the Western Balkan countries remains high with mixed performance



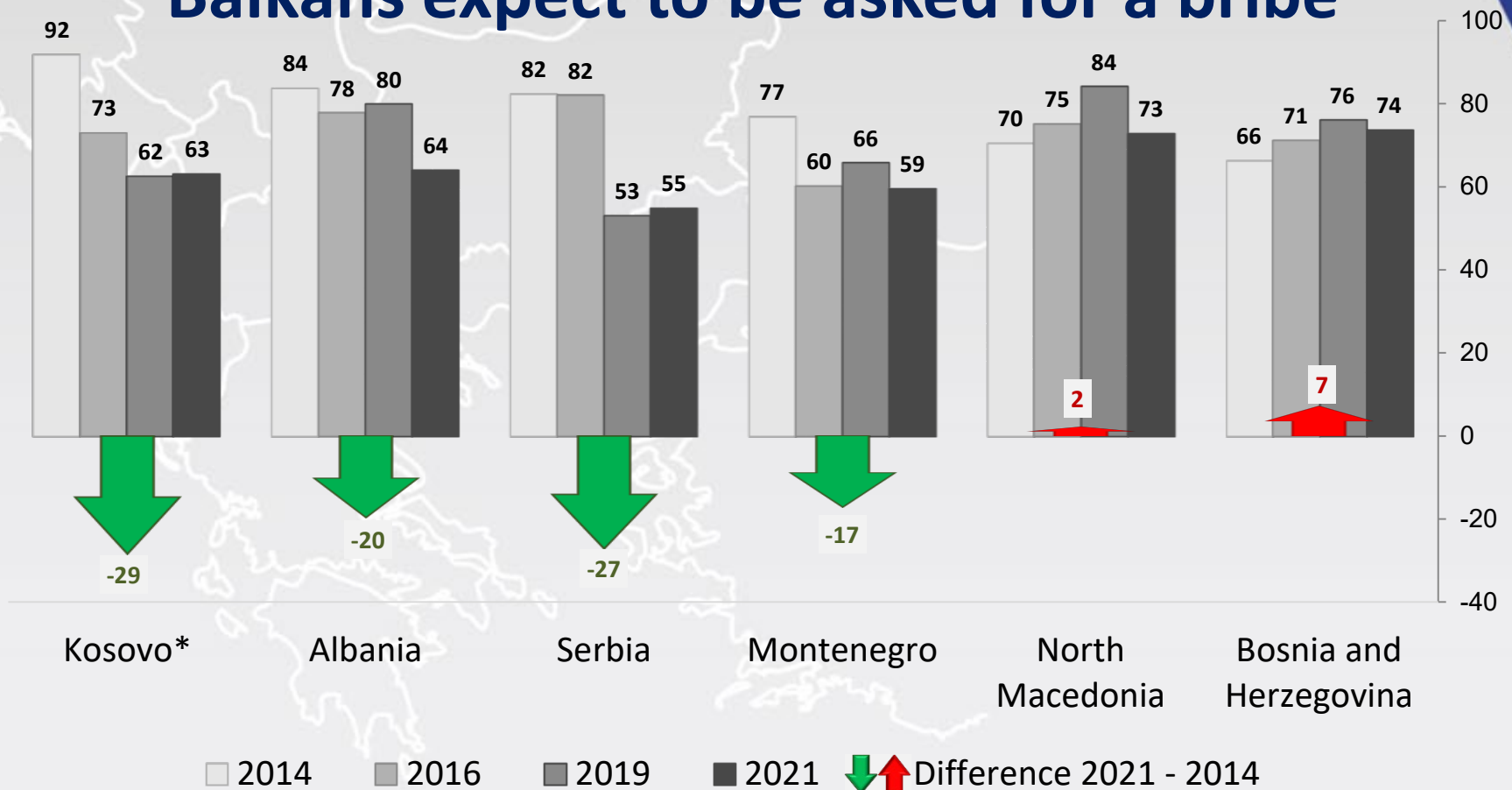
Acceptability of corruption is decreasing in most Western Balkan countries, yet remains stubbornly high



