



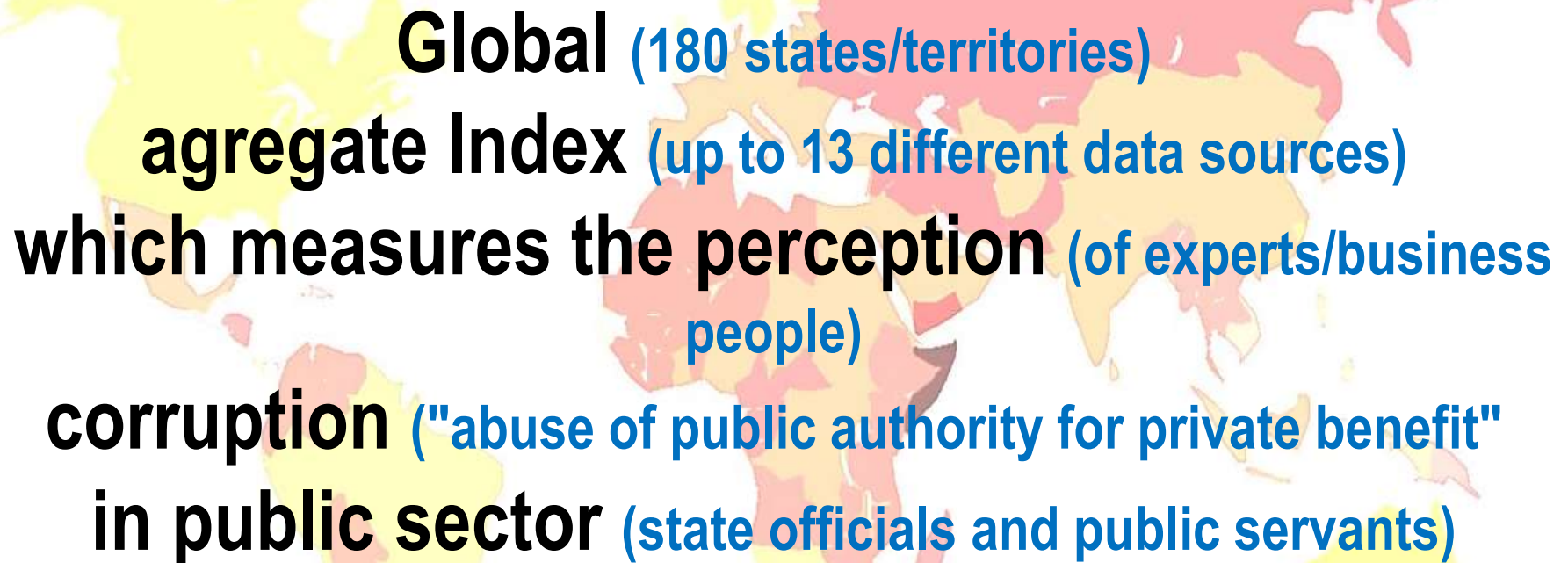
GLOBAL CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX (CPI) 2022

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Corruption Perception Index **CPI 2022**



Global (180 states/territories)
aggregate Index (up to 13 different data sources)
which measures the 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 2022**

- The CPI is an annual survey that provides data that can be monitored continuously. CPI 2022 is the 27th 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.)



Possibility of Comparison

- **For long-term comparisons, a country's score is more relevant than its place in the table** (the number of countries/territories included varies).
- Promene Changes in the index for 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 results from CPI 2012 (country/territory rating).** Due to methodological changes from 2012, the possibility of comparing the current CPI with results from earlier years (before CPI 2012) is limited: one can compare the place on the list (taking into account the changes in the number of countries in the sample and the movement of other countries) or compare the results by individual researches; it is not methodologically correct to multiply the score from years before 2012 by 10 or divide the current score by 10! Comparisons with previous years should be taken with a grain of salt because the number of sources has increased, which has affected the way grades are calculated.

Data Sources

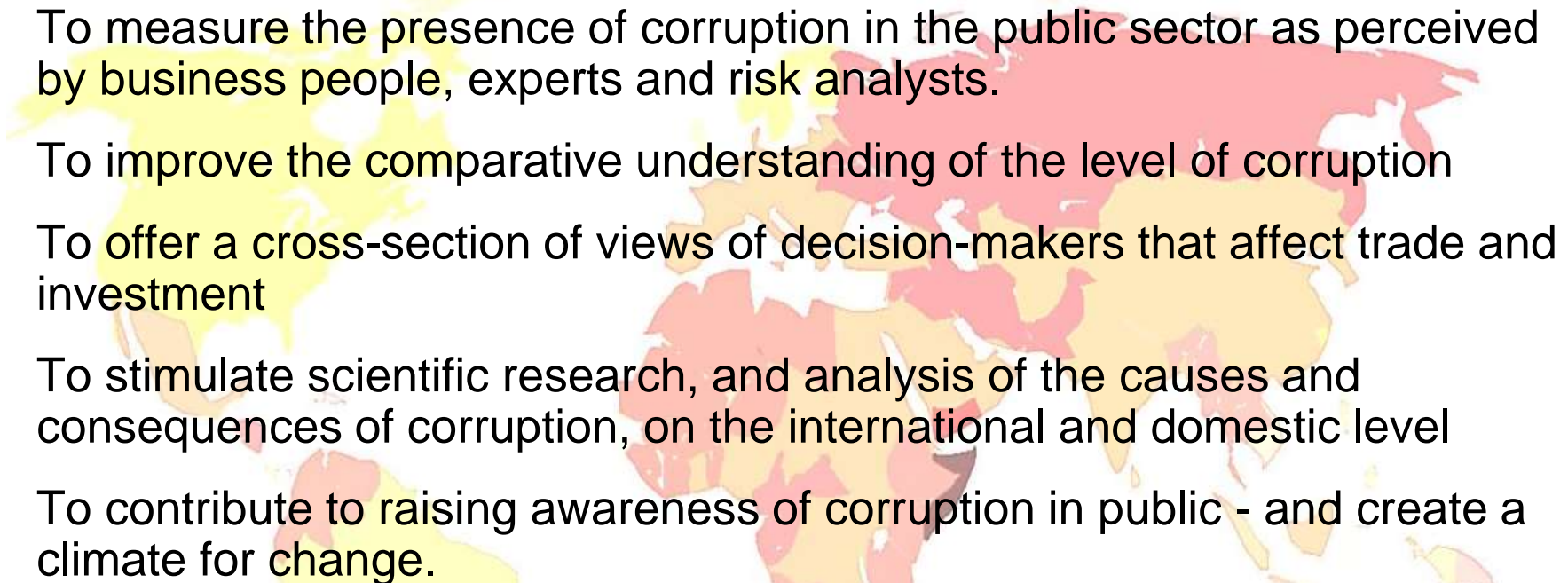
The CPI relies on 13 data sources that include the assessment of experts and business people on a range of corrupt practices in the public sector, including:

- 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
- bureaucracy and excessive bureaucratic burden
- the existence of adequate laws on the publication of financial data, conflict of interest, prevention of corruption and access to information
- legal protection of whistleblowers and journalists

Objectives of the CPI

- 
- A world map is visible in the background, color-coded by region. North America and Australia are yellow, Europe and parts of Asia are orange, and South America, Africa, and parts of Asia are red.
- 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.

