

5TH INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE ON LOCAL SAFETY AND SECURITY



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ARRS

SLOVENIAN RESEARCH AGENCY


COMMITMENT TO GOOD GOVERNANCE AND REDUCTION OF CORRUPTION


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Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger


- *Corruption* poses a significant threat to security and stability. It undermines democracy, diminishes the rule of law, and hinders social and economic development by diverting much needed investments from welfare and infrastructure to the pockets of corrupted individuals. Widespread corruption can lead to general public dissatisfaction towards State institutions, disillusion with the government, which can result in unrest and instability.



 Corruption, abuse of power, nepotism and cronyism can severely damage a system of government.

 Therefore, it is important to develop an overall legal, institutional and cultural framework including anti-corruption strategies that promote good governance and integrity, and prevent and discourage corrupt conduct.

 Such a framework cannot be based only on measures to catch and punish corrupt individuals.

 It must have the broader aim of creating an environment that entrenches integrity as the standard of public office.



STAKEHOLDERS	ANTI-CORRUPTION INSTRUMENT	MAIN GOAL
Society at large	Elections, public participation	Achieving integrity by evicting corrupt politicians
Parliament	Anti-corruption laws, oversight	Empowering anti-corruption enforcement
Judiciary	Adjudication, integrity in judiciary	Punishing the corrupt, corruption-free judiciary
Government	Anti-corruption reforms, adopting integrity regulations and policies	Integrity of the executive branch of government
Public Service	Codes of conduct, auto-regulatory instruments, professionalism, transparency	Encouraging good conduct, and addressing official misconduct
Business	Internal control systems including Codes of professional ethics, business-government dialogue	Corruption-free economy
NGO Sector	Watchdog activities, own anti-corruption projects, joint civil society-government anti-corruption activities (for example, training)	Preventing corruption
Media	Media coverage, publications of documents (for example, financial reports of political parties)	Exposing corruption, enhancing integrity standards

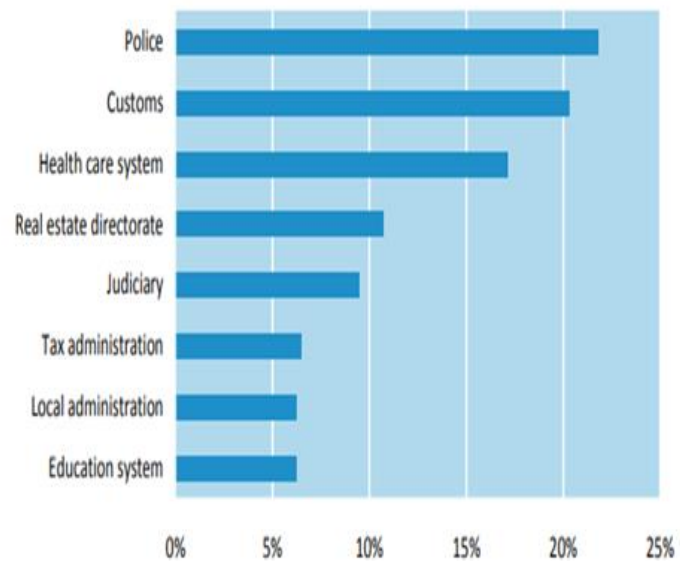
Important instruments for the fight against corruption are:

- 1.CoE Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (1999)
- 2.Criminal Law Convention against Corruption (2002)
- 3.UNCAC (2003)
- 4.Civil Law Convention against Corruption (2008)

