INTEGRITY AND RESISTANCE TO CORRUPTION
OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES
IN
SOUTH EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Survey Report









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## I. INTRODUCTION

The high level corruption problem is not absent in Western Europe or the EU institutions, of course, but the common reiterated assessment is that in many parts of Eastern Europe the phenomenon is endemic. No doubt can be brought to the harsh effect of corruption on the fundamentals of the democratic principles (such as rule of law, openness, transparency and democratic accountability and equity in dealing with citizens). In the process of democratization, the post-Communist South and Eastern European countries have adopted Judicial Reform and Anti-Corruption Strategies with the purpose of creating the necessary legal and institutional framework or strengthening/enforcing the existing ones. Nevertheless, after more than two decades from the fall of communism, the SEE countries are still ranked in the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) by Transparency International at the bottom as "very corrupt" compared to the Western European countries.

Among the most frequent stated causes for the perception of SEE countries as subject to rampant high-level corruption are several common characteristics determined by their transition towards democracy and free market. Examples of often cited vulnerable points vary and can be counted as common regional challenges. One of the most visible costs of corruption in the region is economic, since the region depends on foreign capital and expertise for sustainable growth. Corruption discourages investment and, besides, corrupt administrations hinder the management of many EU aid programs aimed at smoothing their transition.

Privatization programs, on the other side, have fed corruption throughout the region. Even though the process is almost It is often said that, compared to the rest of Europe, South Eastern Europe countries face high level corruption to a greater extent. Identifying the common challenges in fighting high level corruption within a functional analysis of law enforcement, prosecution and judicial anti-corruption activity, focusing on the inside view of the system's functionality in the countries of the region, could provide elements for establishing the measure in which corruption is indeed one of the greatest obstacle to the integration of Eastern Europe into the European Union.

Country	СРІ
Denmark	9.3
Sweden	9.2
Finland	8.9
Croatia	4,1
Montenegro	3.9
Bulgaria	3.8
Macedonia	3.8
Romania	3.8
Serbia	3.5
Moldova	3.3
Bosnia and	3.0
Herzegovina	

Source: CPI 2009

http://www.transparency.org/policy\_research/s urveys\_indices/cpi/2009/cpi\_2009\_table

complete, in many countries of the former Soviet bloc the privatization was an opportunity for the governments to distribute favors for their private interests or gains. The mismanagement of the state assets led to additional issues, which were translated into further corruption prospects – few East European states can afford to pay their civil servants, judges, police or border guards an income considered adequate, leading thus to informal payments.

Corruption also undermines fragile democratic systems, by fuelling popular disillusionment with politics. Political apathy is widespread in most liberal democracies, but it is far more destructive in Eastern Europe where the growth of an active civil society is crucial to ensuring that democratic norms take root.

In this context, the centrality of judiciary in the anti-corruption fight comes from the basic conditionality between the enforcement of such laws and an independent functional judiciary system. Without the integrity and resistance to corruption of the practitioners dealing with high-level corruption cases, not even the best anti-corruption legislation can prove its results. The consequences of a corrupted judiciary can vary from lack of confidence in governance, corruption in all sectors of government, low investment rate and scarce business development and growth, as well as important consequences on the common citizens ranging from unjust treatment to general public distrust in the public institutions.

Most South-East European governments, driven by their enthusiasm to join the EU, are making efforts to tackle corruption and reform their judiciary, efforts revealed by the legislative measures taken either as responses to their Partnership with the EU, either as a result of the relevant international conventions ratified. To what degree do these statutory guarantees of independence reflect the actual behavior of practitioners that deal with high level corruption cases?

Our analysis reveals that expert opinions of judges, prosecutors and police officers on internal or/and external vulnerabilities that impede their independence and the good functioning of the pretrial and trial phase in the justice systems are rather influenced by exogenous factors, including financial conditions, relation with legislature or with the executive, or mass-media and public opinion pressures. Both formal and informal factors create the parameters in which the criminal judicial system operates and expresses its integrity. Although the judiciary has become a more powerful institution in the post-communist era, it faces a diverse set of constraints on independent action. And as independent judiciaries are important actors in democratic consolidation, the expressions taken by judicial independence in the regional context are important to define common challenges and orient SEE regional policies related to fighting high level corruption towards their compliance with international and European standards and best practices.

#### PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

Albania Bosnia and Herzegovina Bulgaria

Former Yugoslav Republic

of Macedon

Republic of Moldova

Montenegro Romania Serbi

# 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The main goal of this project was to identify common challenges in fighting *high level corruption* using criminal law proceeding in the view to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the investigations, prosecution, and trials.

The *overall objective* was the improvement of the national and regional law enforcement capacities and coordination in preventing and combating high level corruption in SEE, bringing existing national mechanisms into compliance with international and European standards and best practices.

The project resulted in a systematic and functional analysis of law enforcement prosecution and judicial anti-corruption activity, focusing on an internal approach, based on expert opinions of relevant criminal law professionals themselves. It provides an inside view of the system's functionality, aiming to identify the weak points and causes of failure or success in addressing high level corruption in the countries of the region, in parallel with the real challenges and concrete steps which have to be taken in support of law enforcement bodies, prosecution and the judiciary system as a whole.

The survey results provide data for making estimates in order to:

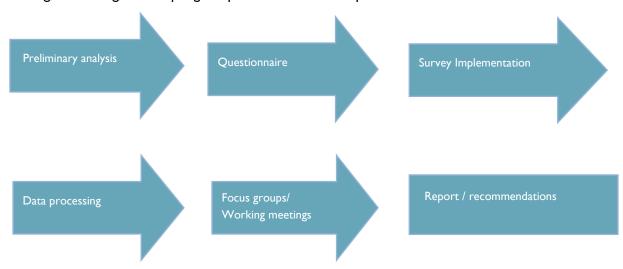
- ✓ Identify the expert opinions of judges, prosecutors and police officers on internal or/and external vulnerabilities that impede their independence and the good functioning of the pre-trial and trial phase in the justice systems;
- ✓ Evaluate the expert opinions of judges, prosecutors, and police officers on the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal law tools used to fight against corruption;
- ✓ Evaluate the level of integrity and resistance to corruption of the national criminal judicial system in order to properly adapt legal and governmental measures and bring national mechanism into compliance with international and European standards and best practices:
- ✓ Orient SEE regional policies related to fighting high level corruption and give coherency to the legislative solution that would be adopted in the national packages of laws on the reform of the judiciary:
- ✓ Strengthen the integrity of police investigation, prosecution and justice system and resistance to high level corruption.

Consequently, under the framework of the Regional Anticorruption Initiative (RAI) Secretariat activities in the target countries, the survey results will be used as a basis for policy recommendations in the area of strengthening the integrity and resistance to corruption of the criminal judicial systems, including:

- ✓ Assistance in national and regional policies and strategies formulation,
- √ Institutional capacity building, and
- ✓ Improving regional networking and cooperation between practitioners and relevant state agencies.

## 3. METHODOLOGY OF THE SURVEY

The research was structured into six correlated successive phases, meant to provide the most accurate and relevant results. Each of these phases has had, besides the specific outputs, the role of refining, correcting, and adapting the previous and next steps:



### 3.1 PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

The preliminary analysis was intended to provide the initial findings of the survey. Accordingly, the objectives of the Preliminary analysis were to clearly identify the population of the target groups — the number and occupation, the general framework of legislation and institutions used in each of the SEE Member States in fighting against high level corruption, the institutional cooperation between different state entities dealing with law enforcement, prosecution, and judicial anti-corruption activities.

The Preliminary analysis sought to ascertain the main topics of interest in assessing the weak points and causes of failure or success in addressing high level corruption in the countries of the region – discussions with the officials from the national anticorruption structures associated to the RAI, through an extensive desk research and an initial common questionnaire that was sent via e-mail to the RAI focal points. Consequently, it was envisaged to collect data as follows:

PRELIMINARY DATA TO BE COLLECTED	THE DETAILED STRUCTURE
	Structure of institutions dealing with law enforcement;
	Structure of institutions dealing with prosecution;
General considerations regarding the	Structure of institutions dealing with judiciary activities;
working framework in the fight against corruption in each of the SEE Member States.	<ul> <li>Structure of specialized state bodies dealing with anti corruption activities;</li> </ul>
	International/Regional Pacts of Cooperation for fighting
	against corruption your state is part of
Identify the target group officials (no	Number of police officers
names, only the exact number and	Number of prosecutors
structure) subject to the survey	Number of judges
	Description, as simplified and structured as possible, or
Working relationship of co-operation	the cycle a certain case of corruption should take, as
between institutions dealing with fighting	stipulated in the legislation, from the beginning of the
against corruption	investigation to the final decision pronounced by the
	judge.
	Number of cases of high level corruption where final
	decisions have been pronounced
Cases of high level corruption	Report on the number of high level corruption cases to
	the total number of corruption cases where final decision
	has been pronounced ( % )

The RAI focal points were requested to complete the preliminary questionnaire in order to provide the necessary data for adapting the questionnaire to each country and to establish the most relevant population for each target group so as to determine the indicators that had to be met in order to provide the results with the smallest error margin possible.

## 3.2 QUESTIONNAIRE

The objective of the quantitative research, which was carried out through a questionnaire, was to identify the perception of the judges, prosecutors and police officers dealing with high level corruption about the extent of independence and effectiveness of the criminal judicial system. They were asked about identifying the causes and the manner of the interferences in the pre-trial and trial

phases of the high level corruption cases, where such indicators appear, whether the corruption cases they deal with have a national or a regional specificity, etc., in order to provide a set of proposals for the adoption of legal and governmental measures to bring national mechanisms into compliance with international and European standards and best practices.

## **TARGET GROUPS** Judges relevant sample population – persons invited to respond through the Ministry of Justice ✓ Judges from the Supreme Courts √ Judges from the Courts of Appeal ✓ Judges from the Courts of Law relevant sample population – persons invited through the General Prosecutor's Office **Prosecutors** ✓ Prosecutors attached to the Supreme Courts ✓ Prosecutors attached to the Courts of Appeal ✓ Prosecutors from dedicated Anticorruption Structures **Police officers** relevant sample population - participants invited through the Department within the Ministry of Internal Affairs responsible for the investigation of high level corruption cases (Police officers from dedicated anticorruption structures within the Ministries for Internal Affairs of each participating country, i.e. General Anticorruption Directorate in Romania, Inspectorate Directorate in Bulgaria, Internal Control Service in Albania, etc.)

The questionnaire which was developed as part of the project responded to the following objectives and topics:

TOPIC/OBJECTIVE	CORRESPONDING QUESTIONS
Establishing the perception among the judges, prosecutors, and police officers dealing with high level corruption cases upon the degree of independence and effectiveness of the national criminal judicial systems	Q1, Q5, Q15, Q21, Q22, Q24, Q25, Q26, Q27, Q31, Q36, Q37
Identifying the causes and factors that generate or favour the	
interferences and the nature of the pressures exerted upon the	Q2, Q3, Q4, Q6, Q7,
criminal judicial system, internal and/or external – political, socio-	Q8, Q9, Q16, Q19, Q20,
economic, media, administrative, professional, psychological pressures	Q28, Q29, Q32, Q38
Pointing out the weak points and causes of failure or success in	
addressing high level corruption, as well as the concrete steps which have to be taken in support of law enforcement bodies,	Q10, Q11, Q12, Q13,
prosecution and judicial system (the key points in which a	Q14, Q17, Q18, Q30,
coherent regional legislative solution would act as a facilitator for the improvement of the regional cooperation between the targeted practitioners)	Q33, Q34, Q35
Assessing the regional dimension of the corruption phenomenon	
as well as the level of compliance of the criminal judicial system	Q23, Q39, Q40, Q41,
measures with this regard with the international and European	Q42, Q43, Q44, Q45

## 3.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SURVEY

Based on the results of the completed questionnaires received within the Preliminary analysis phase of the survey, the population of the target groups from the countries participating in the study was established. Nevertheless, where the preliminary analysis questionnaire and desk research did not secure relevant data for the sampling purposes of the survey, working meetings between members

of the research team and representatives of the focal points were organized so as to determine both the relevant population of the target groups to be surveyed.

The questionnaire was also adapted in view of the local structures engaged in fighting high level corruption, and further on sent to the local coordinators to be translated in the national languages of each of the countries targeted by the study.

With regard to the covering of the distribution, answering, and procedures to fill in the questionnaire, an online solution was agreed upon having regard to the main advantages such option provides within a multi-country approach.

The questionnaire was subsequently available online, and access was provided on the basis of a unique access code to the legal professionals in the target groups in each country. A number of unique access codes, established in accordance with the sampling methodology, were generated for each category of legal professionals in every country of the survey. The unique access codes, altogether with the methodology for the filling in of the questionnaires, were distributed by the local coordinators to the RAI focal points in sealed envelopes to ensure the complete anonymity of the response.

With the support of the National Justice and Home Affairs Ministries together with the General Prosecutor's Offices, the RAI focal points further disseminated the envelopes to judges, prosecutors and police officers dealing with high level corruption cases.

A closing date for the online survey was announced to all institutions, and such time limit was additionally subject to extension, so that sufficient time for the completion of the questionnaire could be available. However, given the nature of data to be produced at regional level, the different collecting periods were not of nature to affect the internal validity of the research.

#### 3.4 DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING

Transparency International Romania built an integrated database for processing the information resulted from the survey, while the data was generated automatically from the online questionnaire. The structure of the database approaches the following variables: answers structured according to

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For the relevant population and the interpretation comparative paradigms, no such event coincides with a different data collecting period. It should be noted that although the inquired individuals may have varied (historical) experiences, some if which are of nature to modify perception scores, across individuals these will cancel out, unless most of the individuals have the same experience, which exerts a consistent effect, in one direction, on all their scores. For a comprehensive overview, please see: W. D. CRANO, M. B. BREWER, *Principles and Methods of Social Research*, New Jersey, 2002, pp. 26-27

the main topics developed within the survey; formation of the respondent (legal practitioner category, i.e. judges, prosecutors, police officers); comparative data for each country, etc.

All the answers to the questionnaire were processed through the database and the records were structured according to the information received from all the countries targeted in the survey. The results generated the key points to be developed within the interpretation focus groups and working meetings, providing the general framework for identifying the main vulnerabilities, as well as certain possible solutions and recommendations for improving the experiences of the legal practitioners in investigating, prosecuting and trying high level corruption cases.

The shape of the general database provides an accurate overview of the interpretation variables used within the survey. Statistical data were used for the two comparative levels:

- ✓ Between target group officials (police officers, prosecutors and judges) within the same country;
- ✓ Between target group officials at regional level.

Two types of global overview of the interpretation variables used within the survey were also taken into account in the data analysis:

- ✓ General trends for all target group officials (police officers, prosecutors and judges) within the same country;
- ✓ General trends for all target group officials at regional level.

Still, for three of the of the target group populations included in the survey, the irrelevant response rate had as outcome their exclusion from data interpretation:

- ✓ Albania judges
- ✓ Croatia judges
- ✓ FYR of Macedonia judges

Given the different size of the population target groups included in the survey, as well as the non-response rate<sup>2</sup> for each comparative topic the data was balanced and the respective weighting unit was applied.

The regional survey has a standard error estimated at maximum 2%.

### 3.5 FOCUS GROUPS

The objectives of the focus groups were to identify the elements of perception among the judges, prosecutors and police officers on the internal or/and external vulnerabilities that impede their independence and the good functioning of the criminal law proceedings with regard to the fight against high level corruption, for each of the targeted countries, through:

- ✓ Identifying the overall conditions and specificities so as to establish the indicators for weighting and interpreting the survey, where data was available; in case data was not available or it was not sufficient and/or conclusive, the focus groups were conducted following the same topics and questions as used in the questionnaire, without being means of verifications and interpretation of any survey results;
- ✓ Distinct qualitative analysis of the involved categories (judges, prosecutors, police officers);
- ✓ Including the proposals which came from the group members (in a 15% proportion), representatives of the institutions involved in the law enforcement, prosecution and judicial anti-corruption activity.

The focus groups were intended to analyze and conclude upon the findings of the survey and to try to establish the main interpretation lines for the study. However, where such results were found to be insufficient or inconclusive, the focus groups were held on the basis of the same topics and questions used in the survey questionnaire, without being means of verification or interpretation of survey results.

For each country, a focus group was conducted by the local coordinator based on a common interview guide designed for all countries; thusly, the result was a number of nine focus groups providing a basis for policy recommendations in the area of strengthening the integrity and resistance to corruption of the criminal judicial systems.

The focus groups benefited from the participation of representatives from all the targeted legal practitioner categories and were designed to be flexible, since their main aim was to provide the

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> In this regard, the methodological recommendations of the Joint European Commission – OECD Task Force on Improvement of Response Rates and Minimisation of Respondent Load were used.

fluid research tool, which involved the participant fully rather than just getting them to passively answer questions.

The methodology employed the following:

- ✓ Alternation of open-closed questions: questions for fixing problems and questions to identify causes, conditions, and manifestations;
- ✓ Debating topics with perception topics: questions of perception were used;
- ✓ The report frequency/intensity: the manner of quantifying the results of the focus group and of extracting the validated answers will be to underline the dominant points of view by the frequency of their appearance in the participants' answers (quantitative) and by extracting the points of view expressed with a high intensity (qualitative).

The focus groups were thematic, approaching and refining the topics provisioned in the objectives of the study:

- ✓ Emphasizing the perception among the judges, prosecutors, and police officers upon the system's functionality in addressing high level corruption within their countries.
- ✓ Identifying the causes and factors that generate or favour the interferences and the nature of the pressures exerted upon the law enforcement bodies, internal and/or external political, socio-economic, media, administrative, professional, psychological pressures, etc.

THE RESULTS
OF THE SURVEY

## 4. OVERVIEW OF THE REGIONAL FRAMEWORK

### 4.1 NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 4.I.I ALBANIA

Capital: Tirana

Population: 3.2 million GNI/capita: US\$7.2403

#### Context

After 19 years since the collapse of the communism, Albania continues its journey through the transition towards democracy and European integration. Albania is a potential candidate country for EU accession following the Thessaloniki European Council of June 2003. On 18 February 2008 the Council adopted a new European partnership with Albania. The Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) with the country was signed on 12 June 2006 and entered into force on 1 April 2009. It succeeds the Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related aspects, which entered into force in December 2006. The EU-Albania visa facilitation agreement entered into force in January 2008 while the readmission agreement entered into force in 2006. Albania submitted its application for EU membership on 28 April 2009.

Albania is a parliamentary republic, whose legal system is based on civil law traditions. In the hierarchy of laws, the Constitution has the highest legal force, while ratified international agreements have superiority over domestic laws and legal acts issued by the Cabinet of Ministers. Following the fall of the communist rule in 1991, the country operated on the basis of a packet of interim constitutional provisions. In November 1998, the interim constitutional provisions were replaced by a new Albanian Constitution, which incorporates the principles of the separation of powers, guarantees fundamental human rights, and provides for the rule of law.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Source: World Bank, World Bank Indicators, 2009

#### Country data analysis

Note: For Albania, only the answers for prosecutors and police officers were taken into account.

The criminal judicial system is generally perceived by prosecutors and police officers as being independent, only 4% of the legal professionals agreeing that the Albanian judiciary is not at all independent. If the prosecutors seem to be more neutral in their assessment – 67% consider the criminal judicial system somewhat independent –, police officers evaluate it as fully or to a large extent independent in a proportion of 57%. The relative confidence in the independence of the judiciary is further underlined in the awareness of concrete situations of influence attempts on the practitioners – in the last twelve months, 17% of the prosecutors never or rarely heard about pressures exerted on their colleagues or on them specifically, while 79% police officers answered in the same manner.

However, 39% police officers and prosecutors are aware of cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointment process of a senior prosecutor/police officer. Amongst these cases, the most common source of pressures indicated is the political parties, by both prosecutors (50%) and police officers (21%).

While these attempts to influence the decision on high level corruption cases were observed on their colleagues by 17% prosecutors and 14% police officers, when it comes to a direct attempt to influence their own decision 67% prosecutors and 29% police officers were confronted with such situation.

The groups which are held by the participants to the survey as being mostly responsible for exerting direct or indirect pressure upon the criminal judicial system are differently ranked by prosecutors and police officers, the common point at national level being that the dominant position in the scores given by the practitioners is held by the members of Parliament for both categories (with 33% of the options expressed by prosecutors and 36% by police officers). Besides the national trend, for prosecutors, the following categories are seen to be exerting pressure upon their activity: Ministry of Justice (17%), mass-media (17%), other members of the Government (8%). For police officers, the subsequent positions are held by mass-media (36%) and other members of government (14%).

As for the frequency of such instances of pressure in giving a solution to a high level corruption case are evaluated as occurring often or sometimes by 43%, respectively 27% of the practitioners. The frequency is assessed as being more present by prosecutors, 58% of them recognizing that these pressures appear often.

Prosecutors consider that the institutions that are to be responsible for protecting their independence are the presidency (42%), General Prosecutor's Office (33%), and parliamentarians (25%). For police officers, this role should be assumed by The Ministry of Internal Affairs (36%), followed at an equal percentage of choices of 21 by the Government, Ministry of Justice, Members of the Parliament.

These answers are to be correlated with the level of content the target groups have with regards to the bodies responsible for the administration of the system they work in and with the assessment they did on the degree to which the Government and the Presidency respect the independence of the criminal judicial system.

Therefore, 58% prosecutors are fully or to a large extent pleased with the activities of the General Prosecutor's Office and 71% police officers share a similar opinion with regards to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Moreover, the survey participants consider in a 44% proportion that the Government respects the independence guaranteed by law to them, while for the Presidency the percentage is slightly higher – 61%.

The evaluation of the relation between the criminal judicial system and the Executive and the Presidency confirm the above tendencies. The Executive is seen as being able to exercise more informal influence and power or at least having an equal influence (43% responding that the executive is more influential and 42% responding that both are equally influential), while Presidency is seen as holding a dominant position in its relation with the judiciary by only 12% of the practitioners. Moreover, 67% prosecutors and 79% police officers grant a relation on equal positions for the Presidency and the criminal judicial system.

The legislative framework meant at ensuring the independence of the practitioners dealing with high level corruption cases is assessed in a positive manner at national level – 68% of them consider that the existing provisions (laws and regulations of the responsible institutions) ensure fully or to a large extent the independence of prosecutors and police officers. Amongst prosecutors, the level of appreciation is more reserved, half of them being somewhat confident in the capacity to guarantee their independence of the existing framework.

The same trend is preserved within the opinions expressed with regards to the legal statute of the two categories of professionals. If 65% police officers tend to agree or strongly agree that their legal statute guarantees their independence, prosecutors are more skeptical, 42% of them disagreeing in this matter. A significant percentage of prosecutors (25%) is also undecided with regards to their legal statute. It is to be further analyzed if this difference registered by the prosecutors' opinion is a

consequence of the large set of amendments to the Law on the Organization of the Prosecution Office, which were adopted by the parliament at the end of 2008.

The legislative framework is of high importance for the Albanian practitioners, its instability having severe consequences on the activities of the personnel dealing with high level corruption cases. An overwhelming percentage (70%) of the target groups agree fully or to a large extent that the legislative instability affects the judicial system, an opinion that is even more acutely present among prosecutors (83%).

The influence of the secret services upon the criminal judicial system is seen very differently by the surveyed categories – prosecutors clearly describe as negative their influence (58%) and police officers are more inclined to believe that they do not influence in any manner their activity (71%).

Mass-media is seen as a negative influence on the independence of the practitioners by 43% of the personnel at national level. The opinion is though differently distributed between prosecutors (50% of them consider mass-media a negative influence) and police officers (57% of them considering it a positive influence). Also, the frequency of such pressures on behalf of mass-media is evaluated as highly recurrent by 67% of the practitioners, prosecutors experiencing them often or very often (83% in comparison with 50% police officers).

On the contrary, the negative perception upon the mass-media influence does not seem to influence the perception of/on public opinion, which is considered at national level to have a positive influence upon the independence of criminal judicial system by 58% prosecutors and police officers.

The manner in which high level corruption cases are assigned to police officers and prosecutors in Albania seem to be not very familiar to the participants to the survey, 25% of the prosecutors and 43% of the police officers answering that they do not know if the distribution is randomized. Yet, at national level, 32% of the cases are at least somewhat randomly assigned, and in a larger extent for prosecutors (33% to a large extent and 42% somewhat). However, when asked if a random assignment of cases would act as an appropriate solution to avoid/prevent political pressures on the legal professional dealing with high level corruption cases, 92% prosecutors and 79% police officers agree or strongly agree. 8% prosecutors are undecided with regards to the causality between the two, while 21% police officers disagree or strongly disagree with the effects of such measure for their work.

The assessment and promotion criteria used in the departments are generally seen as appropriate to ensure the independence of the staff, with 68% of the prosecutors and police officers agreeing, while performance indicators are considered useful to a large extent or fully by 89% of them.

The financial limited resources constitute an important issue for Albania, 79% of the practitioners disagreeing or fully disagreeing that the current wage level is adequate to ensure their independence. An even wider discontent is noticeable for prosecutors, who answered in this matter unanimously.

The current Albanian professional training system is seen as effective by most of the police officers and prosecutors (61%), while 21% are undecided whether the system corresponds to the training needs. Several differences appear within each category – while 42% prosecutors are undecided about the effectiveness of the training system, 29% police officers disagree that the current system is addressing their professional needs.

A great volume of work is considered a potential factor affecting the integrity and resistance to corruption by 30% of the practitioners, police officers being even more affected by this (43%). At national level and within each category, there is also a considerable proportion of undecided representatives of the target groups about the direct relation between the work volume and their resistance and integrity to corruption. It is to be further analyzed in more detail the exact consequence of the workload of practitioners in this field.

The disciplinary system is assessed as a strong point by the practitioners of the Albanian judicial system – 68% police officers and prosecutors consider it appropriate to ensure their independence in investigating and prosecuting high level corruption cases. Within each category, prosecutors are more distrustful in the capacity of their disciplinary system in ensuring their independence, one out of four participants disagreeing.

The system protecting persons investigating and prosecuting high level corruption cases is analyzed differently by prosecutors and police officers – while 50% of the prosecutors disagree or strongly disagree that the system is effective in protecting them from eventual reprisals, only 14% of the police officers share the same opinion. However, at national level, 50% of the target groups are considering the system apt to ensure their independence.

The international political institutions are widely considered to have a positive influence on the independence of the criminal judicial system by 92% of the Albanian prosecutors and police officers. Police officers are the more optimistic, with 100% answering that the influence of the international institutions has a positive effect on the independence of the judiciary, while amongst prosecutors 17% consider that these institutions have no influence whatsoever. The same optimistic view was expressed on the outcomes of the assistance provided by international organizations in formulating national and regional policies and strategies in the area of fighting high level corruption. The international expertise is seen as significantly strengthening the effectiveness of the criminal judicial

system by 95% of the professionals, police officers registering again a full agreement on the role of the international assistance.

The degree of information with regards to international and European anticorruption standards and best practices is assessed as existing fully or to a large extent among 65% of the surveyed practitioners. On the other hand, 41% of the prosecutors and 28% of the police officers consider themselves somewhat or to a low extent informed in this matter. Nevertheless, the fact that the transposition of international and European standards within the Albanian criminal judicial system would have a positive effect on the system is widely recognized by police officers and prosecutors, who believe in a proportion of 92% that the harmonization process would fully or to a large extent enhance their independence. A certain reserve is preserved by 8% of the prosecutors who consider that the transposition would moderately enhance their independence and by 7% of the police officers that consider a low extent effect.

When it comes to the current transposition of such standards, 68% of the inquired Albanian practitioners consider that their legal system is fully or to a large extent in compliance with the international and European standards in the field of dealing with high level corruption cases. However, 27% of the prosecutors believe it to exist to a low extent.

As for the regional dimension of the corruption phenomenon, the Albanian criminal judicial system practitioners dealing with high level corruption cases follow the regional trend, by answering in a overwhelming proportion of 82% that it is fully or to a large extent a common feature of all countries in South Eastern Europe. In this regard, 72% of them consider to a large extent or fully that a regional policy in fighting high level corruption would significantly increase the effectiveness of the system they operate in. If the opinion is shared by 79% police officers, amongst prosecutors we can identify a less confident approach in the effects of a regional policy – 25% answered that it would somewhat enhance the national judiciary, while 8% assess a low extent impact. Within the same positive record, the regional networking and cooperation within similar agencies is perceived as significantly improving the integrity of the criminal judicial system professionals by 96% of the Albanian prosecutors and police officers.

### 4.1.2 BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Capital: Sarajevo

Population: 3.8 million GNI/capita: US\$8.0204

Context

Bosnia and Herzegovina is as well a potential candidate country for EU accession subsequent to the Thessaloniki European Council of June 2003. On 16 June 2008 the EU and Bosnia and Herzegovina signed the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) which will enter into force once its ratification process has been completed. An Interim Agreement on Trade and Trade-related issues, which was signed on the same day, entered into force on 1 July 2008. The EC launched a visa liberalization dialogue with Bosnia and Herzegovina on 26 May 2008 and a new European partnership with Bosnia and Herzegovina was adopted by the Council on 18 February 2008. On 1 January 2008 the visa facilitation and readmission agreements entered into force.

<sup>4</sup> Source: World Bank, World Bank Indicators, 2009

#### Country data analysis

The judiciary system is generally perceived by judges, prosecutors, and police officers as being independent (86% judges, 71% prosecutors, and 39% police officer identify the system as being fully or to a large extent independent). The relative confidence in the independence of the judiciary (at global level, only 4% of the practitioners consider it independent to a low extent or not at all) is further underlined in the awareness of concrete situations of influence attempts on the practitioners – in the last twelve months, 41% of the legal professionals never heard about pressures exerted on their colleagues or on them specifically.

Important differences appear when taking into consideration factors assessing the independence through its level of separation from other authorities and its attributions clearly delimitated through functional and budgetary autonomy. In this sense, the extent to which the practitioners are undecided whether the Government respects their independence (35% judges, 33% prosecutors, and 41% police officers) reveals this possible intrusion as an issue affecting the investigation of high level corruption cases. The influence of the government comes in a apparent contradiction with the general perception of the practitioners regarding the lack of direct political pressure on judicial system (72% judges, 78% prosecutors, and 59% police officers do not came across situations where the influencing of their decision was attempted). Consistent with the qualitative analysis, the pressure seems to exist but it is not directly exerted, but rather determined through indirect governmental decisions (such as new and frequent legislative measures, or scarce budgetary allocations for the judiciary).

The existing provisions aimed at ensuring the independence of the practitioners are similarly assessed by the three categories of practitioners - 77% of the judges agree that the legislative framework is fully or to a large extent ensuring their independence, 78% of the prosecutors and 67% of the police officers assessing in the same positive manner the relevant laws and regulations. The same tendency of agreement is found in their perception upon their legal statute – 68% of the judges agree or strongly agree that their legal statute guarantees their independence from the political power, while the percentage of positive answers from the prosecutors is of 53%. Only 26% police officers reach a similar agreement, their majority (52%) considering that their legal statute is only somewhat guaranteeing their independence.

Also, the system protecting persons investigating, prosecuting, and trailing high level corruption cases from eventual reprisals is found appropriate for ensuring their independence by only 21% of the practitioners from Bosnia and Herzegovina, while almost a third of them are undecided if there are sufficient protection means in this regard. Moreover, 40% judges, 48% prosecutors, and 45%

police officers disagree or strongly disagree that the protection system in place is of manner of ensuring their independence.

Differences can also be noticed in the view they have on the categories of professional from the criminal justice system most affected by the pressures – the judges nominated to a 53% extent the police officers (prosecutors scoring 16% and 26% of them seeing an equal pressure upon all the categories) as being the most affected, whilst the prosecutor's opinions also ranked the police officers in the first position with 60% (the opinion that the three categories are equally subject to pressure is shared by23% of them). The difference comes within the police officers' assessment, which appointed prosecutors with 20% as the most affected, followed by police officers with 15% and judges with 9%.

The other powers exercising potential influence upon the judiciary are scored similarly by judges, prosecutors and police officers, even though the percentages vary. As a result, in the relation with the executive, 56% of the judges considered the executive as being more influential, at slight difference from 53% of the prosecutors, and 52% of the police officers that considered the same power relation. However, in the relation between the criminal judicial system and the Presidency, the two branches are seen as holding an equal position by a third of the participants to the survey, while 40% of them consider that the judicial system holds a dominant position – 37% judges, and 50% of both prosecutors and police officers.

Yet, the source of pressure most often cited by the practitioners is the mass media, 64% of all the participants to the survey indicated as the most responsible for exerting direct or indirect pressure upon the criminal judicial system.

A common agreement is to be found for the influence exerted by the mass-media. The cases in which mass-media never or rarely exerts pressures on the judiciary are extremely low – 14% in the case of judges, 8% for the prosecutors, and 7% in the case of police officers. Thus, at the level of the national criminal judicial system mass-media is perceived as influencing in a negative manner the independence of the practitioners by 66% of the legal professionals, the opinion being shared with different intensity by each category (72% judges, 90% prosecutors, and only 33% police officers).

A comparative understanding of a common threat for the judicial system is found within the extent in which the judges, prosecutors and police officers agreed that the legislative instability affects them – all practitioners agree or strongly agree in a similar proportion (70% judges, 83% prosecutors and 78% police officers) that the legislative instability affects the judicial system.

Other common weak points are also stated by all categories – 70% of the practitioners disagree or strongly disagree that the current level of salaries is adequate for ensuring their independence, on

the effectiveness of the professional training system in addressing their needs disagree or strongly disagree 35% judges, 40% prosecutors, and 41% police officers (39% of the practitioners at national level, at difference from 34% agreeing with its effectiveness), as well as on the objectivity of the hiring system for senior staff (if 21% judges and 25% prosecutors disagree or strongly disagree, the percentage is even higher among 44% police officers, while a very large extent of the target groups were undecided if the hiring system ensures the selection of the most qualified candidate for senior positions – 35%). A lower disagreement or strong disagreement is to be found within their perception upon the disciplinary system (53% judges, 55% prosecutors and 39% police officers find it appropriate).

When comparing the procedural flaws of the judiciary, several solutions are mainly noted as common agreement between the practitioners: the random distribution of cases (61% judges and 68% prosecutors agree or strongly agree that it is an appropriate means to avoid pressure, while the percentage of the police officers finding the solution appropriate is more temperate, 28% of them agreeing on it, while 35% of them believe it as somewhat appropriate) or the use of performance indicators for ensuring the independence of the system (53% judges and 60% prosecutors find it useful fully or to a large extent, in comparison with only 32% police officers which tend to be again more temperate, 48% considering them somewhat useful).

There is a low perceived negative influence of the international political institutions upon the independence of the national criminal judicial systems is perceived in a similar low percent among judges (19%), prosecutors (23%) and police officers (26%), at global level 59% of the practitioners granting a positive influence on the judiciary to them.

The degree of information with regards to international and European anticorruption standards and best practices is perceived as existing in a rather limited proportion of the practitioners – only 27% of them consider themselves informed largely or fully about them, while half of the practitioners are somewhat knowledgeable in the matter. Nevertheless, the fact that the transposition of international and European standards within the criminal judicial system from Bosnia and Herzegovina would have a positive effect on the system is recognized by a significant proportion of judges, police officers and prosecutors, whom believe in a proportion of 41% that the harmonization process would fully or to a large extent enhance their independence. A certain reserve is preserved by 40% judges, 43% prosecutors and 35% police officers who consider that the transposition would moderately enhance their independence.

An optimistic view was expressed on the outcomes of the assistance provided by international organizations in formulating national and regional policies and strategies in the area of fighting high level corruption. The international expertise is seen as significantly strengthening the effectiveness of

the criminal judicial system by 87% of the professionals, while only 10% were undecided in this

regard.

When it comes to the current transposition of such standards, 29% of the inquired practitioners

consider that their legal system is fully or to a large extent in compliance with the international and

European standards in the field of dealing with high level corruption cases. However, a wider

moderation exists in this regard, 42% judges, 58% prosecutors and 57% police officers considering

that the standards are somewhat implemented in their country.

As for the regional dimension of the corruption phenomenon, the criminal judicial system

practitioners dealing with high level corruption cases in Bosnia and Herzegovina follow the regional

trend, by answering in an overwhelming proportion of 93% that it is at least somewhat a common

feature of all countries in South Eastern Europe. In this regard, 76% of them consider to a large

extent or fully that a regional policy in fighting high level corruption would significantly increase the

effectiveness of the system they operate in. Within the same positive record, the regional

networking and cooperation within similar agencies is perceived as significantly improving the

integrity of the criminal judicial system professionals by 79% judges, 88% prosecutors, and 74%

police officers.

4.1.3 **BULGARIA** 

Capital: Sofia

Population: 7.7 million

GNI/capita: US\$11.1005

Context

Since its EU accession in 2007, Bulgaria has succeeded to a certain extent to meet the requirements

established within the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism (CVM) set up to assist the states in

achieving the judicial reform and the fight against corruption and organized crime standards. Even

though some of the Action Plan to meet the CVM benchmarks measures was accomplished, the

constant perception upon corruption and judiciary vulnerability shows that the EU member state

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status is not a sufficient guarantee for an irreversible democracy.

<sup>5</sup> Source: World Bank, World Bank Indicators, 2009

The 2009 CVM Progress report for Bulgaria showed that the judiciary reform still requires concentrated efforts, since the complexity and formality of the criminal procedure is in itself a major cause for the inefficiency of the judicial system. The setting up of specialized structures (functionally and politically independent from government) for prosecuting and judging high level corruption and organized crime cases is another area in which Bulgaria needs to act in order to achieve the EU standards in the anti-corruption field.

The Constitution and the Judicial System Act establish the structure and outline the functioning of the judicial system in Bulgaria. One basic principle in the regulation of the judiciary is its independence from the other two branches of state power, the executive and the legislature.

#### Country data analysis

The judiciary system is generally perceived by 52% of the practitioners of the Bulgarian criminal judicial system as being fully or to a large extent independent. At the same time, a moderate opinion is shared by more than a third of the target groups which consider it somewhat independent. Nonetheless, within each category of analyzed practitioners, several differences appear — while a full or large independence is granted to the judicial system by 62% of the judges and 53% of the prosecutors, a more temperate general positive perception is to be noted within the police officers investigating high level corruption cases, only 23% perceiving the system as fully or to a large extent independent. The conviction of the majority of practitioners that the system is at least somewhat independent is further depicted in the awareness of concrete situations of influence attempts on the practitioners — in the last twelve months, 65% of the judges have rarely or never heard about pressures exerted on their colleagues or on them specifically, while 67% of the prosecutors and 50% of the police officers answered in the same manner.

The existing provisions aimed at ensuring the independence of the practitioners are perceived as ensuring the independence of the criminal judicial system practitioners at least somewhat, even though within each category noteworthy differences appear – while only 8% of the judges consider the existing provision as not ensuring or ensuring to a low extent their independence, the same opinion is endorsed by 13% of the prosecutors and 34% of the police officers. Thus, even though the legislative framework is seen as a strong point in the existing system, the qualitative data showed that it is also necessary to evaluate the proven will to observe the legal procedures and instructions. The same paradigm must be applied when assessing the perception upon their legal statute – 36% of the judges, 32% of the prosecutors, and 55% of the police officers disagree or strongly disagree that their legal statute guarantees their independence from the political power.

As for the interaction of the criminal judicial system with the Executive, it seems that the Bulgarian practitioners are mostly of the opinion that the criminal judicial system tends to be more influential, a perception held by 55% of the judges and 45% of the prosecutors and police officers. However, almost one out of three practitioners grants an equal influence and power to both branches. An even wider sense of independence is seen in the relationship with the Presidency, on which the judicial system is considered to hold a dominant position by 74% of the target groups.

The perception upon the activities of the institution responsible for the administration of the criminal judicial system are quite balanced, for all the categories the neutral position being the dominant one: 53% of the judges are somewhat pleased with the activity of the Ministry of Justice, 39% of the prosecutors have the same opinion on the activity of the General Prosecutor's Office, and 28% of the police officers evaluate the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the same manner.

The causes of pressure identified by the target groups are ranked similarly by all the three categories, the main source perceived as responsible for exerting direct or indirect pressure on the judiciary being mass-media (56% of the judges, 42% of the prosecutors, and 26% of the police officers), followed by the members of the Parliament (indicated by 20% of the judges, 25% of the prosecutors, and 26% of the police officers) and the presidents of the courts/chief prosecutors/chief police officers (15% of the judges, 16% of the prosecutors, 19% of the police officers).

Among the participants to the survey, there seems to exist a strong belief about the public opinion pressure upon the effective investigation process – at national level, 54% of them indicated it as a negative pressure, the opinion being even more present amongst judges (68% in comparison with 43% of the prosecutors and 36% of the police officers). However, the opinion, consistent with the qualitative analysis, must be correlated with the belief that the greater part of existing negative stereotypes against the judicial system is created by the media, a conclusion further underlined by the huge recurrence of the answers related to the negative influence of the mass-media (72% at national level, with 83% of the judges above this average). Moreover, the perceived frequency of pressures exerted through the mass-media on judges, prosecutors, and police officers is high: only 10% of the practitioners believe that these pressures appear rarely or never.

At functional level, several factors are seen as potential solutions for increasing the effectiveness of the criminal judicial system, as well as the resistance to pressures on personnel dealing with high level corruption cases – the random distribution of cases is seen as a proper solution in this regard by 68% of the participants to the survey (there is though a greater support on behalf of 73% of the judges and 70% of the prosecutors, in comparison with 53% of the police officers), as well as the existence of performance indicators for the professionals of the criminal judicial system (only 22% of the practitioners see the efficiency of such measure as non-existent or with limited effects).

Common weak points are also strongly stated by all categories – all practitioners disagree or strongly disagree in similar proportions (78% of the judges, 79% of the prosecutors and 87% of the police officers) that the current level of salaries is adequate for ensuring their independence, on the effectiveness of the professional training system in addressing their needs (40% of the judges, 52% of the prosecutors and 68% of the police officers), as well as on the objectivity of the hiring system for senior staff (63% of the judges, 54% of the prosecutors and 55% of the police officers).

Other common vulnerable points are identified within their perception upon the disciplinary system (38% of the practitioners at national level find it inappropriate for ensuring their independence, while 37% were undecided or did not express a clear opinion on the matter) and upon the system protecting the personnel dealing with high level corruption cases from eventual reprisals (56% of the criminal judicial system professionals find it inappropriate, while 41% of them were undecided or did not express a clear opinion).

Also, a strongly underlined weak point is identified in the legislative instability – only 3% of the Bulgarian practitioners believe that its influence affects to a low extent or not at all the criminal judicial system, and the opinion is widely endorsed by all categories (91% of the judges, 91% of the prosecutors, and 76% of the police officers consider it to fully or to a large extent affect the system).

The level of information the practitioners hold on the international anti-corruption standards and best practices is perceived to be rather low - 56% of the judges, 66% of the prosecutors, and 70% of the police officers consider themselves informed to a low extent or not at all in this area. However, the perception of the advantages for their independence possibly attained through the transposition of such standard in their criminal judicial system is quite positive - 60% of the judges and 58% of the prosecutors consider that the transposition would enhance fully or to a large extent the independence of the practitioners, while the same opinion is undertaken by a smaller percent of the police officers (44%).

Even so, the general perception upon the level of compliance with international standards in the field of investigating high level corruption is balanced at national level, with 38% of the responses showing a full or large compliance, 31% certain compliance, and 16% assessments of a low or nonexistent compliance. However, differences are to be noted in the assessment of each category – judges consider that the system is fully or largely compliant in a 39%, prosecutors in a 46%, and police officers in an 18%.

The regional dimension of the corruption phenomenon assessment also revealed comparable perceptions among the categories of practitioners – corruption is not seen as a common feature of

all countries in SEE 21% of all the surveyed Bulgarian practitioners, who considered the regional dimension of corruption to be present to a low extent or not at all. Consequently, the general national trend reveals a wide confidence in the benefits of a regional policy related to fighting high level corruption cases – 67% of the judges, 55% of the prosecutors and 39% of the police officers fully or largely agreeing with a significant increase in the effectiveness of their criminal judicial system as a result of such policy. Also, at national level, only 13% are less optimistic in this concern. Also, the regional cooperation and networking, is seen as a positive influence leading to improvements in the integrity of the criminal judicial system – judges expressed the largest confidence in such an approach (60%), followed by 57% of the prosecutors and 39% of the police officers.

#### 4.1.4 CROATIA

Capital: Zagreb

Population: 4.4 million GNI/capita: US\$15.540

#### Context

Croatia has been a candidate country for EU membership since June 2004, signing a Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) with the EU on 29 October 2001. This agreement entered into force on 1 February 2005. On 3 October 2005 the Council decided to open accession negotiations with Croatia. On 12 February 2008 the Council adopted the new Accession Partnership for the country. Following the Accession Conference with Croatia until 25th May 2010, the status in the accession negotiations is that there are 18 closed chapters (Enterprise and industrial policy, Science and research, Education and culture, and External Relations etc.), negotiations remaining opened in 15 chapters. Even though often described as leader among the other candidate countries from the region, the domains in which the integration negotiations are still under progress regard serious issues affecting the judiciary and the fight against corruption.

The reform of the judiciary in order to strengthen its independence and integrity focuses mainly on the State Judicial Council, responsible for disciplinary procedures, selection of judges and prosecutors, assessment of their performance etc., while the State Prosecutorial Council (SPC) is responsible for state attorneys appointments. In this regard, in June 2008, a new Action plan for the reform of the judiciary was issued along with a revised anti-corruption strategy and action plan, which was further, revised and adopted by government on 18th March 2010. For the monitoring of their implementation, the Strategic Planning Unit of the Ministry of Justice has been transformed in a Directorate in charge of the monitoring of the reform of justice and anti-corruption strategy..

#### Country data analysis

Note: For Croatia, only the answers for prosecutors and police officers were taken into account. For details please see Methodology of the Survey.

The criminal judicial system is widely perceived by Croatian prosecutors and police officers as being independent, 82% prosecutors and 85% police officers considering it fully or to a large extent independent. The confidence in the independence of the judiciary is further underlined in the awareness of concrete situations of influence attempts on the practitioners – in the last twelve months, 91% of the prosecutors never or rarely heard about pressures exerted on their colleagues or on them specifically, while 61% police officers answered in the same manner.

The groups which are held by the participants to the survey as being mostly responsible for exerting direct or indirect pressure upon the criminal judicial system are similarly ranked by prosecutors and police officers, the common point at national level being that the dominant position in the scores given by the practitioners is held by the mass-media for both categories (with 100% of the options expressed by prosecutors and 54% by police officers). Besides the national trend, for police officers a significant option is represented by the representatives of international institutions present in country, with 31% of the answers.

These answers are to be correlated with the level of content the target groups have with regards to the bodies responsible for the administration of the system they work in and with the assessment they did on the degree to which the Government and the Presidency respect the independence of the criminal judicial system.

Therefore, 64% prosecutors are to a large extent pleased with the activities of the General Prosecutor's Office and 85% police officers share a similar opinion with regards to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The Executive is seen as being able to exercise more informal influence and power by 64% prosecutors, while the opposite perception was expressed by 62% police officers who grant a more influential position to the criminal judicial system. A convergence in opinions is not reached by the two categories neither with regards to the relation of the criminal judicial system with the Presidency – most of the prosecutors (73%) answered that the presidency holds an equal position in relation to the judicial system, while for police officers the judicial system holds a dominant position (69%). However, none of the categories acknowledges a dominant role of the Presidency. These trends are fully in line with the overall perception at national level that the Government respects the independence guaranteed by law to persons investigating and prosecuting high level corruption

cases (91% agreeing or strongly agreeing with such position), and with the same positive perception upon the respect of their independence on behalf of the Presidency (87% of the participants to the survey).

