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LOCAL TRANSPARENCY INDEX (LTI) 2026 FINAL REPORT

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Table of Contents

Summary	5
What is the Local Transparency Index?	5
Trend of stagnation and progress among in-city municipalities	5
More up-to-date Information Booklets, neglected public procurement	6
Legal minimum: Finally – adopted budgets visible everywhere; some public enterprises still without websites	6
The best performers continue to improve	6
Is there sufficient willingness and capacity for further progress?.....	6
Results by category.....	7
More responses to requests.....	7
More budget debates and budget portals, but many are not up to date	7
Information booklets more up to date, but still below the legal minimum.....	7
Public enterprises and institutions – positive average trends and open violations of the law in the absence of oversight	8
Public debates and competitions – decline and disparity	8
Half provide information through social media	8
Only seven municipalities inform citizens about the implementation of public procurement contracts	8
<i>Draft acts are visible before adoption in only a quarter of LSGs</i>	8
Continuous progress: Veliko Gradište, Žabari, Novi Pazar and Bogatić	9
How to achieve progress – regulations, commitment and support.....	9
These procedures can be established through LSG acts	10
Individual improvements and declines.....	11
What does the Index say about corruption, and what does it not say?.....	12
Methodology	13
General observations	16
Overall assessment of local government transparency and prospects for improvement	16
Selected Systemic Problems and Observations.....	17
Results of LSGs in Individual Categories of the Research.....	20
The impact of legislation and oversight of its implementation	20
Summary by category	21
Categories Included in the Research	24
Overview	24
Free access to information: Still no instructions at service counters.....	26
Budget: All published their budgets, but only half of LSGs report on spending	26

Information Booklets: More up-to-date, less information on salaries.....	27
Public Enterprises and Public Institutions: Dedicated sections on websites are the norm, but PEs do not publish even the legally required minimum information	28
Public debates and competitions: A significant gap between announcements and reporting ...	28
LSGs and Citizens: Fewer surveys on satisfaction with services; online reporting of irregularities and corruption, but less frequently in person.....	29
Public Procurement: One-third publish low-value procurement information.....	29
Assembly and Council: Nearly half of assemblies publish no agendas.....	29
Other Indicators: Property leases visible in only five LSGs, and lobbying information in seven..	30
Performance of In-City Municipalities.....	31
Overview: Overall upward trend, with Surčin showing an excellent result	31
Comparable Categories	32
Year on Year.....	33
LTI Results in Relation to Population, Budget and LSG Capacity	35
General Trends 2015–2026	39
Representation of Women and Men in Leadership Positions	42
Selected Examples of Good Practice	43
Assembly and Council	43
Budget.....	44
LSGs and Citizens	44
Free access to information of Public Importance and Information Booklets.....	45
Public Procurement	45
Public Enterprises and Public Institutions	45
Public debates and competitions	46
Other Indicators.....	46
Comparisons with Previous LTI Assessments.....	48
Recommendations	50
General recommendations: Introducing local transparency procedures and establishing obligations nationwide	50
Specific recommendations.....	51
Recommendations for LSGs.....	51
What other authorities should do to improve the transparency of local governments	53
Annexes	55
Annex 1. Average Score by Indicator	55
Annex 2. Results by Municipality/City – Comparison with LTI 2025.....	62
LSGs Whose LTI Score Decreased by More Than 10 Points Compared with 2025	66
LSGs Whose LTI Score Increased by More Than 10 Points Compared with 2025	66

Annex 3. Top-Performing LSGs by Category	67
Assembly and Council	67
Budget.....	67
Free access to information	68
LSGs and Citizens	68
Public Enterprises and Public Institutions	69
Public debates and competitions	69
Annex 4. LTI Indicators – Comparison of 2026 and 2025	70

Summary

What is the Local Transparency Index?

The **Local Transparency Index (LTI) 2026** is a research study¹ assessing and ranking 145 local self-government units (LSGUs) and 25 city municipalities in Serbia. This is the ninth time that TS has conducted the research, and the eighth consecutive year in which it has covered all cities and municipalities. The continuity and comprehensive coverage of the research have enabled it to become one of the important indicators for assessing the openness of the local self-government system as a whole, as well as of individual municipalities.

Municipalities and cities are ranked according to **transparency criteria** defined through 98 indicator questions. Final scores, i.e. index values, range from 0 to 100. This year, municipalities and cities received scores **ranging from 28 to 97**.

Trend of stagnation and progress among in-city municipalities

The **average score** of the 145 LSGUs in 2026 was 52, the same as in the LTI 2025, LTI 2024 and LTI 2023 surveys. Following four consecutive years of growth in the index, the average score has now remained stagnant for four consecutive cycles. The perception of stagnation is reinforced by the fact that 15 of the 145 LSGUs received the same score as the previous year, while the number of significant increases and decreases in scores was considerably lower.

The multi-year trend of stagnation can largely be attributed to insufficient measures to improve transparency, either through amendments to key regulations governing the work of local self-government or through insufficient engagement by state authorities in ensuring their implementation. Weaknesses in accountability mechanisms in many local self-government units may also be an additional factor.

Table no. 1: Highest, lowest, and average rating in LTI by year 2015-2026

Score/year	2015	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Maximum	74	67	83	90	87	94	97	97	97
Average	40	40	46	48	49	52	52	52	52
Minimum	11	12	18	21	9	25	9	30	28

The scores of 60 municipalities and cities improved, while those of 70 declined. In the previous cycle, LTI 2025, 75 LSGUs improved their scores, while 64 saw their scores decline. In other words, the municipalities that made efforts to improve their transparency managed to compensate for the deterioration in the rest of Serbia.

Among in-city municipalities, the trend is more positive: 14 recorded an improvement, two had unchanged scores, while nine saw their scores decline. However, the progress made by in-city

municipalities did not affect the overall average, as they are ranked separately due to their specific characteristics.

More up-to-date Information Booklets, neglected public procurement

Looking at the categories of indicator questions, the average scores likewise confirm the picture of absolute stagnation. Improvements were recorded in two areas, while scores declined in six. The changes, however, were very small. The exceptions are Public Procurement, where the multi-year decline has continued following amendments to the law and the abolition of the obligation to publish information on the contracting authority's website, and Information Booklets, where a significant increase followed a sharp decline, although the score remains below the levels recorded in 2024 and 2023.

Legal minimum: Finally – adopted budgets visible everywhere; some public enterprises still without websites

Among individual indicators, it is worth noting that, for the first time since this research was launched, the budget is available on the websites of all 145 municipalities and cities. On the other hand, 19 of the 145 public enterprises included in the sample still do not have their own website, even though the legal obligation to publish documents on their websites was introduced back in 2012.

The best performers continue to improve

Of all 170 cities, municipalities and in-city municipalities, 10 recorded an increase of 10 or more points compared with the previous ranking (15 did so in 2025), while five recorded a double-digit decline in their scores (seven in LTI 2025). The number of municipalities with solid and excellent results is satisfactory: 30 of the 145 have an LTI score above 60 (27 in LTI 2025), nine above 70 (15 in LTI 2025), of which five scored above 80 (the same number as in LTI 2025), and three scored above 90 (two in LTI 2025 and one in LTI 2024).

Novi Pazar, which had held the top position on its own for four consecutive years, now shares it, with a score of 97, with **Veliko Gradište**, which ranked second in LTI 2025 and LTI 2024 and third in LTI 2023. After three fourth-place finishes in the past five years, **Tutin** is now in third place, with an index score of 90. **Kanjiža**, which ranked third in LTI 2025 and 2024, remains among the top performers, sharing fourth and fifth place. For the first time, one of the country's four largest cities, **Kragujevac**, has also reached the top tier. After a major jump from 24th to 6th place last year, it has now reached a tie for fourth place.

Is there sufficient willingness and capacity for further progress?

The LTI 2026 results, namely the stagnation of the average score for the fourth consecutive year, and particularly the fact that deviations from the previous year's results are small for a significant number of individual LSGs, indicate that many municipalities and cities may have reached the limits of what can be achieved with the existing level of political and administrative will and administrative capacity. The decrease in the number of responses to letters requesting verification, from 77 to 54 this year, suggests that LSGs are aware that they either cannot or do not want to change anything, or that, amid a heated political situation, they have assessed that remaining silent is the best tactic.

Results by category

Table 2: Performance of LSGs by category covered by the research

LTI	Assembly and Council	Budget	LSGs and citizens	Free access to information	Public procurements	Information Booklets	Public enterprises and public institutions	Public debates	Basic indicators
2026	34.1%	63.2%	45.9%	64.1%	36.0%	62.9%	55.1%	50.7%	58.1%
2025	37.3%	63.5%	46.9%	66.6%	46.9%	53.3%	54.9%	53.7%	68.8%
2024	37.8%	59.9%	44.8%	62.8%	59.0%	73.6%	53.0%	54.0%	69.1%
2023	39.5%	63.2%	44.7%	58.9%	62.2%	73.3%	51.3%	52.5%	68.4%
2022	35.4%	56.7%	48.0%	60.3%	72.6%	41.7%	47.6%	54.7%	69.8%

More responses to requests

Looking at the individual areas, the best result was recorded in Free Access to Information, although the score decreased from 66.6% to 64.1%. Only 14 municipalities and cities failed to respond to a freedom of information request submitted by a “mystery shopper” - a citizen who did not disclose that the request was being submitted on behalf of Transparency Serbia or for the purposes of this research.

More budget debates and budget portals, but many are not up to date

The Budget area remained at a solid level of 63.2%, despite a slight decline. The number of budget portals is increasing, enabling some LSGs with average or poor overall scores to achieve excellent results in this area. On the other hand, some budget portals are still not being updated. Among the indicators in this area, in addition to the fact that all LSGs have published their budgets on their websites, it is worth noting the significant increase in the number of LSGs that organised public consultations on the budget, including public meetings. This year, there were 102 such LSGs (70.3%), 35 more than the previous year (46.2%). A new indicator was also introduced this year: whether LSGs invited citizens to public consultations on the budget through at least three of the following five channels: an invitation on the LSG website, a press release, through local community offices, social media, and leaflets/direct notification of citizens. One quarter of municipalities and cities received a positive score on this indicator.

Information booklets more up to date, but still below the legal minimum

Following a decline to 53.3% in LTI 2025, the Information Booklets area recorded a significant increase to 62.9%. This is still below the levels recorded in 2024 and 2023, when scores were above 73%. Looking at individual indicators, the timeliness of information booklets has improved: almost 90% of city and municipal administrations published their information booklets on the Commissioner’s portal and updated them within the three months preceding data collection.

Public enterprises and institutions – positive average trends and open violations of the law in the absence of oversight

This is an area where, in a highly competitive field, legal violations are among the most obvious and blatant in Serbia. The legal framework is inadequate, yet scores have continued to improve. After seven years of consecutive growth, the LTI score reached 55.1%, which is still not satisfactory. Of particular concern is the fact that 19 public enterprises (PEs) in the sample do not have their own websites, where they are required to publish documents. This has been a legal obligation since 2012. Documents from the procedure for selecting directors can be found on only 12% of websites. Slightly more than half of the PEs covered publish their annual work plans, as required by law, while even fewer publish their annual reports - only 42%.

Public debates and competitions – decline and disparity

The decline in the Public Debates area has continued, with the score now barely above 50%. There is a significant discrepancy between the number of published competitions and the results of those competitions.

Half provide information through social media

In the LSGs and Citizens area, where the score has long fluctuated between 44% and 48% (45.9% this year), there were no significant changes in individual indicators either. A new indicator was introduced: whether an LSG has an active profile on at least one social media platform where it regularly publishes news, announcements, reports, invitations to public debates, and public procurement information. This year, 55.2% of municipalities and cities received a positive score on this indicator.

Only seven municipalities inform citizens about the implementation of public procurement contracts

The multi-year decline in the transparency of public procurement information on LSG websites has continued. This year, the decline is a consequence of the abolition of the legal obligation to publish certain information on the contracting authority's website in addition to the Public Procurement Portal. This has been accompanied by a lack of willingness — and, in some cases, administrative capacity — among most municipalities and cities to do more than what is legally required. In addition, the indicators in this area were revised for LTI 2026, including the introduction of the indicator “Are documents confirming the implementation of public procurement contracts published on the website?” Only seven LSGs received a positive score on this indicator.

Draft acts are visible before adoption in only a quarter of LSGs

The Assembly and Council area has traditionally received the lowest score, and the decline recorded since 2023 continued, with the score reaching 34.1% this year. Around 40% of LSGs publish on their websites, rather than only in their official gazettes, documents adopted by the assembly, while 15% publish documents adopted by the council. Only half publish the agenda of the next session, while fewer than one quarter of municipalities and cities publish draft documents before the session. Twenty out of 145 LSGs do not have an official gazette or a link to it.

Continuous progress: Veliko Gradište, Žabari, Novi Pazar and Bogatić

For years, Transparency Serbia has emphasised the importance of sustainability. It is not enough to publish information or a document once; it needs to be kept up to date. To ensure that this does not depend on goodwill or enthusiasm, it is best to have established procedures and clearly defined responsibility for their implementation. Establishing sustainable systemic solutions should be a greater priority than simply achieving a good score through campaign-based and irregular publication of information during the verification process, following the efforts or pressure of individuals who demonstrate enthusiasm or see a political benefit in doing so.

An analysis of how many LSGs have recorded an increase or at least maintained their score in previous cycles points precisely to the issue of sustainability.

This time, 33 LSGs recorded an increase or maintained their score in the last two LTI cycles - LTI 2026/2025 and LTI 2025/2024. This is somewhat better than the previous year (29), but worse than two years ago, when there were 36.