Advantages and Disadvantages of CPI

Advantages:

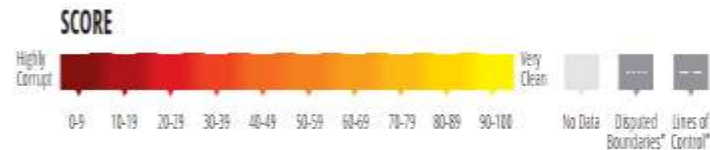
- CPI provides an opportunity to advance the debate on corruption in the public
- CPI is a good incentive to conduct further analysis
- CPI enables global comparability - it covers almost all countries of the world
- Other mechanisms for assessing the level of corruption give similar findings to the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

Disadvantages:

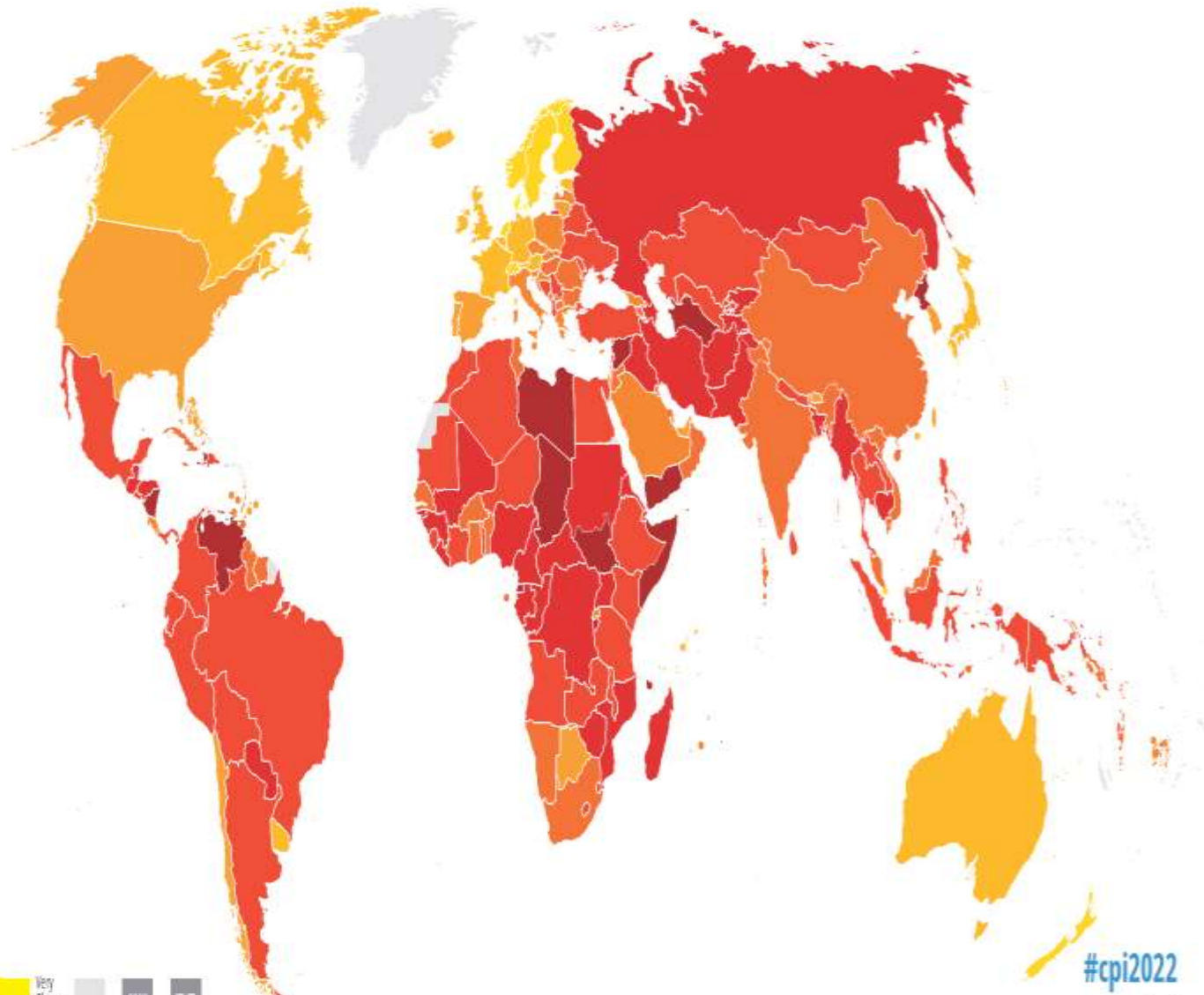
- The index will not reflect the achieved results in the fight against corruption until the change in practice becomes clearly visible and convincing to the respondents; the index changes relatively slowly, as it includes research from the last two years
- Developing countries can be portrayed in a worse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

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2022

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



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#cpi2022

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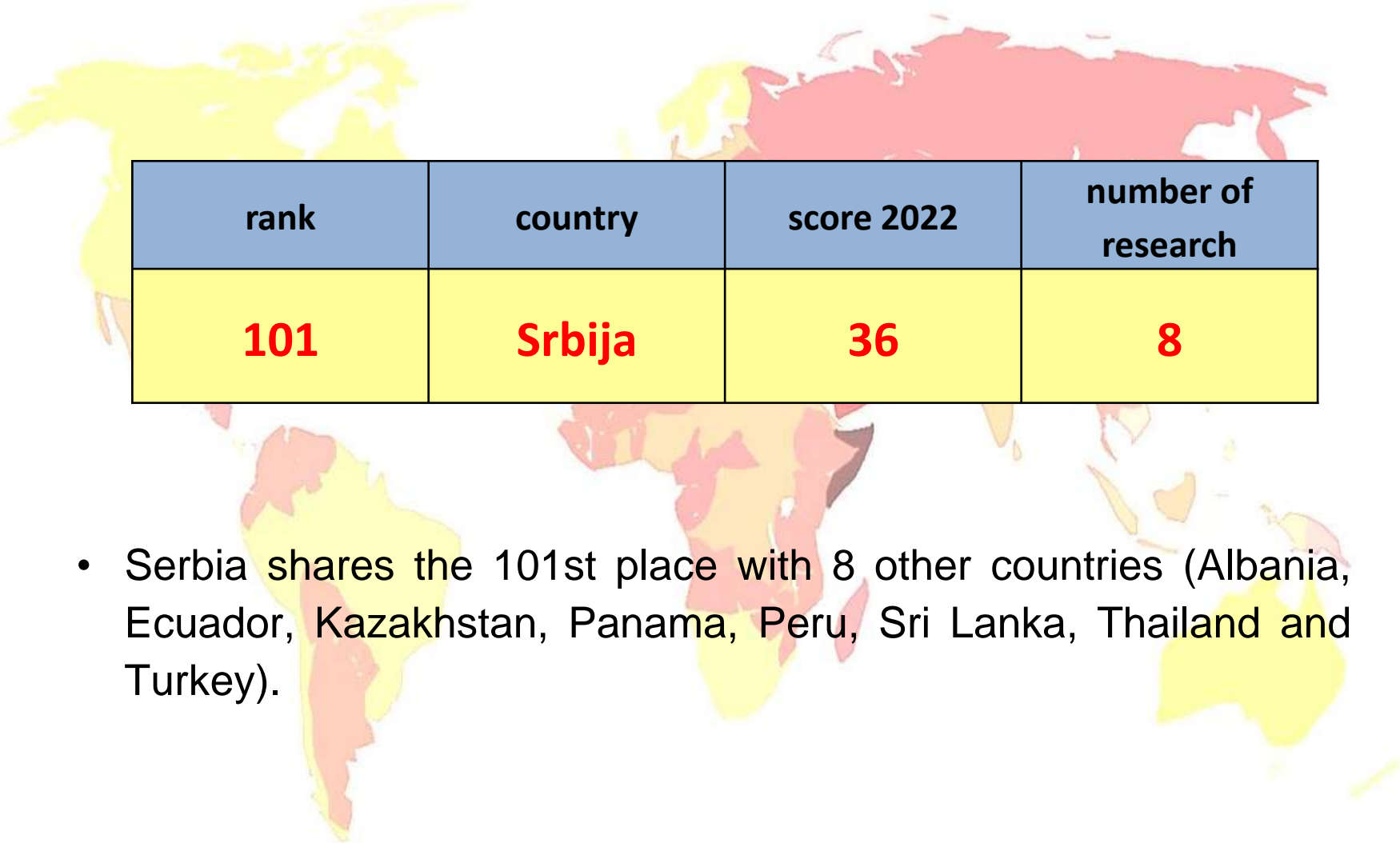
Methodological Notes for Serbia - CPI 2022