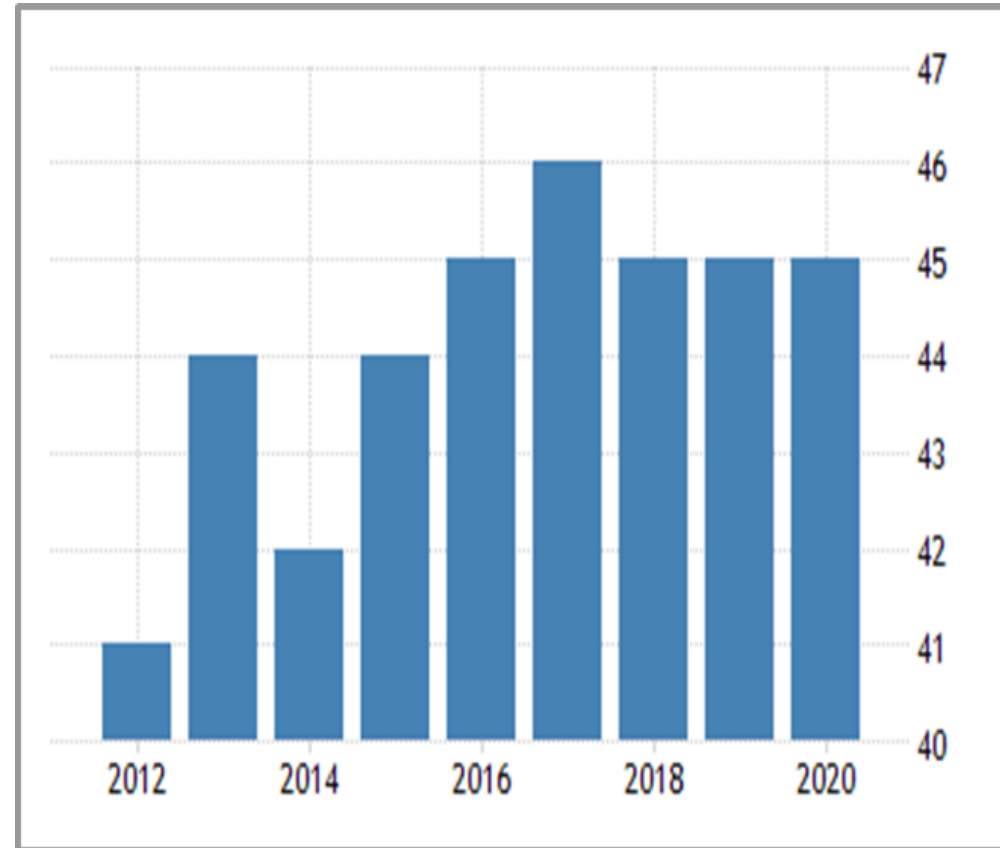


Previous studies conducted in Montenegro

Figure 1: Prevalence of bribery by institutions in the public sector, Montenegro 2009



Source: CEMI Montenegro: www.cemi.org.me, Results of the research Corruption in Montenegro CEMI Department for development of public policies, Survey, November/December 2009.



KEY FINDINGS

1. The average cash bribe paid in Montenegro is 233 Euro.
2. More than two thirds (70%) of bribes are paid in cash, only some 17 per cent as food and drink.
3. Montenegrin citizens rank corruption as the second most important problem facing their country today, after poverty and low standard of living.
4. Montenegrin citizens lack reasons for reporting bribery. One in three thinks that nothing constructive will come of reporting it.
5. More than a half of all bribe-payers in Montenegro pay kickbacks to doctors (54%), almost a half to police officers (47%) and some 40 per cent to nurses .



-Due to the commission of a criminal offence - abuse of official position under Article 416

-According to the Criminal Code of Montenegro, 430 persons were reported in 2016

-There were reports against 631 persons.

-State prosecutors rejected criminal charges against 287 people, and filed charges against 21 people of indictment proposal,

