SELDI CSO Training: Corruption and State Capture Monitoring, Advocacy and Impact in a World of Hybrid Threats

12-14 June 2019
Sarajevo

This event is organised with the financial support of the European Union and the Central European Initiative (CEI). The views expressed during this event are the sole responsibility of the participants and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union and the CEI.
The SELDI Initiative
The SELDI Initiative

• SELDI was created by CSD and International Development Law Organization (IDLO) on 20th April 1999, as an anti-corruption and judicial reform project.

• Re-launched in November 2012 by 17 civil society organizations from Southeast Europe (currently 39 members and associates).
SELDI Members and Associates

13 Members
- MCIC, Republic of North Macedonia
- CSD, Bulgaria
- ACER, Albania
- IDM, Albania
- CCI, BiH
- Zasto Ne, BiH
- PSD, Croatia
- INSTITUTI RIINVEST, Kosovo
- DSCS, Republic of North Macedonia
- CDT, Montenegro
- Institute Alternative, Montenegro
- Centre for Contemporary Politics, Serbia
- TESEV, Turkey

26 Associates
- 5 Anti-Corruption Agencies
- HoE, Albania
- AMI, Albania
- DPNGO, Armenia
- Center for Civil Society Development in BiH
- RAI Secretariat, SEE
- RCC, SEE
- IPF, Croatia
- MDF, Georgia
- “Syri i Vizionit”, Kosovo
- Lëvizja FOL, Kosovo
- ÇOHU!, Kosovo
- Ohrid Institute, Republic of North Macedonia
- CAPC, Moldova
- IPRE, Moldova
- MANS, Montenegro
- SAR, Romania
- FORCA Pozega, Serbia
- Educational centre – Krusevac, Serbia
- Centar za evropske politike, Serbia
- Proaktiv, Serbia
- Civil Control Platform, Ukraine
Activities 2018-2022

- Training and capacity building for CSOs
- Small-grants programme
- Corruption Monitoring System (CMS);
- MACPI State Capture;
- MACPI Micro
- Regional Anti-Corruption Policy Forums
- Regional Anticorruption Reports (RAR);
- Thematic policy briefs;
- Newsletter
- Advocacy and engagement;
  Participation in meetings with policy-makers, external events
Regional Anticorruption Report 2019

- Corruption and state capture levels in SEE;
- Anticorruption policies and regulatory environment;
- Institutional practices and enforcement of the law;
- The judiciary in anticorruption;
- Corruption and the hidden economy;
- Civil society in anticorruption / Countering CSO capture;
- International and regional cooperation and outreach.
Stakeholders and potential supporters

**Government bodies**
- Anti-corruption and prevention of conflict of interest commissions
- Ministries / Agencies
- The judiciary and prosecution
- Financial Supervision Commissions and Protection of Competition Commissions
- Tax, revenue, labour, health, energy, water and other inspectorates
- Financial police

**CSOs and associations, including**
- Community-serving – foundations; think-tanks or policy institutes; charitable organizations; environmental, vulnerable groups protection
- Member-serving - Business, sports, etc.
- Defined by geographical coverage

**Researchers and their respective educational institutions**

**Businesses and the private sector**

**The media**

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**SELDI.net**

Southwest European Leadership for Development and Integrity
Desired effects from the CSOs’ monitoring

• Transparency (open data)
• Accountability for promises made
• Responsibility from the government
• The monitoring and control improve the quality of public policies
• It allows wider participation
• Instrument for agreement between all stakeholders
• Supports the building of strategic vision
About 600 participants at SELDI regional and national events in 2015-2016
Collaboration with stakeholders

Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and the Regional Anti-corruption Initiative (RAI), 25-26 October 2017

European Parliament, 30 November 2016

South East Coalition on Whistleblower Protection, RAI and Blueprint for Free Speech, 14 November 2016

European Fund for the Balkans (EFB), the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, 16 May 2018
Collaboration with stakeholders

Anti-corruption agencies

Meeting with the State Commission for Prevention of Corruption in Skopje to provide input to the next Anticorruption Strategy, 9 September 2015

UNCAC and UNODC

Social Media

SELDI.net
Southeast European Leadership for Development and Integrity (SELDI) is an Anti-Corruption and Good Governance coalition, created in 2012 by 17 CSOs from Southeastern Europe.

SELDI Network
Only 1 week to apply for SELDI grants. Apply until March 4, 2019 here. csu.ba/media/157457...
COMMON CORRUPTION PRACTICES AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE CORRUPTION PHENOMENON

THE MEDIUM OF CORRUPTION

Important as the frequency of corrupt transactions is, their vehicle is also a significant factor. Bribery is often defined in terms of money changing hands, and in some cultures gifts or the exchange of favours are not considered bribes.