- **Serbia was included in 8 surveys** considered when compiling this year's indices. sources for Serbia have been used for five years (when a new one was added). The same seven sources have been used for ten years in a row. That gives high reliability when comparing data over a longer period of time.
- 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 2022 (three surveys), during 2021 (three surveys), and during both years (one survey), while one includes an earlier period.
- U **four** original surveys, the score for CPI 2022 is **the same as in** CPI 2021, while in the **remaining four** surveys, **the score for Serbia is worse** compared to CPI 2021.

Source of data in initial research that includes Serbia

Sources	Sample Research
<p>FH (Freedom House, Nations in Transit) 2022</p>	<p>Observations of non-residents; respondents mostly come from developed countries</p>
<p>BF (Bertelsmann Foundation) Transformation Index 2022</p> <p>EIU (Economist Intelligence Unit) 2022</p> <p>GI (Global Insight Country Risk Ratings) 2021</p> <p>PRS ICRG (Political Risk Services International Country Risk Guide) 2022</p>	<p>Experts hired by the bank/institution</p>
<p>WEF (World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey) 2021</p>	<p>Perceptions of residents; respondents are mostly local experts, local business people and multinational companies</p>
<p>WJP (World Justice Project Rule of Law Index) 2021</p> <p>Varieties of Democracy Project 2022</p>	<p>Local experts</p>