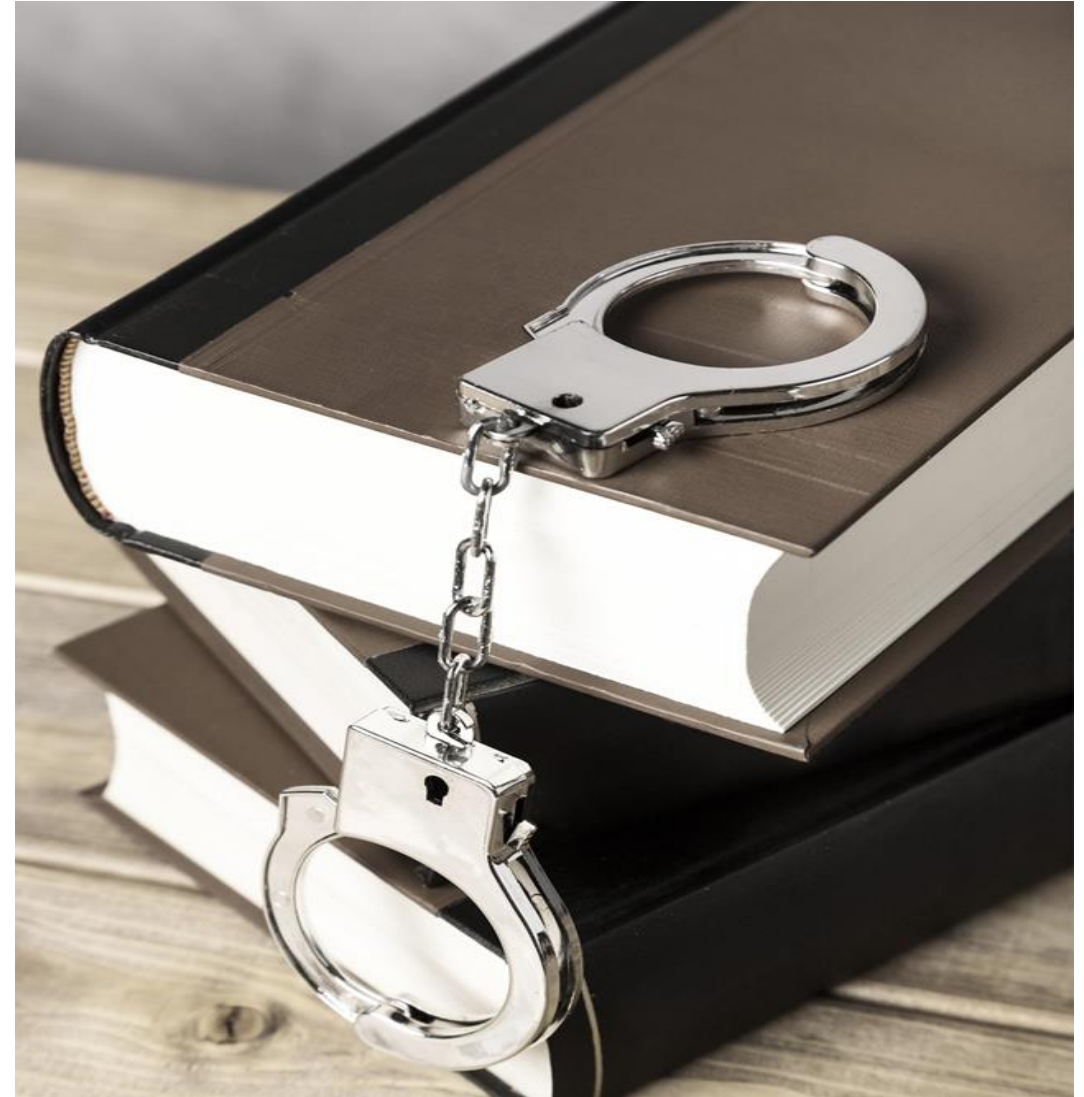
-Direct indictment was filed against 11 persons,

-The report against 164 persons was transferred, while at the end of the reporting period left unresolved charges against 147 persons.

