



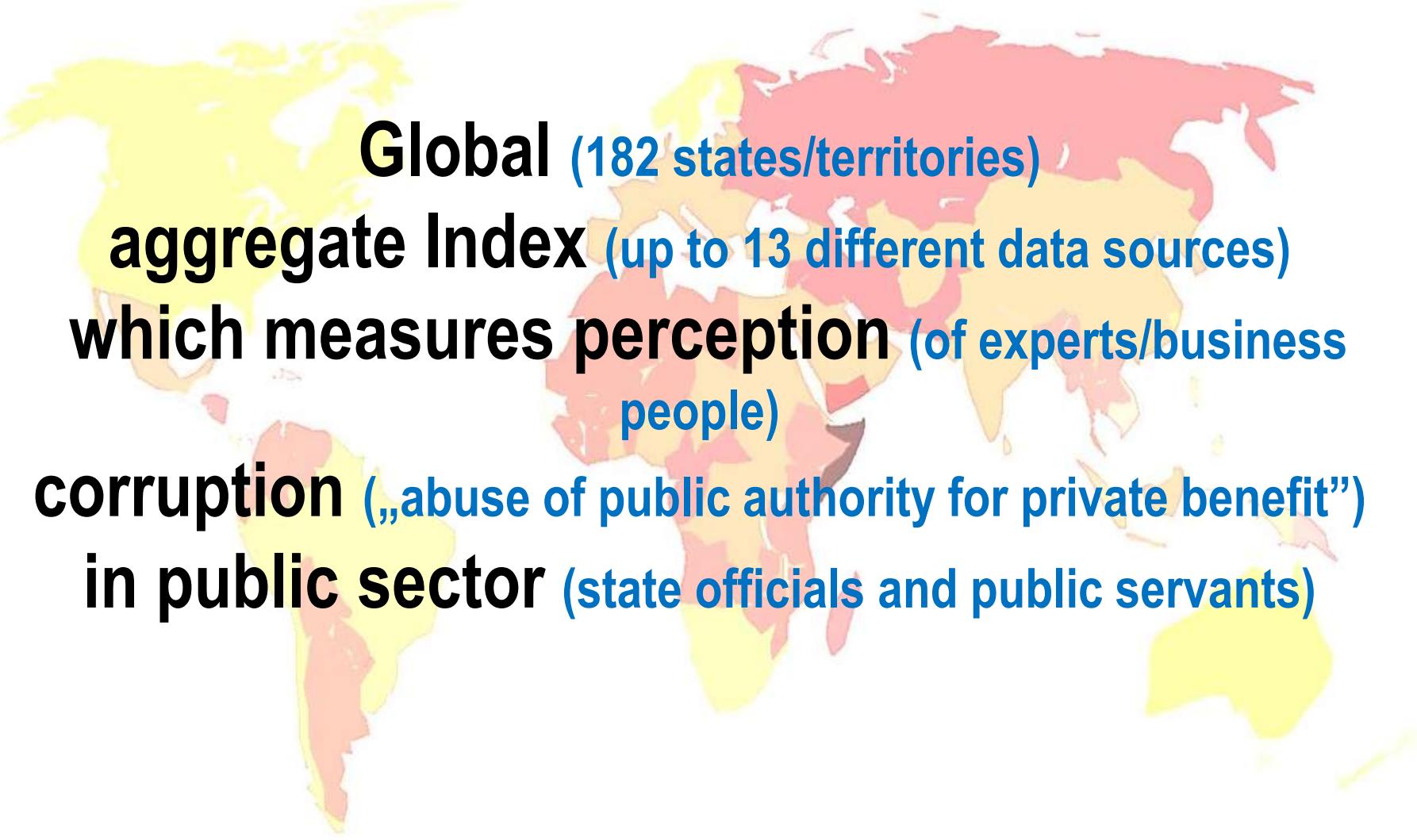
# **GLOBAL CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX (CPI) 2025**

published 10 february 2026.



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# Corruption Perception Index **CPI 2025**



**Global** (182 states/territories)  
**aggregate Index** (up to 13 different data sources)  
**which measures perception** (of experts/business people)  
**corruption** („abuse of public authority for private benefit“)  
**in public sector** (state officials and public servants)

# Corruption Perception Index CPI 2025

- The CPI is an annual survey that provides data that can be monitored continuously. CPI 2025 is 31<sup>st</sup> in a row.
- **At least 3 surveys per country/territory for ranking**
- Research must be published within the previous 24 months
- **Countries are scored on a scale of 100 (very 'clean') to 0 (very corrupt)**
- **It examines perception, not necessarily performance in the fight against corruption, the quality of regulations, intentions or potential for the fight against corruption (e.g. the number of reported cases, the number of convictions, the number of articles in the media on this topic, adopted laws, announcements by politicians etc.)**



# Likelihood of Comparison

- **For long-term comparisons, a country's score is more relevant than its ranking** (the number of countries/territories included changes).
- Changes of the Index of individual countries/territories **may be the result of a change in the sample** – research that was taken into account when compiling the Index.
- **The current CPI score is fully comparable with the CPI results since 2012 (country/territory rating).** Due to methodological changes from 2012, the possibility of comparing the current CPI with the results from earlier years (prior to CPI 2012) is limited: one can compare the ranking (taking into account the changes in the overall sample of countries and the movement of other countries) or compare the results by individual researches; it is not methodologically correct to multiply the score prior to 2012 by 10 or divide the current score by 10! Comparisons with previous years should be taken with caution because the number of sources has increased, which has affected the way indexes are calculated.

# Data Sources

CPI relies on 13 data sources that include the assessment of experts and business people on a range of corrupt practices in the public sector, including:

- Bribery
- Abuse of public funds
- Use of public office for private gain
- Nepotism in the civil service
- State capture

Some of the sources also discuss the mechanisms available to prevent corruption in countries/territories, such as:

- the government's ability to implement integrity mechanisms
- effective prosecution of corrupt officials
- professionalism of public administration
- the existence of adequate laws on transparency of financial data, conflict of interest, prevention of corruption and access to information
- independence of the judiciary
- legal protection of whistleblowers and journalists

# CPI Objectives

- To measure the presence of corruption in the public sector as perceived by business people, experts and risk analysts
- To improve the comparative understanding of the level of corruption
- To offer a cross-section of views of decision-makers that affect trade and investment
- To stimulate scientific research, and analysis of the causes and consequences of corruption, on the international and domestic level
- To contribute to raising awareness of corruption in public – and create a climate for change

# CPI Advantages and Disadvantages

## Advantages:

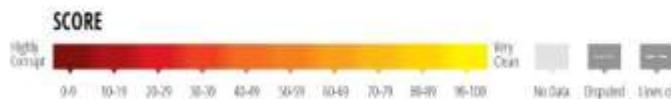
- CPI provides an opportunity to advance the debate on corruption in the public
- CPI is a good incentive to conduct further analysis
- CPI enables global comparability – it covers almost all countries of the world
- Other mechanisms for assessing the level of corruption provide similar findings to the CPI

