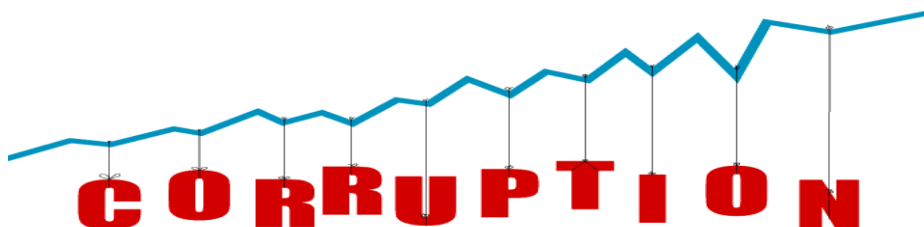




GLOBAL PERCEPTION OF CORRUPTION (CPI) 2021

published 25 January 2022



www.transparentnost.org.rs
www.transparency.org/cpi

Corruption Perception Index **CPI 2021**



Global (180 countries / territories)
aggregate Index (from 13 different data sources)
measures perception (experts / business people)
of corruption („abuse of entrusted power for private gain”)
in public sector (state officials and public servants)

Corruption Perception Index **CPI 2021**

- **Measures the degree to which the corruption in public sector is perceived** (corruption among state officials and public servants)
- Index is created on the basis of **13 different researches and studies**, which examine the opinions of experts, representatives of institutions and business people
- **In 2021, a total of 180 countries / territories were ranked**, the same as in 2018, 2019 and 2020.



Corruption Perception Index **CPI 2021**

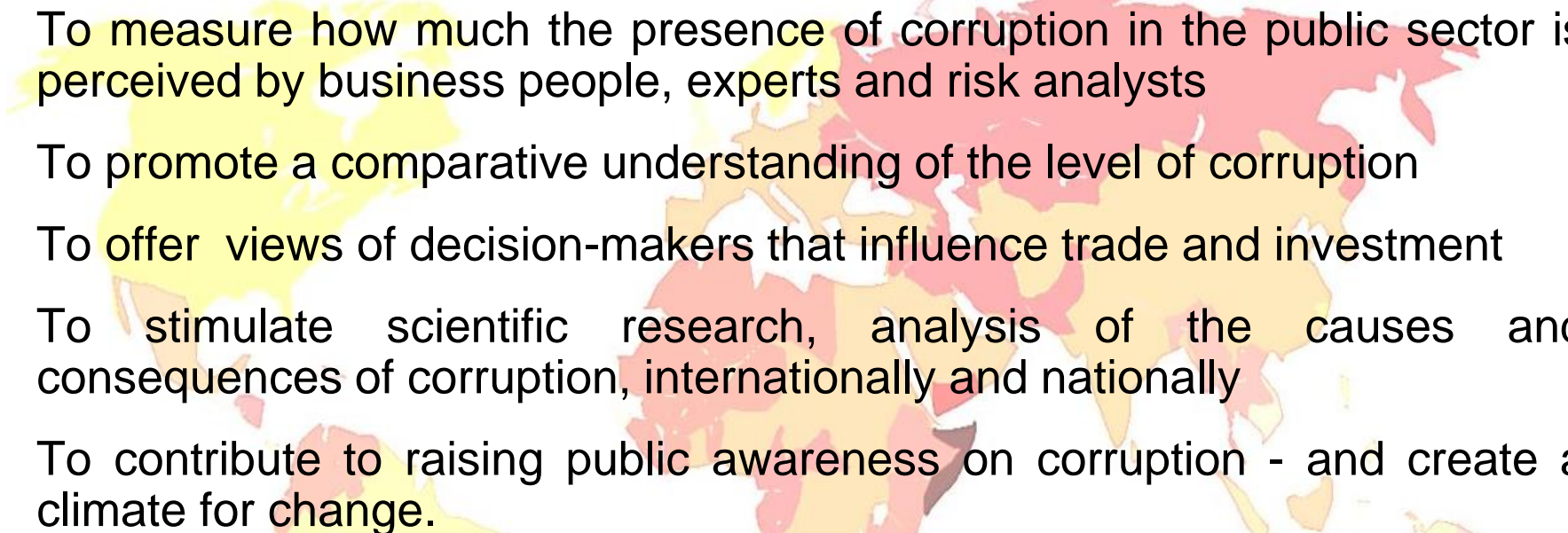
- CPI is a research that is conducted annually and provides data that can be continuously monitored. CPI 2021 is the 27th in a row.
- **Minimum 3 surveys per country / territory is included in the list**
- **It captures perceptions of corruption within the past 24 months**
- **Countries are scored on a scale from 100 (very 'clean') to 0 (very corrupt)**
- **Perception is examined, not events, plans and potential** (e.g. number of reported cases, number of convictions, number of media coverage, adopted laws, announcements)



Possibility of Comparison

- **For comparison, the country's score is more relevant than its place on the list** (the number of countries / territories involved varies). However, since the number of countries / territories involved is the same for the fourth year in a row, this type of comparison is also relevant for the period 2017-2021
- Changes in the index of individual countries / territories **may be the result of a change in the sample** – number of researches that were taken into account when creating the index
- **The current CPI can be fully compared with the results starting from the 2012 CPI (country / territory score).** Due to the methodological changes from 2012, the possibility of comparing the current CPI with the results from previous years (before the CPI 2012) is limited: one can compare the place on the list (taking into account changes in the number of countries in the sample and the changes in other countries' scores) or the results by individual research; it is not methodologically correct to automatically multiply the score from previous years by 10 or divide the current one by 10! Comparisons with previous years should be taken with caution because the number of sources has increased, which has affected the way scores are calculated.

CPI Objectives

- 
- To measure how much the presence of corruption in the public sector is perceived by business people, experts and risk analysts
 - To promote a comparative understanding of the level of corruption
 - To offer views of decision-makers that influence trade and investment
 - To stimulate scientific research, analysis of the causes and consequences of corruption, internationally and nationally
 - To contribute to raising public awareness on corruption - and create a climate for change.

Advantages and Deficiencies of CPI

Advantages:

- CPI provides an opportunity to advance the debate on public corruption
- CPI is a good incentive to conduct further analyses
- CPI enables comparability - it covers almost all countries in the world
- Other means of assessing corruption provide similar findings as the

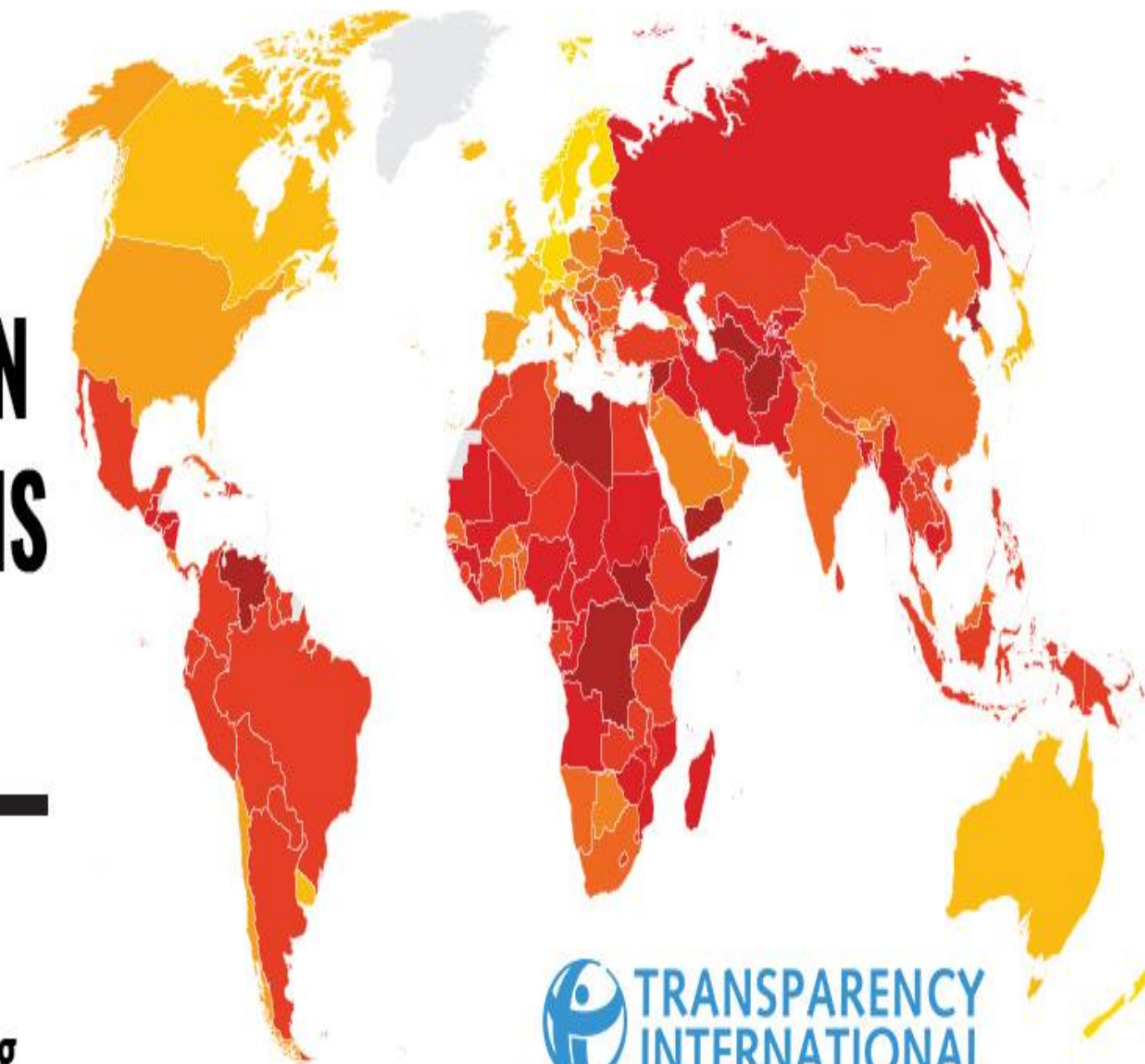
Deficiencies:

- The index will not reflect the results achieved in the fight against corruption, until the change in practice becomes clearly visible to respondents; the index is being changing relatively slowly, as it covers research from the last two years
- Developing countries may be portrayed in a worse light due to the bias and preconceptions of the foreign observers. Therefore, there are other means of measuring corruption (e.g. Bribery Index)

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2021

#cpi2021

www.transparency.org



 **TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL**
the global coalition against corruption

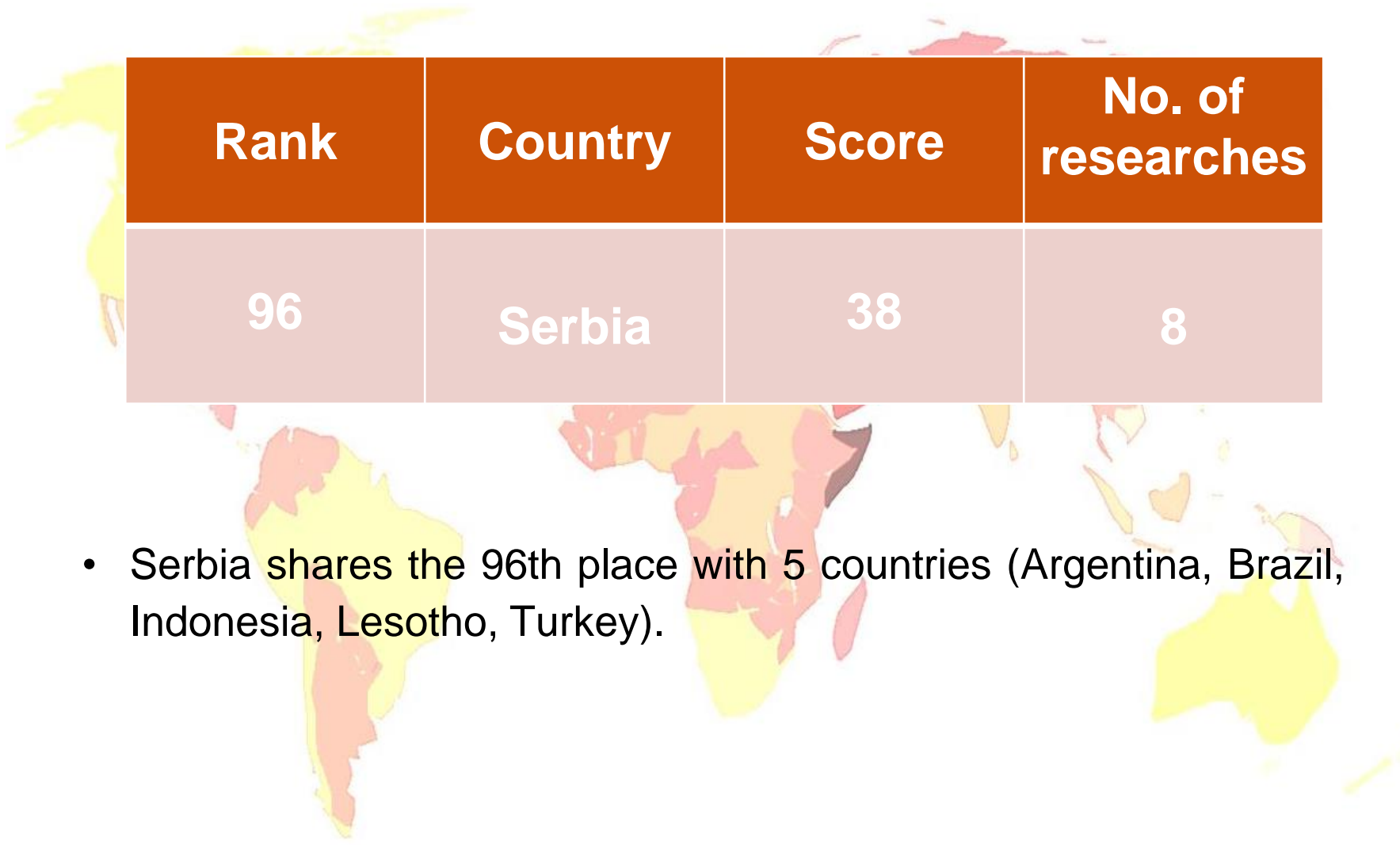
Methodology remarks for Serbia in **CPI 2021**

- **Serbia is included in 8** surveys that were taken into account when creating this year's index. The sources are the same as in the previous two years, when a new one was added, while all the others have been the same for last eight years in a row, which gives high reliability when comparing data.
- The territory of Serbia without Kosovo and Metohija was observed .
- Of the researches that are relevant for Serbia, data were collected during 2020 (three surveys), during 2021 (three surveys), and during both years (two surveys).
- In two cases the same research (from 2019) was used because new ones were not published, in four cases the score for 2020 was the same as in 2019, and in **two researches** that were done in 2020, **the score for Serbia worsened.**

Source of data in initial researches relevant to Serbia

	Source	Sample
1	FH (Freedom House, Nations in Transit) 2020	Observations of non-residents; respondents mostly come from developed countries
2	BF (Bertelsmann Foundation) Transformation Index 2020	Experts hired by the bank / institution
3	EIU (Economist Intelligence Unit) 2020	
4	GI (Global Insight Country Risk Ratings) 2019	
5	PRS ICRG (Political Risk Services International Country Risk Guide) 2020	
6	WEF (World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey) 2019	Observations of residents; the respondents are mainly local experts, local business people and multinational companies
7	WJP (World Justice Project Rule of Law Index) 2020	Local experts
8	Varieties of Democracy Project 2020	