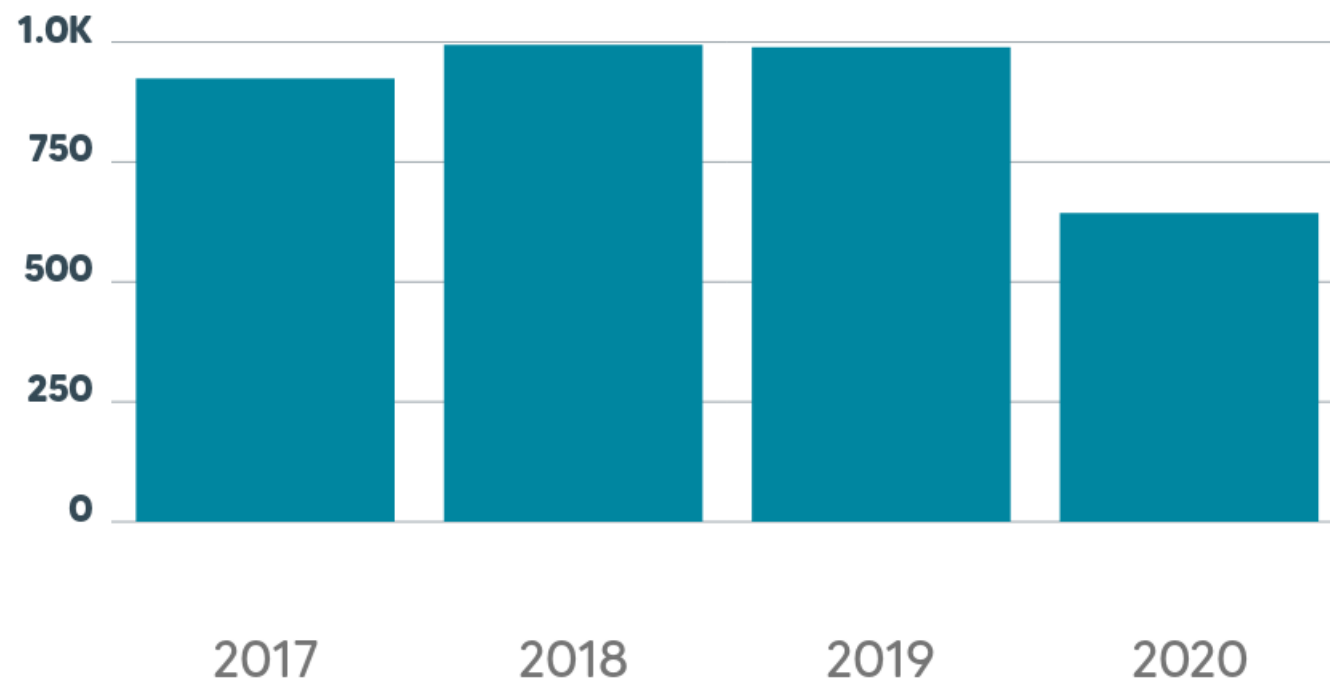


Prevention of corruption in respect of members of parliament, judges and prosecutors:

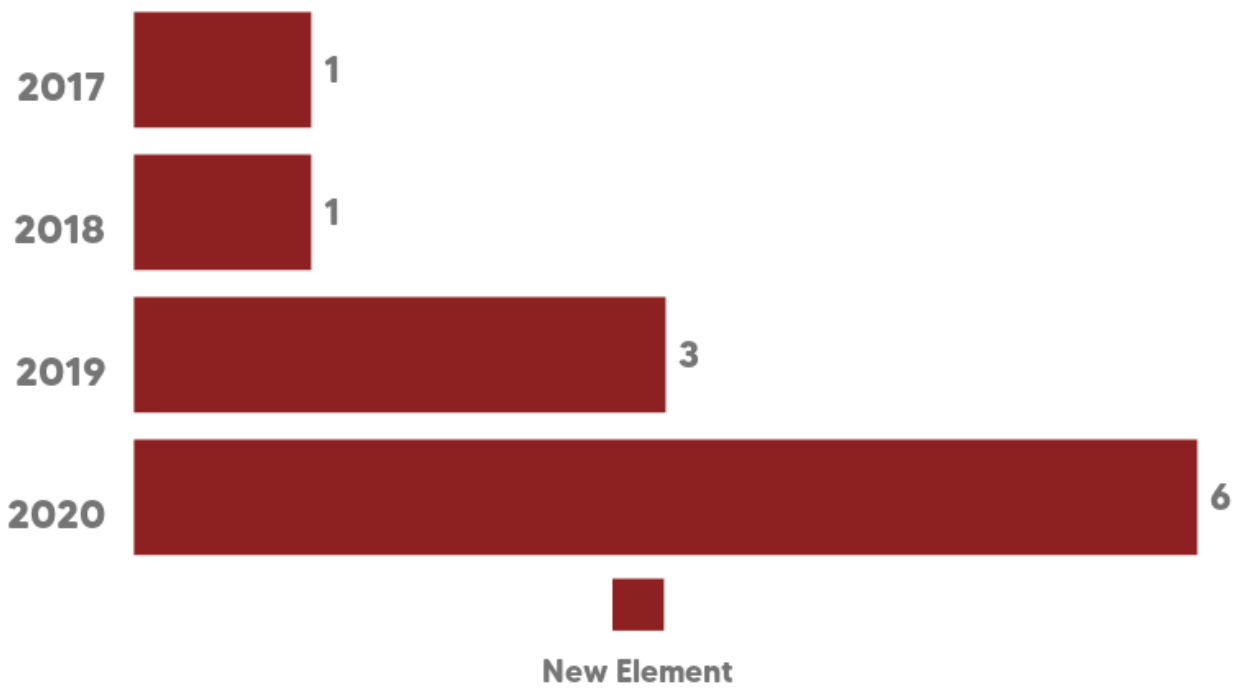
- Ethical principles and rules of conduct
- Conflict of interest
- Prohibition or restriction of certain activities
- Declaration of assets, income, liabilities and interests
- Enforcement of the rules regarding conflicts of interest
- Awareness