Only 10 municipalities and cities have not recorded a decline in their scores over three consecutive cycles (17 in the corresponding comparison in 2025), while six have maintained their scores without a decline over four cycles (nine in the previous research cycle). Only two - Veliko Gradište, whose score increased from 47 to 97, and Žabari, from 40 to 56 - have recorded continuous growth from 2020 to the present. Two more have recorded continuous growth since 2021: Novi Pazar, from 78 to 97, and Bogatić, from 28 to 43.

An examination not only of the final rankings, but also of the preliminary scores before verification and the responses to verification requests, suggests that, in some cases, continuity of good scores is the result of well-organised mechanisms.

In some cases, however, good scores are the result of periodic campaign-based actions, when Transparency Serbia, during the verification process, “reminds” LSGs about the information and documents being requested. In such cases, the data may remain outdated or disappear from websites by the time of the next research cycle.

It is also worth mentioning LSGs such as Bogatić, which maintain at least minimal continuous progress despite consistently remaining in the lower part of the ranking.

Although there were fewer significant increases and decreases this year, there are still LSGs that record a substantial decline in the following research cycle after achieving an excellent score. Užice, Sokobanja and Zaječar are examples of this. There are also cases where an excellent result is followed by a multi-year decline: Sombor, after holding a score of 88 and second place for three consecutive years, has now slipped to an index of 66.

How to achieve progress – regulations, commitment and support

Transparency is still, unfortunately, in only a small number of cases the result of an awareness of its importance, concern for the well-being of citizens, and a desire to address corruption risks associated with local government and administration. In the absence of such awareness, it would be useful to have requirements established through regulations and written procedures, whether at the local or national level. Results - both greater transparency and a higher LTI score - can also be achieved by working with local governments and administrations through projects that bring together civil society organisations, donors and LSGs. Even transparency that is “imposed” as a donor requirement for the

implementation of other projects and programmes is better than genuine and home-grown non-transparency.

There is little need to elaborate on the importance of complying with legal obligations. This applies equally to LSGs and their obligations. In Serbia today, there is a need to persuade those subject to the law to comply with it, and the same applies to LSGs and their transparency obligations. Only after this threshold has been crossed can we move towards higher standards, which is what a significant number of LTI indicators address. The result — greater transparency and a higher LTI score — will be welcome whether municipalities are genuinely working for the benefit of citizens, whether local authorities want to gain political points by presenting themselves as open and transparent, whether they seek to outperform their “rival” and/or neighbouring municipalities and cities, or whether they are seeking to meet conditions “imposed” by donors.

The main conclusion of the LTI 2026 research is that transparency continues to stagnate at a low level. It is necessary to establish **sustainable mechanisms** through regulations that will precisely define **procedures, obligations and responsibility** for implementing these procedures.

These procedures can be established through LSG acts

Such procedures can be established through LSG acts regulating the presentation of public enterprises and public institutions on LSG websites, rules of procedure of assemblies, and other specific matters, or through broader acts governing the design and maintenance of LSG websites. Existing acts regulating various areas, such as public consultations, could also be improved. It should be recalled that, alongside individual work within local government and regulations adopted at the national level, models of acts developed and promoted by the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities (SCTM)¹, as well as some promoted through specific donor-funded projects, also play an important role in improving transparency standards. Improving existing model acts and developing new ones could therefore have positive effects on the state of transparency as a whole. Transparency Serbia is ready to support LSGs that wish to improve transparency and, consequently, their LTI scores.

Another incentive for increasing transparency among LSGs could come from the national level in three ways. One is the introduction of legal obligations for LSGs at the national level, provided that their implementation is monitored and violations are sanctioned, which is generally not the case. Equally important would be for the national level to set a good example, as it currently cannot boast a high level of transparency, compliance with the law, monitoring of the implementation of regulations - particularly those concerning LSGs - or the sanctioning of violations or initiating procedures for their sanctioning. Although local government was identified as one of the areas of particular importance in the 2024 Anti-Corruption Strategy, there have so far been no concrete measures that would lead to an improvement in the situation and that could be reflected in the results of this index.

It has been confirmed many times that better results can be expected when laws require transparency, when direct responsibility and sanctions are prescribed, and when sanctions are actually applied. As soon as obligations are removed — as was the case with public procurement - only a small number of LSGs will continue to apply good practices. And if violations of regulations are tolerated, over time fewer and fewer entities subject to those regulations will comply with their obligations.

The influence of political and administrative will, as well as capacity and priorities - particularly during election periods or periods of heightened political tensions - could be observed through the research and, consequently, in the results.

The LTI itself, as a long-term monitoring mechanism, has demonstrated cycle after cycle that it can serve as an incentive and a guideline for local governments that are willing to increase the transparency of their work. The LTI, and the public attention it receives, also helps citizens understand in which areas and how the performance of their municipalities can be improved, and encourages them to demand steps in that direction.

Individual improvements and declines

Looking at individual results, there were no major changes among the top 10 municipalities and cities in 2026. Of the top 10 in LTI 2025, seven municipalities and cities remain in the top 10. After four years at the top of the ranking, Novi Pazar now shares first place, with a score of 97, with Veliko Gradište, which ranked second in LTI 2025. Tutin is in third place with a score of 90, after ranking fourth three times in the past five years.

Kanjiža, which ranked third, and Kragujevac, which ranked sixth, now share fourth place. They are followed by Leskovac in sixth place (down from fifth), Pirot in seventh (up from 11th), while Bor (down one place) and Zrenjanin (up from 18th) share eighth place. Tenth place is shared by two cities that made significant progress - Novi Sad (26th in LTI 2025) and Šabac (42nd in LTI 2025).

Significant progress in the ranking was also made by Požarevac (from 56th to 16th place), Golubac (from 103rd to 52nd) and Prijepolje (from 112th to 52nd).

At the bottom of the ranking are Preševo (LTI score of 28, two points lower than the previous year), Bujanovac (31, down eight points), Alibunar (32, down four points), Lučani (33, down one point) and Bosilegrad (33, down 10 points). A total of 15 LSGs have an index score below 40, an improvement compared with the previous year, when there were 17.

As for Serbia's largest cities, Niš, after last year's 10-point increase, recorded an eight-point decline in its index score this year (58) and fell from 16th to 35th place. Novi Sad improved its score by nine points, rising from 26th to 10th place. Belgrade has traditionally been in the lower part of the ranking; this year, its score increased by two points to 48, moving it from 100th to 89th place.

Table 3: Highest-ranked LSGs in LTI 2026 and their previous scores

LTI rank/score	LTI 2026	LTI 2025	LTI 2024	LTI 2023	LTI 2022
Novi Pazar	1/97	1/97	1/97	1/94	1/87
Veliko Gradište	1/97	2/94	2/88	3/82	7/76
Tutin	3/90	4/82	9/74	8/76	4/81
Kanjiža	4/84	3/86	3/87	4/81	5/79
Kragujevac	4/84	6/79	24/62	16/66	14/65

What does the Index say about corruption, and what does it not say?

Finally, it is important to reiterate that **poor results overall or in individual categories do not necessarily mean that corruption is widespread in those areas or in those LSGs.**

Likewise, **good results do not guarantee that there is no corruption in an LSG, but they reduce the likelihood that poor governance or corruption will go undetected. The LTI measures transparency, which is one of the most important preventive anti-corruption mechanisms, while the score reflects the situation at the time the research was conducted and the results were verified.**

Methodology

The **Local Transparency Index (LTI)** is an instrument for measuring and assessing the level of transparency of municipalities and cities and ranking them, developed by Transparency Serbia (TS).¹ TS conducted the research for the first time in 2015, covering 168 cities, municipalities and in-city municipalities, as part of a project supported by the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office. The research was repeated two years later, in 2017, on a smaller sample of 15 municipalities and cities, with the support of the OSCE Mission to Serbia. In 2019, TS conducted the research again at the national level, as the first of five consecutive rounds supported by USAID. Research was also conducted in 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023. The 2024 national-level research, which assessed 170 cities, municipalities and in-city municipalities, was supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). SDC and its project partner, Helvetas, supported the 2025 research as well, which again covered all 170 cities, municipalities and in-city municipalities. This year, the research was again supported by SDC, while part of the support was provided through a broader project supported by the OSCE Mission.

Regular implementation of this type of research makes it possible to compare the current results of cities and municipalities, track their progress or decline over a longer period, and identify “bottlenecks” in transparency. The results of this research have also served as a basis for initiating changes in regulations and practices in areas that are problematic in a large number of LSGs. In addition, continuous monitoring of transparency encourages competition among LSGs, which has been confirmed in all previous cycles.

According to the TS methodology, the transparency index is calculated as the sum of points obtained based on responses to indicator questions and ranges from 0 to 100. This year, 98 indicators (questions) were used, three more than in the period from 2019 to 2025. A negative answer receives 0 points, while a positive answer receives 1 or 2 points. More specifically, questions corresponding to two weighted transparency indicators award 2 points for a positive answer and 0 for a negative answer, while the remaining 96 questions award 1 or 0 points.

Responses to the indicator questions were collected by reviewing the official websites of cities, municipalities and in-city municipalities. The research also included direct observation through visits to all service centres and local administration premises. A third group of data was collected by submitting requests for access to information of public importance to cities and municipalities. The fourth group of sources consisted of data obtained from other authorities, namely the Commissioner for Information of Public Importance and Personal Data Protection and the Agency for Prevention of Corruption. The assessment covered a total of 145 cities and municipalities and 25 in-city municipalities. Throughout this report, the collective term **local self-government units (LSGs)** is used for cities, municipalities and in-city municipalities, although in-city municipalities are not formally local self-government units under the law.

All 145 cities and municipalities² were ranked, while the 25 in-city municipalities were assessed but not ranked, given that they do not have the same competences as other municipalities. Their scope of responsibilities depends entirely on the statute of the city of which they are part, and this practice varies from city to city. In addition, some indicators cannot be applied to in-city municipalities. For example, some in-city municipalities do not have local community offices, do not have public enterprises or public institutions under their control, or do not own property that could be leased. Calculating a relative index based on the actual competences of each municipality would therefore

significantly complicate the determination of the LTI and could never be fully accurate from a methodological perspective. We therefore decided to award in-city municipalities 0 points for any question for which the relevant information is missing, even in cases where these municipalities had neither the obligation nor the possibility to provide or publish such information. For this reason, it would not be appropriate to compare their rankings and index scores with those of other LSGs.

More broadly, comparisons are possible among municipalities within the same city. However, caution is also required in this case. Even when operating within a similar legal framework, municipalities may function in very different environments, meaning that some indicators may be irrelevant (for example, whether a municipality has its own public institutions and enterprises at all). Therefore, when assessing the transparency of in-city municipalities, it is most appropriate to observe the trend of each individual municipality across several assessment cycles.

Although the results of **LTI 2026** are comparable with those of [LTI 2015](#), [LTI 2019](#), [LTI 2020](#), [LTI 2021](#), [LTI 2022](#), [LTI 2023](#), [LTI 2024](#), and [LTI 2025](#), when considering progress in individual categories it is important to bear in mind that TS has modified some of the indicator questions on several occasions.¹ The indicators used in LTI 2020 were identical to those used in 2019. However, TS changed some indicators in the 2021 research compared with the previous cycle, in order to provide a clearer picture of transparency in particular categories (for example, by separating individual indicators that previously required a positive assessment to fulfil two obligations into two separate indicators), to achieve a better balance between the overall score and individual areas (categories), and to place greater emphasis on areas posing higher corruption risks (public procurement and public enterprises). In the LTI 2026 research, two indicators were significantly revised, four were added, and one was removed. A further six indicators underwent minor changes in wording.

As part of the data collection process, experienced and newly trained TS researchers reviewed the websites of all 170 LSGs in detail. The research coordinator then reviewed all identified information sources again before entering the collected data into the database, in order to further ensure consistency in scoring.

To collect data for several indicators, we sent requests for access to information of public importance to all LSGs. Each request contained questions related to five indicators. Twelve LSGs (two cities, eight municipalities and two in-city municipalities) did not respond, the same number as in 2025 and slightly more than in previous years (nine in 2024 – three cities and six municipalities, and eight in LTI 2023 – one city, four municipalities and three in-city municipalities). This is nevertheless a significant improvement compared with earlier years (24 LSGs in 2022 and 46 LSGs in 2021).

As in previous research cycles, TS also sent one request for access to information to each LSG using a **“mystery shopper”** strategy. Instead of being signed by TS as an organisation, the request was signed by a citizen, who provided a private address for receiving the response. This indicator was not intended to measure transparency with regard to any particular piece of information, but rather to assess whether local self-government units provide information and respond to requests in the same way when the request comes from an “ordinary citizen” as when they receive requests from a recognisable civil society organisation. This year, 152 LSGs responded to the citizen’s request and provided the requested information. This is slightly worse than in 2025, but better than in all previous years (144 in 2024, 123 in 2023, 125 in 2022, 130 in 2021, 138 in 2020 and 150 in 2019). Transparency Serbia, or the “mystery shopper”, did not file complaints with the Commissioner in cases where LSGs failed to respond, because the time required for a decision on an appeal would have exceeded the deadline for completing the research. Where there was neither a response nor direct evidence that the information

requested through the first set of requests existed, the score for those indicators was zero. The same principle was applied in previous research cycles.

TS staff and associates travelled more than 12,000 kilometres during the research (including follow-up visits) and visited all 170 local self-government units. We visited municipal administrations, specifically their service centres, in order to establish the situation on the ground with regard to five indicators. As in previous years, on several occasions TS researchers encountered some degree of suspicion among service-centre employees or security staff, although to a lesser extent than in previous years. Most local government employees with whom we interacted during the research were helpful and accommodating. This also confirmed that employees in most LSGs are familiar with the LTI research.

