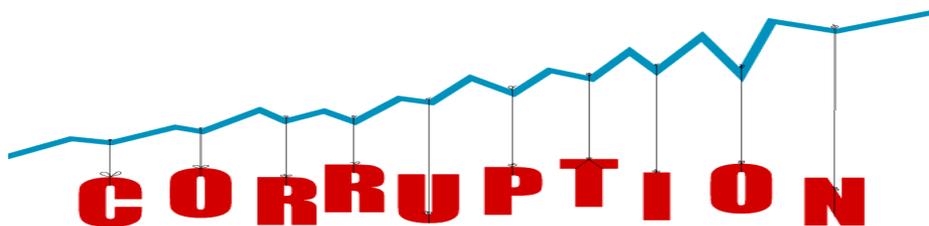




GLOBAL CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX (CPI) 2016

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Corruption Perception Index for 2016



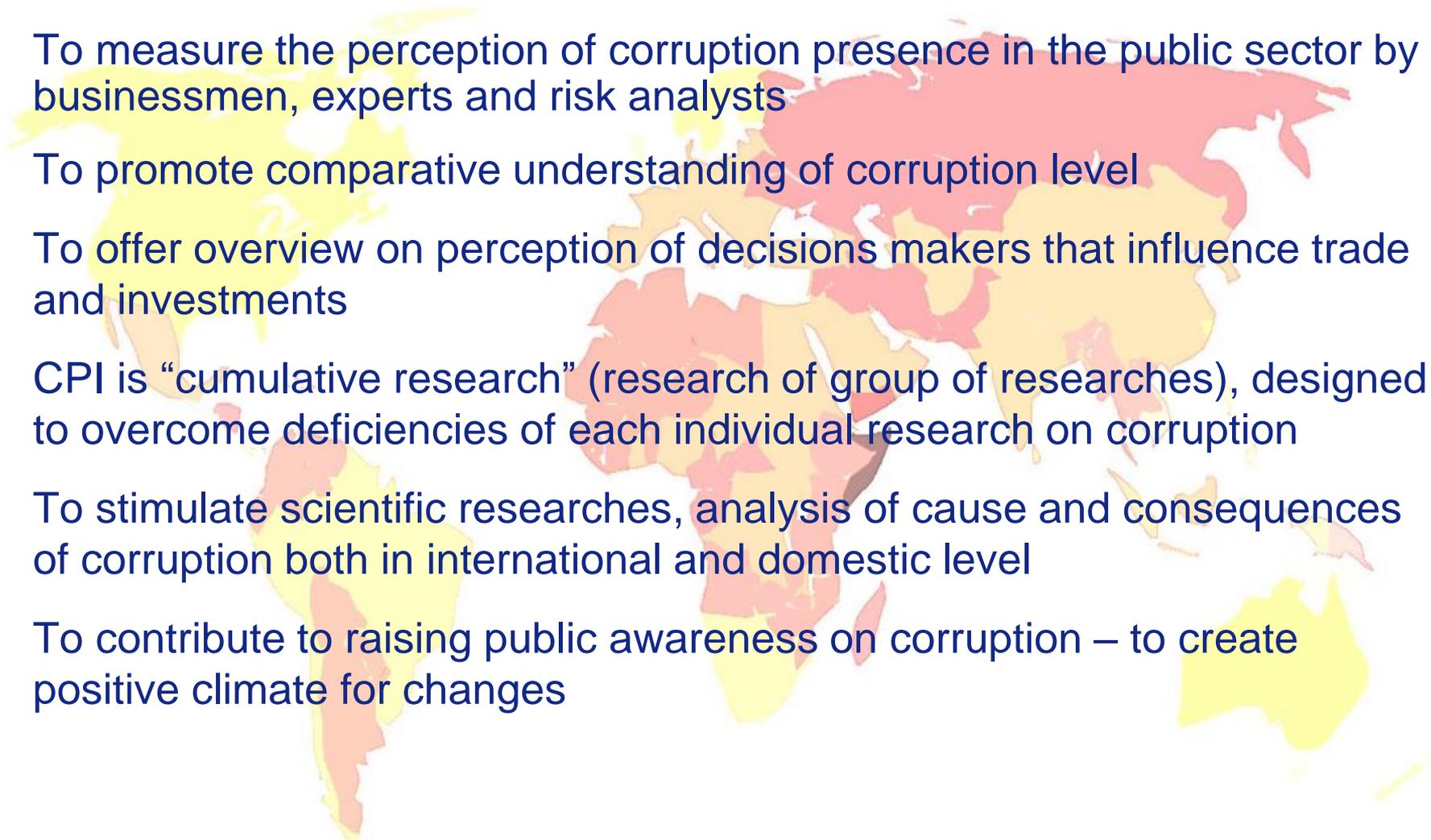
**Global (176 states/territories)
agregate Index (from 13 different sources of data)
that measures perception (experts/businessmen)
corruption (“abuse of entrusted power for private
gain”)
in public sector (state officials and public servants)**