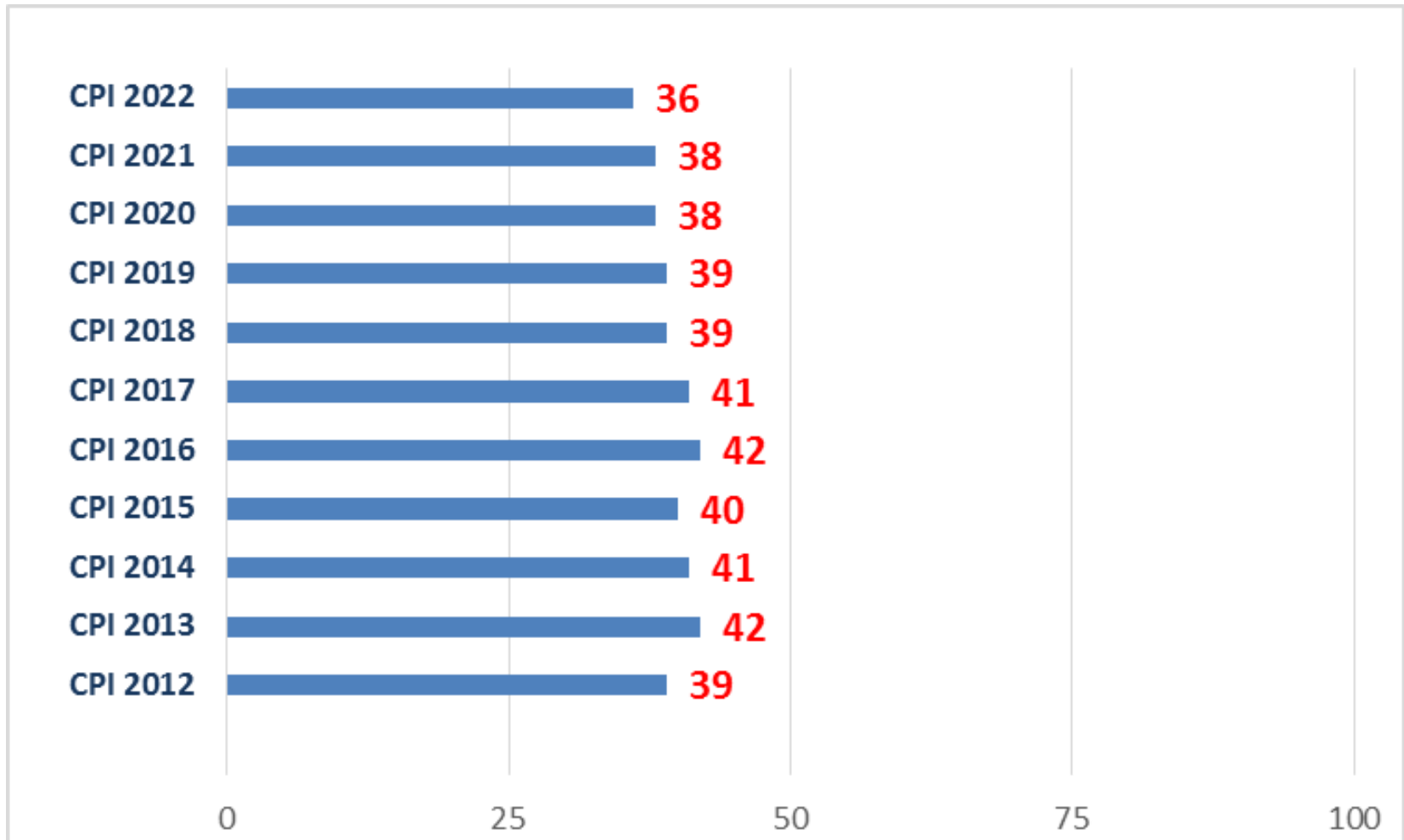
Results of Serbia in **CPI 2022**



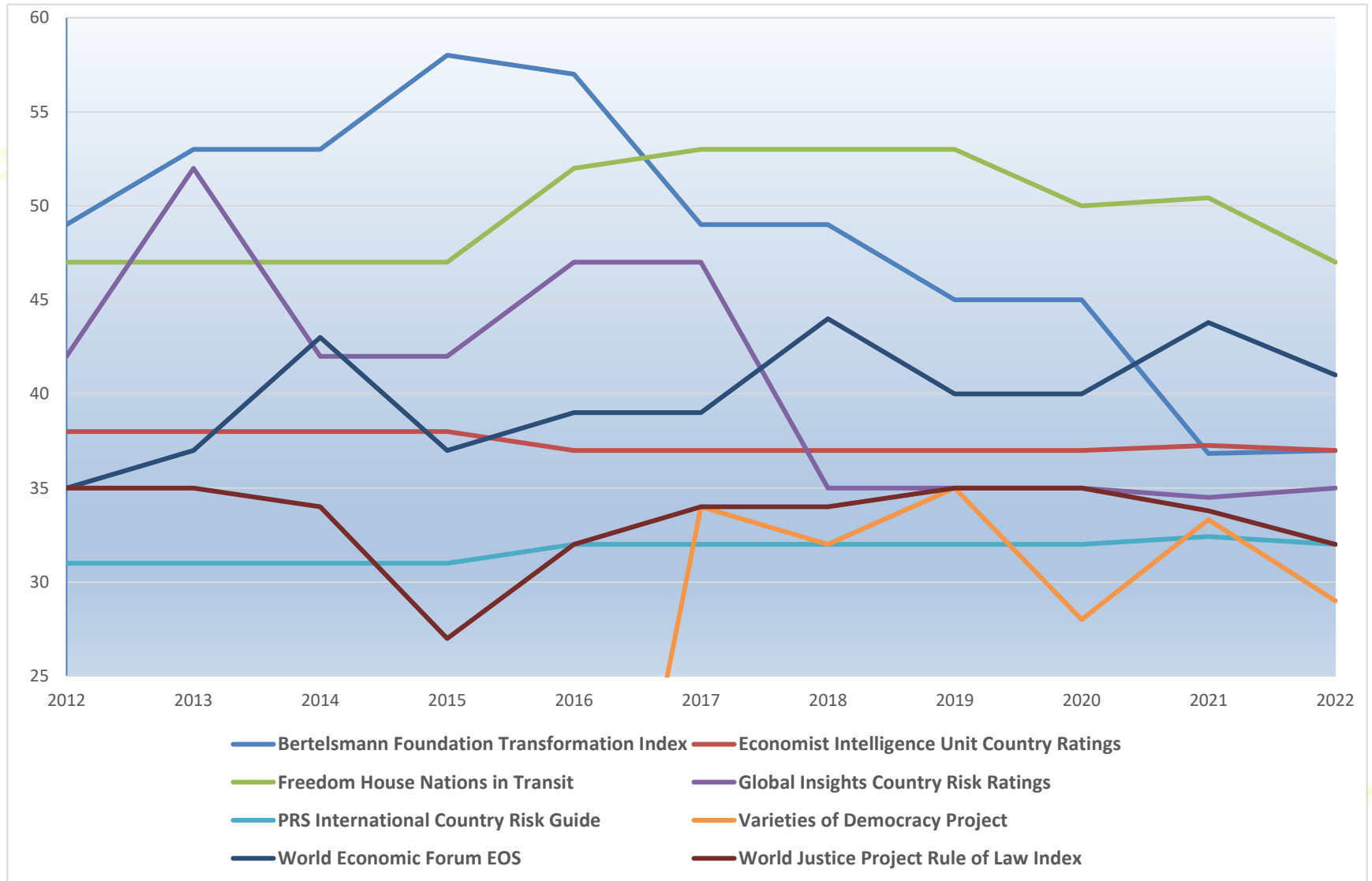
rank	country	score 2022	number of research
101	Srbija	36	8

- Serbia shares the 101st place with 8 other countries (Albania, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Panama, Peru, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Turkey).

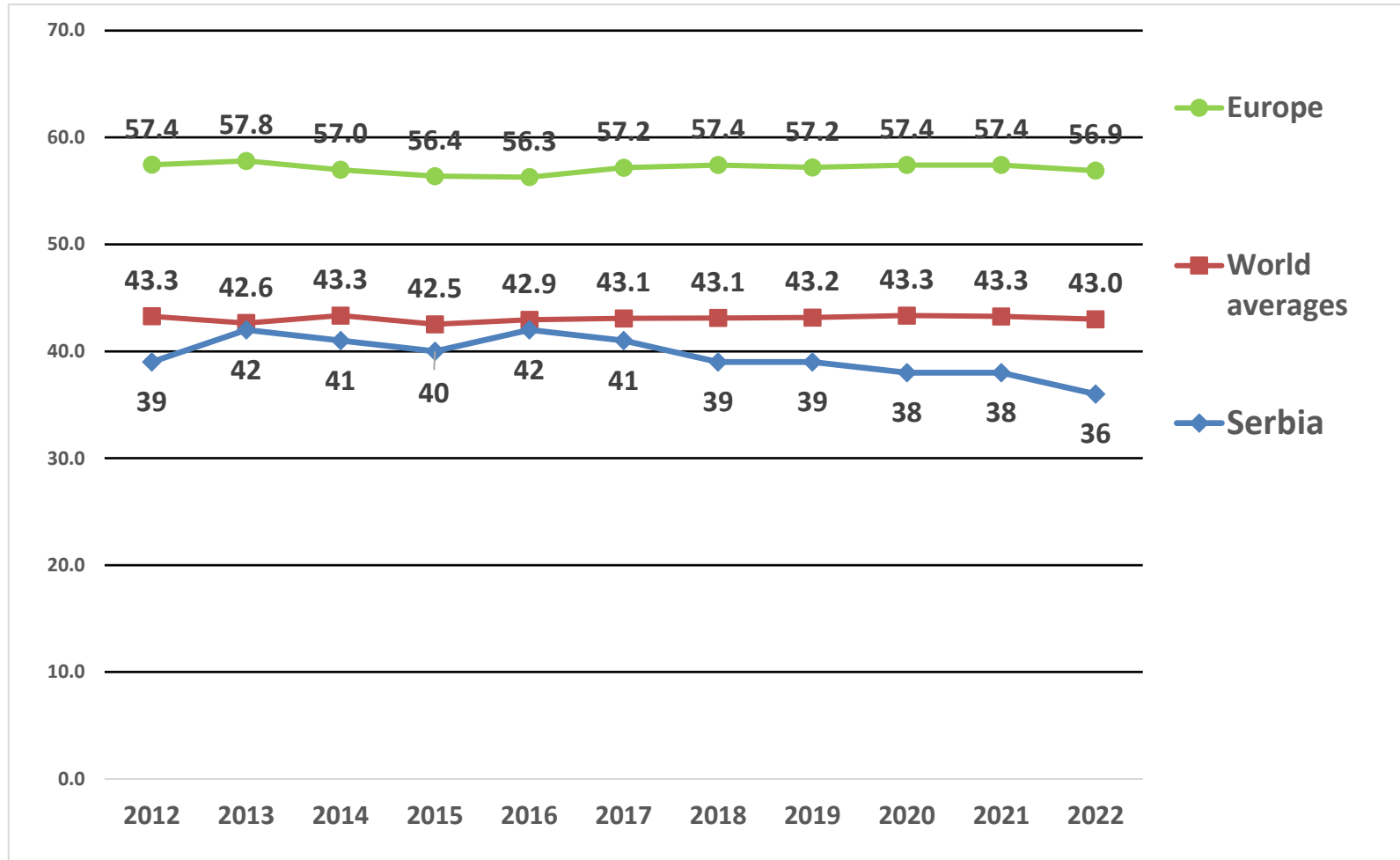
Changes in Serbia's score on the CPI list



Ratings for Serbia by sources 2012-2022



CPI changes for Serbia, Europe and the World



CPI 2022 - Best and Worst Ranked

Countries perceived as the least corrupt

Rang	Zemlja	Skor (0-100)	Br. istraživanja
1	Denmark	90	8
2	Finland New Zealand	87	8
4	Norway	84	7