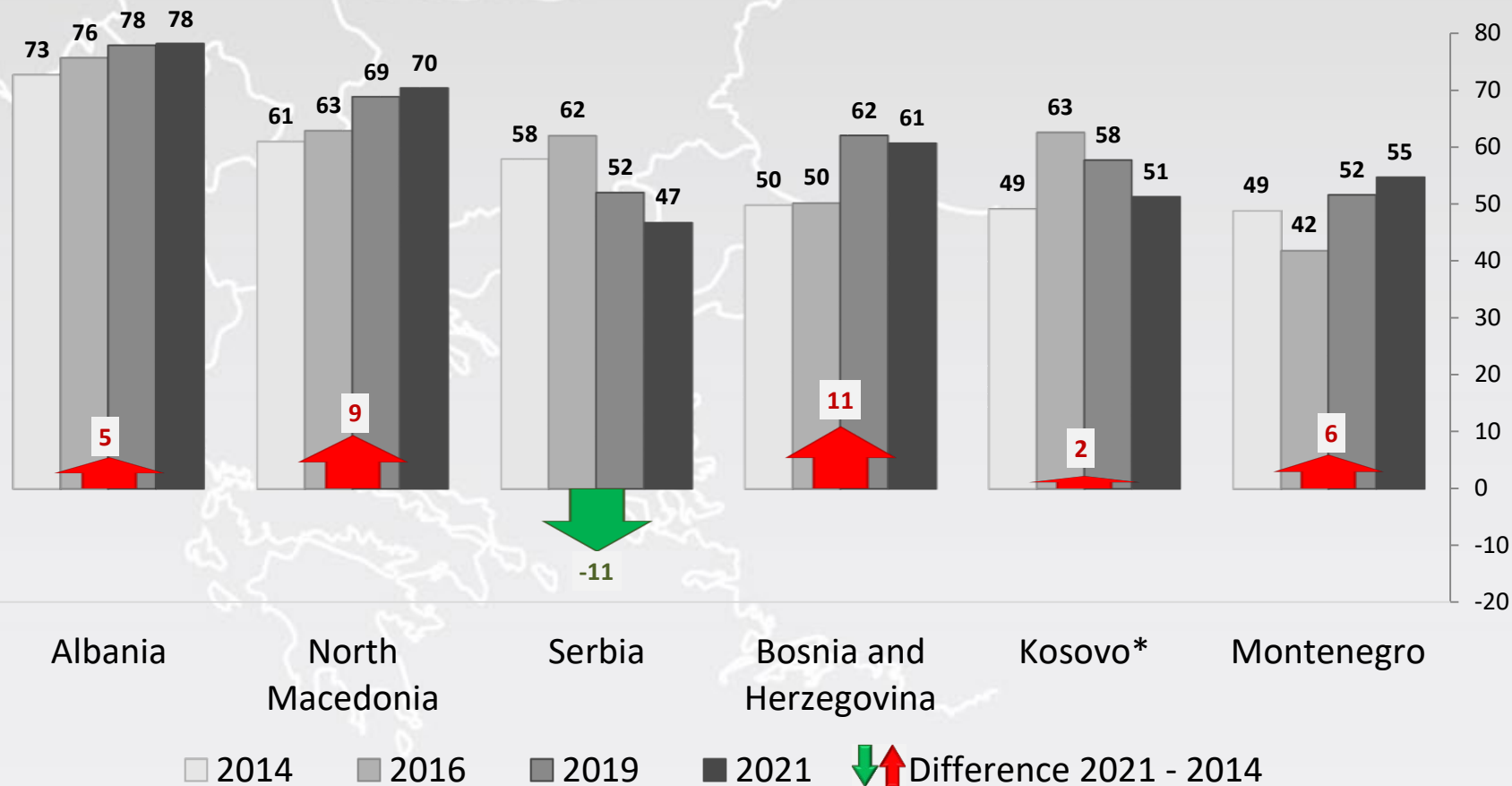
Susceptibility to corruption remains very high despite marginal declines since 2014 in most of the countries