## Disadvantages:

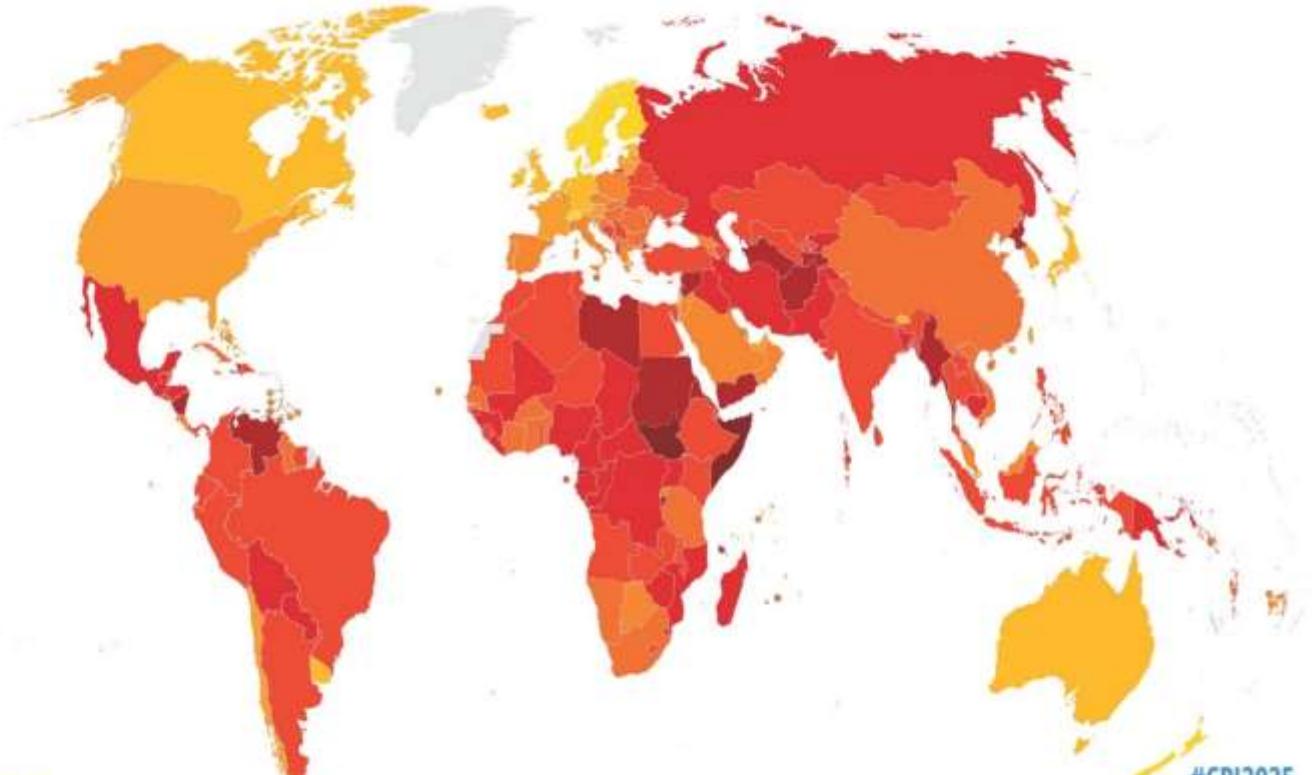
- The Index will not reflect the achieved results in the fight against corruption until the change in practice becomes clearly visible and convincing to the respondents; the Index changes relatively slowly, as it includes researches from the past two years
- Developing countries can be portrayed in a worse light due to the biases and prejudices of foreign observers. That is why there are other means for measuring corruption, e.g.

# CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2025

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 182 countries/territories around the world.



\*Line designations are subject to the presentation of material on this map following the UN practice as the best of our knowledge as of January 2020. They may not reflect the situation of any country or part of Transparency International concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities or reflecting the definition of its frontier or boundary.



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# Methodological Notes for Serbia - CPI 2025

- **Serbia was included in 7 surveys considered when compiling this year's Index** (one less compared to the previous period of eight years).
- The territory of Serbia was observed without Kosovo and Metohija (for which the Index is prepared separately).
- Of the original surveys that were taken into account when compiling the CPI for Serbia, data were collected during 2025 (two surveys), during 2024 (one survey), and during both years (one survey), while three of the surveys covered a longer period.
- Of the seven original surveys for CPI 2025, **the score remained the same** in three studies, while in the other four, **the score was worse** compared to CPI 2024. None of the surveys indicated progress.

# Source of data in initial research that includes Serbia

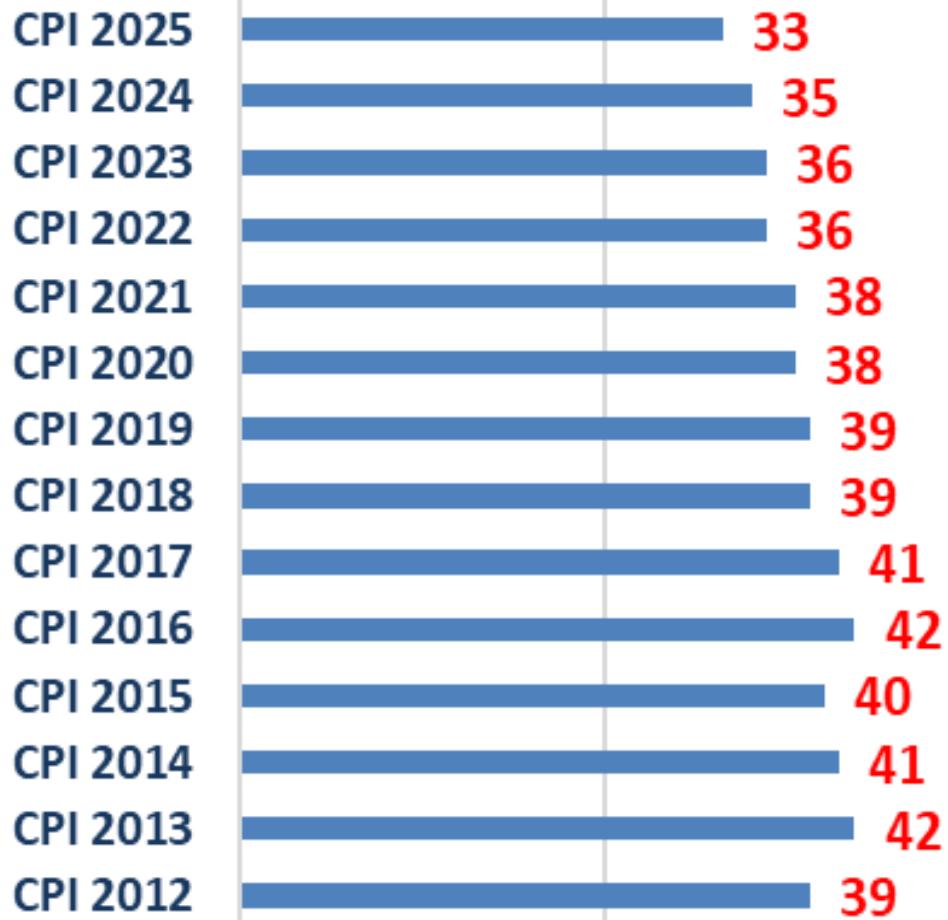
Sources	Sample research
FH (Freedom House, Nations in Transit) 2024	Observations of non-residents; respondents mostly come from developed countries
BF (Bertelsmann Foundation) Transformation Index 2024	
EIU (Economist Intelligence Unit) 2024	
GI (Global Insight Country Risk Ratings) 2023	Experts hired by the bank/institution
PRS ICRG (Political Risk Services International Country Risk Guide) 2024	
WJP (World Justice Project Rule of Law Index) 2024	Local experts
Varieties of Democracy Project 2024	