High corruption crimes overview

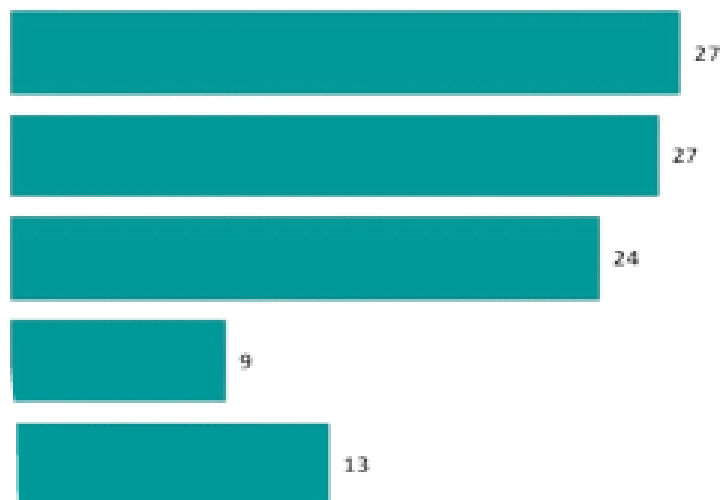


The total number of reports for the crime of bribery



3. Answers to bribery offerings / Bribery offerings

A large number of citizens would be willing to pay if one of the state institutions asked for a bribe, while a quarter of citizens stated that they would report the case.