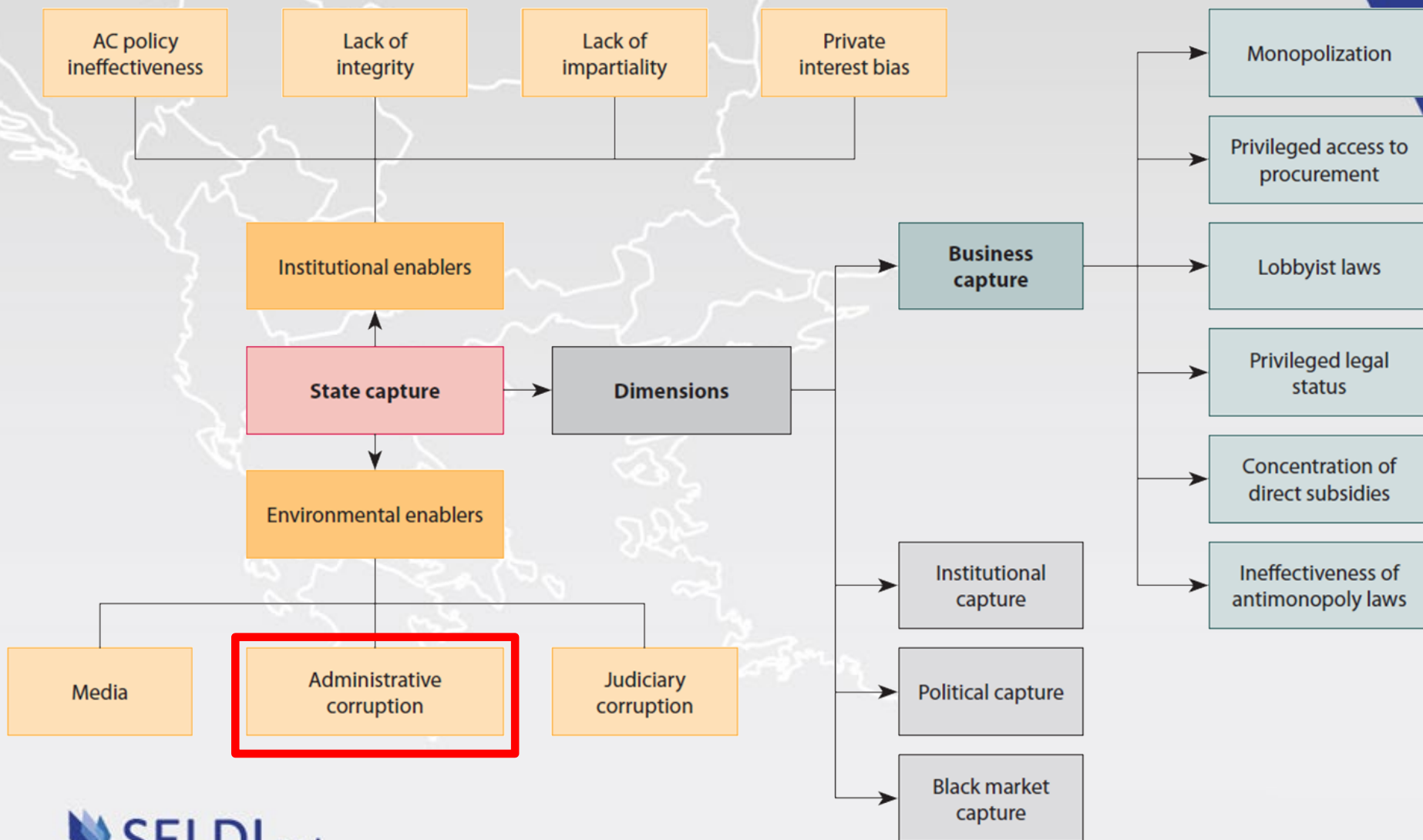
Likelihood of corruption pressure: the majority of the people in the Western Balkans expect to be asked for a bribe