All collected data were ultimately entered into the main database, and comparisons are presented in several tables included in this report.

The final step was verification of the results. In order to prevent possible oversights and the resulting risk of individual LSGs receiving lower scores, we sent all LSGs letters listing missing data, giving them an opportunity to provide links to the requested information if it had been published but could not be located by our researchers for some reason. This also gave all LSGs an opportunity to add missing documents and information to their websites and notify us accordingly. TS then conducted another review and established the final results. With regard to responses to the verification letters, if an LSG merely stated that the requested data existed without providing a link or explaining where the information could be found, and neither the researcher nor the TS coordinator could locate the data upon rechecking, the negative score for that indicator was retained. In 2026, 54 of the 170 LSGs responded, significantly fewer than in 2025, when a record 77 responses were received. In previous years, the number of LSGs responding to the verification letters was: 56 in 2024, 61 in 2023, 51 in LTI 2022, 46 in 2021, 37 in 2020, and 74 in 2019.

And this year, there were also responses that were merely formal and, in some cases, inconsistent with the actual situation. LSGs sometimes claimed in their responses that certain information was available on their websites, without providing the exact URL or a description of where it could be found, while the information remained impossible to locate. There were also a significant number of LSGs that did not provide any links to the information or documents they claimed existed, but simply answered all questions with “yes” (it exists) or “no”.

As part of the LTI research, TS also collected data on the representation of women and men in leadership positions in local government – namely, the positions of mayor/president of the municipality and head of the city or municipal administration (in LSGs with a unified administration). These data (presented in a separate chapter of the report) are not directly related to transparency, but the analysis was conducted because TS had a list of LSG leaders available during the research (for sending verification letters and establishing whether officials had declared their assets). In this way, we wanted to provide researchers working on this topic with an opportunity to explore potential correlations between particular aspects of transparency assessed through the LTI and gender representation. The analysis also includes comparisons with representation at the time data were collected for LTI 2025, 2024 and 2023.

Finally, it should always be kept in mind that the LTI score represents **the state of transparency at the time the research was conducted or at the point when the verification process was completed**. The actual, current transparency of an LSG – that is, the situation on its websites and in its premises – may therefore differ from its status and score at the time this report is published.

General observations

Overall assessment of local government transparency and prospects for improvement

The average score of the 145 LSGs in 2026 is 52, the same as in the LTI 2025, LTI 2024 and LTI 2023 research. This years-long stagnation followed a period of continuous growth in the average LTI score from 2019 to 2023. **Therefore, the main conclusion of LTI 2026 is that there has been no progress in transparency at the national level. Legally prescribed transparency obligations are being violated in a large number of cases, without accountability or sanctions. National authorities have not only failed to initiate proceedings where they have the authority to do so, but have also set a poor example themselves.**

The multi-year trend of stagnation can largely be attributed to insufficient measures to improve transparency, either through amendments to key regulations governing the work of local government or through insufficient engagement by state authorities in ensuring their implementation. Weaknesses in accountability systems in many local governments may also be an additional factor.

On the other hand, a significant number of LSGs have maintained or even increased their already high level of transparency for years, including this year, meeting standards far above the minimum required by law. In some cases, these results are based on procedures established through local regulations; in others, they rely on political will and enthusiasm. In any case, it is necessary – and this is a conclusion repeated over several cycles – to **continue working on establishing sustainable mechanisms, primarily by adopting regulations that clearly prescribe procedures and obligations, but, more importantly, accountability for implementing those procedures.**

The fact that the LTI did not increase could potentially be justified, or at least explained, by political tensions and a “shift in focus”. The average LTI did not decline, however, and an explanation for this should be sought elsewhere. The balance was maintained by LSGs that have established and follow transparency procedures, those that have the political will to “benefit” from transparency and the fight against corruption, and those where this political will has been successfully combined with administrative commitment and capacity.

One factor influencing LSGs to work on increasing transparency, and consequently their LTI scores, is **competition among local governments**, particularly evident among “neighbouring municipalities”. This incentive produces short-term results but is questionable from the perspective of sustainability. National-level rules would therefore be particularly helpful in ensuring the sustainability of transparency.

Establishing rules at the national level is not sufficient in itself, and amendments to regulations would not necessarily resolve the problem. The condition is that implementation is effectively monitored and measures are taken against those who violate the rules. Previous research – not only the LTI, and not only research conducted by TS – shows that better results can be expected when laws establish clear obligations to publish information, prescribe accountability and sanctions, and provide for monitoring of implementation. Conversely, reducing legal obligations is certain to produce poorer results. When some obligations are abolished, as was the case with public procurement, only a small number of LSGs will continue to publish the relevant documents.

In addition to the removal of legal obligations in the category of public procurement, the LTI 2026 results confirm several other findings from previous years – including the positive impact of introducing budget portals, provided that they are regularly maintained. The importance of direct support to municipalities and cities through projects aimed at increasing transparency or participation is also evident. The influence of political and administrative will, as well as capacity and priorities, could be observed through the research and in the results.

The research **again identified several good practices. Some have been in place for years, while others have been replicated. At the same time, some poor practices also persist.** Only a few LSGs publish contact details through which citizens can communicate with councillors. There is no data on lobbying; the results of public competitions for media projects and grants to civil society organizations are not always published, while reports on the implementation of such projects are published even less frequently.

Selected Systemic Problems and Observations

Propaganda and interpretation as a substitute for transparency

Transparency is often (whether deliberately or inadvertently) misrepresented and misinterpreted. Allowing citizens to follow the activities of the highest-ranking officials, or publicly promoting the activities of LSG bodies, public enterprises and public institutions that perform their regular duties and provide services to citizens, is sometimes presented as openness towards citizens. This is often done through promotional features and press releases, or media reports in which statements by local authorities are accepted uncritically, without questions being asked.

In fact, the foundation of transparency at the LSG level is making the decisions adopted by local authorities available to citizens. This does not mean providing an interpretation of those decisions by public officials. In order for citizens to be able to hold authorities accountable, they need to have insight into what the authorities are doing. This primarily means access to the decisions adopted by the authorities that affect citizens' lives.

The findings of the LTI research, as well as the responses submitted by LSGs, show that instead of decisions being made easily accessible on their websites and published immediately after a meeting of the local assembly or council, citizens are often offered only an interpretation in the form of a statement or explanation by the decision-maker, or news articles written by the editor of the LSG website. TS also frequently encounters the position that publication of decisions in the official gazette is sufficient to ensure transparency. At the same time, it is not uncommon for the official gazette not to be available on LSG websites, or for it to be available but its documents not to be searchable.

Non-transparent decision-making

As a result of this state of transparency in the category of "Assembly and Council", citizens have a reduced ability to understand how decisions adopted by these bodies will affect their lives. Some LSGs choose to publish only certain documents, without clear criteria explaining why some are published and others are not. The average score in the "Assembly and Council" category has been lower than in all other categories (areas) almost since the beginning of the LTI research,¹ and has ranged between 34% and 39% over the last six cycles. After coming close to the 40% threshold for the first time in LTI 2023 (39.5%), the score fell over the following three cycles, reaching 34.1% this year.

Of greatest concern is the low percentage of LSGs whose websites contain decisions adopted at local assembly meetings – only 40% (46.2%² in 2023, 44.1% in 2024 and 39.3% in 2025). In addition, 20 local governments (13.8%) still do not have the official gazette, or a link to it, on their websites. In combination, the lack of transparency on these indicators significantly hampers the monitoring of city/municipal regulations.

The agenda for the next assembly meeting is published on 51% of LSG websites (55.2% in LTI 2025), while draft acts for the next meeting are published on 22.8% (24.1% in LTI 2025). A similar situation exists with regard to the transparency of the work of city and municipal councils. Following a significant increase in 2023 (from an extremely low 14.5% to a somewhat higher 26.9%, although still low in absolute terms), the decline has continued, and this indicator now stands at 15.9%.

Key findings in other areas

The situation in the category of budgets is improving: for the first time, all 145 LSGs published their budgets on their websites (TS assesses publication of the budget on the website, rather than merely in the official gazette). Following the sharp decline last year, when the figure fell to 46.2%, the number of LSGs that organised a public debate including a consultative meeting increased to 70.3%. However, only 45.5% of LSGs published a report on the public debate containing proposals for amendments.

The share of published calls for applications for the allocation of funds to media outlets and non-governmental organisations reached a record 93% in the previous year. In the media sector, it fell to 86.2%, while in the other area it remained at a high level. Of concern is the significant decrease in the publication of decisions on the allocation of funds – to 58.6% for media outlets and 66.9% for associations.

LTI 2025 also continues the slow but steady progress in the category of public enterprises and public institutions, which began as early as LTI 2019, when the average score was 29%. The score has now reached 55.1%. Progress, however, remains slow, particularly given that public enterprises and public institutions are recognised as particularly high-risk areas from the perspective of abuse and corruption.

There is still an increase in the indicator assessing whether competitive procedures for the selection of directors have been conducted in all public enterprises, or whether at least acting directors are in a lawful position (in terms of the duration of their acting status). The practice of appointing directors linked to political parties is a well-known fact rather than a secret, but competitive procedures are often not held even as a formality. Numerous cases have again been recorded of directors of local public enterprises remaining in an acting capacity for more than five years.

Comprehensive information on director selection procedures can be found on the websites of only a small number of LSGs (5.5%, down from 6.9% in LTI 2025). The situation is somewhat better, but there is a worrying multi-year downward trend when it comes to basic information on these procedures: such information is published on the websites of only 12.4% of LSGs (13.1% in 2025 and 17.2% in LTI 2024).

A significant number (13.1%) of the public enterprises in the sample still do not have their own websites, even though this has been a legal obligation since 2012.

The number of public enterprise websites (or LSG websites) on which annual work plans and work reports are published illustrates the extent to which the Law on Public Enterprises is not being

complied with. These documents, which are fundamental to any discussion of transparency, can be found on the websites of 51.7% of the public enterprises in the sample (work plans) and 44.2% (work reports). During the 14 years of implementation of the Law on Public Enterprises, we have not recorded a single case in which a director was sanctioned for failing to comply with transparency provisions.

The number of LSGs that have adopted and published development strategies continues to grow. This indicator increased from 34% in 2021 to 76.6% in 2024, 82.8% in LTI 2025 and 86.9% in LTI 2026.

Following last year's increase across all indicators in the category of access to information, almost all of them have now declined. With regard to responses to the "mystery shopper" request – a citizen engaged by TS who submitted a request in their own name rather than on behalf of TS – 18 out of 170 LSGs ignored the request. This is slightly more than the previous year (16), but significantly better than in LTI 2024 (26) and LTI 2023 (47).

Among examples of good practice, in addition to budget portals (although some established budget portals still lack substantial content or are simply not kept up to date), there are good examples of dedicated portals for municipal/city assemblies and urban planning portals. E-registries of administrative procedures, when regularly updated, are useful not only because they are "easy to use" and searchable, but also because they provide a greater amount of information. As every year, a separate chapter of this report is dedicated to examples of good practice.

Results of LSGs in Individual Categories of the Research

The impact of legislation and oversight of its implementation

Clearly defined responsibility and authority, along with prescribed sanctions that are applied when rules are breached, are necessary conditions for a high level of transparency. The LTI research, as well as practice in other categories, has unequivocally shown that good will (administrative or political) and enthusiasm cannot substitute for regulations and a firmly established system of obligations and accountability. There is no doubt that transparency is higher, and consequently the results for individual indicators or categories are better, when the obligation to publish information is regulated by law or another binding regulation. Legal obligations, however, are often ignored, while violations are rarely sanctioned. It is even worse when sanctions are not prescribed at all.

Therefore, achieving and maintaining transparency requires clear procedures to be adopted, precise responsibilities and lines of accountability to be established, and procedures to be implemented continuously. This is a necessary, but unfortunately not always sufficient, condition. Nevertheless, it is the first step towards a situation in which improvements in transparency will not depend solely on political will or the enthusiasm of individuals within the local administration.

On this issue, TS finds itself between a rock and a hard place, as it is unpopular to expect cooperation while at the same time (particularly when dealing with issues that promote good practice and go beyond minimum or satisfactory levels of transparency) advocating sanctions against those who should demonstrate good will. Nevertheless, experience shows that **sanctions for violations of rules and mechanisms should not only be prescribed, but also regularly enforced. In 2025, TS called on the Ministry of Economy to use its authority and warnings, followed by initiating sanctioning procedures, to contribute to better enforcement of the law. The Ministry did not respond to the letter, nor did it initiate similar activities¹.**

For years, through a series of LTI cycles and through initiatives during the adoption of laws and public policies, TS has insisted on establishing a higher level of transparency obligations through binding regulations.

From the perspective of corruption risks, transparency, and the discrepancy between regulations and practice, the Law on Public Enterprises and its implementation are particularly illustrative. TS monitors its implementation not only through a series of LTI indicators but also through other regular research. The average score for the “Public Enterprises and Public Institutions” category has been increasing since 2019, but remains low (55.1%) and could have been significantly higher had sanctions aimed at enforcing the prescribed obligations been used earlier. At the same time, the Government of Serbia and public enterprises at the national level have consistently set a poor example for local authorities, as they too have ignored their obligations.