# Results of Serbia in CPI 2025

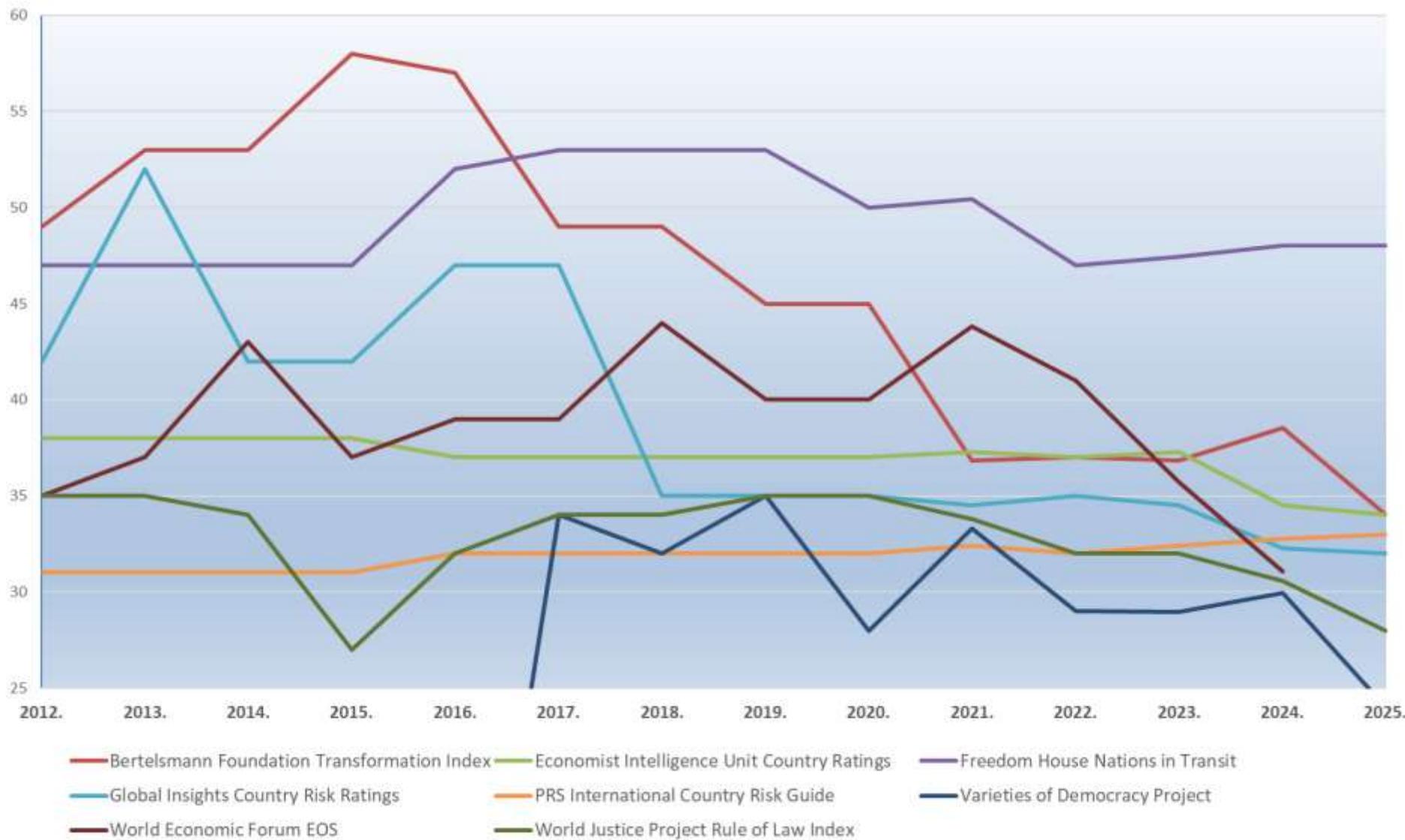
Rank	Country	Score 2025	Number of research
116	Serbia	33	7

- Serbia shares the 116th place with with Ecuador, Panama and Thailand.
- Last year, with the score of 35 Serbia shared the 105th place with Ukraine.