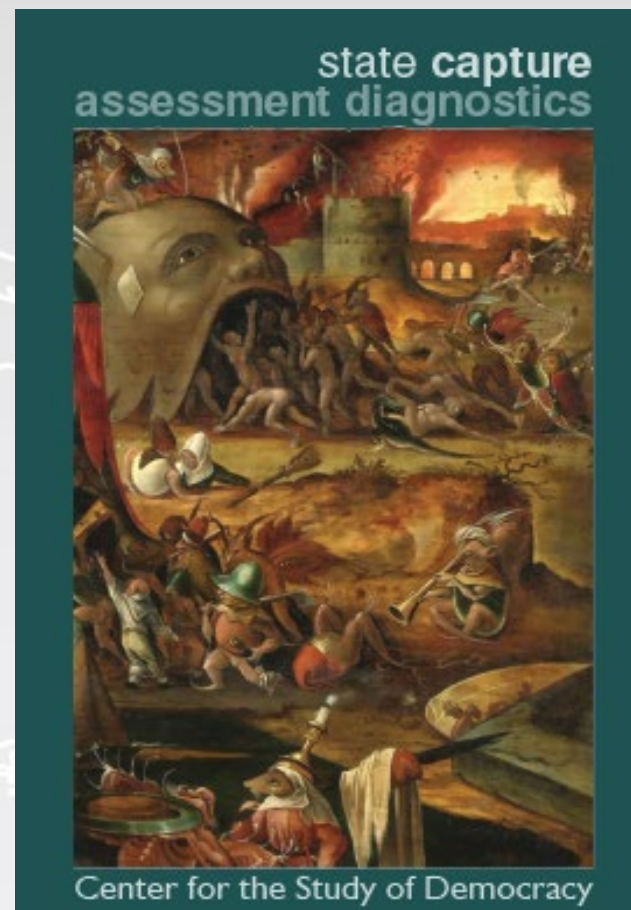
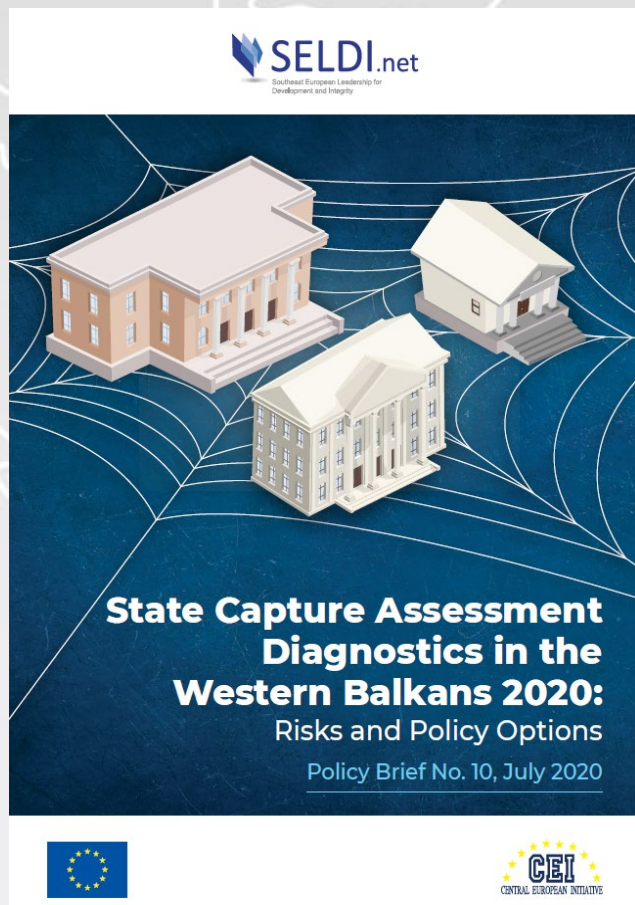
The perceptions of feasibility of policy responses to corruption remains low according to the perceptions of the citizens