Corruption Perception Index for 2016

- Measures the level of how corrupt public sector is perceived to be (corruption among state officials and public servants)
- Index is created on the basis of **13 different researches and studies**, conducted by independent institutions, questioning entrepreneurs, analysts and local experts
- **In 2016 total of 176 states/territories are ranked**, eight more compared to 2015



Goals of CPI

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- To measure the perception of corruption presence in the public sector by businessmen, experts and risk analysts
 - To promote comparative understanding of corruption level
 - To offer overview on perception of decisions makers that influence trade and investments
 - CPI is “cumulative research” (research of group of researches), designed to overcome deficiencies of each individual research on corruption
 - To stimulate scientific researches, analysis of cause and consequences of corruption both in international and domestic level
 - To contribute to raising public awareness on corruption – to create positive climate for changes

Corruption Perception Index for 2016

- CPI is “research of group of researches” conducted annually that provides data that could be monitored continuously.
- **Minimum 3 researches per country/territory to be included in the list**
- **Research covers the period of previous 24 months**
- **Countries are ranked on a scale from 100 (very ‘clean’) to 0 (very corrupted), which allows detailed classification (smaller number of countries that share the same score, unlike previous methodology (scores from 10 to 0))**
- **Perception and not the facts are being researched (e.g. number of convictions, number of media releases)**



Possibility of comparison

- Index represents overview of businessmen and analysts' perceptions on situations in certain countries and doesn't necessarily reflect certain annual trends
- **Score is more relevant than the place on the list** (because sometimes number of states/territories involved, changes)
- Smaller changes in the score are not necessarily consequence of significant change in corruption perception, but of the researches comprehended with sample
- **CPI 2016 is possible to compare with CPI results from previous 4 years (country's/territory's score)**. Due to methodology changes, possibility of comparison of CPI 2016 with previous years (prior to 2012) is limited: ranking in the list can be compared (taking into consideration changes of number of countries in the sample), comparing with development of other countries or comparing of the results by individual researches; it is not methodologically correct to multiply score from previous years with 10 or to share current one with 10! Comparison by certain sources should be taken with caution because CPI 2016 comprehends 13 (previously 12) initial researches, which affected method of calculation of score.

Deficiencies and advantages of CPI

Advantages:

- Other tools for estimation of corruption lead to similar results as CPI
- CPI is a good chance to promote public debate on corruption
- CPI is good incentive for conducting further analysis
- CPI includes almost all the countries of the world

Deficiencies:

- Index does not reflect level of efforts invested into fight against corruption; Index does not always reflect on results in fight against corruption, as long as they result in changes of practice that are possible to record, which that reflects to perception of interviewees; Changes in score are slow, since they are made on the basis of two years' research
- Developing countries can be shown in worst light due to impartiality and prejudices of foreign observers. That's why there are other means for measuring corruption (e.g. Bribe Payers Index)

CPI 2016 - The best and the worst

Countries perceived as the less corrupted

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)	No. researches
1	Denmark New Zealand	90	7
3	Finland	89	7
4	Sweden	88	7

Countries perceived as the most corrupted

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)	No. researches
176	Somalia	10	5
175	Sudan	11	5
174	North Korea	12	3

Methodology remarks for Serbia CPI 2016

- **Serbia is included in 7 polls** that are taken into consideration when creating the Index
- Observed territory of Serbia without Kosovo and Metochy (researches on the basis of which CPI is created are separately made for that territory and reflect perception on corruption of their public services, so that Kosovo is separately ranked on this list)
- Researches that are relevant to Serbia three were implemented and published in 2016. Four comprehend data from 2015, and one of those even from previous period. Ranking by individual researches vary from 32 to 57. Standard deviation is (3.69). This example shows benefits of CPI, as aggregate index, that finds middle between such various perceptions.