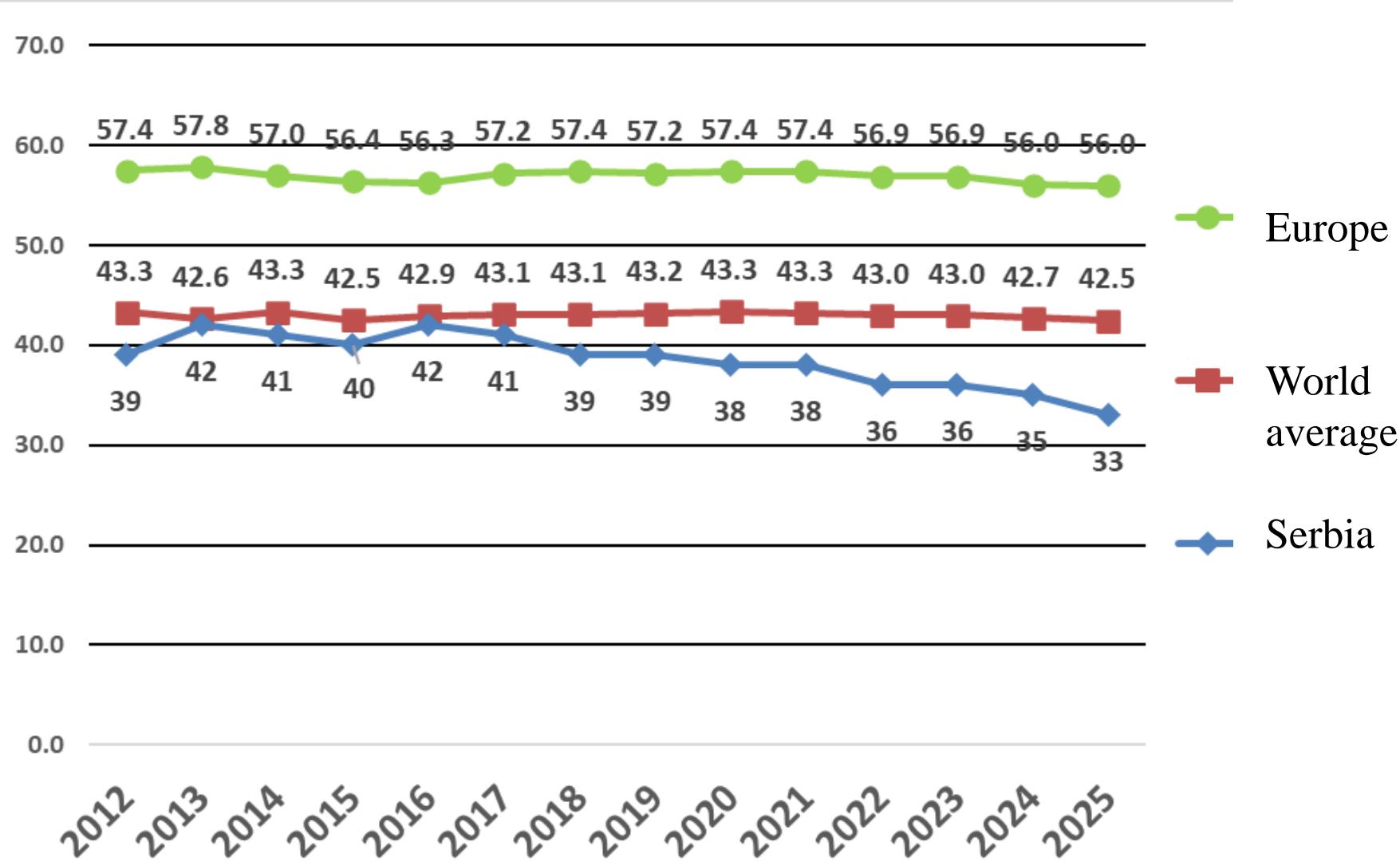
# Changes in Serbia's score on the CPI



# Ratings for Serbia by sources 2012-2025



# CPI changes for Serbia, Europe and the World



# CPI 2025 – Best and Worst Ranked

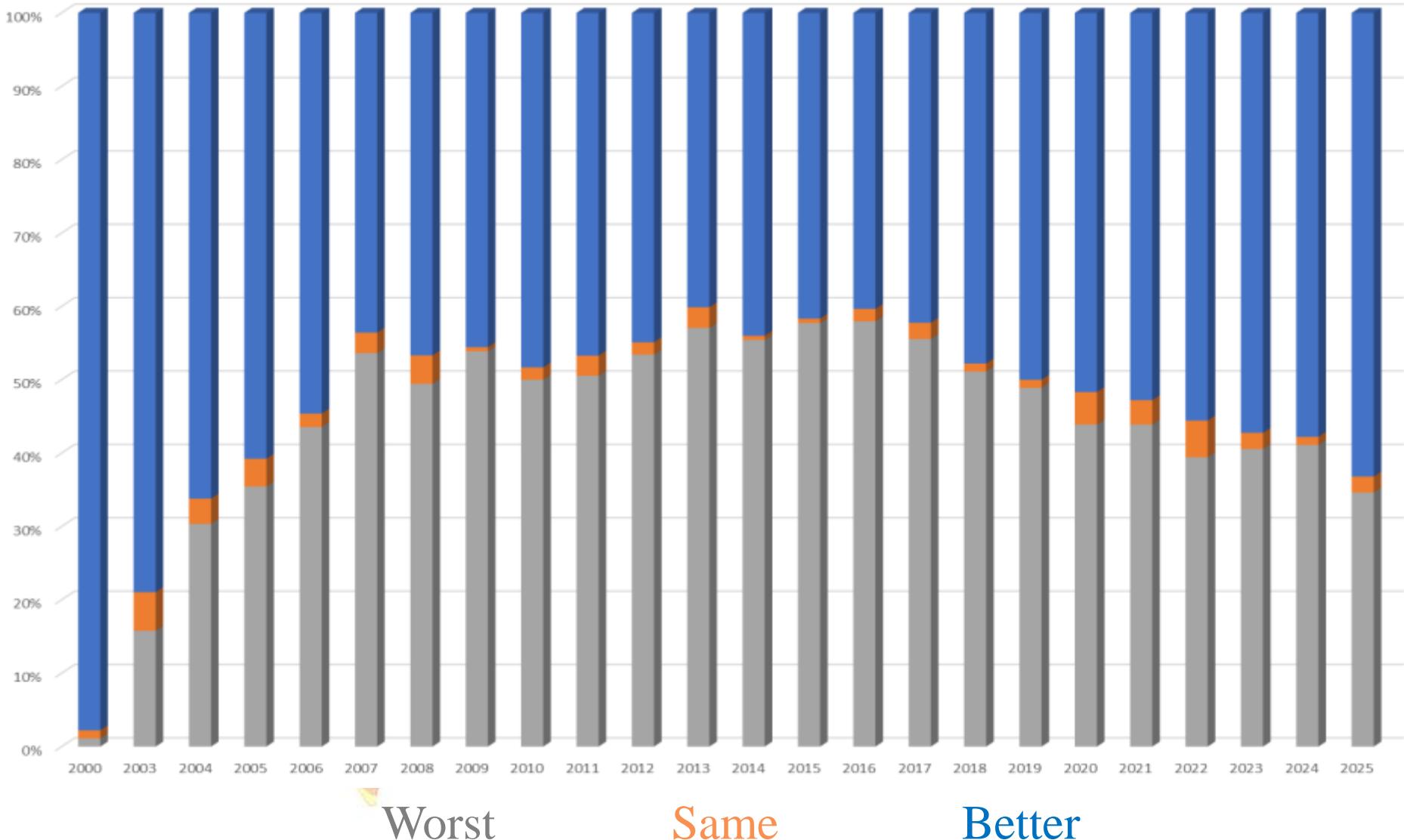
## Countries perceived as the least corrupt

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)	No. of research
1	Denmark	89	8
2	Finland	88	8
3	Singapore	84	9

## Countries perceived as the most corrupt

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)	No. of research
181	South Sudan Somalia	9	5 6
180	Venezuela	10	8

# CPI 2000-2025: Better and worst ranked countries than Serbia



# CPI 2025 – Serbia and the Region

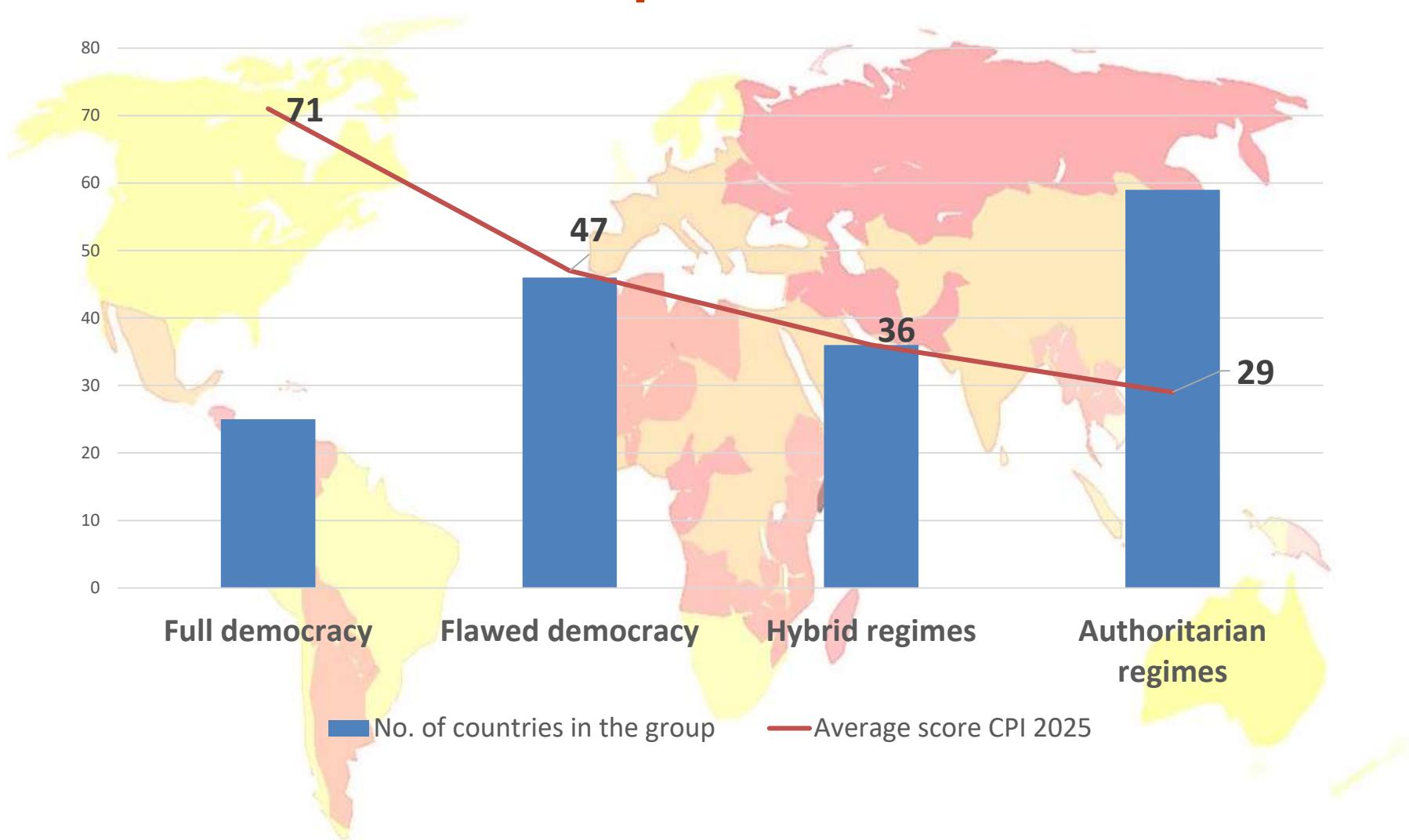
Rank	Country/territory	Score 2024	Score 2025
41	Slovenia	60	58↓
63	Croatia	47	47 =
65	Montenegro	46	46 =
70	Romania	46	45↓
76	Kosovo*	44	43 ↓
84	Bulgaria	43	40 ↓
	Hungary	41	40 ↓
	North Macedonia	40	40 =
91	Albania	42	39 ↓
109	Bosnia and Herzegovina	33	34↑
116	Serbia	35	33 ↓