While in Albania money is by far the most often used means of bribery (34% compared to 20% giving gifts and 17% doing favours), in most of the SELDI countries gifts are given more often than money. Many people in SEE still do not consider gifts or favours to be bribes. For example, 34% of the SEE respondents do not believe that “giving a gift to a doctor so that he/she takes special care of you” is an example of corruption.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

In SEE, business overregulation constantly generates various barriers to market entrants.

Entrepreneurs in the informal sector are thus compelled to resort to bribery, creating the mechanisms for political and business networks to capture markets.
Key Recommendations

- **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.
Advocacy: 158 Consulted Stakeholders and Meetings with Policy-Makers 2014-2016

- **Albania**: Meetings with the Minister of Economic Development, Tourism, Trade and Entrepreneurship, Ministry of Justice and Consultations, meetings and activities with the Balkan Investigative Reporting Network in Albania for areas of corruption risk.
- **Croatia**: Meeting with representatives from Ministry of Justice (Sector for Anti-Corruption), Ministry of Economy (Public Procurement Department), European Commission Representation in the Republic of Croatia.
- **Kosovo**: Anti-Corruption Agency, Kosovo Statistics Agency, Chief State Prosecutor Office, EULEX, UNDP; CSOs: Cohu and Kosovo Democratic Institute (Transparency International Charter), Friedrich Ebert Stiftung. As well as 50 representatives from local and international institutions.
- **North Macedonia**: 2 meetings with the International Community; 3 conferences where we presented the effort to a wider set of CSOs and 12 CSOs outside of SELDI consulted for those recommendations: 5 engagements with SCPC for the Anti-corruption part of Open Government Partnership; 5 engagements with Ministry for Information Society and Administration; (at least) 1 Engagement on a Governmental level with syndesised recommendations by the CSOs for the Government (including parts on Anti-Corruption).
- **Montenegro**: Parliament of Montenegro; Agency for Prevention of Corruption; Agency for Personal Data Protection and Free Access to Information; State Electoral Commission; State Prosecutor Office; Supreme court 7. Secretariat-General of the Government.
- **Moldova**: CAPC established relations and presented the key findings and policy recommendations to the Minister of Justice and the General Prosecutor of Moldova.
- **Turkey**: TACSO, European Commission, TI, GRECO, and Public Officials' Ethics Council; İstanbul Bilgi University, İstanbul University, Okan University, and Harvard University.

*This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.*
37 public institutions approached and engaged

- **Albania** (6): Albanian Minister of Local Government, who is also the National Coordinator for Anticorruption; High State Audit; BIRN Albania; Institute for Policy and Legal Studies; Ministry of Justice; Minister of Economic Development, Tourism, Trade and Entrepreneurship
- **BiH** (3): Anti-Corruption Agency in BiH; Parliamentary Assembly of BiH; Ministry of security of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- **Croatia** (6): Commission for Conflict of Interest; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Justice (Sector for Anti-Corruption); Ministry of Public Administration, Ministry of Economy (Public Procurement Department), European Commission Representation in the Republic of Croatia
- **North Macedonia** (3): State Commission for Prevention of Corruption; Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Macedonia; Special Public Prosecution
- **Montenegro** (7): Parliament of Montenegro; Agency for Prevention of Corruption; Agency for Personal Data Protection and Free Access to Information; State Electoral Commission; State Prosecutor Office; Supreme court; Secretariat-General of the Government
- **Moldova** (2): Minister of Justice; General Prosecutor of Moldova
- **Serbia** (4): Ministry of Mining and Energy; Ministry of Commerce and Tourism; Public Procurement Office; Competition Protection Commission
- **Turkey** (1): Turkish Prime Minister's Chief Inspector Bülent Tarhan
111 CSOs outside of SELDI empowered with statistical data and analytical information

- **Albania** (7): signed **Memoranda of Understanding** for future anti-corruption collaboration with **seven Albanian CSOs:** the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), National Centre for Social Studies (NCSS), InfoCip, Foundation for Economic Freedom (FLE), Albanian Media Institute (AIM), Balkan Investigative Reporting Network (BIRN Albania) and the Albanian Institute of Science (AIS).

- **BiH** (9): Youth resource center Tuzla - ORC Tuzla; Youth Group YRC; OKC Banja Luka; Youth Center Vermont - OC Vermont; Transparency International -TI BiH; Center for Public Interest Advocacy - CPI; UG Oštra Nula; Građanski savez; Center for Media Development and Analysis - CRMA.