The legislative framework meant at ensuring the independence of the practitioners dealing with high level corruption cases was assessed both qualitatively and quantitatively in a positive manner at national level – 76% of them consider that the existing provisions (laws and regulations of the responsible institutions) ensure fully or to a large extent the independence of prosecutors and police officers. Amongst police officers, the level of appreciation is more reserved, 31% of them being somewhat confident in the capacity to guarantee their independence of the existing framework.

The same trend is preserved within the opinions expressed with regards to the legal statute of the two categories of professionals. If 69% police officers tend to agree or strongly agree to the effectiveness of their legal statute and 15% considering that their legal statute guarantees somewhat their independence, prosecutors seem to be more moderate. Even though 72% of them agree or strongly agree in this matter, 27% disagree that their independence is guaranteed by their legal statute.

The instability of the legislative framework is differently assessed by the two categories of Croatian practitioners, its instability having consequences on the activities of the personnel dealing with high level corruption cases in the opinion of the prosecutors (73% agree fully or to a large extent that the legislative instability affects the judicial system), an opinion that is not present among police officers (31% believe that it somewhat affects the judicial system and 46% that it affects it to a low extent or not at all).

Mass-media is seen as a negative influence on the independence of the practitioners by 34% of the personnel at national level. The opinion is though doubled by a large percentage granting no influence to the mass-media (45% prosecutors and 54% police officers). Also, the frequency of such pressures on behalf of mass-media is evaluated as recurrent by 87% of the practitioners, 45% prosecutors and 77% police officers experiencing them often or very often.

On the contrary, the negative perception upon the mass-media influence does not seem to influence the perception of/on public opinion, which is considered at national level to have either a positive influence upon the independence of criminal judicial system (45% prosecutors and 38% police officers), either no influence at all (27% prosecutors and 62% police officers).

The manner in which high level corruption cases are assigned to police officers and prosecutors in Croatia seem to be not very familiar to the participants to the survey, 45% prosecutors and 23%

police officers answering that they do not know is the distribution is randomized. Yet, at national level, 57% of cases are fully or largely randomly assigned, and in a larger extent for prosecutors. However, when asked if a random assignment of cases would act as an appropriate solution to avoid/prevent political pressures on the legal professional dealing with high level corruption cases, 45% prosecutors and 54% police officers agree or strongly agree. 54% prosecutors and 38% police officers are undecided or do not know if such measure would have such effects on their work.

The assessment and promotion criteria used in the departments are generally seen as appropriate to ensure the independence of the staff, with 51% prosecutors and police officers agreeing, while performance indicators are considered useful to a low extent by only 12% of them.

The adequacy of the current salary level to ensure the independence of the judicial system practitioners is differently assessed by the two categories of professionals. 45% prosecutors agree or strongly agree that the level is adequate, while 36% expressed the contrary opinion. For 38% of the police officers, the wage level is also adequate, but more than half of them (54%) are rather undecided with regards to this issue.

The current Croatian professional training system is seen as effective by half of the police officers and prosecutors, while 32% are undecided whether the system corresponds to the training needs, a proportion which might be explained through the results of the focus group in which the participants expressed the need to improve more the implementation of existing laws by realization of improvement of institutional capacity of judicial system, including with better professional training programs.

The disciplinary system is assessed as a strong point by the practitioners of the Croatian judicial system – 45% prosecutors and 54% police officers consider it appropriate to ensure their independence in investigating and prosecuting high level corruption cases. However, a quarter of the practitioners at national level is undecided in assessing the role played by the disciplinary system in ensuring the independence of the prosecutors and police officers dealing with high level corruption cases.

The system protecting persons investigating and prosecuting high level corruption cases is analyzed similarly by prosecutors and police officers – 55% prosecutors and 46% police officers agree or strongly agree that the system is effective in protecting them from eventual reprisals. However, at national level, 41% of the target groups is undecided or does not know how to evaluate the system protecting them.

The international political institutions are widely considered to have a positive influence on the independence of the criminal judicial system by 55% of the Croatian prosecutors and police officers.

Prosecutors are the more optimistic, with 64% answering that the influence of the international institutions has a positive effect on the independence of the judiciary, while amongst police officers there is an equal distribution of 46% answers acknowledging them a positive role or no influence whatsoever. The same optimistic view was expressed on the outcomes of the assistance provided by international organizations in formulating national and regional policies and strategies in the area of fighting high level corruption. The international expertise is seen as significantly strengthening the effectiveness of the criminal judicial system by 68% of the professionals, with 82% prosecutors and 54% police officers registering agreeing or strongly agreeing on the positive role of the international assistance.

The degree of information with regards to international and European anticorruption standards and best practices is assessed as existing fully or to a large extent among 71% of the surveyed practitioners. On the other hand, 27% prosecutors and 23% police officers consider themselves somewhat or to a low extent informed in this matter. Nevertheless, the fact that the transposition of international and European standards within the Croatian criminal judicial system would have a positive effect on the system is recognized by 55% prosecutors and 46% police officers, whom believe that the harmonization process would fully or to a large extent enhance their independence. A certain reserve is preserved by 18% prosecutors and 38% police officers who consider that the transposition would moderately enhance their independence.

When it comes to the current transposition of such standards, 59% of the inquired Croatian practitioners consider that their legal system is fully or to a large extent in compliance with the international and European standards in the field of dealing with high level corruption cases, while 33% of them consider that their criminal judicial system is at least somewhat compliant with these standards.

As for the regional dimension of the corruption phenomenon, the Croatian criminal judicial system practitioners dealing with high level corruption cases follow the regional trend, by answering in an overwhelming proportion of 75% that it is fully or to a large extent a common feature of all countries in South Eastern Europe. In this regard, 47% of them consider to a large extent or fully that a regional policy in fighting high level corruption would significantly increase the effectiveness of the system they operate in. However, 45% prosecutors consider such policy as having effect to a low extent, while 46% police officers consider it in a moderate degree. The regional networking and cooperation within similar agencies is perceived as significantly improving the integrity of the criminal judicial system professionals by 55% of the Croatian prosecutors and police officers, while moderate opinions were expressed by 18% prosecutors and 38% police officers that answered that such cooperation would somewhat improve their work.

# 4.1.5 FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Capital: Skopje

Population: 2.0 million GNI/capita: US\$9.0506

#### Context

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia became a candidate country for EU membership in 2005. On 18 February 2008 the Council adopted the Accession Partnership for the country, thus updating the previous European Partnership of January 2006. A visa facilitation agreement and readmission agreement with the EU has been in force since I January 2008. The Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) with the country was signed on 9 April 2001 and entered into force on I April 2004.

The judicial reform is a key aspect of the Accession Partnership set by the EU for Macedonia, aimed at strengthening the integrity and efficiency of judiciary, among others. In this sense, important legislative measures are developed, like the Law on Council of Public Prosecutor and the regulations regarding the public prosecutor's office which established key tasks for the 2007-founded Council of Public Prosecutors. The Council is responsible for the nomination of public prosecutors in Macedonia, a measure aimed at enhancing their independence (the appointing of the General Prosecutor remains though the attribute of the Parliament, at the proposal of the government). A similar objective in the field of the integrity and resistance to corruption for the judges is assumed by the Judicial Council, whose activity is though under the possible subjection of the Ministry of Justice whose public statements were assessed as pressure attempts<sup>7</sup>.

The problem of tackling corruption remains a strong linked issue with the judiciary reform process. The SACC is responsible also for the compliance with European standards in the fight against corruption, the GRECO recommendations being taken into consideration in the state program for prevention and suppression of corruption (the OECD convention on combating bribery of foreign public official was not signed yet, though). The Ministry of Interior is currently implementing a code of police ethics through special training within the framework of anti-corruption programs. These measures, along with some further steps taken in the area of unifying the cooperation mechanism between the law enforcement bodies, come thus as an answer to the stringent issue of corruption, a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Source: World Bank, World Bank Indicators, 2009

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Commission of the European Communities, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 2008 Progress Report accompanying the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council. Enlargement Strategy and Main Challenges 2008-2009. {COM(2008)674}

problem in which even though constant improvement was remarked, serious threats are still present<sup>8</sup>.

# Country data analysis

Note: For the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, only the answers for prosecutors and police officers were taken into account. For details please see Methodology of the Survey.

The criminal judicial system is generally perceived by prosecutors and police officers as being independent, only 22% of the legal professionals assessing the judicial system as independent to a low extent. However, both categories are neutral in their assessment – 72% prosecutors and 69% police officers consider the criminal judicial system somewhat independent –, only 8% police officers evaluating it as independent to a large extent. The relative confidence in the independence of the judiciary is further underlined in the awareness of concrete situations of influence attempts on the practitioners – in the last twelve months, 76% of the prosecutors never or rarely heard about pressures exerted on their colleagues or on them specifically, while 38% police officers answered in the same manner.

However, 69% police officers and 14% prosecutors are aware of cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointment process of a senior prosecutor/police officer. Amongst these cases, the most common source of pressures indicated is the political parties (23% of all the responses).

While these attempts to influence the decision on high level corruption cases were observed on their colleagues by 17% prosecutors and 62% police officers, when it comes to a direct attempt to influence their own decision 41% prosecutors and 62% police officers were confronted with such situation.

The groups which are held by the participants to the survey as being mostly responsible for exerting direct or indirect pressure upon the criminal judicial system are differently ranked by prosecutors and police officers. For prosecutors, the following categories are seen to be exerting most pressure upon the criminal judicial system: Ministry of Internal Affairs (41%), Ministry of Justice (24%), and mass-media (14%). For police officers, the first choices were the representatives of international institutions present in FYR of Macedonia and the chief police officers (both with 31% of the options), followed by the members of Parliament (23%).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> FYR Macedonia scored 2.3 in TI's Corruption Perception Index 2003, a score with a continuous improvement until now – CPI 2008 rating for FYR Macedonia rising until 3.6.

As for the frequency of such instances of pressure in giving a solution to a high level corruption case are evaluated as occurring differently by the two categories. While 52% prosecutors consider that these pressures appear sometimes or rarely, the same option is endorsed by 31% police officers (61% of them consider their frequency ranges from often to very often).

These answers are to be correlated with the level of content the target groups have with regards to the bodies responsible for the administration of the system they work in and with the assessment they did on the degree to which the Government and the Presidency respect the independence of the criminal judicial system.

Therefore, 55% prosecutors are somewhat pleased with the activities of the General Prosecutor's Office and 54% police officers share a similar opinion with regards to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The evaluation of the relation between the criminal judicial system and the Executive and the Presidency confirm the above tendencies. The Executive is seen as being able to exercise more informal influence and power or at least having an equal influence (42% responding that the executive is more influential and 45% responding that both are equally influential), while Presidency is seen as holding a dominant position in its relation with the judiciary by only 21% of the practitioners.

The legislative framework meant at ensuring the independence of the practitioners dealing with high level corruption cases is generally assessed in a rather positive manner at national level – 45% of them consider that the existing provisions (laws and regulations of the responsible institutions) ensure fully or to a large extent the independence of prosecutors and police officers. Amongst prosecutors, the level of appreciation is more reserved, 59% of them being somewhat confident in the capacity to guarantee their independence of the existing framework.

AS for the legal statute of the professionals dealing with high level corruption cases, only 10% prosecutors reach an agreement in considering it a guarantee for independence in front of political influence, at difference from 27% of them answering in an opposite manner. Moreover, almost half of the prosecutors (45%) considered them undecided in this respect. For the police officers, the dominant opinion is that their legal statute tends not to guarantee their independence (53%), but in this case there are also a significant percentage of undecided representatives (15%).

Mass-media is seen as a positive influence on the independence of the practitioners by only 14% of the personnel at national level. The opinion is though differently distributed between prosecutors (24% of them consider mass-media a negative influence and 66% that it has no influence) and police officers (54% assess a negative influence, while 31% no influence at all). Also, the frequency of such pressures on behalf of mass-media is evaluated as highly recurrent by 41% of the practitioners,

police officers largely experiencing them often or very often (46% in comparison with 24% prosecutors).

On the contrary, the negative perception upon the mass-media influence does not seem to influence the perception of/on public opinion, which is considered at national level to have no influence upon the independence of criminal judicial system by 56% prosecutors and police officers.

The manner in which high level corruption cases are assigned to police officers seems to be not very familiar to 58% police officers that do not know if the distribution is randomized. Yet, at national level, 29% of cases are somewhat randomly assigned, and in a larger extent for prosecutors (79%). When evaluating if a random assignment of cases would act as an appropriate solution to avoid/prevent political pressures on the legal professional dealing with high level corruption cases, 41% prosecutors and 62% police officers agree or strongly agree. 17% prosecutors are undecided with regards to the causality between the two, while 14% of them and 31% police officers disagree or strongly disagree with the effects of such measure for their work, as a result of the preference revealed within the qualitative analysis for the specialization needed in such cases.

The assessment and promotion criteria used in the departments are seen as appropriate to ensure the independence of the staff by only 19% of the participants to the survey. However, a considerable percentage of 93% prosecutors were undecided or did not know and 54% police officers disagreed or strongly disagreed. The performance indicators, on the other hand, were considered somewhat useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system by 39% of the practitioners, out of which police officers expressed more optimism with regards to such measure (46% agree fully or to a large extent with their usefulness, in comparison with 17% prosecutors).

The financial limited resources seem to be for FYR of Macedonia an important issue, 68% of the practitioners disagreeing or fully disagreeing that the current wage level is adequate to ensure their independence. An even wider discontent is noticeable for police officers, amongst which only 8% strongly agree with the adequacy of the salaries.

The current professional training system is seen very differently by the two categories. While most police officers disagree that the current system is addressing their professional needs in 61% proportion, amongst prosecutors the trend is present in only 14% of the answers. On the contrary, 44% prosecutors consider that the current professional training system is effective, but an important percentage (28%) is still undecided.

The disciplinary system is assessed as a vulnerable point by the practitioners of the judicial system – only 30% police officers and prosecutors consider it inappropriate to ensure their independence in investigating and prosecuting high level corruption cases. Within each category, prosecutors are

more distrustful in the capacity of their disciplinary system in ensuring their independence, with only 17% of them agreeing or strongly agreeing with it being appropriate.

The degree of information with regards to international and European anticorruption standards and best practices is assessed as existing fully or to a large extent among 19% of the surveyed practitioners, while 32% consider themselves somewhat informed. Nevertheless, the fact that the transposition of international and European standards within the Albanian criminal judicial system would have a positive effect on the system is widely recognized by police officers and prosecutors, whom believe in a proportion of 53% that the harmonization process would fully or to a large extent enhance their independence. A certain reserve is preserved by 34% prosecutors and 23% police officers who consider that the transposition would moderately enhance their independence.

The same optimistic view was expressed on the outcomes of the assistance provided by international organizations in formulating national and regional policies and strategies in the area of fighting high level corruption. The international expertise is seen as significantly strengthening the effectiveness of the criminal judicial system by 49% of the professionals, while one out of three answers were still undecided.

When it comes to the current transposition of such standards, 53% of the inquired practitioners consider that their legal system is fully or to a large extent in compliance with the international and European standards in the field of dealing with high level corruption cases. However, a certain moderation exists in this regard to, 41% prosecutors and 23% police officers considering that the standards are somewhat implemented in their country.

As for the regional dimension of the corruption phenomenon, the Macedonian criminal judicial system practitioners dealing with high level corruption cases follow the regional trend, by answering in a overwhelming proportion of 91% that it is at least somewhat a common feature of all countries in South Eastern Europe. In this regard, 50% of them consider to a large extent or fully that a regional policy in fighting high level corruption would significantly increase the effectiveness of the system they operate in. If the opinion is shared by 62% prosecutors, amongst police officers we can identify a less confident approach in the effects of a regional policy – 16% answered that it would enhance to a low extent or not at all the national judiciary. Within the same positive record, the regional networking and cooperation within similar agencies is perceived as significantly improving the integrity of the criminal judicial system professionals by 71% of the prosecutors and police officers.

# 4.1.6 REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Capital: Chişinău

Population: 3.8 million GNI/capita: US\$2.8009

#### Context

At almost two decades after its independence, Moldova continues to face political struggles on its way towards democratic governance. The systematic reforms required for achieving the standards of rule of law received a further input in 2003, when Moldova made out of the EU integration a priority. The framework in which an Action Plan in this regard was formulated (2005) came after the European Union Neighborhood policy came into force in 2003. The shortcomings in the area of fight against corruption, the rule of law and independency of the judiciary represent milestones for the reforms to be undertaken.

In 2001, Moldova started taking concrete steps in the area of the fight against corruption by approving the Law on prevention of, and fight against, money laundering, ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from crime, which came in force in 2002. A Centre for fighting economic crimes and corruption was established in the same year, but serious key points are still to be taken into consideration. Moreover, not even some of the recommendations in the field of judiciary independence and fight against corruption stipulated within the EU-Moldova Action Plan were implemented, leading to a constant perception of the judiciary as an inefficient and corrupt system. The perception upon the high level of corruption is accentuated by the scarce resources allocated to the judiciary, that transform the system into a very susceptible to corruption one. Some legislative initiatives as the Law on Conflict of Interest and the Law on Preventing and Fighting Corruption were adopted in 2008.

#### Country data analysis

The perception of the Moldavian practitioners on the independence of the criminal judicial system seems to be very balanced – while 28% of the legal professionals assess it as fully or to a large extent independent, 30% hold the opposite opinion. Moreover, a consistent proportion of 42% consider the Moldavian judiciary as somewhat independent, a trend that is to be seen also within each category of practitioners and with greater recurrence amongst prosecutors who assessed the judiciary as somewhat independent in a larger proportion (56%). The relative confidence in the independence of the judiciary is further underlined in the awareness of concrete situations of

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<sup>9</sup> Source: World Bank, World Bank Indicators, 2009

influence attempts on the practitioners – in the last twelve months, 69% of the judges heard rarely or never about pressures exerted on their colleagues or on them specifically, while 39% of the prosecutors and 50% of the police officers answered in the same manner.

Important differences appear when taking into consideration factors assessing the independence through its level of separation from other authorities and its attributions clearly delimitated through functional and budgetary autonomy. In this sense, the extent to which the Moldovan practitioners disagreement or strong disagreement on the government's respect of their independence (58% at the level of all analyzed categories) reveals this possible intrusion as an issue affecting the investigation of high level corruption cases. A similar perception value among the three categories seems to describe the relation with the Presidency – 53% of the legal professionals disagree or strongly disagree that the Presidency respects the independence guaranteed by law to persons involved in the investigation of high-level corruption cases.

The existing provisions aimed at ensuring the independence of the practitioners are differently assessed by the three categories of practitioners. While at national level 23% of the legal professionals are undecided with regards to their legal statute, judges hold a stronger position, 69% of them disagreeing or strongly disagreeing with the fact that their legal statute ensures their independence. The same opinion is also shared by most of prosecutors and police officers, but to a lesser extent – 44% prosecutors and 46% police officers disagree or strongly disagree that their legal statute ensures their independence. Similarities can also be noticed in the view they have on the categories of professional in the criminal justice system most affected by the pressures – even though several differences appear within each category of legal professionals, at national level the perception is not strongly biased, the distribution of answers showing that 36% consider the influences are equally exerted upon all three categories.

The scoring for other powers exercising potential influence upon the judiciary varies significantly. In the relation with the executive 50% of the prosecutors considered the executive as being more influential in comparison with only 31% judges and police officers that considered the power relation reversed. The same larger extent in which the prosecutors experience a wider influence is maintained when it comes to the Presidency – 83% of the prosecutors in comparison with 66% of the police officers consider that the Presidency holds a dominant position, but is even more severe amongst judges (92%).

A common agreement is to be found in the assessment of the influence exerted by the mass-media. The mass-media is perceived as exerting pressures on the judiciary very often, often or at least sometimes by 61% of the practitioners. Out of these pressures, only 27% are perceived as having a positive influence on the independence of the practitioners. However, even if the general trend

shows a negative perception upon the mass-media influence on the judiciary, within each category of practitioners notable differences appear – while 62% judges assess the media influence as negative, only 33% prosecutors 25% police officers considers it as such.

A comparative understanding of a common threat for the judicial system is found within the extent in which the practitioners agreed that the legislative instability affects them – 82% of them agree fully or to a large extent that the legislative instability is a threat for the judiciary. The trend is almost equally distributed within each category of professionals – 84% judges, 81% prosecutors, and 78% police officers answered in the same way.

Other common weak points are also strongly stated by all categories – all the three categories disagree or strongly disagree in a massive proportion (100% judges, 94% prosecutors and 90% police officers) that the current level of salaries is adequate for ensuring their independence, as well as on the effectiveness of the professional training system in addressing their needs (53% judges, 63% prosecutors and 62% police officers).

When comparing the procedural flaws of the judiciary, several differences are to be noted also in the case of measures as the random distribution of cases (16% judges, 28% prosecutors disagree or strongly disagree that it is an appropriate means to avoid pressure, while the percentage of police officers is of 43%) or the use of performance indicators for ensuring the independence of the system (53% judges and 42% prosecutors find it useful to a low extent or not at all, in comparison with 28% police officers).

The regional dimension of the corruption phenomenon assessment also revealed comparable perceptions among the categories of practitioners – 73% of the legal professionals consider corruption a common feature of all countries in the South Eastern Europe. The positive influence of the international political institutions upon the independence of the national criminal judicial systems is perceived in various percentages among judges (31%), prosecutors (39%) and police officers (58%). However, at national level the dominant opinion is that the international political institutions do not influence in any manner the independence of the criminal judicial system – 52%.

The level of information the practitioners hold on the international anti-corruption standards and best practices was perceived by 15%judges, 22% prosecutors and 27% police officers to a low extent or not at all in this area. Differences appear though in their perception upon the level of compliance with international standards in the field of investigating high level corruption – 44% of the judges consider that the compliance is met in a large extent or fully, at a considerable difference from prosecutors (31%) and even more from police officers which agree with a large or full extent of the compliance in at 22%.

Discrepancies appear also in the perception of the advantages for their independence possibly attained through the transposition of such standard in their criminal judicial system -0% judges and only 6% of the prosecutors consider that the transposition will enhance to a low extent or not at all the independence of the practitioners, while the same opinion is undertaken by 13% of the police officers. In what concerns the regional cooperation and networking, the prosecutor's opinion seems to be slightly more optimistic with regards to the improvements in the integrity of the criminal judicial system (83% fully agree or agree to a large extent in comparison with 78% of the police officers, and an even lower level of 53% judges). Police officers seem to be though more optimistic with regards to a potential increase of the effectiveness of the system through a regional policy related to fighting high level corruption -75% fully agree or agree to a large extent in comparison with 67% of the prosecutors and only 54% judges.

# 4.1.7 MONTENEGRO

Capital: Podgorica

Population: 0.6 million

GNI/capita: US\$11.78010

#### Context

Montenegro is a potential candidate for membership to the EU, a position reaffirmed by the Council in June 2006 after the recognition of the country's independence by EU member states. On 15 October 2007 Montenegro signed the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) and an Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related issues (entered into force on 1 January 2008). The SAA entered into force after its ratification process was completed on 1st May 2010. A European partnership with Montenegro was adopted by the Council on 22 January 2007. The Montenegrin government adopted an action plan for its implementation on 17 May 2007. Montenegro further submitted its application for EU membership on 15 December 2008. On 23 April 2009 the Council decided to invite the Commission to prepare an Opinion on Montenegro's application.

As a new state, Montenegro adopted the Constitution in 2007. In 2008, a wide legislative process envisioned changes in the judicial framework in order to improve the independence and efficiency of the judiciary. The changes included the expansion of the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Organized Crime and Corruption, the adoption of the Law on the Judicial Council, amendments to the Law of the State Prosecutor and to the Law on courts, as well as punctual legislative measures

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Source: World Bank, World Bank Indicators, 2009

as a Law on Conflicts of Interest. The Judicial Council has attributions in electing, promoting, dismissing, and applying disciplinary sanctions to judges, as well as budgetary ones.

# Country data analysis

The judiciary system is generally perceived by judges, prosecutors, and police officers as being independent (67% judges, 78% prosecutors, and 79% police officers identifying the system as being fully or to a large extent independent). The relative confidence in the independence of the judiciary is further underlined in the lack of awareness of concrete situations of influence attempts on the practitioners – in the last twelve months, 76% of the national target group representatives never heard about pressures exerted on their colleagues or on them specifically.

Important differences appear when taking into consideration factors assessing the independence through its level of separation from other authorities and its attributions clearly delimitated through functional and budgetary autonomy. In this sense, the extent to which the practitioners disagreement or strong disagreement on the government's respect of their independence (33% judges, 55% prosecutors, and 14% police officers) reveals this possible intrusion as an issue affecting the investigation of high level corruption cases. Consistent with the qualitative analysis, the pressure seems to exist but it is not direct and violent, but rather determined through indirect governmental decisions (such as new and frequent legislative measures or budgetary allocations). The same differences are to be noted within the influence the Presidency exerts upon the judiciary – while 33% of the prosecutors disagree or strongly disagree that the Presidency respects their independence, the percentage of police officers with the same opinion (14%) and judges (8%). is considerably lower.

The other powers exercising potential influence upon the judiciary are scored differently. As a result, in the relation with the executive 25% of the judges considered that the executive is more influential, as well as 56% of the prosecutors 37% of the police officers that considered the same power relation. A reversed assessment is shown within the relation with the Presidency, for which all the three categories indicated a dominant position of the judicial system, in various percentages though – while 68% of the police officers consider that the judicial system holds a dominant position, the percentage of judges and prosecutors is lower (58% and 56% respectively).

The existing provisions aimed at ensuring the independence of the practitioners are basically similarly assessed by the three categories of practitioners: at national level 76% of the criminal judicial system practitioners fully or to a large extent agree that the legislative framework ensures their independence. Different tendencies of agreement are found though in their perception upon

their legal statute -50% judges agree or strongly agree that their legal statute guarantees their independence from the political power, while the percentage of positive answers from the prosecutors is of 33%, and of much wider amplitude within police officers (70%).

As for the authorities responsible for the administration of the system they work in, there is a general positive view upon their actions – the participants to the survey are frequently fully or to a large extent pleased by the activities of the Ministry of Justice (66%), Ministry of Internal Affairs (65%), and of the General Prosecutor's Office (56%).

A common agreement is to be found though for the influence exerted by the mass-media, both qualitatively and quantitatively. The cases in which mass-media never or rarely exerts pressures on the judiciary are low -8% in the case of judges, 22% for prosecutors, and 18% in the case of police officers. These pressures are considered to be mostly of a negative nature, 63% of the practitioners at national level perceiving as such.

A comparable understanding of a common threat for the judicial system is found within the extent in which the judges, prosecutors and police officers agreed that the legislative instability affects them – 83% of the total number of participants to survey (91%, as well as 78% prosecutors and 79% police officers) fully or to a large extent agree the legislative instability as affecting the judicial system.

The opinion on the wage level is very balanced at national level - while 32% of the practitioners agree or strongly agree with its adequacy to ensure their independence, 29% hold the opposite opinion. However, it is to be noted that within each category several deviations from the national trend appear - whereas 58% judges are undecided in this concern, prosecutors and police officers disagree or strongly disagree with the adequacy of the current salary level in significant percentages of 44% and 73% respectively. Other common weak points are also strongly stated by practitioners more than a third of judges, prosecutors and police officers are undecided on the effectiveness of the professional training system in addressing their needs (whilst 25% judges and 24% police officers assess it as ineffective, at a considerable difference from the 55% similar opinion expressed by prosecutors), while the objectivity of the hiring system for senior staff follows the same line (if 67% judges and 55% police officers agree or strongly agree on the objectivity of the system, only 33% prosecutors confirm the same opinion). The same different results in disagreement or strong disagreement are to be found within their perception upon the disciplinary system (16% judges, 33% prosecutors and 11% police officers find it inappropriate) and upon the system protecting the personnel dealing with high level corruption cases from eventual reprisals (33% judges find it inappropriate, as well as 44% prosecutors and 13% police officers).

When comparing the procedural flaws of the judiciary, several differences are to be noted also in the case of measures as the random distribution of cases (92% judges agree or strongly agree that it is an appropriate means to avoid pressure, while the percentage of prosecutors is of 55%, and of police officers is of 39%) or the use of performance indicators for ensuring the independence of the system (59% judges find it useful fully or to a large extent, in comparison with 55% prosecutors and an equal 56% of police officers).

The regional dimension of the corruption phenomenon assessment also revealed different perceptions among the categories of practitioners. The positive influence of the international political institutions upon the independence of the national criminal judicial systems is perceived in a high percent among judges (67%) and police officers (74%), and to a lower extent by the prosecutors (44%). Also, corruption as a common feature of all countries in SEE is perceived fully and to a large extent in similar percentages by both prosecutors (44%) and police officers (48%), whilst the percentage in which the opinion is represented among judges is of only 17%.

The level of information the practitioners hold on the international anti-corruption standards and best practices is perceived to be very low for both 50% judges and 78% prosecutors. However, police officers consider themselves informed fully or to a large extent in this area (33%). Difference of opinion among the three categories do not appear though in their perception upon the level of compliance with international standards in the field of investigating high level corruption – 50% judges consider that the compliance is met in a large extent or fully, in a similar trend with prosecutors (55%) and police officers which agree with a large or full extent of the compliance in an 53% proportion.

Similarities in tendencies (even though discrepancies between percentages resulted) appear also in the perception of the advantages for their independence possibly attained through the transposition of such standard in their criminal judicial system – less than 1% judges and police officers considered that the transposition will enhance to a low extent or not at all the independence of the practitioners, while prosecutors are more skeptical in a proportion of 22% with regards to the impact of such harmonization on the criminal judicial system. However, in what may concern regional cooperation and networking, the prosecutor's opinion seems to be the most optimistic with regards to the improvements in the integrity of the criminal judicial system (100% fully agree or agree to a large extent in comparison with 90% police officers and 83% judges). The same positive trend manifests with regards to potential increase of the effectiveness of the system through a regional policy related to fighting high level corruption (92% judges fully agree or agree to a large extent, as well as 89% prosecutors and 82% of the police officers).

# 4.1.8 ROMANIA

Capital: Bucharest

Population: 21.5 million GNI/capita: US\$12.35011

#### Context

Following the fall of the communist regime, Romania adopted characteristic features of most constitutional democracies. The 1991 Romanian Constitution defined Romania as a republic in which the State shall be organized under the basic principles of the division and balance of powers - legislative, executive, and judicial. However, it was only when negotiations with the UE and the NATO became more serious, that Romania started to address foreign pressures for reforms in the area of justice and corruption – the government passed new laws about corruption-related offences, created specialized anticorruption agencies, and also introduced specialized investigative techniques to prosecute corruption offence. During the process of adhering to the EU, consolidation of the independence of the judicial system was a theme of great interest, Chapter Justice and Internal Affairs being intensively debated and evaluated while measures to finish reforms being often taken. At the beginning of 2007, Romania became a full rights member of the EU, but the Adhering Treaty contained an unprecedented safeguarding clause.

After three years from the EU accession, the Monitoring Report of the Commission published in July 2009, showed that efforts in the area of judiciary reform and fight against corruption still are to be undertaken. The Government approved in 2009 four new codes (Civil Code, Criminal Code, and the corresponding procedural codes), the civil and criminal codes being also adopted by the Parliament. It still needs to be proven that their implementation will not lead to the reintroduction of provisions which would undermine the efficiency of meaningful investigations into high level corruption and subsequent court proceedings.

#### Country data analysis

The judiciary system is generally perceived by judges, prosecutors, and police officers as being independent (only 13% judges, 16% prosecutors, and 19% police officer identify the system as being not at all or to a low extent independent). The relative confidence in the independence of the judiciary (at global level, only 16% of the practitioners consider it independent to a low extent or not at all) is further underlined in the awareness of concrete situations of influence attempts on the

<sup>11</sup> Source: World Bank, World Bank Indicators, 2009

practitioners – in the last twelve months, 65% of the legal professionals never or rarely heard about pressures exerted on their colleagues or on them specifically.

Important differences appear when taking into consideration factors assessing the independence through its level of separation from other authorities and its attributions clearly delimitated through functional and budgetary autonomy. In this sense, the extent to which the Romanian practitioners disagreement or strong disagreement on the government's respect of their independence (82% judges, 64% prosecutors, and a lower percent of 31% police officers) reveals this possible intrusion as an issue affecting the investigation of high level corruption cases. The influence of the government comes in the general perception of the practitioners regarding the lack of direct political pressure on judicial system (64% judges, 79% prosecutors, and 81% police officers do not came across situations where the influencing of their decision was attempted). Consistent with the qualitative analysis, the pressure seems to exist but it is not direct and violent, but rather determined through indirect governmental decisions (such as new and frequent legislative measures, or scarce budgetary allocations for the judiciary).

The existing provisions aimed at ensuring the independence of the practitioners are differently assessed by the three categories of practitioners. While 26% of the judges disagree or strongly disagree that the legislative framework ensures their independence, 26% of the prosecutors and 14% of the police officers do not asses in a positive manner the relevant laws and regulations. The same tendency of disagreement is found in their perception upon their legal statute – 39% of the judges agree or strongly agree that their legal statute guarantees their independence from the political power, while the percentage of positive answers from the prosecutors is of 56% and 50% for police officers. Differences can also be noticed in the view they have on the categories of professional from the criminal justice system most affected by the pressures – the judges nominated to a 44% extent the police officers (prosecutors scoring 18% and the judges 21%) as being the most affected, whilst the prosecutor's opinions also ranked the police officers in the first position with 31% (judges and prosecutors score 21% each). The difference comes within the police officers' assessment, which appointed judges with 33% as the most affected, followed by police officers with 21% and prosecutors with 7%.

The other powers exercising potential influence upon the judiciary are scored similarly by judges, prosecutors and police officers, even though the percentages vary. As a result, in the relation with the executive, 74% of the judges considered the executive as being more influential in comparison with 67% of the prosecutors, and 52% of the police officers that considered the same power relation. The same larger extent in which judges experience a wider influence is maintained when it comes to the Presidency – while 92% of the judges consider that the Presidency holds a dominant position, 54% of the prosecutors and 45% of the police officers asses the same relation. However, at

national level, the Executive is perceived as more influential than the criminal judicial system by 64% of the legal practitioners, an equal percentage being registered with regards to the dominant position of the Presidency.

A common agreement is to be found for the influence exerted by the mass-media. The cases in which mass-media never or rarely exerts pressures on the judiciary are extremely low -3% in the case of judges, 8% for the prosecutors, and 10% in the case of police officers. Thus, at the level of the Romanian criminal judicial system mass-media is perceived as influencing in a negative manner the independence of the practitioners by 79% of the legal professionals.

A comparative understanding of a common threat for the judicial system is found within the extent in which the judges, prosecutors and police officers agreed that the legislative instability affects them – all practitioners agree or strongly agree in a similar proportion (97% judges, 97% prosecutors and 93% police officers) that the legislative instability affects the judicial system.

Other common weak points are also strongly stated by all categories – 82% of the practitioners disagree or strongly disagree that the current level of salaries is adequate for ensuring their independence, on the effectiveness of the professional training system in addressing their needs disagree or strongly disagree 75% judges, 79% prosecutors, and 43% police officers, as well as on the objectivity of the hiring system for senior staff (61% judges, 64% prosecutors and 50% police officers disagree or strongly disagree). The same conclusions of disagreement or strong disagreement are to be found within their perception upon the disciplinary system (56% judges, 39% prosecutors and 24% police officers find it inappropriate) and upon the system protecting the personnel dealing with high level corruption cases from eventual reprisals (67% judges and 54% prosecutors find it inappropriate, as well as 43% police officers).

When comparing the procedural flaws of the judiciary, several differences are to be noted also in the case of measures as the random distribution of cases (77% judges agree or strongly agree that it is an appropriate means to avoid pressure, while the percentage of prosecutors is of 56% and of the police officers is of 71%) or the use of performance indicators for ensuring the independence of the system (31% judges find it useful fully or to a large extent, in comparison with 49% prosecutors and 59% police officers).

The regional dimension of the corruption phenomenon assessment also revealed comparable perceptions among the categories of practitioners. The negative influence of the international political institutions upon the independence of the national criminal judicial systems is perceived in a similar low percent among judges (15%), prosecutors (10%) and police officers (2%), even though at global level 46% of the practitioners do not grant any influence on the judiciary to them. Also,

corruption is perceived fully and to a large extent as a common feature of all countries in SEE by 79% of the Romanian practitioners, a percentage that is to be similarly distributed amongst judges (82%), prosecutors (79%), and police officers (76%).

The level of information the practitioners hold on the international anti-corruption standards and best practices is perceived to be medium-high 53% of the legal professionals consider themselves fully or to a large extent informed in this area. Differences appear though in their perception upon the level of compliance with international standards in the field of investigating high level corruption – 72% of the prosecutors and 54% of the police officers consider that the compliance is met in a large extent or fully, in contradiction with the judges which agree with a large or full extent of the compliance in 31% of the answers.

Discrepancies between the perceptions registered among the analyzed categories do not appear though in assessing the advantages for their independence possibly attained through the transposition of such standard in their criminal judicial system – 75% consider that the transposition will enhance to a large extent or fully the independence of the practitioners. Also, in what concerns the regional cooperation and networking, the improvements in the integrity of the criminal judicial system are widely envisioned (95% judges, 77% prosecutors, and 71% police officers fully agree or agree to a large extent), or to the potential increase of the effectiveness of the system through a regional policy related to fighting high level corruption (75% judges, 72% prosecutors, and 81% police officers fully agree or agree to a large extent).

# 4.1.9 SERBIA

Capital: Belgrade

Population: 7.4 million GNI/capita: US\$9.83012

#### Context

Serbia is a potential candidate country for EU accession following the Thessaloniki European Council of June 2003. On 29 April 2008, the EU and Serbia signed the Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) which will be submitted to parliaments for ratification and the implementation of the Interim Agreement will start as soon as the Council decides that Serbia fully co-operates with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). On 18 February 2008 the Council adopted the new European partnership for Serbia, which includes the principles, priorities and conditions for Serbia's EU integration.

Judiciary reform and independence as well as the fight against corruption remain key priority of the European Partnership. Overall, corruption continues to be widespread and to pose a serious problem in Serbia, several necessary major legislative measures being adopted at the end of 2008 (Law on Organization of Courts, Law on Judges, Law on High Judiciary Council, Law on the State Council of Prosecutors, Law on Public Prosecutor, Law on Seats and Areas of Courts and the Offices of Public Prosecutors) important steps in the reform process. After the Civil Law Convention on Corruption and the Additional Protocol to the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption were ratified in 2007, specialized departments within the prosecution offices have been set up at district level to investigate corruption cases, and at national level a Public prosecutor has a coordination role on anti-corruption cases. The police directorate has specialized units dealing with corruption and financial investigations. The current role of other specialized institutions (as the Anti-Corruption Council) is limited to advising the government.

#### Country data analysis

For the Serbian judges, prosecutors, and police officers dealing with high level corruption cases, the criminal judicial system is generally seen as largely or fully independent by 76% percent of the surveyed representatives. The prosecutors seem to be the most confident in the independence of the system they work in (90%), at difference from judges (77%), and from police officers (46%).

<sup>12</sup> Source: World Bank, World Bank Indicators, 2009

Police officers on the other hand, are the most moderate of the practitioners, 32% of them considering that the system is somewhat independent.

The existing laws and regulations are generally assessed as ensuring to a large extent or fully the independence of the practitioners, 71% of the target groups expressing this opinion. In line with the general assessment of the overall independence of the judicial system, police officers expressed again a more temperate confidence in the capacity of the legislative framework to ensure their independence – 65% of them find the existing law and regulations somewhat appropriate for ensuring their independence.

The political pressures on the practitioners meant at influencing the manner in which they investigate, prosecute, or trial a certain case are seen as occurring sometimes by 31% of the surveyed professionals, while 34% evaluate the frequency of pressures as being rare. Within each category, significant differences appear – 8% judges say that such pressures never exist, while 62% prosecutors and 27% police officers do not know. A rather common agreement amongst all three target groups is reached with regards to the category of professional most affected by these pressures – 61% of the surveyed practitioners believe that all the three categories suffer this type of pressures in an equal measure.

In the same line, all categories of practitioners have rarely or never heard in the last twelve months of pressures being exerted on their colleagues or on themselves – 84% judges, 67% prosecutors, and 67% police officers.

The groups indicated as mostly responsible for exerting direct or indirect pressure upon the criminal judicial system are differently ranked by each category. If for judges and prosecutors mass-media is by far the main source of pressures (indicated by 54% judges and 76% prosecutors), for police officers the main cited source of pressure is the members of the government (49%). However, even for 16% police officers mass-media is an important source of pressure. Mass-media is seen to be exerting these pressures often or very often by 35% of the target groups, while for 43% of them the pressures appear sometimes.

High level corruption cases seem to be randomly distributed among practitioners to a large extent or fully at national level in the opinion of 51% practitioners (a higher level is registered for prosecutors – 76%). However, that this kind of measure is an appropriate means to avoid or prevent the exertion of pressure on the staff is strongly agreed or agreed by 69% of the surveyed representatives of the judiciary dealing with high level corruption cases. A disagreement with the effectiveness of the solution is registered among 19% prosecutors and 11% police officers, while 23% judges and 67% police officers are undecided on its appropriateness.

The assessment and promotion criteria used in the departments are widely considered as being appropriate to ensure the independence of the practitioners dealing with high level corruption cases – 77% judges, prosecutors and police officers of the Serbian judicial system agree or strongly agree with this opinion. The same agreement is reached at 61% at national level, as well as within each category, with regards to the usefulness of performance indicators in ensuring the independence of the criminal judicial system professionals.

The current wage level is an important problem for the Serbian criminal judicial system – 42% of the practitioners consider it inadequate to ensure their independence, while almost one out of four are undecided in this concern. Within the categories of practitioners, prosecutors agree to a wider extent about the adequacy of the level of the salaries (57%), at significant difference from judges (15%) or police officers (24%).

The professional training system currently in place in the Serbian judiciary is seen to be addressing effectively the professional needs by 46% judges, 67% prosecutors, and 34% police officers. Disagreement or strong disagreement in this regard is expressed though by more than a third of the practitioners, at national level (35%).

When it comes to the relation with the Executive, the most spread opinion (45%) at the level of all practitioners is that both the Government and the criminal judicial system are equally influential. However, most judges (46%) present another dominant opinion – in their opinion, the Executive is more influential. A less ambiguous relation is with the Presidency – for all categories the either they both hold an equal position (46%), either the criminal judicial system is seen as dominant (39%).

The influence exerted by mass-media is generally seen as a negative one, this opinion being shared by 73% of the surveyed practitioners, prosecutors being the most clear in their opinion with 95% responses in this trend.

The influence of the public opinion is seen though in a very different manner by the surveyed categories – if for 54% judges it influences in a negative manner the independence of the criminal judicial system, 52% prosecutors and 56% police officers hold an opposite opinion.

The bodies that are considered to be responsible for protecting the independence of the criminal judicial system are differently ranked by each category. For 85% judges, the Ministry of Justice is the first option, followed by the Government (38%) and the parliamentarians (31%). Prosecutors identify naturally the General Prosecutor's Office as the first option, which is followed by the Ministry of Justice (48%), and 24% responses equally identifying mass-media and civil society. For the police officers, the first responsible for the protection of their independence is the Government (43%), followed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (40%) and the Presidency (32%).

In what may concern the extent to which the practitioners are pleased with the institutions responsible for the administration of their activity, at national level, an overall satisfaction is noticed – 54% judges are fully or largely pleased with the Ministry of Justice, 90% prosecutors are fully or largely please with the activity of the General Prosecutor's Office, and 21% police officers are fully or largely pleased (51% are somewhat pleased) with the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The legislative instability is considered to be an important factor affecting the judicial system by 77% of the Serbian criminal judicial system professionals, similar percentages being registered among each category – 84% judges, 66% prosecutors, and 77% police officers.

Important differences are noted though in the manner in which judges, prosecutors, and police officers perceive the guarantees offered to their independence by their legal statute. Judges agree or strongly agree in a 53% proportion that their legal statute is appropriate for guaranteeing their independence, while a significant part of 38% are undecided in this regards. Prosecutors seem to be even more content with their legal statute, with 91% of them agreeing or strongly agreeing that it guarantees their independence. On the contrary, only 11% police officers dealing with high level corruption cases agree with this attribute of their legal statute, their large majority being either undecided (16%) or not knowing (52%) if it is of nature to guarantee their independence.

The degree of information with regards to international and European anticorruption standards and best practices is assessed as existing fully or to a large extent among 19% of the surveyed practitioners. On the other hand, 40% considering themselves somewhat informed in this matter. Within the categories of practitioners, 30% judges, 19% prosecutors, and 38% police officers believe that they informed to a low extent or not at all about international and European anticorruption standards and best practices. Nevertheless, the fact that the transposition of international and European standards within the Serbian criminal judicial system would have a positive effect on the system is widely recognized by judges and prosecutors, whom believe in a proportion of 70% and 62% respectively that the harmonization process would fully or to a large extent enhance their independence. A certain reserve is preserved by 16% police officers who consider that the transposition would enhance their independence to a low extent effect.

When it comes to the current transposition of such standards, 69% of the inquired Serbian practitioners consider that their legal system is fully or to a large extent in compliance with the international and European standards in the field of dealing with high level corruption cases.

As for the regional dimension of the corruption phenomenon, the Serbian criminal judicial system practitioners dealing with high level corruption cases follow the regional trend, 46% of them answering that it is fully or to a large extent a common feature of all countries in South Eastern

Europe (the opinion is more moderately shared by 38% judges, 48% prosecutors, and 17 police officers that believe that corruption is somewhat a common feature). In this regard, 89% of them consider to a large extent or fully that a regional policy in fighting high level corruption would significantly increase the effectiveness of the system they operate in. If the opinion is shared by 92% judges and 95% prosecutors, amongst police officers we can identify a less optimistic opinion (65%). Within the same positive record, the regional networking and cooperation within similar agencies is perceived as significantly improving the integrity of the criminal judicial system professionals by 83% of the Serbian judges, prosecutors and police officers.

# 4.2 INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN STANDARDS

The existing international and European standards confirm the integrity and resistance to corruption as a main aspect for the independence of the judiciary system, especially in the area of investigating high level corruption cases.

ORGANI SATION	CONVENTION	RATIFICATION BY SEE STATES	STANDARDS FOR THE JUDICIARY
United Nations	United Nations Convention against Corruption	<ul> <li>Albania (2006)</li> <li>Bosnia and Herzegovina (2006)</li> <li>Bulgaria (2006)</li> <li>Croatia (2005)</li> <li>Macedonia (2007)</li> <li>Moldova (2007)</li> <li>Montenegro (2006)</li> <li>Romania (2004)</li> <li>Serbia (2005)</li> </ul>	Article 11. Measures relating to the judiciary and prosecution services  Bearing in mind the independence of the judiciary and its crucial role in combating corruption, each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system and without prejudice to judicial independence, take measures to strengthen integrity and to prevent opportunities for corruption among members of the judiciary. Such measures may include rules with respect to the conduct of members of the judiciary.  2. Measures to the same effect as those taken pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article may be introduced and applied within the prosecution service in those States Parties where it does not form part of the judiciary but enjoys independence similar to that of the judicial service.

Council	Criminal Law	•	Albania (2001)	Article 20 – Specialized authorities
of	Convention on	•	Bosnia and	Each Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to ensure that persons or entities are specialized in the fight against corruption. They shall have the necessary independence in accordance with the fundamental principles of the legal system of the Party, in order for them to be able to carry out their functions effectively and free from any undue pressure. The Party shall ensure that the staff of such entities has adequate training and financial resources for their tasks.
Europe	corruption (STE No. 173)	•	Herzegovina (2002) Bulgaria (2001) Croatia (2000)	
		•	Macedonia (1999) Moldova (2004) Montenegro (2002) Romania (2002)	
		•	Serbia (2002)	

#### **OECD**

OECD

Bulgaria (1998)

# Convention on

Combating

Bribery of

Foreign Public

Officials in

International

**Business** 

**Transactions** 

#### Article 9

- 1. Each Party shall, to the fullest extent possible under its laws and relevant treaties and arrangements, provide prompt and effective legal assistance to another Party for the purpose of criminal investigations and proceedings brought by a Party concerning offences within the scope of this Convention and for non-criminal proceedings within the scope of this Convention brought by a Party against a legal person. The requested Party shall inform the requesting Party, without delay, of any additional information or documents needed to support the request for assistance and, where requested, of the status and outcome of the request for assistance.
- 2. Where a Party makes mutual legal assistance conditional upon the existence of dual criminality, dual criminality shall be deemed to exist if the offence for which the assistance is sought is within the scope of this Convention.3. A Party shall not decline to render mutual legal assistance for criminal matters within the scope of this Convention on the ground of bank secrecy.