Legend: green – EU members

# CPI 2025 and comparisons with previous years

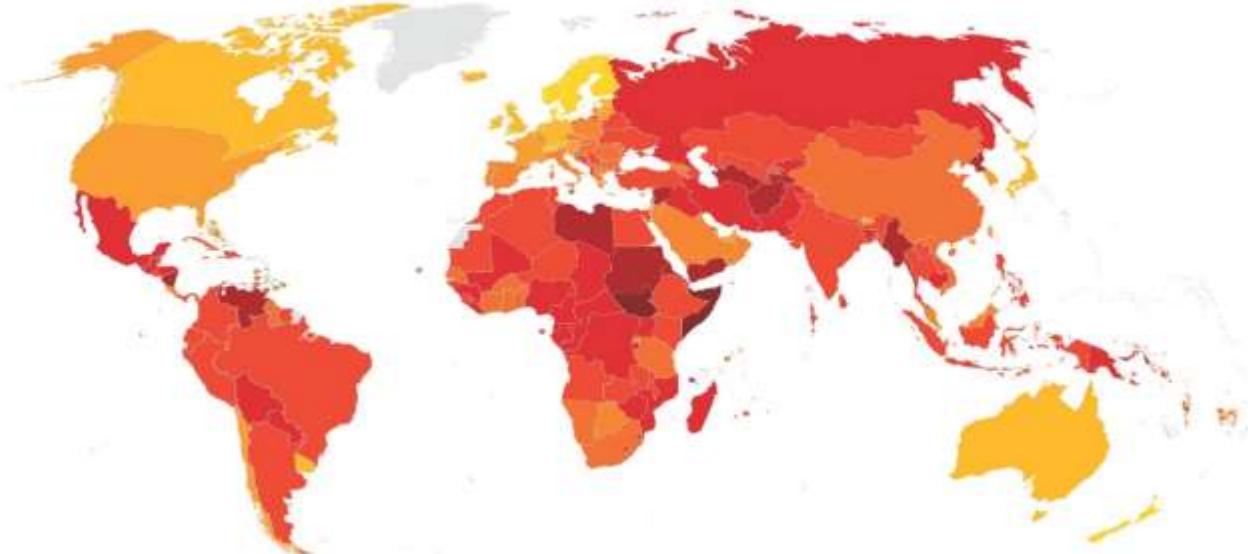
- **Perception changes slowly** – only in rare cases are changes in a country significant, even annually. This year, the global average fell by one point after ten years – to 42 (from 43/100). The average score for Europe remained 56.
- Compared to the previous year, Azerbaijan recorded the greatest improvement globally (8).
- Over the past five years, the largest improvements were made by Bahrain (8), the Dominican Republic (7), Moldova (6) and Czechia (5), while the biggest declines were recorded in Myanmar (-12), Belarus (-10), the United Kingdom (-8), and New Zealand, Russia and Turkey (-7)."

# Quality of democracy and perception of corruption



# CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2025

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 182 countries/territories around the world.


**SCORE COUNTRY/TERRITORY**

89	Denmark	105	France	53	Poland	42	Moldova	35	Brazil	30	Peru	21	Guinea Bissau	
88	Finland	102	Lithuania	52	Malaysia	41	South Africa	34	Sri Lanka	29	Gabon	21	Mozambique	
84	Singapore	99	Bahamas	52	Oman	41	Trinidad and Tobago	34	Algeria	28	Bolivia	20	Cambodia	
81	New Zealand	98	United States of America	50	Bahrain	41	Vietnam	34	Bosnia and Herzegovina	28	Iraq	20	Comoros	
81	Norway	97	Brunei Darussalam	50	Georgia	40	Bulgaria	34	Indonesia	28	Liberia	20	Democratic Republic of the Congo	
80	Sweden	95	Chile	50	Greece	40	Burkina Faso	34	Laos	25	Mali	19	Tajikistan	
80	Switzerland	95	Korea, South	49	Jordan	40	Cuba	34	Malawi	28	Pakistan	17	Burundi	
78	Luxembourg	93	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	48	Malta	40	Guyana	34	Nepal	27	Mexico	17	Turkmenistan	
78	Netherlands	93	Mauritius	48	Hungary	38	Sierra Leone	35	Peru	26	Cameroon	16	Afghanistan	
77	Germany	92	Slovakia	48	North Macedonia	38	Ecuador	26	Guatemala	26	Guatemala	16	Haiti	
77	Iceland	92	Israel	47	Croatia	40	Tanzania	35	Panama	26	Guinea	16	Myanmar	
76	Australia	92	Dominica	47	Vanuatu	39	Albania	35	Serbia	26	Kyrgyzstan	15	Equatorial Guinea	
76	Estonia	90	Latvia	46	Armenia	39	India	35	Thailand	26	Nigeria	15	Korea, North	
76	Hong Kong	90	Czechia	46	Kuwait	39	Maldives	32	Angola	26	Papua New Guinea	15	Syria	
76	Ireland	90	Saint Lucia	46	Montenegro	39	Morocco	32	El Salvador	25	Madagascar	14	Nicaragua	
75	Canada	88	Botswana	46	Namibia	38	Tunisia	32	Philippines	25	Uganda	14	Sudan	
74	Uruguay	88	Qatar	46	Senegal	38	Ethiopia	32	Togo	24	Bangladesh	13	Eritrea	
71	Bhutan	88	Rwanda	45	Benin	38	Kazakhstan	31	Belarus	24	Central African Republic	13	Libya	
71	Japan	86	Slovenia	45	Romania	38	Suriname	31	Djibouti	24	Paraguay	13	Yemen	
70	United Kingdom	87	Saudi Arabia	45	Sao Tome and Principe	37	Colombia	31	Mongolia	23	Republic of Congo	10	Venezuela	
69	Austria	86	Costa Rica	44	Jamaica	37	Dominican Republic	31	Niger	23	Eswatini	9	Somalia	
69	Belgium	86	Gréna	44	Solomon Islands	37	Gambia	31	Turkey	23	Iran	9	South Sudan	
69	United Arab Emirates	86	Portugal	44	Timor-Leste	37	Lesotho	31	Uzbekistan	29	Lebanon			
68	Barbados	85	Cyprus	43	China	37	Zambia	30	Azerbaijan	22	Chad			
68	Seychelles	85	Fiji	43	Côte d'Ivoire	36	Argentina	30	Egypt	22	Honduras			
68	Taiwan	85	Spain	43	Ghana	36	Belize	30	Kenya	22	Russia			
			83	Italy	43	Kosovo	36	Ukraine	30	Mauritania	22	Zimbabwe		