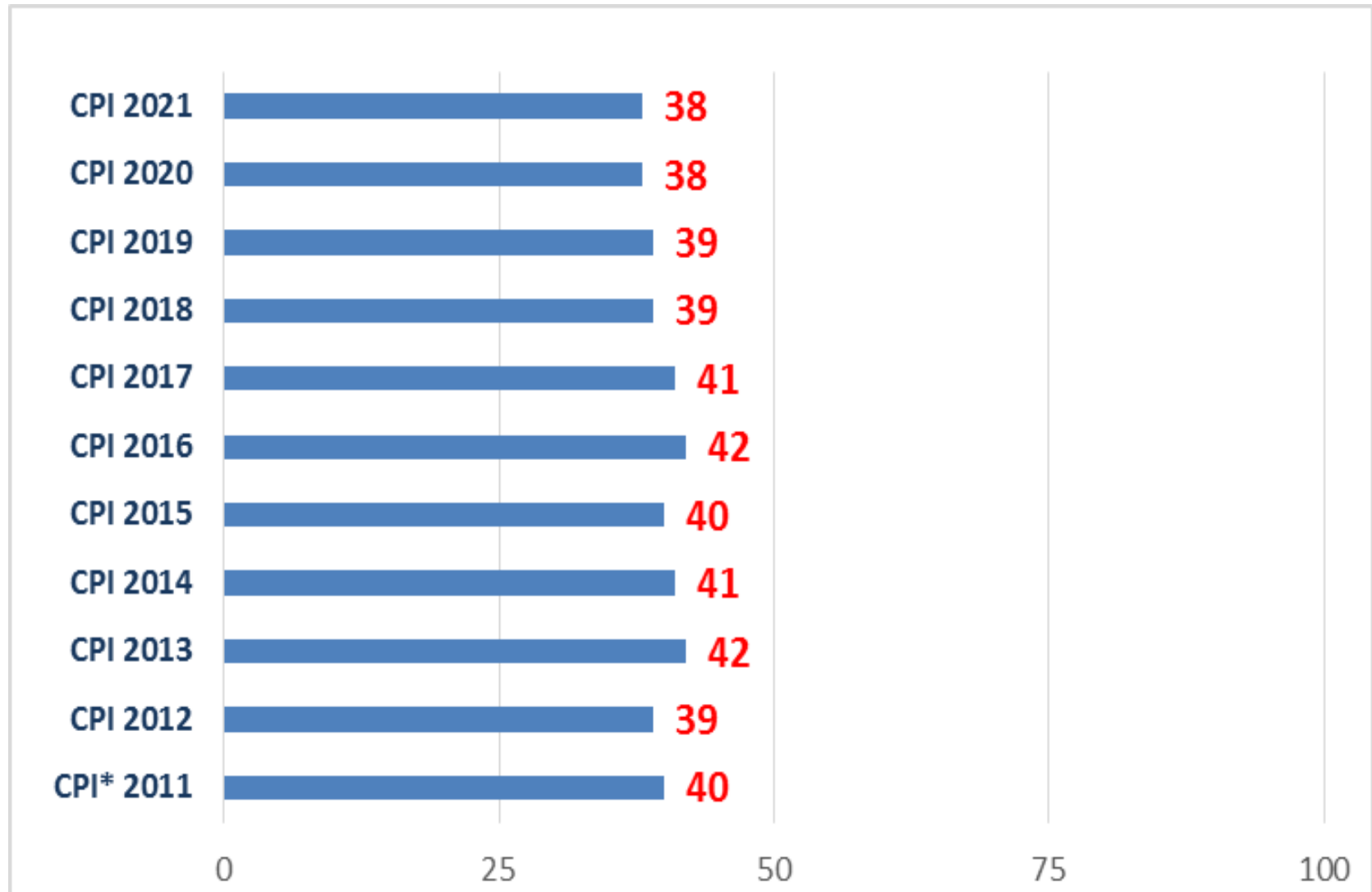
Serbia's Results in **CPI 2021**



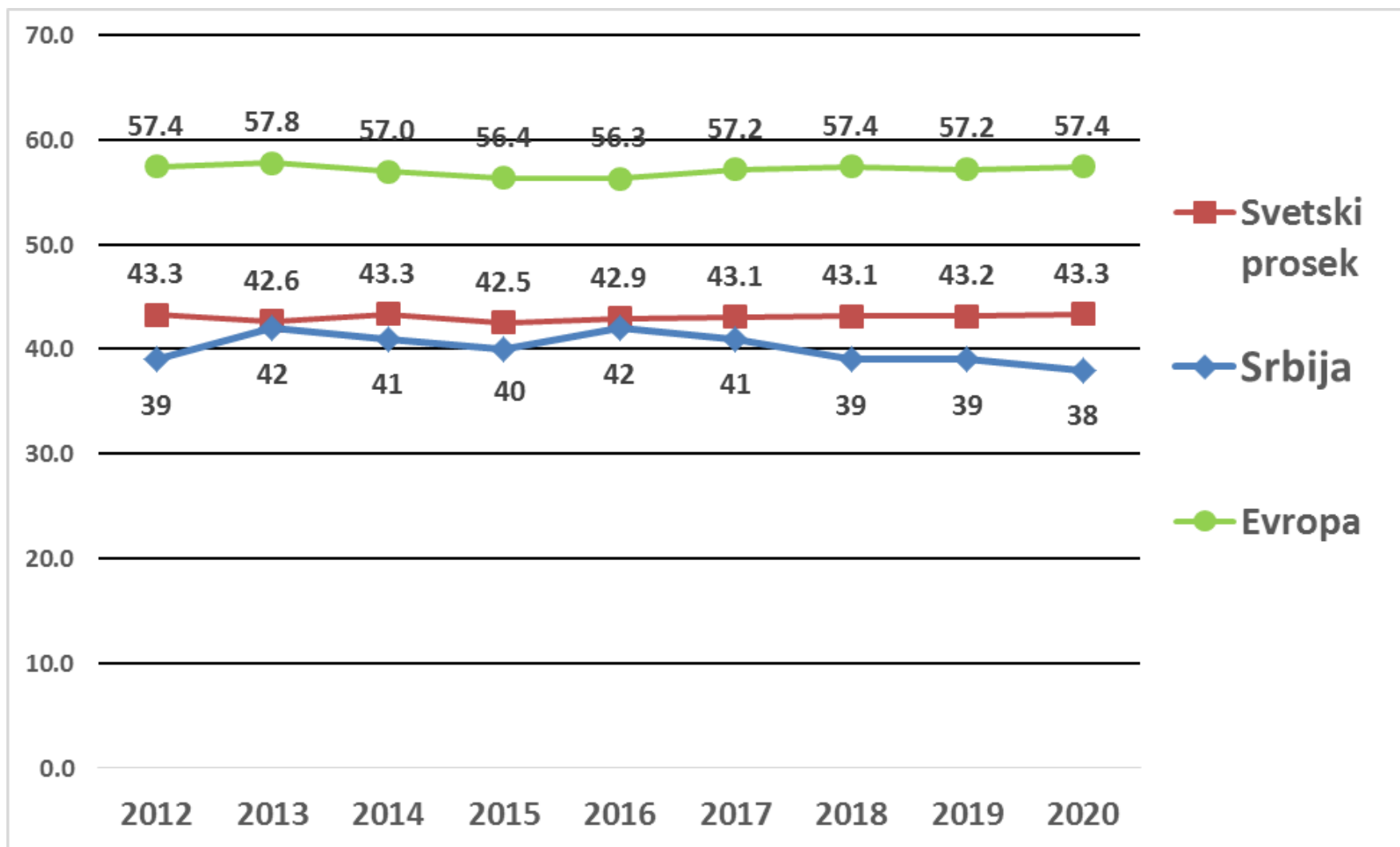
Rank	Country	Score	No. of researches
96	Serbia	38	8

- Serbia shares the 96th place with 5 countries (Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Lesotho, Turkey).

Changes in **Serbia's score in CPI**



CPI Changes for Serbia, Europe and World



CPI 2021 – Best and worst ranked

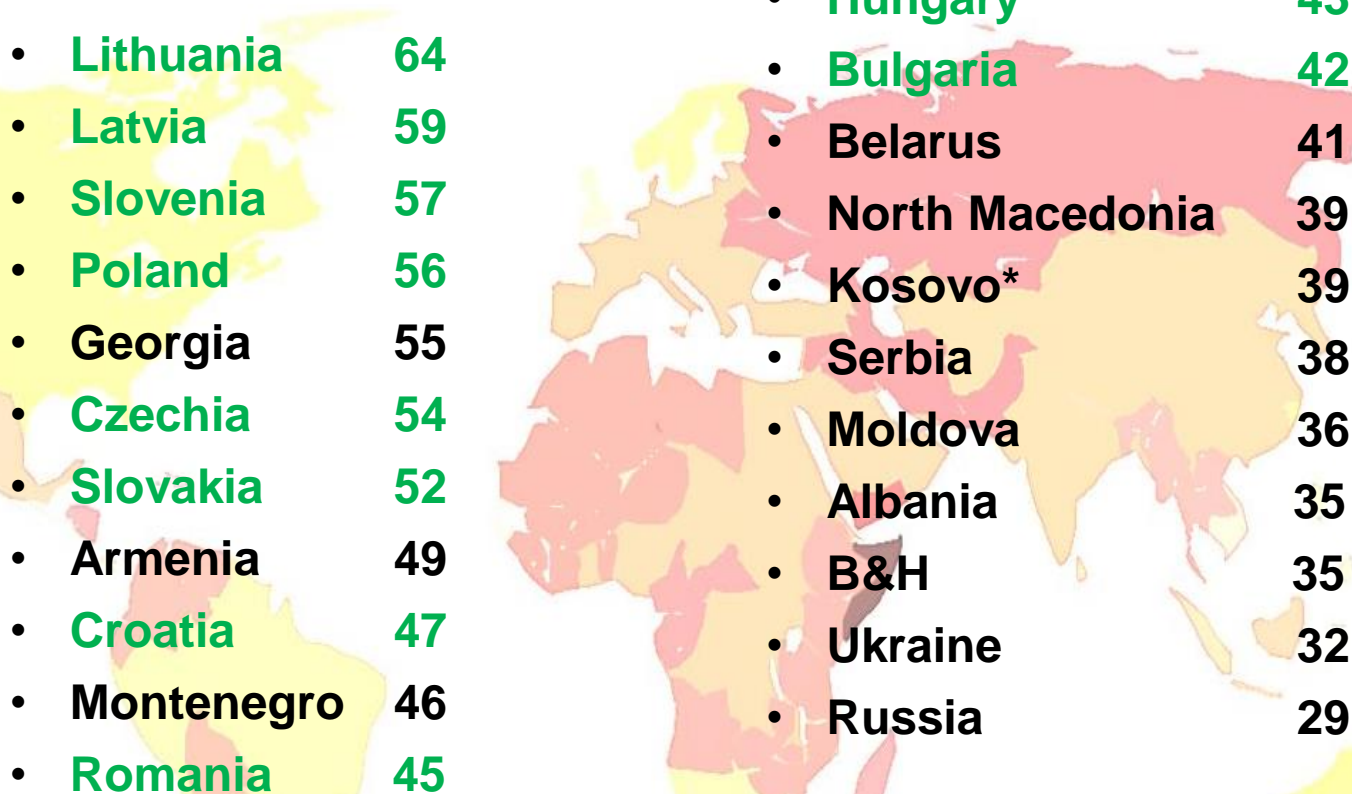
Countries perceived as the least corrupt