### The most frequent causes of judicial corruption<sup>13</sup>:

- ✓ Undue influence by the executive and legislative branches (appointments, promotions, transfers, removals)
- ✓ Weak disciplinary mechanisms
- Low judicial and court staff salaries
- Low judicial and court staff salaries

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> As centralized in Transparency International's Global Corruption Report 2007. Corruption in Judicial Systems.

- ✓ Low judicial and court salaries
- ✓ Poor training
- ✓ Fear of retribution (by political or judicial powers, media, and criminal gangs)
- √ Inadequately monitored court administrative procedures
- ✓ Lack of transparency (litigants, media, public don't know what happens in court)
- ✓ Social tolerance of corruption

To this end, the international and European conventions focus on the minimal aspects to be taken into consideration by the signatory Parties for ensuring an independent criminal judicial system as a main pre-requisite for an effective fight against corruption.

# 4.3 COMMON REGIONAL CHALLENGES REGARDING LAW PRACTITIONERS IN INVESTIGATING, PROSECUTING AND TRAILING CORRUPTION

# 4.3.1 General remarks

Legal professionals agree that SEE countries face high level corruption, and recurrently express the opinion that the intensity of such occurrence is still present to a certain degree. High level corruption emerges as a complicated and multi-level system problem involving relations of inter-dependencies.

#### **REGIONAL HIGHLIGHT**

Legal practitioners generally regard high level corruption in the South East European countries as a common occurrence.

# 4.3.2 Weak points

According to the findings of the survey, it appears that the perception of corruption is that of a general incidence pertaining to a series of factors enabling it, which we intend to draw attention to in the current section.

The legal practitioners frequently identified *legislative instability* and, at times, the lack of a participatory process during the legislative process, as a persistent cause within corruption enabling features. At the same time, even in the cases when the legal framework is perceived as overall satisfactory, the major issue in this respect is seen as the lack of implementation of the legal regulations. The same state of affairs is considered when discussing the *implementation of anticorruption standards and conventions*, the legal professional generally agreeing that the simple transposition of such international standards and norms in the national legislation is not sufficient to ensure its implementation.

One of the major issues the legal practitioners commonly indicated as extremely significant was **the too low overall financing of the system**, while a noteworthy emphasis was set on the wages level as a potential factor to affect the independence of judges, prosecutors and police officers. The predominant financial resources shortage is deemed to be a constant obstacle in pursuing investigations or in providing the legal professionals dealing with high level corruption cases with the essential skills and instruments to address such cases in a proper manner.

A weak point generally singled out by legal practitioners is the negative influence of the media in high corruption cases. Aside from leaks of confidential information to the press during the investigation phase, legal professionals mostly pointed to the fact that media usually lacks knowledge of the legal framework and, in these circumstances, distortedly reports with regard to ongoing high corruption cases. The influence media has on the shaping of the public opinion creates a particular inequality of arms, as the press does not usually provide the right of reply. In this respect, some of the legal practitioners also raised the impossibility to defend their professional reputation in these circumstances. In other cases, media is cited as being used by politicians as a pressure instrument to influence representatives of the institutions dealing with high level corruption cases. As mentioned before, one of the negative effects of the media is the false perception generated with regard to certain high level corruption cases within the public opinion – identified to a certain degree by legal practitioners as a negative factor which further influences the course of the investigation, prosecution and/or trial; one of the adverse outcomes being identified as the refusal to collaborate of potential witnesses and whistleblowers.

Having mainly a focus on the national procedural particularities, legal practitioners oftentimes identified *procedural flaws in the investigation*, *prosecution and trial phases*.

Another frequently accused deficiency relates to the currently **protection mechanisms** in place. Legal practitioners were largely of the opinion that an efficient legal system in this matter does not exist, be it that the pressures they are subjected to are subtle or rather open threats. This failing of the system is seen as a special risk to corruption.

Although legal practitioners referred to the **regional cooperation** as usually in place — as cooperation agreements between the SEE countries do exist to a certain extent, it appears that there are no special departments for regional cooperation within the various targeted institutions. The opinion according to which a regional policy for fighting corruption would be valuable was also expressed, on the condition that such policy would imply networks of practitioners whom would have direct contact with each other. Also, it was also conveyed that the technical assistance is valuable only as long as it implies exchange of experience and not the adoption of templates which may work for certain countries, but which could not be applicable to other national frameworks.

# 4.3.3 Strong points

In many cases, **the legal framework** was distinguished as a strong point. At the same time the legal practitioners pointed out the necessity of actually implementing such laws and regulations, which is not always the case.

With regards to the procedure of trailing corruption cases, a significant part of the legal practitioners emphasized the benefits of a *random distribution of files system* — a general procedure for all cases in certain countries — which is seen as a mechanism backing the independence of the judges. The same random distribution system does not appear to be, from the point of view of legal practitioners, as not so clearly applicable to police officers or prosecutors, as they specialize on the investigation and prosecution, respectively, of certain types of cases, while it is viewed that judges should be able to try a larger range of cases.

Usually mentioned as a negative factor, *media* appears to have positive features as well being at times mentioned as a source of information and evidence in high level corruption cases, and as a potential starting point for investigations in such cases, even though there are cases where media enquiries do not have such effects.

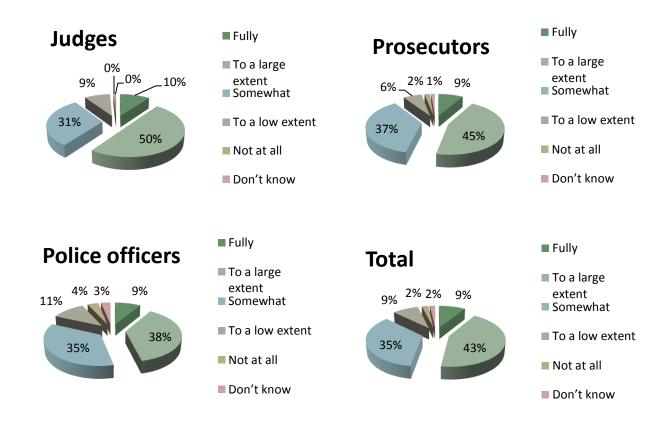
Another strong point mentioned by the legal practitioners is the *ratification of international* conventions against corruption and further transposing them within the national legislation. It is however stressed that such provisions, as well as the rest of the anticorruption legal framework, needs to be implemented so as to have real impact.

# 4.4 REGIONAL ANALYSIS

4.4.1 Establishing the perception among the judges, prosecutors, and police officers dealing with high level corruption cases upon the degree of independence and effectiveness of the national criminal judicial systems

At regional level, the analysis shows that the criminal judicial systems are generally seen as being at least somewhat independent, with only 11% of the legal professionals assessing it as independent to a low extent or not at all independent. The differences between the perceptions of the different categories of practitioners are not fundamental, the general tendency revealing to a wide extent independent systems – 60% judges, 53% prosecutors and 47% police officers consider the criminal judicial systems in which they work as independent to a large extent or even fully.

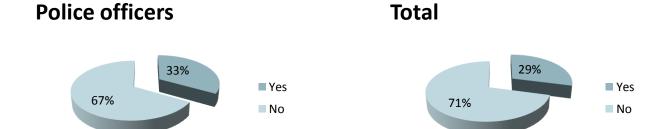
In your view, to what extent is the criminal judicial system in your country independent? (One answer only.) The criminal judicial system is defined for the purpose of this project as the framework including courts, prosecutors' offices, and judicial police.



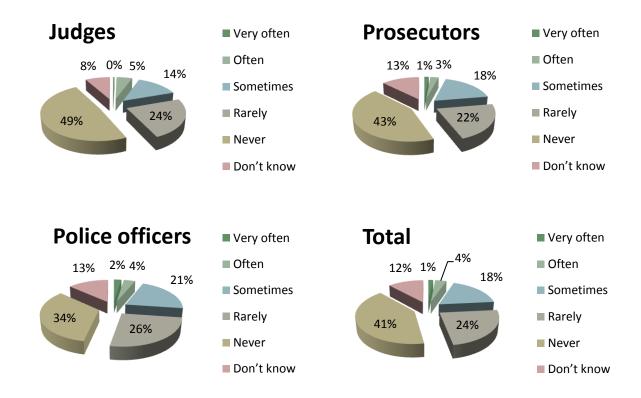
Accordingly, the legal professionals from all the countries largely revealed that they have not heard of pressures being exerted upon them or upon their colleagues in the last twelve months – a large proportion of 41% have never heard of such cases. The same regional negative answers trend resulted for the questions concerning the awareness of cases in which political pressures were exerted upon the appointment process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer – 75% judges, 73% prosecutors and 59% police officers were not aware of such situation.

Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointment process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?

# Judges Prosecutors 25% Yes No No

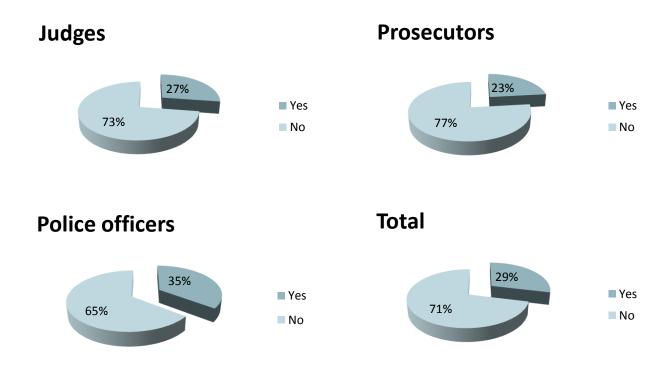


In the last twelve months, how often have you heard of pressures being exerted on your colleagues or on you specifically?

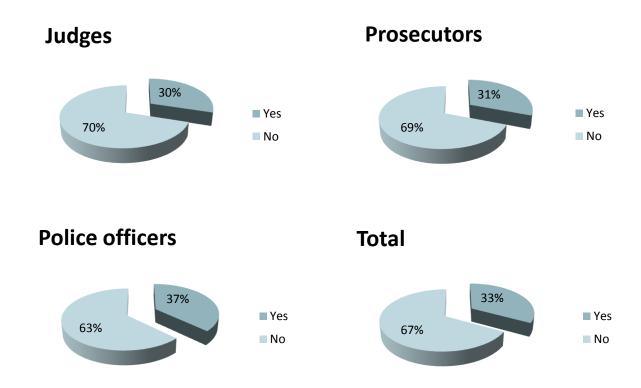


Nevertheless, almost one in three (29%) practitioners of the criminal judicial systems asserts that s/he is aware of situations in which his/her decision or his/her colleagues' decisions were the subject of direct and deliberate influencing attempts.

Are you aware of situations in which influencing the decisions of your colleagues was attempted in a direct and deliberate manner?

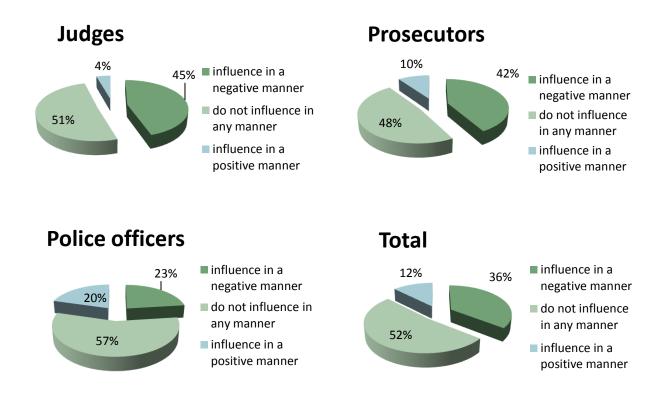


The legal professionals indicate globally that this perception is largely generated by their direct experience, the answers to Q26 and Q27 depiction illustrating very sensitive differences. 33% of all the practitioners affirm that they came across situations where the influencing of their own decision was attempted. The percentages suffer insignificant variations within each category of practitioners – 30% judges, 31% prosecutors, 37% police officers recognize such attempts.



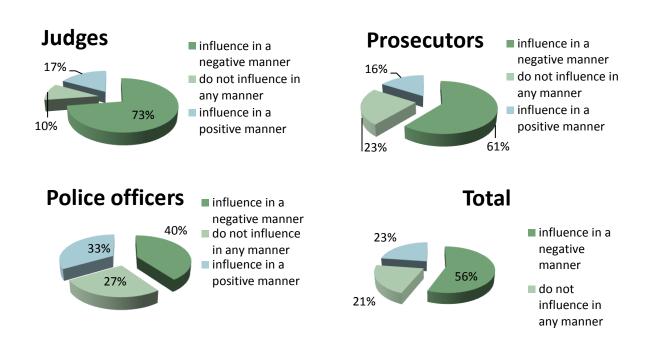
The majority of high level corruption investigation practitioners from the region affirm that the secret services do not influence in any manner the criminal judicial system, this predominant opinion being shared in similar percentages by each category of practitioners. It is to be noticed though, that the consistency of the regional trend in this regard suffers at the two opposite poles variations dependant on each category – if the percentage of judges that see the influence of the secret services as a positive one is of only 4%, the police officers perceive it as such to a larger extent of 19%.

Do you consider that the secret services ... the independence of judges/ prosecutors/ police officers?



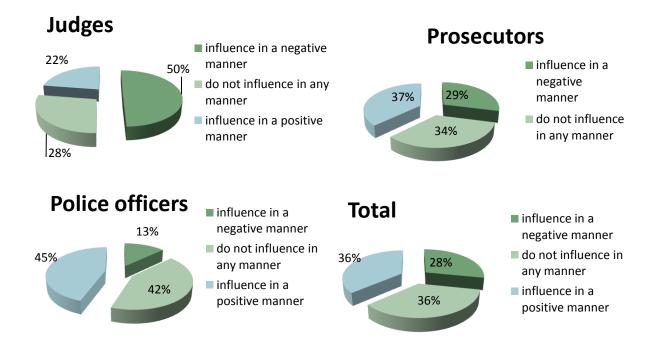
In what the influence of the mass-media may concern, the perception upon it shows a clear regional trend. Among the practitioners at regional level, mass-media is perceived as exerting a negative influence upon the independence of judges, prosecutors, and police officers by 56% of the legal professionals. Along these lines, while mass-media is considered to have a considerable negative influence upon the judiciary for judges (73%) and prosecutors (61%), for police officers the main findings show a rather balanced perception upon the mass-media influence – 40% consider it negative, 27% as a non-influence, and 33% evaluate it positively.

Do you consider that mass-media ... the independence of judges/prosecutors/police officers?



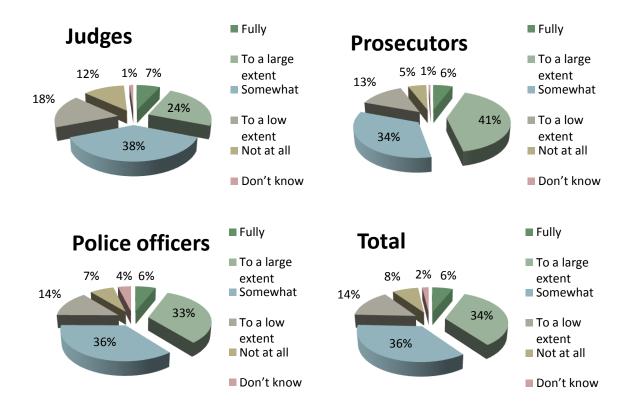
The same regional heterogeneous results among practitioners are found when assessing the public opinion influence upon the independence of the judiciary, varying slightly from a positive influence (36%) to not influencing in any matter (35%), and a negative influence (28%). These results illustrate, on one side, the specificity of the social context from each country (the qualitative analysis revealed a correlation between the perception of a strong influence of mass-media on public opinion and thus a transfer of the negative "value" in the perception of public opinion), and, on the other side, the individual position undertaken by each individual practitioner in certain circumstances.

## Do you consider that the public opinion ... the independence of the criminal judicial system?



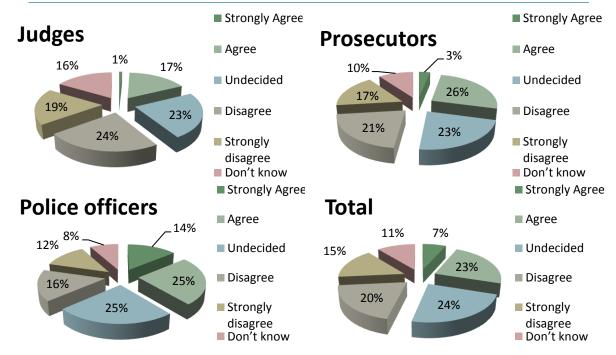
At a regional level, the satisfaction of the practitioners with regards to the activities of the corresponding governmental bodies, responsible for the coordination of the activities of each category of professional seems to reveal a generally positive trend, with 23% of the legal professionals being pleased to a low extent or not at all with the activities of the Ministries of Justice and Internal Affairs and of the General Prosecutor's Offices. However, the dominant opinion is generally neutral with regards to these institutions, the regional percentage of 36% practitioners that are somewhat pleased being almost constant also within the analyzed categories.

To what extent are you pleased with the activities of the Ministry of Justice/Ministry of Internal Affairs/General Prosecutors' Office?

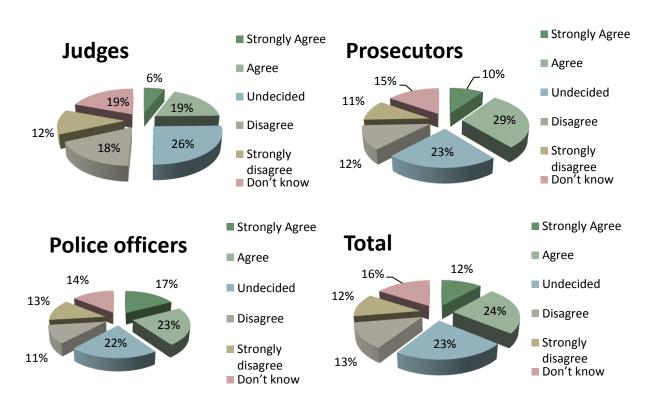


Another regional trend regards the observation of the independence of the criminal judicial system by the Cabinet and Presidency. 36% of the legal professionals point to the fact that the executive institutions do not observe the independence of the legal practitioners dealing with high level corruption cases, while 30% consider the opposite. As for the Presidency, a similar distribution of opinions is to be noticed, both at global level and within each category of legal professionals. The minor difference as well as the consistent level of undecided responses (almost one in four practitioners was unable to fundament a clear opinion on the influence of the Government or of the Presidency) ought to be interpreted with a view to the different constitutional and governance framework of each country.

To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: The Government respects the independence guaranteed by law to persons involved in the investigation of high level corruption cases?



To what extent do you appreciate that the Presidency respects the independence guaranteed by law to persons involved in the investigation of high level corruption cases?

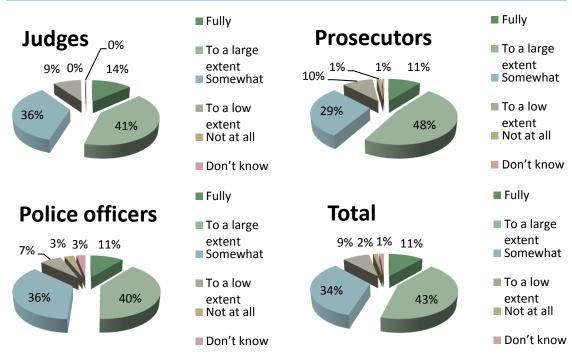


"Integrity and Resistance to Corruption of the Criminal Judicial System in South Eastern European Countries"

4.4.2 Identifying the causes and factors that generate or favor the interferences and the nature of the pressures exerted upon the criminal judicial system, internal and/or external — political, socioeconomic, media, administrative, professional, psychological pressures

In which the national legal framework is concerned, a general positive trend can be remarked in the confidence the practitioners have in its potential to ensure the independence of the judges, prosecutors and police officers, alongside the statutory framework for these categories of legal professionals. Accordingly, only 11% of the analyzed practitioners seem to consider that the existing provisions ensure to a low extent or not at all their independence, a trend that is further found also within each category of legal professionals. Nevertheless, almost one out of three practitioners (a proportion noticeable also among judges, prosecutors, and police officers as individual categories) are not able to clearly evaluate if the legal framework is of nature to ensure their independence in dealing with high level corruption cases.

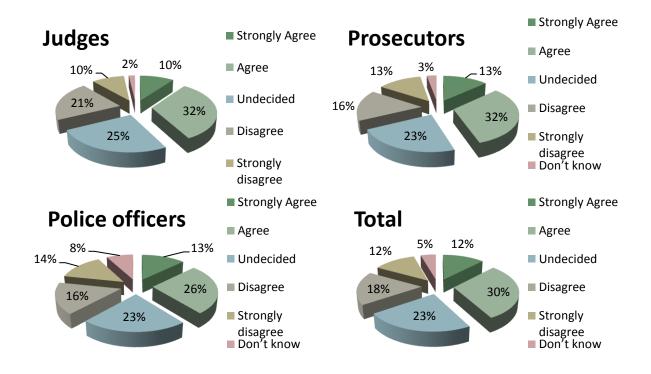




A similar balanced perception is registered with regards to the legal statute of the practitioners from the criminal judicial system, though both the global regional trend and the values within each

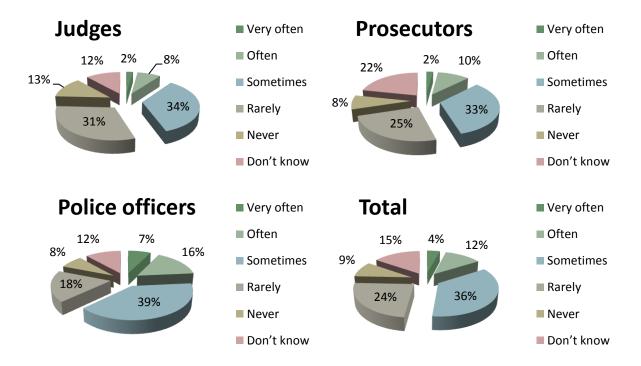
category show that the largest part of the legal professionals agree or strongly agree that their legal statute guarantees their independence from political influence. Although 42% of the answers reveal this opinion, still one out of four professionals is undecided whether its legal statute is a sufficient pledge for their independence.

To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: The legal statute of the judges/prosecutors/police officers guarantees their independence from the political influence?



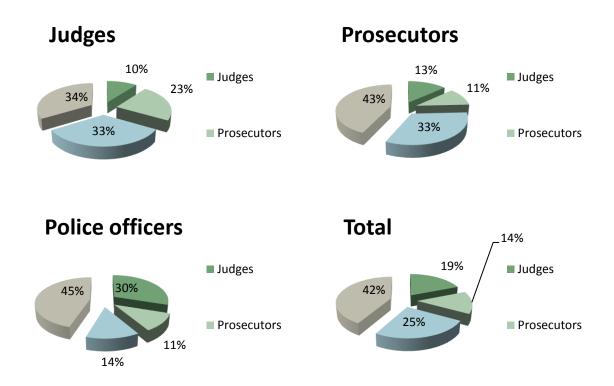
The same tendency can be observed with regards to the frequency of the political pressures. Although the percentage of answers indicating that the political pressures to treat cases in a certain manner are exerted rarely or never, is of 33% at regional level and slightly higher within some categories of practitioners (44% judges), the rate of legal professionals that fluctuate between positive and negative responses (36% answered "sometimes") remains extremely high.

In your view, how frequent are instances of political pressure on the judges/prosecutors/police officers to treat the case in a certain manner/arrive at a certain judgment?



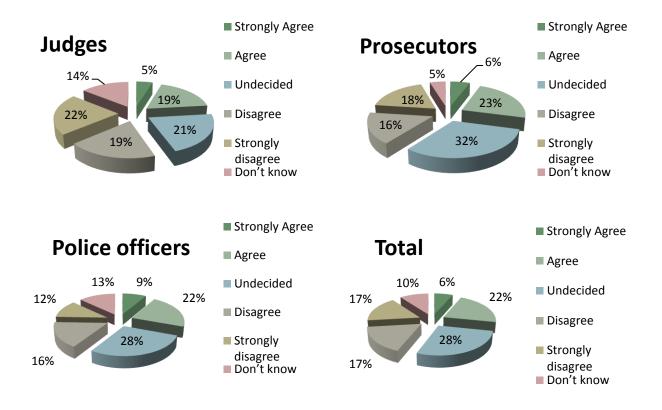
Alike, an unclear balance is revealed when identifying the category of professionals in the criminal justice system which is the most affected by these pressures, the dominant answer being that these pressures are equally exerted upon all three categories – 41%. The tendency is maintained as a dominant option within each individual category of professionals.

In your view, which category of professionals in the criminal justice system is the most affected by these pressures - judges, prosecutors, police officers or all of them equally?



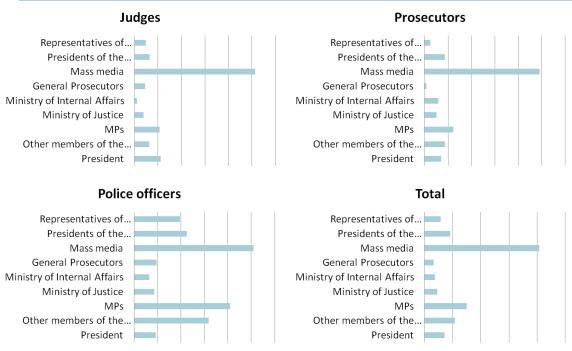
The relations between judges/prosecutors/police officers investigating high level corruption cases are seen as a factor of influence in a very heterogeneous manner, a real tendency in this regard not being identifiable. These results can be argued as dependent on the personal perception of the legal professionals, as well as on the different professional context of each country.

To what extent do you think that the relation between the Judges, Prosecutors, and police officers investigating high level corruption cases affects the independence of those?

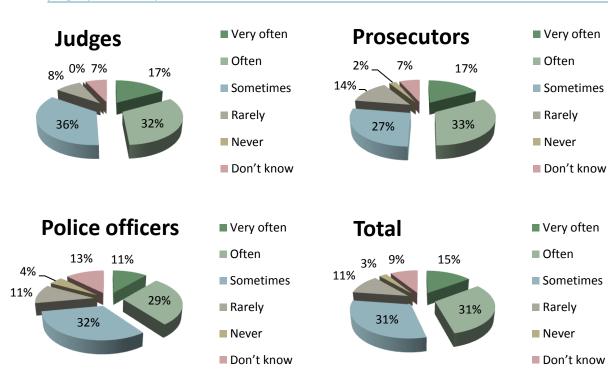


The quantitative research, consistent with the qualitative one, shows that the mass-media is perceived as the main source responsible for direct/indirect pressures upon the criminal judicial system, both by 41% of the legal professionals at regional level and within each category of practitioners. Even though significant differences in the intensity with which mass-media is indicated as primary source of pressures appear – by 51% judges and 49% prosecutors at difference from 26% police officers -, it still remains the first option for each category. Moreover, the analysis shows that mass-media pressures are perceived as being exerted often and very often by the majority of legal professionals at regional level (46%).

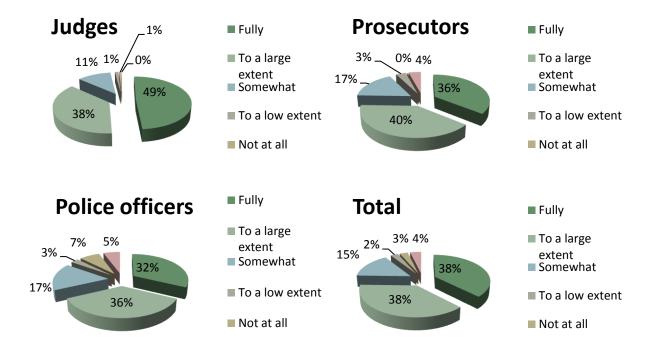




In your opinion, how frequent are the pressures exerted through the mass-media on judges/prosecutors/police officers?



To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: The legislative instability affects the judicial system?



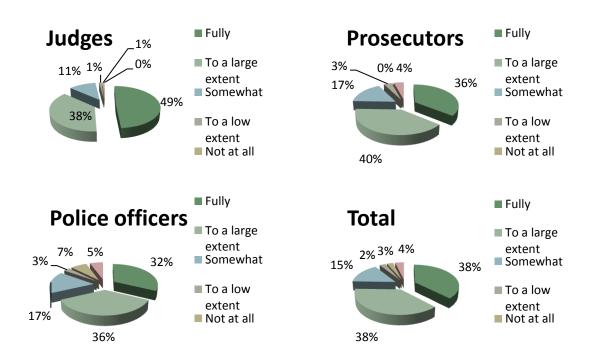
The majority of practitioners indicate the instability as a regional factor with negative consequences on the criminal judicial system, with 76% of the legal professionals agreeing to a large extent or fully that it affects the system. Similar opinions are sustained within each category of practitioners, the percentages varying from 87% for judges to 76% for prosecutors, and 68% for police officers.

4.4.3 Pointing out the weak points and causes of failure or success in addressing high level corruption, as well as the concrete steps which have to be taken in support of law enforcement bodies, prosecution and judicial system (the key points in which a coherent regional legislative solution would act as a facilitator for the improvement of the regional cooperation between the targeted practitioners)

As for the most frequent reasons for the threatening of the criminal judicial system practitioners, various potential factors were taken into account, several trends and solutions being regionally relevant.

The random distribution of cases is seen as being an appropriate means to avoid/prevent political pressures on the legal professional dealing with high level corruption cases, only 18% of the practitioners disagreeing or strongly disagreeing with such a solution. Moreover, the solution is endorsed within each category, but in a larger extent by judges (74%), the qualitative analysis revealing that even though this solution might prevent the exertion of pressures, prosecutors and police officers tend to value the specialization in matters of investigating high level corruption cases, a requirement which correlated with the relative small number of specialized professionals in this field does not always allow a random distribution of cases.

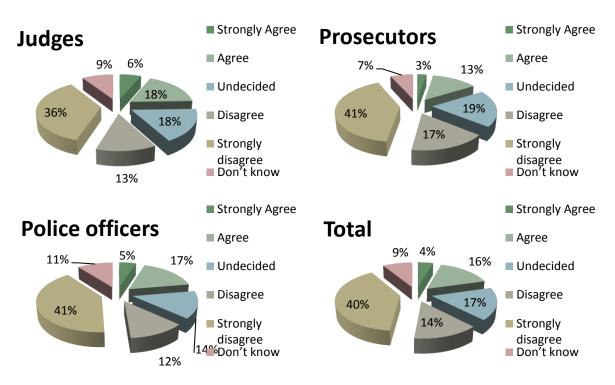
To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: A random distribution of the cases among staff is an appropriate means to avoid/prevent the exertion of political pressure on staff?



"Integrity and Resistance to Corruption of the Criminal Judicial System in South Eastern European Countries"

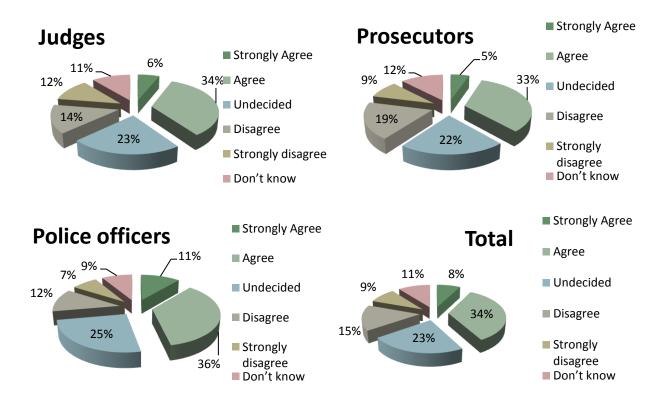
However, a great volume of work is not seen as affecting the integrity and resistance to corruption by 54% of the personnel dealing with high level corruption cases. The qualitative analysis shows that the issue of an overload in work cases is not grounds for the lack of integrity and resistance to corruption of the professionals by itself, but only when correlated with other factors. In this light, it is to be further analyzed the fact that one fifth of the practitioners agree or strongly agree that a great volume of work might affect the pre-trial and trial phases in high level corruption cases, by correlating this factor with other potential threats to the integrity of the practitioners.





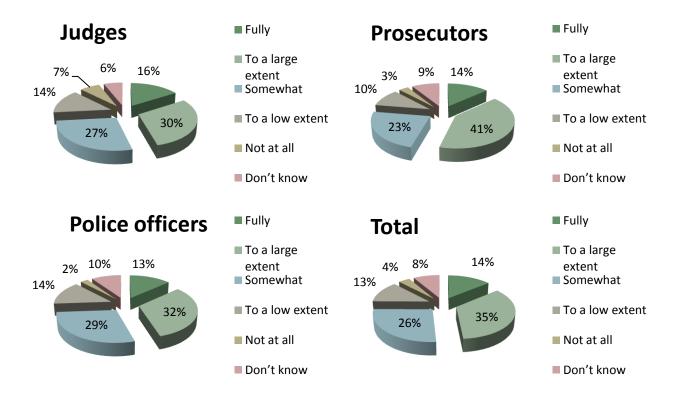
In evaluating the degree in which the disciplinary system within the institutions they work in is appropriate for ensuring the independence of the legal professionals dealing with high level corruption cases, the results showed a rather balanced perception. Even though 42% consider the respective disciplinary systems as being appropriate, the large proportion of ambivalent answers – 23% undecided responses globally, and similar proportions within each category – as well as the significant proportion of disagreement (26% judges, 28% prosecutors, and 19% police officers disagreeing or strongly disagreeing) make of the disciplinary system an issue to be considered at regional level rather delicate.

To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: The disciplinary system within my institution is appropriate to ensure the independence of Judges/ Prosecutors/ police officers dealing with high level corruption cases?



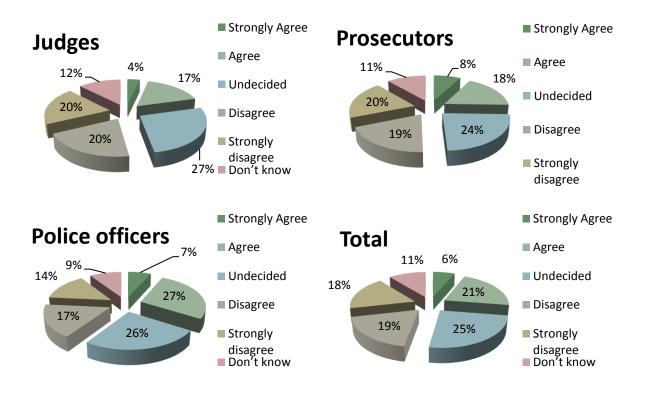
Consequently, another important factor with potential effects on the independence of the practitioners dealing with high level corruption cases is the assessment and promotion criteria used for the respective legal professionals – at global regional level, only 17% of the analyzed practitioners consider the performance indicators as useful to a low extent or not at all. The same trend is revealed within each category of professionals; more than two thirds of each of these categories considering a sound set of performance indicators an assurance for their independence.

To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators are useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system?

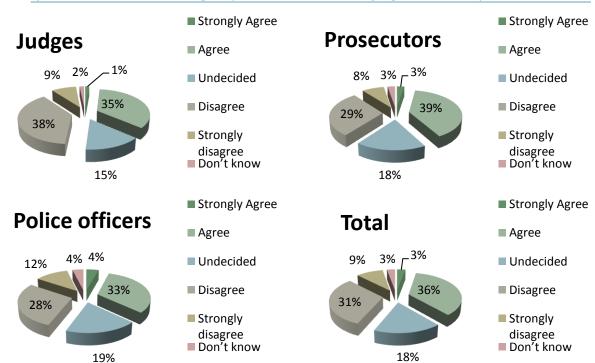


Of equal importance is the system protecting persons investigating, prosecuting, and trailing high level corruption cases from eventual reprisals, a system which is assessed as appropriate for ensuring their independence by only 27%. It should be noted that, consistent with the focus groups results, the quantitative data shows an even lower extent to which judges find the protection system appropriate – 21% in comparison with 26% prosecutors and 34% police officers. Further examination appears as necessary, taking into consideration the common practices and cases in each individual country, so as to establish whether a causal relation could be considered between the greater media exposure of the personnel at the end of the high level corruption cases cycle and the degree of distrust in the system protecting them.

To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: The system protecting persons investigating, prosecuting, trailing high level corruption cases from eventual reprisals is appropriate to ensure the independence of the Judges/Prosecutors/police officers?



The professional training system receives an equal importance, being seen as a prerequisite for the effectiveness of the criminal judicial systems. However, at regional level, only 39% of the practitioners seem to agree or strongly agree that the current systems are effective in addressing the professional need of the personnel dealing with high level corruption. Within the categories of professionals, the regional global trend is preserved, even though judges seem to disagree or strongly disagree to a wider extent with the effectiveness of the training system (47% at difference from both the other categories – 37% prosecutors and 41% police officers – and of the global value of 41%).

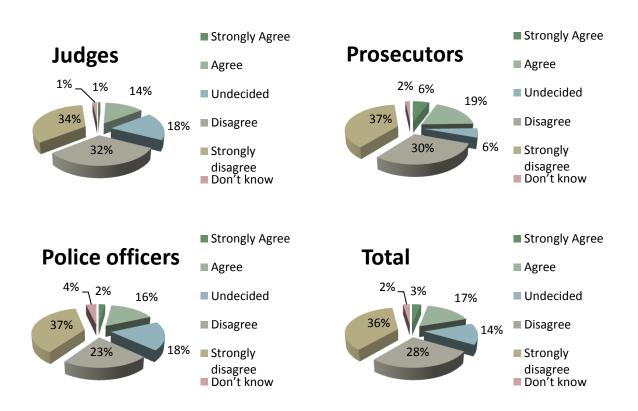


To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: The current professional training system is effective in addressing the professional needs of the Judges/Prosecutors/police officers?

One of the potential explanations for the ineffectiveness of the professional training system seems to be the scarce financial resources, as shown by the results of the focus groups. However, the financial shortage affects not only the professional training, but several other aspects of the judiciary (i.e., investigation resources). The practitioners consider that a proper system of salaries is considered necessary in order to diminish the vulnerabilities towards corruption, as well as to contribute to the optimal deployment of the activity.

The quantitative data enhances the qualitative evaluation resulted from the focus groups, showing that the legal practitioners from the region disagree or strongly disagree in an overwhelming percentage (64%) about the adequacy of the current level of the salaries in direct link with their independence. Besides the general trend, a similar perception is registered within each category of practitioners of the criminal judicial systems — only 15% judges agree that the salary level is of nature to ensure their independence, whilst the same perception is held by 25% prosecutors and 18% police officers.

To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: The current salary level is adequate to ensure the independence of the Judges/Prosecutors/police officers?

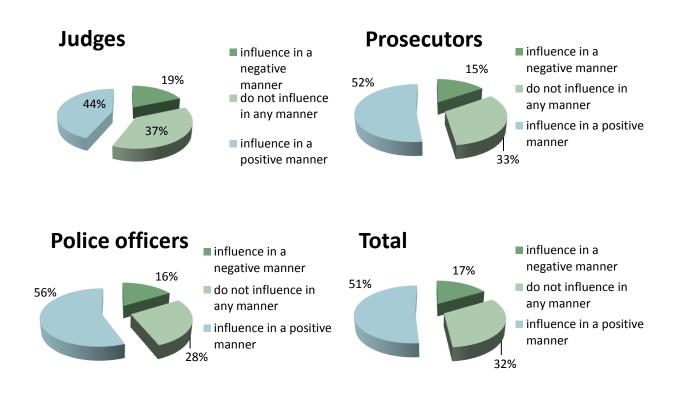


"Integrity and Resistance to Corruption of the Criminal Judicial System in South Eastern European Countries"

4.4.4 Assessing the regional dimension of the corruption phenomenon as well as the level of compliance of the criminal judicial system measures with this regard with the international and European standards

The international political institutions are considered to positively influence the independence of the criminal legal system as per the majority of the legal professionals at regional level, amongst which police officers seem to be the opinion leader with a result of 56%. The perception is equally shared by prosecutors (52%) and, to a slightly lower extent, by judges (44%). However, a skeptical opinion according to which these institutions have no influence whatsoever is rather broad represented amongst almost a third of the practitioners at regional level, as well as within each category of professionals.

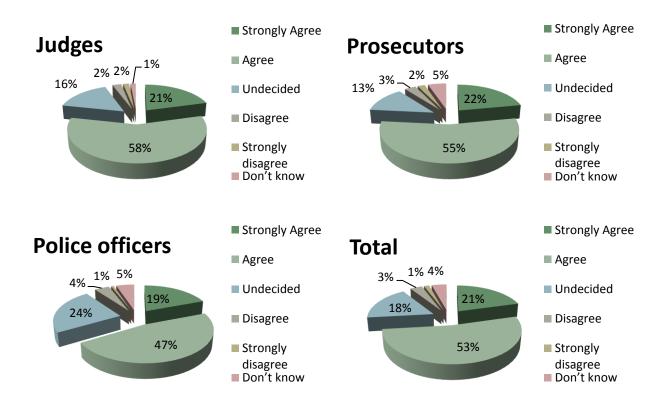
Do you consider that the international political institutions ... the independence of the criminal judicial system?



Nonetheless, the skepticism is not so widely present when it comes to assess the added value of the assistance provided by international organizations in formulating national and regional policies and strategies. The transfer of expertise and the standards approach intrinsic to the areas covered by international organizations is seen as significantly strengthening the effectiveness of the criminal judicial systems by 74% of the professionals, only 4% of the participants to the survey disagreeing or strongly

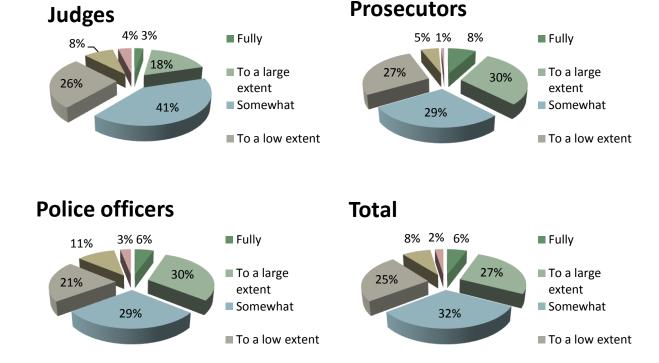
disagreeing with the enhancement effects of these. The trend is reflected almost identical within each category covered by the survey.

To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Assistance provided by international anti-corruption entities (EU, UN, OECS, etc) in formulating national and regional policies and strategies would significantly strengthen the effectiveness of the C|S?



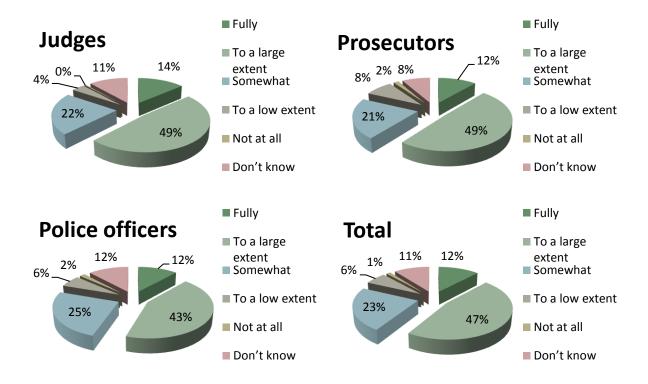
However, when it comes to self-assessing their level of information with regards to international anticorruption standards and best practices, less than a third (33%) of the surveyed professional categories consider themselves informed fully or to a large extent. A significant amount of answers also show that the level of information with regards to these standards is rather vague, 41% judges and 29% prosecutors and police officers considering themselves somewhat informed.

To what extent do you consider yourself informed about international anti-corruption standards and best practices (EU, UN, OECD, etc.)?



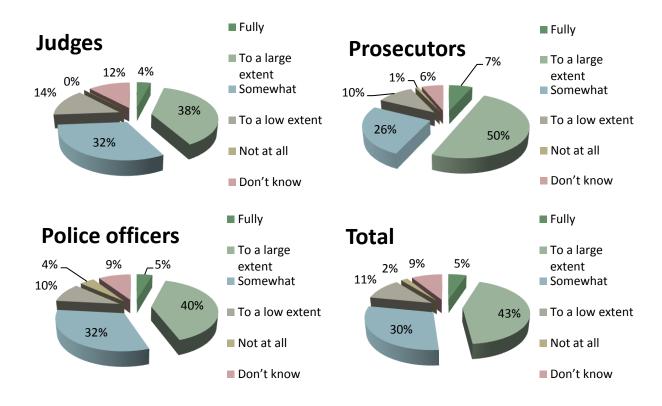
Nevertheless, a very small percentage of the practitioners regard the transposition of international and European international standards in their national criminal judicial system as enhancing their independence to a low extent (6%) or not at all (1%). Within each category of professionals dealing with high level corruption cases, the wide majority of the questioned persons show that this manner of harmonization is appropriate for the support and improvement of the independence of the criminal judicial system, most of these answers being registered for judges (63% agreeing to a large extent or fully), followed closely by both prosecutors (60%) and police officers (55%). The qualitative research revealed the fact that such harmonization process must take into account the adjustment of these standards to the national context, and not their transposition *tel quel*.

To what extent do you think that the transposition of anti-corruption standards (EU, UN, OECS, etc) in the criminal judicial system of your country would enhance the independence of the practitioners?



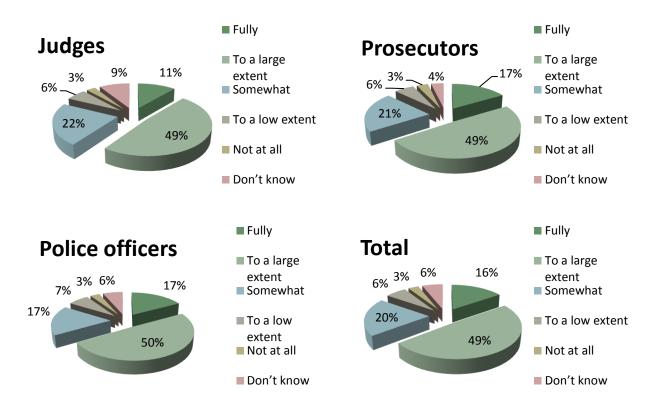
These results need to be correlated with the outcomes regarding the harmonization of the national norms with the international standards. According to the regional trend, 48% of the practitioners consider that their systems comply with international standards in the field of investigating high level corruption cases, and the general trend is propagated also within the categories of professionals. While judges and police officers follow closely the regional trend, with 42% and 44% respectively, prosecutors are less critical and consider the full or large extent compliance in a percentage of 57.

In your view, to what extent does the legal system in your country comply with international standards in the field of investigating high level corruption cases?