Summary by category

The research once again identified some examples of good practice (presented in a separate chapter of this report). Some have been maintained for several years, while others have been replicated. On the other hand, most poor practices continue to exist. These include insufficient information concerning budget documents (apart from the budget itself, which was published this year for the first time by all 145 LSGs), such as the budget narrative, six-month and nine-month budget execution reports, and particularly monthly reports (which are not a legal obligation, but are prepared by all LSGs).

The decline in the category of public procurement continues, with this category recording an average score below 40% for the first time. Before the legal obligation to publish procurement information on LSG websites was abolished, the score was above 95%. Almost all LSGs have a section dedicated to public procurement on their websites (164 out of 170), but these sections most often contain only procurement plans (a legal obligation), and sometimes information on low-value procurement as well.

LSGs continue to receive relatively good scores in the category of “Free access to information” – almost all LSGs (141 out of 145) complied with the obligation to inform citizens about how to submit requests (information available online), but this information was visibly available in printed form in only 11 service centres or administration premises.

As noted above, and in terms of the importance of prescribing and enforcing sanctions, transparency of local public enterprises and institutions remains weak, although this category has shown slow but steady progress since LTI 2019. The average score (55.1%) is still far below the desirable level, while some of the indicators that are among the most significant from the perspective of potential abuses and corruption risks are declining or remain at a very low level. Comprehensive information on director selection procedures can be found on the websites of only 5.5% of LSGs, while basic information on these procedures is published on the websites of 12.4% of LSGs.

In 18% of LSGs, there was at least one case in which a public enterprise director was not selected through a competitive procedure, or remained in office after the expiry of their term as acting director. Publishing public enterprise work plans and work reports is a legal obligation, yet we found only 52% and 42%, respectively, of these documents for the public enterprises included in the sample. Finally, and most concerning, 19 of the 145 public enterprises examined **do not have their own website**, almost 14 years after the requirement to publish documents **on a website** was introduced.

The percentage of LSGs with sections dedicated to public enterprises on their websites exceeded 90% for the first time. Such a page can be a first step towards a page containing comprehensive information and documents, as TS has recommended in all previous research conclusions.

Following last year's decline in the number of LSG websites containing information on public debates held during the previous 12 months, excluding budget debates, this year the indicator remained at 57.9% (84 out of 145, 20 fewer than in LTI 2024).

The number of LSGs with mechanisms enabling citizens to track the progress of their case through the website has increased slightly, but remains low (16 out of 170). Irregularities and unlawful conduct, including suspected corruption, can be reported at the premises of 49 LSGs (52 in LTI 2025) and through the websites of 106 LSGs (98 in 2024), out of 170. The relationship with citizens is also reflected in the fact that only 26 out of 170 LSGs have comprehensively surveyed citizens' satisfaction

with administrative services over the past four years, or used evaluations conducted by others (NGOs, donors, etc.). This is the lowest figure since the LTI was first introduced.

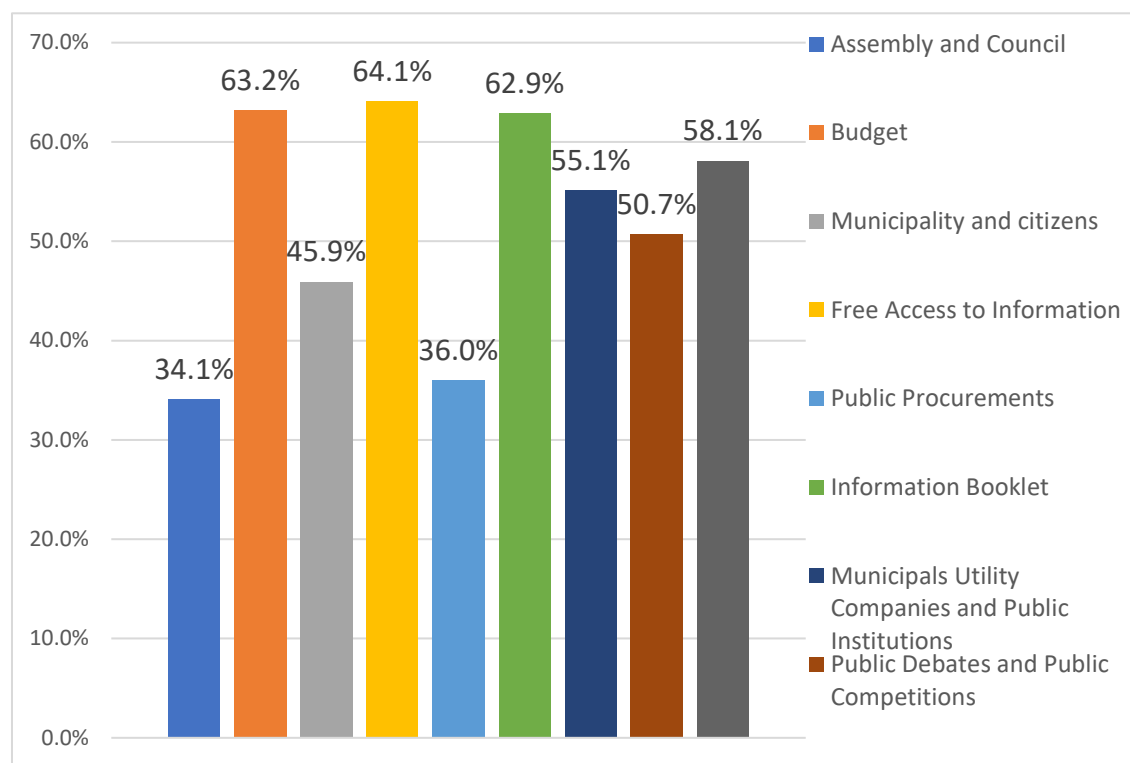
The “Assembly and Council” category remains the lowest-scoring area. The only indicator with a high score is the publication of the list of councillors (89%, the same as in LTI 2025, but lower than in LTI 2024). However, contact details for councillors (email addresses, telephone numbers, direct contact forms) are available on the websites of only 11.2% of LSGs. The agenda for the next Assembly meeting is not visible in exactly half of the LSGs. Of the 85 that publish the agenda, only 38 also publish the materials to be considered at the next meeting.

Among the remaining, uncategorised indicators, the 145 municipalities and cities achieved their best results in publishing spatial/urban plans (99.3%), the indicator assessing whether municipal presidents and mayors have submitted asset declarations (96%), and the publication of information on the number of employees in LSGs (96%).

The municipal administration systematisation act was available in 154 out of 170 LSGs, while an ethical code was available in 63% of cases. Local anti-corruption plans were adopted and published by 116 out of 145 LSGs.

It is important to note that **poor results in some categories do not necessarily mean that corruption is widespread in those areas. Similarly, good results by no means guarantee that there is no corruption.** Transparency is only a mechanism that facilitates the detection or prevention of corruption, while the ultimate effectiveness of these mechanisms depends on many other factors. Likewise, a low LTI score does not necessarily mean that one municipality is more corrupt than another with a higher LTI score, and vice versa. The fact remains that a low LTI score should “alert” the public, as well as the local administration and leadership, while a high LTI score means that corrupt behaviour will be more difficult to conceal and easier to detect.

Chart 1: Percentage of 145 LSGs meeting the criteria by category



Legend:

“Core indicators” refers to five indicators from different categories, each worth 2 points.

“Success” refers to the percentage of the total number of points that LSGs could receive for the indicators in a given category.

Categories Included in the Research

Overview

The transparency indicators are divided into eight categories. These categories, or areas, contain between four and 18 indicators. Thirteen indicators are not grouped into specific categories because they focus on relatively narrow areas (local anti-corruption plans, submission of asset declarations, availability of work plans and work reports of municipal administrations, ethical codes, spatial plans, etc.).

Among the eight categories, the highest average score this year was again recorded in the category of “Free access to information”. After reaching a record level last year (66.1%), it fell to 64.1% this year. Four out of five indicators in this area recorded a decline.

The “Budget” category also reached a record level last year (63.5%), while this year the average score decreased slightly, to 63.2%. As many as nine of the 14 indicators improved, but the decline was driven by the introduction of a new indicator (methods of inviting citizens to a public debate on the budget), which has a very low average score of 24.1%.

The “Information Booklets” category, following a significant decline in LTI 2025, has now improved, but not enough for the average score to return to the levels recorded in 2024 and 2023, when it was above 73%. The score now stands at 62.9%, with the largest increase recorded for the indicator that experienced the largest decline last year – publication and updating of information booklets.

“Public Procurement” has continued to decline since certain legal obligations were abolished in 2021. This group of indicators now stands at 36% (46.9% in LTI 2025, 59% in LTI 2024, 62.2% in LTI 2023, 72.6% in LTI 2022 and 95.5% in LTI 2021).

Until 2021, clear legal obligations were in place in this category: local governments, under the threat of sanctions, were required to publish information on the Public Procurement Portal and to publish the same information on their own websites. The obligation to publish this information on LSG websites was abolished in 2021, resulting in lower overall scores.

An average score above 50% was recorded in two other categories – “Public debates and competitions” (50.7%, continuing the decline from 53.7% in 2025 and 54% in 2024) and “Public Enterprises and Public Institutions” (increasing from 54.9% to 55.1%).

Looking at individual indicators, more than 90% of municipalities and cities received positive scores for 19 of the 98 indicators (compared with 18 of 95 last year, 14 in LTI 2024, 15 in LTI 2023 and 10 in LTI 2022). Two indicators received a score of 100% (inspection checklists and publication of the budget on the website).

Other indicators with more than 90% positive scores are: information on the administration’s working hours available on the website; published spatial and/or urban plans; visible structure of funds allocated to indirect beneficiaries; a section dedicated to public procurement on the website; information on how to submit requests for access to information available on the website; published calls for applications for property leases; information on the number of employees in the LSG; the municipal president/mayor has submitted an asset declaration; no outstanding decisions of the

Commissioner; published information on the number of employees in public institutions; published administration systematisation act; published calls for applications for the allocation of funds to associations; the LSG website contains sections dedicated to public institutions and public enterprises; an integrity plan has been adopted; the LSG provided the requested information to the “mystery shopper” within the prescribed deadline; and information on the services provided by the municipality is available on the website or in the information booklet.

There are still no indicators with an overall score of zero at the bottom of the table. The lowest result is recorded for the availability of information on how individual councillors voted, at 1.4% (two out of 145 LSGs), followed by the availability of information on how complaints, petitions and objections are handled, at 2.8% (four out of 145 LSGs).

Table 3: LSG performance in individual areas (categories)

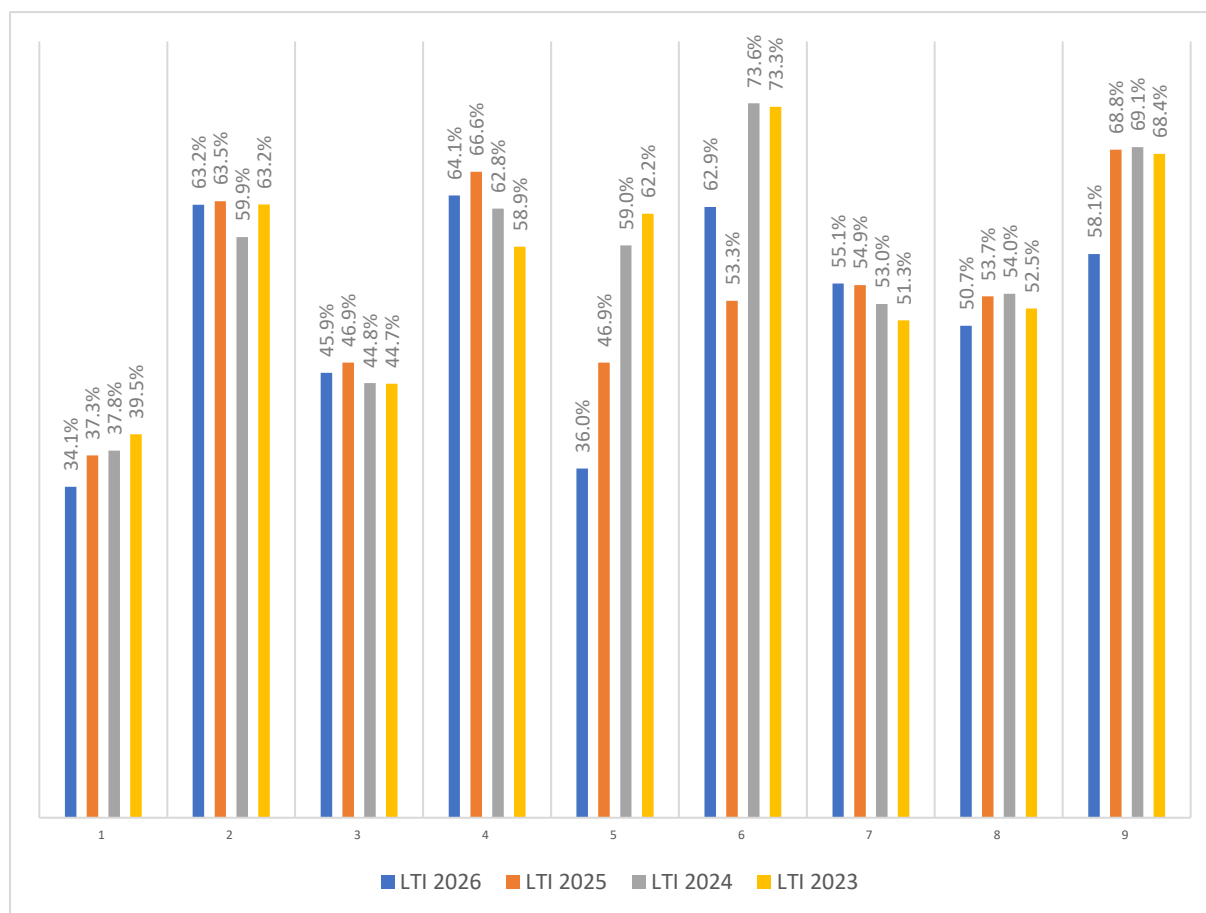
	Assembly and Council	Budget	Municipality and citizens	Free Access to Information	Public Procurements	Information Booklet	Municipals Utility Companies & Institutions	Public Debates and Public Competitions	Basic indicators
Average	4,4	9,5	7.3	3,8	1.8	2,5	9,9	5,1	5,8
Max	13	15	16	6	5	4	18	10	10
% of max score	34.1%	63.2%	45.9%	64.1%	36%	62,9%	55.1%	50,7%	58,1%

Legend: Score range: from 0 to the maximum score for the respective category.