**SCORE**

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# Results CPI 2025 and Serbia

- This year's result reflects a **ninth-year negative trend** of stagnation and decline, starting from 2016. Serbia's problem is not only the perception of corruption; **there has also been no substantial progress in combating it**, and the legal and institutional mechanisms that should help prevent corruption have been further weakened over the past year.
- **The similarity of trends in the research**, based on which the CPI is calculated, drastically reduces the possibility that it is only a matter of subjective impressions or a reaction to individual disputed situations.
- Serbia is considered a **country where the level of corruption is high**; it is ranked in **the lower half of the world's list**. Serbia's score has reached the global average only twice during the last decade, and now it is **nine points below it**. The rating is **far below the average of our continent**, and this year we are ranked the lowest among the countries in the region.
- **Serbian citizens also have the impression of a high prevalence of corruption**, as shown by Transparency Serbia's research from March 2025, although, in those surveys, the fluctuations in the perception of corruption are far greater. Also, **research on the implementation of specific anti-corruption regulations** and findings of international organizations speak of the malfunctioning of the system.

# Main problems in the fight against corruption

- The fight against corruption **is not a priority**.
- **The independence and capacity of public prosecutors** to pursue corruption effectively and without selectivity **are under serious question**.
- There is no systematic monitoring of **the handling of whistleblower reports**, and cases brought to the public's attention remain unexamined.
- The Government of Serbia **openly violates** existing anti-corruption rules.
- **Public resources** are not adequately protected.
- **Key decisions are made outside the (competent) institutions**, without explanation of the reasons behind them or the influences that shaped them.

# Demands of the students and civic protests and the government's response

- The protests included a concrete demand for the disclosure of information concerning an infrastructure project contracted without a tender, as well as a broader call for transparency, accountability and for institutions to act within their mandates.
- The authorities responded by publishing numerous documents related to that project, after which an investigation was opened, but it was obstructed by the executive branch.
- There have not even been announcements suggesting that the Government might change its general practice of non-transparent contracting and implementation in many other projects, which Serbia pays for several billion euros each year.
- As a sort of response to the public's anti-corruption demands, there was also an announcement of "results that will be visible by the end of March 2025," coming from a non-competent address (the President of the Republic). Even if such an announcement had been made by the Chief Prosecutor or the Director of Police, the message would still have been wrong – it could only be interpreted as meaning that investigative authorities already possessed evidence of a large number of corruption cases on which they had failed to act in a timely manner. During 2025, it became evident that a large share of the cases launched in this wave concerned various forms of economic crime, and this information was presented to the public together with data on the prosecution of corruption.

# Main challenges in the fight against corruption

- **Insufficient significance given to the fight against corruption**
  - The National Anti-corruption Strategy **was adopted five and a half years after the previous one expired**; Although the Action Plan for the first year was not ambitious, not even those activities were implemented
  - The Prime Ministers' 2024 and 2025 addresses lacked concrete action plans;
  - Continued disregard for the recommendations of GRECO and ODIHR, as well as those of the European Commission and European Parliament.
- **The achievement of the overall goal of the Strategy is measured through progress on the CPI** – the goal is to reach the global average by the end of 2028 (43), but Serbia is now even further from that goal than at the time this act was adopted. Additionally, the Strategy and Action Plans do not include measures that could lead to the achievement of this goal.

# Main challenges in the fight against corruption

**Government plans do not offer solutions to some of the most visible problems:**

- Public prosecutors do not initiate investigations on their own into publicly raised and documented suspicions of corruption;
- The Government proposes, and the Parliament adopts, special laws and international agreements that bypass the application of the Public Procurement Law;
- State-owned enterprises and public administration are managed by acting directors in illegal status;
- The Government does not publish signed contracts or other key decision-making information, leaving numerous suspicions of hidden influences;
- Instead of the Parliament effectively overseeing the work of the Government using reports from independent state bodies, the legislative and executive branches are subordinated to the President of the Republic, while the role of independent institutions is marginalized;
- The ability of the media, civil society, and citizens to contribute to the fight against corruption is significantly restricted, with media questioning accountability treated as political opposition and public debates on key decisions absent.

# Main challenges in the fight against corruption

## “Reforming the Reform” of the Judiciary

- When, after 30 years, the prosecution initiated an investigation against an active minister, as well as other proceedings that were not aligned with the government’s preferences, they faced obstruction of investigations, attacks in pro-government media, and attempts to limit their operational capacities.
- Overall, constitutional changes and increased independence of public prosecutors have not shown positive effects.
- Not only do public prosecutors and other state bodies fail to act proactively, but they also do not disclose information on the outcomes of criminal complaints reported publicly by whistleblowers.

Although **many whistleblowers** are legally protected in terms of their employment rights, no state body systematically monitors what happens following their reports. The highly negative attitude of officials towards certain whistleblowers who publicly highlighted corruption and other irregularities discourages the use of this mechanism.

## Open Disregard for Anti-Corruption Rules

- Continued illegal management of state-owned enterprises. Reduced transparency in the operation of state enterprises transformed into joint-stock companies. Additional risk: managers in these enterprises are not considered public officials due to an unfounded authentic interpretation of the Law on the Prevention of Corruption.
- Retroactive and otherwise unlawful appointments of acting officials in public administration.

# Main challenges in the fight against corruption

## Unprotected Public Resources:

- Priorities are financed through borrowing without an approved plan, without opportunities for citizen input, and without consideration of relevant state bodies' opinions (e.g., the Fiscal Council);
- Large public expenditures that may be linked to elections or efforts to buy citizen support on other occasions;
- Unexamined cases where harmful or unlawful decisions were highlighted (e.g., reports from the Council for the Fight Against Corruption);
- Awarding of the most valuable contracts through direct agreements or under special laws.

## Decision-Making – Outside (Competent) Institutions, Without Explanation of Actual Reasons or Influences:

- Decisions are essentially made by the President of the Republic, with the Government and Parliament implementing them thereafter;
- Plans for the construction of infrastructure projects, strategic partnerships, and similar initiatives are made without public consultations, or with reference to a non-existent program ("Leap into the Future – Serbia 2027"), with announcements of a similar program ("Serbia 2035");
- Non-compliance with requests for access to information and the Commissioner's rulings, with entirely ineffective legal protection when information is requested from the Government of Serbia;
- Incomplete explanations in official acts;
- Circumventing the obligation for public consultations by having laws formally proposed by Members of Parliament;
- Absence of information on potential lobbying.