27. I would ask for someone to help me without bribery

27. I wouldn't pay and I would report it

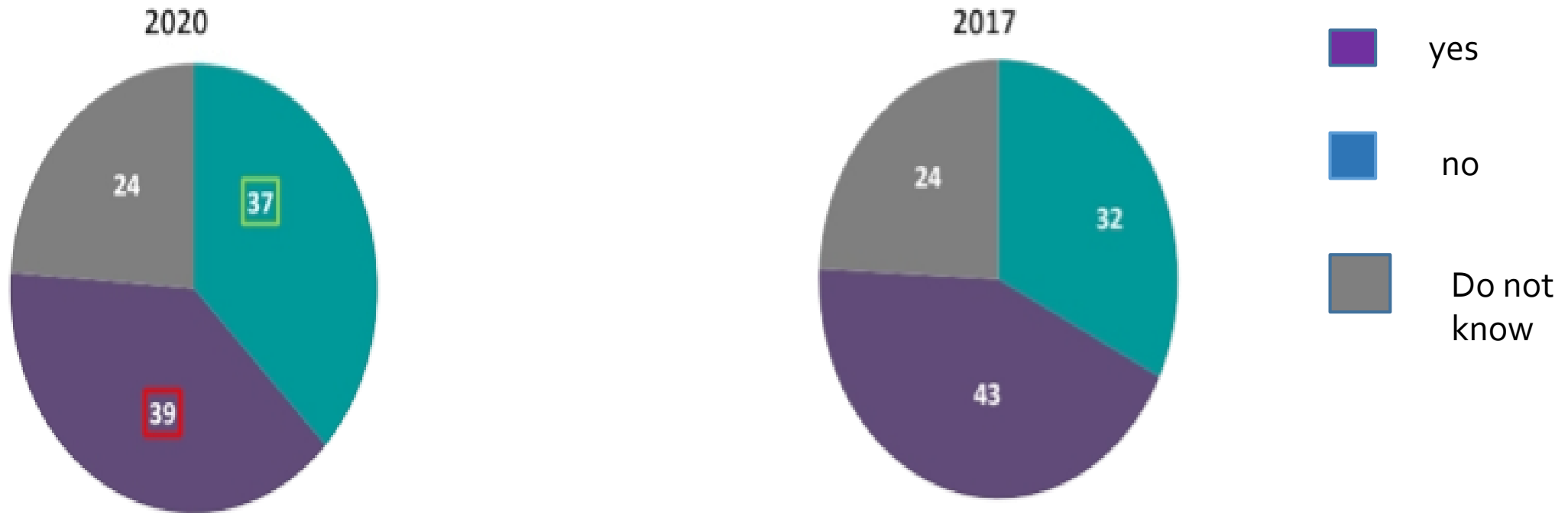
24. I wouldn't pay but I also wouldn't report it.

9. I would pay if I had money at that moment

13. Doesn't know/ Refuses to answer

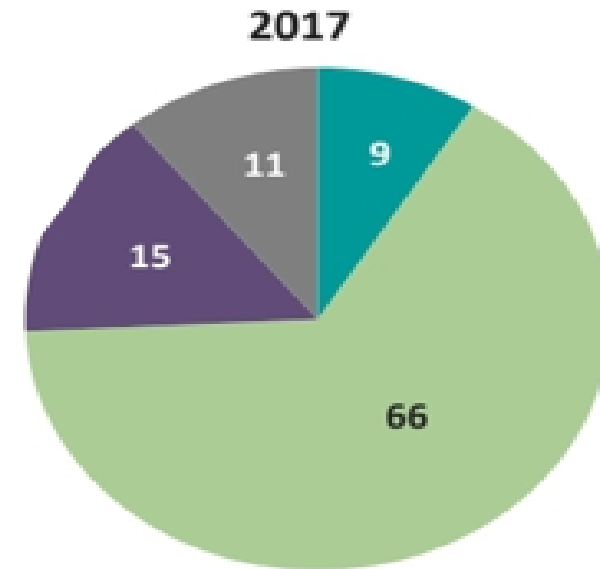
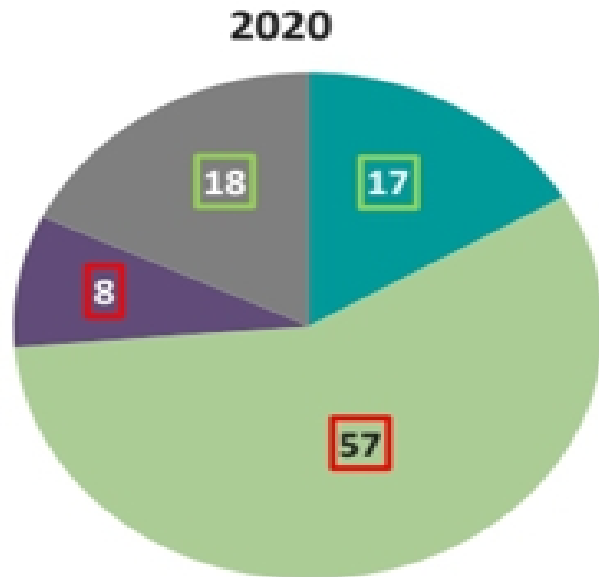
Do people know about Agency of corruption prevention?

Compared to 2017, there has been a significant decline in the number of citizens who state that they would not report a case of corruption.