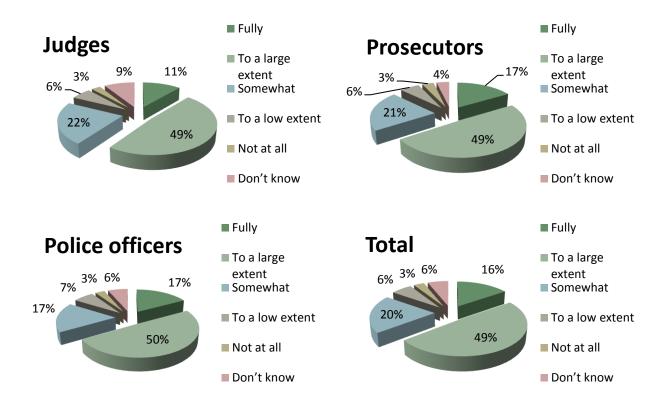
When it comes to assessing directly the regional dimension of the corruption phenomenon, the criminal judicial system practitioners dealing with high level corruption cases overwhelmingly perceive it as a common feature of all countries in South Eastern Europe. Thusly, only 9% of the total number of inquired practitioners believes that corruption is a common characteristic of the SEE countries to a low extent or not at all. The regional trend is also recurrent within each category of professionals, with 60% judges, 65% prosecutors, and 66% police officers believing that corruption is fully or to a large extent a regular feature.

In your view, to what extent is corruption a common feature of all countries in South Eastern Europe?

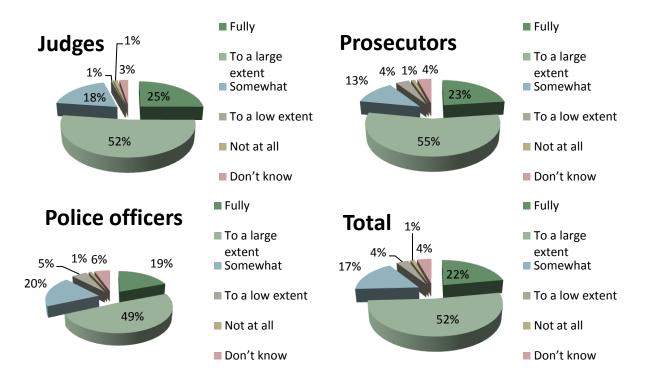


In this regard, at regional level it can also be noticed that 70% of the surveyed practitioners agree to a large extent or fully with the benefits of a regional policy related to fighting high level corruption in significantly increasing the effectiveness of their criminal judicial systems. The level of doubt in this regard is of only 7% per total practitioners, whereas 4% of the judges, 10% of the prosecutors, and 6% of the police officers believe to a low extent or not at all in the effects of a regional policy in the matter.

To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: A regional policy related to fighting high level corruption would significantly increase the effectiveness of the CJS in fighting high level corruption?



To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Improving the sharing of experiences in regional networking and cooperation with similar agencies involved in the fight against corruption would significantly improve the integrity of the CJS.



Within the same positive record, the regional networking and cooperation within similar agencies are perceived as significantly improving the integrity of the criminal judicial system professionals – 74% of the inquired practitioners believe to a large extent or fully in the direct causality between regional cooperation and an improved judiciary in the area of fighting high level corruption cases. The most reserved within the categories of professionals seem to be the police officers with a 68% rate of similar answers, but at an insignificant distance from the regional trend.

## 5. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

These recommendations take into account the problems identified in the majority of the states targeted by the present study. It is therefore possible that such recommendations have already been applied to a certain extent by several of the SEE states participating in the study.

Additionally, it should be stressed that a number of the recommendations arising from the present study are directed primarily to the national judiciary systems, having a regional dimension only to a lesser extent. Nevertheless, we consider that a general regional policy considering national factors is an essential prerequisite for a good cooperation at regional level.

These recommendations are based upon the opinions expressed within the focus groups and the analysis of the survey results.

The adoption and implementation of international anticorruption standards should be done with a view to the national judicial system of each of the countries in the SEE region, so as to have a correspondence between existing national framework and international conventions, which will further enable the development of coherent mechanisms and instruments to fully implement such conventions within a consistent structural context. Consequently, international technical assistance must take into consideration national conditions and not insist on patterns which may be functional in certain legal systems, yet not applicable to others.

The efforts to increase the compliance of national judicial systems with the international standards in the field of investigating high level corruption cases need to be continued, several progresses being registered in this area. Moreover, the harmonization process should be doubled with *permanent informing and attentiveness* of the legal professionals with regards to available standards and mechanisms when dealing with high level corruption cases.

Drawing up a regional policy on cooperation on the investigation, prosecution and trailing of high level anticorruption cases and coordination of the professionals dealing with such cases should have a particular view to the outlining, developing and setting up a regional mechanism for proceedings of corruption crimes, strengthening concrete cooperation on punctual transnational corruption cases while focusing on the weakest and less regulated matters.

Regional cooperation mechanisms need to take into account a dual level approach, both at institutional level between similar bodies, as well as professional networking through which legal practitioners can have direct contact thus enabling professionals dealing with high level corruption cases to have an open, unambiguous and immediately accessible exchange of experience, expertise and good practices. Such networks could also represent additional means to facilitate coordination and faster response structures in cases of transnational high level corruption cases, alongside cooperation at institutional level. Concurrently, mechanisms increasing inter-institutional cooperation within national structures need to be implemented, taking into account the correspondences between institutions with similar competences and attributions.

National legal frameworks should be designed within participatory processes thus allowing for legal practitioners to provide with inside views and facilitate the identification of concrete regulation needs and adequate legislative solutions and sufficient legal mechanisms which would furthermore provide for a higher likelihood of implementation and would set a solid ground for legal stability in this area.

The *legal statute* of judges, prosecutors, and police officers should provide a clear and firm regulatory framework with a view at ensuring the independence of legal professionals dealing with high level corruption cases. Such provisions should go hand in hand with the adoption and enforcement of strong *protection mechanisms* for the *legal practitioners* dealing with high level corruption cases.

The hiring/appointment system needs to make use of adequate criteria, based on relevant professional knowledge and track record, while the promotion system should also take into account performance indicators; generally closely connected to the professional track record, the disciplinary system must offer sufficient procedural guarantees against abuse so as to ensure an independent evaluation and justified sanctioning; all these factors reduce potential pressure and overall vulnerabilities. The professional training must be a continuous process, addressing specific professional needs enabling for cross-training whenever necessary; while specialization on certain types of cases has obvious benefits, over-specialization condenses options and may lead to eventually reducing professional abilities a well as to the impossibility to implement additional mechanisms to avoid/prevent the exertion of pressure (i.e. random assignment of the high level corruption cases).

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The amelioration of the *overall financing of the judiciary system*, including the provision of reasonable wages for the legal practitioners dealing with high level corruption cases, as well as improving the management of available resources for investigations and professional trainings, are essential factors to within those ensuring the independence of the judiciary.

Rules and limitations should also be put in place with regard to the *relations and cooperation with the media*, which places a rather justifiably great interest on high corruption cases, typically providing large coverage on such issues. In this case, it is recommended that the rapid reaction capacity of spokespersons is enhanced, in order to compensate the negative image of the judiciary that mass-media disseminate. At the same time, *public awareness* on the negative effects of corruption, while also stressing the positive aspects of public integrity needs to be raised.

## **Annex** — National Data

## I. ALBANIA

	I system is defined for the ecutor office and judges.	in your country in e purpose of this p	
	Prosecutors%	Police officers%	Total %
Fully	0	14	7
To a large extent	33	43	38
Somewhat	67	29	48
To a low extent	0	7	4
Not at all	0	0	0
Don't know	0	7	4
In your view, to what extent do th responsible institutions) ensure th	<b>.</b>	_	
Fully	0	21	11
To a large extent	50	64	57
Somewhat	50	14	32
To a low extent	0	0	0
Not at all	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0
In your view, how frequent are ins judges/prosecutors/police officers judgment?	to treat the case in a cer	tain manner/arrive	
	0	0	0
Very often			U
·	42	36	39
Often	-	36 21	
Often Sometimes	42		39
Often Sometimes Rarely	42 50 0 0	21 21 14	39 36
Often Sometimes Rarely Never	42 50 0	21	39 36 11
Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your view, which category of pr	42 50 0 0 8 rofessionals in the crimina	2  2   4  7  al justice system is	39 36 11 7 8 the most
Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your view, which category of pr affected by these pressures - judge	42 50 0 0 8 rofessionals in the crimina	2  2   4  7  al justice system is	39 36 11 7 8 the most
Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your view, which category of pr affected by these pressures - judge Judges Prosecutors	42 50 0 0 8 rofessionals in the criminales, prosecutors, police off	21 21 14 7 al justice system is icers or all of then	39 36 11 7 8 the most equally?
Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your view, which category of pr affected by these pressures - judge	42 50 0 0 8 rofessionals in the criminales, prosecutors, police off	21 21 14 7 al justice system is icers or all of then	39 36 11 7 8 the most equally? 27

colleagues or on you specifically? Very often	0	0	0
Often	0	7	4
Sometimes	50	14	32
Rarely	17	36	26
Never	0	43	21
Don't know	33	0	17
In your view, which groups are mostly r upon the criminal judicial system? 0	responsible for	r exerting direct o	or indirect pressure
President	0	0	0
Other members of the government	8	14	П
MPs	33	36	35
Ministry of Justice	17	0	8
Ministry of Internal Affairs	0	0	0
General Prosecutor	0	36	18
Mass media	17	14	15
Presidents of the Courts/Chief prosecutors/Chief police officers	25	0	13
Representatives of international institutions present in country	0	0	0
upon the judges/prosecutors/police office			
case?			
upon the judges/prosecutors/police office case?	cers in giving a	a solution to a hig	h level corruption
upon the judges/prosecutors/police office case? Very often Often	cers in giving a	a solution to a hig	h level corruption
upon the judges/prosecutors/police office case? Very often Often Sometimes	0 58	o solution to a hig	h level corruption  0 43
upon the judges/prosecutors/police officease? Very often Often Sometimes Rarely	0 58 33	0 29 21	0 43 27
upon the judges/prosecutors/police office case? Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never	0 58 33 8	0 29 21 29	h level corruption  0 43 27 18
upon the judges/prosecutors/police office case? Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how frequent are the p	0 58 33 8 0	0 29 21 29 14 7	0 43 27 18 7 4
upon the judges/prosecutors/police office case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are the p judges/prosecutors/police officers?	0 58 33 8 0	0 29 21 29 14 7	0 43 27 18 7 4
upon the judges/prosecutors/police office case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are the p judges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often	0 58 33 8 0 0 ressures exer	0 29 21 29 14 7 ted through the r	0 43 27 18 7 4 mass-media on
upon the judges/prosecutors/police office case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are the p judges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often	0 58 33 8 0 0 ressures exer	0 29 21 29 14 7 ted through the r	h level corruption  0 43 27 18 7 4 mass-media on
upon the judges/prosecutors/police office case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are the pidges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often  Sometimes	0 58 33 8 0 0 cressures exer 8 75	0 29 21 29 14 7 ted through the r	h level corruption  0 43 27 18 7 4 mass-media on
upon the judges/prosecutors/police office case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are the piudges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Rarely	0 58 33 8 0 0 ressures exer 8 75 17	0 29 21 29 14 7 ted through the r	0 43 27 18 7 4 mass-media on 8 59 12
upon the judges/prosecutors/police office case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are the pidges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never	0 58 33 8 0 0 0 ressures exer 8 75 17 0	0 29 21 29 14 7 ted through the r 14 14	0 43 27 18 7 4 mass-media on 8 59 12 7
upon the judges/prosecutors/police office case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are the pidges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  To what extent are high-level corruption	0 58 33 8 0 0 0 ressures exer 8 75 17 0 0 0 on cases distril	0 29 21 29 14 7 ted through the r 14 14 14	0
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upon the judges/prosecutors/police office case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are the pidges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  To what extent are high-level corruptice court/ prosecutor's office/ department?	0 58 33 8 0 0 0 cressures exer 8 75 17 0 0 0 0 con cases distril	a solution to a high	0
upon the judges/prosecutors/police officease?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are the pidges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  To what extent are high-level corruption court/ prosecutor's office/ department?  Fully	0 58 33 8 0 0 0 ressures exer 8 75 17 0 0 0 or cases distrib	0 29 21 29 14 7 ted through the r 14 14 14 buted randomly a 0	0

Not at all	0	14	7
Don't know	25	43	34
To what extent do you agree/disaş of the cases among staff is an appr pressure on staff?			
Strongly Agree	42	29	35
Agree	50	50	50
Undecided	8	0	4
Disagree	0	14	7
Strongly disagree	0	7	4
Don't know	0	0	0
In the department you work in, is judges/prosecutors/police officers	-		
Yes	17	29	23
No	83	71	77
To what extent do you agree/disag promotion criteria used in your de the staff?		_	
Strongly Agree	0	29	14
Agree	50	57	54
Undecided	25	7	16
Disagree	17	7	12
Strongly disagree	0	0	0
Don't know	8	0	4
To what extent do you agree/disagare useful to ensure the independe			erformance indicators
Fully	33	43	38
To a large extent	67	36	51
Somewhat	0	14	7
	0	0	7
To a low extent			
To a low extent Not at all	0	0	0
To a low extent Not at all Don't know <b>Are you aware of any cases in whi</b> c	0 0 0 ch political pressure	0 0 7	0 0 4
To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in which  process of a senior judge/prosecut	0 0 0 ch political pressure	0 0 7	0 0 4
To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in which  process of a senior judge/prosecut  Yes	0 0 0 ch political pressure or/police officer?	0 0 7 es were exerted o	0 0 4 on the appointment
To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in which  process of a senior judge/prosecut  Yes  No  Which group/individual exerted th	0 0 0 ch political pressure or/police officer?  50 50 50 esse pressures?	0 0 7 es were exerted o	0 0 4 on the appointment
To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in which process of a senior judge/prosecut  Yes  No  Which group/individual exerted the chief of the superior court/prosecut	0 0 0 ch political pressure or/police officer? 50 50 sese pressures?	0 0 7 es were exerted o	0 0 4 on the appointment 39 61
To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in which  process of a senior judge/prosecut  Yes  No  Which group/individual exerted the  The chief of the superior court/prosecut  office/police department	0 0 0 ch political pressure or/police officer? 50 50 sese pressures?	0 0 7 es were exerted o	0 0 4 on the appointment 39 61
To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in which process of a senior judge/prosecut  Yes  No  Which group/individual exerted the Chief of the superior court/prosecut  Office/police department  Ministry of Internal Affairs	0 0 0 ch political pressure or/police officer? 50 50 ese pressures? utor's 17 0	0 0 7 es were exerted o	0 0 4 on the appointment 39 61
To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in which process of a senior judge/prosecut  Yes  No  Which group/individual exerted the The chief of the superior court/prosecut  office/police department  Ministry of Internal Affairs  Ministry of Justice	0 0 0 ch political pressure or/police officer?  50 50 sese pressures?  17 0 0	0 0 7 es were exerted o	0 0 4 on the appointment 39 61
To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in which process of a senior judge/prosecut  Yes  No  Which group/individual exerted the Chief of the superior court/prosecut  Office/police department  Ministry of Internal Affairs  Ministry of Justice  Political parties	0 0 0 ch political pressure or/police officer?  50 50 seese pressures?  utor's 17 0 0 0 50	0 0 7 es were exerted of 29 71	0 0 4 on the appointment 39 61 8 4 0 36
Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in which process of a senior judge/prosecut Yes No Which group/individual exerted the The chief of the superior court/prosecut office/police department Ministry of Internal Affairs Ministry of Justice Political parties General Prosecutor's Office Members of the government	0 0 0 ch political pressure or/police officer?  50 50 sese pressures?  17 0 0	0 0 7 es were exerted o	0 0 4 on the appointment 39 61

Local administration	0	14	7
President	0	0	0
MPs	0	0	0
To what extent do you agree/disagree wit is adequate to ensure the independence o			
Strongly Agree	0	7	4
Agree	0	7	4
Undecided	0	29	14
Disagree	33	29	31
Strongly disagree	67	29	48
Don't know	0	0	0
To what extent do you agree/disagree wit training system is effective in addressing t judges/prosecutors/police officers?			urrent profession
Strongly Agree	8	0	4
Agree .	50	71	61
Undecided	42	0	21
Disagree	0	29	14
Strongly disagree	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0
The Executive is more influential  Both are equally influential  The CIS is more influential	50 42 8	36 43	43 42
		21	15
How would you describe the relation betw			
How would you describe the relation betwoodsystem?			
How would you describe the relation betweensystem? The Presidency holds a dominant position The Presidency hold an equal position in	veen the Presid	dency and the crim	inal judicial
How would you describe the relation betweensystem? The Presidency holds a dominant position The Presidency hold an equal position in relation to the judicial system	veen the President 17	dency and the crim	inal judicial
How would you describe the relation betweensystem? The Presidency holds a dominant position The Presidency hold an equal position in relation to the judicial system The judicial system holds a dominant position  Do you consider that the secret services	17 67	7 79 14	12 73 15
How would you describe the relation between system? The Presidency holds a dominant position The Presidency hold an equal position in relation to the judicial system The judicial system holds a dominant position  Do you consider that the secret services an officers?	17 67	7 79 14	12 73 15
How would you describe the relation betweensystem? The Presidency holds a dominant position The Presidency hold an equal position in relation to the judicial system The judicial system holds a dominant position  Do you consider that the secret services and officers?  Influence in a negative manner	17 67 17 the independ	7 79 14 lence of judges/ pro	73 15 osecutors/ police
How would you describe the relation between system?  The Presidency holds a dominant position  The Presidency hold an equal position in relation to the judicial system  The judicial system holds a dominant position  Do you consider that the secret services and officers?  Influence in a negative manner do not influence in any manner	17 67 17 the independ	7 79 14 lence of judges/ pro	73 15 osecutors/ police
How would you describe the relation between system?  The Presidency holds a dominant position  The Presidency hold an equal position in relation to the judicial system  The judicial system holds a dominant position  Do you consider that the secret services and officers?  influence in a negative manner do not influence in any manner influence in a positive manner	17	7 79 14 lence of judges/ pro 14 71 14	73 15 osecutors/ police 36 44 20
How would you describe the relation betweensystem? The Presidency holds a dominant position The Presidency hold an equal position in relation to the judicial system The judicial system holds a dominant position  Do you consider that the secret services and officers? influence in a negative manner do not influence in any manner influence in a positive manner  Do you consider that mass-media the in	17	7 79 14 lence of judges/ pro 14 71 14	73 15 osecutors/ police 36 44 20
How would you describe the relation betweensystem?  The Presidency holds a dominant position  The Presidency hold an equal position in relation to the judicial system  The judicial system holds a dominant position  Do you consider that the secret services and officers?  influence in a negative manner  do not influence in any manner  influence in a positive manner  Do you consider that mass-media the influence in a negative manner  do not influence in any manner	the Presidence of the Presiden	7 79 14 lence of judges/ pro 14 71 14 71 14	73 15 osecutors/ police 36 44 20 ors/police officers?

criminal judicial system?

influence in a marshire recover			•
influence in a negative manner	0	0	0
do not influence in any manner	17	0	8
nfluence in a positive manner	83	100	92
Do you consider that the public opi	nion the indep	endence of the cr	riminal judicial system
influence in a negative manner	25	14	20
do not influence in any manner	8	36	22
influence in a positive manner	67	50	58
Are you aware of situations in which attempted in a direct and deliberat		lecisions of your o	colleagues was
Yes	17	14	15
No	83	86	85
Did you come across situations whe	ere the influencing	of you decisions	was attempted?
Yes	67	29	48
No	33	71	52
To what extent do you agree/disagr affects the judicial system? 0	ce with the follow	mig statement. 1	ne legislative ilistabili
Fully	33	14	24
To a large extent	50	43	46
Somewhat	17	21	19
To a low extent	0	0	0
Not at all	0	14	7
Don't know	0	7	4
To what extent do you agree/disagr reports between prosecutors exert	an influence upon	the correct pros	ecution?
Fully	0	50	25
To a large extent	50	7	29
Somewhat	42	29	35
To a low extent	8	7	8
Not at all	0	7	4
Don't know	0	0	0
		•	he hiring system for
senior staff in my institution (exam	s, contests for vari		
senior staff in my institution (exam: the objectively most qualified candi	s, contests for vari		
senior staff in my institution (exams the objectively most qualified candi Strongly Agree	s, contests for vari date is selected	ious executive po	sitions) ensures that
senior staff in my institution (exame the objectively most qualified candi Strongly Agree Agree	s, contests for vari date is selected 0	ious executive po	sitions) ensures that
senior staff in my institution (exams the objectively most qualified candi Strongly Agree Agree Undecided	s, contests for vari date is selected 0 33	7 50	sitions) ensures that  4  42
To what extent do you agree/disagrenior staff in my institution (exams the objectively most qualified canding Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	s, contests for vari date is selected 0 33 50	7 50 14	sitions) ensures that  4  42  32

To what extent are you pleased with the activities of the Ministry of Justice/Ministry of Internal Affairs/General Prosecutor's Office?

Fully	8	14	11
To a large extent	50	57	54
Somewhat	33	14	24
To a low extent	8	7	8
Not at all	0	7	4
Don't know	0	0	0
To what extent do you think that the officers investigating high level corr		, , ,	
Strongly Agree	0	21	11
Agree	33	50	42
Jndecided	67	14	40
Disagree	0	0	0
Strongly disagree	0	0	0
Oon't know	0	14	7
To what extent do you agree/disag (files/cases which a judge is respons			
Strongly Agree	0	14	7
Agree	17	29	23
Jndecided	58	14	36
Disagree	0	0	0
Cananaly diagram	25	36	30
Strongly disagree	25	36	30
Don't know	0	7	4
Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disage within my institution is appropriate police officers dealing with high leve	oree with the follower to ensure the independent of the corruption case.	7 ving statement: T ependence of jud s?	he disciplinary system
Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disage within my institution is appropriate police officers dealing with high leve Agree	ree with the followe to ensure the ind el corruption case	7 ving statement: Tependence of judgs? 71	4 The disciplinary system lges/ prosecutors/
Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disage within my institution is appropriate police officers dealing with high level Agree  Undecided	ree with the followe to ensure the ind el corruption case 50	7 ving statement: Tependence of judges?  71  14	4 The disciplinary system lges/ prosecutors/ 61 20
Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disage within my institution is appropriate police officers dealing with high level Agree  Undecided  Disagree	ree with the followe to ensure the ind el corruption cases  50 25 25	7 ving statement: Tependence of judes?  71  14  0	4 The disciplinary system lges/ prosecutors/ 61 20 13
Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagn within my institution is appropriate police officers dealing with high leve Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	oree with the followe to ensure the ind el corruption case:  50 25 25 0	7 ving statement: Tependence of judgs?  71  14  0  0	4 The disciplinary system lges/ prosecutors/  61 20 13 0
<u> </u>	ree with the followe to ensure the ind el corruption cases  50 25 25	7 ving statement: Tependence of judes?  71  14  0	4 The disciplinary system lges/ prosecutors/ 61 20 13
Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagned within my institution is appropriate police officers dealing with high level Agree  Undecided  Disagree  Strongly disagree  Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagnee persons investigating, prosecuting,	ree with the followe to ensure the indel corruption cases  50 25 25 0 0 ree with the follow trailing high level	7 ving statement: Tependence of judes?  71 14 0 0 0 ving statement: Tependence of judes?	4 The disciplinary system lges/ prosecutors/  61 20 13 0 0 The system protecting from eventual reprisa
Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagned within my institution is appropriate police officers dealing with high level Agree  Undecided  Disagree  Strongly disagree  Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagnersons investigating, prosecuting, is appropriate to ensure the independent within the second seco	ree with the followe to ensure the indel corruption cases  50 25 25 0 0 ree with the follow trailing high level	7 ving statement: Tependence of judes?  71 14 0 0 0 ving statement: Tependence of judes?	4 The disciplinary system lges/ prosecutors/  61 20 13 0 0 The system protecting from eventual reprise
Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagn within my institution is appropriate police officers dealing with high level Agree  Undecided  Disagree  Strongly disagree  Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagn persons investigating, prosecuting, is appropriate to ensure the independent of the property of the person	oree with the followe to ensure the indelection cases 50 25 25 0 0 considered with the follower trailing high level endence of the judgentees.	7 ving statement: Tependence of judgs?  71  14  0  0  0  ving statement: Tependence of judgs?	4 The disciplinary system lges/ prosecutors/  61 20 13 0 0 The system protecting from eventual reprisa police officers.
Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagned within my institution is appropriate police officers dealing with high level Agree  Undecided  Disagree  Strongly disagree  Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagnersons investigating, prosecuting, is appropriate to ensure the independent of the policy o	oree with the followe to ensure the indel corruption cases  50 25 25 0 0 ree with the follower trailing high level endence of the judge 42	7 ving statement: Tependence of judgs?  71  14  0  0  0  ving statement: Tependence of judgs?  14  14	he disciplinary system lges/ prosecutors/  61 20 13 0 0 The system protecting from eventual reprisa police officers. 28
To what extent do you agree/disagn within my institution is appropriate police officers dealing with high level Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagn persons investigating, prosecuting, is appropriate to ensure the independent of the strongly Agree Agree Undecided	oree with the follower to ensure the indelection cases 50 25 25 0 0 0 ree with the follower trailing high level endence of the judge 42 0	7 ving statement: Tependence of judes?  71 14 0 0 0 ving statement: Teorruption cases ges/ prosecutors/ 14 43	4 The disciplinary system     ges/ prosecutors/     61
To what extent do you agree/disagned within my institution is appropriate police officers dealing with high level Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagnersons investigating, prosecuting, is appropriate to ensure the independent of the policy of	oree with the followe to ensure the indel corruption cases  50 25 25 0 0 cree with the followe trailing high level endence of the judge 42 0 8	7 ving statement: Tependence of judgs?  71 14 0 0 0 ving statement: Teorruption cases ges/ prosecutors/ 14 43 29	he disciplinary system lges/ prosecutors/  61 20 13 0 0 The system protecting from eventual reprisa police officers.  28 21 18
To what extent do you agree/disagned within my institution is appropriate police officers dealing with high level Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagnersons investigating, prosecuting, is appropriate to ensure the independent of the policy of	ree with the followe to ensure the indel corruption cases  50 25 25 0 0 0 ree with the follower trailing high level endence of the judge 42 0 8 25	7 ving statement: Tependence of judes?  71 14 0 0 0 ving statement: Teorruption cases ges/ prosecutors/ 14 43 29 14	he disciplinary system lges/ prosecutors/  61 20 13 0 0 The system protecting from eventual reprisa police officers. 28 21 18 20
Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagn within my institution is appropriate police officers dealing with high leve Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	ree with the follower to ensure the independence of the judged and the judged area of the	/ring statement: Tependence of judgs?  71  14  0  0  0  ving statement: Teorruption cases ges/ prosecutors/  14  43  29  14  0  0  ving statement: Teorruption cases ges/ prosecutors/  14  43  29  14  0  0  0  ving statement: Teorruption cases ges/ prosecutors/	The disciplinary system lges/ prosecutors/  61 20 13 0 0 The system protecting from eventual reprise police officers.  28 21 18 20 13 0 The Government

0 ,	'	,	1
Agree	17	36	26
Jndecided	17	21	19
Disagree	58	0	29
Strongly disagree	8	7	8
Don't know	0	0	0
To what extent do you appreciat guaranteed by law to persons inv		-	-
Strongly Agree	17	43	30
Agree	33	29	31
Jndecided	33	21	27
Disagree	17	7	12
Strongly disagree	0	0	0
Oon't know	0	0	0
To what extent do you agree/disa judges/prosecutors/police officers	•	•	
Strongly Agree	0	36	18
Agree	33	29	31
Undecided	25	14	20
Disagree	25	21	23
Strongly disagree	17	0	8
Don't know	0	0	0
To what extent do you consider y standards and best practices (EU	-	out international	anti-corruption
Fully	0	7	4
To a large extent	58	64	61
Somewhat	33	14	24
To a low extent	8	14	H
Not at all	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0
To what extent do you think that OECS, etc) in the criminal judician of the practitioners?	al system of your cou	untry would enha	nce the independence
Fully -	42	29	35
To a large extent	50	64	57
S			4
	8	0	-
To a low extent	0	7	4
To a low extent Not at all	0	7 0	4 0
To a low extent Not at all	0	7	4
To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disa  experiences in regional networki	0 0 0 agree with the follow	7 0 0 ving statement: Ir with similar agend	4 0 0 mproving the sharing ocies involved in the
To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disa  experiences in regional networki  fight against corruption would sig	0 0 0 agree with the following and cooperation v	7 0 0 ving statement: Ir with similar agend	4 0 0 mproving the sharing ocies involved in the
Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disaexperiences in regional networkifight against corruption would signal	0 0 0 agree with the follow ng and cooperation v gnificantly improve the	7 0 0 ving statement: Ir with similar agend he independence	4 0 0 mproving the sharing o cies involved in the of the judicial system.

vel corruption c           1           18           6           7           25           0           0           0	ountry comply wit cases? 14 64 21 0	7 61 19 13 0 0
rstem in your covel corruption of 188 67 25 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	puntry comply wit cases? 14 54 21 0 0	0 h internations 7 61 19 13 0 0 al policy relate
rstem in your covel corruption of 188 67 225 000 0000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000	ountry comply wit cases? 14 64 21 0 0 0	h internations 7 61 19 13 0 0 al policy relate
vel corruption of 188 667 225 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	cases?  14  54  21  0  0  tement: A regiona	7 61 19 13 0 0
8 6 7 2 5 0 0 0 0 0	54 21 0 0 0 0 tement: A regiona	61 19 13 0 0 al policy relate
7 2 5 0 0 0 0 0 ne following stat	2  ) ) ) tement: A regiona	19 13 0 0 al policy relate
5 0 0 0 0 0 ne following stat	) ) ) tement: A regiona	13 0 0 al policy relate
0 0 0 0 ne following stat	) ) tement: A regiona	0 0 al policy relate
ne following stat	tement: A regiona	0 al policy relate
ne following stat	tement: A regiona	al policy relate
_		
7 3		26
		46
		23
		4
		0
		0
ommon feature	e of all countries ii	1 South
3 2	29	31
8 4	43	51
3 2	21	15
0	)	0
0	)	0
7	7	4
33 33 33 33 33	)	9 43 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

### 2. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

	Judges%	Prosecutors%	Police officers%	Total %
Fully	7	18	2	9
To a large extent	79	53	37	56
Somewhat	12	28	50	29
To a low extent	0	3	11	4
Not at all	0	0	0	0
Don't know	2	0	0	I
In your view, to what institutions) ensure t				ations of the responsible officers?
Fully	12	13	4	10
To a large extent	65	65	63	64
Somewhat	21	23	28	24
To a low extent	0	0	4	I
Not at all	0	0	0	0
Don't know	2	0	0	I
In your view, how fro officers to treat the o	•	-	-	udges/prosecutors/polic ent?
Very often	0	0	15	5
Often	5	3	17	8
Sometimes	40	38	52	43
Rarely	26	30	13	23
Never	21	15	0	12
Don't know	9	15	2	9
<b>by these pressures - j</b> judges	<b>.</b> .			tem is the most affected equally?  7
prosecutors police officers	53	60	15	44
Equally upon the three categories	26	23	57	34
In the last twelve mo colleagues or on you		en have you heard	d of pressures being	g exerted on your
Very often	0	3	0	I
Often	0	3	4	2
_	21	15	50	28
Sometimes				
	19	25	24	22
Sometimes Rarely Never	19 51	25 50	24 20	41

President	0	5	2	2
Other members of the				
government	0	8	24	10
MPs	5	0	26	10
Ministry of Justice	0	0	0	0
Ministry of Internal				
Affairs	2	0	0	1
General Prosecutor	2	0	0	1
Mass media	81	78	30	64
Presidents of the Courts/Chief				
prosecutors/Chief police				
officers	5	0	9	4
Representatives of				
international institutions				
present in country	5	10	9	8
In your opinion, how for upon the judges/prosed Very often				ome interest groups th level corruption case?
Often	5	5	24	11
Sometimes	23	40	48	37
Rarely	21	15	11	16
Never	14	10	0	8
Don't know	37	30	11	26
In your opinion, how fi judges/prosecutors/pol Very often		the pressures exe	erted through the i	mass-media on
Often	49	48	41	46
Sometimes	16	18	39	24
Rarely	14	8	7	9
•	0	0	0	0
Never				_
		0	0	2
Don't know	7	0	0	2
Don't know To what extent are hig prosecutor's office/ de	7 gh-level corr partment?	uption cases dist	ributed randomly a	among staff in your cour
Don't know  To what extent are hig  prosecutor's office/ de  Fully	7 gh-level corr partment?	ruption cases dist	ributed randomly a	among staff in your cour
Don't know  To what extent are hig prosecutor's office/ de  Fully  To a large extent	7 gh-level corr partment? 14 9	10	ributed randomly a	among staff in your cour
Don't know  To what extent are hig prosecutor's office/ de  Fully  To a large extent  Somewhat	7 gh-level corr partment?	10 13	0 7 35	among staff in your cour 8 10 17
Don't know  To what extent are hig prosecutor's office/ de  Fully  To a large extent  Somewhat	7 gh-level corr partment? 14 9	10	ributed randomly a	among staff in your cour
Never Don't know  To what extent are his prosecutor's office/ de Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all	7 gh-level corr partment? 14 9	10 13	0 7 35	among staff in your cour 8 10 17

pressure on staff?			wing statement: A oid/prevent the ex	random distribution of ertion of political
Strongly Agree	40	23	0	21
Agree	21	45	28	32
Undecided	9	5	35	16
Disagree	7	10	13	10
Strongly disagree	5	5	2	4
Don't know	19	13	22	17
In the department you judges/prosecutors/pol				
Yes	40	55	50	48
No	60	45	50	52
To what extent do you promotion criteria use staff? Strongly Agree			_	the independence of t
Agree	49	38	22	36
Undecided	12	20	15	16
			-	
Disagree	12	18	39	22
Strongly disagree  Don't know	5	8	9	7
To what extent do you are useful to ensure th	e independe	nce of the crimin		erformance indicators
Fully	23	20	4	16
To a large extent	30	40	28	33
	33	33	48	37
Somewhat	33			
	5	5	7	5
Somewhat To a low extent Not at all		5	7	5 I
To a low extent	5		<u> </u>	5 I 7
To a low extent Not at all	5 2 7 cases in whice	0 3 h political pressu r/police officer?	0 13	I 7
To a low extent Not at all Don't know <b>Are you aware of any o</b> <b>process of a senior jud</b>	5 2 7 cases in whice	0 3 h political pressu	0 13	I 7
To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  Are you aware of any of process of a senior jud  Yes  No	5 2 7 cases in whic ge/prosecuto 28 72	0 3 h political pressurer/police officer? 33 68	0 13 res were exerted o	7 on the appointment
To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  Are you aware of any of process of a senior judy  Yes  No  Which group/individua	5 2 7 cases in whic ge/prosecuto 28 72	0 3 h political pressurer/police officer? 33 68	0 13 res were exerted o	7 on the appointment 38
To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  Are you aware of any of process of a senior judy  Yes  No  Which group/individua  The chief of the	5 2 7 cases in whic ge/prosecuto 28 72	0 3 h political pressurer/police officer? 33 68	0 13 res were exerted o	7 on the appointment 38
To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  Are you aware of any of process of a senior judy  Yes  No  Which group/individual  The chief of the superior	5 2 7 cases in whic ge/prosecuto 28 72	0 3 h political pressurer/police officer? 33 68	0 13 res were exerted o	7 on the appointment 38
To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  Are you aware of any of process of a senior judy  Yes  No  Which group/individua  The chief of the superior court/prosecutor's	5 2 7 cases in whice ge/prosecutor 28 72 al exerted the	0 3 h political pressurer/police officer? 33 68 ese pressures?	0 13 res were exerted of 57 43	7 on the appointment 38
To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  Are you aware of any of process of a senior judy  Yes  No  Which group/individua  The chief of the superior court/prosecutor's office/police department	5 2 7 cases in whic ge/prosecuto 28 72	0 3 h political pressurer/police officer? 33 68	0 13 res were exerted o	7 on the appointment 38
To a low extent Not at all Don't know <b>Are you aware of any</b> (	5 2 7 cases in whice ge/prosecutor 28 72 al exerted the	0 3 h political pressurer/police officer? 33 68 ese pressures?	0 13 res were exerted of 57 43	7 on the appointment 38
To a low extent Not at all Don't know  Are you aware of any of process of a senior judy Yes No Which group/individua The chief of the superior court/prosecutor's office/police department Ministry of Internal	5 2 7 cases in whic ge/prosecuto 28 72 al exerted the	0 3 h political pressurer/police officer? 33 68 ese pressures?	0 13 res were exerted of 57 43	7 on the appointment 38 61
To a low extent Not at all Don't know  Are you aware of any of process of a senior judy Yes No Which group/individua The chief of the superior court/prosecutor's office/police department Ministry of Internal Affairs	5 2 7 cases in whice ge/prosecutor 28 72 al exerted the	0 3 h political pressurer/police officer? 33 68 ese pressures?	0 13 res were exerted of 57 43	7 on the appointment 38 61

Office				
Members of the				
government	5	0	7	4
Local administration	2	3	4	3
President	0	3	0	1
MPs	2	0	7	3
1.11.2		U	/	3
To what extent do you adequate to ensure the				he current salary level is officers?
Strongly Agree	2	3	0	2
Agree	12	13	30	18
Undecided	12	5	13	10
Disagree	37	55	35	43
Strongly disagree	37	25	17	27
Don't know	0	0	4	I
		-		ho current professional
				he current professional judges/prosecutors/police
	0	3	4	2
Strongly Agree	44	33	26	34
Agree			-	
Undecided	14	18	13	15
Disagree	35	40	41	39
Strongly disagree	7	8	13	9
Don't know	0	0	2	ı
exercise more inform			and the criminal ju	dicial system is able to
The Executive is more	-,			
influential	56	53	52	53
Both are equally influential	23	33	43	33
The CJS is more	23	33	73	33
influential	21	15	4	14
How would you descr	ibe the relati	on between the F	Presidency and the	criminal judicial
system?			,	•
The Presidency holds a				
dominant position	28	23	30	27
The Presidency hold an				
equal position in relation to the judicial				
system	35	28	39	33
The judicial system		-		
holds a dominant				
position	37	50	30	40
Do you consider that officers?	the secret se	rvices the inde	pendence of judge	es/ prosecutors/ police
influence in a negative				
manner	33	35	33	33
do not influence in any	65	53	46	54

manner					
influence in a positive					
manner	2	13	22	12	
Do you consider that	mass-media	a the indep	endence of judges	/prosecutors/police office	rs?
influence in a negative	70	00.0	22		
manner	72	90.0	33	66	
do not influence in any manner	9	2.5	11	7	
influence in a positive					
manner	19	7.5	57	26	
Do you consider that judicial system?	the interna	tional politica	l institutions th	e independence of the cri	minal
influence in a negative	19	23	26	22	
manner	17	23	26	22	
do not influence in any manner	19	23	13	18	
influence in a positive	42			F0	
manner	63	55	61	59	
Do you consider that	the public o	ppinion the	independence of	the criminal judicial syste	m?
influence in a negative					
manner	37	35	11	28	
do not influence in any	20	20	24	27	
manner	28	30	24	27	
influence in a positive manner	35	35	65	44	
			1 1 1	your colleagues was atter	mntad
in a direct and deliber			g the decisions of	your coneagues was accer	прсец
Yes	35	33	74	46	
No	65	68	26	54	
140	03	00	LU	3.	
Did you come across	situations w	here the influ	encing of you ded	isions was attempted?	
Yes	28	23	41	30	
	72	78	59	70	
No					•1• 4
affects the judicial sys	_	agree with the	following statem	ent: The legislative instab	ility
Fully	30	28	37	31	
To a large extent	40	55	41	45	
Somewhat	23	15	22	20	
To a low extent	7	3	0	3	
Not at all	0	0	0	0	
Don't know	0	0	0	0	
	1			<u> </u>	
	_	•	_	ent: The hierarchical rep	orts
<u> </u>					
,					
Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know	23 7 0 0 0	15 3 0 0	22 0 0 0	20 3 0 0 ent: The hierarchical rep	

Somewhat	30	28	37	31	
To a low extent	16	10	15	14	
Not at all	16	23	7	15	
Don't know	12	0	13	8	
	stitution (ex	kams, contests	for various execu	nent: The hiring system fo tive positions) ensures tha	
Strongly Agree	12	10	11	11	
Agree	14	28	11	18	
Undecided	40	30	35	35	
Disagree	14	20	22	18	
Strongly disagree	7	5	22	11	
Don't know	14	8	0	7	
To a large extent	30 44	30 53	22	27 52	
To what extent are	e vou please	d with the activ	rities of the Minist	ry of Justice/Ministry of In	tern
Somewhat	44	53	61	52	
To a low extent	12	13	15	13	
Not at all	12	5	0	6	
Don't know	0	0	0	0	
officers investigatin				es, prosecutors, and police pendence of those?	e
<b>officers investigatin</b> Strongly Agree	g high level	corruption case	es affects the inde	pendence of those?	e
<b>officers investigatin</b> Strongly Agree Agree	g high level	corruption case	es affects the inde	pendence of those?	e
<b>officers investigatin</b> Strongly Agree Agree Undecided	7 26	corruption case 0 35	es affects the inde 7 26	pendence of those?  4  29	e
<b>officers investigatin</b> Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree	7 26 30 12	0 35 35 10	7 26 52 4	pendence of those?  4 29 39 9	e
officers investigatin Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	7 26 30	0 35 35	7 26 52	pendence of those?  4  29  39	e
officers investigatin Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do (files/cases which a	g high level 7 26 30 12 12 14 you agree/d judge is resp	corruption case 0 35 35 10 13 8 isagree with the consible of) affe	es affects the inde 7 26 52 4 0 11 e following statements its integrity/re	pendence of those?  4 29 39 9 8 11 nent: A great volume of wesistance to corruption?	
officers investigatin Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do (files/cases which a	g high level 7 26 30 12 12 14  you agree/d judge is resp	corruption case 0 35 35 10 13 8 isagree with the consible of) affe	7 26 52 4 0 11 e following statements its integrity/re 2	pendence of those?  4 29 39 9 8 11 nent: A great volume of wesistance to corruption?  3	
officers investigatin Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do (files/cases which a Strongly Agree Agree	g high level 7 26 30 12 14 you agree/d judge is resp 5 35	corruption case 0 35 35 10 13 8 isagree with the consible of) affe	es affects the inde 7 26 52 4 0 11 e following statements its integrity/re 2 39	pendence of those?  4 29 39 9 8 11 nent: A great volume of wesistance to corruption?  3 31	
officers investigatin Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do (files/cases which a Strongly Agree Agree Undecided	7	0   35   35   10   13   8	es affects the inde 7 26 52 4 0 11 e following statements its integrity/re 2 39 22	pendence of those?  4 29 39 9 8 11 nent: A great volume of wesistance to corruption?  3 31 21	
officers investigatin Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do (files/cases which a Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree	you agree/d judge is resp 5 35 16 12	0   35   35   10   13   8	es affects the inde 7 26 52 4 0 11 e following statements its integrity/re 2 39 22 17	pendence of those?  4 29 39 9 8 11 nent: A great volume of wesistance to corruption?  3 31 21 13	
officers investigatin Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do (files/cases which a Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	you agree/d judge is resp 5 35 16 12 28	0   35   35   10   13   8	es affects the inde 7 26 52 4 0 11 e following statements its integrity/re 2 39 22 17 9	pendence of those?  4 29 39 9 8 11 nent: A great volume of wesistance to corruption? 3 31 21 13 24	
To what extent do officers investigatin Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know	7 26 30 12 12	0   35   35   10   13	26 52 4 0	pendence of those?  4 29 39 9 8	
officers investigatin Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do (files/cases which a Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree	you agree/d judge is resp 5 35 16 12	0   35   35   10   13   8	es affects the inde 7 26 52 4 0 11 e following statements its integrity/re 2 39 22 17	pendence of those?  4 29 39 9 8 11 nent: A great volume of wesistance to corruption?  3 31 21 13	
officers investigatin Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do (files/cases which a Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	you agree/d judge is resp 5 35 16 12 28	0   35   35   10   13   8	es affects the inde 7 26 52 4 0 11 e following statements its integrity/re 2 39 22 17 9	pendence of those?  4 29 39 9 8 11 nent: A great volume of wesistance to corruption? 3 31 21 13 24	
officers investigatin Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do (files/cases which a Strongly Agree Agree Undecided	you agree/d judge is resp 5 35 16 12	0   35   35   10   13   8	es affects the inde 7 26 52 4 0 11 e following statements its integrity/re 2 39 22 17	pendence of those?  4 29 39 9 8 11 nent: A great volume of wesistance to corruption?  3 31 21 13	
officers investigatin Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do (files/cases which a Strongly Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know	g high level 7 26 30 12 12 14  you agree/d judge is resp 5 35 16 12 28 5  you agree/d on is appropri	corruption case  0 35 35 10 13 8 isagree with the consible of) affe 3 20 25 10 35 8	es affects the inde  7 26 52 4 0 11 e following statements its integrity/re  2 39 22 17 9 11	pendence of those?  4 29 39 9 8 11 nent: A great volume of wesistance to corruption? 3 31 21 13 24	ork
officers investigatin Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do (files/cases which a Strongly Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Condecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know	g high level 7 26 30 12 12 14  you agree/d judge is resp 5 35 16 12 28 5  you agree/d on is appropri	corruption case  0 35 35 10 13 8 isagree with the consible of) affe 3 20 25 10 35 8	es affects the inde  7 26 52 4 0 11 e following statements its integrity/re  2 39 22 17 9 11	pendence of those?  4 29 39 9 8 11 nent: A great volume of wesistance to corruption?  3 31 21 13 24 8	ork

	37	50	24	38	
Undecided	19	23	41	27	
Disagree	7	13	11	10	
Strongly disagree	12	8	7	9	
Don't know	9	3	2	5	
	ng, prosecut	ing, trailing higl	n level corruption	nent: The system protect cases from eventual rep ors/ police officers.	
Strongly Agree	7	3	0	3	
Agree	19	18	17	18	
Undecided	23	30	37	30	
Disagree	21	10	28	19	
Strongly disagree	19	38	17	25	
Don't know	12	3	0	5	
the independence g corruption cases?	guaranteed b	y law to persor	ns involved in the	nent: The Government reinvestigation of high leve	
Strongly Agree	2	0	0	I	
Agree	23	25	13	21	
Undecided	35	33	41	36	
Disagree	16	23	28	22	
Strongly disagree	5	13	13	10	
ou ongry disagree		8	4	10	
Don't know	19				
Don't know  To what extent do by law to persons in	you apprec	ate that the Pr	of high level corr	<u> </u>	ınteed
To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree	you appred nvolved in th	ate that the Pr e investigation	of high level corr	uption cases?	ınteed
To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree Agree	you apprec nvolved in th	ate that the Pr le investigation 3 33	of high level corr 0 20	uption cases?  5 26	inteed
To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree Agree Undecided	you appred nvolved in the 12 26 35	ate that the Price investigation  3  33  30	of high level corr 0 20 46	uption cases?  5  26  36	inteed
Don't know  To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree  Agree Undecided Disagree	you appred nvolved in th 12 26 35 7	ate that the Price investigation  3  33  30  8	0 20 46 15	uption cases?	inteed
To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	you appred nvolved in th   12   26   35   7   5	ate that the Price investigation  3  33  30  8  10	of high level corr 0 20 46 15 7	uption cases?  5 26 36 10 7	unteed
Don't know  To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree  Agree Undecided Disagree	you appred nvolved in th 12 26 35 7	ate that the Price investigation  3  33  30  8	0 20 46 15	uption cases?	unteed
To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do judges/prosecutors	you appred nvolved in the 12 26 35 7 5 16 you agree/d	ate that the Price investigation  3  33  30  8  10  18  lisagree with the rs guarantees to	of high level corr  0 20 46 15 7 13  e following stater their independence	uption cases?  5 26 36 10 7 16  nent: The legal statute oe from the political influence.	f the
To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do judges/prosecutors. Strongly Agree	you appreciate the second of t	ate that the Price investigation  3  33  30  8  10  18  lisagree with the srs guarantees to 15	of high level corr  0 20 46 15 7 13  e following stater heir independence 2	uption cases?  5 26 36 10 7 16  nent: The legal statute oe from the political influence.	f the
To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do judges/prosecutors Strongly Agree Agree	you appred nvolved in the 12 26 35 7 5 16 you agree/d /police office	ate that the Price investigation  3 33 30 8 10 18 lisagree with the rs guarantees to 15 38	of high level corr  0 20 46 15 7 13  e following stater heir independence 2 24	uption cases?  5 26 36 10 7 16  nent: The legal statute of the political influence in the political in	f the
To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do judges/prosecutors. Strongly Agree	you appreciate the second of t	ate that the Price investigation  3  33  30  8  10  18  lisagree with the srs guarantees to 15	of high level corr  0 20 46 15 7 13  e following stater heir independence 2	uption cases?  5 26 36 10 7 16  nent: The legal statute oe from the political influence.	f the
To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do judges/prosecutors Strongly Agree Agree	you appred nvolved in the 12 26 35 7 5 16 you agree/d /police office	ate that the Price investigation  3 33 30 8 10 18 lisagree with the rs guarantees to 15 38	of high level corr  0 20 46 15 7 13  e following stater heir independence 2 24	uption cases?  5 26 36 10 7 16  nent: The legal statute of the political influence in the political in	f the
To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do judges/prosecutors. Strongly Agree Agree Undecided	you appred in the 12 26 35 7 5 16 vou agree/d/police office 21 47 28	ate that the Price investigation  3 33 30 8 10 18 lisagree with the rs guarantees to 15 38 28	of high level corr  0 20 46 15 7 13  e following stater heir independence 2 24 52	uption cases?  5 26 36 10 7 16  nent: The legal statute of the political influence in the political in	f the

Fully

To a large extent	26	30	20	25
Somewhat	56	50	43	50
To a low extent	12	13	26	16
Not at all	5	5	П	7
Don't know	0	0	0	0

To what extent do you think that the transposition of anti-corruption standards (EU, UN, OECS, etc) in the criminal judicial system of your country would enhance the independence of the practitioners?