Countries perceived as the most corrupt

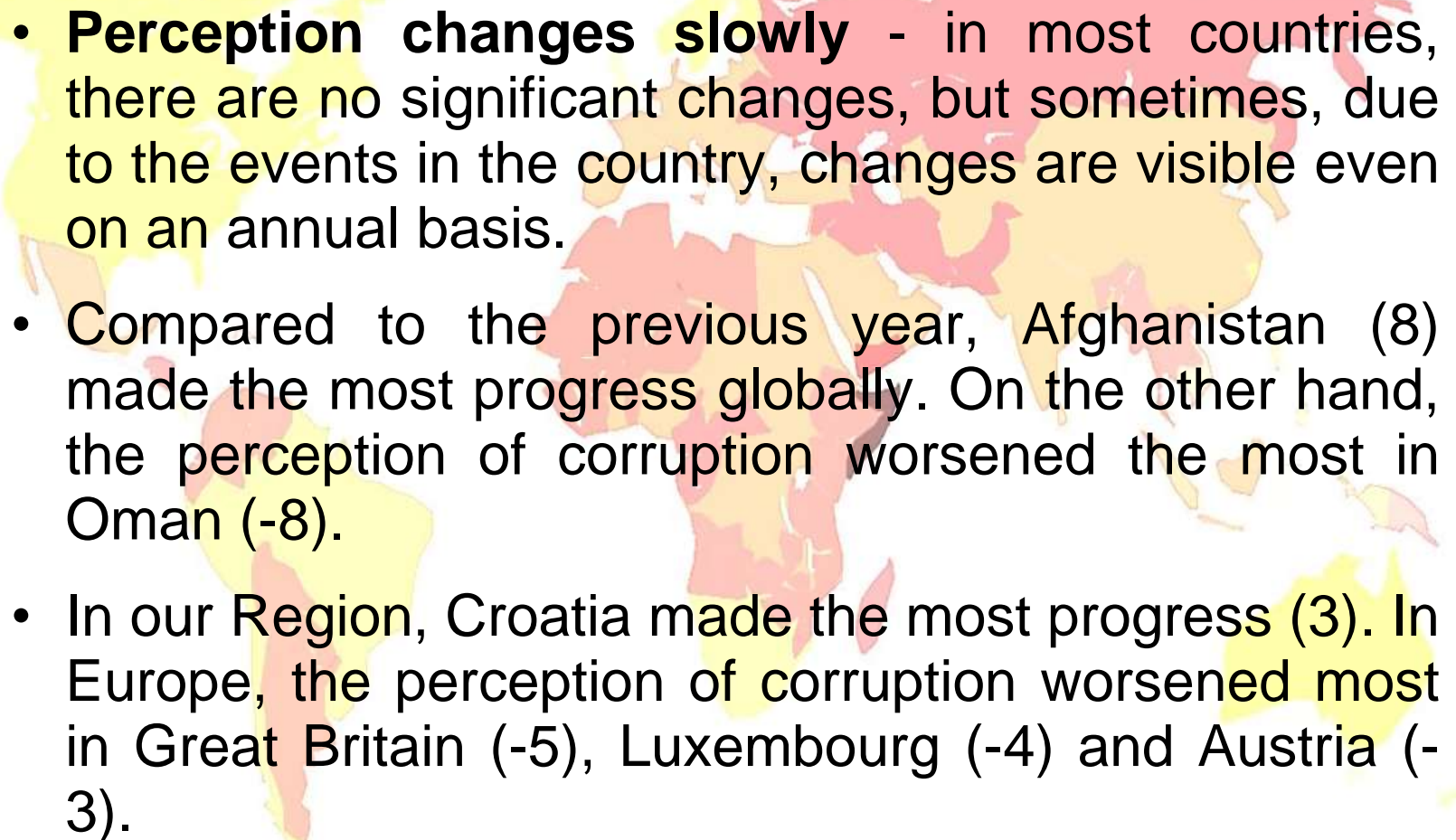
Rang	Zemlja	Skor (0-100)	Br. istraživanja
180	Somalia	12	6
178	South Sudan Syria	13	5

CPI 2022 – Serbia and the Region

Rang	Država / teritorija	Ocena 2021	Ocena 2022
41	Slovenia	57	56 ↓
57	Croatia	47	50 ↑
63	Romania	45	46 ↑
65	Montenegro	46	45 ↓
72	Bulgaria	42	43 ↑
77	Hungary	43	42 ↓
84	Kosovo*	39	41 ↑
85	North Macedonia	39	40 ↑
101	Serbia	38	36 ↓
101	Albania	35	36 ↑
110	Bosna and Herzegovina	35	34 ↓

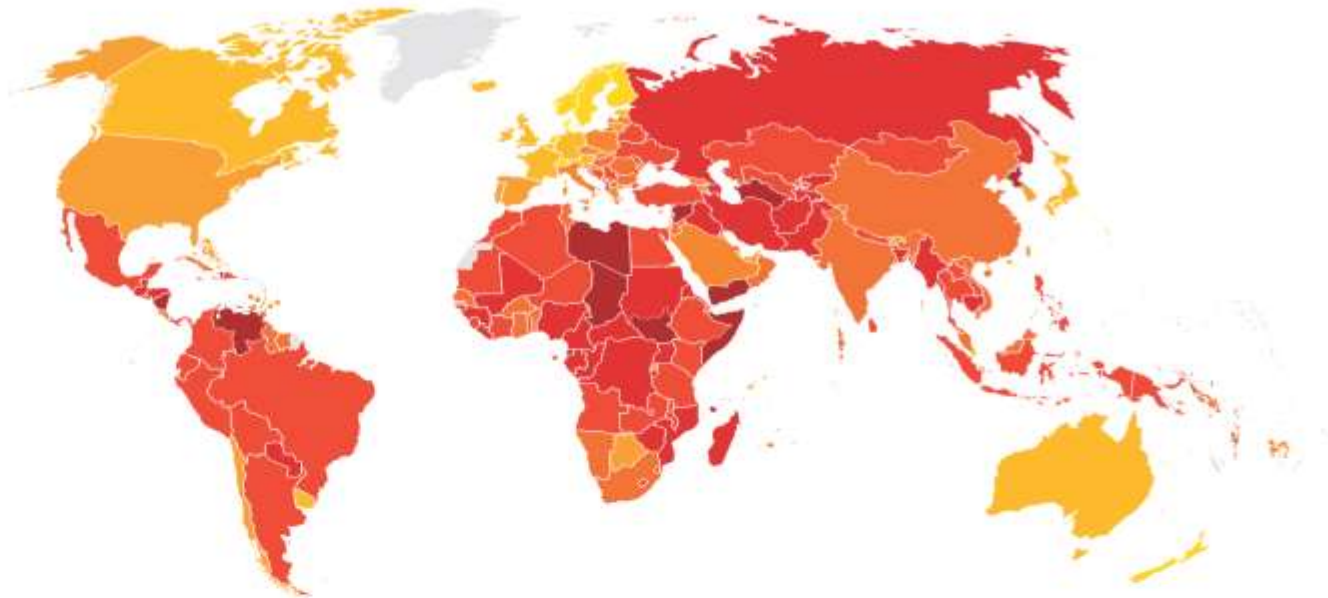
Legend: members of the EU

CPI 2022 and comparisons with previous years

- 
- **Perception changes slowly** - in most countries, there are no significant changes, but sometimes, due to the events in the country, changes are visible even on an annual basis.
 - Compared to the previous year, Afghanistan (8) made the most progress globally. On the other hand, the perception of corruption worsened the most in Oman (-8).
 - In our Region, Croatia made the most progress (3). In Europe, the perception of corruption worsened most in Great Britain (-5), Luxembourg (-4) and Austria (-3).