- **Croatia** (6): Association of Municipalities in the Republic of Croatia, Croatian Association of Public Procurement Trainers and Specialists, Women’s Association Vukovar, Association for Promotion of Human Rights and Media Freedoms – Cenzura Plus from Split, NGO Zora from Čakovec, NGO Civil Rights Project from Sisak

- **Kosovo* (20): D4D Institute; PPSE; Kosovo Democratic Institute, Institute for Political Studies, Group for Political and Legal Studies (GLPSE), Balkan Investigative Reporting Network (BIRN), Initiative for Prograss (INPO), Institute for Development Policy (INDEP), Kosovo Foundation Open Society (KFOS), Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), Kosovo Initiative for Stability (IKS), SBUNKER, Institute for Advanced Studies (GAP), Ec ma ndryshe, Innovation Center Kosovo (ICK), Kosovo Civil Society Foundation (KSCF), Kosovo Institute for Policy Research and Development (KIPRED), COHU, FOL, Index Kosova (IK)

- **North Macedonia** (12): **Macedonian CSOs Anti-Corruption Platform:** Association for Democratic Initiatives (ADI), Center for Civic Communications (CCC), Center for Research and Policy Making (CRPM), Civil Society Research Center, Coalition 'All for fair Trials', FORUM - Center for Strategic Research and Documentation, Foundation Metamorphosis, Foundation Open Society Macedonia (FOSM), Konekt, MOST, Transparency International Macedonia (TI-M), Transparency Macedonia; as well as Macedonian SELDI members: Macedonian Center for International Cooperation (MCIC), Institute for Democracy 'Societas Civilis' Skopje (IDSCS) and Ohrid Institute.

In 2018, we again assessed think tanks and identified more than 60 institutions that received the maximum possible five-star rating, reflecting their exemplary transparency when it comes to publicly disclosing their sources of funding. These think tanks use their websites to disclose in great detail who funds them, with what sums, and for what research projects. They set the gold standard for the field as a whole.

- African Centre for Evidence (South Africa)
- African Economic Research Consortium (Kenya)
- Amnesty International (UK)
- Analitika – Center for Social Research (Bosnia)
- Bruegel (Belgium)
- CEDOS (Ukraine)
- Center for Economic Analyses (Macedonia)
- Center for Democratic Transition (CDT) (Montenegro)
- Center for Global Development (United States)
- Centre for Health and the Public Interest (UK)
- Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) (Canada)
- Centre for Monitoring and Research (CeMI) (Montenegro)
- Centre for Policy Research (India)
- Centre of Policy and Legal Reform (CPLR) (Ukraine)
- Center for the Study of Democracy (CSD) (Bulgaria)
- Grupo FARO (Ecuador)
- Institute Alternative (IA) (Montenegro)
- Institute of Development Studies (UK)
- Institute for Fiscal Studies (UK)

Source: Transparify, https://www.transparify.org/5-star/
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Training’s Objectives

• **Inspiring grassroots and CSOs**
  – to engage in anti-corruption initiatives
  – to apply corruption and state capture monitoring methodologies
  – to collaborate among themselves and with the public institutions
  – to achieve positive impact over the national and regional policies

• **Supporting grassroots and CSOs**
  – SELDI’s small grants programme
  – enhancing the CSOs’ capacity to analyse, monitor and advocate more effectively anti-corruption and anti-state capture measures

• **Exchange of experiences and good practices**
  – exchange of information and experience on the application of concrete anti-corruption measures
  – news on the latest policy developments in the SEE region
  – participants could discover new opportunities for public-private cooperation
Day 1: Corruption Monitoring Instruments. Supporting Grass-Roots

- Corruption Monitoring System
- Monitoring Anticorruption Policy Implementation (MACPI) Micro (Institutional)
- MACPI State Capture
- Hidden Economy Index
- Training the grantees on project implementation and reporting
- Grantees’ project ideas presentation
Monitoring Anti-Corruption in Europe
Bridging Policy Evaluation and Corruption Measurement
Day 2: Civil Society-Media Relations, Public-Private Partnerships

• dealing with disinformation: working with media and online investigators, media monitoring and use of online platforms

• monitoring and countering corruption in the election process

• establishing public-private partnerships: presentations by the anti-corruption agencies from the SEE region
Day 3: Stakeholder Engagement and Advocacy through CSO Networking

- monitoring of public spending and public administration reforms
- role of the civil society as drivers of the EU transformation processes
- importance of CSO networking
- building CSO anticorruption coalitions
Thank you!

www.seldi.net