Fully	5	0	2	2
To a large extent	33	48	37	39
Somewhat	40	43	35	39
To a low extent	5	3	П	6
Not at all	2	3	0	2
Don't know	16	5	15	12

To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Improving the sharing of experiences in regional networking and cooperation with similar agencies involved in the fight against corruption would significantly improve the independence of the CJS.

Fully	19	33	20	24
To a large extent	60	55	54	56
Somewhat	19	10	22	16
To a low extent	0	0	2	1
Not at all	0	0	0	0
Don't know	2	3	2	2

In your view, to what extent does the legal system in your country comply with international standards in the field of investigating high level corruption cases?

Fully	0	0	2	I
To a large extent	33	33	22	29
Somewhat	42	58	57	52
To a low extent	19	3	13	H
Not at all	0	3	2	2
Don't know	7	5	4	5

To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: A regional policy related to fighting high level corruption would significantly increase the effectiveness of the CJS in fighting high level corruption?

Fully	28	18	15	20
To a large extent	51	65	50	56
Somewhat	21	15	28	21
To a low extent	0	0	2	1
Not at all	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	3	4	2

In your view, to what Europe?	extent is cori	uption a commo	n feature of all cou	ıntries in South Eastern
Fully	19	23	20	20
To a large extent	79	75	65	73
Somewhat	0	3	15	6
To a low extent	0	0	0	0
Not at all	0	0	0	0
Don't know	2	0	0	I

To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Assistance provided by international anti-corruption entities (EU, UN, OECS, etc) in formulating national and regional policies and strategies would significantly strengthen the effectiveness of the CJS?

				-
Strongly Agree	28	23	22	24
Agree	53	73	63	63
Undecided	14	3	15	10
Disagree	5	0	0	2
Strongly disagree	0	3	0	I
Don't know	0	0	0	0

### 3. BULGARIA

In your view, to what	ovtont is the	criminal judicial s	vetom in vour cou	ntry indopondent?
In your view, to what	Judges %	Prosecutors %	Police officers %	Total %
Fully		6	7	8
To a large extent	51	47	16	44
Somewhat	36	39	38	37
To a low extent	3	5	23	7
Not at all	0	3	13	3
Don't know	0	1	3	1
Don't know	U	<u> </u>	3	1
institutions) ensure th	e independe	nce of the judges/	prosecutors/police	
Fully	13	6	3	9
To a large extent	41	44	27	40
Somewhat	37	38	34	37
To a low extent	8	11	21	11
Not at all	0	2	13	3
Don't know	0	0	2	0
officers to treat the ca	se in a certa		at a certain judgme	
Very often	3	I	8	3
Often	7	13	19	П
Sometimes	29	35	40	33
Rarely	33	19	9	25
Never	11	10	9	10
Don't know	17	21	15	18
In your view, which ca by these pressures - ju				tem is the most affecte
judges	7	19	26	14
prosecutors	48	18	25	34
police officers	16	28	17	20
Equally upon the three	20	25	22	
categories	29	35	32	32
In the last twelve mon colleagues or on you s		en have you heard	l of pressures being	g exerted on your
Very often	0	0	1	0
·				

18 9 24 6 43 1 16 0s are mostly resem? 0 6 0 25 0 9 1 6 42	18	13 27 36 20 3 direct or indirect press 0 4 23 2 7 1	sure up
6 43 1 16  Dos are mostly resem?  0 6 0 25 0 9 1	24 26 sponsible for exerting 0 8 26 7	36 20 g direct or indirect press 0 4 23 2 7 I	sure up
16 ps are mostly resem?  0	26 sponsible for exerting  0  8 26 7 12 2	20 g direct or indirect press  0 4 23 2 7 I	sure up
os are mostly resem?  0 6 0 25 0 9	sponsible for exerting  0  8 26 7  12 2	q direct or indirect press  0  4 23 2  7	sure up
os are mostly resem?  0 6 0 25 0 9	sponsible for exerting  0  8 26 7  12 2	q direct or indirect press  0  4 23 2  7	sure up
6 0 25 0 9	8 26 7 12 2	4 23 2 7 I	
0 25 0 0 9 I	26 7 12 2	23 2 7 I	
0 25 0 0 9 I	26 7 12 2	23 2 7 I	
9 I	7 12 2	7 I	
. 9 I	12	7 I	
I	2	l	
I	2	•	
6 42	26	46	
5 16	19	16	
	2		
	es of pressures on be	half of some interest gro	oups
	-	to a high level corruption	on cas
2	-	to a high level corruption 2	on cas
	rs in giving a solution		on cas
2	rs in giving a solution	2	on cas
2 3 15	rs in giving a solution 6 16	2	on cas
2 3 15 22	rs in giving a solution  6  16  22	2 14 16	on cas
2 3 15 2 22 6 13	rs in giving a solution  6  16  22  12	2 14 16 14	on cas
2 3 15 22 6 13 5 5 44 uent are the pre	rs in giving a solution  6  16  22  12  6  38  essures exerted throu	2 14 16 14 5 48 gh the mass-media on	on cas
2 3   15 22 6   13 5   5 5   44  quent are the present of single o	rs in giving a solution  6  16  22  12  6  38  essures exerted throu	2 14 16 14 5 48 1gh the mass-media on	on cas
2 3   15 22 6   13 5   5 5   44  quent are the present of section of the present	rs in giving a solution  6  16  22  12  6  38  essures exerted throu	2 14 16 14 5 48 1gh the mass-media on	on cas
2 3   15 22 6   13 5   5 5   44  uent are the present officers? 1   19 4   35 1   30	rs in giving a solution 6 16 22 12 6 38 essures exerted throu	2 14 16 14 5 48 1gh the mass-media on 24 28 30	on cas
2 3	rs in giving a solution  6  16  22  12  6  38  essures exerted throu	2 14 16 14 5 48 48 19h the mass-media on 24 28 30 10	on cas
2 3   15 22 6   13 5   5 5   44  uent are the present officers? 1   19 4   35 1   30	rs in giving a solution 6 16 22 12 6 38 essures exerted throu	2 14 16 14 5 48 1gh the mass-media on 24 28 30	on cas
)  U	2	2 2	

-	1 3 1 23	7 15 6	13 26	5
Not at all Don't know <b>To what extent do yo</b>	ı			H
Don't know  To what extent do yo	1 23	6		
To what extent do yo	23	•	18	5
	23	9	22	18
pressure on staff?	is an appr	opriate means	to avoid/prevent	ent: A random distribution of the exertion of political
Strongly Agree	25	30	16	25
Agree	48	40	37	43
Undecided	12	7	26	13
Disagree	9	15	13	12
Strongly disagree	5	6	4	5
Don't know	0	3	4	2
-	_	•	_	ent: The assessment and ensure the independence of
Strongly Agree	12	7	4	9
Agree	29	38	25	32
Undecided	15	11	24	15
Disagree	31	27	28	29
Strongly disagree	9	10	10	10
Don't know	4	6	8	6
To what extent do yo are useful to ensure the Fully To a large extent Somewhat	20 28	10 31	riminal judicial sys 5 24	14 28
	25	22	23	24
To a low extent	13	15	26	16
Not at all	3	9	9	6
Don't know  Are you aware of any  process of a senior jud		•	icer?	erted on the appointment
Yes	40	44	34	41
<b>.</b> 1	60	56	66	59
No <b>Which group/individu</b>	-	-	_	

office/police department				
Ministry of Internal				
Ministry of Internal Affairs	3	3	7	3
Ministry of Justice	ı	0	2	1
Political parties	24	35	11	26
General Prosecutor's	24	33	11	26
Office	0	2	2	1
Members of the				-
government	0	1	2	ı
Local administration	3	2	2	2
President	0	0	0	0
MPs	13	6	6	9
adequate to ensure the				ent: The current salary leve /police officers?
Strongly Agree		-		1   1
Agree	17	18	5	15
Undecided	17	l 10	5	2
Disagree	47	48	26	44
Strongly disagree	31	31	61	36
Don't know	1	3	4	2
To what extent do you training system is effec	ı agree/di ctive in ac	sagree with the	e following statem	ent: The current profession
To what extent do you training system is effec judges/prosecutors/pol	ı agree/di ctive in ac	sagree with the	e following statem	ent: The current profession
	agree/di ctive in ac lice office	sagree with the Idressing the p rs?	e following statem rofessional needs	ent: The current profession of the
To what extent do you training system is effec judges/prosecutors/pol Strongly Agree Agree	agree/dictive in aclice office	sagree with the p rs?	e following statem rofessional needs	ent: The current profession of the
To what extent do you training system is effect judges/prosecutors/pol Strongly Agree Agree Undecided	agree/di ctive in ac lice office 0 52 5	sagree with the ddressing the pressure and the pressure a	7         9	ent: The current profession of the
To what extent do you training system is effect judges/prosecutors/pol Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree	agree/di ctive in ac lice office 0 52 5 32	sagree with the Idressing the prs?	7   11   9   37	ent: The current profession of the  2 41 6 35
To what extent do you training system is effect judges/prosecutors/pol Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	agree/di ctive in ac lice office 0 52 5	sagree with the ddressing the pressure and the pressure a	7   11   9   37   31	tent: The current profession of the  2 41 6 35
To what extent do you training system is effect judges/prosecutors/pol Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know	a agree/dictive in acclice office  0  52  5  32  9	sagree with the Idressing the prs?	7   11   9   37   31   6	rent: The current profession of the  2 41 6 35 14
To what extent do you training system is effect judges/prosecutors/pol Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which bra	agree/dictive in aclice office  0  52  5  32  9  I anch betv	sagree with the Idressing the pressing the pressing the pression of the Idressing the Idressin	7   11   9   37   31   6	tent: The current profession of the  2 41 6 35
To what extent do you training system is effect judges/prosecutors/pol Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which brackercise more informatical	agree/dictive in aclice office  0  52  5  32  9  I anch betv	sagree with the Idressing the pressing the pressing the pression of the Idressing the Idressin	7   11   9   37   31   6	rent: The current profession of the  2 41 6 35 14
To what extent do you training system is effect judges/prosecutors/pol Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which breexercise more information in the Executive is more influential	agree/dictive in aclice office  0  52  5  32  9  I anch betv	sagree with the Idressing the pressing the pressing the pression of the Idressing the Idressin	7   11   9   37   31   6	rent: The current profession of the  2 41 6 35 14
To what extent do you training system is effect judges/prosecutors/pol Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which brackercise more information The Executive is more influential Both are equally	agree/dictive in aclice office  0  52  5  32  9  I anch betval influence	sagree with the ddressing the pressing the pressing the pression of the pressi	7   II   9   37   31   6   ative and the crim	tent: The current profession of the  2 41 6 35 14 2 inal judicial system is able to
To what extent do you training system is effect judges/prosecutors/pol Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which brace exercise more information. The Executive is more influential Both are equally influential	a agree/dictive in acclice office  0  52  5  32  9  I anch betwal influence	sagree with the ddressing the prs?  2 39 6 39 13 1 ween the Execute and power?	7 II 9 37 31 6 ative and the crim	ent: The current profession of the  2 41 6 35 14 2 inal judicial system is able to
To what extent do you training system is effect judges/prosecutors/pol Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which brace exercise more information in the Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more	a agree/dictive in acclice office  0  52  5  32  9  I anch betwal influence  20	sagree with the Idressing the prs?  2 39 6 39 13 1 veen the Execute and power?  25 30	7 11 9 37 31 6 ative and the crim	tent: The current profession of the  2 41 6 35 14 2 inal judicial system is able to
To what extent do you training system is effect judges/prosecutors/pol Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which brace exercise more information in the Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more	agree/dictive in aclice office  0  52  5  32  9  I anch betval influence	sagree with the ddressing the pressing the pressing the pression of the pressi	7   II   9   37   31   6   ative and the crim	tent: The current profession of the  2 41 6 35 14 2 inal judicial system is able to
To what extent do you training system is effect judges/prosecutors/pol Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which brace exercise more information and the Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more influential	agree/dictive in acclice office  0  52  5  32  9  I anch betward influence  20  25	sagree with the ddressing the prs?  2 39 6 39 13 1 ween the Execute and power?  25 30 45	7 II 9 37 31 6 ative and the crim	tent: The current profession of the  2 41 6 35 14 2 inal judicial system is able to
To what extent do you training system is effect judges/prosecutors/pol Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which brace exercise more information and the Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more influential How would you descrit	agree/dictive in acclice office  0  52  5  32  9  I anch betward influence  20  25	sagree with the ddressing the prs?  2 39 6 39 13 1 ween the Execute and power?  25 30 45	7 II 9 37 31 6 ative and the crim	tent: The current profession of the  2 41 6 35 14 2 inal judicial system is able to
To what extent do you training system is effect judges/prosecutors/pol Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which brace exercise more informational The Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more influential How would you descrit The Presidency holds a dominant position	agree/dictive in acclice office  0  52  5  32  9  I anch betward influence  20  25	sagree with the ddressing the prs?  2 39 6 39 13 1 ween the Execute and power?  25 30 45	7 II 9 37 31 6 ative and the crim	tent: The current profession of the  2 41 6 35 14 2 inal judicial system is able to
To what extent do you training system is effect judges/prosecutors/pol Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which brace exercise more informational The Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more influential The Presidency holds a dominant position The Presidency hold an	agree/dictive in acclice office  0  52  5  32  9  I anch betweel influence  20  25  55	sagree with the Idressing the prs?  2 39 6 39 13 1 ween the Execute and power?  25 30 45  lation between	7 11 9 37 31 6 ative and the crim 13 42 45 the Presidency ar	tent: The current profession of the  2 41 6 35 14 2 inal judicial system is able to  20 30 50  the criminal judicial system
To what extent do you training system is effect judges/prosecutors/pol Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which brace exercise more informational Both are equally influential The CJS is more influential The CJS is more influential How would you descrit The Presidency holds a dominant position The Presidency hold an equal position in relation	a agree/dictive in acclice office  0  52  5  32  9  I anch betval influence  20  25  55  be the rei	sagree with the Idressing the prs?  2 39 6 39 13 1 veen the Execute and power?  25 30 45  Iation between	following statemerofessional needs  7 11 9 37 31 6 ative and the crim  13 42 45  the Presidency are 6	tent: The current profession of the  2 41 6 35 14 2 inal judicial system is able to  20 30 50  nd the criminal judicial syste  7
To what extent do you training system is effect judges/prosecutors/pol Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which brace exercise more information. The Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more influential	agree/dictive in acclice office  0  52  5  32  9  I anch betweel influence  20  25  55	sagree with the Idressing the prs?  2 39 6 39 13 1 ween the Execute and power?  25 30 45  lation between	7 11 9 37 31 6 ative and the crim 13 42 45 the Presidency ar	tent: The current profession of the  2 41 6 35 14 2 inal judicial system is able to  20 30 50  the criminal judicial system

:_A : :_				
influence in a negative manner	45	44	30	42
do not influence in any	15			
manner	47	45	51	47
influence in a positive				
manner	8	11	19	11
Do you consider that influence in a negative manner	mass-med	lia the indep	endence of judges	s/prosecutors/police officers?
do not influence in any manner	7	20	23	14
influence in a positive manner	11	17	17	14
Do you consider that criminal judicial syste		ational politica	l institutions th	e independence of the
influence in a negative				
manner	16	10	11	13
do not influence in any	24	24	22	22
manner	36	26	33	32
influence in a positive	48	64	56	55
manner	TO	דט	30	33
Do you consider that	the nublic	opinion the	e independence of	the criminal judicial system
influence in a negative	пс равне	opinion the	independence of	die er irrinar jaaretar systems
manner	68	43	36	54
do not influence in any				
manner	21	31	37	27
influence in a positive				
manner		27	27	19
Are you aware of situ attempted in a direct			g the decisions of	your colleagues was
	44	42	33	41
Yes		12	67	59
	56	58		
No		58	encing of you dec	isions was attempted?
No  Did you come across		58	uencing of you dec	isions was attempted?
No <b>Did you come across</b> Yes	situations	58	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
No <b>Did you come across</b> Yes No <b>To what extent do yo</b>	situations 37 63 ou agree/di	where the influ 38 62	32 68	37
No  Did you come across  Yes  No  To what extent do yo  affects the judicial sys	situations 37 63 ou agree/di	where the influ 38 62	32 68	37 63
No  Did you come across Yes  No  To what extent do yo affects the judicial sys	situations 37 63 ou agree/di stem? 59	where the influation 38 62 sagree with the	32 68 e following statem	37 63 eent: The legislative instabilit
No  Did you come across Yes No To what extent do yo affects the judicial sys Fully To a large extent	situations 37 63 ou agree/di stem? 59 32	where the influe 38 62 sagree with the 62 29	32 68 e following statem 40 36	37 63 eent: The legislative instabilit 57 32
No  Did you come across Yes No To what extent do yo affects the judicial sys Fully To a large extent Somewhat	situations 37 63 bu agree/distem? 59 32 7	where the influe 38 62 sagree with the 62 29 6	32 68 e following statem 40 36 13	37 63 eent: The legislative instabilit 57 32 8
Did you come across Yes No To what extent do yo affects the judicial sys Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent	situations 37 63 ou agree/di stem? 59 32 7 0	sagree with the	32 68 e following statem 40 36 13 6	37 63 sent: The legislative instabilit 57 32 8 2
Yes No	situations 37 63 bu agree/distem? 59 32 7	where the influe 38 62 sagree with the 62 29 6	32 68 e following statem 40 36 13	37 63 eent: The legislative instabilit 57 32 8

12

7

7

5

To what extent do between prosecuto		_		nent: The hierarchical recution?	ports
Fully	20	21	10	19	
To a large extent	43	24	17	32	
Somewhat	25	28	41	29	
To a low extent	4	12	12	8	

To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: The hiring system for senior staff in my institution (exams, contests for various executive positions) ensures that the objectively most qualified candidate is selected

12

3

7

Not at all

Don't know

Strongly Agree	4	6	11	6
Agree	28	28	15	26
Undecided	5	9	12	8
Disagree	47	39	30	41
Strongly disagree	16	15	25	17
Don't know	0	3	7	2

### To what extent are you pleased with the activities of the Ministry of Justice/Ministry of Internal Affairs/General Prosecutor's Office?

Fully	0	5	4	2
To a large extent	20	37	16	25
Somewhat	53	39	28	44
To a low extent	15	13	32	17
Not at all	5	5	14	7
Don't know	7	2	6	5

## To what extent do you think that the relation between the judges, prosecutors, and police officers investigating high level corruption cases affects the independence of those?

Strongly Agree	4	7	3	5
Agree	21	9	25	18
Undecided	23	31	34	27
Disagree	27	19	19	23
Strongly disagree	15	15	6	13
Don't know	11	19	13	14

# To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: A great volume of work (files/cases which a judge is responsible of) affects its integrity/resistance to corruption?

Strongly Agree	5	I	9	5
Agree	12	9	14	П
Undecided	23	14	22	20
Disagree	П	18	17	14
Strongly disagree	47	54	27	46

Don't know	3	5	10	5
	n is appropr	iate to ensure	the independence	nent: The disciplinary system of judges/ prosecutors/ police
Strongly Agree	5	6	5	5
Agree	21	18	13	19
Jndecided	25	14	23	21
Disagree	17	21	28	20
Strongly disagree	16	22	18	18
Don't know	15	19	13	16
persons investigatir	ng, prosecuti	ng, trailing higl	h level corruption	nent: The system protecting cases from eventual reprisals ators/police officers?
Agree	12	8	11	II
Undecided	29	25	22	27
Disagree	24	24	24	24
Strongly disagree	16	29	27	22
Don't know	15	13	13	14
level corruption cas Strongly Agree	ses: 3	6	5	4
<u> </u>				
Agree	17	15	14	16
Undecided D:	21	25	24	23
Disagree	27	29	24	27
Strongly disagree	15	15	20	16
<u> </u>				
Don't know	17	П	13	15
Don't know  To what extent do by law to persons in	you apprecia	II te that the Pre e investigation	esidency respects of high level corr	the independence guaranteed uption cases?
Don't know  To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree	you apprecianvolved in the	II te that the Pre investigation	esidency respects of high level correspond	the independence guaranteed uption cases?
Don't know  To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree  Agree	you apprecianvolved in the	II te that the Pre e investigation II 30	esidency respects of high level corre  8 25	the independence guaranteed uption cases? 12 25
Don't know  To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree  Agree  Undecided	you apprecianvolved in the	te that the Preside investigation  11  30  15	esidency respects of high level corre  8  25  24	the independence guaranteed uption cases?  12 25 22
Don't know  To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree  Agree Undecided Disagree	you apprecianvolved in the 21 27 7	II te that the Pre e investigation II 30 I5	esidency respects of high level corre  8  25  24  9	the independence guaranteed uption cases?  12 25 22 10
To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	you apprecianvolved in the 13 21 27 7 4	II ate that the Preside investigation II 30 I5 I4 5	esidency respects of high level corre  8 25 24 9 11	the independence guaranteed uption cases?    12
Don't know  To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree  Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	you apprecianvolved in the 21 27 7	II te that the Pre e investigation II 30 I5	esidency respects of high level corre  8  25  24  9	the independence guaranteed uption cases?  12 25 22 10
To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know	you apprecianvolved in the 21 27 7 4 28	II  Ite that the Preside investigation  II  30  I5  I4  5  26  sagree with the	esidency respects of high level corre  8 25 24 9 11 21	the independence guaranteed uption cases?    12
To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do judges/prosecutors/	you apprecianvolved in the 21 27 7 4 28	II  Ite that the Preside investigation  II  30  I5  I4  5  26  sagree with the	esidency respects of high level corre  8 25 24 9 11 21	the independence guaranteed uption cases?    12
To what extent do by law to persons in Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know	you apprecianvolved in the 13 21 27 7 4 28 you agree/die/police office	te that the Pree investigation	esidency respects of high level corre  8 25 24 9 11 21 e following statement independence	the independence guaranteed uption cases?    12

Disagree	20	16	22	19
Strongly disagree	16	16	33	19
Don't know	3	1	5	2
To what extent do y standards and best				ational anti-corruption
Fully	3	2	I	2
To a large extent	8	9	8	8
Somewhat	32	22	16	26
To a low extent	36	48	40	41
Not at all	20	18	30	21
Don't know		ı	5	I
the practitioners? Fully	9	10	9	10
To a large extent	51	48	35	47
Somewhat	19	22	27	21
To a low extent	3	I	15	4
Not at all	0	3	3	1
INOL at all	•			
Don't know  To what extent do yexperiences in region	19 you agree/dis	ing and coope	ration with simila	lent: Improving the sharing or agencies involved in the fig
Don't know  To what extent do yexperiences in region against corruption was a second contraction of the cont	you agree/dis onal network would signific	sagree with the	e following statem ration with simila the integrity of tl	nent: Improving the sharing or r agencies involved in the fig the CJS.
To what extent do yexperiences in regional series corruption we fully	you agree/disonal network would signific	sagree with the ing and cooper cantly improve	e following statem ration with similar the integrity of the	nent: Improving the sharing or agencies involved in the figue CJS.
To what extent do yexperiences in region against corruption of the Fully	you agree/disonal network would signific   12   48	sagree with the sing and coope cantly improve 9 48	e following statem ration with similar the integrity of the 7 32	nent: Improving the sharing or agencies involved in the figue he CJS.  10 45
To what extent do yexperiences in region against corruption version of the second seco	you agree/disonal network would signific 48	sagree with the cing and cooper cantly improve 9 48 23	ration with similar the integrity of the 32	nent: Improving the sharing or agencies involved in the figure he CJS.  10 45 28
To what extent do yexperiences in region against corruption of Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent	you agree/disonal network would signific 12 48 27 3	sagree with the sing and cooperantly improve 9 48 23 5	ration with similar the integrity of the 32 39 13	nent: Improving the sharing or agencies involved in the figure CJS.  10 45 28
To what extent do y experiences in region against corruption of Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know	you agree/disponal network would significate 48 27 3 5 5	sagree with the sing and cooper cantly improve 9 48 23 5 6 9	ration with similar the integrity of the	nent: Improving the sharing or agencies involved in the figure CJS.  10 45 28 5 5 7
To what extent do yexperiences in regionagainst corruption version ver	you agree/disponal network would significate 48 27 3 5 5	sagree with the sing and cooperantly improve 9 48 23 5 6 9	ration with similar the integrity of the	rent: Improving the sharing or agencies involved in the figure CJS.  10 45 28 5 5 7
To what extent do yexperiences in region against corruption of Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  In your view, to what standards in the fiel Fully To a large extent Somewhat	you agree/disponal network would significate the second signification signi	sagree with the sing and cooper cantly improve 9 48 23 5 6 9 9 es the legal system 10 36	e following statem ration with similar the integrity of the 7 32 39 13 3 6 tem in your count el corruption case 3	nent: Improving the sharing or agencies involved in the figure CJS.  10 45 28 5 5 7 cry comply with internationals?  8 30
To what extent do yexperiences in regionagainst corruption of Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  In your view, to what standards in the fiel Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent	you agree/disponal network would significate 48 27 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	sagree with the sing and cooperantly improve 9 48 23 5 6 9 es the legal system of the second	e following statemeration with similar the integrity of t	nent: Improving the sharing or agencies involved in the figure CJS.  10 45 28 5 5 7 cry comply with internationals?  8 30 31
To what extent do y experiences in region against corruption of Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  In your view, to what standards in the fiel Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent To a low extent	you agree/disponal network would significate 48 27 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	sagree with the sing and cooperantly improve 9 48 23 5 6 9 es the legal system of the second	e following statem ration with similar the integrity of t	nent: Improving the sharing of agencies involved in the figure CJS.  10 45 28 5 5 7 cry comply with internationals?  8 30 31
To what extent do yexperiences in region against corruption of Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  In your view, to what standards in the fiel Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know	you agree/disponal network would significate 48 27 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	sagree with the sing and cooper cantly improve 9 48 23 5 6 9 es the legal system 10 36 29 15 1	e following statem ration with similar the integrity of t	nent: Improving the sharing of agencies involved in the figure CJS.  10 45 28 5 5 7 cry comply with internationals?  8 30 31 14 2 15
To what extent do y experiences in region against corruption or Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  In your view, to what standards in the fiel Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do y	you agree/disponal network would signific   12   48   27   3   5   5   5     at extent does   8   31   32   8   1   20   you agree/displayed a	sagree with the sing and cooper cantly improve 9 48 23 5 6 9 9 es the legal system 10 36 29 15 1 9 es garee with the	e following statem ration with similar the integrity of t	nent: Improving the sharing of agencies involved in the figure CJS.  10 45 28 5 5 7 try comply with internationals?  8 30 31 14 2

"Integrity and Resistance to Corruption of the Criminal Judicial System in South Eastern European Countries"

To a large extent	52	41	34	45
Somewhat	19	26	31	23
To a low extent	8	9	16	10
Not at all	I	4	7	3
Oon't know	5	6	7	6
In your view, to wha Europe?	at extent is	corruption a co	mmon feature of	all countries in South Eastern
Fully	5	5	6	5
To a large extent	35	37	40	36
Somewhat	35	31	31	33
To a low extent	9	19	11	13
Not at all	8	8	7	8
2.1	8	1	6	5
Don't know	U	·	-	
To what extent do y international anti-co regional policies and	you agree/di orruption er	ntities (EU, UN	e following statem , OECS, etc) in fo	ent: Assistance provided by rmulating national and e effectiveness of the CJS?
To what extent do y nternational anti-coregional policies and Strongly Agree	you agree/di orruption er d strategies	ntities (EU, UN would significa	e following statem , OECS, etc) in for ntly strengthen th	ent: Assistance provided by rmulating national and e effectiveness of the CJS?
Fo what extent do ynternational anti-coregional policies and Strongly Agree	you agree/di orruption er d strategies	ntities (EU, UN would significa	e following statem , OECS, etc) in for ntly strengthen th	ent: Assistance provided by rmulating national and e effectiveness of the CJS?
Fo what extent do ynternational anti-coregional policies and Strongly Agree Agree Undecided	you agree/di orruption er d strategies 12 56	ntities (EU, UN would significa 15 54	e following statem, OECS, etc) in forntly strengthen th	ent: Assistance provided by rmulating national and e effectiveness of the CJS?
To what extent do y	you agree/di orruption er d strategies 12 56 28	ntities (EU, UN would significa 15 54 21	e following statem, OECS, etc) in for ntly strengthen th	ent: Assistance provided by rmulating national and e effectiveness of the CJS?  13  52  27

### 4. CROATIA

Pros	secutors Police officers %	% Total %
Fully 9	8	8
To a large extent 73	77	75
Somewhat 18	15	17
To a low extent 0	0	0
Not at all 0	0	0
Don't know 0	0	0
In your view, to what extent do the existing provisi institutions) ensure the independence of the judges Fully		
To a large extent 82	38	60
Somewhat 9	31	20
To a low extent 0	0	0
Not at all 0	0	0
Don't know 0	8	4
In your view, how frequent are instances of politica officers to treat the case in a certain manner/arrive Very often 0		
	0	0
Often 0	0 62	-
Often 0	-	0
Often 0 Sometimes 9	62	0 35
Often         0           Sometimes         9           Rarely         45           Never         18	62 23	0 35 34
Often 0 Sometimes 9 Rarely 45 Never 18 Don't know 27  In your view, which category of professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, prosecutors, professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, prosecutors, professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, prosecutors, professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, prosecutors, professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, prosecutors, professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, prosecutors, professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, prosecutors, professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, prosecutors, professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, prosecutors, professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, prosecutors, professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, prosecutors, professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, professionals in the affected by the	62 23 8 8 8 criminal justice syspolice officers or all	0 35 34 13 17 stem is the most of them equally?
Often 0 Sometimes 9 Rarely 45 Never 18 Don't know 27  In your view, which category of professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, prosecutors, pudges 0	62 23 8 8 8 criminal justice systolice officers or all	0 35 34 13 17 stem is the most of them equally?
Often 0 Sometimes 9 Rarely 45 Never 18 Don't know 27  In your view, which category of professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, prosecutors, prosecutors of prosecutors o	62 23 8 8 8 criminal justice systolice officers or all 31 0	0 35 34 13 17 stem is the most of them equally? 15
Often 0 Sometimes 9 Rarely 45 Never 18 Don't know 27  In your view, which category of professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, prosecutors, pudges 0 prosecutors 9 police officers 36	62 23 8 8 8 criminal justice systolice officers or all 31 0 0	0 35 34 13 17 stem is the most of them equally? 15 5
Often 0 Sometimes 9 Rarely 45 Never 18 Don't know 27  In your view, which category of professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, prosecutors, prosecutors of prosecutors o	62 23 8 8 8 criminal justice systolice officers or all 31 0	0 35 34 13 17 stem is the most of them equally? 15 5
Often 0 Sometimes 9 Rarely 45 Never 18 Don't know 27  In your view, which category of professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, prosecutors, pudges 0 prosecutors 9 police officers 36	62 23 8 8 8 criminal justice systolice officers or all 31 0 0 69	0 35 34 13 17 stem is the most of them equally? 15 5 18
Often 0 Sometimes 9 Rarely 45 Never 18 Don't know 27  In your view, which category of professionals in the affected by these pressures - judges, prosecutors, pudges 0 prosecutors 9 police officers 36 Equally upon the three categories 45  In the last twelve months, how often have you hear	62 23 8 8 8 criminal justice systolice officers or all 31 0 0 69	0 35 34 13 17 stem is the most of them equally? 15 5 18

Sometimes	9	23	16
Rarely	27	46	37
Never	64	15	40
Don't know	0	15	8
In your view, which groups are mostly respor upon the criminal judicial system?	sible for exert	ing direct or in	ndirect pressure
President	0	0	0
Other members of the government	0	0	0
MPs	0	8	4
Ministry of Justice	0	0	0
Ministry of Internal Affairs	0	0	0
General Prosecutor	0	0	0
Mass media	100	54	77
Presidents of the Courts/Chief prosecutors/Chief police officers	0	8	4
Representatives of international institutions present in country	0	31	15
In your opinion, how frequent are instances of upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in Very often	giving a solut	ion to a high le	evel corruption case?
upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in Very often	giving a solut	ion to a high le	evel corruption case?
upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in Very often Often	giving a solut	ion to a high le 0 38	evel corruption case?  0  24
upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in Very often Often Sometimes	giving a solut 0 9 27	ion to a high le 0 38 15	evel corruption case?  0  24  21
upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in Very often Often Sometimes Rarely	giving a solut 0 9 27 18	ion to a high le 0 38 15 23	evel corruption cases 0 24 21 21
upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in Very often	giving a solut 0 9 27	ion to a high le 0 38 15	evel corruption cases  0  24  21
upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never	9 27 18 0 45	ion to a high le 0 38 15 23 8 15	evel corruption case?  0 24 21 21 4 30
upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how frequent are the pressurjudges/prosecutors/police officers?	9 27 18 0 45	ion to a high le 0 38 15 23 8 15	evel corruption case:  0 24 21 21 4 30
upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how frequent are the pressur judges/prosecutors/police officers? Very often	giving a solution of the solut	ion to a high le 0 38 15 23 8 15 rough the mas	evel corruption cases 0 24 21 21 4 30 s-media on
upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how frequent are the pressur judges/prosecutors/police officers? Very often Often	giving a solution of the solut	ion to a high le	evel corruption cases  0 24 21 21 4 30 s-media on
upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how frequent are the pressur judges/prosecutors/police officers? Very often Often Sometimes	9 27 18 0 45 res exerted the	ion to a high le	evel corruption cases  0 24 21 21 4 30 s-media on
upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how frequent are the pressur	9 27 18 0 45 res exerted the 27 18 36	ion to a high le	evel corruption case:  0
upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how frequent are the pressur judges/prosecutors/police officers? Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never	9 27 18 0 45 res exerted the 27 18 36 0	ion to a high le	evel corruption case  0 24 21 21 4 30 s-media on  25 36 26 0
upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how frequent are the pressur judges/prosecutors/police officers? Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know To what extent are high-level corruption case	0   9   27   18   0   45     27   18   36   0   0   18	ion to a high le 0 38 15 23 8 15 rough the mas 23 54 15 0 0 8	evel corruption cases  0 24 21 21 4 30 s-media on  25 36 26 0 0 13
upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how frequent are the pressur judges/prosecutors/police officers? Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know To what extent are high-level corruption case court/ prosecutor's office/ department?	0   9   27   18   0   45     27   18   36   0   0   18	ion to a high le 0 38 15 23 8 15 rough the mas 23 54 15 0 0 8	evel corruption cases  0 24 21 21 4 30 s-media on  25 36 26 0 0 13
upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how frequent are the pressur judges/prosecutors/police officers? Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know To what extent are high-level corruption case court/ prosecutor's office/ department? Fully	9 27 18 0 45 res exerted the 27 18 36 0 0 18 res distributed	ion to a high le 0 38 15 23 8 15 rough the mas 23 54 15 0 0 8	evel corruption case?    0
upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how frequent are the pressur judges/prosecutors/police officers? Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know To what extent are high-level corruption case court/ prosecutor's office/ department? Fully To a large extent	0   9   27   18   0   45	ion to a high le 0 38 15 23 8 15 rough the mas 23 54 15 0 0 8 randomly amo	evel corruption case?    0
upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how frequent are the pressur judges/prosecutors/police officers? Very often Often Sometimes Rarely	0   9   27   18   0   45     27   18   36   0   0   18     es distributed   9   27	ion to a high le 0 38 15 23 8 15 rough the mas 23 54 15 0 0 8 randomly amo	evel corruption case?    0

Don't know	45	23	34
To what extent do you agree/disagree with the cases among staff is an appropriate me pressure on staff?	•	•	
Strongly Agree	9	0	5
Agree	36	54	45
Undecided	9	23	16
Disagree	0	8	4
Strongly disagree	0	0	0
Don't know	45	15	30
In the department you work in, is there a s judges/prosecutors/police officers dealing v	vith high leve	l corruption c	ases?
Yes	100	31	65
No	0	69	35
To what extent do you agree/disagree with promotion criteria used in your departmenthe staff?			
Strongly Agree	9	8	8
Agree	64	23	43
Undecided	9	23	16
Disagree	9	0	5
Strongly disagree	0	0	0
Don't know	9	38	24
To what extent do you agree/disagree with are useful to ensure the independence of the sure the independence of the sure that the sure	he criminal ju	dicial system?	<u> </u>
Fully	0	8	4
	55	15	35
Somewhat	27	38	33
Somewhat To a low extent	27 0	38 23	33 12
Somewhat To a low extent Not at all	27 0 0	38 23 0	33 12 0
To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know	27 0	38 23	33 12
Somewhat To a low extent Not at all	27 0 0 18	38 23 0 15	33 12 0 17 on the appointment
Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in which politic process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police	27 0 0 18 cal pressures v	38 23 0 15 were exerted	33 12 0 17 on the appointment 0
Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in which politic process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police  Yes	27 0 0 18 cal pressures versions officer?	38 23 0 15 were exerted	33 12 0 17 on the appointment 0 0
Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in which politic process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police	27 0 0 18 2al pressures v cofficer? 0	38 23 0 15 were exerted	33 12 0 17 on the appointment 0
Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in which politic process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police  Yes No Which group/individual exerted these pres The chief of the superior court/prosecutor's	27 0 0 18 2al pressures v cofficer? 0	38 23 0 15 were exerted	33 12 0 17 on the appointment 0 0
Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in which politic process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police  Yes No	27 0 0 18 2al pressures v cofficer? 0	38 23 0 15 were exerted 0 100	33 12 0 17 on the appointment 0 0 100
Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in which politic process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police  Yes No Which group/individual exerted these pres The chief of the superior court/prosecutor's office/police department Ministry of Internal Affairs	27 0 0 18 2al pressures v cofficer? 0	38 23 0 15 were exerted 0 100	33 12 0 17 on the appointment  0 0 100
Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in which politice process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police  Yes No Which group/individual exerted these pres The chief of the superior court/prosecutor's office/police department	27 0 0 18 2al pressures v cofficer? 0	38 23 0 15 were exerted 0 100	33 12 0 17 on the appointment  0 0 100

General Prosecutor's Office		0	0
Members of the government		0	0
Local administration		0	0
President		0	0
MPs		8	4
To what extent do you agree/disagree with t is adequate to ensure the independence of the	e judges/prose	cutors/police o	officers?
Strongly Agree	9	0	5
Agree	36	38	37
Undecided	9	54	31
Disagree	18	0	9
Strongly disagree	18	0	9
Don't know	9	8	8
training system is effective in addressing the judges/prosecutors/police officers?  Strongly Agree	0	eeds of the	0
Agree	55	46	50
Undecided	18	46	32
Disagree	18	0	9
Strongly disagree	0	0	0
Don't know	9	8	8
In your view, which branch between the Execence more informal influence and power?		criminal judicia	al system is able to
The Executive is more influential	64	15	40
Both are equally influential	9	23	16
The CJS is more influential	27	62	44
How would you describe the relation betwee system?	n the Presiden	cy and the crir	minal judicial
The Presidency holds a dominant position	0	0	0
The Presidency hold an equal position in relation to the judicial system	73	31	52
The judicial system holds a dominant position	27	69	48
Do you consider that the secret services the officers?	he independen	ce of judges/ p	rosecutors/ police
influence in a negative manner	9	0	5
do not influence in any manner	82	92	87
influence in a positive manner	9	8	8
	nendence of in	dges/prosecut	ors/police officers?
Do you consider that mass-media the inde	pendence or ju	0 1	
-	36	31	34
Do you consider that mass-media the indefinfluence in a negative manner do not influence in any manner	-		34 50

27   46   37     64   46   55     opinion the independence of the criminal judicial system?     27   0   14     27   62   44     45   38   42     which influencing the decisions of your colleagues was erate manner?     9   46   28     91   54   72     where the influencing of you decisions was attempted?     9   38   24     91   62   76
opinion the independence of the criminal judicial system?  27 0 14 27 62 44 45 38 42  which influencing the decisions of your colleagues was erate manner?  9 46 28 91 54 72  where the influencing of you decisions was attempted?  9 38 24 91 62 76
27
27
27
45   38   42
which influencing the decisions of your colleagues was erate manner?  9 46 28 91 54 72  where the influencing of you decisions was attempted? 9 38 24 91 62 76
9   46   28   91   54   72
91 54 72  where the influencing of you decisions was attempted?  9 38 24 91 62 76
where the influencing of you decisions was attempted?  9 38 24 91 62 76
9 38 <b>24</b> 91 62 <b>76</b>
9I 62 <b>76</b>
and the state of t
sagree with the following statement: The legislative instabilit
18 0 <b>9</b>
55 0 27
18 31 <b>24</b>
9 15 12
0 31 15
0 23 12
sagree with the following statement: The hierarchical report influence upon the correct prosecution?
0 11
18 22 21
18 23 <b>21</b>
18     23     21       9     15     12       45     31     38
•

Fully	0	0	0
To a large extent	64	85	74
Somewhat	18	8	13
To a low extent	18	0	9
Not at all	0	0	0
Don't know	0	8	4
To what extent do you think that the rela officers investigating high level corruption			
Strongly Agree			
Agree	0	0	0
Undecided	27	8	17
Disagree	18	46	32
Strongly disagree	55	8	31
Don't know	0	38	19
Strongly disagree  Don't know		•	
To what extent do you agree/disagree wit within my institution is appropriate to ens		,	
within my institution is appropriate to ens	cases?		8
within my institution is appropriate to ensofficers dealing with high level corruption	cases?	8	41
within my institution is appropriate to enso officers dealing with high level corruption Strongly Agree		8 46	
within my institution is appropriate to ensofficers dealing with high level corruption Strongly Agree Agree	9		24
within my institution is appropriate to ensofficers dealing with high level corruption Strongly Agree Agree Undecided	9 36	46	
within my institution is appropriate to ensofficers dealing with high level corruption Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	9 36 9	46	24
within my institution is appropriate to ensofficers dealing with high level corruption Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	9 36 9 9	46 38 0	24 5
within my institution is appropriate to ensofficers dealing with high level corruption Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagree with	9 36 9 9 9 27	46 38 0 0 8	24 5 5 17 The system protecting
within my institution is appropriate to ensofficers dealing with high level corruption Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagree with persons investigating, prosecuting, trailing	9 36 9 9 9 27 th the following high level co	46 38 0 0 8 statement:	24 5 5 17 The system protecting from eventual reprisa
within my institution is appropriate to ensofficers dealing with high level corruption Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagree with persons investigating, prosecuting, trailing is appropriate to ensure the independence	9 36 9 9 27 th the following high level coe of the judges	46 38 0 0 8 statement:	24 5 5 17 The system protecting from eventual reprisary police officers
within my institution is appropriate to ensofficers dealing with high level corruption Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagree with persons investigating, prosecuting, trailing is appropriate to ensure the independence Strongly Agree	9 36 9 9 9 27 th the following high level coe of the judges	46 38 0 0 8 statement: orruption cases s/ prosecutors	24 5 5 17 The system protecting from eventual reprisa police officers 0
within my institution is appropriate to ensofficers dealing with high level corruption Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagree with persons investigating, prosecuting, trailing is appropriate to ensure the independence	9 36 9 9 27 th the following high level coe of the judges	46 38 0 0 8 statement:	24 5 5 17 The system protecting from eventual reprisary police officers

Strongly disagree	9	0	5
Don't know	18	15	17
To what extent do you agree/dis respects the independence guara level corruption cases?			
Strongly Agree	18	31	24
Agree	73	62	67
Undecided	9	0	5
Disagree	0	0	0
Strongly disagree	0	0	0
Don't know	0	8	4
To what extent do you appreciate by law to persons involved in the	investigation of high l	evel corruption	n cases?
Strongly Agree	36	62	49
Agree	45	31	38
Undecided	18	0	9
Disagree	0	0	0
Strongly disagree	0	0	0
Don't know	0	8	4
Strongly Agree	36	1 1 5	
Agree		15 54	26 45
	36	54	45
Undecided	36 0	54 15	45 8
Undecided Disagree	36 0 27	54	45
Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	36 0	54 15 8	45 8 17
Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider	36 0 27 0 0 yourself informed about	54 15 8 0 8	45 8 17 0 4
Undecided  Disagree  Strongly disagree  Don't know  To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (EU	36 0 27 0 0 yourself informed about	54 15 8 0 8	45 8 17 0 4
Undecided  Disagree  Strongly disagree  Don't know  To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (EU	36 0 27 0 0 yourself informed about	54 15 8 0 8 ut internationa	45 8 17 0 4 al anti-corruption
Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (EU Fully To a large extent	36 0 27 0 0 yourself informed about J, UN, OECD, etc.)? 36	54 15 8 0 8 ut internationa	45 8 17 0 4 al anti-corruption
Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (EU Fully To a large extent Somewhat	36 0 27 0 0 yourself informed about J, UN, OECD, etc.)? 36 36	54 15 8 0 8 ut internationa	45 8 17 0 4 al anti-corruption 26 45
Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (EU Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent	36 0 27 0 0 yourself informed about J, UN, OECD, etc.)? 36 36 0	54 15 8 0 8 ut internationa 15 54 15	45 8 17 0 4 al anti-corruption 26 45 8
Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (EUFully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all	36 0 27 0 0 yourself informed about J, UN, OECD, etc.)? 36 36 0 27	54   15   8   0   8   ut international   15   54   15   8	45 8 17 0 4 al anti-corruption 26 45 8
Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (EUFully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do you think tha OECS, etc) in the criminal judici	36 0 27 0 0 yourself informed about 36 36 36 36 0 27 0 0 0 t the transposition of a	54   15   8   0   8     15   54   15     8   0     8     15     8   0     8     10     8     10	45 8 17 0 4 al anti-corruption 26 45 8 17 0 4
Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (EU Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do you think tha OECS, etc) in the criminal judici the practitioners?	36 0 27 0 0 yourself informed about 36 36 36 36 0 27 0 0 0 t the transposition of a	54   15   8   0   8     15   54   15     8   0     8     15     8   0     8     10     8     10	45 8 17 0 4 al anti-corruption 26 45 8 17 0 4
Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (EUFully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do you think that OECS, etc) in the criminal judicithe practitioners? Fully	36 0 27 0 0 yourself informed about 36 36 36 0 27 0 0 0 t the transposition of a sal system of your coun	54   15   8   0   8     15   54   15     8   0     8     15     8   0   8     8     10	45 8 17 0 4 al anti-corruption  26 45 8 17 0 4 standards (EU, UN, ance the independence
Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (EUFully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do you think that OECS, etc) in the criminal judicithe practitioners? Fully To a large extent Somewhat	36 0 27 0 0 yourself informed about 36 36 36 0 27 0 0 27 0 0 0 t the transposition of a al system of your coun	54   15   8   0   8     15   54   15   8   0   8     15   8   0   8     8     10   10   10   10	45 8 17 0 4 al anti-corruption  26 45 8 17 0 4 standards (EU, UN, ance the independence
Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (EU Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do you think tha OECS, etc) in the criminal judici the practitioners? Fully To a large extent	36 0 27 0 0 yourself informed about 36 36 36 36 0 27 0 0 0 t the transposition of a sal system of your coun	54   15   8   0   8     15   54   15   8   0   8     15   8   0   8     8     10   10   10   10	45 8 17 0 4 al anti-corruption  26 45 8 17 0 4  1standards (EU, UN, ance the independence