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)	No. of researches
1	Denmark Finland New Zealand	88	8
4	Singapore Sweden Norway	85	7 9 8

Countries perceived as the most corrupt

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)	No. of researches
180	South Sudan	11	8
178	Syria Somalia	13	5 6

Former socialist countries of Europe



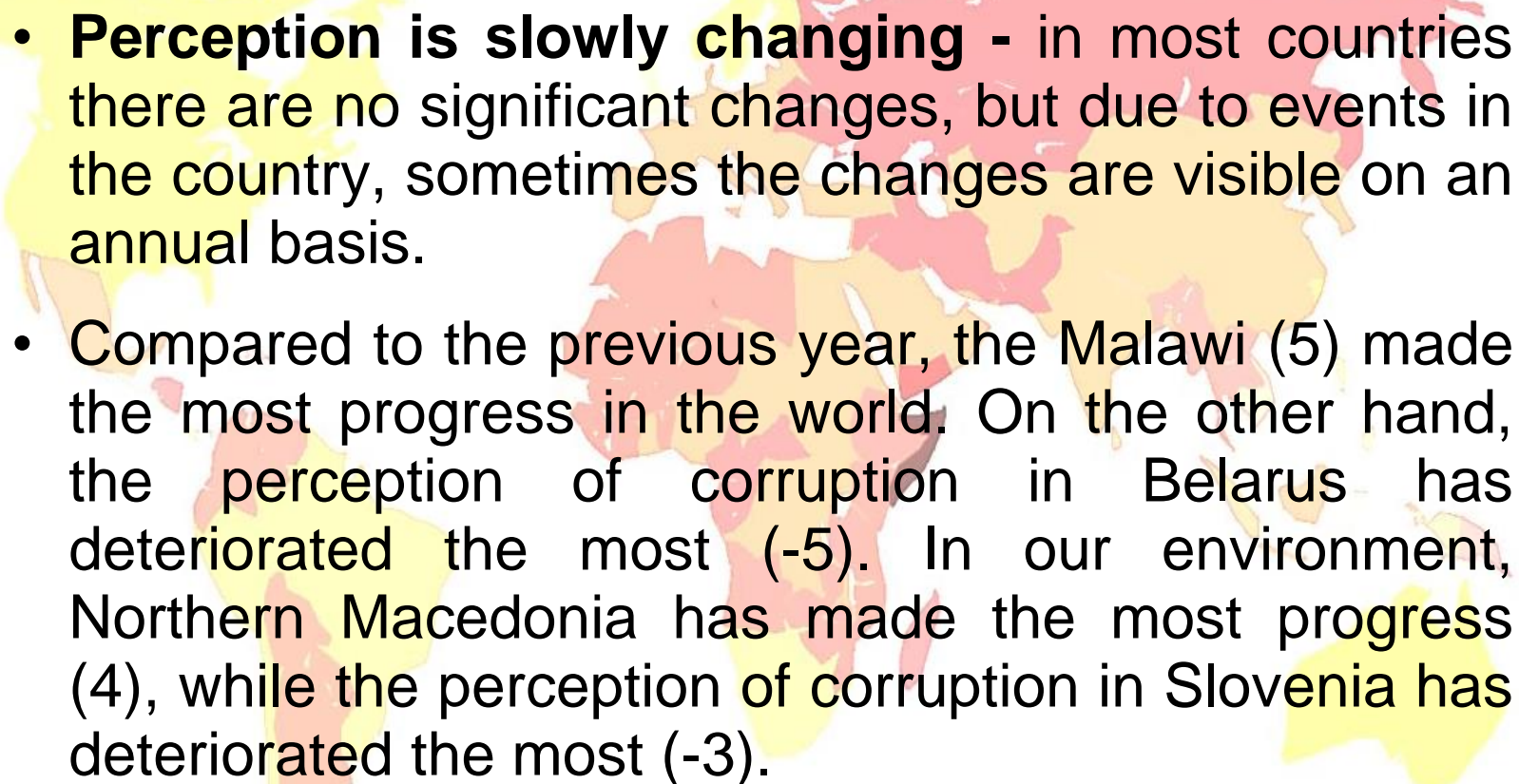
• Estonia	74	• Hungary	43
• Lithuania	64	• Bulgaria	42
• Latvia	59	• Belarus	41
• Slovenia	57	• North Macedonia	39
• Poland	56	• Kosovo*	39
• Georgia	55	• Serbia	38
• Czechia	54	• Moldova	36
• Slovakia	52	• Albania	35
• Armenia	49	• B&H	35
• Croatia	47	• Ukraine	32
• Montenegro	46	• Russia	29
• Romania	45		

Legend: green EU members

CPI 2021 – Former YU states

Rank	Country	Score 2021	Score 2020	No. of researches – CPI 2021
41	Slovenia	57 ↓	60	10
63	Croatia	47 =	47	10
64	Montenegro	46 ↑	45	5
96	Serbia	38 =	38	8
87	North Macedonia	39 ↑	35	7
111	B&H	35 =	35	7

CPI 2021 and comparison with previous years

- 
- **Perception is slowly changing** - in most countries there are no significant changes, but due to events in the country, sometimes the changes are visible on an annual basis.
 - Compared to the previous year, the Malawi (5) made the most progress in the world. On the other hand, the perception of corruption in Belarus has deteriorated the most (-5). In our environment, Northern Macedonia has made the most progress (4), while the perception of corruption in Slovenia has deteriorated the most (-3).

Results **CPI 2021** and Serbia

- Countries can ignore results of CPI only to their own detriment - even if it does not fully reflect the real state of affairs, **CPI is a good indicator of what other people think of us.**
- **Serbia is still considered the country with a high level of corruption.** Essentially, there have been no significant changes in ratings since 2008.
- **The citizens of Serbia also have an impression of the high prevalence of corruption,** which results from researches conducted on a national sample (e.g. Transparency International's Global Corruption Barometer, researches conducted within the USAID Responsible Government Project), although in these surveys the fluctuation in perception of corruption is much higher).

Problems in the fight against corruption

- **Non-institutional power** of political parties and individuals, which is reflected in the work of the entire public sector;
- **Violations of preventive anti-corruption laws**, as a result of the absence of "political will" or clearly expressed political will **not to apply the law** (e.g. access to information, public enterprises);
- **Insufficient capacities of bodies supervising and controlling the implementation of the law; discretionary powers in determining the subjects to control;**
- **Incomplete legal framework** (necessary amendments to many laws and stronger constitutional guarantees); violation of legal certainty by adopting contradictory or unclear provisions in regulations;
- **No lessons learned** from detected cases of corruption and patterns of corrupt behavior;
- **Not sufficiently transparent decision-making process**, inability of citizens to influence their content;
- **Unnecessary procedures and state interventions** that increase the number of situations in which corruption can occur.

Unused opportunities to fight corruption

- **The European perspective** and the EU's determination to monitor progress under Chapter 23 throughout the negotiations, as well as increasingly detailed progress reports; the interest of the EU and other international organizations (ODIHR, GRECO) is not well used - insufficient quality of the AP for Chapter 23, breaking deadlines in implementation and lack of substantial progress even when the measures are implemented; striving to obtain "positive opinions" and to "open chapters", and praising EU officials instead of solving problems that have been identified for years, using opinions on "compliance" to reject national proposals...
- **Concentrated political power** - since 2014, a situation in which the government (was)/is stable enough to implement reforms, with significantly less "blackmailing capacity" of coalition partners (less chance of corrupt officials to find protection within the government). The chance to use that power to establish a system of full institutional fight against corruption was not used - instead, political power was used to further reduce the power of government oversight mechanisms;
- **Citizen support** - citizens have shown a willingness to politically reward what is presented to them as the fight against corruption; their expectations were significantly raised, but not met.