Source of data in initial researches relevant to

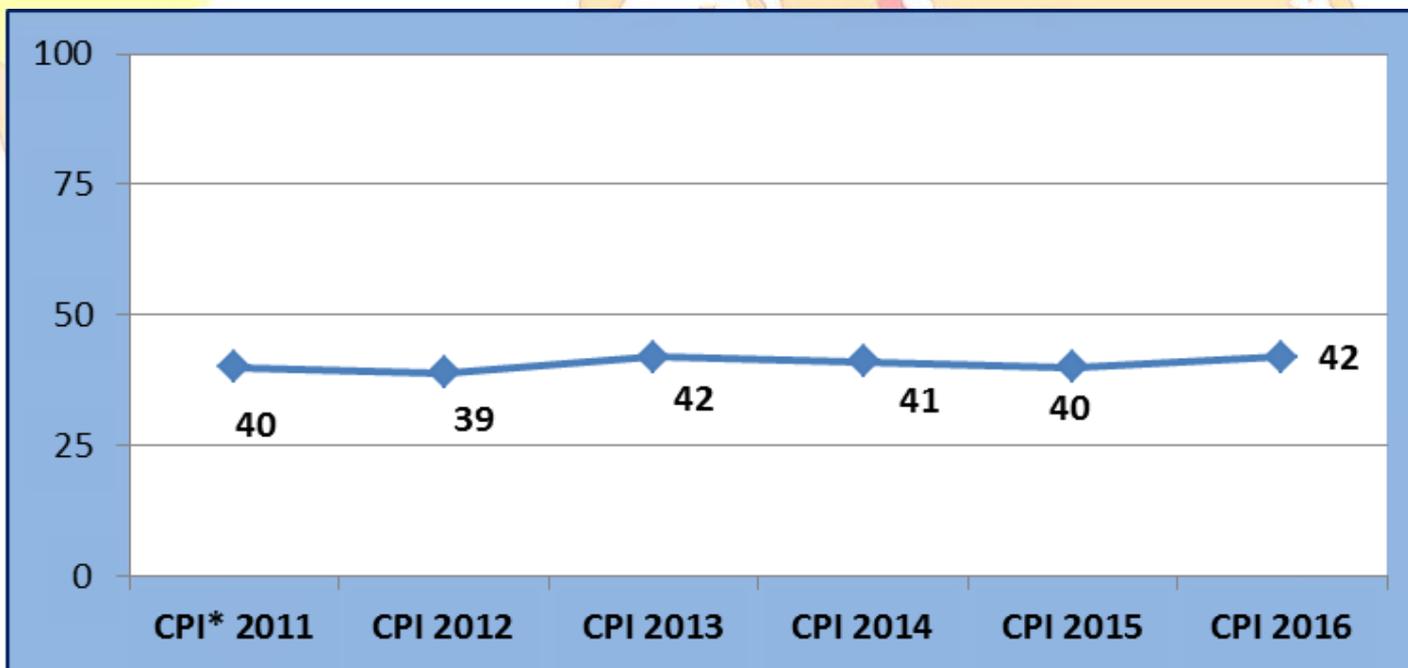
Serbia

	Source	Sample
1	FH (Freedom House, Nations in Transit) 2013	Perception of nonresidents; examinees come mainly from developed countries.
2	BF (Bertelsmann Foundation) Transformation Index 2014	Experts hired by the bank/ institution
3	EIU (Economist Intelligence Unit)	
4	GI (Global Insight Country Risk Ratings)	
5	PRS ICRG (Political Risk Services International Country Risk Guide)	
6	WEF (Report of the World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey) 2013	Perception of residents; examinees are mostly local experts, local businessmen and multinational companies
7	WJP (World Justice Project Rule of Law Index) 2013	Local experts and general population