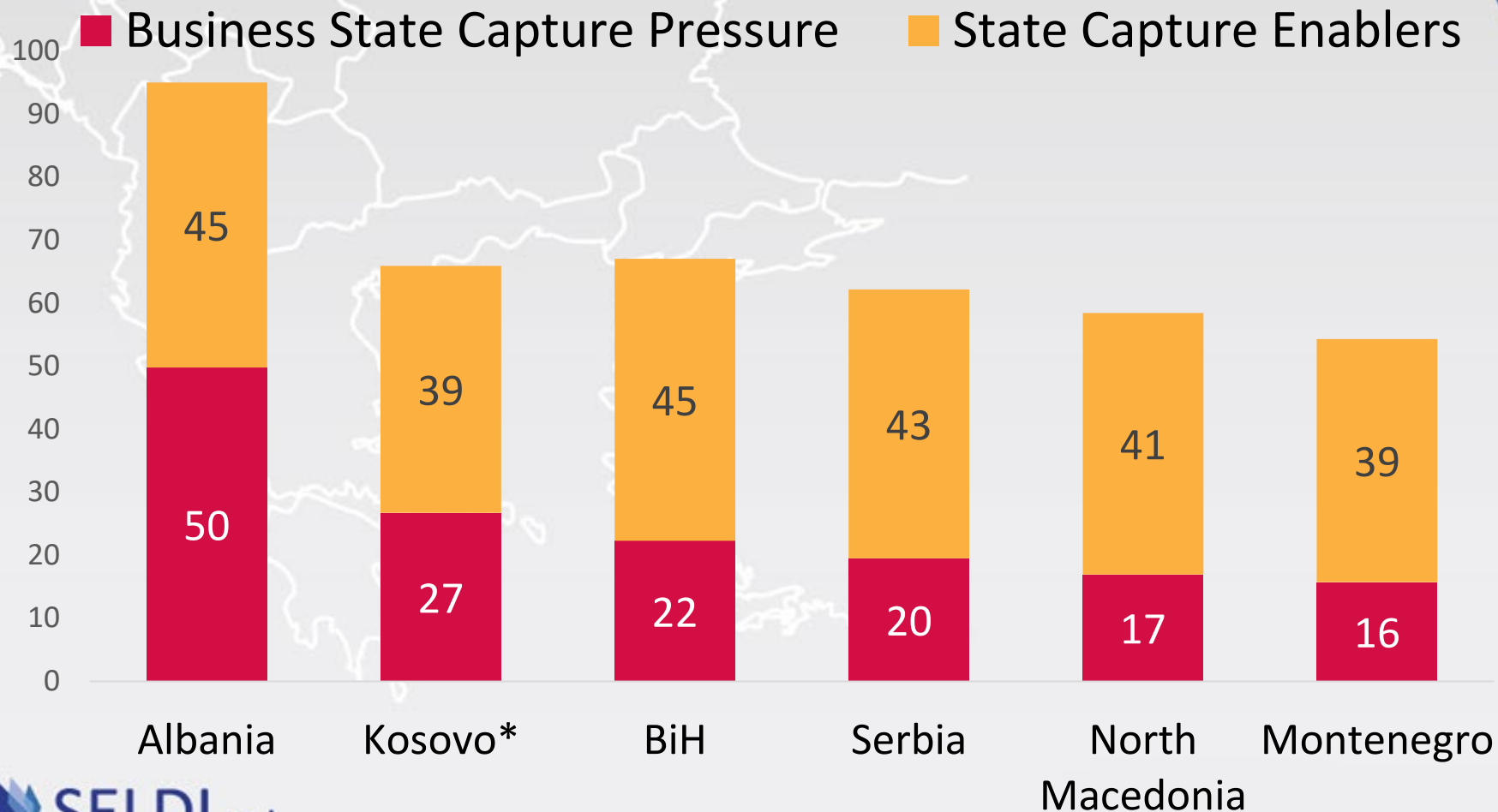
State Capture Assessment Diagnostics (SCAD)