# Unexploited Opportunities to Fight Corruption

- **EU integration and international recommendations:**
  - The fact that the progress in the fight against corruption is monitored throughout the negotiation process was not used - the critical problems are recurrent in the EC's annual reports;
  - The method of monitoring progress by the EU sometimes sends misleading signals – "limited" or "certain progress" is recorded, even when there is no substantial improvement; Useful but insufficient measures are foreseen in the Reform Agenda.
  - Recommendations from other international organizations (ODIHR, GRECO) have been almost entirely ignored, even regarding legal deadlines. In practice, where changes to the law are not necessary, implementation is even worse than at the time Serbia first received these recommendations.
- **Concentrated political power** - since 2014, the situation in which the government is stable enough to implement reforms has not been used to establish a complete system of institutional fight against corruption rather to weaken it;
- **Citizens' Needs and Attitudes toward the Fight against Corruption** – In the most recent surveys, citizens show a (general) intolerance toward corruption, identify it as the main societal problem, and rate the government's performance negatively.

# Anti-corruption priorities in 2026

## Political corruption

- Establish safe channels for reporting irregularities related to the misuse of public resources, abuse of public office, and electoral processes, and ensure their promotion by state bodies;
- Urgently investigate all publicly disclosed violations of rules before and during the December 2023 and June 2024 election campaigns, the 2025 local elections, and the inter-election period;
- Legally limit the possibility of conducting “officials’ campaigns,” i.e., seemingly routine activities of public officials undertaken for political promotion, and establish functional independent oversight, as well as legally restrict public expenditures in the period before and immediately after elections;
- Limit election campaign spending, clarify the duties of the Anti-Corruption Agency in monitoring campaign expenditure reports, and ensure greater public access to data during the election campaign;
- Ensure greater public access to the process of drafting legislation and individual decisions, whether through registered lobbying, unregistered lobbying, or informal forms of communication not regulated by the Lobbying Law;
- Respect constitutional and legal rules and the principles of separation of powers in decision-making.

# Anti-corruption plans - priorities

- Revision of the draft Action Plan for the Anti-Corruption Strategy for 2026–2028 to include measures that can bring visible practical progress, with the involvement of actors who were excluded during the preparation of this document;
- Inclusion of anti-corruption measures in the program of the new (or “restructured”) Government, with a clear commitment to abandon illegal practices (especially regarding the appointment of acting officials), introduction of regular procedures for handling reports from the Government’s Council for the Fight Against Corruption, and the establishment of a practice of publishing documents of public interest (contracts, information on influences over decision-making processes, justifications of secondary legislation and staffing decisions, Government conclusions, and similar).

# Corruption Prosecution and Sanctions

- Examine all cases of suspected corruption for which documents have been disclosed or direct accusations made, without waiting for a public prosecutor to receive a criminal complaint, and publish information on the outcomes of such investigations, including explanations if no criminal liability is found;
- Initiate criminal proceedings in cases of obstruction of corruption investigations;
- Ensure all conditions for prosecuting corruption through special investigative techniques, conducting financial investigations in parallel with criminal proceedings, and promoting proactivity in corruption investigations. This includes amendments to the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Law on the Organization and Competences of State Authorities in Combating Organised Crime, Terrorism and Corruption to enable more effective prosecution of certain forms of corruption and determining the required number of public prosecutors;
- Improve and comprehensively oversee the implementation of the Whistleblower Protection Law;
- Publish information on the implementation of the Law on the Examination of the Origin of Assets and Special Tax, assess its anti-corruption effects (if any), evaluate the impact of asset and income control of public officials conducted by the Anti-Corruption Agency, and open a discussion on criminalizing “unlawful enrichment” as referred to in Article 20 of the UNCAC.

# Prevention of Corruption – Transparency

- The Government of Serbia should ensure the implementation of the Commissioner's decisions and begin routinely acting on received requests;
- Introduce the possibility of appealing to the Commissioner in cases where information is denied by the Government, the National Assembly, the President, the Supreme Court, the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, the Constitutional Court, or the National Bank;
- The right of access to information must not be limited by provisions of other laws, and this right should be extended to information held by currently uncovered entities (e.g., joint ventures within public-private partnerships);
- State authorities should publish all information in open formats, and state oversight bodies should cross-check data from these databases when determining their work plans and conducting supervision;
- Introduce an obligation to draft and publish explanations for decisions where they do not currently exist (e.g., certain Government conclusions);
- The National Assembly should apply the provisions of the Code of Ethics in cases where Members of Parliament fail to provide explanations to the public for their actions;
- The Government and National Assembly should amend their Rules of Procedure to ensure the conduct of public consultations when adopting or amending any law.

# Public Finances

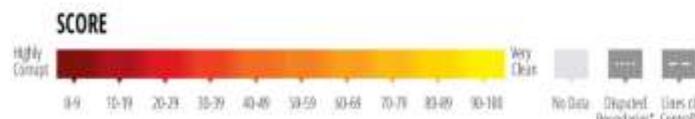
- Ensure full information regarding the transformation of state-owned enterprises, the impact of unprofessional management on public finances, and the potential role of external consultants in future management;
- Conduct oversight of the planning, implementation, and execution of public procurement in a significantly greater number of cases, by the Public Procurement Office, Budget Inspection, and the Commission for the Protection of Competition, as well as by the State Audit Institution, particularly regarding the effectiveness of such procurement;
- Ensure full transparency in public-private partnerships (PPPs) and annul any contracts that effectively constitute PPPs but were concluded without application of the law or other valid legal basis;
- End the practice of concluding intergovernmental agreements that allow bypassing transparency and competitive procedures in public procurement, PPPs, and sales of public assets;
- End the practice of conducting procurements based on special laws passed for specific infrastructure projects and repeal the special laws for EXPO 2027 and the “Generalštáb” project;
- Increase public access to information on allocations from the budget reserve;
- Provide full explanations for the selection of infrastructure projects, the viability of borrowing, and the measures of financial support;
- Enable citizens to influence national-level budgetary priorities;
- Publish data on budget execution throughout the year in a manner that allows monitoring by budget users and programs;
- Regularly review reports and analyses prepared by the State Audit Institution and the Fiscal Council, and act on their recommendations.

# CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2025

## WESTERN EUROPE & EUROPEAN UNION

64/100

**AVERAGE SCORE**



The designation employed and the presentation of material on this page follow the US practice to the best of our knowledge as of January 2016. They do not imply the expression of any opinion on behalf of The Royal Society of Chemistry or its agents concerning the merits of any particular product mentioned.