Result of Serbia in CPI 2016

and comparison to previous years

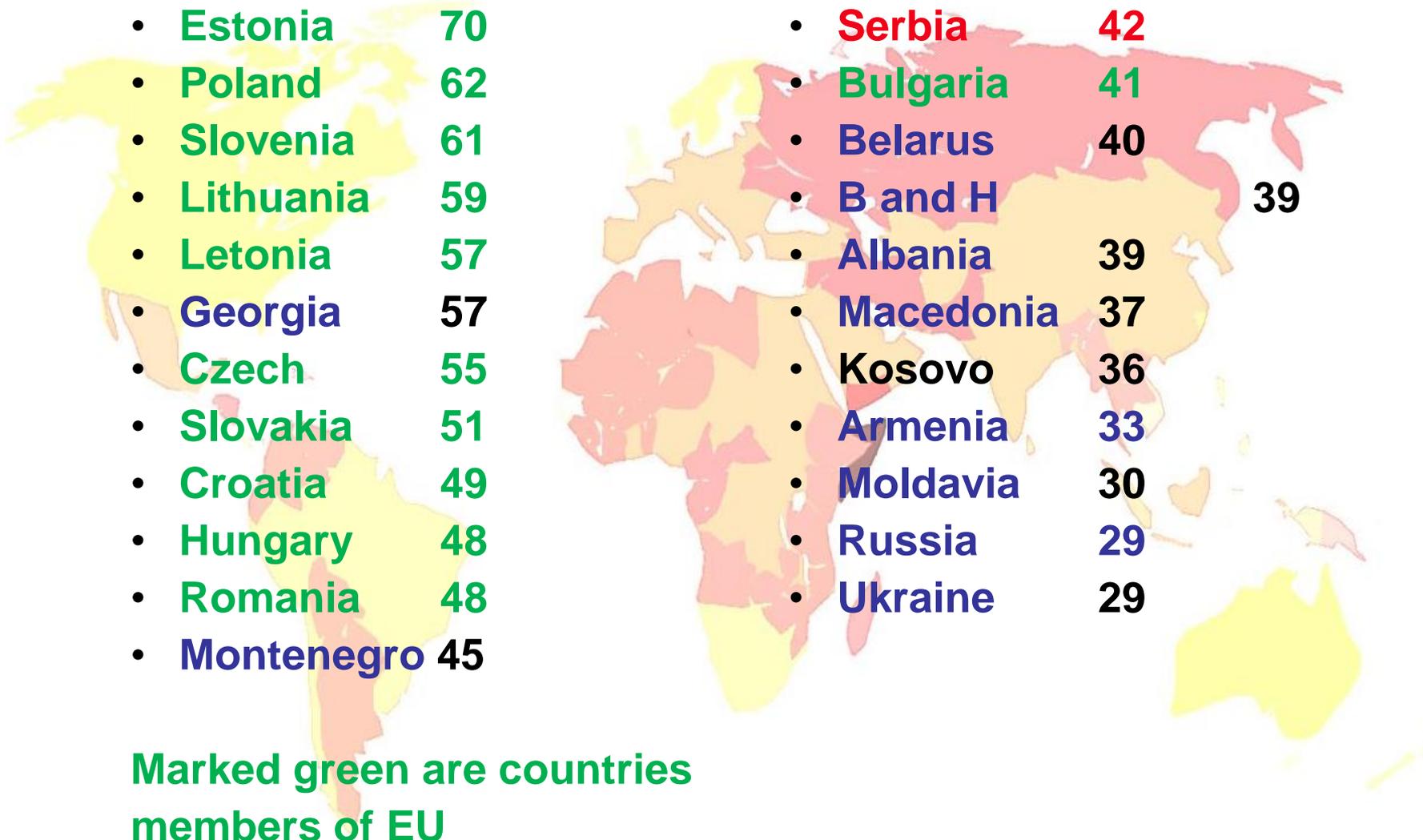
Rank	Country	Score 2016	No. researches
72	Serbia	42	7