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2022

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



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90	Denmark
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79	Germany
77	Ireland
77	Luxembourg
76	Hong Kong
75	Australia
74	Canada
74	Estonia
74	Iceland
74	Uruguay
73	Belgium
73	Japan
73	United Kingdom
72	France
71	Austria
70	Seychelles
69	United States of America
68	Bhutan
68	Taiwan

67	Chile
67	United Arab Emirates
65	Barbados
64	Bahamas
64	Israel
63	Korea, South
62	Lithuania
62	Portugal
60	Botswana
60	Cabo Verde
60	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
60	Spain
59	Latvia
58	Qatar
56	Czechia
56	Georgia
56	Italy
55	Slovenia
55	Dominica
55	Poland
55	Saint Lucia
54	Costa Rica
53	Fiji
53	Slovakia
52	Cyprus
52	Greece

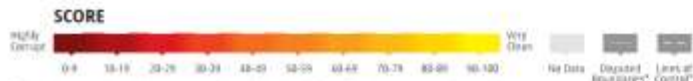
52	Grenada
51	Malta
51	Rwanda
51	Saudi Arabia
50	Croatia
50	Mauritius
49	Namibia
48	Vanuatu
47	Jordan
47	Malaysia
46	Armenia
46	Romania
45	China
45	Cuba
45	Montenegro
45	Sao Tome and Principe
44	Bahrain
44	Jamaica
44	Oman
43	Benin
43	Bulgaria
43	Ghana
43	Senegal
43	South Africa
42	Burkina Faso
42	Hungary
42	Kuwait

42	Solomon Islands
42	Timor-Leste
42	Trinidad and Tobago
42	Vietnam
41	Kosovo
40	Guyana
40	India
40	Maldives
40	North Macedonia
40	Suriname
40	Tunisia
39	Belarus
39	Colombia
39	Moldova
38	Argentina
38	Brazil
38	Ethiopia
38	Morocco
38	Tanzania
37	Cote d'Ivoire
37	Lesotho
36	Albania
36	Ecuador
36	Kazakhstan
36	Panama
36	Peru
36	Serbia

36	Sri Lanka
36	Thailand
36	Turkey
34	Bosnia and Herzegovina
34	Gambia
34	Indonesia
34	Malawi
34	Nepal
34	Sierra Leone
33	Algeria
33	Angola
33	El Salvador
33	Mongolia
33	Philippines
33	Ukraine
33	Zambia
32	Dominican Republic
32	Kenya
32	Niger
31	Bolivia
31	Laos
31	Mexico
31	Uzbekistan
30	Djibouti
30	Egypt
30	Eswatini

30	Mauritania
30	Pagua New Guinea
30	Togo
29	Gabon
28	Mali
28	Paraguay
28	Russia
27	Kyrgyzstan
27	Pakistan
26	Cameroon
26	Liberia
26	Madagascar
26	Mozambique
26	Uganda
25	Bangladesh
25	Guinea
25	Iran
24	Afghanistan
24	Cambodia
24	Central African Republic
24	Guatemala
24	Lebanon
24	Nigeria
24	Tajikistan
24	Azerbaijan
23	Honduras

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



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Results **CPI 2022 and Serbia**

- After years of stagnation, the **deterioration** in the perception of corruption indirectly indicates that the problem is not only in perceptions but that there is **no substantial progress either**.
- **The increasing number of studies** based on which the CPI is calculated shows that the impression of external observers on the development of the situation regarding corruption and the possibility for institutions to deal with it is negative. This drastically reduces the possibility that it is only about subjective impressions or a reaction to individual disputed situations.
- Serbia is **considered a country where the level of corruption is high**; it is **in the lower half of the world list, with an average score seven points below the global average and far below the average of our continent**.
- **Citizens of Serbia also have the impression of a high prevalence of corruption**, although, in those surveys, the fluctuations in the perception of corruption are significantly greater. Also, **research on the application of certain anti-corruption regulations** and findings of international organizations speak of the malfunctioning of the system.

The most current issues related to the fight against corruption

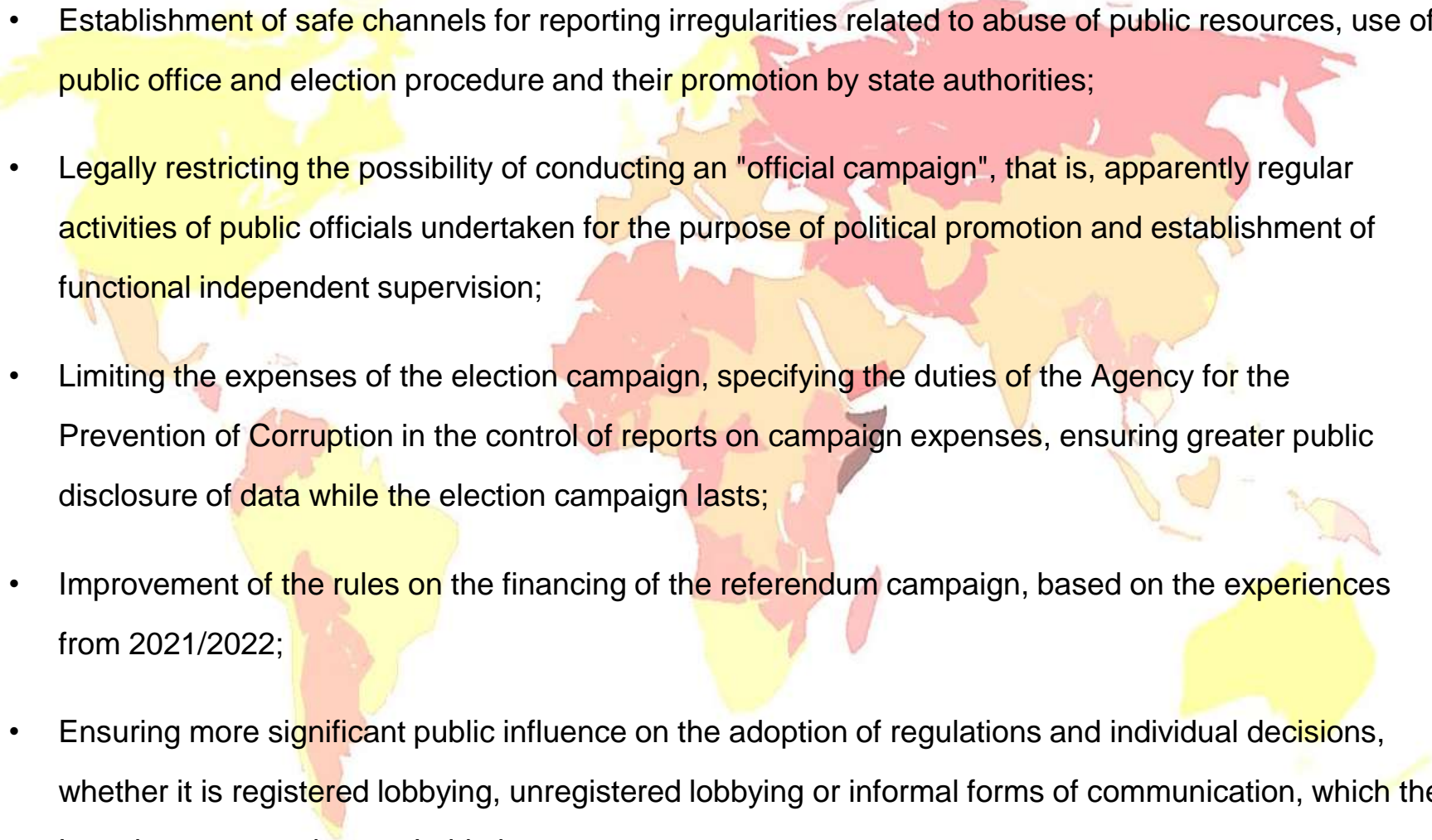
- **Insufficient importance is given to the fight against corruption:**
 - The strategy has not existed for more than four years, and work on a new one has not yet begun;
 - It is not mentioned in the Government's new program for this year (only statistics from the previous period are mentioned);
 - Chapter 23 Action Plan reports state what was not done without considering accountability
- **Judicial reform**
 - Greater independence of public prosecutors as an opportunity;
 - Unknown: to what extent the change in the composition of the judicial councils will reduce political influence
 - Fear: constitutional guarantee of complete immunity of members of the judicial councils for decisions, insufficient legal guarantees of publicity of their work.
- **Open disregard for anti-corruption rules:**
 - Instead of applying the law in the professionalization of public enterprises, the announcement of a new law;
 - Retroactive and otherwise illegal appointments of public administration officials;
- **Unprotected public resources:**
 - Determining priorities that are financed by borrowing without an adopted plan, opportunities for citizens to influence and without respecting the opinions of relevant state authorities (Fiscal Council);
 - Unexamined cases where harmful and illegal decisions were pointed out (e.g. reports of the Council for the fight against corruption);
 - Awarding the most valuable jobs by direct negotiation.
- There is no monitoring of what **happens to whistleblower reports**; even cases that have been brought to the public remain uninvestigated
- **Decision-making - outside institutions, without explanation of reasons and impacts (e.g. decision-making regarding lithium mining)**
 - Failure to act on requests for access to information and decisions of the Commissioner, completely ineffective legal protection when information is requested from the Government of Serbia;
 - Incomplete explanations of acts;
 - Absence of information about possible 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 negotiations was not used - the key problems are repeated in the EC's annual reports;
 - In the implementation of the Action Plan for Chapter 23 there is no substantial progress even when the measures have been formally implemented;
 - The recommendations of other international organizations (ODIHR, GRECO) have not been fully implemented;
- **Concentrated political power** - since 2014, the situation in which the government is stable enough to implement reforms, has not been used to establish a comprehensive system of institutional fight against corruption
- **Support of citizens** - citizens show a principled intolerance towards corruption and sometimes a willingness to politically reward what is presented to them as a fight against corruption; their expectations were significantly raised, but they were not met, which led to a change in the prevailing narrative towards other issues (e.g. security, stability, investments)