The complete list of indicators by area (category) is provided in the Annex.

As in the previous seven cycles, LSGs performed worst in the “Assembly and Council” category. The “Public Enterprises and Public Institutions” category has recorded continuous improvement, but its score remains unsatisfactory. Progress was also recorded in the “Information Booklets” category, while there was only a very slight change in the “Budget” category.

Chart 2: Average score by categories in 2026, compared with 2025, 2024 i 2023



Free access to information: Still no instructions at service counters

The average score in this category remains relatively good. However, the scores for individual indicators (there are five, one weighted at two points) vary considerably. Almost all LSGs (97.2%) comply with the obligation to inform citizens via their website (or in the information booklet) about how to submit a request. Nevertheless, only 7.6% (4.1% in LTI 2025, 2024, 2023 and 2022) have this information available at their premises. The number of local governments that provided the information requested by TS's "mystery shopper" remains relatively high, at 90.3% (91.7% in LTI 2025).

In this category, 16 LSGs achieved a very good score of five points (out of a maximum of six) (24 in LTI 2025 and 13 in LTI 2024), while none achieved the maximum of six points. Among them are some LSGs that rank relatively low in the overall table – Svilajnac (126th), Smederevo (95th), Kikinda (77th) and Malo Crniće (72nd).

Budget: All published their budgets, but only half of LSGs report on spending

The average score in the "Budget" category continues to fluctuate around 60%. In LTI 2025, it reached a record 63.5%, while this year it stands at 63.2%, the same level as in LTI 2023. In the meantime, LTI 2024 recorded a decline to 59.9%.

For the first time, all LSGs (100%) published the budget document for the current year on their websites, while in exactly four-fifths of cases (80%) the budget narrative was also published. The budget was available in a searchable format in 82.8% of cases. The situation is considerably worse with regard to the availability of budget expenditure data: only 50.3% of LSGs published at least six-month and nine-month budget execution reports (although this is still an increase compared with 49.7% in LTI 2025, 47.6% in LTI 2024, 44% in LTI 2023 and 39.3% in 2022). The number of LSGs publishing monthly budget execution reports has varied for several years between 13% and 16.6%, the latter being the record level in LTI 2025. This year, the figure fell to 13.1%. The number of LSGs publishing citizens' budget guides has remained around 50% for several years; in LTI 2026, it stands at 54.5%.

Audit reports were discussed and published in 40% of cases (37.2% in 2025 and 31% in 2024). Following a major decline in the number of LSGs organising public debates on the budget (through citizen surveys or consultative meetings), from 73% to 60% and then to 46.2%, this indicator has now returned to 70% (102 out of 145 LSGs). Reports on public debates containing the proposals received and explanations for their acceptance or rejection were published by 45.5% (66 LSGs). It should be borne in mind that not all reports necessarily originate from the websites of the 102 LSGs that organised public debates in accordance with the standard applied by TS for this indicator (consultative meetings with citizens are required for a positive score). There were also public debates without meetings, involving only surveys or the submission of proposals, so the 66 published reports may also include reports from such debates.

There is a new indicator in the "Budget" category – whether the LSG invited citizens to a public debate on the budget through at least three of the following five methods: publishing the invitation on the LSG website, issuing a press release, through local community offices, through social media, or by distributing leaflets/directly informing citizens. One quarter of LSGs received a positive score.

In the "**Budget**" category, six cities and municipalities achieved the maximum score of 15 points (Kanjiža, Veliko Gradište, Novi Pazar, Tutin, Užice and Pirot), while three LSGs scored 14 points (Kragujevac, Ražanj, ranked 61st overall, and Blace).

Information Booklets: More up-to-date, less information on salaries

Following the sharp decline in LTI 2025, from 73.6% to 53.3%, the average score in this category increased to 62.9%. The indicator "Is the information booklet published on the website or on the Commissioner's portal and updated within the last three months?" contributed most to last year's decline, falling from 90.3% the previous year to 53.8% in LTI 2025. Information booklets are more up to date this year, with the score for this indicator reaching 88.3%. The number of information booklets containing the public procurement plan has been decreasing year by year and now stands at 35.9%. It is also becoming increasingly difficult to find information on the salaries of municipal presidents/mayors and heads of administration – from 91.7% in 2023, this indicator has now fallen to 78.6%.

Twenty-three LSGs achieved the maximum score of four points (21 in LTI 2025 and 52 in LTI 2024).

Public Enterprises and Public Institutions: Dedicated sections on websites are the norm, but PEs do not publish even the legally required minimum information

In a category considered to be particularly high-risk for corruption, achieving a high level of transparency is especially important. This is not the case in the “Public Enterprises and Public Institutions” category, although the average score in this category has been increasing since 2019. It remains at a relatively low level of 55.1%. An increase was recorded for only six of the 18 indicators. More than 90% of LSGs have a dedicated section on their websites containing information on public enterprises and public institutions. What is concerning – and, in fact, frustrating – is that 14 years after the legal obligation to publish certain information on their websites was introduced, some public enterprises still do not have a website (19 out of 145 in the sample, or 13.1%).

Comprehensive documents on the competitive procedure for selecting public enterprise directors were found on the websites of only a few local governments (eight, or 5.5%), while at least some documents could be found in 18 cases (12.4%). Just over half of the public enterprises examined publish annual work plans, as required by law, while even fewer publish work reports – 42%.

In the “Public Enterprises and Public Institutions” category, Kanjiža, Veliko Gradište and Novi Pazar have ranked highest for the fourth consecutive year, joined this year by Pirot, all with the maximum score of 18 points. They are followed by Tutin, Novi Sad, Kragujevac and Dimitrovgrad, with 16 points.

Public debates and competitions: A significant gap between announcements and reporting

The gradual decline in the average score continues – from 54% to 53.7%, and now to 50.7%. The number of LSGs that published information on a public debate held during the previous 12 months (excluding budget debates) remained at the same level after last year’s decline from 103 to 84. The number of LSGs that published public debate reports containing information on citizens’ proposals received and the reasons for accepting or rejecting those proposals increased slightly, from 34 to 40, but this figure is certainly no cause for satisfaction. This is particularly concerning given the still enormous gap between the number of LSGs that held public debates and those that published comprehensive reports on them.

The disparity is particularly striking between the number of LSGs publishing calls for applications for the lease of municipal property (97.2%) and those publishing information on the outcome of such procedures (3.4%). A similar gap exists with regard to the publication of information on the allocation of funds for media projects and civil society organisation projects. We found public calls for applications for media project funding on 125 websites (10 fewer than in 2025), while decisions on the allocation of funds were published on 85 websites (22 fewer). In the case of associations, 135 calls were found (the same as in 2025), along with 97 decisions (21 fewer). The decline in the number of LSG websites on which decisions on the allocation of funds can be found is concerning. It is therefore hardly surprising that project implementation reports are found only sporadically – on the websites of 10 LSGs in the case of media projects and 13 municipalities and cities in the case of associations. As in previous years, in their responses concerning these two indicators, some LSGs referred, instead of evaluation reports, to reports on the allocation of funds, which merely listed the number of applications received and how much money each recipient was awarded.

In this category, Novi Pazar achieved the maximum score of 10 points, while Novi Sad, Požarevac, Veliko Gradište, Ražanj (61st overall) and Pirot scored nine.

LSGs and Citizens: Fewer surveys on satisfaction with services; online reporting of irregularities and corruption, but less frequently in person

In this category, scores have varied between 44% and 48% for the past six years. This year, the average score is 45.9%. The strongest performance concerns the indicator for which publication is required by law – the publication of inspection checklists on websites (100%). Almost all LSGs (99.3%, or 144 out of 145) met the relatively undemanding indicator of publishing information on working hours on their website or in their Information Booklet. The indicator concerning the publication of information provided by the administration (on the website or in the Information Booklet) continues to decline, although the percentage remains relatively high (from 96.6% to 91%, and then to 90.3%). A total of 123 out of 145 LSGs have service centres, while in 26 service centres, deadlines for processing administrative procedures are displayed (or can be accessed via a service computer). More than two-thirds of LSGs (67.6%) provide citizens with the possibility of reporting irregularities or violations of the law, including corruption, through their websites, but such a possibility exists in less than one-third (28.1%) of service centres or other LSG premises (which would require, at a minimum, the existence of a complaints book or a box for complaints and suggestions). Only 17 LSGs (nine fewer than in LTI 2025) conducted a survey on citizens' satisfaction with administrative services during the past four years or used surveys conducted by others (CSOs, donors).

A new indicator was introduced in this category – whether an LSG has an active profile on at least one social network where news, announcements and calls for public debates are regularly published. A positive score was recorded for 55.2% of LSGs.

As in LTI 2025, 2024, 2023 and 2022, only one LSG (Novi Pazar) achieved the maximum score (16) in this category, while Tutin scored 15 points, and Veliko Gradište and Leskovac 14 points.

Public Procurement: One-third publish low-value procurement information

In the **“Public Procurement”** category, the decline in the average score has continued for five consecutive years, from a level above 95% to 36% this year. Following the abolition of certain legal obligations in 2021, many LSGs stopped publishing public procurement information on their websites. Despite this, almost all LSGs have a dedicated public procurement page on their websites (97.9%), but only 22% publish information on all public procurements, while around 30% publish information on low-value procurements. Evidence of public procurement contract implementation is published by only seven out of 145 LSGs. This is a new indicator introduced this year, and its low level also contributed to the decline in the average score for the category as a whole.

The maximum score of five points was achieved by Mali Zvornik, Veliko Gradište, Tutin, Aleksandrovac (61st in the LTI ranking), Kruševac and Surdulica (106th).

Assembly and Council: Nearly half of assemblies publish no agendas

The **“Assembly and Council”** category has traditionally ranked lowest. The only highly rated indicator is the publication of the list of councillors, although even this cannot be found on the websites of 18 out of 145 LSGs. The official gazette is available on the websites of 125 LSGs. The agenda for the next assembly session cannot be found on the websites of 71 LSGs, while of the 74 that publish the agenda,

only 33 publish the materials or draft documents to be discussed at the session. Decisions adopted at local assembly sessions can be found on the websites of 40% of LSGs. Assembly sessions can be followed or watched as a full recording on the website, YouTube channel or Facebook page of 37 LSGs.

Individually, Veliko Gradište achieved the maximum score of 13 points, Kragujevac 12, while Novi Pazar, Tutin, Subotica, Senta, Despotovac and Leskovac scored 11 points.

Other Indicators: Property leases visible in only five LSGs, and lobbying information in seven

Among the uncategorised indicators ("Other"), LSGs performed best in relation to the disclosure of asset declarations by municipal presidents/mayors, the publication of spatial/urban plans, the adoption of integrity plans, and the publication of systematisation acts and information on the number of employees (all five indicators scored above 90%). Only 15 out of 145 LSGs published a report on the work of the administration in the previous year (compared with 21 last year), while five LSGs published information on municipal property leased to other entities (compared with seven last year). Reports on contacts with lobbyists (or contact forms, with no recorded contacts) can be found in seven cases.

Performance of In-City Municipalities

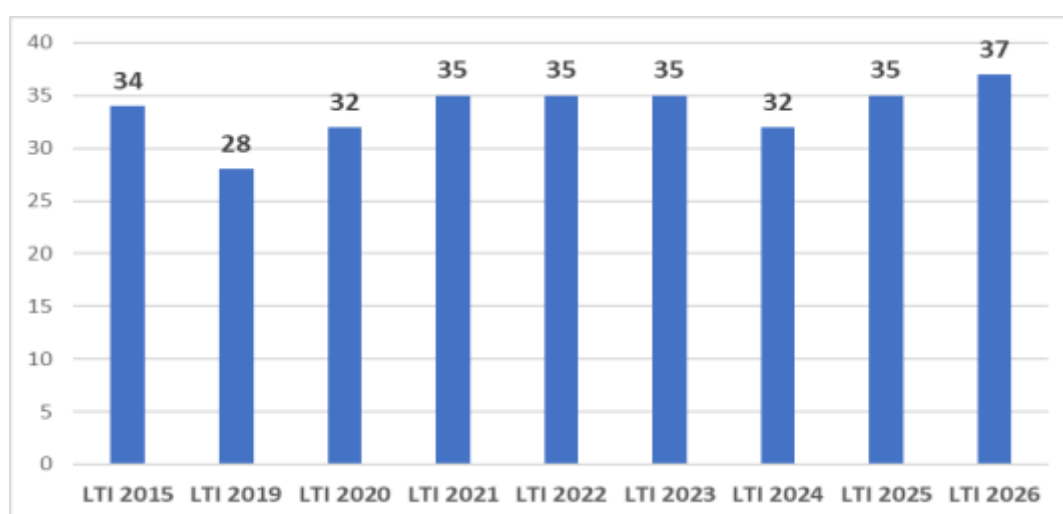
In-city municipalities are assessed as part of the LTI research, but are not ranked. The reason is that they do not have the same competences as other municipalities. Their scope of responsibilities depends entirely on the statute of the city to which they belong, and this practice differs from city to city. In addition, some indicators cannot be applied to in-city municipalities. For example, some in-city municipalities do not have local community offices, public enterprises or public institutions under their control. Calculating a relative index (based on the actual competences of each municipality) would significantly complicate the determination of the LTI and could never be fully accurate from a methodological perspective. Therefore, in its LTI assessment, TS assigns 0 points to in-city municipalities for each question where the relevant information is missing, even in cases where these municipalities had no obligation or possibility to provide or publish such information.