Not at all	0	0	0
Don't know	9	15	12
Fo what extent do you agree/dis experiences in regional networking expainst corruption would signific	ing and cooperation wi	•	
Fully	9	0	5
To a large extent	55	46	50
omewhat	18	38	28
o a low extent	9	0	5
Not at all	0	0	0
Don't know	9	15	12
In your view, to what extent doe standards in the field of investig Fully		-	mply with internationa
To a large extent	73	46	59
Somewhat	27	38	33
To a low extent	0	0	0
Not at all	0	0	0
Don't know  To what extent do you agree/dis  to fighting high level corruption	•	•	·
Don't know  To what extent do you agree/dis  to fighting high level corruption?	agree with the followin	ng statement: A	A regional policy relate
Oon't know  To what extent do you agree/dis to fighting high level corruption? Tighting high level corruption?  Tully	agree with the following would significantly incr	ng statement: A	A regional policy relate tiveness of the CJS in
Oon't know  Fo what extent do you agree/dis  To fighting high level corruption of the second	agree with the following would significantly incr	ng statement: A	A regional policy relate tiveness of the CJS in
Con't know  To what extent do you agree/disting high level corruption righting high level corruption?  Fully  To a large extent  Somewhat	agree with the following would significantly incr	ng statement: A rease the effect	A regional policy relate tiveness of the CJS in  5 42
Con't know  Fo what extent do you agree/distoring high level corruption ighting high level corruption?  Fully  Fo a large extent  Somewhat  Fo a low extent	agree with the following would significantly incr  9  45 0	ong statement: A crease the effect of the statement of th	A regional policy relate tiveness of the CJS in  5 42 23
Con't know  Fo what extent do you agree/distriction of the fighting high level corruption?  Fully  Fo a large extent  Somewhat  Fo a low extent  Not at all	agree with the following would significantly increased as the second significantly increased as the second significantly increased as the second significant signi	o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	A regional policy relate tiveness of the CJS in  5 42 23 23
Con't know  To what extent do you agree/disto fighting high level corruption righting high level corruption?  Fully  To a large extent  Somewhat  To a low extent  Not at all  Con't know  n your view, to what extent is co	agree with the following would significantly increased as the following significant significan	0 38 46 0 0	A regional policy relate tiveness of the CJS in  5 42 23 23 0 8
Fo what extent do you agree/disto fighting high level corruption? ighting high level corruption? fully  Fo a large extent  Somewhat  Fo a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  In your view, to what extent is contained.	agree with the following would significantly increased as the following significant significan	0 38 46 0 0	A regional policy relate tiveness of the CJS in  5 42 23 23 0 8
Con't know  Fo what extent do you agree/distor fighting high level corruption ighting high level corruption?  Fully  Fo a large extent  Fo a low extent  Not at all  Con't know  In your view, to what extent is contained.	agree with the following would significantly increased as well	ong statement: A rease the effect of the statement of all co	A regional policy relate tiveness of the CJS in  5 42 23 23 0 8 untries in South Easter
Fo what extent do you agree/disto fighting high level corruption? Fully  Fo a large extent  Somewhat  Fo a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  n your view, to what extent is concepted.  Fully  Fo a large extent	agree with the following would significantly increased by the following significant significantly increased by the following significant si	ong statement: A rease the effects  0 38 46 0 0 15 eature of all co	A regional policy relate tiveness of the CJS in  5 42 23 23 0 8 cuntries in South Easter
For what extent do you agree/distro fighting high level corruption fighting high level corruption?  Fully  For a large extent  For a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  In your view, to what extent is contained.  Fully  For a large extent  For a large extent  For a low extent  For a low extent  For a low extent  For a low extent is contained.	agree with the following would significantly increased as well	0 38 46 0 0 15 eature of all co	A regional policy relate tiveness of the CJS in  5 42 23 23 0 8 suntries in South Easter
Fo what extent do you agree/disto fighting high level corruption? Fully  Fo a large extent  Somewhat  Fo a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  In your view, to what extent is concerned.  Fully  Fo a large extent  Somewhat  Fo a low extent  To a low extent  To a low extent is concerned.	agree with the following would significantly increased by the following significant si	0 38 46 0 0 15 eature of all co	A regional policy relate tiveness of the CJS in  5 42 23 23 0 8 cuntries in South Easter
For what extent do you agree/distro fighting high level corruption fighting high level corruption?  Fully  For a large extent  For a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  In your view, to what extent is concerned.  Fully  For a large extent  For a low extent  For a low extent  For a low extent  For a low extent	agree with the following would significantly increased as well as a significantly increased as a significant significant significantly increased as a significant si	0 38 46 0 0 15 eature of all co	A regional policy relate tiveness of the CJS in  5 42 23 23 0 8 suntries in South Easter  16 59 4
Fo what extent do you agree/disto fighting high level corruption?  Fully  Fo a large extent  Somewhat  Fo a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  In your view, to what extent is concepted.  Fully  Fo a large extent  Somewhat  Fo a large extent  To a large extent  Somewhat  Fo a large extent  Fo a large extent  Fo a low extent  Fo a low extent  To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  Fo what extent do you agree/distorternational anti-corruption entities	agree with the following would significantly increased as well as a significantly increased as a significant significa	ong statement: A s	A regional policy relate tiveness of the CJS in  5 42 23 23 0 8 cuntries in South Easter  16 59 4 8 4 8 Assistance provided by ating national and
Fo what extent do you agree/distro fighting high level corruption fighting high level corruption?  Fully  Fo a large extent  Somewhat  Fo a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  In your view, to what extent is concerned.  Fully  Fo a large extent  Somewhat  Fo a large extent  Somewhat  Fo a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  To what extent do you agree/distremational anti-corruption enterned on a policies and strategies were	agree with the following would significantly increased with the following significantly increased with the following significantly stress (EU, UN, OECS, would significantly stress	ong statement: A rease the effects  ong statement: A season of the effects  ong statement of all control of the effects  and statement: A season of the effects  ong statement: A season of the effects  ong statement: A season of the effects  ong statement of the effets  ong statement of the effects  ong statement of the effets  ong statement of the effet	A regional policy relate tiveness of the CJS in  5 42 23 23 0 8 suntries in South Easter  16 59 4 8 4 8 Assistance provided by ating national and ectiveness of the CJS.
To what extent do you agree/disto fighting high level corruption? Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know In your view, to what extent is concept. Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a large extent Furope? Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do you agree/distinternational anti-corruption enterior enterior and strategies were strongly Agree Agree	agree with the following would significantly increased as well as a significantly increased as a significant significa	ong statement: A s	A regional policy relate tiveness of the CJS in  5 42 23 23 0 8 cuntries in South Easter  16 59 4 8 4 8 Assistance provided by ating national and

"Integrity and Resistance to Corruption of the Criminal Judicial System in South Eastern European Countries"

Undecided	9	38	24
Disagree	9	0	5
Strongly disagree	0	0	0
Don't know	0	8	4

#### 5. FYR MACEDONIA

In your view, to what extent is the			
	criminal judicial system ir	n your countr	y independe
	Prosecutors %	Police officers %	Total %
Fully	0	0	0
To a large extent	0	8	6
Somewhat	72	69	70
To a low extent	17	23	22
Not at all	0	0	0
Don't know	10	0	3
JOH C KHOW	10	U	J
Fully 	3	0	I
officers?			
,	14	54	44
To a large extent Somewhat	59	31	38
	37	וטן	JO
To a love extent	17	0	10
	17	8	10
Not at all	0	8	6
Not at all Don't know	7	8	
Not at all  Don't know  In your view, how frequent are inst judges/prosecutors/police officers t	0 7 ances of political pressure	8 0 e on the	6 2
Not at all  Don't know  In your view, how frequent are inst judges/prosecutors/police officers t judgment?	7 cances of political pressure o treat the case in a certa	8 0 e on the in manner/a	6 2 rrive at a ce
Not at all Don't know In your view, how frequent are inst judges/prosecutors/police officers t judgment? Very often	7 cances of political pressure o treat the case in a certa	8 0 e on the iin manner/a	6 2 Prive at a ce
Not at all Don't know In your view, how frequent are inst judges/prosecutors/police officers t judgment? Very often Often	o 7 cances of political pressure to treat the case in a certar 0 3	8 0 e on the in manner/ar 31	6 2 2 crive at a ce
Not at all Don't know In your view, how frequent are inst judges/prosecutors/police officers t judgment? Very often Often Sometimes	o 7 cances of political pressure o treat the case in a certa  0 3 31	8 0 e on the in manner/ar 31 15 31	6 2 2 23 12 31
To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  In your view, how frequent are institudges/prosecutors/police officers tripidgment?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never	o 7 cances of political pressure o treat the case in a certa  0 3 31 45	8 0 e on the in manner/ar 31 15 31	23 12 31 23
Not at all Don't know In your view, how frequent are inst judges/prosecutors/police officers t judgment? Very often Often Sometimes	o 7 cances of political pressure o treat the case in a certa  0 3 31	8 0 e on the in manner/ar 31 15 31	6 2 2 23 12 31

In the last twelve months, how often have you heard of pressures being exerted on your

colleagues or on you specifically?

Very often	0	15	12
Often	0	0	0
Sometimes	17	31	27
Rarely	45	23	29
Never	31	15	19
Don't know	7	15	13
President Other members of the government MPs Ministry of Justice Ministry of Internal Affairs General Prosecutor Mass media Presidents of the Courts/Chief prosecutors/Chief police officers Representatives of international institutions	0 10 0 24 41 3 14	0 0 23 15 0 0 0	0 3 17 18 10 1 3
In your opinion, how frequent are instances of	•	s on behalf of s	some interest gro
	of pressure	s on behalf of s	some interest gro
In your opinion, how frequent are instances on the judges/prosecutors/police officers in case?	of pressure n giving a so	s on behalf of solution to a high	some interest gro gh level corruptio
In your opinion, how frequent are instances of upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in case?  Very often	of pressure n giving a so	s on behalf of solution to a high	some interest gro gh level corruption
In your opinion, how frequent are instances of upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in case? Very often Often	of pressure of giving a se 0 7	s on behalf of solution to a high	some interest gro gh level corruption 29
In your opinion, how frequent are instances of upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in case? Very often Often Sometimes	of pressure of giving a so 0 7 21	s on behalf of solution to a his	some interest gro gh level corruption 29 19 22
In your opinion, how frequent are instances of upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in case? Very often Often Sometimes Rarely	of pressure of giving a so	s on behalf of solution to a high	some interest gro gh level corruption 29 19 22 14
In your opinion, how frequent are instances of upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are the pressu judges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often	of pressure of giving a solution of giving a soluti	s on behalf of solution to a higher solution to a h	some interest group in the second sec
In your opinion, how frequent are instances of upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are the pressu judges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often	of pressure of giving a solution of pressure of giving a solution of the pressure of the giving a solution of the giving	38 23 23 8 0 8 through the	some interest group to gh level corruption  29 19 22 14 3 14 mass-media on
In your opinion, how frequent are instances of upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are the pressu judges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often  Sometimes	0 7 21 31 10 31 res exerted 7 17 10	38 23 23 8 0 8 through the	some interest groups of level corruption 29 19 22 14 3 14 mass-media on 19 22 26
In your opinion, how frequent are instances of upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are the pressu judges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Rarely	of pressure of giving a solution of pressure of giving a solution of the pressure of the press	38 23 23 8 0 8 4 through the	some interest group in the second sec
In your opinion, how frequent are instances of upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are the pressu judges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Never	of pressure of giving a set of	38 23 23 23 8 0 8 through the	29 19 22 14 3 14 mass-media on  19 22 26 16 7
In your opinion, how frequent are instances of upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are the pressu judges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Rarely	of pressure of giving a solution of pressure of giving a solution of the pressure of the press	38 23 23 8 0 8 4 through the	some interest group in the second sec
In your opinion, how frequent are instances of upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are the pressu judges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Never	of pressure of giving a solution of pressure of giving a solution of pressure	38 23 23 23 8 0 8 1 through the	29
In your opinion, how frequent are instances of upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are the pressu judges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  To what extent are high-level corruption case	of pressure of giving a solution of pressure of giving a solution of pressure	38 23 23 23 8 0 8 1 through the	29
In your opinion, how frequent are instances of upon the judges/prosecutors/police officers in case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are the pressu judges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  To what extent are high-level corruption case court/ prosecutor's office/ department?	of pressure of giving a set of	38 23 23 8 0 8 4 through the 23 23 31 8 8 8	some interest group in the second sec

To a low extent	14	8	10
Not at all	0	4	3
Don't know	3	58	45
To what extent do you agree/disagree with distribution of the cases among staff is an a exertion of political pressure on staff?			
Strongly Agree	3	31	24
Agree	38	31	33
Undecided	17	8	10
Disagree	14	31	27
Strongly disagree	0	0	0
Don't know	28	0	7
Yes  No  To what extent do you agree/disagree with promotion criteria used in your departmen of the staff?			
Strongly Agree	0	8	6
Agree	7	15	13
Undecided	38	15	21
Disagree	10	31	26
Strongly disagree	0	23	17
Don't know	45	8	17
To what extent do you agree/disagree with indicators are useful to ensure the indepen Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know			
Are you aware of any cases in which politic process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police	al pressures		
No	86	31	45
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Which group/individual exerted these pres			
The chief of the superior court/prosecutor's office/police department	10	15	14
The chief of the superior court/prosecutor's	10	15 0	14 1

Political parties	0	31	23
General Prosecutor's Office	0	8	6
Members of the government	14	0	3
Local administration	0	0	0
President	0	8	6
MPs	0	0	0
To what extent do you agree/disagree with the level is adequate to ensure the independence			
Strongly Agree	0	8	6
Agree	21	0	5
Undecided	10	23	20
Disagree	38	15	21
Strongly disagree	28	54	47
Don't know	3	0	I
To what extent do you agree/disagree with the professional training system is effective in adjudges/prosecutors/police officers?			
Strongly Agree	3	8	7
Agree	41	8	16
Undecided	28	23	24
Disagree	7	46	36
Strongly disagree	7	15	13
Don't know	14	0	3
In your view, which branch between the Exec to exercise more informal influence and pow		ne criminal ju	ıdicial system is ab
The Executive is more influential	52	38	42
Both are equally influential	41	46	45
The CJS is more influential	7	15	13
How would you describe the relation betwee system?	n the Presid	ency and the	e criminal judicial
The Presidency holds a dominant position	14	23	21
The Presidency hold an equal position in relation to the judicial system	34	31	32
The judicial system holds a dominant position	52	46	48
Do you consider that the secret services tl police officers?	he independ	ence of judge	es/ prosecutors/
influence in a negative manner	17	15	16
do not influence in any manner	79	62	66
influence in a positive manner	3	23	18
Do you consider that mass-media the inde	ependence o	f judges/pros	ecutors/police
influence in a negative manner	24	54	46
do not influence in any manner	66	31	39
influence in a positive manner	10	15	14

24 62 14	8 54 38	38 37 riminal judicial 12 56 32
24 62 14 cing the dec	8 54 38	riminal judicial  12  56  32
24 62 14 cing the dec	8 54 38	12 56 32
62 14 cing the dec	54 38	56 32
14	38	32
cing the dec		
	isions of your	
	•	colleagues was
17	62	50
83	38	50
	-	was attempted?
		44
10	38	31
17	38	33
21	15	17
14	0	3
0	8	6
38	0	9
nce upon th	ne correct pro	
-		13
		48
		2
•	<u> </u>	
3	23	18
	the following of the following state of the f	41   62   59   38     38     17   38   21   15   14   0   0   8   38   0     2     4   1   6   2       6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6       6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6       6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2     6   2       6   2       6   2

Fully	0	0	0
To a large extent	31	23	25
Somewhat	55	54	54
To a low extent	7	8	7
Not at all	7	15	13
Don't know	0	0	0
To what extent do you think th officers investigating high level			
Strongly Agree	3	15	12
Agree	14	15	15
Undecided	48	31	35
Disagree	14	31	27
Strongly disagree	7	8	7
Don't know	14	0	3
Strongly Agree Agree	0 14	8 31	6 27
		-	· · ·
Undecided	17	23	22
Disagree	31	8	14
<b>6</b> 1 1:	2		_
<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	3	8	7
Strongly disagree  Don't know	34	23	26
Don't know  To what extent do you agree/d system within my institution is prosecutors/ police officers dea Strongly Agree  Agree	34 isagree with the followin appropriate to ensure th	23  g statement: -	26 The disciplinary
Don't know  To what extent do you agree/d system within my institution is prosecutors/ police officers dea Strongly Agree  Agree Undecided	isagree with the followin appropriate to ensure the aling with high level corrulations is a second s	g statement: - ne independen uption cases?  8 31	26 The disciplinary ce of judges/ 7 27
To what extent do you agree/d system within my institution is prosecutors/ police officers dea Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree	lisagree with the followin appropriate to ensure the soling with high level corrulations of the soling with high level corrulations are soling with high level corrulations of the soling with high l	g statement: ne independent ption cases?	26 The disciplinary ce of judges/  7 27 23
To what extent do you agree/d system within my institution is prosecutors/ police officers dea Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	isagree with the followin appropriate to ensure the sling with high level corrulated and the second	g statement: - ne independen uption cases?  8 31 23 15	26 The disciplinary ce of judges/  7 27 23 18
To what extent do you agree/d system within my institution is prosecutors/ police officers dea Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you agree/d protecting persons investigatin eventual reprisals is appropriate	isagree with the followin appropriate to ensure the sling with high level corrulated as a second sec	g statement: - ne independen uption cases?  8 31 23 15 15 8 g statement: -	The disciplinary ce of judges/  7 27 23 18 12 14 The system ption cases from
To what extent do you agree/d system within my institution is prosecutors/ police officers dea Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you agree/d protecting persons investigatin eventual reprisals is appropriat officers.	isagree with the following appropriate to ensure the ling with high level corrulated as a second sec	g statement: - ne independen uption cases?    8	7 27 23 18 12 14  The system ption cases from prosecutors/ police
To what extent do you agree/d system within my institution is prosecutors/ police officers dea Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you agree/d protecting persons investigatin eventual reprisals is appropriat officers. Strongly Agree	isagree with the followin appropriate to ensure the sling with high level corrulated as a second sec	g statement: - ne independen uption cases?  8 31 23 15 15 8 g statement: -	7 27 23 18 12 14 The system ption cases from prosecutors/ police
To what extent do you agree/d system within my institution is prosecutors/ police officers dea Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you agree/d protecting persons investigatin eventual reprisals is appropriat officers.	lisagree with the followin appropriate to ensure the ling with high level corrulated as a second sec	g statement: - ne independen uption cases?  8 31 23 15 15 15 8 g statement: - igh level corru dence judges/ p	7 27 23 18 12 14  The system ption cases from prosecutors/ police

Strongly disagree	0	23	17
Don't know	41	15	22
To what extent do you agree/di respects the independence guar high level corruption cases?			
Strongly Agree	0	8	6
Agree	14	23	21
Undecided	45	38	40
Disagree	3	8	7
Strongly disagree	7	23	19
Don't know	31	0	8
To what extent do you apprecia guaranteed by law to persons in	nvolved in the investigati	on of high leve	el corruption cases
Strongly Agree	3	0	1
Agree	14	23 31	32
Undecided	34 10		-
Disagree Strongly disagree	3	8   15	8 12
Strongly disagree Don't know	34	23	26
influence? Strongly Agree	7	0	
	_ ·		2
<u> </u>	3	23	18
Agree Undecided	3 45		
Agree Undecided		23	18
Agree Undecided Disagree	45	23 15	18 23
Agree Undecided	45 24	23 15 23	18 23 23
Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	45 24 3 17 r yourself informed about	23 15 23 38 0	18 23 23 30 4
Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider	45 24 3 17 r yourself informed about	23 15 23 38 0	18 23 23 30 4
Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (Element 1985)	45 24 3 17 r yourself informed about U, UN, OECD, etc.)?	23 15 23 38 0 at internationa	18 23 23 30 4 I anti-corruption
Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (Element 1)	45 24 3 17 r yourself informed about, UN, OECD, etc.)? 3	23 15 23 38 0 at internationa	18 23 23 30 4 I anti-corruption
Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (El Fully To a large extent	45 24 3 17 r yourself informed about U, UN, OECD, etc.)? 3 28	23 15 23 38 0 at internationa 0 15	18 23 23 30 4 I anti-corruption
Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (El Fully To a large extent Somewhat	45 24 3 17 r yourself informed about U, UN, OECD, etc.)? 3 28 34	23 15 23 38 0 at internationa 0 15 31	18 23 23 30 4 I anti-corruption
Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (El Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all	45 24 3 17 r yourself informed about U, UN, OECD, etc.)? 3 28 34 24	23 15 23 38 0 at internationa 0 15 31 15	18 23 23 30 4 I anti-corruption 1 18 32 18
Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (Electric Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do you think the OECS, etc) in the criminal judic	45 24 3 17 r yourself informed about U, UN, OECD, etc.)? 3 28 34 24 7 3 at the transposition of a cial system of your count	23 15 23 38 0 at internationa 0 15 31 15 38 0	18
Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (Element of the practices) Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do you think the OECS, etc) in the criminal judic independence of the practitione	45 24 3 17 r yourself informed about U, UN, OECD, etc.)? 3 28 34 24 7 3 at the transposition of a cial system of your count	23 15 23 38 0 at internationa 0 15 31 15 38 0 onti-corruption cry would enhance	18
Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (El Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do you think the OECS, etc) in the criminal judic independence of the practitione	45 24 3 17 r yourself informed about U, UN, OECD, etc.)?  3 28 34 24 7 3 at the transposition of a cial system of your counters?	23 15 23 38 0 1t international 0 15 31 15 38 0 onti-corruption cry would enhanced	18
Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (Element of the practices) Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do you think the OECS, etc) in the criminal judic independence of the practitione	45 24 3 17 r yourself informed about U, UN, OECD, etc.)? 3 28 34 24 7 3 at the transposition of a cial system of your counters?	23 15 23 38 0 at internationa 0 15 31 15 38 0 onti-corruption cry would enhance	18
Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consider standards and best practices (Electric Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do you think the OECS, etc) in the criminal judic independence of the practitione Fully To a large extent	45 24 3 17 r yourself informed about U, UN, OECD, etc.)? 3 28 34 24 7 3 at the transposition of a cial system of your counters? 7 45	23 15 23 38 0 at internationa 0 15 31 15 38 0 outificorruption ary would enhanced and are	18

D 11	3	0	
Don't know	0	23	17
To what extent do you agree/disagree sharing of experiences in regional net involved in the fight against corruptio CJS.	working and coop	eration with si	milar agencies
Fully	21	15	17
To a large extent	31	62	54
Somewhat	21	15	17
To a low extent	14	8	9
Not at all	0	0	0
Don't know	14	0	3
In your view, to what extent does the international standards in the field of Fully	investigating high	h level corrupt 0	ion cases?
To a large extent	38	54	50
Somewhat	41	23	28
To a low extent	3	0	I
Not at all  Don't know	7	15 8	7
		itly increase th	A regional policy ne effectiveness of
the CJS in fighting high level corruption  Fully		otly increase th	
the CJS in fighting high level corruption	on?	-	ne effectiveness of
the CJS in fighting high level corruption Fully To a large extent	on?	0	ne effectiveness of
the CJS in fighting high level corruption  Fully  To a large extent  Somewhat	on?   14   48	0 46	a se effectiveness of selectiveness of s
the CJS in fighting high level corruption Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent	14 48 31	0 46 31	3 47 31
the CJS in fighting high level corruption Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all	14 48 31 3	0 46 31 8	3 47 31
the CJS in fighting high level corruption Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know In your view, to what extent is corrup	14 48 31 3 0	0 46 31 8 8	3 47 31 7 6 7
the CJS in fighting high level corruption Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know In your view, to what extent is corrup Eastern Europe?	14 48 31 3 0	0 46 31 8 8	3 47 31 7 6 7
the CJS in fighting high level corruption  Fully  To a large extent  Somewhat  To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  In your view, to what extent is corrup  Eastern Europe?  Fully	14 48 31 3 0 3	0 46 31 8 8 8 8	3 47 31 7 6 7 untries in South
the CJS in fighting high level corruption Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know In your view, to what extent is corrup Eastern Europe? Fully To a large extent	14 48 31 3 0 3 otion a common fe	0 46 31 8 8 8 8 ature of all co	3 47 31 7 6 7 untries in South
the CJS in fighting high level corruption Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know In your view, to what extent is corrup Eastern Europe? Fully To a large extent Somewhat	14 48 31 3 0 3 otion a common fe	0 46 31 8 8 8 8 ature of all co	3 47 31 7 6 7 untries in South
the CJS in fighting high level corruption Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know In your view, to what extent is corrup Eastern Europe? Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent	14 48 31 3 0 3 otion a common fe	0 46 31 8 8 8 8 ature of all co	3 47 31 7 6 7 untries in South
the CJS in fighting high level corruption	14 48 31 3 0 3 otion a common fe	0 46 31 8 8 8 8 ature of all co	3 47 31 7 6 7 untries in South
the CJS in fighting high level corruption  Fully  To a large extent  Somewhat  To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  In your view, to what extent is corrupt  Eastern Europe?  Fully  To a large extent  Somewhat  To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagree by international anti-corruption entitions.	14 48 31 3 0 3 stion a common fee 21 24 45 3 3 3 3 3 e with the following fees (EU, UN, OEC	0 46 31 8 8 8 8 ature of all col 31 46 15 0 0 8	3 47 31 7 6 7 untries in South  28 41 23 1 1 7 Assistance provided relating national and
the CJS in fighting high level corruption  Fully  To a large extent  Somewhat  To a low extent  Not at all  Don't know  In your view, to what extent is corrupt  Eastern Europe?  Fully  To a large extent  Somewhat  To a low extent  Not at all	14 48 31 3 0 3 stion a common fee 21 24 45 3 3 3 3 3 e with the following fees (EU, UN, OEC	0 46 31 8 8 8 8 ature of all col 31 46 15 0 0 8	3 47 31 7 6 7 untries in South  28 41 23 1 1 7 Assistance provided relating national and

"Integrity and Resistance to Corruption of the Criminal Judicial System in South Eastern European Countries"

Undecided	21	38	34
Disagree	3	0	I
Strongly disagree	0	0	0
Don't know	38	8	15

## 6. REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

	Judges	Prosecutors	Police	T - 4 - 1 0/
F II	%	%	officers %	Total %
Fully	8	8	11	9
To a large extent	31	6	13	19
Somewhat	31	56	46	42
To a low extent	31	19	15	24
Not at all	0	11	13	6
Don't know	0	0	2	0
To a large extent	23	17	28	22
responsible institutions) ensur officers?	e tne independen	ice of the judge	es/prosecutors	s/police
Fully	0	8	5	4
Somewhat	54	39	51	48
To a low extent	23	31	11	24
Not at all	0	6	3	2
		0	2	0
	0	-	41	U
Don't know In your view, how frequent are judges/prosecutors/police offic judgment?	e instances of poli ers to treat the c	tical pressure ase in a certai	n manner/arri	ve at a cer
In your view, how frequent are judges/prosecutors/police office judgment? Very often	e instances of policers to treat the c	tical pressure ase in a certai	n manner/arri	ve at a cer
In your view, how frequent are judges/prosecutors/police office judgment? Very often Often	e instances of policers to treat the c	tical pressure ase in a certain	n manner/arri 7 31	ve at a cere
In your view, how frequent are judges/prosecutors/police office judgment? Very often Often	e instances of policers to treat the c	tical pressure ase in a certain 11 19 39	7 31 36	ve at a cere 5 16 34
In your view, how frequent ar judges/prosecutors/police offic judgment?	e instances of policers to treat the constant of the constant	tical pressure ase in a certain	n manner/arri 7 31	ve at a ceres  5 16 34 24
In your view, how frequent are judges/prosecutors/police office judgment? Very often Often Sometimes	e instances of policers to treat the c	tical pressure ase in a certain 11 19 39	7 31 36	ve at a cer 5 16 34

In the last twelve months, how often have you heard of pressures being exerted on your colleagues or on you specifically?

Very often	0	8	5	4
Often	15	19	7	15
Sometimes	8	25	28	17
Rarely	46	22	20	34
Never	23	17	31	22
Don't know	8	8	10	8
In your view, which groups are mos upon the criminal judicial system?	tly respon	sible for ex	erting direct or	indirect pressu
President	31	53	31	38
Other members of the government	8	3	11	7
MPs	23	8	8	16
Ministry of Justice	0	0	2	0
Ministry of Internal Affairs	0	3	13	3
General Prosecutor	23	3	3	13
Mass media	15	19	7	15
Presidents of the Courts/Chief prosecutors/Chief police officers	0	8	23	7
Representatives of international institutions present in country	0	3	2	ı
In your opinion, how frequent are in upon the judges/prosecutors/police case?				
upon the judges/prosecutors/police case?				
upon the judges/prosecutors/police case? Very often	officers in	giving a sol	ution to a high	level corruption
upon the judges/prosecutors/police case? Very often Often	officers in	giving a sol	ution to a high	level corruption
upon the judges/prosecutors/police case? Very often Often	officers in  0 23	giving a sol  8  22	10 20	level corruption  4 22
upon the judges/prosecutors/police case? Very often Often Sometimes	0 23 23	8 22 28	10 20 38	level corruption  4 22 27
upon the judges/prosecutors/police case? Very often Often Sometimes Rarely	0 23 23 23	8 22 28 17	10 20 38 8	4 22 27 18
upon the judges/prosecutors/police case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are t judges/prosecutors/police officers?	0 23 23 23 0 31	8 22 28 17 6 19	10 20 38 8 8 16	4
upon the judges/prosecutors/police case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are t judges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often	0 23 23 23 0 31 he pressur	8 22 28 17 6 19	10 20 38 8 8 16	level corruption  4 22 27 18 3 25 ass-media on
upon the judges/prosecutors/police case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are to judges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often	0 23 23 23 0 31 he pressur	8   22   28   17   6   19     res exerted   3	10   20   38   8   8   16     16	level corruption  4 22 27 18 3 25 ass-media on
upon the judges/prosecutors/police case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are tijudges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often  Sometimes	0 23 23 23 0 31 he pressur	8   22   28   17   6   19     res exerted   3   19	10   20   38   8   8   16	4
upon the judges/prosecutors/police case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are to judges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely	0 23 23 23 0 31 he pressur 8 15 46	8   22   28   17   6   19	10   20   38   8   8   16	4
upon the judges/prosecutors/police case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are tijudges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Never	0 23 23 23 0 31 he pressur 8 15 46 15	8 22 28 17 6 19 res exerted 3 19 33 33	10   20   38   8   8   16	4
upon the judges/prosecutors/police case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are to judges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  To what extent are high-level corru	0	8 22 28 17 6 19 res exerted 3 19 33 33 8 3	10   20   38   8   8   16	4
upon the judges/prosecutors/police case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are to judges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  To what extent are high-level corructourt/ prosecutor's office/ department	0	8 22 28 17 6 19 res exerted 3 19 33 33 8 3	10   20   38   8   8   16	4
upon the judges/prosecutors/police case? Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never	0	8 22 28 17 6 19 res exerted 3 19 33 33 8 33	10   20   38   8   8   16	4
upon the judges/prosecutors/police case?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your opinion, how frequent are to judges/prosecutors/police officers?  Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  To what extent are high-level corructourt/ prosecutor's office/ departments.	0	8 22 28 17 6 19 res exerted 3 19 33 33 8 3	10   20   38   8   8   16	4

To a low extent	23	14	20	19
Not at all	8	3	8	6
Don't know	46	25	28	36
To what extent do you agree/disag distribution of the cases among sta exertion of political pressure on sta	iff is an app			
Strongly Agree	0	8	10	4
Agree	69	31	23	49
Undecided	15	28	15	19
Disagree	8	22	30	16
Strongly disagree	8	6	13	8
Don't know	0	6	10	3
Yes No To what extent do you agree/disag promotion criteria used in your de		_		
of the staff?			12	
Strongly Agree	8	6	13	8
Agree	23 8	36 8	30 13	28
	- X	B	13	9
	-	-		
Disagree	38	39	28	37
Disagree Strongly disagree	-	-		
Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know <b>To what extent do you agree/disag</b>	38 15 8 gree with th	39 11 0	28 13 3 statement: Per	37 14 4
Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disag indicators are useful to ensure the	38 15 8 gree with th	39 11 0	28 13 3 statement: Per	37 14 4
Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagindicators are useful to ensure the Fully	38 15 8 ree with the independe	39 11 0 ne following nce of the c	28 13 3 statement: Per riminal judicial	37 14 4 formance system?
Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagindicators are useful to ensure the Fully To a large extent	38 15 8 gree with the independent 8	39 11 0 ne following nce of the c	28 13 3 statement: Per riminal judicial	37 14 4 formance system?
Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagindicators are useful to ensure the Fully To a large extent Somewhat	38 15 8 gree with the independe 8 23	39 11 0 ne following nce of the c 3 28	28 13 3 statement: Per riminal judicial 10 28	37 14 4 formance system? 6 25
Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagindicators are useful to ensure the Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent	38 15 8 gree with the independer 8 23 15	39 11 0 ne following nce of the c 3 28 28	28 13 3 statement: Per riminal judicial 10 28 31	37 14 4 -formance system? 6 25 22
Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagindicators are useful to ensure the Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all	38 15 8 gree with the independer 8 23 15 38	39 11 0 ne following nce of the c 3 28 28 28	28 13 3 statement: Per riminal judicial 10 28 31 20	37 14 4 rformance system? 6 25 22 32
Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagindicators are useful to ensure the Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in whice	38 15 8 gree with the independe 8 23 15 38 15 0	39 11 0 ne following nce of the c 3 28 28 28 14 0	28 13 3 statement: Per riminal judicial 10 28 31 20 8 3	37 14 4 -formance system? 6 25 22 32 14
Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagindicators are useful to ensure the Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in which process of a senior judge/prosecutors	38 15 8 gree with the independe 8 23 15 38 15 0	39 11 0 ne following nce of the c 3 28 28 28 14 0	28 13 3 statement: Per riminal judicial 10 28 31 20 8 3	37 14 4 -formance system? 6 25 22 32 14
Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagindicators are useful to ensure the Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in which process of a senior judge/prosecutoryes No	38 15 8 gree with the independence   8 23 15 38 15 0 ch political per/police of   23 77	39 11 0 ne following nce of the c 3 28 28 28 14 0 pressures wficer? 36 64	28 13 3 statement: Perriminal judicial 10 28 31 20 8 3	37
Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagindicators are useful to ensure the Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in which process of a senior judge/prosecutoryes No Which group/individual exerted the	38 15 8 gree with the independence   8 23 15 38 15 0 ch political per/police of   23 77	39 11 0 ne following nce of the c 3 28 28 28 14 0 pressures wficer? 36 64	28 13 3  statement: Perriminal judicial 10 28 31 20 8 3  rere exerted on	37
Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree/disagindicators are useful to ensure the Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  Are you aware of any cases in which process of a senior judge/prosecutoryes No Which group/individual exerted the The chief of the superior court/prosecutor's office/police department	38 15 8 gree with the independence   8 23 15 38 15 0 ch political per/police of   23 77	39 11 0 ne following nce of the c 3 28 28 28 14 0 pressures wficer? 36 64	28 13 3  statement: Perriminal judicial 10 28 31 20 8 3  rere exerted on	37

	0	0	0	0
Political parties	0	0	3	ı
General Prosecutor's Office	0	6	2	2
Members of the government	0	0	3	I
Local administration	0	0	0	0
President	23	19	18	21
MPs	0	8	3	3
To what extent do you agree/disagree level is adequate to ensure the indepe Strongly Agree				
Agree	0	0	2	0
Undecided	0	3	7	2
Disagree	8	22	16	14
Strongly disagree	92	72	74	83
Don't know	0	0	2	0
Strongly Agree	0	0	0	0
judges/prosecutors/police officers? Strongly Agree	0	0	0	0
Agree	38	31	21	33
Undecided	8	6	15	8
Disagree	38	44	41	41
Strongly disagree	15	19	21	18
Don't know	0	0	2	0
In your view, which branch between tl			criminal judi	cial system is ab
to exercise more informal influence as				
	31	50	31	37
		50 14	5	13
The Executive is more influential	31			
The Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more influential How would you describe the relation I	31 15 54	14 36	5 64	13 50
The Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more influential How would you describe the relation I system?	31 15 54	14 36	5 64	13 50
The Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more influential How would you describe the relation I	31 15 54 between	14 36 the Preside	5 64 ncy and the c	13 50 riminal judicial
The Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more influential How would you describe the relation I system? The Presidency holds a dominant position The Presidency hold an equal position in relation to the judicial system The judicial system holds a dominant	31 15 54 between	14 36 the Preside	5 64 ncy and the c	13 50 riminal judicial 85
The Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more influential How would you describe the relation I system? The Presidency holds a dominant position The Presidency hold an equal position in relation to the judicial system The judicial system holds a dominant position Do you consider that the secret service	31 15 54 between 92 0 8	14 36 the Preside 83	5 64 ncy and the c	13 50 riminal judicial 85 8
The Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more influential How would you describe the relation I system? The Presidency holds a dominant position The Presidency hold an equal position in relation to the judicial system The judicial system holds a dominant position Do you consider that the secret service police officers?	31 15 54 between 92 0 8	14 36 the Preside 83	5 64 ncy and the c	13 50 riminal judicial 85 8
The Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more influential How would you describe the relation I system? The Presidency holds a dominant position The Presidency hold an equal position in relation to the judicial system The judicial system holds a dominant position Do you consider that the secret service police officers? influence in a negative manner	31 15 54 between 92 0 8	14 36 the Preside 83 11 6 e independen	5 64 ncy and the c 66 23 11 nce of judges/	13 50 riminal judicial  85 8 8 prosecutors/
The Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more influential How would you describe the relation I system? The Presidency holds a dominant position The Presidency hold an equal position in	92 0 8 ees the	14 36 the Preside 83 11 6 e independen	5 64 ncy and the c 66 23 11 nce of judges/	13 50 riminal judicial 85 8 8 prosecutors/
The Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more influential How would you describe the relation I system? The Presidency holds a dominant position The Presidency hold an equal position in relation to the judicial system The judicial system holds a dominant position  Do you consider that the secret service police officers? influence in a negative manner do not influence in any manner	31 15 54 between 92 0 8 es the	14 36 the Preside 83 11 6 e independer 67 14 19	5 64 ncy and the c 66 23 11 nce of judges/ 51 28 21	13 50 riminal judicial 85 8 8 prosecutors/

8   17   62   44   31   39   the independent   31   19   46   44   423   36   44   44   45   46   44   45   46   44   45   46   46	38 utions the independence of the crime  10 54 36 lecisions of your coll 36 64 s of you decisions wa 52 48 ving statement: The	10 52 38 ninal judicial  24 47 30 leagues was  44 56 as attempted? 53
8   17   62   44   31   39   the independent   31   19   46   44   423   36   44   44   45   46   44   45   46   44   45   46   46	3 39 57 endence of the crim 10 54 36 lecisions of your coll 36 64 s of you decisions wa 52 48 ving statement: The	10 52 38 ninal judicial  24 47 30 leagues was  44 56 as attempted? 53
62 44 31 39 the independ 31 19 46 44 23 36 uencing the deciunner? 38 56 62 44 he influencing of 46 64 54 36 with the following 46 39 38 42 15 17	39 57 endence of the crim 10 54 36 lecisions of your coll 36 64 s of you decisions wa 52 48 ving statement: The	52 38 ninal judicial 24 47 30 leagues was 44 56 as attempted? 53
31 39 the independ 31 19 46 44 23 36 wencing the decimer? 38 56 62 44 46 454 36 with the following 46 39 38 42 15 17	endence of the crim  10 54 36 Ilecisions of your coll 36 64 s of you decisions wa 52 48 ving statement: The	38 ninal judicial  24 47 30 leagues was  44 56 as attempted? 53
the independ 31	lo 54 36 lecisions of your coll 36 64 s of you decisions wa 52 48 ving statement: The	24 47 30 leagues was 44 56 as attempted? 53
31	10 54 36  lecisions of your coll 36 64  s of you decisions wa 52 48  ving statement: The	24 47 30 leagues was 44 56 as attempted? 53
46 44 23 36 uencing the decidence? 38 56 62 44 ne influencing of 46 64 54 36 with the following 46 39 38 42 15 17	36 lecisions of your coll 36 64 s of you decisions wa 52 48 ving statement: The	47 30 leagues was 44 56 as attempted? 53
23 36  uencing the decidenter?  38 56 62 44  ne influencing of 46 64 54 36  with the following 46 39 38 42 15 17	36 lecisions of your coll 36 64 s of you decisions wa 52 48 ving statement: The	30 leagues was  44 56 as attempted? 53
uencing the deci inner? 38 56 62 44 ne influencing of 46 64 54 36 with the following 46 39 38 42 15 17	36 64 s of you decisions wa 52 48 ving statement: The	leagues was  44  56  as attempted?  53
nner?  38	36 64 s of you decisions wa 52 48 ving statement: The	44 56 as attempted? 53
62 44  ne influencing of 46 64 54 36  rith the following 46 39 38 42 15 17	of you decisions wa 52 48 ving statement: The	56 as attempted? 53
ne influencing of 46 64 54 36 vith the following 46 39 38 42 15 17	52 48 ving statement: The	as attempted?
46 64 54 36 rith the following 46 39 38 42 15 17	52 48 ving statement: The	53
54 36  with the following  46 39  38 42  15 17	48 ving statement: The	
rith the following 46 39 38 42 15 17	ving statement: The	4=
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38 42 15 17	-	legislative
15 17		42
-	43	40
2	16	16
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0 0	2	0
0 0	3	I
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nfluence upon the 23 22 31 33	18 36	33
1 23 22 33 33 23 33	18 36 23	33 26
1 23 22 31 33 23 33	18 36	33
0	17 3 0 0	17 16 3 2 0 2 0 3 following statement: The upon the correct prosec

Strongly disagree	15	8	11	12
Don't know	0	3	2	I
To what extent are you plea Internal Affairs/General Pro		vities of the	Ministry of Just	tice/Ministry of
Fully	0	3	2	I
To a large extent	8	17	10	11
Somewhat	38	44	49	42
To a low extent	38	22	25	31
Not at all	15	11	15	14
Don't know	0	3	0	ı
officers investigating high lev Strongly Agree	vel corruption cas 8 15	ses affects the opening of the openi	he independend 5 18	te of those?
Agree Undecided	15	17	31	18
Disagree Disagree	15	47	21	27
	38	22	21	30
Strongly disagree  Don't know	8	0	3	4
work (files/cases which a jud corruption?	ge is responsible	of) affects it	s integrity/resi	stance to
work (files/cases which a jud corruption?				
work (files/cases which a jud corruption? Strongly Agree	ge is responsible	of) affects it	s integrity/resi	stance to
work (files/cases which a jud corruption? Strongly Agree Agree	ge is responsible	3   1   25	s integrity/resis	stance to
To what extent do you agree work (files/cases which a jud corruption? Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree	15   15   15   15   23	3   1   25   25	5   11   16   10	9 13 19 22
work (files/cases which a jud corruption? Strongly Agree Agree Undecided	ge is responsible  15 15 15	3   1   25	5	9   13   19
work (files/cases which a jud corruption? Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	15   15   15   15   23	3   1   25   25	5   11   16   10	9 13 19 22
work (files/cases which a jud corruption? Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you agree system within my institution prosecutors/ police officers of Strongly Agree	ge is responsible    15	3 11 25 25 36 0 ne following persure the level corrup 0	s integrity/resists  5  11  16  10  52  5  statement: The independence of ion cases?	9 13 19 22 36 1 e disciplinary of judges/
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work (files/cases which a jud corruption? Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you agree system within my institution prosecutors/ police officers of Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree	ge is responsible    15	3 11 25 25 36 0 ne following pensure the level corrup 0 28 31 19	5	9 13 19 22 36 1 e disciplinary of judges/  5 37 27 13
work (files/cases which a jud corruption? Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you agree system within my institution prosecutors/ police officers of Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	ge is responsible    15	3 11 25 25 36 0 ne following pensure the level corrup 0 28 31 19 19	5	9
work (files/cases which a jud corruption? Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you agree system within my institution prosecutors/ police officers of Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	ge is responsible    15	3 11 25 25 36 0 ne following pensure the level corrup 0 28 31 19	5	9 13 19 22 36 1 e disciplinary of judges/  5 37 27 13
work (files/cases which a jud corruption?  Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree system within my institution prosecutors/ police officers of Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Agree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you agree protecting persons investigate eventual reprisals is appropri	ge is responsible    15	affects it  3 11 25 25 25 36 0  ne following pensure the level corrup 0 28 31 19 19 19 3 ne following high pensure the level corrup	5	9
work (files/cases which a jud corruption? Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree	ge is responsible    15	affects it  3 11 25 25 25 36 0  ne following pensure the level corrup 0 28 31 19 19 19 3 ne following high pensure the level corrup	5	9

Undecided	23	31	33	27
Disagree	8	11	20	11
Strongly disagree	31	28	21	28
Don't know	0	8	3	3
To what extent do you agree respects the independence g high level corruption cases?				
Strongly Agree	0	0	0	0
Agree	0	17	13	8
Undecided	15	19	39	21
Disagree	38	36	20	35
Strongly disagree	23	22	23	23
Don't know	23	6	5	14
To what extent do you approguaranteed by law to person Strongly Agree		-	-	-
Agree	0	11	10	5
Undecided	23	22	30	24
Disagree	31	28	28	29
			0.1	
Strongly disagree	23	28	21	24
Don't know  To what extent do you agree	23 e/disagree with th	8 ne following	8 statement: Th	l 6 e legal statute of
Don't know  To what extent do you agree the judges/prosecutors/police influence?	23 e/disagree with th	8 ne following nees their in	8 statement: Th dependence fro	l 6 e legal statute of om the political
Don't know  To what extent do you agree the judges/prosecutors/police influence?  Strongly Agree	23 e/disagree with the e officers guarant	8 ne following sees their in	8 statement: Th dependence fro	e legal statute of om the political
Don't know  To what extent do you agree the judges/prosecutors/police influence?  Strongly Agree  Agree	23 e/disagree with the officers guarant	8 ne following nees their in	8 statement: Th dependence fro	l 6 e legal statute of om the political
Don't know  To what extent do you agree the judges/prosecutors/police influence?  Strongly Agree  Agree  Undecided	23 e/disagree with the officers guarant 0 15	8 se following sees their in	statement: The dependence from 5	e legal statute of om the political 3 16
Don't know  To what extent do you agree the judges/prosecutors/police influence?  Strongly Agree  Agree  Undecided  Disagree	23 e/disagree with the officers guarant 0 15	8 see following sees their in 6 17 31	statement: The dependence from 5 16 33	e legal statute of om the political 3 16 23
Don't know  To what extent do you agree the judges/prosecutors/police influence?  Strongly Agree  Agree  Undecided  Disagree  Strongly disagree	23 e/disagree with the officers guarant  0 15 15 54	8 see following sees their in 6 17 31 22	statement: The dependence from 5 16 33 23	l 6 e legal statute of om the political  3 16 23 38
Don't know  To what extent do you agree the judges/prosecutors/police influence?  Strongly Agree  Agree  Undecided  Disagree  Strongly disagree  Don't know  To what extent do you consi	e/disagree with the officers guarante  0 15 15 15 54 15 0 der yourself information	8 sees their in 6 sees their in 22 sees 3 seed about	statement: The dependence from 5	l 6 e legal statute of om the political  3 16 23 38 19
Don't know  To what extent do you agree the judges/prosecutors/police influence?  Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you consistandards and best practices	e/disagree with the officers guarante  0 15 15 15 54 15 0 der yourself information	8 sees their in 6 sees their in 22 sees 3 seed about	statement: The dependence from 5	l 6 e legal statute of om the political  3 16 23 38 19
Don't know  To what extent do you agree the judges/prosecutors/police influence?  Strongly Agree  Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you consistandards and best practices Fully	23 e/disagree with the officers guarant  0 15 15 54 15 0 der yourself inform (EU, UN, OECD)	8 ne following tees their in 6 17 31 22 22 3 rmed about, etc.)?	statement: The dependence from 5	l6 e legal statute of om the political  3 16 23 38 19 1 Inti-corruption
To what extent do you agree the judges/prosecutors/police influence? Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consi standards and best practices Fully To a large extent	23 e/disagree with the officers guarant  0 15 15 54 15 0 der yourself inform (EU, UN, OECD) 0	8 ne following tees their in 6 17 31 22 22 3 rmed about, etc.)? 8	statement: The dependence from 5  16  33  23  23  0  international a	l6 e legal statute of om the political  3 16 23 38 19 1 unti-corruption
Don't know  To what extent do you agree the judges/prosecutors/police influence?  Strongly Agree  Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you consistandards and best practices Fully To a large extent Somewhat	e/disagree with the officers guarante  0 15 15 54 15 0 der yourself inform (EU, UN, OECD) 0 23	8 ne following tees their in  6 17 31 22 22 3 rmed about, etc.)?  8 36	statement: The dependence from 5  16 33 23 23 0 international a	l6 e legal statute of om the political  3 16 23 38 19 1 Inti-corruption  4 28
Don't know  To what extent do you agree the judges/prosecutors/police influence?  Strongly Agree  Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you consistandards and best practices Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent	23 e/disagree with the officers guarant  0 15 15 54 15 0 der yourself inform (EU, UN, OECD)  0 23 62	8 ne following tees their in  6 17 31 22 22 3 rmed about, etc.)?  8 36 31	statement: The dependence from 5  16  33  23  23  0  international at 5  26  43	l6 e legal statute of om the political  3 16 23 38 19 1 Inti-corruption  4 28 48
the judges/prosecutors/police influence? Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know	23 e/disagree with the officers guarant  0 15 15 54 15 0 der yourself inform (EU, UN, OECD) 0	8 ne following tees their in 6 17 31 22 22 3 rmed about, etc.)? 8	statement: The dependence from 5  16  33  23  23  0  international a	l 6 e legal statute o om the political  3 16 23 38 19 1 unti-corruption
To what extent do you agree the judges/prosecutors/police influence? Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consi standards and best practices Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all	23   24   25   26   26   27   27   27   27   27   27	8 ne following tees their in  6 17 31 22 22 3 rmed about, etc.)?  8 36 31 19 3	statement: The dependence from 5 16 33 23 23 0 international a 5 26 43 25 2	l6 e legal statute of om the political  3 16 23 38 19 1 anti-corruption  4 28 48 18 18
To what extent do you agree the judges/prosecutors/police influence? Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consi standards and best practices Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent	e/disagree with the officers guarante  0 15 15 15 54 15 0 der yourself inform (EU, UN, OECD) 0 23 62 15	8 ne following tees their in  6 17 31 22 22 3 rmed about, etc.)?  8 36 31 19	statement: The dependence from 5  16 33 23 23 0 international a  5 26 43 25	l6 e legal statute of om the political  3 16 23 38 19 1 Inti-corruption  4 28 48 18
To what extent do you agree the judges/prosecutors/police influence? Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do you consistandards and best practices Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know To what extent do you think OECS, etc) in the criminal ju	e/disagree with the officers guarante  0 15 15 15 54 15 0 der yourself inform (EU, UN, OECD 0 23 62 15 0 0 cthat the transpondicial system of yourself inform 0	8 ne following rees their in  6 17 31 22 22 3 rmed about, etc.)?  8 36 31 19 3 3 sition of and	statement: The dependence from 5  16  33  23  23  0  international at 25  26  43  25  2  0  ti-corruption statement: The dependence from 25  statement: The	l 6 e legal statute of om the political  3 16 23 38 19 1 Inti-corruption  4 28 48 18 18 1
Don't know  To what extent do you agree the judges/prosecutors/police influence?  Strongly Agree  Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do you consistandards and best practices Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all	e/disagree with the officers guarante  0 15 15 15 54 15 0 der yourself inform (EU, UN, OECD 0 23 62 15 0 0 cthat the transpondicial system of yourself inform 0	8 ne following rees their in  6 17 31 22 22 3 rmed about, etc.)?  8 36 31 19 3 3 sition of and	statement: The dependence from 5  16  33  23  23  0  international at 25  26  43  25  2  0  ti-corruption statement: The dependence from 25  statement: The	l 6 e legal statute of om the political  3 16 23 38 19 1 Inti-corruption  4 28 48 18 18 1

Somewhat	31	25	18	27
To a low extent	0	3	10	3
Not at all	0	3	3	I
Don't know	8	6	7	7

To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Improving the sharing of experiences in regional networking and cooperation with similar agencies involved in the fight against corruption would significantly improve the integrity of the CJS.