Political corruption at the local and state level

A much larger number of citizens believe that political ties are used more at the state than at the local level. There is a smaller share of those who think the opposite, as well as those who state that there is no difference.

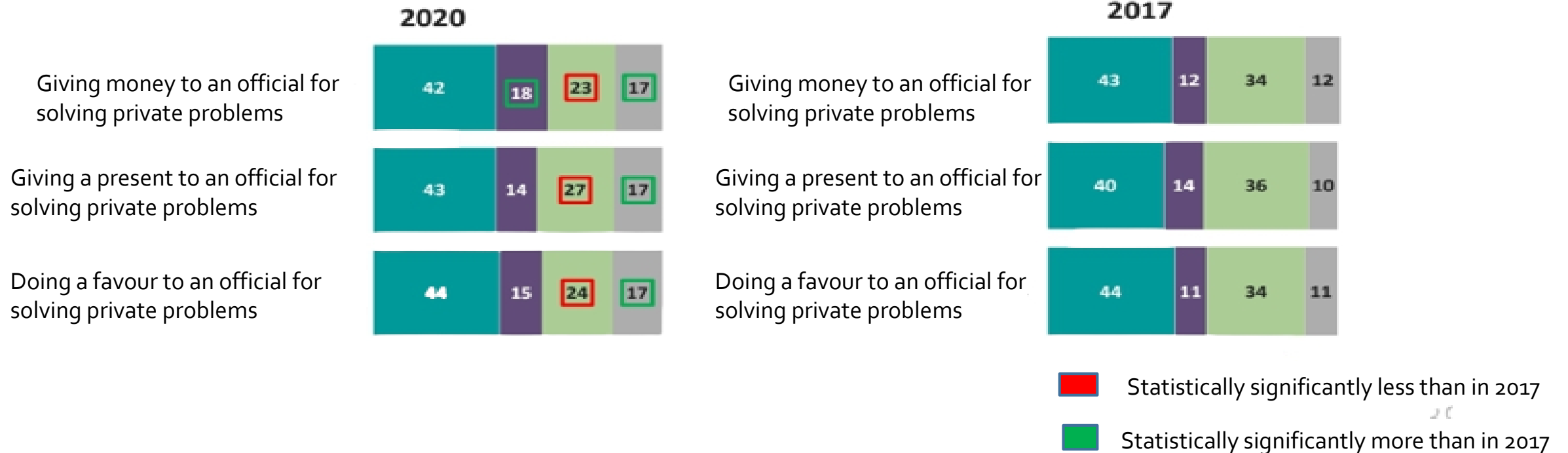


- : Less than on the state level
- : Same as on the state level
- : More than on the state level
- : Doesn't know/Refuses to answer

Frequency of corruption cases

More than two-fifths of citizens say they haven't heard of a single case of bribery in their midst. In contrast, 18% of citizens know about "some" such cases of giving money to an official, while 23% know about more such cases. Compared to the previous wave, a smaller number of respondents know about more such cases, and at the same time a larger number of them remain unanswered.

