

Rewards for anticorruption

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Round Table: The Anti-Corruption Agenda for Southeast Europe after
the 2016 Enlargement Package: How to Break the State Capture
Deadlock and Make Enlargement Deliver Again?

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CSOs role and experience in anticorruption

- Main role in creation of legal and institutional framework for anticorruption
- Role in oversight the state institutions responsible for anti-corruption
- Role in demanding responsibilities and proposing measures for better policies and performance

CSO role and experience in anti-corruption

- in 2014, established CSO anti-corruption platform: 15 most relevant CSOs for good governance and anti-corruption
- Common analysis, events, reactions and recommendations to the current political situation in the country
- Influence to the new state program for anti-corruption

CSO role in anti-corruption

- Established cooperation for good governance/open institutions: inclusion in creation and implementation of OGP action plan
- Ministry of information society and administration open to publicly shows the results of independent (CSO) monitoring of the openness of institutions

CSO role and experience in anti-corruption

- Prepared Blueprint by nine CSOs and supported by several others with recommendations for overcoming the political crisis in the country
- One of main areas with recommendations related to anti-corruption

Key findings and data

- **Corruption is not a key concern for citizens**

Different than in other region country corruption is ranked fifth on the list of social problems

- **Growth of corruption pressure and involvement in corruption.**

In 2014 every fourth citizen was asked for a bribe, while in 2016 almost every third citizen was faced with such a request.

Key findings and data

- **Corruption is not sanctioned.**

Asked and offered citizens for bribe:
501,934/480,540 citizens.

Meaning half a million crimes of corruption have been committed, but only 14 for bribe and 193 for abuse of office

Indicates that only 0.04% of the cases end in conviction.

Key findings and data

- **Reporting cases of corruption is a non-existent practice among citizens.**

83.5% of the citizens did not report a case of corruption to an institution in charge of complaints versus only 7.4% who did report a case to an institution.

- **Increased trend of acceptability of corruption.**

Increased tolerance or acceptance of corruption by young people aged 18 to 29: less than half (49.6%) of young people consider it unacceptable to give money to solve a problem, which is by as high as 17.3 percentage points less than the average inacceptability of the population (66, 3%)

Key findings and data

- **Corruption is widespread.** Nearly two-thirds of citizens (62.7%) consider corruption to be widespread among officials.
- **Judges, ministers and MPs are perceived as the most corrupt.**
- **Citizens are not optimistic about eradicating corruption.** 15.1% of citizens consider that the widespread corruption can be reduced, while nearly half (47.8%) of the citizens consider that corruption will always exist

EU report on corruption in the country

- The legislative and institutional framework has been developed over a decade
- No progress was achieved in the past years: Corruption remains prevalent in many areas and continues to be a serious problem.
- Political interference in the work of relevant bodies, hampering their ability to act proactively and non-selectively, especially in high level

EU report on corruption in the country

Needed measures:

- demonstrating real political will by providing law enforcement
- improving public awareness and trust in the fight against corruption by increasing the visibility of anti-corruption measures and the results achieved
- developing a credible track record on fighting high level corruption, including asset recovery

EU report on corruption in the country

Needed measures:

- Implementing an effective legal framework for the protection of whistle-blowers, in line with European standard
- Reviewing the status and composition of the SCPC to make it more transparent, merit-based and independent from political parties

EU report on corruption in the country

- Advocacy measures for anti-corruption as main pressure to the institutions should remain supported by no-state funds (preferably by EU and in line to the recommendation given in the country report)
- Evidence based advocacy, preferably based on comparative analysis shows most effects in policy changing

CSO-EC cooperation

- Consultation with CSOs for the Country Indicative strategy paper (ISP) 2014-2020 with clear role of CSOs in combating corruption
- (In Macedonia) already proposed measures during the current revision of the ISP

CSO-EC cooperation

- Provided recommendations for the ISP -
Anticorruption:
 - Combating corruption on all levels is needed.
 - CSOs should be supported to work on raising awareness among citizens about corruption issues.
 - CSOs should be supported in monitoring the performance of relevant institutions.
 - Strong demand for changing the system for selection of the members of the State Commission for Prevention of Corruption in terms of their impartiality should be address by EU.
 - EU should continue with technical assistance for further capacity building of the SCPC secretariat.

CSO-EC cooperation

- Provided recommendations for the ISP-**Public administration reform.**
 - Need for narrow focus on the principles of the merit and equitable representation.
 - Openness of the institutions should be additionally supported.
 - The main challenge will be the in-depth change of the entire system of public participation in policy and law making processes, and especially the attitudes of the high level politicians for these processes

CSO-EC cooperation

- Provided recommendations for the ISP-**Judiciary**.
- The main support that EU should provide in the future is for the Special Prosecution Office in terms of political, but also technical assistance.
- To address the impartiality and it highly depended on the government and the ruling party policy.
- The Academy for Judges and Prosecutors should be supported to act as a completely independent body without any interference from politics.
- Without exception the new appointed judges and prosecutors should be selected from the Academy list.