Priorities in the fight against corruption in Serbia for 2023

Political Corruption

- 
- Establishment of safe channels for reporting irregularities related to abuse of public resources, use of public office and election procedure and their promotion by state authorities;
 - Legally restricting the possibility of conducting an "official campaign", that is, apparently regular activities of public officials undertaken for the purpose of political promotion and establishment of functional independent supervision;
 - Limiting the expenses of the election campaign, specifying the duties of the Agency for the Prevention of Corruption in the control of reports on campaign expenses, ensuring greater public disclosure of data while the election campaign lasts;
 - Improvement of the rules on the financing of the referendum campaign, based on the experiences from 2021/2022;
 - Ensuring more significant public influence on the adoption of regulations and individual decisions, whether it is registered lobbying, unregistered lobbying or informal forms of communication, which the Law does not regulate on Lobbying;

Anticorruption Plans

- Determining the reasons for not achieving the goals from the National Strategy for the Fight against Corruption 2013-2018;
- adoption of a new Strategy that will be comprehensive (and not only dedicated to selected areas) and that will also contain measures to ensure responsibility in case of non-fulfilment; in this regard, it is particularly important to determine the ineffectiveness of the concept of "Operational Plans" for the prevention of corruption in areas of special risk;
- Establishing an efficient system for monitoring the implementation of the revised Action Plan for Chapter 23 EU integration and eliminating the observed problems;

Prosecution and Punishment of Corruption

- Investigating all cases of suspected corruption in connection with which documents have been disclosed or direct accusations have been made, without waiting for the public prosecutor to file a criminal complaint and publishing information about the outcome of the investigation, including the explanation in case it is determined that there is no criminal responsibility;
- Ensuring all conditions for prosecuting corruption using special investigative techniques, for conducting financial investigations alongside criminal ones and for being proactive in investigating corruption;
- Amendments to the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Law on the Organization and Competence of State Bodies in Suppression of Organized Crime, Terrorism and Corruption for more effective prosecution of certain forms of corruption;
- Improvement and comprehensive supervision of the implementation of the Law on the Protection of Whistleblowers;
- Drafting of a control plan based on the Law on Investigating the Origin of Property and a Special Tax, which will prioritize persons who had the opportunity to abuse public office and authority and publication of data on implementation in order to reduce suspicions of arbitrariness;

Prevention of Corruption - Publicity of Work

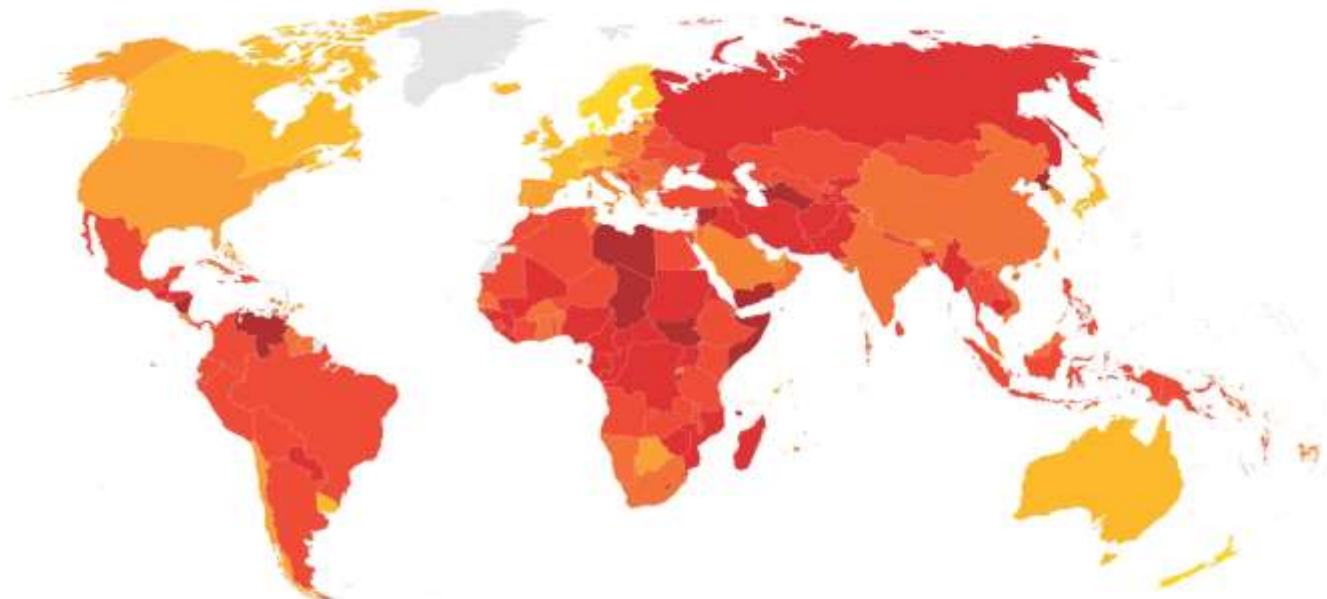
- The Government of Serbia should ensure the execution of the Commissioner's decision and start acting regularly on the received requests;
- It is necessary to provide effective legal protection in cases where information is withheld by the Government and six other bodies against which it is not possible to appeal to the Commissioner;
- The right to access information must not be reduced by the provisions of other laws, and the exercise of that right should be extended to information in the possession of currently uncovered entities (eg joint ventures within a public-private partnership);
- Authorities should publish all information in an open format, and state control authorities should cross-check data from these databases when determining their work plans and conducting supervision;
- The obligation to prepare and publish explanations for decisions should be introduced, where it does not currently exist (eg certain conclusions of the Government);
- The National Assembly should apply the provisions of the Code of Ethics in cases where MPs do not provide an explanation to the public for their actions.