For this reason, their positions and scores should not be compared with those of other municipalities and cities, or even with those of other in-city municipalities. More broadly, comparisons are possible among municipalities within the same city. However, caution is also needed in these cases. Even when operating within a similar legal framework, municipalities may operate in different environments, meaning that some indicators may be irrelevant (e.g. whether a municipality has its own public institutions and enterprises at all). Therefore, when assessing the transparency of in-city municipalities, it is most appropriate to observe the trend of each individual municipality across multiple assessment cycles. This chapter presents the performance of all 25 in-city municipalities in assessment cycles from 2015 to the present.

Overview: Overall upward trend, with Surčin showing an excellent result

The average performance of in-city municipalities increased, reaching a record level of 37. The LTI score increased in 14 in-city municipalities, including four with particularly significant increases (10 to 15 points); it remained unchanged in two and declined in nine (significantly in two, by six and seven points respectively). Surčin stands out with an excellent score of 76, while Vranjska Banja and Medijana recorded substantial improvements (Rakovica also recorded a significant increase, but from a very low starting point).

Chart 4: Average LTI score of in-city municipalities, 2015–2026



In-city municipalities achieved their highest results in **“Free access to information”** (64.7%, down from 68.7% in 2025) and **“Information Booklets”** (57%, the same as in 2025, but lower than two years ago, when the average was 64%).

Performance has traditionally been poor in the **“Assembly and Council”** category, where the average score of the 25 in-city municipalities is 3.6 out of a maximum of 13 points (27.4%), which is significantly lower than among other LSGs (34.1%), with the difference not being attributable to any significant differences in the legal framework. The low result in **“Public Enterprises and Public Institutions”** is partly due to the fact that not all in-city municipalities have public enterprises under their jurisdiction (some do not even have public institutions). Jurisdiction may also partly explain the low average in **“Public debates and competitions,”** where the average of 24% at least halted the multi-year decline (from 28.4% in 2022, to 24.4% in 2023, 22% in LTI 2024 and 21.2% in 2025).

Comparable Categories

There are four categories in which differences in competences do not affect the results, making comparisons among in-city municipalities possible: **“Assembly and Council,” “Budget,” “LSGs and Citizens,”** and **“Free access to information.”**

In the **“Assembly and Council”** category (maximum 13 points), which has the lowest average score among the comparable categories, five in-city municipalities scored 50% or more. Sevojno achieved an excellent result of 12 out of 13 points. Surčin also scored a strong 11 points, while Palilula Niš, Kostolac and Vranjska Banja scored seven points each. Currently, nine in-city municipalities (compared with six in LTI 2025) have decisions adopted by their assemblies available on their websites. Twenty-four out of 25 municipalities publish a list of councillors. Eleven publish the agenda for the next assembly session, while five publish the materials for the session.

Performance in the **“Budget”** category averaged 38.4%. While all municipalities and cities publish their budgets on their websites, the situation is less favourable among in-city municipalities – six out of 25 have not published their budget. Surčin achieved the highest score, with 14 out of a maximum of 15 points, followed by Vračar, Sevojno, Medijana and Palilula Niš with 11 points each. There has been continued progress in the publication of budget execution data: 14 in-city municipalities (11 in 2025, six in 2024 and four in 2023) published six- and nine-month budget execution reports. Only nine out of 25 in-city municipalities organised a public debate that included consultation meetings.

As for the **“LSGs and Citizens”** category, there are no significant deviations – the average score is 41% (compared with 42% last year and 39% the year before), with Zvezdara scoring highest at 11 points out of a maximum of 16, followed by Surčin with 10 points. For other LSGs, the average is 45.9%. All municipalities publish information on administration working hours on their websites. Twenty-one have a functional service centre providing all services. In addition, 23 publish information on their websites about the services offered by the municipality. On the other hand, only eight provide citizens with the possibility of reporting irregularities or violations of the law through their websites, and the same number have such mechanisms at their premises. Seventeen municipalities have social media profiles through which they provide information to citizens.

The **“Free access to information”** category has an average score of 64.7%. Twenty-one in-city municipalities responded to the “mystery shopper” (21 in 2025, 19 in 2024). All 25 in-city municipalities

comply with the obligation to inform citizens on their websites about how to submit requests for access to information. None had any outstanding decisions of the Commissioner in the previous year.

Year on Year

Compared with LTI 2025, 14 in-city municipalities improved their scores, nine recorded lower results, and two had unchanged scores. Four municipalities recorded significant improvements. The largest was recorded by Vranjska Banja, which, from a low starting point (21), improved its score by 15 points following two consecutive years of decline, reaching 36. After an eight-point decline, Vračar improved its score by 10 points, also reaching 36. Rakovica improved from 15 (its website was not functioning in 2025) to 26, which is still significantly below its 2021 (37) and 2022 (36) results. Following last year's seven-point increase, Medijana improved its score by a further 11 points this year, reaching 40. Among those with a negative trend, Palilula Niš (from 47 to 40) and Zvezdara (from 59 to 53) stand out.

When multi-year trends are analysed for municipalities, none has recorded an upward trend lasting more than two cycles. At the same time, there are no municipalities with a sustained negative trend over several years. Since none can be praised for continuous improvement, it is worth noting those which maintained at least a stable score, if not an increase, in several cycles: Barajevo (around 38), Čukarica (43), and Surčin (70). Seven municipalities have a score 30 or below, which is an improvement compared with LTI 2025, when there were 11. Eight municipalities have a score of 40 or above.

Table 8: LTI results for in-city municipalities, 2015–2026

In-city municipality	2015	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Barajevo	51	32	47	42	38	38	37	38	39
Voždovac	19	24	22	35	27	33	25	32	33
Vračar	48	26	24	31	22	33	34	26	36
Grocka	22	31	28	37	33	33	30	45	43
Zvezdara	41	38	40	40	43	57	56	59	53
Zemun	30	26	38	29	39	35	37	33	31
Lazarevac	37	36	36	43	36	34	32	36	43
Mladenovac	50	25	33	41	45	34	31	33	36
Novi Beograd	35	27	28	25	29	19	19	24	28
Obrenovac	42	38	41	35	32	34	31	42	47
Palilula	46	29	24	31	23	20	17	29	32
Rakovica	35	21	31	37	36	29	20	15	26
Savski Venac	36	38	36	39	34	34	29	32	32
Sopot	21	13	20	23	16	20	24	21	26
Stari Grad	51	23	28	35	28	29	30	30	28
Čukarica	47	37	32	43	43	43	46	43	44
Surčin	32	42	53	62	69	72	67	77	76
Medijana	28	25	24	21	25	26	22	29	40
Niška Banja	13	31	35	26	24	21	18	13	12
Palilula Niš	32	31	28	33	33	43	39	47	40
Pantelejš	25	23	39	23	28	26	25	26	26
Crveni Krst	28	20	28	37	35	33	24	26	25
Vranjska Banja	/	10	25	27	26	29	23	21	36

Kostolac	16	23	30	24	36	34	31	31	35
Sevojno	/	37	42	52	66	60	61	59	56

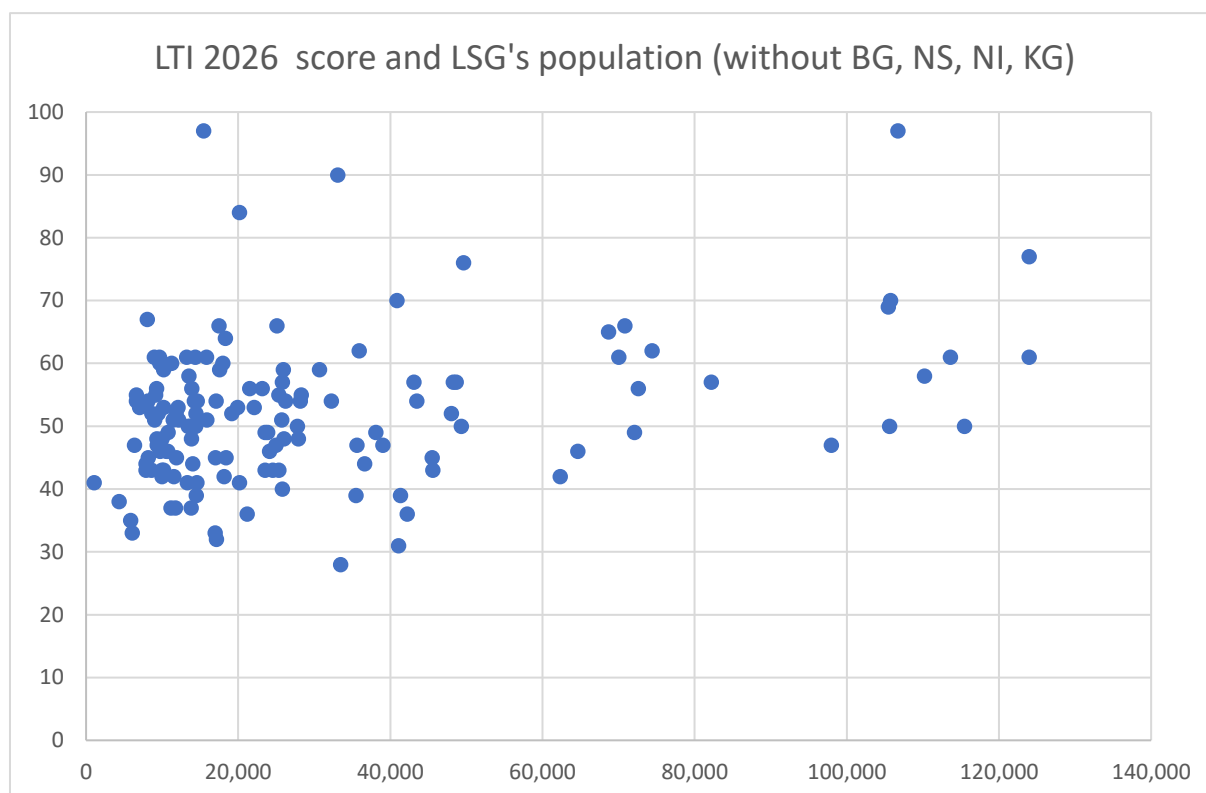
LTI Results in Relation to Population, Budget and LSG Capacity

As in the previous two cycles, TS analysed whether there is a direct relationship between budgets and staffing capacities on the one hand and transparency, as reflected in LTI scores and rankings, on the other. In previous cycles, many small municipalities with limited budgets and staffing capacities recorded strong results in LTI assessments. The reverse is also true: some of the largest cities, whose services and work affect a significantly larger number of citizens, do not ensure transparency to a sufficient extent.

The graphical presentation confirms the finding from the previous two years: the size of a municipality is not a decisive factor for the transparency of cities and municipalities, although it is not entirely irrelevant.

Among cities with more than 60,000 inhabitants, those with scores below 50 are Belgrade, Smederevo, Jagodina, Stara Pazova and Loznica. Performance is above average among cities with 20,000–60,000 inhabitants as well. Among very small municipalities (fewer than 20,000 inhabitants), most are clustered around average scores. However, this category includes 13 municipalities with scores of 60 or above, as well as the municipality sharing first place with a score of 97. This shows that factors other than size have a decisive influence on whether local governments recognise the importance of transparency in their work.