Fully	15	22	21	19
To a large extent	38	61	57	49
Somewhat	46	14	П	30
To a low extent	0	3	8	2
Not at all	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	2	0

In your view, to what extent does the legal system in your country comply with international standards in the field of investigating high level corruption cases?

			•	
Fully	0	0	2	0
To a large extent	31	44	20	33
Somewhat	54	28	43	43
To a low extent	8	25	21	16
Not at all	0	3	8	2
Don't know	8	0	7	5

To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: A regional policy related to fighting high level corruption would significantly increase the effectiveness of the CJS in fighting high level corruption?

Fully	8	17	16	12
To a large extent	46	50	59	50
Somewhat	46	19	20	33
To a low extent	0	8	5	4
Not at all	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	6	0	2

In your view, to what extent is corruption a common feature of all countries in South Eastern Europe?

Fully	15	22	28	20
To a large extent	54	56	48	53
Somewhat	31	17	16	24
To a low extent	0	0	7	I
Not at all	0	3	2	I
Don't know	0	3	0	I

To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Assistance provided by international anti-corruption entities (EU, UN, OECS, etc) in formulating national and regional policies and strategies would significantly strengthen the effectiveness of the CJS?

"Integrity and Resistance to Corruption of the Criminal Judicial System in South Eastern European Countries"

Strongly Agree	23	П	18	18
Agree	31	56	43	41
Undecided	38	22	25	31
Disagree	8	6	11	8
Strongly disagree	0	6	2	2
Don't know	0	0	2	0

## 7. MONTENEGRO

	Judges %	Prosecutors %	Police officers %	Total %
Fully	25	11	27	18
To a large extent	42	67	52	56
Somewhat	25	22	15	23
To a low extent	8	0	4	4
Not at all	0	0	I	0
Don't know	0	0	I	0
In your view, to what institutions) ensure th		<u> </u>	•	lations of the responsible officers?
Fully	33	11	31	21
To a large extent	42	67	35	55
Somewhat	25	11	31	18
To a low extent	0	11	2	6
Not at all	0	0	1	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0
In your view, how free			1 -	udges/prosecutors/police
officers to treat the ca	quent are ins	stances of politica	pressure on the ju	udges/prosecutors/police
<b>officers to treat the c</b> overy often	quent are ins	stances of politica ain manner/arrive	pressure on the ju	udges/prosecutors/policenent?
<b>officers to treat the c</b> o Very often Often	quent are ins ase in a certa 8	stances of politica ain manner/arrive	pressure on the juat a certain judgm	udges/prosecutors/policenent?
officers to treat the ca Very often Often Sometimes	quent are insase in a certa	stances of political ain manner/arrive	pressure on the juat a certain judgm	udges/prosecutors/policenent?  3 6
officers to treat the ca Very often Often Sometimes Rarely	quent are insase in a certa  8  0  33	stances of politica ain manner/arrive 0 11	pressure on the juat a certain judgm	udges/prosecutors/policenent?  3  6 39
officers to treat the care Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know	quent are insase in a certa  8  0  33  25  8	stances of political ain manner/arrive 0 11 44 11 11 22	pressure on the judgm l 4 25 35 20	udges/prosecutors/policenent?  3 6 39 18 11
officers to treat the care Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your view, which care	quent are insase in a certa  8  0  33  25  8  25  ategory of pr	stances of political ain manner/arrive 0 11 44 11 11 22 rofessionals in the	pressure on the judgm at a certain judgm 4 25 35 20 16 criminal justice sy	udges/prosecutors/policement?  3 6 39 18 11 23 stem is the most
officers to treat the care Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your view, which ca	quent are insase in a certa  8  0  33  25  8  25  ategory of pr	stances of political ain manner/arrive 0 11 44 11 11 22 rofessionals in the	pressure on the judgm at a certain judgm 4 25 35 20 16 criminal justice sy	udges/prosecutors/policement?  3 6 39 18 11 23 stem is the most
officers to treat the care Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your view, which care judges	quent are insase in a certa  8  0  33  25  8  25  ategory of pressures - judge	stances of political ain manner/arrive  0  11  44  11  11  22  rofessionals in the es, prosecutors, personal ain manner/arrive	pressure on the judgm 1 4 25 35 20 16 criminal justice sy	udges/prosecutors/policenent?  3 6 39 18 11 23 stem is the most of them equally?
officers to treat the care Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your view, which care judges prosecutors police officers	quent are insase in a certa  8  0  33  25  8  25  ategory of presures - judge	stances of political ain manner/arrive 0 11 44 11 11 22 rofessionals in the es, prosecutors, political ain manner/arrive 11 11 22 rofessionals in the es, prosecutors, political ain the political ain the es, prosecutors, political ain the es, prosecutors, political ain the political ain the es, prosecutors, political ain the es, prosecutors, political ain manner/arrive a	pressure on the judgment at a certain judgment of the property	udges/prosecutors/policenent?  3 6 39 18 11 23 stem is the most of them equally? 6
officers to treat the care Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your view, which care pidges prosecutors police officers Equally upon the three	quent are insase in a certa  8 0 33 25 8 25 ategory of pressures - judge 8	stances of political ain manner/arrive  0  11  44  11  22  rofessionals in the es, prosecutors, pound of the policy of the polic	pressure on the judgment at a certain judgment of the judgment	udges/prosecutors/policenent?  3 6 39 18 11 23 stem is the most of them equally? 6 4
officers to treat the care Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your view, which care judges prosecutors police officers Equally upon the three categories In the last twelve more	quent are insase in a certa  8  0  33  25  8  25  ategory of presures - judge  8  8  42  17  nths, how off	stances of political ain manner/arrive  0  11  44  11  22  cofessionals in the es, prosecutors, political ain manner/arrive  0  0  12  78	pressure on the juat a certain judgm  4  25  35  20  16  criminal justice syolice officers or all  46  5  1	udges/prosecutors/policement?  3 6 39 18 11 23 stem is the most of them equally? 6 4 29
officers to treat the care Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your view, which care judges prosecutors police officers Equally upon the three categories In the last twelve more colleagues or on your	quent are insase in a certa  8  0  33  25  8  25  ategory of presures - judge  8  8  42  17  nths, how off	stances of political ain manner/arrive  0  11  44  11  22  cofessionals in the es, prosecutors, political ain manner/arrive  0  0  12  78	pressure on the juat a certain judgm  4  25  35  20  16  criminal justice syolice officers or all  46  5  1	udges/prosecutors/policement?  3 6 39 18 11 23 stem is the most of them equally? 6 4 29
	quent are insase in a certa  8  0  33  25  8  25  ategory of presures - judge  8  42  17  atths, how offespecifically?	stances of political ain manner/arrive 0 11 44 11 11 22 cofessionals in the es, prosecutors, pro	pressure on the juat a certain judgm    4	udges/prosecutors/policement?  3 6 39 18 11 23 stem is the most of them equally? 6 4 29 51 ag exerted on your
Very often  Often  Sometimes  Rarely  Never  Don't know  In your view, which ca affected by these pres judges prosecutors police officers  Equally upon the three categories  In the last twelve mor colleagues or on you se	quent are insase in a certa  8  0  33  25  8  25  ategory of presures - judge  8  42  17  nths, how off specifically?  0	stances of political ain manner/arrive    0	pressure on the juat a certain judgm    4	udges/prosecutors/policement?  3 6 39 18 11 23 stem is the most of them equally? 6 4 29 51 ag exerted on your

N.I.	75	70	70	7/
Never	75	78	70	76
Don't know	0	0	15	
In your view, which groupon the criminal judio	-	tly responsible fo	or exerting direct o	r indirect pressure
President	0	0	2	0
Other members of the				
government	8	33	22	23
MPs	8	П	14	10
Ministry of Justice	0	0	4	0
Ministry of Internal				
Affairs	0	0	0	0
General Prosecutor	0	0	I	0
Mass media	58	44	52	50
Presidents of the Courts/Chief				
prosecutors/Chief police				
officers	17	11	0	13
Representatives of international institutions				
present in country	8	0	5	4
In your opinion, how fr	requent are i	nstances of press	ures on behalf of so	me interest groups
-	•	-		n level corruption case?
Very often	8	0	4	4
Often	0	0	6	0
Sometimes	33	33	22	33
Rarely	8	П	12	10
Never	8	П	16	10
Don't know	42	44	40	43
In your opinion, how fr judges/prosecutors/pol	•	he pressures exe	rted through the m	nass-media on
Very often	8	22	5	16
Often	17	33	17	26
Sometimes	67	22	41	41
Rarely	8	22	14	16
Never	0	0	4	0
Don't know	0	0	20	1
To what extent are hig	_	_	-	mong staff in your
court/ prosecutor's off				mong stan in your
Fully	50	0	10	21
To a large extent	8	0	5	4
Somewhat	17	0	П	7
To a low extent	0	22	15	13
Not at all	8	56	30	35
Don't know	17	22	30	20
			l	random distribution of

To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: A random distribution of the cases among staff is an appropriate means to avoid/prevent the exertion of political pressure on staff?

Strongly Agree	42	44	20	42
Agree	50	11	19	27
Undecided	8	11	16	10
Disagree	0	33	28	20
Strongly disagree	0	0	5	0
Don't know	0	0	12	I
In the department you	•	-		s for the
judges/prosecutors/po	•	-		
Yes	33	22	65	30
No	67	78	35	70
To what extent do you	ı agree/disagı	ree with the follo	wing statement: TI	ne assessment and
promotion criteria use the staff?	ed in your dep	partment are app	ropriate to ensure	the independence of
Strongly Agree	17	44	20	32
Agree	50	33	40	40
Undecided	17	11	20	14
Disagree	0	0	14	I
Strongly disagree	8	0	1	3
Don't know	8	11	6	10
To what extent do you are useful to ensure th			_	erformance indicators
Fully	17	11	20	14
To a large extent	42	44	36	43
Somewhat	25	33	27	30
To a low extent	0	П	10	7
Not at all	8	0	0	3
Don't know	8	0	7	4
Are you aware of any oprocess of a senior jud Yes No	ge/prosecuto 33 67	r/police officer?  44  56	res were exerted o  28 72	n the appointment  39 61
Which group/individua	al exerted the	ese pressures?		
The chief of the superior court/prosecutor's office/police department Ministry of Internal	17	0	4	7
Affairs	0	-	1	-
Ministry of Justice	0	0	1	0
Political parties General Prosecutor's	17	22	16	20
Office	0	0	0	0
Members of the government	0	22	2	12
Local administration	8	0	2	3

President	0	0	0	0
MPs	17	0	1	7
			owing statement: T	he current salary level
is adequate to ensure	•		_	-
-	<u> </u>	, ,		0
Strongly Agree	0	11	4	6
Agree	33	33	17	32
Undecided	58	11	6	30
Disagree	0	11	26	8
Strongly disagree	0	33	47	21
Don't know	8	0	0	3
training system is effe judges/prosecutors/pc	ctive in addr	essing the profes		he current professional
				0
Strongly Agree	8	0	11	4
Agree	8	11	41	12
Undecided	50	33	25	39
Disagree	25	44	20	35
Strongly disagree	0	11	4	6
Don't know	8	0	0	3
				dicial system is able to
exercise more inform			and the criminal jax	arciai system is able to
The Executive is more				
influential	25	56	37	42
Both are equally				
influential	33	22	37	28
The CJS is more	42	22	26	30
influential	42	22		
How would you descr system?	ibe the relati	on between the	Presidency and the	criminai judiciai
The Presidency holds a				
dominant position	8	0	6	4
The Presidency hold an				
equal position in				
relation to the judicial				
system	33	44	26	39
The judicial system				
holds a dominant	58	56	68	57
position				
Do you consider that officers?	the secret se	rvices the inde	ependence of judge	
				0
influence in a negative	25	70	17	F2
manner	25	78	17	53
do not influence in any manner	67	22	65	43
influence in a positive				
manner	8	0	17	4
		The second secon	The second secon	

nfluence in a negative				
manner	50	78	27	63
do not influence in any				
manner	8	11	23	11
influence in a positive				
manner	42	11	49	26
Do you consider that criminal judicial syste		ational politica	l institutions th	e independence of the
influence in a negative				
manner	8	44	5	27
do not influence in any				
manner	25	11	21	17
influence in a positive	.7	4.4	7.4	
manner	67	44	74	55
Do you consider that	the public	opinion the	independence of	the criminal judicial system
influence in a negative				
manner	42	22	5	29
do not influence in any				
manner	25	44	38	36
influence in a positive	22	22		
manner	33	33	57	35
Are you aware of situ attempted in a direct			g the decisions of	your colleagues was
Yes	8	11	17	10
No	92	89	83	90
	· -	9.		90 isions was attempted?
No <b>Did you come across</b> Yes	· -	9.		
<b>Did you come across</b> Yes	situations v	where the influ	encing of you dec	isions was attempted?
<b>Did you come across</b> Yes No	ituations v	where the influ	encing of you dec 21 79	isions was attempted?
<b>Did you come across</b> Yes No <b>To what extent do yo</b>	17 83 u agree/dis	where the influ	encing of you dec 21 79	isions was attempted?
<b>Did you come across</b> Yes No <b>To what extent do yo</b> <b>affects the judicial sys</b>	17 83 u agree/distem?	where the influ                       	21 79 e following statem	isions was attempted?  14  86  eent: The legislative instabil
Did you come across Yes No To what extent do yo affects the judicial sys	17 83 u agree/distem?	where the influe 11 89 sagree with the 56	21 79 e following statem	isions was attempted?  14  86  ent: The legislative instabil
Did you come across Yes No To what extent do yo affects the judicial sys Fully To a large extent	17 83 u agree/distem? 58	where the influence of the influence with the second secon	21 79 e following statem 49 28	isions was attempted?    14     86     sent: The legislative instabil   56     27
Did you come across Yes No To what extent do yo affects the judicial sys Fully To a large extent Somewhat	17 83 u agree/distem? 58 33	where the influence with the sagree with the s	21 79 e following statem	isions was attempted?    14     86     sent: The legislative instabil   56     27     16
Did you come across Yes No To what extent do yo affects the judicial sys Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent	17 83 u agree/distem? 58 33 8	where the influence with the sagree with the s	21 79 e following statem 49 28 16	isions was attempted?    14
<b>Did you come across</b> Yes No	17 83 u agree/distem? 58 33	where the influence with the sagree with the s	21 79 e following statem 49 28 16 1	isions was attempted?    14     86     sent: The legislative instabil   56     27     16
Did you come across Yes No To what extent do yo affects the judicial sys Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know	17 83 u agree/distem? 58 33 8 0 0	11   89     56   22   22   0   0   0   0	21 79 e following statem 49 28 16 1 2	isions was attempted?    14
Pid you come across Yes No To what extent do yo affects the judicial sys Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know To what extent do yo	situations v 17 83 u agree/distem? 58 33 8 0 0 0 u agree/dis	sagree with the sagree with th	21 79 e following statem 49 28 16 1 2 2 e following statem	isions was attempted?    14
Pid you come across Yes No To what extent do yo affects the judicial sys Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know To what extent do yo between prosecutors	situations v 17 83 u agree/distem? 58 33 8 0 0 0 u agree/dis	sagree with the sagree with th	21 79 e following statem 49 28 16 1 2 2 e following statem	isions was attempted?    14
Pid you come across Yes No To what extent do yo affects the judicial sys Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know To what extent do yo between prosecutors Fully	situations v 17 83 u agree/distem? 58 33 8 0 0 u agree/disexert an in	where the influence upon to	21 79 e following statem 49 28 16 1 2 2 e following statem the correct prosecution	isions was attempted?    14
Pid you come across Yes No To what extent do yo affects the judicial sys Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know To what extent do yo between prosecutors Fully To a large extent	situations v 17 83 u agree/distem? 58 33 8 0 0 0 u agree/disexert an in 17 42	where the influence upon to sagree with the sa	21 79 e following statem 49 28 16 1 2 2 e following statem the correct prosec	isions was attempted?    14
Pid you come across Yes No To what extent do yo affects the judicial sys Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know To what extent do yo between prosecutors Fully To a large extent	17   83   8   0   0   0   0   u agree/disexert an in   17   42   0	where the influence upon to 33   11   44	21 79 e following statem 49 28 16 1 2 2 e following statem the correct prosect 26 27 22	isions was attempted?    14
Pid you come across Yes No To what extent do yo affects the judicial sys Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know To what extent do yo between prosecutors Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent	17   83     agree/distem?   58   33   8   0   0   0   0   u agree/disexert an in   17   42   0   8	where the influence upon to the influence upon the influence upon to the influence upon to the influence upon	e following statem  49 28 16 1 2 2 e following statem the correct prosect 26 27 22 5	isions was attempted?    14
Pid you come across Yes No To what extent do yo affects the judicial sys Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know To what extent do yo between prosecutors Fully To a large extent	17   83   8   0   0   0   0   u agree/disexert an in   17   42   0	where the influence upon to 33   11   44	21 79 e following statem 49 28 16 1 2 2 e following statem the correct prosect 26 27 22	isions was attempted?    14

objectively most qualified candidate is selected

Strongly Agree	25	0	20	11
Agree	42	33	35	37
Undecided	17	33	27	26
Disagree	0	33	11	19
Strongly disagree	8	0	5	4
Don't know	8	0	2	3
			s of the Ministry	of Justice/Ministry of
Internal Affairs/Gen				T =
Fully	8	0	21	5
To a large extent	58	56	44	56
Somewhat	33	44	25	39
To a low extent	0	0	2	0
Not at all	0	0	2	0
Don't know	0	0	5	0
				s, prosecutors, and police
officers investigating				
Strongly Agree	0	22	20	13
Agree	25	44	27	36
Undecided	42	22	25	30
Disagree	8	11	6	10
Strongly disagree	0	0	10	
<u> </u>	-		-	-
Don't know	25	0	12	H
Don't know  To what extent do	25 you agree/disa	0 gree with the fo	12 ollowing stateme	II ent: A great volume of work istance to corruption?
Don't know  To what extent do	25 you agree/disa	0 gree with the fo	12 ollowing stateme	ent: A great volume of work
Don't know  To what extent do y (files/cases which a	25 you agree/disa judge is respoi	0 gree with the fo	l2 ollowing statements its integrity/res	ent: A great volume of work istance to corruption?
Don't know  To what extent do y (files/cases which a ) Strongly Agree	25 you agree/disa judge is respoi	0 gree with the formsible of) affects	ollowing statements its integrity/res	ent: A great volume of work istance to corruption?
Don't know  To what extent do y (files/cases which a ) Strongly Agree Agree	25 you agree/disa judge is respoi 0 8	gree with the formsible of) affects	ollowing statements its integrity/res	ent: A great volume of work istance to corruption?  6 10
Don't know  To what extent do y (files/cases which a ) Strongly Agree Agree Undecided	25 you agree/disa judge is respoi 0 8 25	gree with the formsible of) affects                  22	pllowing statements its integrity/res  5  17  19	ent: A great volume of work istance to corruption?  6  10 23
Don't know  To what extent do y (files/cases which a ) Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree	25 you agree/disa judge is respoi  0  8  25	gree with the formsible of) affects	pllowing statements its integrity/res  5  17  19  6	ent: A great volume of work istance to corruption?  6 10 23 16
Don't know  To what extent do y (files/cases which a gene) Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y	you agree/disa judge is respon 0 8 25 8 33 25 you agree/disa	gree with the formsible of) affects	pllowing statements its integrity/res  5  17  19  6  43  10  pollowing statements	ent: A great volume of work istance to corruption?  6  10  23  16  34  11  ent: The disciplinary system
Don't know  To what extent do y (files/cases which a gene) Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y within my institutio	you agree/disa judge is respon  0  8  25  8  33  25  you agree/disa n is appropria	gree with the formsible of) affects	pllowing statements its integrity/res  5  17  19  6  43  10  pollowing statements	ent: A great volume of work istance to corruption?  6 10 23 16 34
Don't know  To what extent do y (files/cases which a strongly Agree  Agree  Undecided  Disagree  Strongly disagree  Don't know  To what extent do y within my institutio officers dealing with	25 you agree/disa judge is respon  0  8  25  8  33  25 you agree/disa n is appropria n high level con	gree with the foruption cases?	ollowing statements its integrity/res  5 17 19 6 43 10 ollowing statements independence of	ent: A great volume of work istance to corruption?  6 10 23 16 34 11 ent: The disciplinary system of judges/ prosecutors/ police
Don't know  To what extent do y (files/cases which a gene) Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y within my institutio officers dealing with Strongly Agree	25 you agree/disa judge is respon  0  8  25  8  33  25 you agree/disa n is appropria n high level con  0	gree with the forsible of) affects	ollowing statements its integrity/res  5 17 19 6 43 10 ollowing statements independence of	ent: A great volume of work istance to corruption?  6 10 23 16 34 11 ent: The disciplinary system of judges/ prosecutors/ police
Don't know  To what extent do y (files/cases which a strongly Agree  Agree  Undecided  Disagree  Strongly disagree  Don't know  To what extent do y within my institutio officers dealing with Strongly Agree  Agree	25 you agree/disa judge is respon  0  8  25  8  33  25 you agree/disa n is appropria n high level con  0  33	gree with the forsible of) affects	ollowing statements its integrity/res  5 17 19 6 43 10 ollowing statements independence of the statement of	ent: A great volume of work istance to corruption?  6 10 23 16 34 11 ent: The disciplinary system of judges/ prosecutors/ police
Don't know  To what extent do y (files/cases which a ) Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y within my institutio officers dealing with Strongly Agree Agree Undecided	25 you agree/disa judge is respon  0  8  25  8  33  25 you agree/disa n is appropria n high level con  0  33  42	gree with the forsible of) affects	ollowing statements its integrity/res  5 17 19 6 43 10 ollowing statements independence of control	ent: A great volume of work istance to corruption?  6 10 23 16 34 11 ent: The disciplinary system of judges/ prosecutors/ police    1 27 36
Don't know  To what extent do y (files/cases which a strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y within my institutio officers dealing with Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Undecided Disagree	25 you agree/disa judge is respon  0  8  25  8  33  25 you agree/disa n is appropria n high level con  0  33  42  8	gree with the formsible of) affects	ollowing statements its integrity/res  5 17 19 6 43 10 ollowing statements independence of the statement of	ent: A great volume of work istance to corruption?  6 10 23 16 34 11 ent: The disciplinary system of judges/ prosecutors/ police  1 27 36 16
Don't know  To what extent do y (files/cases which a ) Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y within my institutio officers dealing with Strongly Agree Agree Undecided	25 you agree/disa judge is respon  0  8  25  8  33  25 you agree/disa n is appropria n high level con  0  33  42  8  8	gree with the forsible of) affects	ollowing statements its integrity/res  5 17 19 6 43 10 ollowing statements independence of the collowing statements in the collowing statement in the collowing statements in the collowing statement in the collowi	ent: A great volume of work istance to corruption?  6 10 23 16 34 11 ent: The disciplinary system of judges/ prosecutors/ police  1 27 36 16 9
Don't know  To what extent do y (files/cases which a strongly Agree  Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do y within my institutio officers dealing with Strongly Agree  Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Strongly disagree Don't know	you agree/disa judge is response of the second of the seco	gree with the forsible of) affects	ollowing statements its integrity/res  5 17 19 6 43 10 ollowing statements independence of the statement of	ent: A great volume of work istance to corruption?  6 10 23 16 34 11 ent: The disciplinary system of judges/ prosecutors/ police  1 27 36 16 9 10
Don't know  To what extent do y (files/cases which a strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y within my institutio officers dealing with Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y	you agree/disa judge is respond 0 8 25 8 33 25 you agree/disa n is appropria high level cond 0 33 42 8 8 8 you agree/disa	gree with the formsible of) affects	pllowing statements its integrity/res  5 17 19 6 43 10 pllowing statements independence of the pendence of the	ent: A great volume of work istance to corruption?  6 10 23 16 34 11 ent: The disciplinary system of judges/ prosecutors/ police  1 27 36 16 9 10 ent: The system protecting
Don't know  To what extent do y (files/cases which a strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y within my institutio officers dealing with Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y	you agree/disa judge is responsible of the series of the s	gree with the forsible of) affects	pllowing statements its integrity/res  5 17 19 6 43 10 pllowing statements independence of the pendence of the	ent: A great volume of work istance to corruption?  6  10  23  16  34  11  ent: The disciplinary system of judges/ prosecutors/ police  1  27  36  16  9  10  ent: The system protecting cases from eventual reprisals
To what extent do y (files/cases which a strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y within my institutio officers dealing with Strongly Agree Undecided Disagree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y persons investigating the st	you agree/disa judge is responsible of the series of the s	gree with the forsible of) affects	pllowing statements its integrity/res  5 17 19 6 43 10 pllowing statements independence of the pendence of the	ent: A great volume of work istance to corruption?  6  10  23  16  34  11  ent: The disciplinary system of judges/ prosecutors/ police  1  27  36  16  9  10  ent: The system protecting cases from eventual reprisals
Don't know  To what extent do y (files/cases which a strongly Agree  Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y within my institutio officers dealing with Strongly Agree  Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do y bersons investigating is appropriate to en	you agree/disa judge is respond 0 8 25 8 33 25 you agree/disa n is appropriate high level cond 0 33 42 8 8 8 you agree/disa g, prosecuting sure the indep	gree with the formsible of) affects	ollowing statements its integrity/res  5 17 19 6 43 10 ollowing statements independence of the statement of	ent: A great volume of work istance to corruption?  6 10 23 16 34 11 ent: The disciplinary system of judges/ prosecutors/ police  1 27 36 16 9 10 ent: The system protecting cases from eventual reprisals cors/police officers?

Disagree	8	44	14	28
Strongly disagree	25	0	9	11
Don't know	25	11	5	16
				ent: The Government
				ed in the investigation of high
level corruption cas		-	•	
Strongly Agree	0	0	28	2
Agree	25	11	31	18
Undecided	25	П	20	17
Disagree	8	П	10	10
Strongly disagree	25	44	4	34
Don't know	17	22	7	19
				the independence guaranteed
by law to persons in				uption cases?
Strongly Agree	8	0	21	5
Agree	17	22	30	20
Undecided	42	22	15	30
Disagree	8	П	7	10
Strongly disagree	0	22	7	12
Don't know	25	22	20	23
				ent: The legal statute of the e from the political influence?
Strongly Agree	8	П	32	11
Agree	42	22	38	31
Undecided	25	33	20	29
Disagree	8	0	2	3
Strongly disagree	8	33	4	21
Don't know	8	0	4	4
To what extent do y standards and best	_			ational anti-corruption
-			•	
Fully	0	0	11	I
To a large extent	8	0	22	5
Somewhat	42	22	44	31
To a low extent	42	67	17	53
Not at all	8	11	2	9
Don't know	0	0	2	0
		•		ption standards (EU, UN, I enhance the independence of
Fully	25	0	19	ll
To a large extent	42	44	47	43
Somewhat	25	11	26	18
To a low extent	0	22		12
	0	0	0	0
Not at all				
Don't know	8	22	7	16

experiences in regi	onal networ	king and coope	eration with simila	nent: Improving the sharing of r agencies involved in the figh
against corruption				
Fully	58	22	36	38
To a large extent	25	78	54	55
Somewhat	17	0	6	7
To a low extent	0	0	I	0
Not at all	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	2	0
In your view, to wh standards in the fie				try comply with international s?
Fully	8	11	17	10
To a large extent	42	44	46	43
Somewhat	17	11	25	14
To a low extent	17	11	5	13
Not at all	0	0	0	0
Don't know	17	22	7	19
	el corruption			nent: A regional policy related effectiveness of the CJS in
Fully	33	33	36	33
To a large extent	58	56	46	56
Somewhat	8	11	10	10
To a low extent	0	0	2	0
Not at all	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	6	0
In your view, to wh Europe?	at extent is	corruption a co	ommon feature of	all countries in South Eastern
Fully	0	11	10	7
To a large extent	17	33	37	27
Somewhat	25	33	17	29
To a low extent	17	11	17	14
Not at all	8	11	- 11	10
Don't know	33	0	7	14
international anti-c	orruption end strategies	ntities (EU, UN would significa	I, OECS, etc) in fountly strengthen th	nent: Assistance provided by ormulating national and ne effectiveness of the CJS?
Strongly Agree	33	44	36	39
Agree	67	33	52	48
Undecided	0	22	7	12
Disagree	0	0	0	0
Strongly disagree	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	5	0

## 8. ROMANIA

	Judges %	Prosecutors %	Police officers %	Total %
Fully	3	10	7	7
To a large extent	28	51	50	43
Somewhat	56	23	24	34
To a low extent	10	13	17	13
Not at all	3	3	2	3
Don't know	0	0	0	0
institutions) ensure the Fully	ne independe 0 21	ence of the judges/p 8 38	prosecutors/police offi 7 38	5
To a large extent				32
Somewhat	54	28	40	41
To a low extent	26	21	12	19
Not at all Don't know	0	0	0	0
Very often	3	8	5	5
officers to treat the c	1		, ,	
Often	28	3	12	14
Sometimes	36	41	33	37
Rarely	26	23	26	25
1			7	8
Never	5	10	7	U
,	5 3	15	17	12
Never  Don't know  In your view, which caby these pressures - ju	3 ategory of pi udges, prose	15 rofessionals in the c cutors, police offic	riminal justice systen ers or all of them equ	12 n is the most affected ally?
Never Don't know  In your view, which caby these pressures - judges	3 ategory of pi udges, prose 21	rofessionals in the cocutors, police office 21	riminal justice systeners or all of them equ	is the most affected rally?
Never Don't know  In your view, which caby these pressures - judges prosecutors	ategory of prudges, prose	rofessionals in the cocutors, police office 21	riminal justice systemers or all of them equals 33	12 n is the most affected ally? 25 15
Never Don't know  In your view, which caby these pressures - judges prosecutors police officers	3 ategory of pi udges, prose 21	rofessionals in the cocutors, police office 21	riminal justice systeners or all of them equ	is the most affected rally?
Never Don't know  In your view, which caby these pressures - judges prosecutors police officers Equally upon the three	ategory of prudges, prose	rofessionals in the cocutors, police office 21 21 31	iriminal justice systemers or all of them equals 33	n is the most affected tally?  25 15 32
Never Don't know  In your view, which caby these pressures - judges prosecutors police officers Equally upon the three categories	ategory of prudges, prose	rofessionals in the cocutors, police office 21 21 31	iriminal justice systemers or all of them equals 33 7 21 38	n is the most affected tally?  25 15 32 28
Never Don't know  In your view, which caby these pressures - judges prosecutors police officers Equally upon the three	ategory of prudges, prose 21 18 44 18	rofessionals in the cocutors, police office 21 21 31	iriminal justice systemers or all of them equals 33 7 21 38	n is the most affected tally?  25 15 32 28
Never Don't know  In your view, which caby these pressures - judges prosecutors police officers Equally upon the three categories  In the last twelve more	ategory of prudges, prose 21 18 44 18	rofessionals in the cocutors, police office 21 21 31	iriminal justice systemers or all of them equals 33 7 21 38	n is the most affected tally?  25 15 32 28

Sometimes	23	18	10	17
Rarely	23	21	14	19
Never	38	46	55	46
Don't know	3	10	17	10
the criminal judicial	system?	-		ect or indirect pressure upor
President	36	5	5	15
Other members of the	-	-	1.4	
government	5	5	14	8
MPs	8	28	38	25
Ministry of Justice	5	0	0	2
Ministry of Internal			2	
Affairs	0	0	2	1
General Prosecutor	0	0	0	0
Mass media Presidents of the	44	51	31	42
Courts/Chief prosecutors/Chief police officers Representatives of international institutions present in	3	10	10	7
HISCILLATIONS DI ESEMENT				
country	0 frequent	0	0	of some interest groups upo
In your opinion, how	frequent ors/police (	are instances of officers in giving	pressures on behalf of a solution to a high l	of some interest groups upo evel corruption case?
In your opinion, how the judges/prosecuto	frequent ors/police o	are instances of officers in giving	pressures on behalf of a solution to a high l	of some interest groups upo evel corruption case?
In your opinion, how the judges/prosecuto Very often Often	frequent ors/police of 10 31	are instances of officers in giving	pressures on behalf of a solution to a high I	of some interest groups upo evel corruption case? 7 22
In your opinion, how the judges/prosecuto Very often Often	frequent ors/police of 10 31 31	are instances of officers in giving 5 15 31	pressures on behalf of a solution to a high left of the solution of the soluti	of some interest groups upo evel corruption case?  7  22  30
In your opinion, how the judges/prosecutory Often Often Sometimes	frequent ors/police of 10 31	are instances of officers in giving	pressures on behalf of a solution to a high I	of some interest groups upo evel corruption case? 7 22
In your opinion, how the judges/prosecuto Very often Often Sometimes Rarely	frequent ors/police of 10 31 31	are instances of officers in giving 5 15 31	pressures on behalf of a solution to a high left of the solution of the soluti	of some interest groups upo evel corruption case?  7  22  30
In your opinion, how the judges/prosecutor Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never	frequent ors/police of 10 31 31 15	are instances of officers in giving  5  15  31	pressures on behalf of a solution to a high I  5  19 29 21	of some interest groups upo level corruption case? 7 22 30
In your opinion, how the judges/prosecutor Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how judges/prosecutors/p	frequent ors/police of 10 31 31 15 3 10	are instances of officers in giving 5 15 31 15 3 31 are the pressure ers?	pressures on behalf of a solution to a high I 5 19 29 21 7 19	of some interest groups upon evel corruption case?  7 22 30 17 4 20 ne mass-media on
In your opinion, how the judges/prosecutory Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how judges/prosecutors/p	frequent ors/police of 10 31 31 15 3 10 frequent colice office 41	are instances of officers in giving  5 15 31 15 3 31 are the pressure ers?	pressures on behalf of a solution to a high I  5 19 29 21 7 19 es exerted through the	of some interest groups upon evel corruption case?  7 22 30 17 4 20 ne mass-media on
In your opinion, how the judges/prosecutory Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how judges/prosecutors/p Very often Often	frequent ors/police of 10 31 31 15 3 10 frequent police office office 41 33	are instances of officers in giving  5 15 31 15 3 31 are the pressure ers?  31 33	pressures on behalf of a solution to a high I 5 19 29 21 7 19 es exerted through the 7 29	of some interest groups upon evel corruption case?  7 22 30 17 4 20 ne mass-media on  26 32
In your opinion, how the judges/prosecutory Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how judges/prosecutors/p Very often Often	frequent ors/police of 10 31 31 15 3 10 frequent oolice office 41 33 23	are instances of officers in giving  5 15 31 15 3 31 are the pressure ers?  31 33 23	pressures on behalf of a solution to a high I    5	of some interest groups upon evel corruption case?  7 22 30 17 4 20 ne mass-media on
In your opinion, how the judges/prosecutory Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how judges/prosecutors/p Very often Often Sometimes	frequent ors/police of 10 31 31 15 3 10 frequent police office office 41 33	are instances of officers in giving  5 15 31 15 3 31 are the pressure ers?  31 33	pressures on behalf of a solution to a high I 5 19 29 21 7 19 es exerted through the 7 29	of some interest groups upon evel corruption case?  7 22 30 17 4 20 ne mass-media on  26 32
In your opinion, how the judges/prosecutor Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how judges/prosecutors/p Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Rarely	frequent ors/police of 10 31 31 15 3 10 frequent oolice office 41 33 23	are instances of officers in giving  5 15 31 15 3 31 are the pressure ers?  31 33 23	pressures on behalf of a solution to a high I    5	of some interest groups upon evel corruption case?  7 22 30 17 4 20 ne mass-media on  26 32 33
In your opinion, how the judges/prosecutor Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how judges/prosecutors/p Very often Often Sometimes	frequent ors/police of 10 31 31 15 3 10 frequent oolice office 41 33 23	are instances of officers in giving  5 15 31 15 3 31 are the pressure ers?  31 33 23	pressures on behalf of a solution to a high I    5	of some interest groups uplevel corruption case?  7 22 30 17 4 20 ne mass-media on  26 32 33
In your opinion, how the judges/prosecutor Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how judges/prosecutors/p Very often Often	frequent ors/police of 10 31 31 15 3 10 frequent police office office 41 33 23 3	are instances of officers in giving  5 15 31 15 3 31 are the pressure ers?  31 33 23 8	pressures on behalf of a solution to a high I    5	of some interest groups upon evel corruption case?  7 22 30 17 4 20 ne mass-media on  26 32 33 7
In your opinion, how the judges/prosecutory Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how judges/prosecutors/p Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know	frequent ors/police of 10 31 31 15 3 10 frequent oolice office of	are instances of officers in giving  5 15 31 15 3 31 are the pressure ers?  31 33 23 8 0 5	pressures on behalf of a solution to a high less solution to a high less exerted through the sex exert	of some interest groups upon evel corruption case?  7 22 30 17 4 20 ne mass-media on  26 32 33 7 1

Somewhat	To a large extent	18	33	31	27
Not at all   8		15		7	12
Don't know   0	To a low extent	8	10	19	12
To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: A random distribution of the cases among staff is an appropriate means to avoid/prevent the exertion of political pressures on staff?  Strongly Agree 31 10 21 21  Agree 46 46 50 47  Undecided 3 13 5 7  Disagree 10 23 12 15  Strongly disagree 8 8 7 8  Don't know 3 0 5 2  In the department you work in, is there a set of performance indicators for the judges/prosecutors/police officers dealing with high level corruption cases?  Yes 23 82 74 60  To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: The assessment and promonotion criteria used in your department are appropriate to ensure the independence of the staff?  Strongly Agree 10 13 31 18  Agree 31 51 52 45  Undecided 13 10 2 8  Disagree 28 21 10 19  Disagree 28 21 10 19  Strongly disagree 15 3 0 6  Don't know 3 3 3 5 3  To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators as useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system?  Fully 5 8 14 9  To a large extent 40 6 41 45 37  Somewhat 28 21 19 23  To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators as useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system?  Fully 5 8 14 9  To a large extent 26 41 45 37  Somewhat 28 21 19 23  To a low extent 28 23 14 22  Not at all 10 5 2 6  Don't know 3 3 5 3  Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointment process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?  Yes 28 26 14 23  No 72 74 86 77  Which group/individual exerted these pressures?	Not at all	8	8	0	5
the cases among staff is an appropriate means to avoid/prevent the exertion of political pressor on staff?  Strongly Agree	Don't know	0	10	21	11
Agree	the cases among sta on staff?	aff is an app	ropriate means	to avoid/prevent the	exertion of political pressure
Undecided   3	<u> </u>				
Disagree					
Strongly disagree   8	Undecided	-		-	7
Don't know   3	Disagree	10	23	12	15
In the department you work in, is there a set of performance indicators for the judges/prosecutors/police officers dealing with high level corruption cases?  Yes 23 82 74 60  No 77 18 26 40  To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: The assessment and promotion criteria used in your department are appropriate to ensure the independence of the staff?  Strongly Agree 10 13 31 18  Agree 31 51 52 45  Undecided 13 10 2 8  Disagree 28 21 10 19  Strongly disagree 15 3 0 6  Don't know 3 3 5 3  To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators a useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system?  Fully 5 8 14 9  To a large extent 26 41 45 37  Somewhat 28 21 19 23  To a low extent 28 23 14 22  Not at all 10 5 2 6  Don't know 3 3 5 3  Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointment process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?  Yes 28 26 14 23  No 72 74 86 77  Which group/individual exerted these pressures?  The chief of the	Strongly disagree	8	8	7	8
Strongly disagree   15   3   10   19   19   19   19   19   19   19	Don't know	3	0	5	2
Strongly Agree         10         13         31         18           Agree         31         51         52         45           Undecided         13         10         2         8           Disagree         28         21         10         19           Strongly disagree         15         3         0         6           Don't know         3         3         5         3    To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators a useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system?  Fully         5         8         14         9           To a large extent         26         41         45         37           Somewhat         28         21         19         23           To a low extent         28         23         14         22           Not at all         10         5         2         6           Don't know         3         3         5         3    Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointment process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?  Yes         28         26         14         23           No         72         74         86         77	To what extent do promotion criteria	you agree/d	lisagree with the	e following statement	t: The assessment and
Agree 31 51 52 45 Undecided 13 10 2 8 Disagree 28 21 10 19 Strongly disagree 15 3 0 6 Don't know 3 3 5 3  To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators a useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system? Fully 5 8 14 9 To a large extent 26 41 45 37 Somewhat 28 21 19 23 To a low extent 28 23 14 22 Not at all 10 5 2 6 Don't know 3 3 3 5 3  Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointment process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer? Yes 28 26 14 23 No 72 74 86 77 Which group/individual exerted these pressures?		10	13	31	18
Undecided	<u> </u>				
Disagree   28		-		-	
Strongly disagree				10	
To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators a useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system?  Fully 5 8 14 9  To a large extent 26 41 45 37  Somewhat 28 21 19 23  To a low extent 28 23 14 22  Not at all 10 5 2 6  Don't know 3 3 3 5 3  Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointment process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?  Yes 28 26 14 23  No 72 74 86 77  Which group/individual exerted these pressures?  The chief of the		15	3	0	6
To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators a useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system?  Fully 5 8 14 9  To a large extent 26 41 45 37  Somewhat 28 21 19 23  To a low extent 28 23 14 22  Not at all 10 5 2 6  Don't know 3 3 3 5 3  Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointment process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?  Yes 28 26 14 23  No 72 74 86 77  Which group/individual exerted these pressures?  The chief of the	<u> </u>	3		5	
To a low extent 28 23 14 22  Not at all 10 5 2 6  Don't know 3 3 5 3  Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointment process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?  Yes 28 26 14 23  No 72 74 86 77  Which group/individual exerted these pressures?  The chief of the	useful to ensure the Fully To a large extent	5 26	ence of the crimi 8 41	nal judicial system?  14  45	9 37
Not at all 10 5 2 6 Don't know 3 3 5 3  Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointment process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?  Yes 28 26 14 23 No 72 74 86 77  Which group/individual exerted these pressures?  The chief of the		-			
Don't know 3 3 5 3  Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointment process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?  Yes 28 26 14 23  No 72 74 86 77  Which group/individual exerted these pressures?  The chief of the					
Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointment process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?  Yes 28 26 14 23  No 72 74 86 77  Which group/individual exerted these pressures?  The chief of the					
No 72 74 86 77  Which group/individual exerted these pressures?  The chief of the	Are you aware of a	ny cases in v	which political p	ressures were exerte	
Which group/individual exerted these pressures?  The chief of the	Yes	28	26	14	23
The chief of the			· ·		77
	Which group/indivi	dual exerte	d these pressure	es?	
		8	0	0	3

. 1 . 1		T	1	
court/prosecutor's office/police department				
Ministry of Internal				
Affairs	3	0	5	2
Ministry of Justice	8	0	0	3
Political parties	26	13	10	16
General Prosecutor's	_	_		_
Office	5	0	0	2
Members of the government	3	3	0	2
Local administration	3	0	0	1
President	18	8	0	9
MPs	3	3	0	2
			-	
To what extent do yo	u agree/disa	gree with the followi	ng statement: The c	urrent salary level is
adequate to ensure the	ne independ	, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	osecutors/police offic	1
Strongly Agree	0	8	2	3
Agree	5	10	21	12
Undecided	5	0	2	3
Disagree	69	36	48	51
	2.1	46	26	31
Strongly disagree	21	10		_
Don't know	0	0	0	0
	0 ou agree/disa	0 gree with the followi	0 ng statement: The c	0 urrent professional
Don't know  To what extent do yo training system is effe	0 ou agree/disa	0 gree with the followi	0 ng statement: The c	0 urrent professional
Don't know  To what extent do yo training system is effeofficers?	0 ou agree/disa ective in add	0 gree with the followi ressing the profession	0 ng statement: The c nal needs of the judg	0 urrent professional es/prosecutors/police
Don't know  To what extent do yo training system is effective officers?  Strongly Agree	0 ou agree/disa ective in add	gree with the following the profession	ong statement: The conal needs of the judg	0 urrent professional es/prosecutors/police
Don't know  To what extent do yo training system is effectives?  Strongly Agree  Agree	0 ou agree/disa ective in add 0 21	gree with the following ressing the profession 3	ong statement: The chal needs of the judg	0 urrent professional es/prosecutors/police 2 31
Don't know  To what extent do yo training system is effectives?  Strongly Agree  Agree  Undecided	0 ou agree/disa ective in add 0 21 5	gree with the following ressing the profession 3 3 5	ong statement: The conal needs of the judg  5 40	0 urrent professional es/prosecutors/police  2 31 7
Don't know  To what extent do yo training system is effectives?  Strongly Agree  Agree  Undecided  Disagree	0 ou agree/disactive in add 0 21 5 62	gree with the following ressing the profession 3 33 5 46	ong statement: The chal needs of the judg  5 40 12 26	0 urrent professional es/prosecutors/police  2 31 7 45
Don't know  To what extent do yo training system is effectives?  Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which be	0  ou agree/disa ective in add  0 21 5 62 13 0 ranch between	gree with the following ressing the profession 3 3 3 5 46 13 0 cen the Executive and	ong statement: The chal needs of the judg  5 40 12 26 17	0 urrent professional es/prosecutors/police  2 31 7 45 14
Don't know  To what extent do yo training system is effectives?  Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which be exercise more inform	0  ou agree/disa ective in add  0 21 5 62 13 0 ranch between	gree with the following ressing the profession 3 3 3 5 46 13 0 cen the Executive and	ong statement: The chal needs of the judg  5 40 12 26 17	0 urrent professional es/prosecutors/police  2 31 7 45 14
Don't know  To what extent do yo training system is effectives?  Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which be exercise more inform The Executive is more	0  ou agree/disa ective in add  0 21 5 62 13 0 ranch between	gree with the following ressing the profession 3 3 3 5 46 13 0 cen the Executive and	ong statement: The chal needs of the judg  5 40 12 26 17	0 urrent professional es/prosecutors/police  2 31 7 45 14
Don't know  To what extent do your training system is effective officers?  Strongly Agree  Agree  Undecided  Disagree  Strongly disagree  Don't know  In your view, which be exercise more inform  The Executive is more influential  Both are equally	0 u agree/disactive in add  0 21 5 62 13 0 ranch between al influence	gree with the following ressing the profession of the profession o	ong statement: The chal needs of the judg  5 40 12 26 17 0 the criminal judicia	0 urrent professional es/prosecutors/police  2 31 7 45 14 0 I system is able to
Don't know  To what extent do yo training system is effective officers?  Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which be exercise more inform The Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more	0 ou agree/disactive in add 0 21 5 62 13 0 ranch betwee al influence	gree with the following ressing the profession of the profession o	ong statement: The conal needs of the judg  5 40 12 26 17 0 the criminal judicial	urrent professional es/prosecutors/police  2 31 7 45 14 0 I system is able to
Don't know  To what extent do yo training system is effectives?  Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which be exercise more inform The Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more influential  How would you described.	0 ou agree/disactive in add  0 21 5 62 13 0 ranch betwee all influence  74 8	gree with the following ressing the profession of the profession o	ong statement: The chal needs of the judg  5 40 12 26 17 0 the criminal judicia  52 2	urrent professional es/prosecutors/police  2 31 7 45 14 0 I system is able to  64 5
Don't know  To what extent do yo training system is effectives?  Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which be exercise more inform The Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more influential  How would you described.	0 ou agree/disactive in add  0 21 5 62 13 0 ranch betwee all influence  74 8	gree with the following ressing the profession of the profession o	ong statement: The chal needs of the judg  5 40 12 26 17 0 the criminal judicia  52 2	urrent professional es/prosecutors/police  2 31 7 45 14 0 I system is able to  64 5
To what extent do yo training system is effectivers? Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which be exercise more inform The Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more influential How would you describe Presidency holds a dominant position The Presidency hold an	0  ou agree/disa ective in add  0 21 5 62 13 0 ranch betwee al influence  74 8 18	gree with the following ressing the profession of the profession o	ong statement: The conal needs of the judg  5 40 12 26 17 0 the criminal judician  52 2 45 sidency and the crim	urrent professional es/prosecutors/police  2 31 7 45 14 0 I system is able to  64 5 30 hinal judicial system?
To what extent do yo training system is effectivers? Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know In your view, which be exercise more inform The Executive is more influential Both are equally influential The CJS is more influential How would you descr The Presidency holds a dominant position	0  ou agree/disa ective in add  0 21 5 62 13 0 ranch betwee al influence  74 8 18	gree with the following ressing the profession of the profession o	ong statement: The conal needs of the judg  5 40 12 26 17 0 the criminal judician  52 2 45 sidency and the crim	urrent professional es/prosecutors/police  2 31 7 45 14 0 I system is able to  64 5 30 hinal judicial system?