Public Finances

- Providing complete information regarding the transformation of public companies, the impact of unprofessional management on public finances and the possible role of external consultants in future management;
- Conducting supervision over the planning, implementation and execution of public procurement in a large number of cases;
- Ensuring full transparency in public-private partnerships;
- Termination of the practice of concluding interstate agreements based on which transparency and competition can be excluded in connection with the conclusion of contracts on public procurement, public-private partnerships and the sale of public assets;
- Cessation of the practice of procurement based on special laws passed for infrastructure projects;
- Increasing the publicity of data on allocations from the budget reserve;
- Providing full explanations for projects financed by borrowing, as well as financial support measures;
- Enabling citizens to influence budget priorities at the national level;
- Publication of data on budget execution during the year in a way that allows monitoring by budget users and programs.

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74	Iceland
74	Uruguay
73	Belgium
73	Japan
73	United Kingdom
72	France
71	Austria
70	Seychelles
69	United States of America
68	Bhutan
68	Taiwan

67	Chile
67	United Arab Emirates
65	Barbados
64	Bahamas
63	Israel
63	Korea, South
62	Lithuania
62	Portugal
60	Botswana
60	Cabo Verde
60	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
60	Spain
59	Latvia
58	Qatar
56	Czechia
56	Georgia
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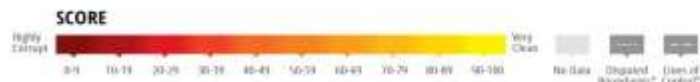
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46	Armenia
46	Romania
45	China
45	Cuba
45	Montenegro
45	Sao Tome and Principe
44	Bahrain
44	Jamaica
44	Oman
43	Benin
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31	Uzbekistan
30	Djibouti
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30	Eswatini

30	Mauritania
30	Papua New Guinea
30	Togo
29	Gabon
28	Mali
28	Paraguay
28	Russia
27	Kyrgyzstan
27	Pakistan
26	Cameroon
26	Liberia
26	Madagascar
26	Mozambique
26	Uganda
25	Bangladesh
25	Guinea
25	Iran
24	Afghanistan
24	Cambodia
24	Central African Republic
24	Guatemala
24	Lebanon
24	Nigeria
24	Tajikistan
23	Azerbaijan
23	Honduras

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



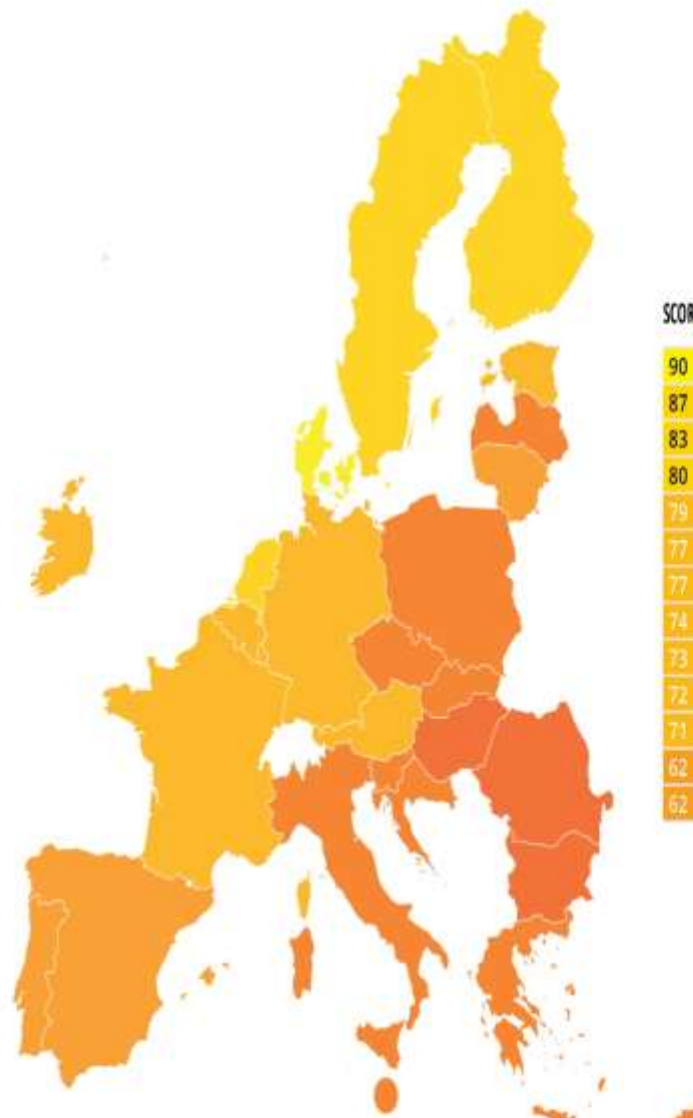
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EUROPEAN UNION

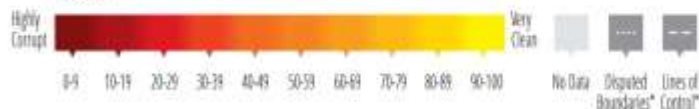
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AVERAGE SCORE



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62	Lithuania
62	Portugal
60	Spain
59	Latvia
56	Czechia
56	Italy
56	Slovenia
55	Poland
53	Slovakia
52	Cyprus
52	Greece
51	Malta
50	Croatia
46	Romania
43	Bulgaria
42	Hungary

SCORE



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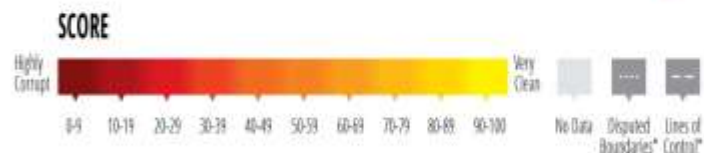
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CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2022

WESTERN EUROPE & EUROPEAN UNION

66/100

AVERAGE SCORE



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SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY
90	Denmark
87	Finland
84	Norway
83	Sweden
82	Switzerland
80	Netherlands
79	Germany
77	Ireland
77	Luxembourg
74	Estonia
74	Iceland
73	Belgium
73	United Kingdom
72	France
71	Austria
62	Lithuania
62	Portugal
60	Spain
59	Latvia
56	Czechia
56	Italy
56	Slovenia
55	Poland
53	Slovakia
52	Cyprus
52	Greece
51	Malta
50	Croatia
46	Romania
43	Bulgaria
42	Hungary

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CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2022

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

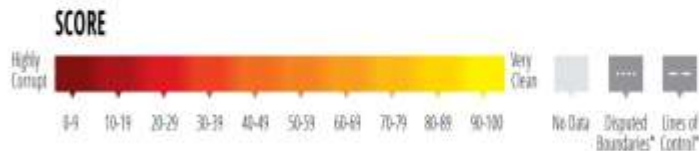
35/100

AVERAGE SCORE



SCORE COUNTRY/TERRITORY

56	Georgia
46	Armenia
45	Montenegro
41	Kosovo
40	North Macedonia
39	Belarus
39	Moldova
36	Albania
36	Kazakhstan
36	Serbia
36	Turkey
34	Bosnia and Herzegovina
33	Ukraine
31	Uzbekistan
28	Russia
27	Kyrgyzstan
24	Tajikistan
23	Azerbaijan
19	Turkmenistan



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