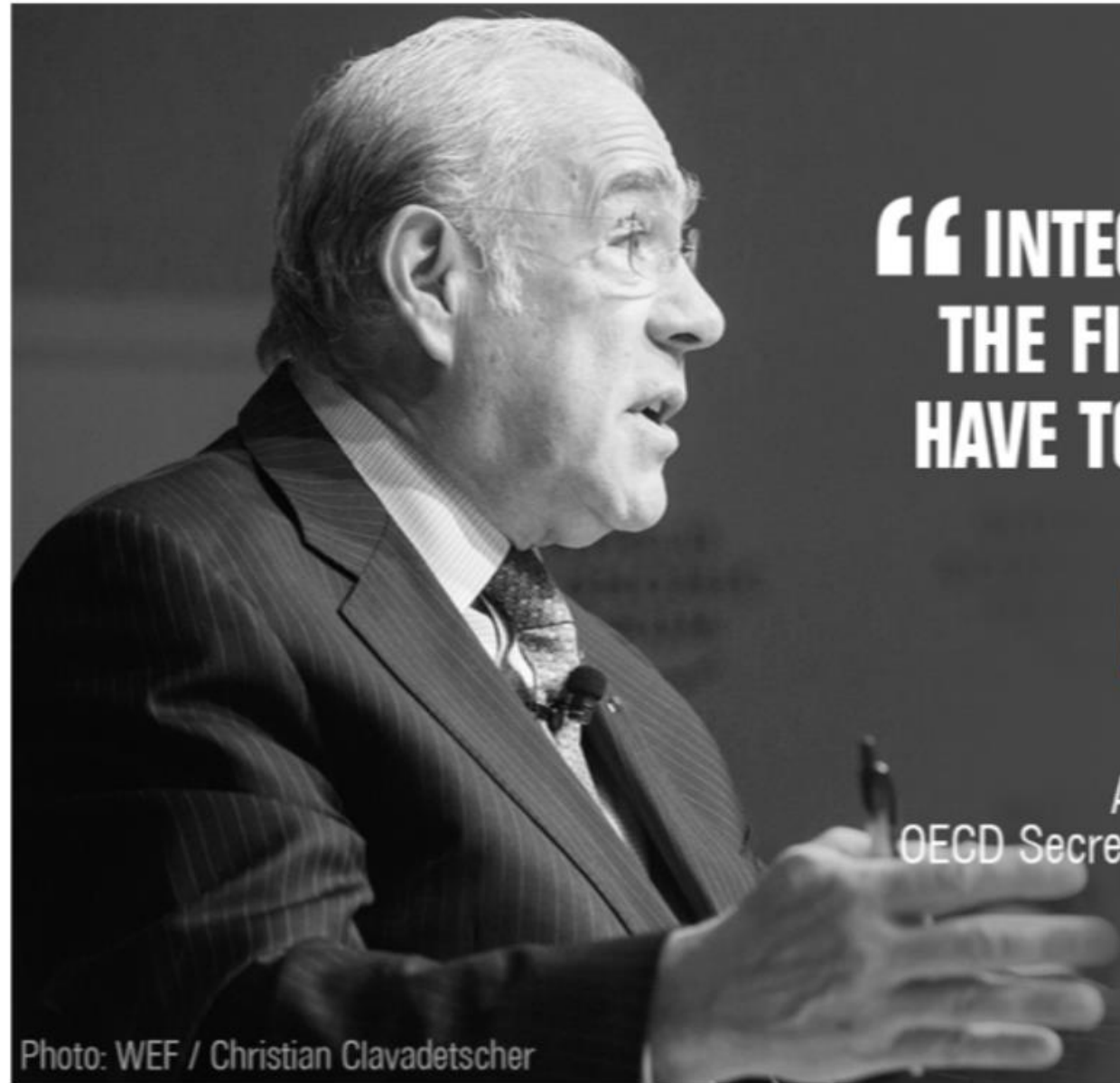
■ I haven't heard about any of such cases ■ Yes, once ■ Yes, many times ■ Refuses to answer



HOW TO PREVENT CORRUPTION (OUR CONCLUSION)

- 1.** We should start from the very beginning and create pathways that give citizens relevant tools to engage and participate in their governments – which means to identify priorities.
- 2.** Technology would be the most useful tool to use to connect and to build a dynamic way to interact with key stakeholders: government, citizens, businesses, civil society groups, media, academia etc.
- 3.** A great strategy that would bear fruit would be keeping citizens engaged on corruption at local, national, international and global levels through social media, phone apps and live meetings.

Raising awareness of this crime in Montenegro would be more serious with these kinds of measures.



“**INTEGRITY, TRANSPARENCY AND
THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION
HAVE TO BE PART OF THE CULTURE.
THEY HAVE TO BE THOUGHT
AS FUNDAMENTAL VALUES.**”

—
Angel Gurría,
OECD Secretary General

 **TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL**
the global coalition against corruption

Photo: WEF / Christian Clavadetscher

A black and white photograph of a judge in black robes sitting at a desk. The judge's hands are visible, one holding a stack of papers and the other resting near a wooden gavel. The gavel is positioned in the center foreground. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The entire image is framed by a thin black border.

**Thank you for your
attention!**