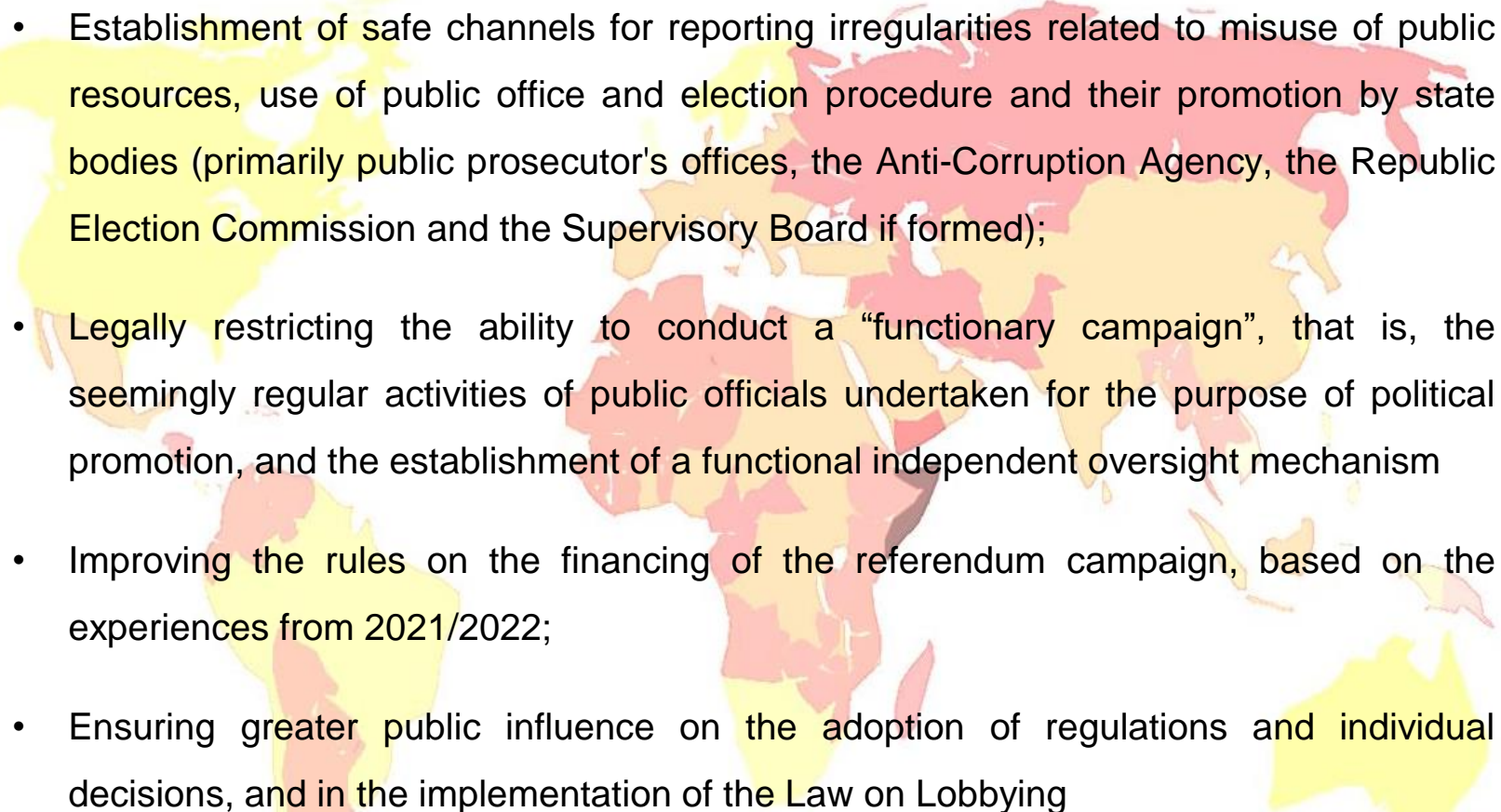
Priorities for the fight against corruption for 2022

- Priorities for the period 2020-2025

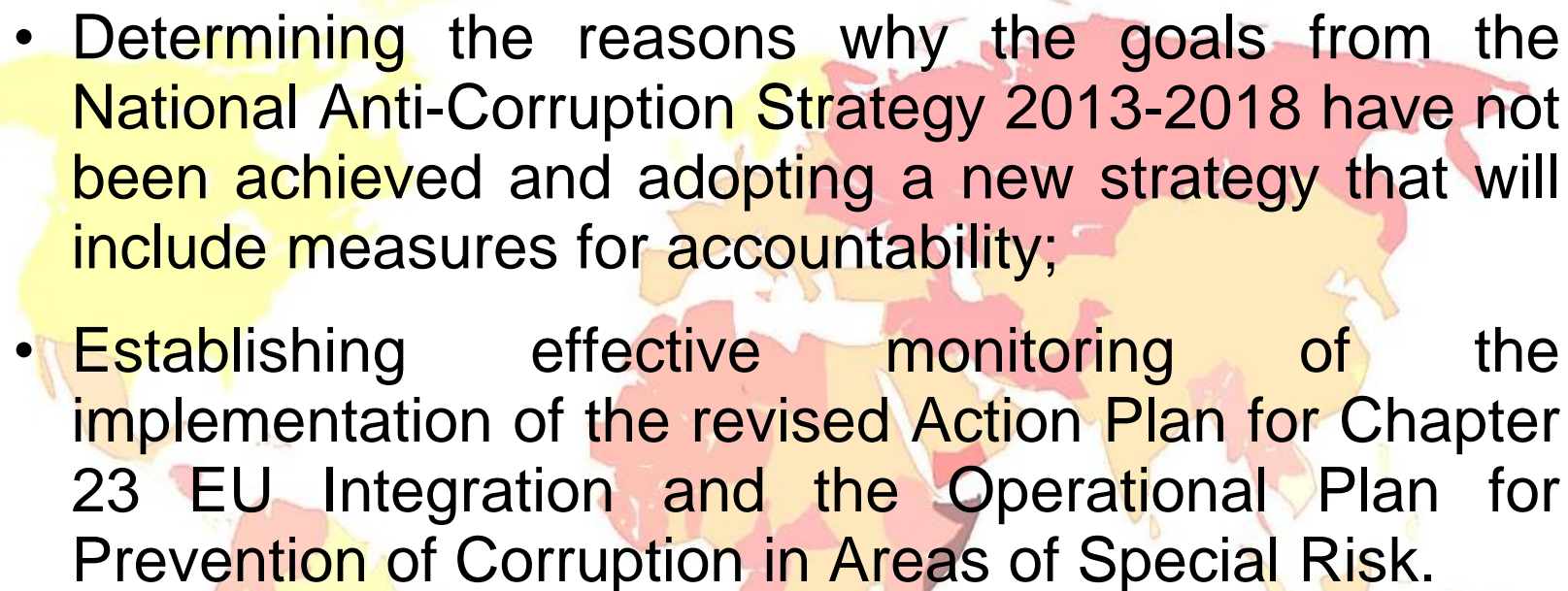
https://transparentnost.org.rs/images/dokumenti_uz_ve sti/Prioriteti_u_borbi_protiv_korupcije_u_Srbiji.pdf

- Issues that need special attention during 2022.