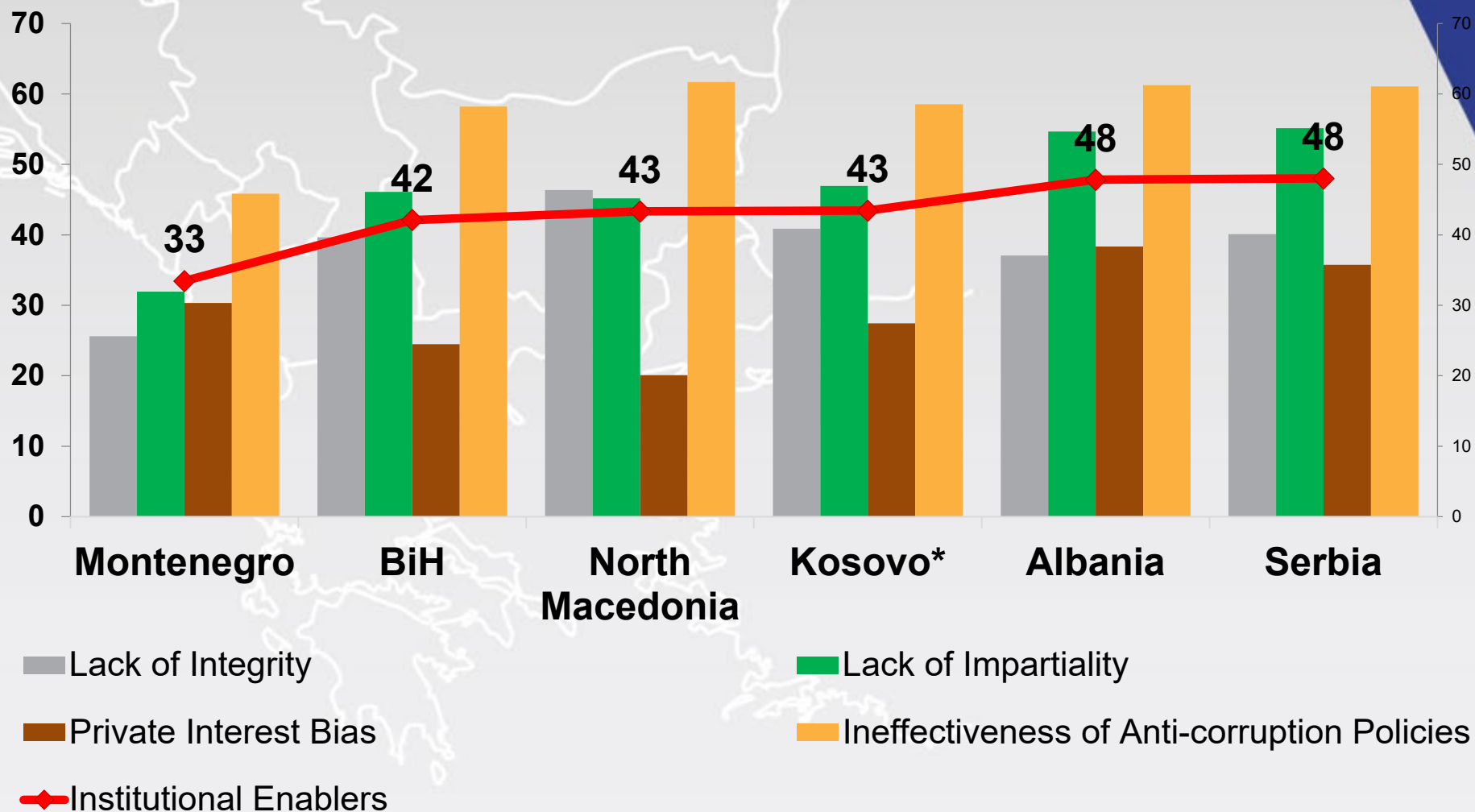
State capture assessment diagnostics, 2020



Business state capture pressure and state capture enablers in the Western Balkans, 2020