Score	Country/Territory
89	Denmark
88	Finland
81	Norway
80	Sweden
80	Switzerland
76	Luxembourg
76	Netherlands
73	Germany
72	Iceland
76	Estonia
76	Ireland
70	United Kingdom
69	Austria
69	Belgium
66	France
65	Lithuania
60	Latvia
59	Czechia
58	Slovenia
56	Portugal
55	Cyprus
55	Spain
53	Italy
53	Poland
50	Greece
49	Malta
48	Slovakia
47	Croatia
45	Romania
40	Bulgaria
40	Hungary

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# CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2025

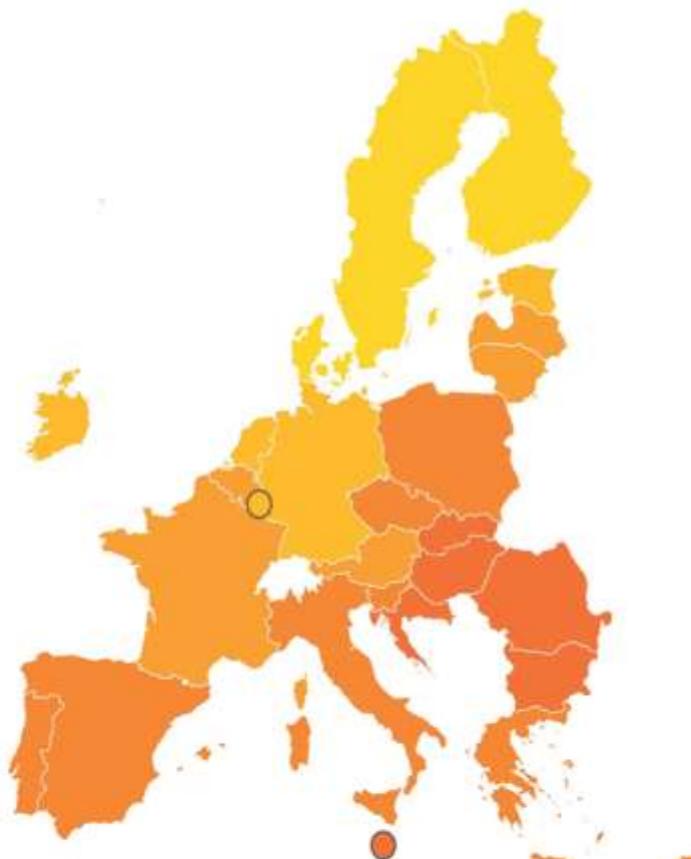
## EUROPEAN UNION

# 62 /100

AVERAGE SCORE



\*The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of Transparency International concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the definition or boundaries of its frontiers or boundaries.



SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY
59	Czechia
58	Slovenia
56	Portugal
55	Cyprus
55	Spain
53	Italy
53	Poland
50	Greece
49	Malta
48	Slovakia
47	Croatia
45	Romania
40	Bulgaria
40	Hungary
89	Denmark
88	Finland
80	Sweden
78	Luxembourg
78	Netherlands
72	Germany
76	Estonia
76	Ireland
69	Austria
69	Belgium
66	France
65	Lithuania
60	Latvia

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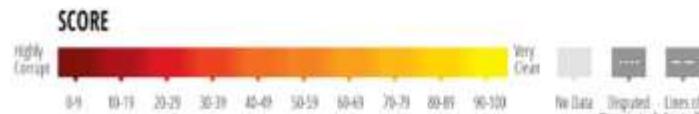
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# CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2025

EASTERN EUROPE  
& CENTRAL ASIA

# 34/100

AVERAGE SCORE



SCORE COUNTRY/TERRITORY

50	Georgia
46	Armenia
46	Montenegro
43	Kosovo
42	Moldova
40	North Macedonia
39	Albania
38	Kazakhstan
36	Ukraine
34	Bosnia and Herzegovina
33	Serbia
31	Belarus
31	Turkey
31	Uzbekistan
30	Azerbaijan
26	Kyrgyzstan
22	Russia
19	Tajikistan
17	Turkmenistan

#CPI2025

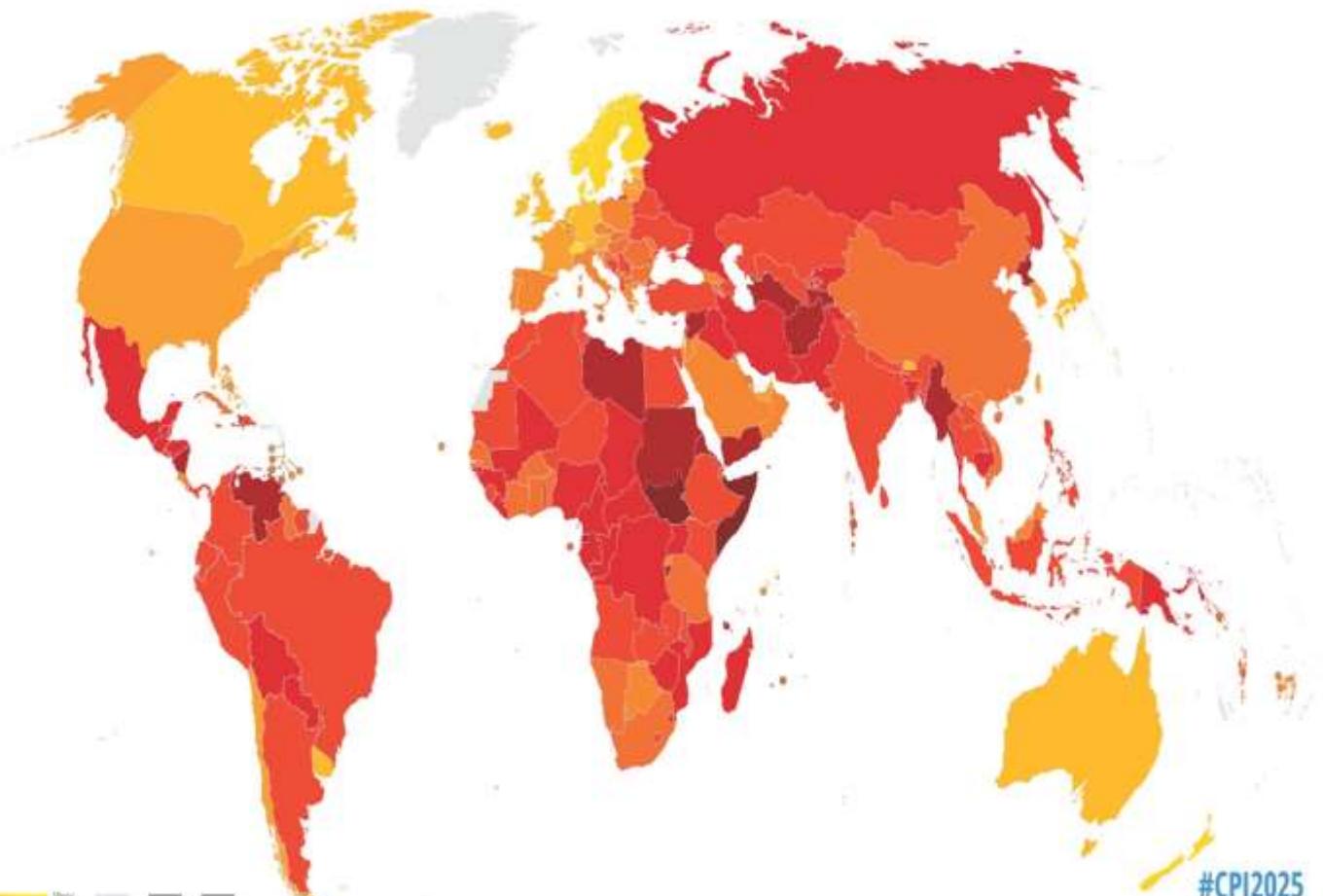
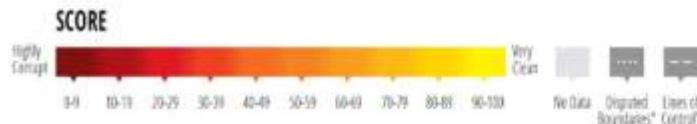
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# CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2025

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 182 countries/territories around the world.



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