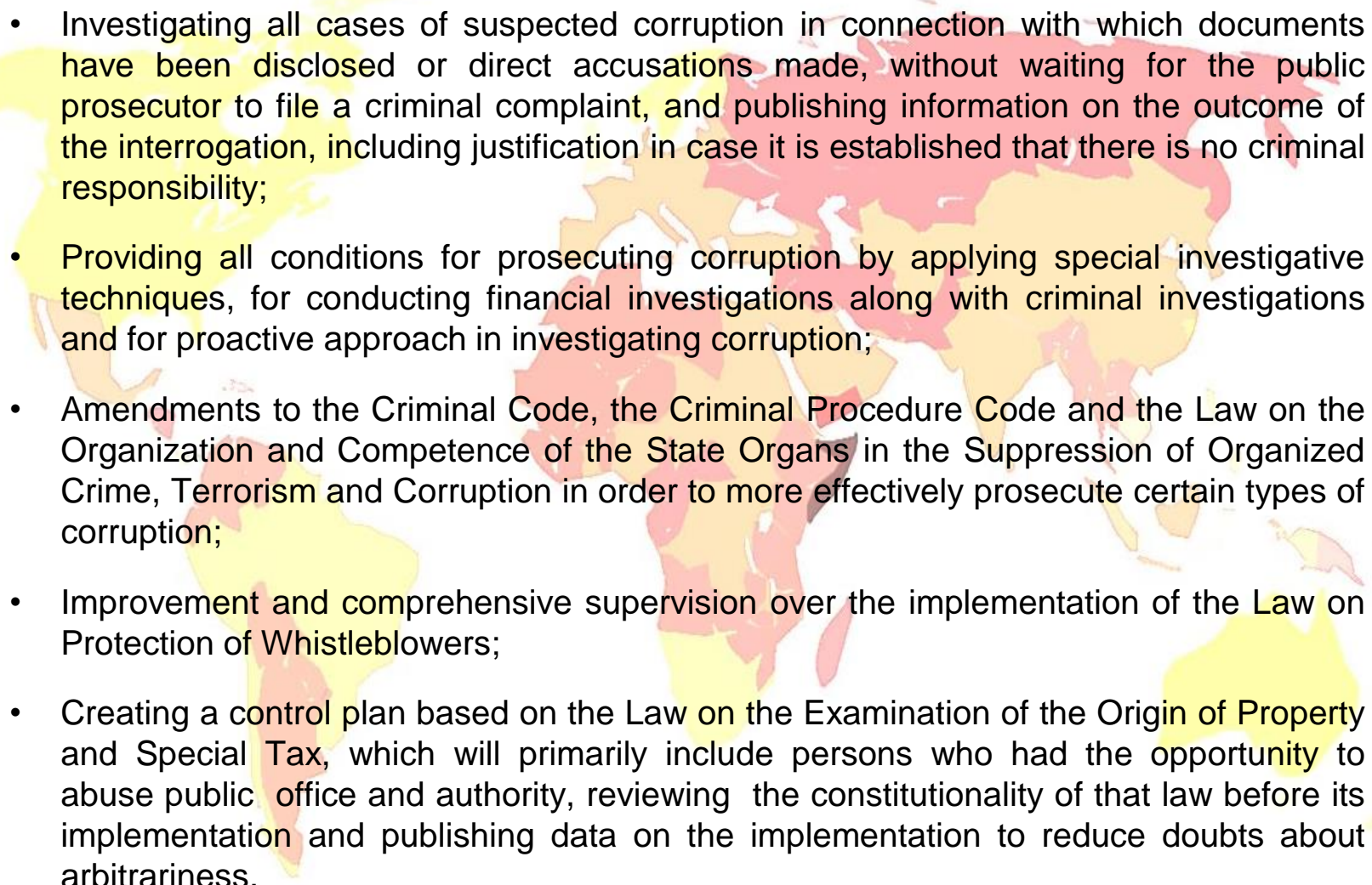
Political Corruption

- 
- Establishment of safe channels for reporting irregularities related to misuse of public resources, use of public office and election procedure and their promotion by state bodies (primarily public prosecutor's offices, the Anti-Corruption Agency, the Republic Election Commission and the Supervisory Board if formed);
 - Legally restricting the ability to conduct a “functionary campaign”, that is, the seemingly regular activities of public officials undertaken for the purpose of political promotion, and the establishment of a functional independent oversight mechanism
 - Improving the rules on the financing of the referendum campaign, based on the experiences from 2021/2022;
 - Ensuring greater public influence on the adoption of regulations and individual decisions, and in the implementation of the Law on Lobbying

Anti-corruption Plans

- 
- Determining the reasons why the goals from the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2013-2018 have not been achieved and adopting a new strategy that will include measures for accountability;
 - Establishing effective monitoring of the implementation of the revised Action Plan for Chapter 23 EU Integration and the Operational Plan for Prevention of Corruption in Areas of Special Risk.

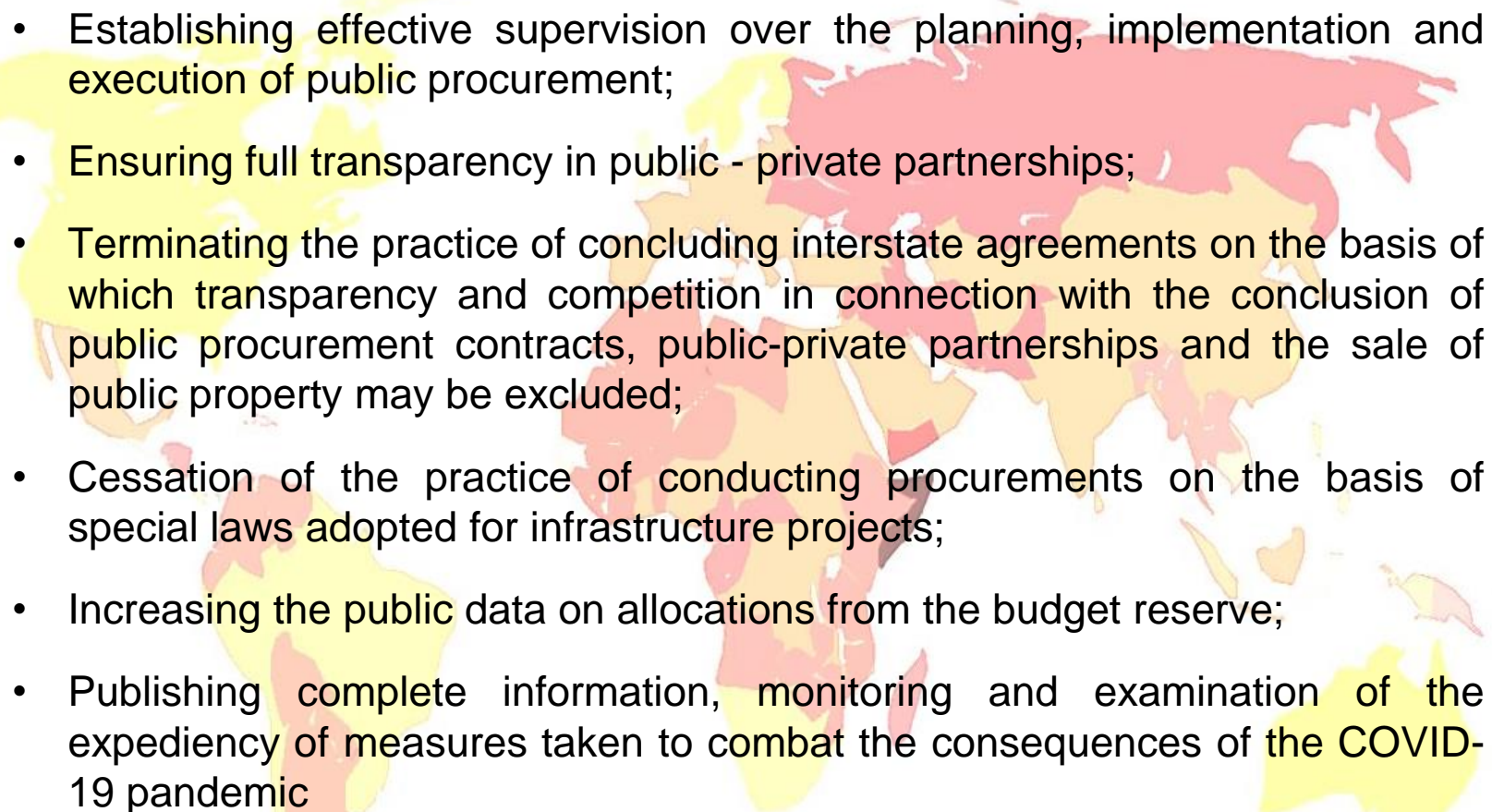
Prosecuting and punishing corruption

- 
- Investigating all cases of suspected corruption in connection with which documents have been disclosed or direct accusations made, without waiting for the public prosecutor to file a criminal complaint, and publishing information on the outcome of the interrogation, including justification in case it is established that there is no criminal responsibility;
 - Providing all conditions for prosecuting corruption by applying special investigative techniques, for conducting financial investigations along with criminal investigations and for proactive approach in investigating corruption;
 - Amendments to the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Law on the Organization and Competence of the State Organs in the Suppression of Organized Crime, Terrorism and Corruption in order to more effectively prosecute certain types of corruption;
 - Improvement and comprehensive supervision over the implementation of the Law on Protection of Whistleblowers;
 - Creating a control plan based on the Law on the Examination of the Origin of Property and Special Tax, which will primarily include persons who had the opportunity to abuse public office and authority, reviewing the constitutionality of that law before its implementation and publishing data on the implementation to reduce doubts about arbitrariness.