Chart 5: Relationship between LTI 2026 scores and LSG size

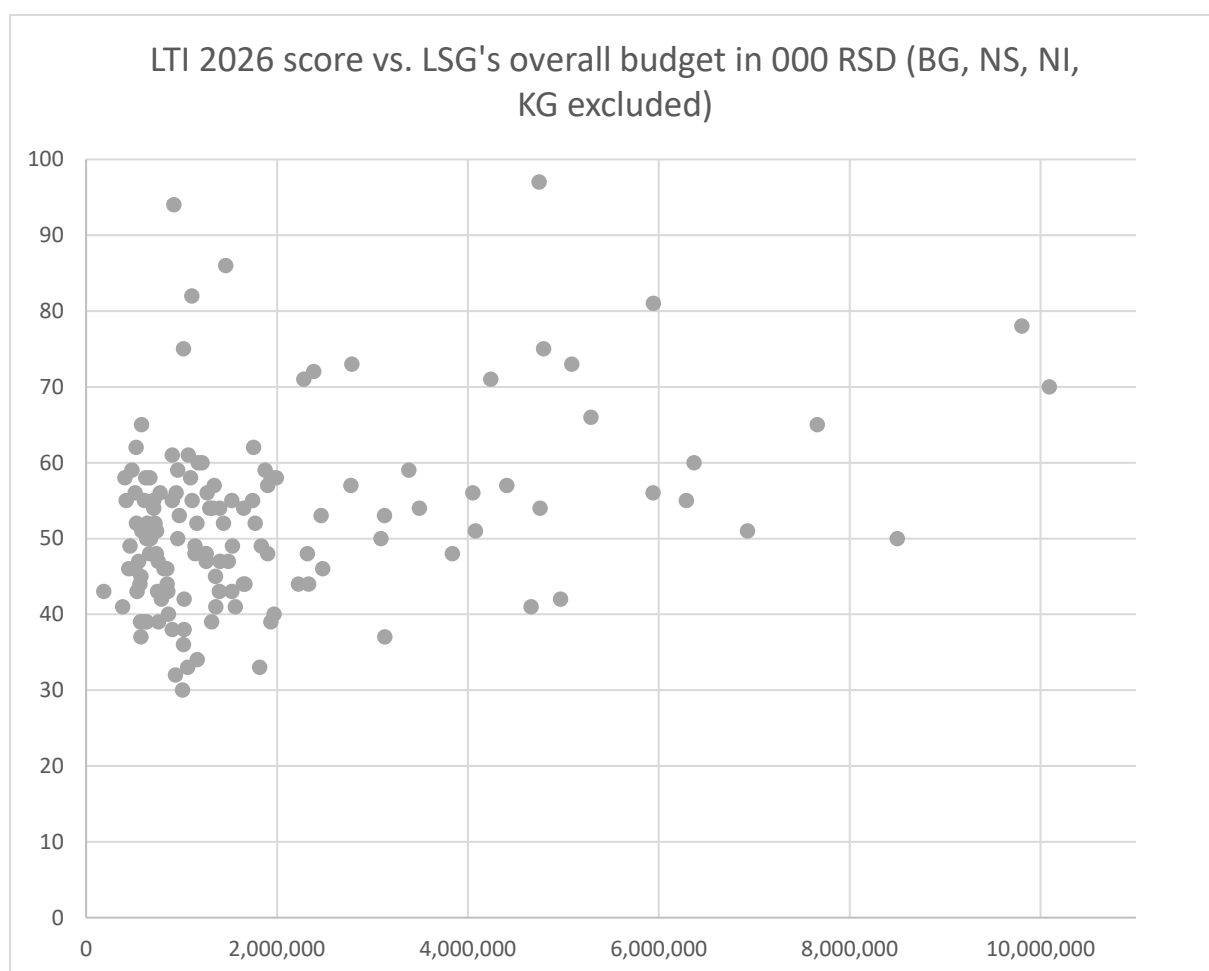


Note: Population data source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS). The four most populous cities have been omitted from the graph to make the other data points easier to see.

Over the last four rounds of the research, we have tracked whether there was a correlation between the transparency of LSGs and the size of their budgets. On the one hand, a larger budget could increase citizens' need to have insight into how public funds are used. At the same time, the size of the budget may indicate the capacity of an LSG to meet transparency standards. The findings showed, however, that a larger budget does not necessarily entail greater accountability for demonstrating how public funds are spent.

A weak correlation was identified in the first three assessments. This year, it is difficult to establish such a relationship. LSGs with expenditures exceeding four billion dinars have scores slightly above the average, but there are also examples with scores below 50, including Belgrade, whose budget is by far the largest. Municipalities with expenditures between two and four billion dinars are clustered around the average. Poorer municipalities (with expenditures below two billion dinars) are also generally clustered around the average, but some of the best-performing municipalities are among them (six of the nine LSGs with LTI scores above 70, and two of the three with scores above 90). The size of the budget is therefore not a decisive factor in determining the level of transparency.

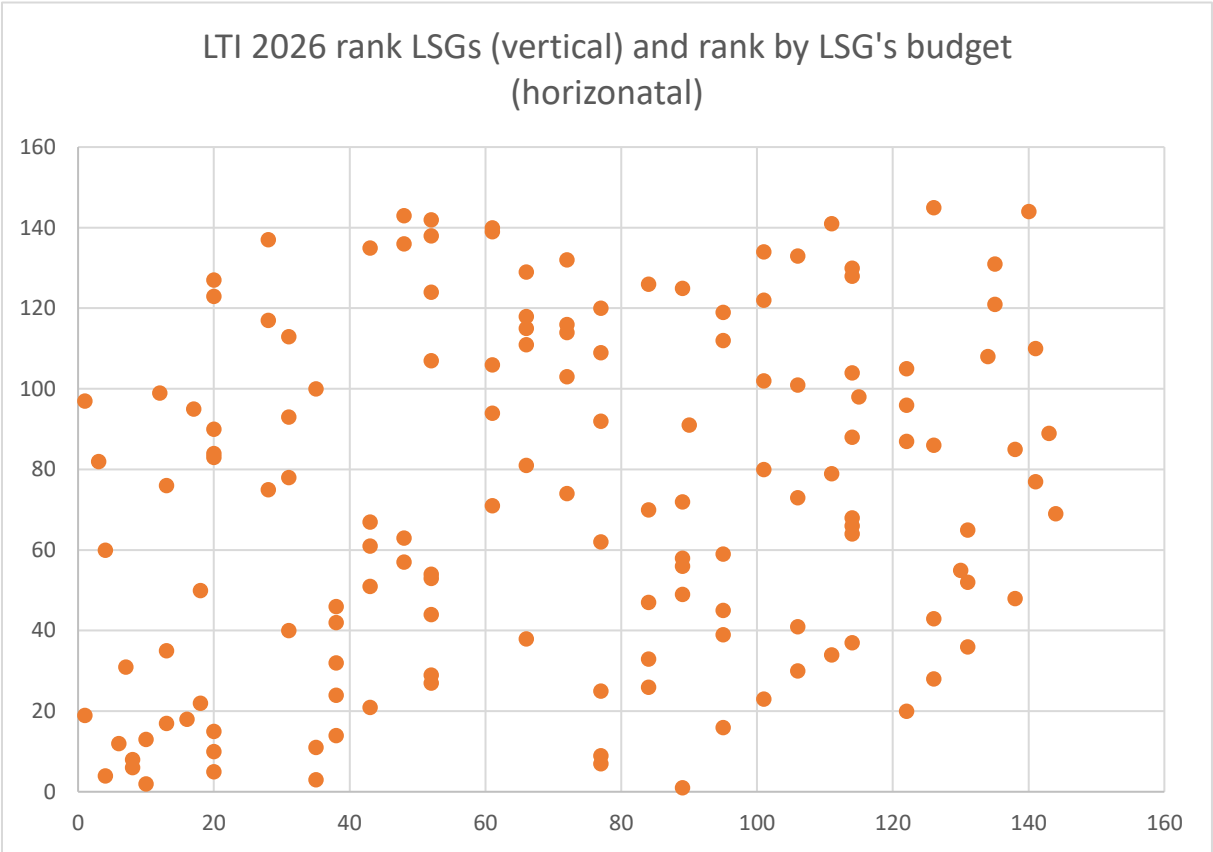
Chart 6: Relationship between LTI 2026 scores and LSG public expenditure



Note: Source of data on budget expenditure: Public Policy Secretariat (PPS), 2024 budget execution. The four cities with the largest budgets have been omitted from the graph to make the other data points easier to see.

The relationship between the size of the budget and the transparency of LSGs can also be examined in another way, by comparing their rankings according to the two criteria. If we assume that the size of the budget affects the level of transparency, LSGs would be concentrated exclusively in the quadrants extending diagonally from the lower-left to the upper-right corner of the graph. In practice, as can be seen, the situation is considerably different. Not even a relative majority of LSGs are grouped in the quadrant where they would be expected to be (for example, with an LTI ranking between 40th and 60th place and a budget expenditure ranking within the same range).

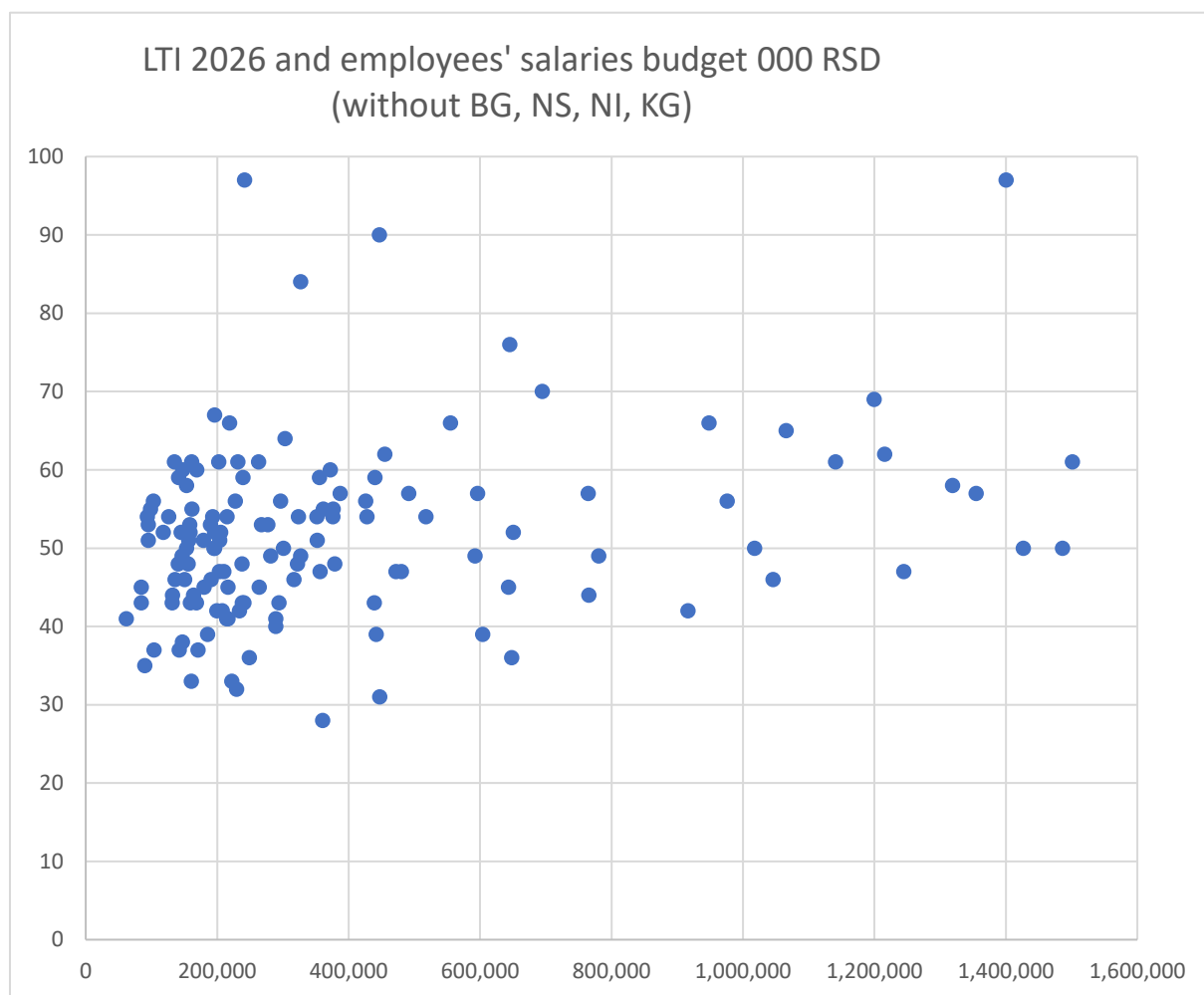
Chart 7: Relationship between LTI 2026 ranking and LSG ranking by public expenditure



Note: Source of data on budget expenditure: Public Policy Secretariat (PPS), 2024 budget execution.

Budget expenditure can be an important factor in terms of both accountability and capacity. However, a more precise indication of capacity is provided by data on specific expenditure – namely, expenditure on employees in LSGs. The comparison in LTI 2024, LTI 2025 and LTI 2026 leads to conclusions similar to those reached in the previous cases. Cities that spent more than 800 million dinars annually on employees have LTI scores above 50 (with four exceptions – three shown in the graph and Belgrade). Among LSGs that spent between 400 and 800 million dinars on employees, the score is slightly above average. However, among those that spent between 200 and 400 million dinars, LSGs with above-average and lower results are represented in roughly equal proportions, but with considerably greater variation in scores (ranging from 28 to 97). Only among municipalities with the lowest expenditure on employees do we see a predominance of those with lower scores. A lack of capacity cannot be considered either a reason or a justification for a lack of transparency, although it cannot be ruled out as a factor that has some influence.

Chart 8: Relationship between LTI 2025 scores and expenditure on administrative staff



Note: Source of data on expenditure on employees: Public Policy Secretariat (PPS), 2024 budget execution. The four cities with the highest expenditure on employees have been omitted from the graph to make the other data points easier to see.