The judicial system				
holds a dominant				
position	0	10	14	8
Do you consider that officers?	the secret s	ervices the indepe	endence of judges/ pr	osecutors/ police
influence in a negative				
manner	59	41	26	42
do not influence in any				
manner	41	51	60	51
influence in a positive				
manner	0	8	14	7
Do you consider that	mass-media	ı the independence	e of judges/prosecuto	ors/police officers?
influence in a negative			, , ,	
manner	100	79	57	79
do not influence in any				
manner	0	13	29	14
influence in a positive				
manner	0	8	14	7
Do you consider that judicial system?	the internat	tional political institu	tions the indepen	dence of the criminal
influence in a negative				
manner	15	10	2	9
do not influence in any				
manner	54	38	45	46
influence in a positive				
manner	31	51	52	45
Do you consider that	the public o	pinion the indepe	ndence of the crimin	nal judicial system?
influence in a negative	67	46	17	43
manner	67	40	17	43
do not influence in any	23	28	50	34
influence in a positive	23	20	30	J7
manner	10	26	33	23
				agues was attempted
in a direct and delibe			ecisions of your cone	agues was accempted
Yes	31	21	21	24
No	69	79	79	76
Did you come across	1			
Yes	36	21	19	25
No	64	79	81	75
To what extent do you affects the judicial sys		gree with the follow	ing statement: The l	egislative instability
Fully	62	62	55	59
· ·				
To a large extent	36	36	38	37
Somewhat	0	3	5	2
To a low extent	0	0	0	0

Not at all	3	0	2	2
Don't know	0	0	0	0
				t: The hierarchical reports
between prosecuto			he correct prosecut	
Fully	15	13	5	11
To a large extent	44	28	14	29
Somewhat	13	13	14	13
To a low extent	18	23	33	25
Not at all	3	21	24	16
Don't know	8	3	10	7
staff in my instituti objectively most qu	on (exams,	contests for vari	ous executive position	t: The hiring system for sen
Strongly Agree	3	5	12	7
Agree	23	18	29	23
Undecided	10	10	5	8
Disagree	38	36	31	35
Strongly disagree	23	28	19	23
Don't know	3	3	5	3
Affairs/General Pro			7	of Justice/Ministry of Interna
Affairs/General Pro Fully To a large extent	0 5	Office? 3 28	7 26	3 20
Affairs/General Pro Fully To a large extent Somewhat	0 5 13	Office?  3 28 18	7 26 33	3 20 21
Affairs/General Pro Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent	0 5 13 41	Office?  3 28 18 31	7 26 33 26	3 20 21 33
Affairs/General Pro Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all	0 5 13 41 41	Office?  3 28 18 31 21	7 26 33 26 7	3 20 21 33 23
Affairs/General Pro Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent	0 5 13 41	Office?  3 28 18 31	7 26 33 26	3 20 21 33
Affairs/General Pro Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do officers investigatin	osecutor's O  0  5  13  41  41  0  you think thing high level	Office?    3	7 26 33 26 7 0 between the judges, affects the independent	3 20 21 33 23 0 prosecutors, and police
Affairs/General Pro Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do officers investigatin Strongly Agree	osecutor's O  0  5  13  41  41  0  you think thing high level	Office?  3 28 18 31 21 0  hat the relation corruption case	7 26 33 26 7 0 between the judges, as affects the independent	3 20 21 33 23 0 prosecutors, and police idence of those?
Affairs/General Pro Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do officers investigatin Strongly Agree Agree	osecutor's O  0  5  13  41  41  0  you think thing high level	Office?  3 28 18 31 21 0  hat the relation corruption case	7 26 33 26 7 0 between the judges, affects the independent	3 20 21 33 23 0 prosecutors, and police idence of those?
Affairs/General Pro Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do officers investigating Strongly Agree Agree Undecided	osecutor's O  0  5  13  41  41  0  you think thing high level  3  0	9ffice?    3	7 26 33 26 7 0 between the judges, affects the indeper 2 19	3 20 21 33 23 0 prosecutors, and police adence of those? 3 7
Affairs/General Pro Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do officers investigatir Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree	0   5   13   41   41   0   0	Office?    3	7 26 33 26 7 0 between the judges, affects the indeper 2 19 17	3 20 21 33 23 0 prosecutors, and police edence of those?  3 7 13
Affairs/General Pro Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do	0   5   13   41   41   0	9ffice?    3	7 26 33 26 7 0 0 between the judges, affects the indeper 2 19 17 12	3 20 21 33 23 0 prosecutors, and police adence of those? 3 7 13 26
Affairs/General Pro Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do officers investigatir Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do	0   5   13   41   41   0   0	Office?    3	7 26 33 26 7 0 0	3 20 21 33 23 0  prosecutors, and police adence of those?  3 7 13 26 47
Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do officers investigatin Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do (files/cases which a	0   5   13   41   41   0   0	Office?    3	7 26 33 26 7 0 0	3 20 21 33 23 0  prosecutors, and police adence of those?  3 7 13 26 47 3 t: A great volume of work
Affairs/General Pro Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do officers investigatir Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do (files/cases which a Strongly Agree	osecutor's O  0  5  13  41  41  0  you think thing high level  3  0  10  38  44  5  you agree/didge is res	office?  3 28 18 31 21 0 hat the relation of the relation case of the relation case of the relation of the rel	7 26 33 26 7 0 between the judges, affects the indeper 2 19 17 12 48 2 following statements its integrity/resisters	3 20 21 33 23 0 prosecutors, and police edence of those?  3 7 13 26 47 3 t: A great volume of work tance to corruption?
Affairs/General Pro Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do officers investigatir Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do	osecutor's O  0  5  13  41  41  0  you think thing high level  3  0  10  38  44  5  you agree/didge is res  5	office?  3 28 18 31 21 0  hat the relation of the relation case of the relation case of the relation of the re	7 26 33 26 7 0 between the judges, affects the indeper 2 19 17 12 48 2 e following statements its integrity/resist	3 20 21 33 23 0 prosecutors, and police idence of those?  3 7 13 26 47 3 t: A great volume of work tance to corruption?  3

Strongly disagree	62	74	93	76
Don't know	0	0	0	0
-	n is appropri	iate to ensure the inc	_	ne disciplinary system ges/ prosecutors/ police
Strongly Agree	8	10	17	12
Agree	21	33	38	31
Undecided	13	13	14	13
Disagree	38	31	14	28
Strongly disagree	18	8	10	12
Don't know	3	5	7	5
Strongly Agree	3	3	14	6
Agree	18	21	24	21
Undecided	13	15	17	15
Disagree	46	18	26	30
Strongly disagree	21	36	17	24
Don't know	0	8	2	3
To what extent do v	ou agree/di	sagree with the follow	ving statement: Th	ne Government respect
the independence gi corruption cases?		sagree with the follow y law to persons invo		ne Government respect gation of high level
the independence gr corruption cases? Strongly Agree	uaranteed by	y law to persons invo	lved in the investig	gation of high level 8
the independence growth corruption cases? Strongly Agree Agree	uaranteed by	y law to persons invo	lved in the investig	gation of high level
the independence growth corruption cases? Strongly Agree Agree Undecided	0 5	y law to persons invo	lved in the investig	8
the independence greater than the corruption cases?  Strongly Agree  Agree  Undecided  Disagree	0 5 13	y law to persons invo	19 21 24	8 14 16
	0 5 13 38	y law to persons invo	19 21 24 17	8 14 16 27
the independence greater corruption cases?  Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do y	0 5 13 38 44 0	y law to persons invo  5  15  13  26  38  3  Ate that the Presidence	19 21 24 17 14 5  cy respects the ind	8 14 16 27 32 2 ependence guaranteed
the independence greater than the independence greater than the corruption cases?  Strongly Agree  Undecided  Disagree  Strongly disagree  Don't know  To what extent do ylaw to persons involutions.	0 5 13 38 44 0 you apprecia	y law to persons invo  5  15  13  26  38  3  te that the Presidence investigation of high leads to the persons invo	19 21 24 17 14 5 cy respects the indevel corruption cas	8 14 16 27 32 2 ependence guaranteed es?
the independence greater the independence greater than the corruption cases?  Strongly Agree  Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do y law to persons involutions.	0 5 13 38 44 0 0 vou apprecial ved in the in 3	y law to persons invo  5  15  13  26  38  3  Ate that the Presidence investigation of high less 10	19 21 24 17 14 5 cy respects the indevel corruption case 19	8 14 16 27 32 2 ependence guaranteed es?
the independence greater than independence greater than it is a series of the independence of the independ	0 5 13 38 44 0  you appreciated in the in 10	y law to persons invo  5  15  13  26  38  3  Ate that the Presidence investigation of high less in the presidence in the	19 21 24 17 14 5  cy respects the indevel corruption case 19 29	8 14 16 27 32 2 ependence guaranteed es?
the independence great corruption cases?  Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do y law to persons involutionally Agree Agree Undecided Undecided	0 5 13 38 44 0  you appreciated in the in 3 10 5	y law to persons invo  5  15  13  26  38  3  Ate that the Presidence investigation of high less 10  38  8	19 21 24 17 14 5  cy respects the indevel corruption case 19 29 14	8 14 16 27 32 2 ependence guaranteed es? 11 26 9
the independence greater than independence greater than it is a series of the independence greater than it is a series of the independence of the	0 5 13 38 44 0  you apprecial ved in the in 3 10 5 38	y law to persons invo  5  15  13  26  38  3  Ate that the Presidence exercises of high left serves and serves are serves as a serve as a serves as a serves as a serves as a serves are serves as a se	19 21 24 17 14 5  cy respects the indevel corruption cas 19 29 14 19	8 14 16 27 32 2 ependence guaranteed es? 11 26 9 23
the independence great corruption cases?  Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do y law to persons involutionally Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	0 5 13 38 44 0 0 vou apprecial ved in the in 5 3 10 5 38 44	y law to persons invo  5  15  13  26  38  3  Ate that the Presidence exestigation of high left in the person in the person involves in the person in the per	lved in the investign      19	8
the independence greater corruption cases?  Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do y	0 5 13 38 44 0  you apprecial ved in the in 3 10 5 38	y law to persons invo  5  15  13  26  38  3  Ate that the Presidence exercises of high left serves and serves are serves as a serve as a serves as a serves as a serves as a serves are serves as a se	19 21 24 17 14 5  cy respects the indevel corruption cas 19 29 14 19	8 14 16 27 32 2 ependence guaranteed es? 11 26 9 23
the independence great corruption cases?  Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do ylaw to persons invol Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know	0 5 13 38 44 0  you apprecial ved in the in 3 10 5 38 44 0	y law to persons invo    5	19 21 24 17 14 5  cy respects the indevel corruption cas 19 29 14 19 14 5	8
the independence great corruption cases?  Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do ylaw to persons invol Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know	0 5 13 38 44 0  you apprecial ved in the in 3 10 5 38 44 0	y law to persons invo    5	19 21 24 17 14 5  cy respects the indevel corruption cas 19 29 14 19 14 5	8 14 16 27 32 2 ependence guaranteed es? 11 26 9 23 28 3

Undecided	13	10	14	12
Disagree	33	18	21	24
Strongly disagree	15	15	14	15
Don't know	0	0	0	0

To what extent do you consider yourself informed about international anti-corruption standards and best practices (EU, UN, OECD, etc.)?

	, ,	<i>,</i> ,		
Fully	3	10	10	7
To a large extent	33	51	55	46
Somewhat	23	13	14	17
To a low extent	38	23	21	28
Not at all	3	3	0	2
Don't know	0	0	0	0

To what extent do you think that the transposition of anti-corruption standards (EU, UN, OECS, etc) in the criminal judicial system of your country would enhance the independence of the practitioners?

Fully	21	18	17	18
To a large extent	59	54	60	57
Somewhat	18	10	14	14
To a low extent	0	13	2	5
Not at all	0	3	2	2
Don't know	3	3	5	3

To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Improving the sharing of experiences in regional networking and cooperation with similar agencies involved in the fight against corruption would significantly improve the integrity of the CJS.

Fully	8	26	31	21
To a large extent	87	51	40	60
Somewhat	3	10	7	7
To a low extent	0	5	17	7
Not at all	3	5	5	4
Don't know	0	3	0	I

In your view, to what extent does the legal system in your country comply with international standards in the field of investigating high level corruption cases?

Fully	0	5	2	3
To a large extent	31	67	52	50
Somewhat	31	10	19	20
To a low extent	33	13	19	22
Not at all	0	3	2	2
Don't know	5	3	5	4

To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: A regional policy related to fighting high level corruption would significantly increase the effectiveness of the CJS in fighting high level corruption?

Fully	8	18	17	14
To a large extent	67	54	64	62
Somewhat	15	13	12	13
To a low extent	8	8	2	6
Not at all	3	8	0	3
Don't know	0	0	5	2
In your view, to wh Europe?	at extent is	corruption	a common feature of all	countries in South Eastern
Fully	13	15	5	H
To a large extent	69	64	71	68
Somewhat	5	8	14	9
To a low extent	10	5	10	8
Not at all	0	0	0	0
Don't know	3	8	0	3
international anti-o	orruption e	entities (EU,		t: Assistance provided by ulating national and regional ess of the CJS?
Agree	69	51	60	60
				00
Undecided	15	10	12	13
	15 0	10 5	12 12	1 1
Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	-	-		13

## 9. SERBIA

To a low extent 0 0 3 I  Not at all 0 0 3 I  Don't know 0 0 16 3  In your view, to what extent do the existing provisions (laws and regulation responsible institutions) ensure the independence of the judges/prosecutor	44 67 32 20 3 I 3 I 16 3 sions (laws and regulations of the e of the judges/prosecutors/police office 3 25 II 46
Somewhat 23 10 32 20  To a low extent 0 0 3 I  Not at all 0 0 3 I  Don't know 0 16 3  In your view, to what extent do the existing provisions (laws and regulation responsible institutions) ensure the independence of the judges/prosecutor Fully 23 38 3 25	32 20 3 I 3 I 16 3 sions (laws and regulations of the e of the judges/prosecutors/police office 3 25 II 46
To a low extent 0 0 3 I  Not at all 0 0 3 I  Don't know 0 0 16 3  In your view, to what extent do the existing provisions (laws and regulation responsible institutions) ensure the independence of the judges/prosecutor Fully 23 38 3 25	3 I 3 I 16 3 sions (laws and regulations of the e of the judges/prosecutors/police office 3 25 11 46
Not at all 0 0 3 I  Don't know 0 0 16 3  In your view, to what extent do the existing provisions (laws and regulation responsible institutions) ensure the independence of the judges/prosecutor Fully 23 38 3 25	3 I 16 3 sions (laws and regulations of the e of the judges/prosecutors/police office 3 25 11 46
Don't know 0 0 16 3  In your view, to what extent do the existing provisions (laws and regulation responsible institutions) ensure the independence of the judges/prosecutor Fully 23 38 3 25	sions (laws and regulations of the of the judges/prosecutors/police office)  25 11 46
In your view, to what extent do the existing provisions (laws and regulation responsible institutions) ensure the independence of the judges/prosecutor Fully 23 38 3 25	sions (laws and regulations of the of the judges/prosecutors/police office)  25 11 46
responsible institutions) ensure the independence of the judges/prosecutor Fully 23 38 3 25	e of the judges/prosecutors/police office  3
To a large extent 54 52 11 <b>46</b>	-
Somewhat 23 10 65 <b>26</b>	65 <b>26</b>
To a low extent 0 0 5 I	5 I
Not at all 0 0 0 <b>0</b>	0 0
Don't know 0 0 16 <b>3</b>	16 3
judgment?	cal pressure on the e in a certain manner/arrive at a certai
Often         0         0         II         2           Sometimes         38         10         54         31	e in a certain manner/arrive at a certain  0 0  11 2  54 31
Often       0       0       11       2         Sometimes       38       10       54       31         Rarely       46       29       8       34	e in a certain manner/arrive at a certain  0 0  11 2  54 31  8 34
Often         0         0         11         2           Sometimes         38         10         54         31	0

Rarely Never Don't know  In your opinion, how to sudges/prosecutors/powery often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know	requent a colice office of 54 31 0 0 15	10 19 57 0 5 10	0 13 51 10 2 25	3 35 43 2 2 15	
Rarely Never Don't know  In your opinion, how findges/prosecutors/poodery Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never Don't know  To what extent are his	requent a colice office of 54 31 0 0 15	10 19 57 0 5 10 orruption ca	0 13 51 10 2 25	3 35 43 2 2 15	
Rarely Never Don't know  In your opinion, how findges/prosecutors/po Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never	frequent a lice office 0 54 31 0	10 19 57 0 5	0 13 51 10 2	arough the mass-med 3 35 43 2	dia on
Rarely Never Don't know  In your opinion, how findges/prosecutors/po Very often Often Sometimes Rarely Never	frequent a lice office 0 54 31 0	10 19 57 0 5	0 13 51 10 2	arough the mass-med 3 35 43 2	dia on
Rarely Never Don't know  In your opinion, how foodges/prosecutors/poodery Very often Sometimes Rarely	frequent a blice office 0 54 31 0	10 19 57	0 13 51	arough the mass-med 3 35 43 2	dia on
Rarely Never Don't know  In your opinion, how to udges/prosecutors/po Very often Often Cometimes	frequent a lice office 0 54 31	ire the pressions?	0 13 51	arough the mass-med 3 35 43	dia on
Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how to udges/prosecutors/po Very often Often	requent a clice office 0	re the pressions?	ures exerted the	arough the mass-med 3 35	dia on
Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how to  udges/prosecutors/po Very often	15 frequent a blice office	ers?	ures exerted the	nrough the mass-med	dia on
Rarely Never Don't know In your opinion, how f judges/prosecutors/po	15 frequent a	re the pressiers?	ıres exerted tl	nrough the mass-med	dia on
Rarely Never		71	35	37	
Rarely Never					
Sometimes Rarely	23	5	3	14	
	31	10	32	24	
	23	14	24	20	
Often	8	0	5	5	
Very often	0	0	2	0	
In your opinion, how tupon the judges/prosecase?	ecutors/po	olice officers i	n giving a solu	tion to a high level co	
present in country	15	5	10	11	
Representatives of international institutions				_	
prosecutors/Chief police officers	0	5	3	2	
Presidents of the Courts/Chief					
Mass media	54	76	16	55	
General Prosecutor	0	0	2	0	
Affairs	0	0	2	0	
Ministry of Justice Ministry of Internal	15	5	11	11	
	-	-	-	-	
	-	-		·	
	l E		10	17	
	0	0	2	0	
upon the criminal judi President Other members of the government MPs	o 15	m? 0 5 5	2 49 6	0 17 3	ee pi essu
In your view, which gr	oups are	mostly respo	nsible for exe	ting direct or indire	rt pressur
	8	33	19	18	
Don't know	69	62	29	60	
	15	5	38	16	
Rarely Never Don't know		F	20	14	

Agree 54 52 44 52 Undecided 15 5 17 12 Disagree 0 0 0 11 2 Strongly disagree 0 0 0 3 I Don't know 0 14 22 8  To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators are useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system? Fully 23 29 2 21 To a large extent 31 52 44 40 Somewhat 38 5 17 24 To a low extent 0 5 11 3 Not at all 0 0 0 3 I Don't know 8 10 22 11  Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointn process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?	Somewhat	8	0	10	5	
Don't know   38	To a low extent	8	0	8	5	
To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: A random distrit of the cases among staff is an appropriate means to avoid/prevent the exertion of polipressure on staff?  Strongly Agree	Not at all	8	10	10	9	
of the cases among staff is an appropriate means to avoid/prevent the exertion of polipressure on staff?  Strongly Agree	Don't know	38	14	32	29	
Agree 23 57 21 34 Undecided 8 0 43 11 Disagree 0 19 11 8 Strongly disagree 0 0 0 0 0 Don't know 15 0 24 12  In the department you work in, is there a set of performance indicators for the indiges/prosecutors/police officers dealing with high level corruption cases?  Yes 15 86 21 40 No 85 14 79 60  To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: The assessment promotion criteria used in your department are appropriate to ensure the independent estaff?  Strongly Agree 31 29 2 25 Agree 54 52 44 52 Undecided 15 5 17 12 Disagree 0 0 11 2 Strongly disagree 0 0 3 1 1 Disagree 0 0 0 11 2 Strongly disagree 0 0 0 3 1 1 Don't know 0 14 22 8  To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators are useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system?  Fully 23 29 2 21  To a large extent 31 52 44 40 Somewhat 38 5 17 24 To a low extent 0 5 11 3 Not at all 0 0 3 1 1 Don't know 8 10 22 11  Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appoint process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?	of the cases among					
Undecided         8         0         43         11           Disagree         0         19         11         8           Strongly disagree         0         0         0         0           Don't know         15         0         24         12           In the department you work in, is there a set of performance indicators for the judges/prosecutors/police officers dealing with high level corruption cases?           Yes         15         86         21         40           No         85         14         79         60           To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: The assessment promotion criteria used in your department are appropriate to ensure the independent the staff?         31         29         2         25           Agree         34         52         44         52           Undecided         15         5         17         12           Disagree         0         0         11         2           Strongly disagree         0         0         3         1           Don't know         0         14         22         8    To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators are useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system?  Fully <td>Strongly Agree</td> <td>54</td> <td>24</td> <td>2</td> <td>35</td> <td></td>	Strongly Agree	54	24	2	35	
Disagree	Agree	23	57	21	34	
Strongly disagree         0         0         0           Don't know         15         0         24         12           In the department you work in, is there a set of performance indicators for the judges/prosecutors/police officers dealing with high level corruption cases?         15         86         21         40           No         85         14         79         60           To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: The assessment promotion criteria used in your department are appropriate to ensure the independent the staff?         54         52         2         25           Agree         31         29         2         25         2         25           Agree         54         52         44         52         2<	Undecided	8	0	43	11	
In the department you work in, is there a set of performance indicators for the judges/prosecutors/police officers dealing with high level corruption cases?  Yes   15   86   21   40    No   85   14   79   60    To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: The assessment promotion criteria used in your department are appropriate to ensure the independent the staff?  Strongly Agree   31   29   2   25    Agree   54   52   44   52    Undecided   15   5   17   12    Disagree   0   0   11   2    Strongly disagree   0   0   3   1    Don't know   0   14   22   8    To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators are useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system?  Fully   23   29   2   21    To a large extent   31   52   44   40    Somewhat   38   5   17   24    To a low extent   0   5   11   3    Not at all   0   0   3   1    Don't know   8   10   22   11    Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointn process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?	Disagree	0	19	11	8	
In the department you work in, is there a set of performance indicators for the judges/prosecutors/police officers dealing with high level corruption cases?  Yes   15   86   21   40    No   85   14   79   60    To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: The assessment promotion criteria used in your department are appropriate to ensure the independent staff?  Strongly Agree   31   29   2   25    Agree   54   52   44   52    Undecided   15   5   17   12    Disagree   0   0   11   2    Strongly disagree   0   0   3   1    Don't know   0   14   22   8    To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators are useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system?  Fully   23   29   2   21    To a large extent   31   52   44   40    Somewhat   38   5   17   24    To a low extent   0   0   3   1    Don't know   8   10   22   11    Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointn process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?	Strongly disagree	0	0	0	0	
judges/prosecutors/police officers dealing with high level corruption cases? Yes   15   86   21   40 No   85   14   79   60  To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: The assessment promotion criteria used in your department are appropriate to ensure the independent the staff?  Strongly Agree   31   29   2   25 Agree   54   52   44   52 Undecided   15   5   17   12 Disagree   0   0   11   2 Strongly disagree   0   0   3   1 Don't know   0   14   22   8  To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators are useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system?  Fully   23   29   2   21 To a large extent   31   52   44   40 Somewhat   38   5   17   24 To a low extent   0   5   11   3 Not at all   0   0   3   1 Don't know   8   10   22   11  Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointn process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?	Don't know	15	0	24	12	
Strongly Agree         31         29         2         25           Agree         54         52         44         52           Undecided         15         5         17         12           Disagree         0         0         11         2           Strongly disagree         0         0         3         1           Don't know         0         14         22         8    To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators are useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system?  Fully  23         29         2         21           To a large extent         31         52         44         40           Somewhat         38         5         17         24           To a low extent         0         5         11         3           Not at all         0         0         3         1           Don't know         8         10         22         11    Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointing process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?	To what extent do promotion criteria	you agree/d	isagree with t	the following s	tatement: The asse	
Agree 54 52 44 52 Undecided 15 5 17 12 Disagree 0 0 0 11 2 Strongly disagree 0 0 0 3 I Don't know 0 14 22 8  To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators are useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system? Fully 23 29 2 21 To a large extent 31 52 44 40 Somewhat 38 5 17 24 To a low extent 0 5 11 3 Not at all 0 0 3 1 Don't know 8 10 22 11  Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointn process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?	tha statt/					
Undecided 15 5 17 12  Disagree 0 0 0 11 2  Strongly disagree 0 0 3 1  Don't know 0 14 22 8  To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators are useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system?  Fully 23 29 2 21  To a large extent 31 52 44 40  Somewhat 38 5 17 24  To a low extent 0 5 11 3  Not at all 0 0 0 3 1  Don't know 8 10 22 11  Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointn process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?		31	29	2	25	
Disagree 0 0 0 11 2 Strongly disagree 0 0 0 3 I Don't know 0 14 22 8  To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators are useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system?  Fully 23 29 2 21  To a large extent 31 52 44 40  Somewhat 38 5 17 24  To a low extent 0 5 11 3  Not at all 0 0 3 I Don't know 8 10 22 11  Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointn process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?	Strongly Agree					
Strongly disagree 0 0 0 3 I Don't know 0 14 22 8  To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators are useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system?  Fully 23 29 2 21  To a large extent 31 52 44 40  Somewhat 38 5 17 24  To a low extent 0 5 11 3  Not at all 0 0 0 3 I Don't know 8 10 22 II  Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointn process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?	Strongly Agree Agree	54	52	44	52	
To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators are useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system?  Fully 23 29 2 21  To a large extent 31 52 44 40  Somewhat 38 5 17 24  To a low extent 0 5 11 3  Not at all 0 0 0 3 1  Don't know 8 10 22 11  Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointn process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?	Strongly Agree Agree Undecided	54 15	52 5	44 17	52 12	
To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Performance indicators are useful to ensure the independence of the criminal judicial system?  Fully 23 29 2 21  To a large extent 31 52 44 40  Somewhat 38 5 17 24  To a low extent 0 5 11 3  Not at all 0 0 0 3 I  Don't know 8 10 22 11  Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointn process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?	Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree	54 15 0	52 5 0	44 17 11	52 12 2	
To a low extent 0 5 11 3  Not at all 0 0 3 I  Don't know 8 10 22 II  Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointn process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?	Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree	54 15 0 0	52 5 0 0	44 17 11 3	52 12 2 1	
Not at all 0 0 3 I  Don't know 8 10 22 II  Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointn process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?	Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do y indicators are usefully To a large extent	54 15 0 0 0 you agree/d il to ensure	52 5 0 0 14 isagree with t the independence	44 17 11 3 22 the following sence of the critical series of the	52 12 2 1 8 tatement: Performational judicial system 21 40	
Don't know 8 10 22 11  Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointn process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?	Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do yindicators are usefully To a large extent Somewhat	54 15 0 0 0 you agree/d 1 to ensure = 23 31 38	52 5 0 0 14 isagree with t the independence 29 52 5	44 17 11 3 22 The following sence of the critical series of the	52 12 2 1 8 tatement: Performaninal judicial system 21 40 24	
Are you aware of any cases in which political pressures were exerted on the appointn process of a senior judge/prosecutor/police officer?	Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do indicators are usefully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent	54 15 0 0 0 you agree/d 1 to ensure = 23 31 38 0	52   5   0   0   14	44 17 11 3 22 the following sence of the critical sence of the critical sentence of the cri	52 12 2 1 8 tatement: Performational judicial syste 21 40 24 3	
	Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do yindicators are usefully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all	54 15 0 0 0 you agree/d 1 to ensure = 23 31 38 0 0	52   5   0   0   14	44 17 11 3 22 the following sence of the critical sence of the critical sense sence of the critical sense sen	52 12 2 1 8 tatement: Performation in a judicial system 40 24 3 1	
	Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do indicators are usefully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know	54 15 0 0 0 you agree/d il to ensure = 23 31 38 0 0 8	52   5   0   0   14	44	52 12 2 1 8 tatement: Performaninal judicial system 21 40 24 3 1	m?
No 100 100 76 <b>96</b>	Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do yindicators are usefully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  Are you aware of an process of a senior	54 15 0 0 0 vyou agree/dil to ensure = 23 31 38 0 0 8 ny cases in v judge/prose	52 5 0 0 14 isagree with the independence 29 52 5 0 10 vhich political cutor/police of	the following sence of the crief sence of the crief sence of the crief sence s	52 12 2 1 8 tatement: Performation in al judicial system 21 40 24 3 1 11 re exerted on the a	m?
1   1.00	Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do indicators are usefully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  Are you aware of all process of a senior in Yes	54 15 0 0 0 vou agree/dil to ensure 23 31 38 0 0 8 ny cases in vijudge/prosed 0	52 5 0 0 14 isagree with the independence 52 5 5 0 10 vhich political cutor/police of 0	44	52 12 2 1 8 statement: Performational judicial system 40 24 3 1 11 re exerted on the a	m?
Strongly Agree 0 19 0 6	Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know  To what extent do indicators are usefully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  Are you aware of an process of a senior in yes No  To what extent do indicators are usefully  To a large extent  To a low extent  To a	54 15 0 0 0 0 you agree/dil to ensure = 23 31 38 0 0 8 ny cases in v judge/prose 0 100 you agree/d ensure the	52   5   0   0   14	the following sence of the crief sence of the crief sence of the crief sence of the crief sence	52 12 2 1 8 tatement: Performation in al judicial system in al jud	m? ppointmer

Agree	15	38	24	24
Undecided	31	14	27	25
	31	10	11	20
Disagree				22
Strongly disagree	23	19	22	
Don't know	0	0	16	3
To what extent do you professional training s judges/prosecutors/po	ystem is eff	ective in addre		
Strongly Agree	0	5	5	2
Agree	46	62	29	48
Undecided	8	10	27	12
Disagree	38	24	17	30
Strongly disagree	8	0	5	5
Don't know	0	0	17	3
		-	<u> </u>	ninal judicial system is able
to exercise more info				,
The Executive is more	13333			
influential	46	29	25	37
Both are equally				
influential	31	62	52	45
The CJS is more	22	10	22	10
influential	23	10	22	18
How would you descri	be the relat	tion between t	he Presidency a	and the criminal judicial
The Presidency holds a				
dominant position	23	5	11	15
The Presidency hold an				
equal position in				
relation to the judicial	20	(2)	20	44
system The indicial exercise	38	62	38	46
The judicial system holds a dominant				
position	38	33	51	39
·				of judges/ prosecutors/ police
officers?	circ secret s	ci vices ciic i	dependence e	or judges, prosecutors, ponce
influence in a negative				
manner	46	29	21	36
do not influence in any				
manner	54	71	33	56
influence in a positive			40	0
manner	0	0	46	8
Do you consider that officers?	mass-media	the indepe	ndence of judge	es/prosecutors/police
influence in a negative				
manner	69	95	38	73
do not influence in any	15	5	24	13
manner influence in a positive	13	3	<b>27</b>	13
manner	15	0	38	14
			100	· ·

influence in a negative	m?			
influence in a negative manner	46	19	60	39
do not influence in any				
manner	31	48	21	35
influence in a positive				
manner	23	33	19	26
Do you consider that system?	the public o	pinion the ii	ndependence of	f the criminal judicial
influence in a negative manner	54	19	17	36
do not influence in any manner	23	29	27	26
influence in a positive manner	23	52	56	38
Are you aware of situatempted in a direct		_	the decisions o	f your colleagues was
Yes	8	5	14	8
No	92	95	86	92
Did you come across s Yes	situations w	here the influe	ncing of you de 40	cisions was attempted?
No Tes	85	95	60	84
To what extent do yo instability affects the j			following stater	nent: The legislative
•	46		56	50
To a large extent	-	52		1 7 7
Somewhat	15	33	11	21
To a low extent	0	0	0	0
		^	2	0
Not at all	0	0	<b>L</b>	U
Not at all	0	0	II	2
Not at all Don't know  To what extent do yo reports between pros	0 u agree/disa	0 gree with the	   following stater	2 ment: The hierarchical
Not at all Don't know  To what extent do yo reports between pros	0 u agree/disa ecutors exe	0 gree with the f rt an influence	 following stater upon the corre	2 ment: The hierarchical ect prosecution?
Not at all Don't know  To what extent do yo reports between pros  Fully To a large extent	0 u agree/disa ecutors exe	gree with the firt an influence	following stater upon the corre	nent: The hierarchical ect prosecution?
Not at all Don't know  To what extent do yo reports between pros  Fully To a large extent  Somewhat	u agree/disa ecutors exe 8 54	gree with the fort an influence	following stater upon the corre 6 37	nent: The hierarchical ect prosecution?
Not at all Don't know  To what extent do yo reports between pros Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent	u agree/disa ecutors exe 8 54 15	gree with the firt an influence	following stater upon the corre	nent: The hierarchical ect prosecution?  11  46  19
Not at all Don't know  To what extent do yo reports between pros  Fully To a large extent  Somewhat To a low extent  Not at all	u agree/disa ecutors exe 8 54 15 0	gree with the firt an influence 19 38 19 19	following stater upon the corres 6 37 27 5 6	nent: The hierarchical ect prosecution?  II  46  I9  7
Not at all Don't know  To what extent do yo reports between pros Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do yo senior staff in my insti	u agree/disa ecutors exe 8 54 15 0 8 15 u agree/disa itution (exai	gree with the firt an influence 19 38 19 19 5 gree with the first, contests fo	following stater upon the corre 6 37 27 5 6 19  following stater r various executions	nent: The hierarchical ect prosecution?  11  46  19
Not at all Don't know  To what extent do yo reports between pros Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know  To what extent do yo	u agree/disa ecutors exe 8 54 15 0 8 15 u agree/disa itution (exai	gree with the firt an influence 19 38 19 19 5 gree with the first, contests fo	following stater upon the corre 6 37 27 5 6 19  following stater r various executions	nent: The hierarchical ect prosecution?  11  46  19  7  5  12  ment: The hiring system for

46 8 0 0 pleased wit Prosecutor 31 23		46 16 6 21 es of the Ministr	36 6 1 5 ry of Justice/Ministry of
0 0 pleased wit Prosecutor	0 5 th the activitie 's Office?	21	5
pleased wit Prosecutor	5 th the activitie r's Office?	21	
pleased wit Prosecutor	th the activitier's Office?		
Prosecutor 31	r's Office?	s of the Ministr	ry of Justice/Ministry of
	33		
23	-	5	27
	57	16	33
46	0	51	32
0	10	10	5
0	0	3	I
0	0	16	3
23	57	19	34
		, ,	· •
8	14	3	9
8			19
			9
23			14
23	0	22	15
8	5	2	6
		_	<u> </u>
23	10	14	17
23 15	10		
		14	17
15	14	14 11	17 14
( t : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 :	chink that to h level corus 3 23 3 15 23 23 23 23 23 23 23 24 25 cree/disag	chink that the relation beth level corruption cases at 14 23 57 3 24 15 0 23 5 23 0 agree/disagree with the for judge is responsible of) at 15 and 15 and 15 and 15 are sponsible of) at 15 and	chink that the relation between the judg h level corruption cases affects the inde level cases affects aff

To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: The system protecting persons investigating, prosecuting, trailing high level corruption cases from eventual reprisals is appropriate to ensure the independence of the judges/ prosecutors/ police officers.

Strongly disagree

Don't know

Strongly Agree	0	14	0	5	
Agree	15	33	37	25	
Undecided	38	33	8	32	
Disagree	15	5	13	11	
Strongly disagree	8	14	14	11	
Don't know	23	0	29	16	
	endence gua			tatement: The Govern nvolved in the investiga	
Agree	31	48	11	33	
Undecided	31	33	14	29	
Disagree	15	5	37	15	
Strongly disagree	0	5	8	3	
Don't know	23	10	30	20	
				pects the independence of high level corruption 2	
Agree	38	38	11	34	
Undecided	23	24	14	22	
Disagree	15	10	6	12	
Disagree Strongly disagree			6 38	6	
Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know	15	10			
Strongly disagree  Don't know  To what extent do the judges/prosecur	15 0 23 you agree/d	10 0 24 lisagree with	38 30 the following s	6	
Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do the judges/prosecut influence?	15 0 23 you agree/d	10 0 24 lisagree with	38 30 the following s	6 25 tatement: The legal sta	
Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do the judges/prosecut influence? Strongly Agree	15 0 23 you agree/d tors/police o	10 0 24 disagree with officers guara	38 30 the following s ntees their ind	6 25 tatement: The legal sta	
Strongly disagree Don't know To what extent do the judges/prosecut influence?	15 0 23 you agree/d tors/police o	10 0 24 lisagree with officers guara	38 30 the following s ntees their ind	6 25 tatement: The legal sta ependence from the po	

Agree	30	62	11	44
Undecided	38	0	16	22
Disagree	8	5	14	8
Strongly disagree	0	0	6	1
Don't know	0	5	52	10

To what extent do you consider yourself informed about international anti-corruption standards and best practices (EU, UN, OECD, etc.)?

Fully	8	10	0	7
To a large extent	8	19	8	12
Somewhat	31	52	41	40
To a low extent	15	19	22	18
Not at all	15	0	16	10
Don't know	23	0	13	14

To what extent do you think that the transposition of anti-corruption standards (EU, UN, OECS, etc) in the criminal judicial system of your country would enhance the independence of the practitioners?

Fully	8	14	0	9	
To a large extent	62	48	16	49	
Somewhat	0	19	44	14	
To a low extent	15	5	10	11	
Not at all	0	0	6	I	
Don't know	15	14	24	16	
<b>fight against corrup</b> Fully To a large extent Somewhat	38 54 0	significantly i   14   76   10	6 32 37	h similar agencies involvectiveness of the CJS.  25  58  9	ed in t
To a low extent	0	0	0	0	
Not at all	0	0	3	<u>l</u>	
Don't know	8	0	22	8	
Somewhat To a low extent	0	0	29	0	
Fully To a large extent	62	57	41	57	
To a low extent	U	-			
	0	1.0	וי		
Not at all	0	0	2	0	
Not at all Don't know	15	10	27	15	
Not at all Don't know  To what extent do related to fighting high CJS in fighting high Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent	you agree/d nigh level co level corru 23 69 0	lisagree with orruption wound ption?  38  57  5	the following suld significantly  5 60 5	15 tatement: A regional polincrease the effectivene 25 64 2	-
Not at all Don't know  To what extent do related to fighting Is CJS in fighting high Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all	you agree/d nigh level co level corru 23 69 0 0	lisagree with orruption wound state of the s	the following suld significantly  5 60 5 5 2	tatement: A regional polincrease the effectivene  25 64 2 I	-
Not at all Don't know  To what extent do related to fighting high CJS in fighting high Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know	you agree/d nigh level corru 23 69 0 0	lisagree with orruption wound ption?  38  57  5  0  0	the following suld significantly  5 60 5 2 24	tatement: A regional polincrease the effectivene  25 64 2 I 0 8	ss of tl
Not at all Don't know  To what extent do related to fighting It CJS in fighting high Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know In your view, to wh	you agree/d nigh level corru 23 69 0 0	lisagree with orruption wound ption?  38  57  5  0  0	the following suld significantly  5 60 5 2 24	tatement: A regional polincrease the effectivene  25 64 2 I	ss of th
Not at all Don't know  To what extent do related to fighting high CJS in fighting high Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know In your view, to wh Eastern Europe?	you agree/d nigh level corru 23 69 0 0	lisagree with orruption wound ption?  38  57  5  0  0	the following suld significantly  5 60 5 2 24	tatement: A regional polincrease the effectivene  25 64 2 I 0 8	ss of th
Not at all Don't know  To what extent do related to fighting It CJS in fighting high Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know In your view, to wh Eastern Europe? Fully	you agree/d nigh level corru 23 69 0 0 0 8 at extent is	lisagree with orruption would be seen to be	the following sold significantly  5 60 5 2 24 common feature	tatement: A regional polincrease the effectivene  25 64 2 I 0 8 are of all countries in Sou	ss of th
Not at all Don't know  To what extent do related to fighting high CJS in fighting high Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know In your view, to wh Eastern Europe? Fully To a large extent	you agree/d nigh level co level corru  23  69  0  0  0  at extent is	lisagree with orruption would be seen to be	the following suld significantly  5 60 5 2 24 common feature	tatement: A regional polincrease the effectivene  25 64 2 I 0 8 ire of all countries in Sou	ss of th
Not at all Don't know  To what extent do related to fighting It CJS in fighting high Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know In your view, to wh Eastern Europe? Fully To a large extent Somewhat	you agree/dnigh level corrule 23 69 0 0 8 at extent is 38	lisagree with orruption wound ption?  38 57 5 0 0 corruption a	the following suld significantly  5 60 5 2 24 common featu	tatement: A regional polincrease the effectivene  25 64 2 I 0 8 are of all countries in Sou	ss of th
Not at all Don't know  To what extent do related to fighting high CJS in fighting high Fully To a large extent Somewhat To a low extent Not at all Don't know	you agree/dnigh level corrules 23 69 0 0 0 8 at extent is 15 38 38	lisagree with orruption would ption?  38 57 5 0 0 corruption a	the following sold significantly  5 60 5 2 24 common featu 3 49 17	tatement: A regional polincrease the effectivene  25 64 2 I 0 8 Ire of all countries in Sou	ss of th

To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statement: Assistance provided
by international anti-corruption entities (EU, UN, OECS, etc) in formulating national and
regional policies and strategies would significantly strengthen the effectiveness of the CJS?

Strongly Agree	15	33	8	20
Agree	69	62	32	61
Undecided	0	0	41	7
Disagree	0	0	2	0
Strongly disagree	8	5	2	6
Don't know	8	0	16	6