Prevention of corruption – public work

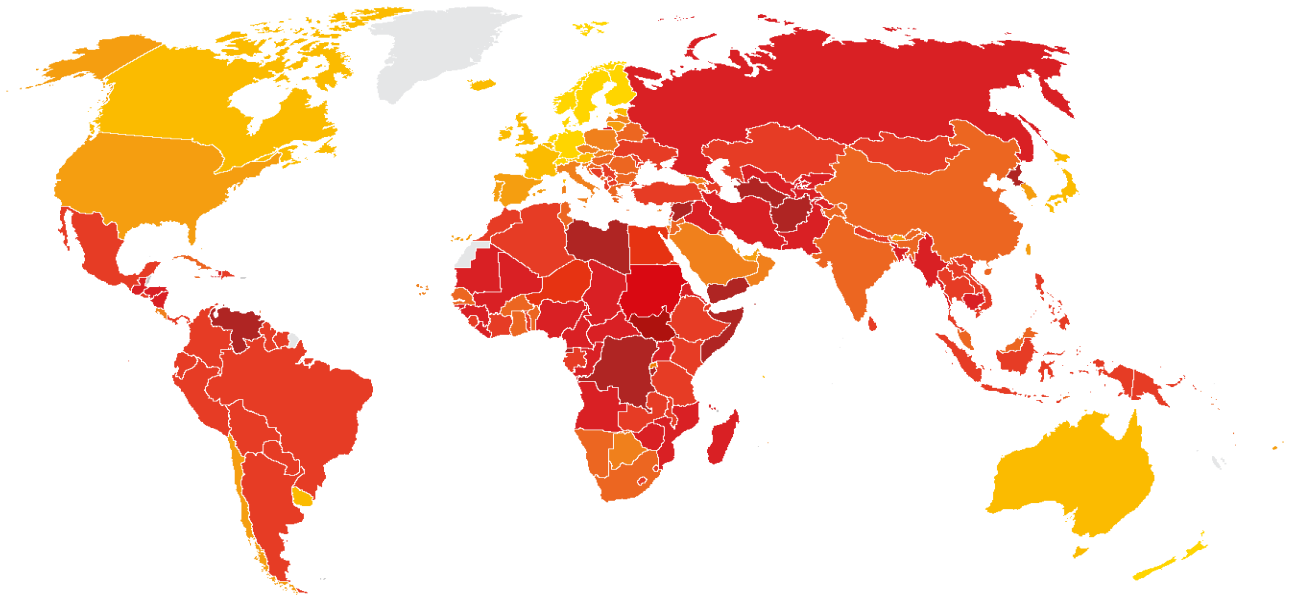
- The Government of Serbia should ensure the execution of the Commissioner's decisions and start acting regularly on the received requests;
- The right of access to information must not be diminished by any amendment to the Law on Free Access to Information of Public Importance (including current proposals concerning information on the work of indirect state-owned enterprises) or by provisions of other laws; it should be rather extended to other entities that have significant public assets (e.g. joint ventures within a public-private partnership);
- Authorities should publish all information in an open format, and state control bodies should cross-reference data from these databases when drawing up their work plans and conducting supervision;
- It is necessary to introduce an obligation to prepare and publish explanations for decisions where it does not currently exist (e.g. certain Government conclusions)
- The National Assembly should apply the provisions of the Code of Ethics in cases when deputies do not provide an explanation to the public for their actions.

Public Finances

- 
- Establishing effective supervision over the planning, implementation and execution of public procurement;
 - Ensuring full transparency in public - private partnerships;
 - Terminating the practice of concluding interstate agreements on the basis of which transparency and competition in connection with the conclusion of public procurement contracts, public-private partnerships and the sale of public property may be excluded;
 - Cessation of the practice of conducting procurements on the basis of special laws adopted for infrastructure projects;
 - Increasing the public data on allocations from the budget reserve;
 - Publishing complete information, monitoring and examination of the expediency of measures taken to combat the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2021

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 180 countries/territories around the world.



SCORE COUNTRY/TERRITORY

88	Denmark
88	Finland
88	New Zealand
85	Norway
85	Singapore
85	Sweden
84	Switzerland
82	Netherlands
81	Luxembourg
80	Germany
78	United Kingdom
76	Hong Kong
74	Canada
74	Iceland
74	Ireland
74	Estonia
74	Austria
73	Australia
73	Belgium
73	Japan
73	Uruguay
71	France
70	Seychelles
69	United Arab Emirates
68	Bhutan
68	Taiwan

67	Chile
67	United States of America
65	Barbados
64	Bahamas
63	Qatar
62	Korea, South
62	Portugal
61	Lithuania
61	Spain
59	Israel
59	Latvia
59	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
58	Cabo Verde
58	Costa Rica
57	Slovenia
56	Italy
56	Poland
56	Saint Lucia
55	Botswana
55	Dominica
55	Fiji
55	Georgia
54	Czechia
54	Malta
54	Mauritius
53	Grenada

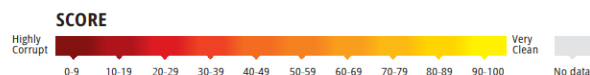
53	Cyprus
53	Rwanda
53	Saudi Arabia
52	Oman
52	Slovakia
49	Armenia
49	Greece
49	Jordan
49	Namibia
48	Malaysia
47	Croatia
46	Cuba
46	Montenegro
45	China
45	Romania
45	Sao Tome and Principe
45	Vanuatu
44	Jamaica
44	South Africa
44	Tunisia
43	Ghana
43	Hungary
43	Kuwait
43	Senegal
43	Solomon Islands
42	Bahrain
42	Benin

42	Burkina Faso
42	Bulgaria
41	Timor-Leste
41	Belarus
41	Trinidad and Tobago
40	India
40	Maldives
39	Kosovo
39	Colombia
39	Ethiopia
39	Guyana
39	Morocco
39	North Macedonia
39	Suriname
39	Tanzania
39	Vietnam
38	Argentina
38	Brazil
38	Indonesia
38	Lesotho
38	Serbia
38	Turkey
37	Gambia
37	Kazakhstan
37	Sri Lanka
36	Cote d'Ivoire
36	Ecuador

36	Moldova
36	Panama
36	Peru
35	Albania
35	Bosnia and Herzegovina
35	Malawi
35	Mongolia
35	Thailand
34	El Salvador
34	Sierra Leone
33	Egypt
33	Nepal
33	Philippines
33	Zambia
33	Algeria
32	Eswatini
32	Ukraine
31	Gabon
31	Mexico
31	Niger
31	Papua New Guinea
30	Azerbaijan
30	Bolivia
30	Djibouti
30	Dominican Republic

30	Laos
30	Paraguay
30	Togo
30	Kenya
29	Angola
29	Liberia
29	Mali
29	Russia
28	Mauritania
28	Myanmar
28	Pakistan
28	Uzbekistan
27	Cameroon
27	Kyrgyzstan
27	Uganda
26	Bangladesh
26	Madagascar
26	Mozambique
25	Guatemala
25	Guinea
25	Iran
25	Tajikistan
24	Lebanon
24	Nigeria
24	Central African Republic
23	Cambodia
23	Honduras

23	Iraq
23	Zimbabwe
22	Eritrea
21	Congo
21	Guinea Bissau
20	Chad
20	Comoros
20	Haiti
20	Nicaragua
20	Sudan
19	Burundi
19	Democratic Republic of the Congo
19	Turkmenistan
17	Equatorial Guinea
17	Libya
16	Afghanistan
16	Korea, North
16	Yemen
14	Venezuela
13	Somalia
11	Syria
11	South Sudan



#cpi2021

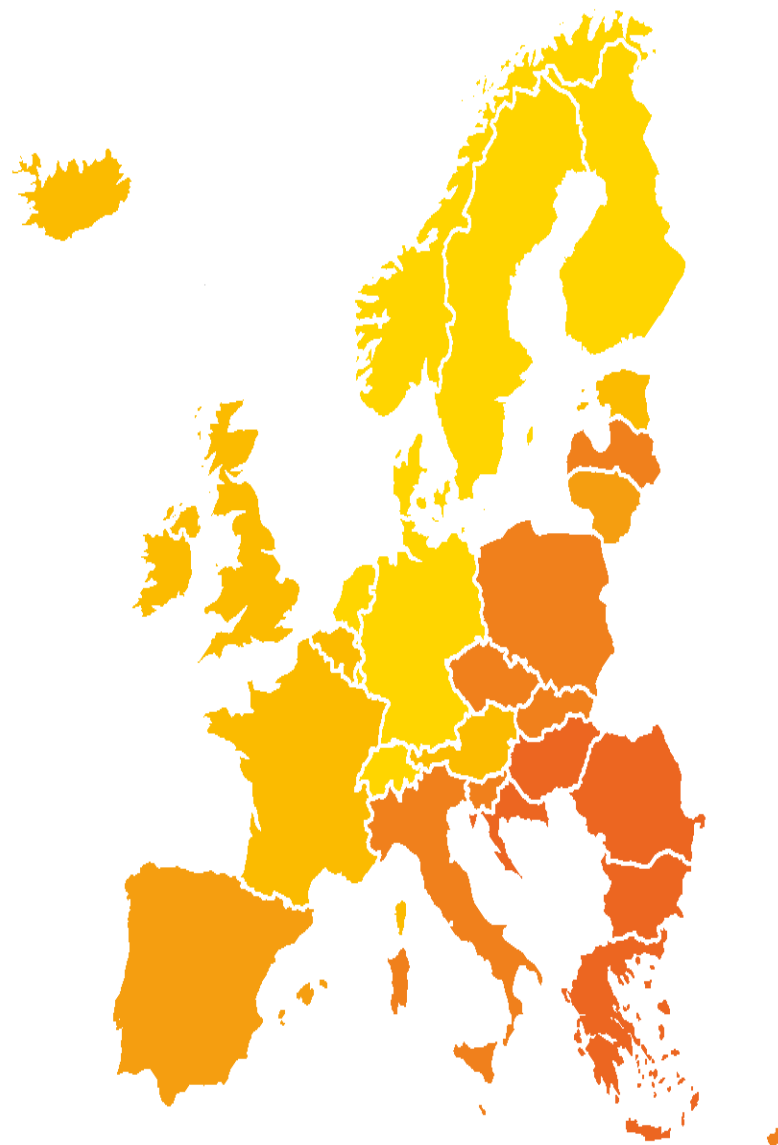
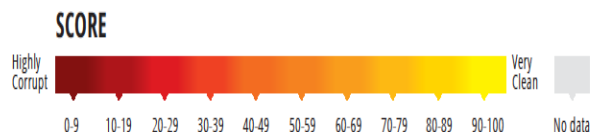
www.transparency.org/cpi

