

Comparative overview:

Where are North Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina in the aspects covered by the 2026 EU Anti-Corruption Directive?

	North Macedonia	Bosnia and Herzegovina
 Strategic Planning	<i>Low implementation of 2021–2025 National Strategy; new 2026–2030 National Strategy still not adopted</i>	<i>Strategic anti-corruption policy severely fragmented across governance tiers: Republika Srpska adopted its own strategy; the Federation of BiH lacks an active strategy</i>
 Institutional Coordination & Integrity	<i>Integrity scandals have undermined trust in SCPC; institutional coordination is insufficient</i>	<i>APIK lacks operational effectiveness and countrywide coordination power</i>
 Substantive Anti-Corruption Legislation	<i>Lawmaking quality diluted through the misuse of the expedited "EU flag" fast-track procedure</i>	<i>Key state-level laws only partially aligned with European standards</i>
 Conflict of Interest & Asset Declaration Framework	<i>Limited cross-checking capabilities between competent institutions; pending legal amendments unadopted</i>	<i>Regulatory frameworks vary significantly across jurisdictions</i>
 Criminal Legislation & Statutory Regression	<i>The 2023 Criminal Code amendments severely weakened the legal framework; corporate monetary penalties far below those required by the Directive</i>	<i>Harmonization hindered by the existence of four separate criminal law jurisdictions, with notable legislative gaps</i>
 Enforcement Track Record	<i>Final convictions for high-level corruption stagnated following the 2023 Criminal Code amendments</i>	<i>Prosecutorial output remains exceptionally low</i>
 Judicial Governance	<i>The Judicial Council has been embroiled in governance crises, marked by political interference</i>	<i>Comprehensive reform of the HJPC faces prolonged political obstruction, delayed implementation of 2023 integrity amendments, and persistent failure to pass a new HJPC law</i>