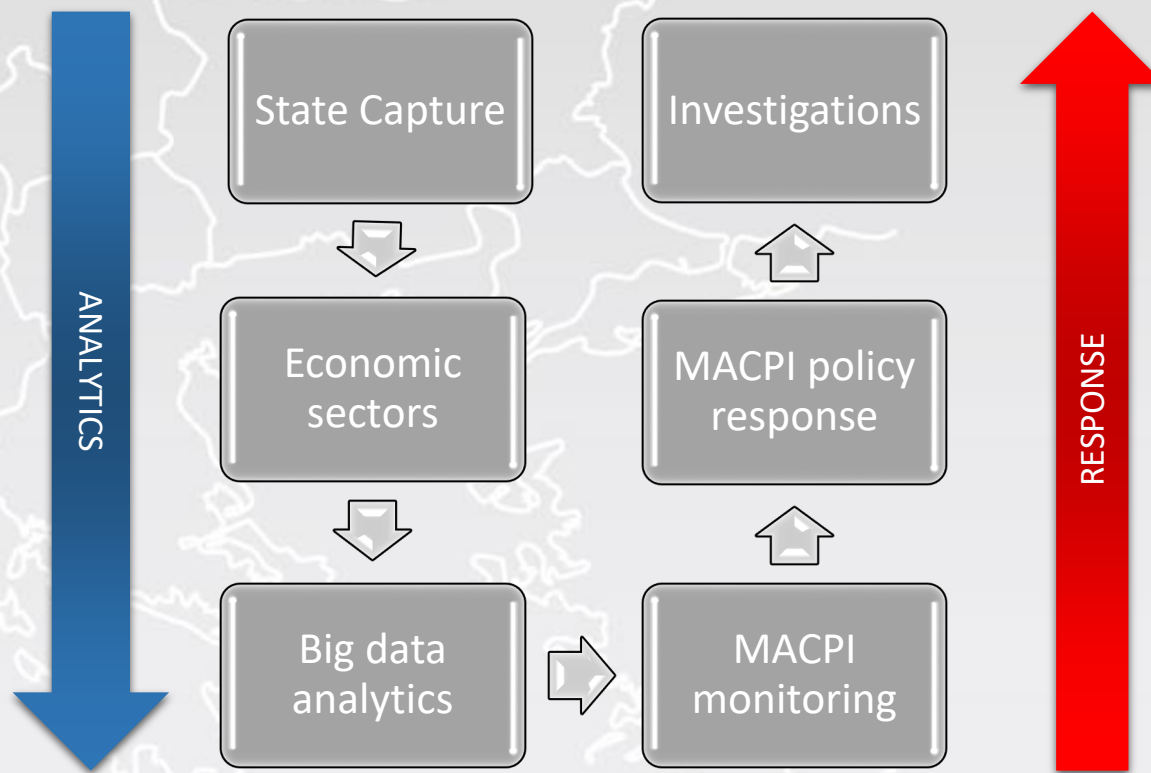
Institutional enablers of state capture



Economic sectors with high or medium monopolization

	Assessed monopolization					
	Albani a	BiH	Kosovo*	Monte- negro	North Macedonia	Serbia
Civil engineering	12%	41%	NA	25%	35%	30%
Construction of buildings	41%	47%	NA	46%	26%	51%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	47%	61%	38%	65%	74%	77%
Gambling and betting activities	50%	58%	36%	42%	33%	38%
Programming and broadcasting activities	21%	32%	4%	20%	18%	64%
Telecommunications	59%	67%	46%	49%	67%	47%
Wholesale of pharmaceutical goods	56%	53%	58%	48%	53%	51%
Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	24%	35%	52%	15%	53%	42%
Wholesale of tobacco products	18%	38%	48%	29%	20%	17%

An integrated model of corruption measurement



Summary of findings

- The anti-corruption progress achieved in the Western Balkans between the early 2000s and mid-2010s has now been halted or even reversed.
- While there have been minor improvements in 2021 in some countries compared to the 2019 levels, experience-based indicators show higher levels of administrative corruption than in 2014/2016.
- Self-reported involvement in corruption in the Western Balkans remains very high - 20-40% of the citizens admit to having paid some kind of a bribe.
- Tolerance of corruption by the general public, although declining, still ranges between 25% and 40%.
- The overwhelming majority of the citizens in the Western Balkan countries has lost hope in the feasibility of anti-corruption policy responses. This points to a deep-seated crisis in the trust in government in the region.

Recommendations

- More efforts should be put into transparency.
- Machine-readable company information and asset declaration.
- Detailed, machine-readable data on public procurement.
- Cooperation with CSOs; independent assessment of anti-corruption policies at the level of public institutions.
- Regular monitoring of corruption levels (administrative corruption, state capture, etc.).



Thank you!