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2021

WESTERN EUROPE & EUROPEAN UNION

66/100

AVERAGE SCORE



SCORE COUNTRY/TERRITORY

88 Denmark
88 Finland
85 Norway
85 Sweden
84 Switzerland
82 Netherlands
81 Luxembourg
80 Germany
78 United Kingdom
74 Iceland
74 Ireland
74 Estonia
74 Austria
73 Belgium
71 France

62 Portugal
61 Lithuania
61 Spain
59 Latvia
57 Slovenia
56 Italy
56 Poland
54 Czechia
54 Malta
53 Cyprus
52 Slovakia
49 Greece
47 Croatia
45 Romania
43 Hungary
42 Bulgaria

#cpi2021

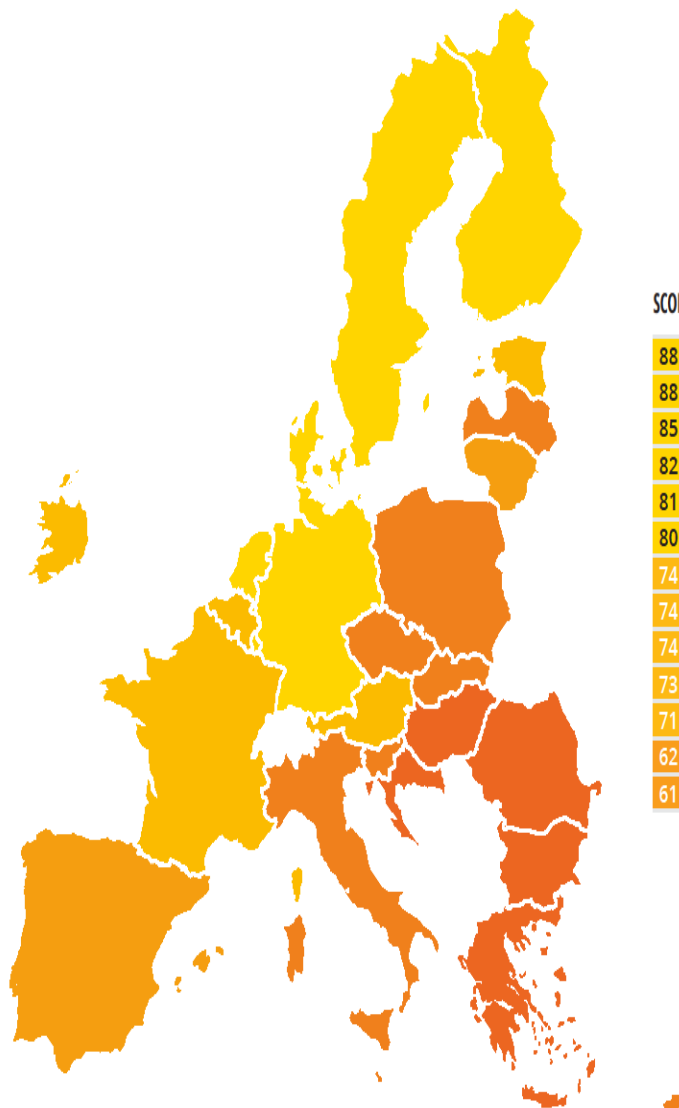
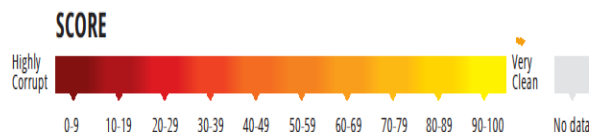
www.transparency.org/cpi

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2021

EUROPEAN UNION

64/100

AVERAGE SCORE



SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY
88	Denmark	61	Spain
88	Finland	59	Latvia
85	Sweden	57	Slovenia
82	Netherlands	56	Italy
81	Luxembourg	56	Poland
80	Germany	54	Czechia
74	Ireland	54	Malta
74	Estonia	53	Cyprus
74	Austria	52	Slovakia
73	Belgium	49	Greece
71	France	47	Croatia
62	Portugal	45	Romania
61	Lithuania	43	Hungary
		42	Bulgaria

#cpi2021

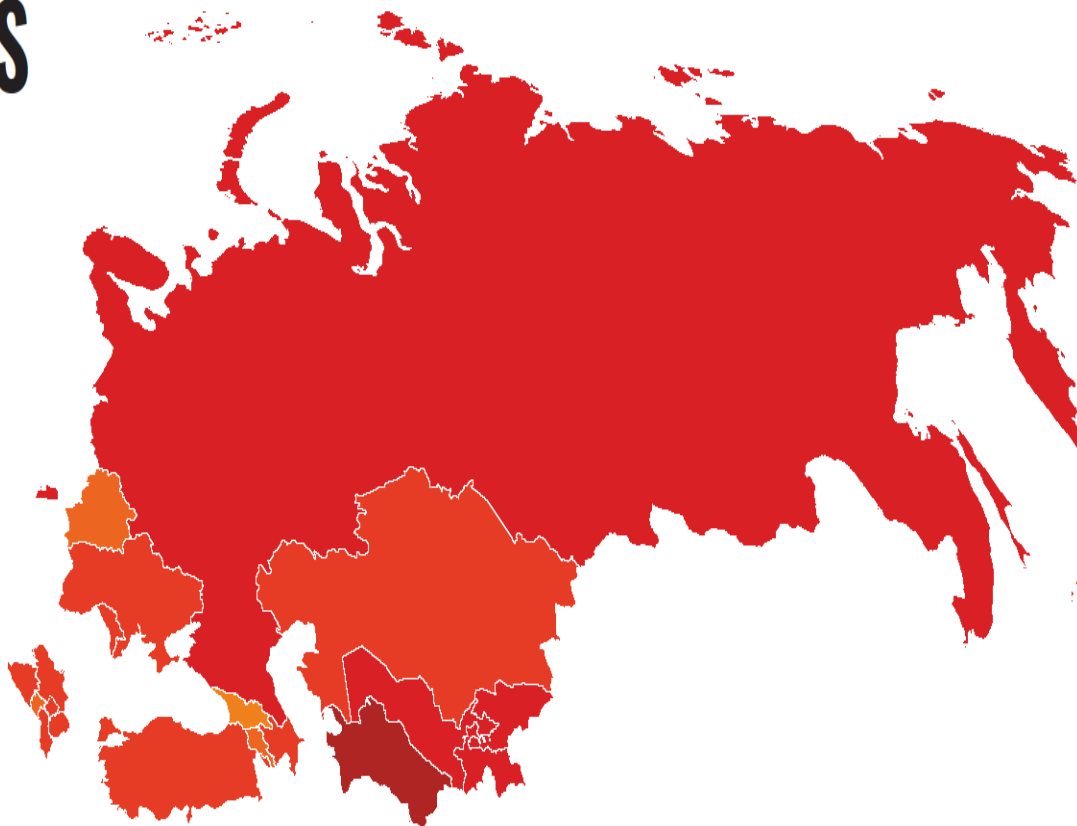
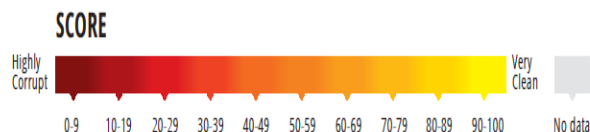
www.transparency.org/cpi

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2021

EASTERN EUROPE
& CENTRAL ASIA

36/100

AVERAGE SCORE



SCORE COUNTRY/TERRITORY

55	Georgia
49	Armenia
46	Montenegro
41	Belarus
39	Kosovo
39	North Macedonia
38	Serbia
38	Turkey
37	Kazakhstan
36	Moldova
35	Albania
35	Bosnia and Herzegovina
32	Ukraine
30	Azerbaijan
29	Russia
28	Uzbekistan
27	Kyrgyzstan
25	Tajikistan
19	Turkmenistan

#cpi2021

www.transparency.org/cpi

This work from Transparency International (2021) is licensed under CC BY-ND 4.0



CPI 2021 – Average by regions