CPI 2014 – former SFRY's republics

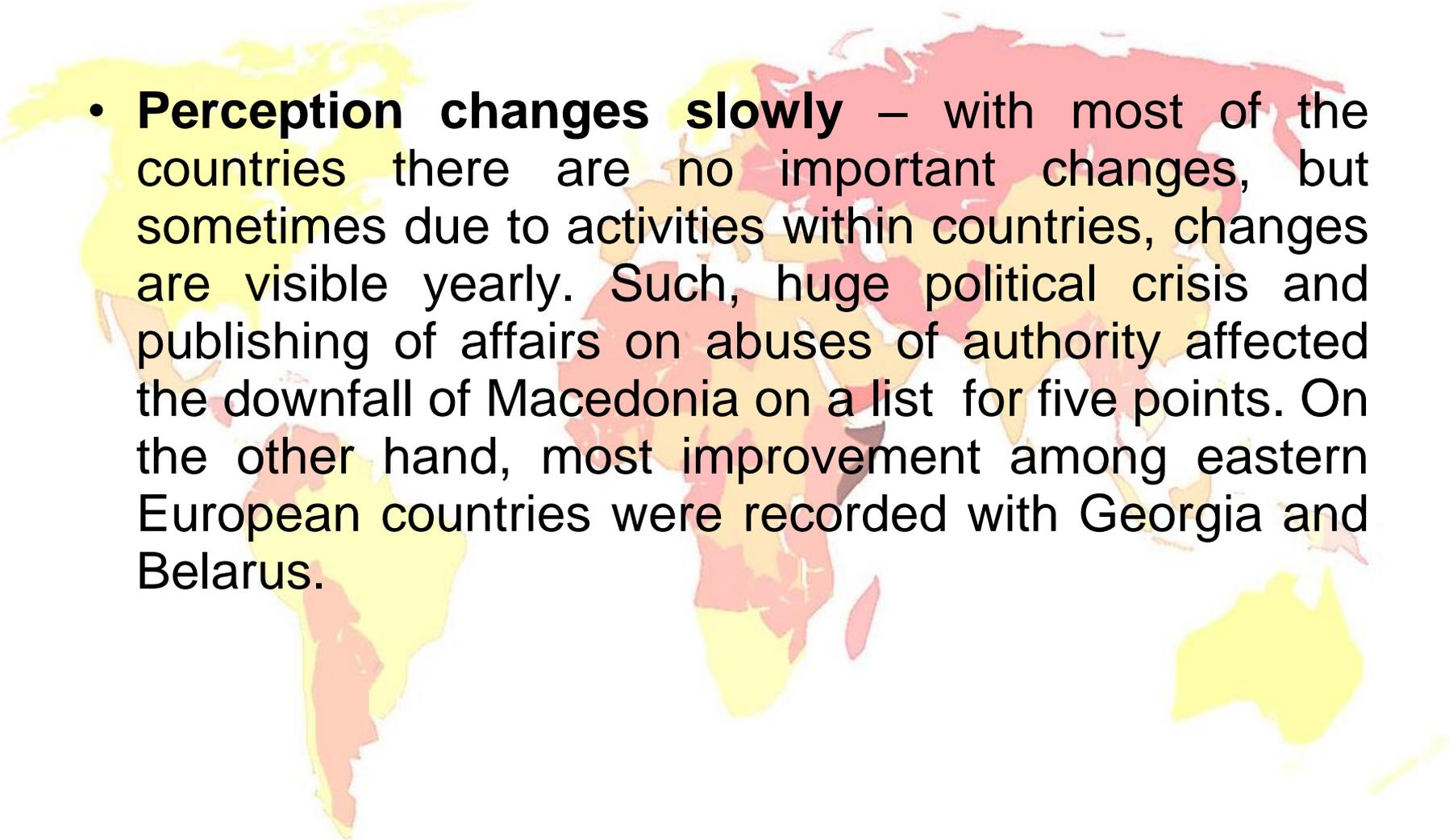
Rank	Country	Score 2016	No. researches CPI 2016
31	Slovenia	61	10
55	Croatia	49	9
64	Montenegro	45	4
72	Serbia	42	7
83	B & H	39	7
90	Macedonia	37	7

Former socialist countries of Europe

- 
- **Estonia** 70
 - **Poland** 62
 - **Slovenia** 61
 - **Lithuania** 59
 - **Letonia** 57
 - **Georgia** 57
 - **Czech** 55
 - **Slovakia** 51
 - **Croatia** 49
 - **Hungary** 48
 - **Romania** 48
 - **Montenegro** 45
 - **Serbia** 42
 - **Bulgaria** 41
 - **Belarus** 40
 - **B and H** 39
 - **Albania** 39
 - **Macedonia** 37
 - **Kosovo** 36
 - **Armenia** 33
 - **Moldavia** 30
 - **Russia** 29
 - **Ukraine** 29

Marked green are countries
members of EU

CPI 2016 and comparison to previous years

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- A world map is visible in the background, color-coded by CPI score. Darker red indicates lower scores, while yellow and light orange indicate higher scores. The map shows that countries in Eastern Europe and parts of Asia have lower scores (darker red), while countries in North America, South America, and Australia have higher scores (yellow).
- **Perception changes slowly** – with most of the countries there are no important changes, but sometimes due to activities within countries, changes are visible yearly. Such, huge political crisis and publishing of affairs on abuses of authority affected the downfall of Macedonia on a list for five points. On the other hand, most improvement among eastern European countries were recorded with Georgia and Belarus.

Reactions to recent rankings

- **Data from 2000:** facing the disastrous picture of Serbia
- **2003:** Larger progress on a scale was expected, but perception slowly changes
- **2004:** New breakthrough – approaching to realistic view of the situation
- **2005, 2006 and 2007:** Minimum progress trend maintained – no radical changes that would lead to fast change in corruption perception
- **2008:** Stagnation – first time not even minimal progress, other countries catching up or even outpacing
- **2009:** Symbolical progress
- **2010:** Stagnation and expectation that improving of legal framework will bring future progress
- **2011:** decline of score and regressing on the list
- **2012:** same reactions as in previous year
- **2013:** Mild progress, expectation for continuation of such trend
- **2014 and 2015:** Mild backwards, indicator of lack of sufficient improvement
- **2016:** Mild progress, estimations of experts that there are no important changes

Results of CPI and Serbia for 2016

- Countries can ignore results of CPI only at their own damage – even if it doesn't reflect completely real state, **CPI is a good indicator of what other people think of us**
- Although slight progress has been recorded, **Serbia is still considered as a country with high corruption level.** No essential variations in ranking since 2008.
- **Citizens of Serbia have also impression on highly corrupted public area**, which derives from result of research made on a national sample (e.g. Global Corruption Barometer, UNDP surveys, although those researches show larger fluctuations in corruption perception.

Corruption perception and its real level

- **What is the ration between the perception and real level of corruption?** When corruption is current topic it can lead to increase of perception on corruption, especially when there is conviction that nothing can be done without corruption, which has been the problem of Serbia in the past 17 years. If the issue of corruption is followed by specific actions that can, in long term, lead to decrease in corruption perception.

Potential discussion topics

- **Is it possible to influence to decrease of corruption perception?** It certainly is in certain level, through isolated anti-corruption measures and campaigns and their proper media promotion. However, such measures have limited influence to these kind of researches. Besides, **priority of state organs should be prevention, discovering and punishing of on-going corruption, rather than changing perception.**

Main problems in Serbia

- **Violation of adopted anticorruption laws** as the result of absence of “political will” (access to information, public enterprises)
- **Insufficient capacities of supervising and controlling organs** who perform control over implementation of the law; discretion authorities in determining subject of verification
- **Insufficient legal framework** (necessary: amendments of many laws and more stronger constitutional guarantees; violation of legal safety by adopting contradictory or vague provisions)
- **Failure to draw a lesson** on the basis of discovered corruption cases and revealed forms of corruptive behavior
- **Non institutional power** of political parties and individuals which reflects the work of complete public sector
- **Insufficiently transparent process of decision making**, impossibility of citizens to influence it and unorganized lobbying
- **Unnecessary procedures and state interventions** that increase number of situations for corruption to occur

Insufficiently used opportunities to fight corruption

- **European perspective** and determination of EU to monitor progress in chapter 23 from the beginning to the end of negotiations process; level of interest of international organizations was not properly used – poor quality of draft AP for chapter 23, tendency towards receiving “positive opinions” instead of resolving long-term existing problems, using of opinions on “harmonization” as excuse for refusing domestic recommendations....
- **Concentrated political power** – after a while Government is finally strong enough to implement reforms, no “blackmailing capacity” of coalition partners (less chances for those corrupted to seek protection inside authorities). Chances to use that power for establishing of full institutional fight against corruption system remained unused.
- **Civil support** – besides general support, citizens showed preparedness to politically reward what was presented as fight against corruption; citizens’ expectations are increased but still remain unsatisfied.

Priorities of Serbia in fight against corruption

- Providing **greater transparency of state organs' work** (including rules on public debates and lobbying, increasing transparency of Governmental, public enterprises' and of other institutions' activities),
- **Decrease of regulatory and financial state interventions** (e.g. license, approvals, subsidies) that create corruption risks, especially when implemented without previous criteria
- Thorough **reform of public sector organization**
- Respecting and strengthening the **role of independent state organs** and providing implementation of their decisions and recommendations
- Providing **transparency of media ownership** and media financing

Priorities of Serbia in fight against corruption

- **Independent, efficient and accountable judiciary**
- Protection of **whistleblowers and witnesses of corruption, proactive approach** in investigating corruption and measures for **control of public officials' and servants' property**
- **Strict control of accuracy and completeness of reports on campaign and political party financing**, investigating of suspicions and claims on buying of election votes and public resources abuse in election campaigns
- Resolving of all cases with suspicion to corruption **from previous years and establishing of state oppressive apparatus** that will allow discovering and punishing of such actions later on, independently from the „political will“.