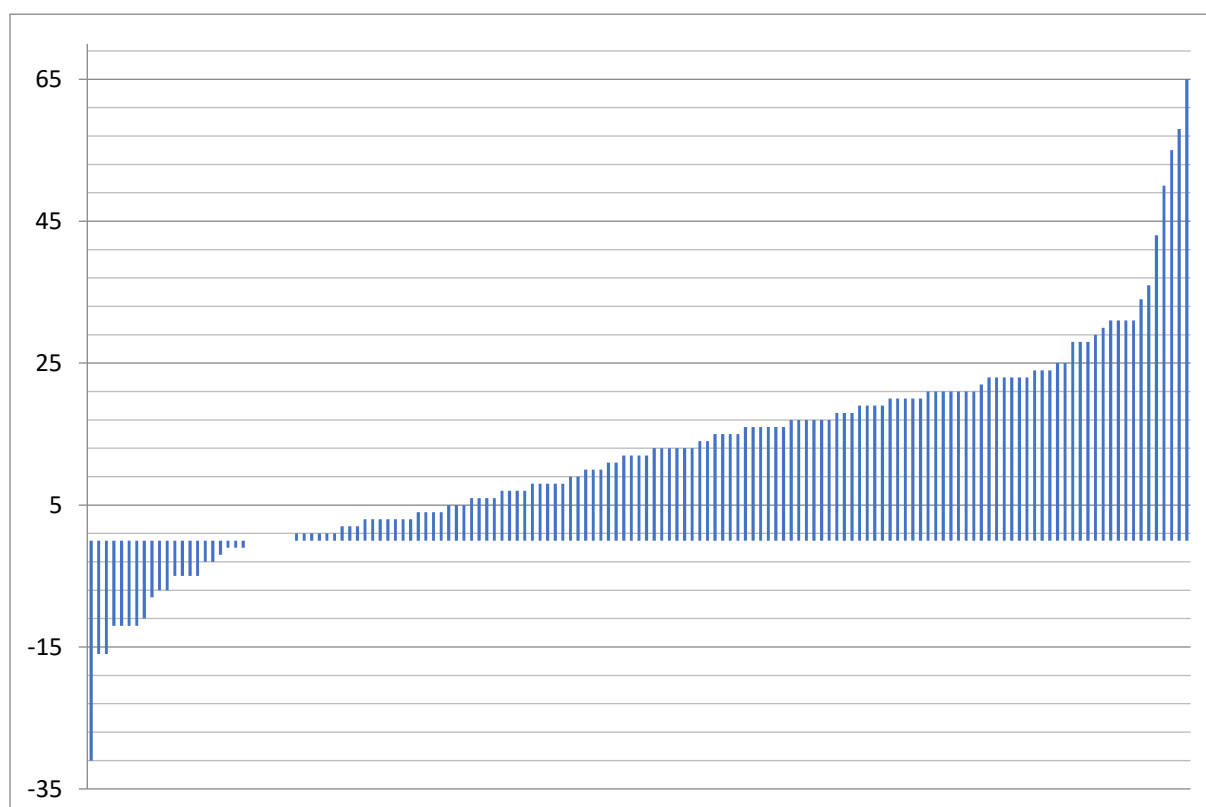
General Trends 2015–2026

Although slow, the progress of municipalities and cities in terms of transparency is evident over the longer term. When the findings of LTI 2026 are compared with those of the first assessment, conducted in 2015, it can be concluded that 21 LSGs (27 in the 2015–2025 comparison and 30 in the 2015–2024 comparison) have seen a decline in their level of transparency over this period. In six cases (four in the 2015–2025 comparison and three in the 2015–2024 comparison), the result was unchanged, while the vast majority (118, or 81%) improved. On average, the score is now 11.9 points higher (12.1 in LTI 2025 and 11.6 in LTI 2024).

It is also worth noting that nine of the 118 LSGs that improved recorded an increase of just one or two points, while the others made larger gains. On the other hand, four of the 21 LSGs whose transparency scores declined saw a decrease of just one or two points.

Neither the improvements nor the declines were uniform. The largest increases were recorded by Veliko Gradište (65 points), Novi Pazar (58) and Tutin (55). On the other hand, the largest decline was recorded by Paraćin (31 points), which was assessed as the most transparent LSG in the first assessment in 2015.

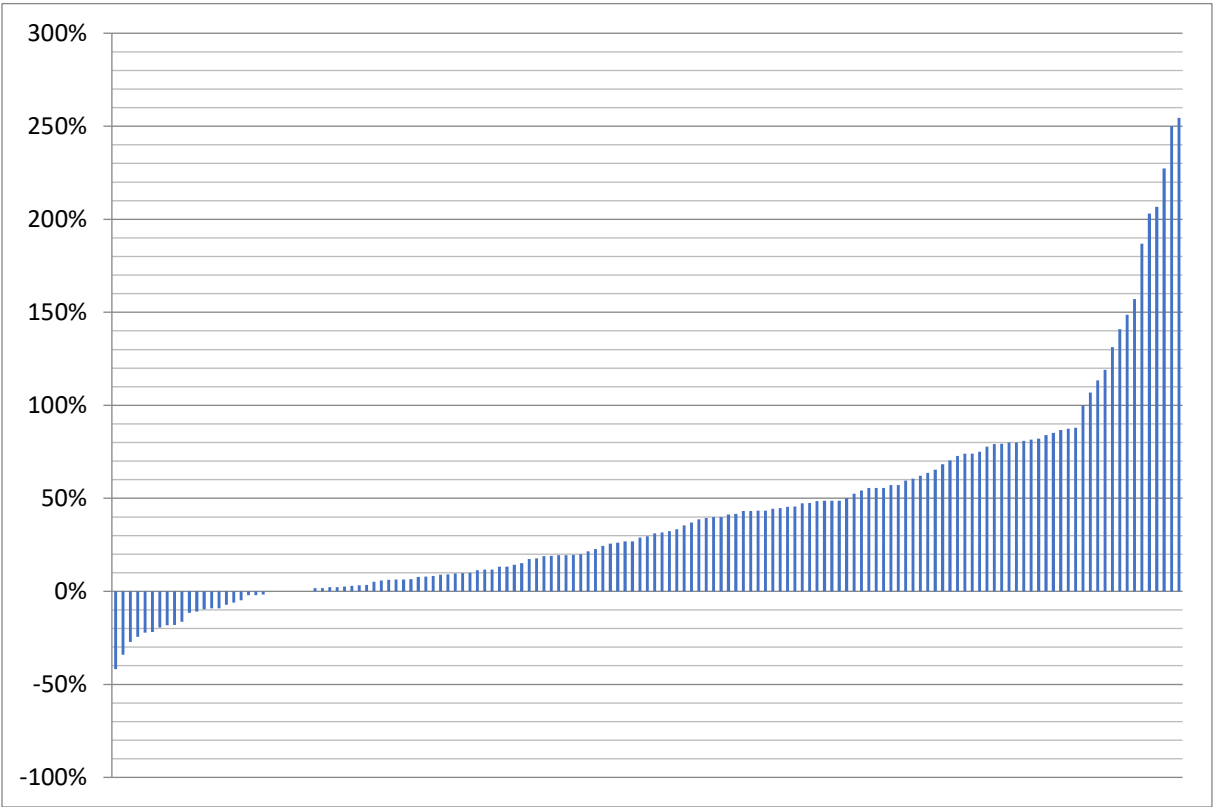
Chart 9: Increase or decrease in LSG LTI scores, 2015–2026 (number of points)



While in some cities and municipalities, efforts to improve transparency began 11 years ago from a relatively solid starting point, in others the situation recorded in the first assessment was considerably worse, leaving more room for improvement. It is therefore useful to look at the results through another type of comparison – the degree of relative progress, or, in less frequent cases, decline, for each municipality. On average, over the course of 11 years, LSGs improved their initial scores by as much as 41%.

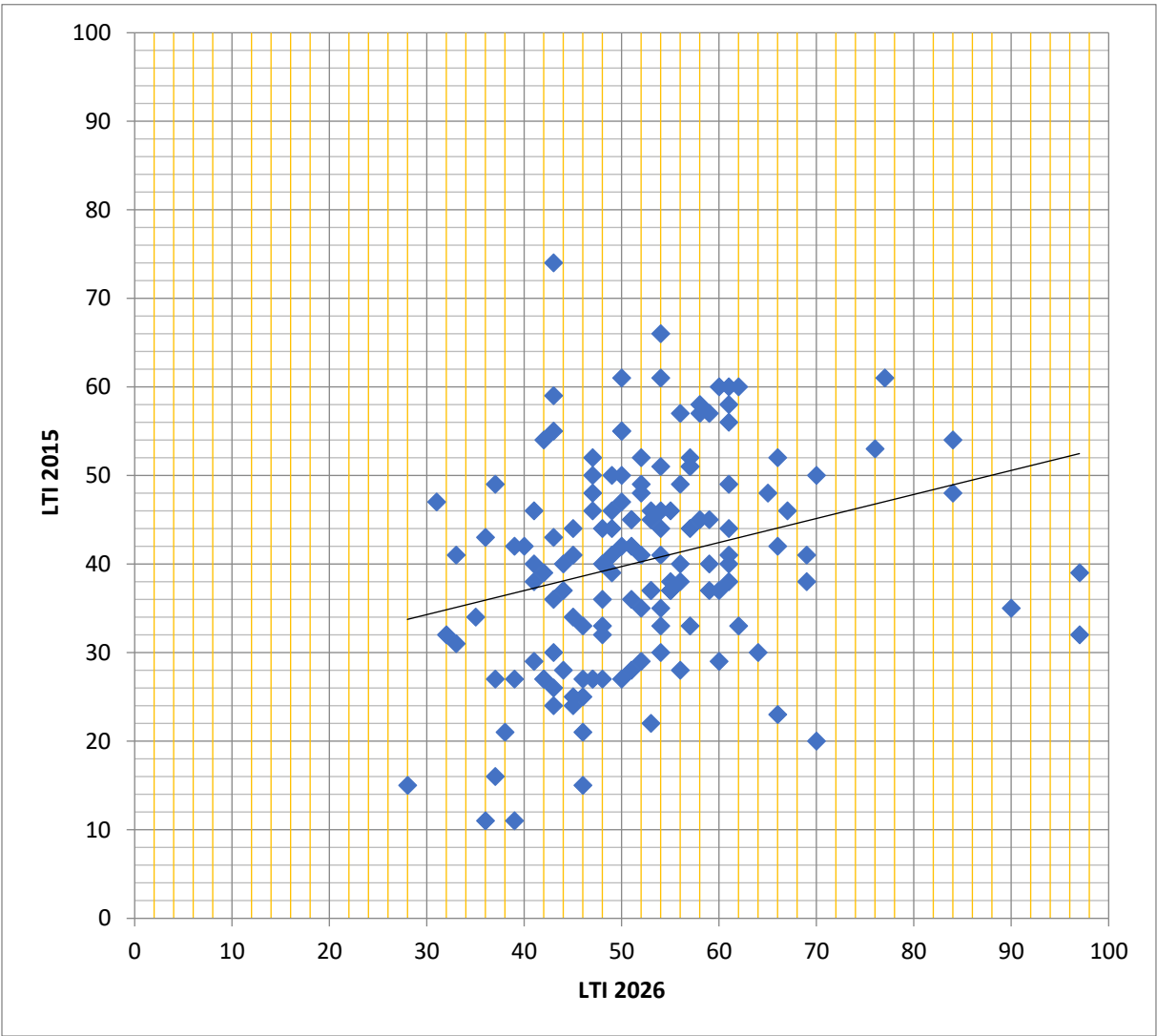
This includes 14 LSGs (10 in LTI 2024) that more than doubled their initial score. The largest increases were recorded by Bela Crkva and Bor, where the scores are now 3.5 times higher than in 2015. However, both LSGs had a very low starting point (11 for Bela Crkva and 20 for Bor). Consequently, Bela Crkva’s current score remains very low (39). In relative terms, the largest decline was recorded by Paraćin, which lost 41% of its initial score; in the first assessment, it was ranked first.

Chart 10: Increase or decrease in LSG LTI scores, 2015–2024 (degree of relative progress of LSGs)



When the results of the initial and latest LTI assessments are plotted on a coordinate system, it can be seen that municipalities are most often clustered around scores close to 50 in the current assessment, with a starting position of around 30 points; around scores close to 60, with a starting position of around 40 points; and in the group of municipalities that had around 50 points both in the current assessment and nearly a decade ago.

Chart 11: LSG scores in 2015 and 2025



Representation of Women and Men in Leadership Positions

Transparency Serbia regularly analyses data on the representation of women and men in leadership positions in local self-government, although these data are not directly related to transparency and are not part of the assessment and ranking within the LTI research. TS nevertheless maintains a list of LSG leaders during the research process (for example, when sending letters and determining whether asset declarations have been submitted), and also collects data on the number of men and women serving as municipal presidents or mayors, as well as heads of city or municipal administrations (in LSGs with a unified administration).

Mayors		
170 JLS	m	f
2026	134	36
2025	138	32
2024	138	32
2023	147	23
36 female mayors:		
Cities: 5		
Municipalities: 26		
In-city municipalities: 5		

The analysis also includes a comparison with the representation recorded when data were collected for LTI 2025, 2024 and 2023. Of the 170 cities, municipalities and in-city municipalities, 36 are headed by women mayors or municipal presidents, while men head 134 LSGs. This is four more than last year and a significant improvement compared with 2023, when only 23 women held the top leadership positions in LSGs. However, 36 represents only 21% of the total.

Out of the 36 women in leadership positions, five are mayors (of Užice, Smederevo, Jagodina, Loznica and Vršac), 26 are municipal presidents, and five are presidents of in-city municipalities.

Heads of administration			
	m	f	No head appointed
2026	68	87	15
2025	71	91	8
2024	75	86	6
2023	77	84	9

A gender balance exists in a position that is supposed to be non-political and for which a public competition is held. In practice, however, it is often known in advance who will be selected through the

competition and which political party they are affiliated with. These are the heads of municipal and city administrations. Of the 170 LSGs, 15 do not have a unified administration or currently do not have a head of administration (i.e. are operating under an acting arrangement), while the remaining 155 have 87 women heads (56%, the same as in 2025) and 68 men (44%).

Women simultaneously hold both the position of mayor or municipal president and that of head of administration in 18 LSGs (two more than in 2025): Apatin, Alibunar, Babušnica, Bela Crkva, Čičevac, Čuprija, Kovin, Kula, Mladenovac, Novi Beograd, Opovo, Senta, Sevojno, Smederevo, Surdulica, Topola, Trstenik and Varvarin.

Selected Examples of Good Practice

Assembly and Council

- Žitište – contact details for councillors: <https://zitiste.rs/%d0%bf%d0%b8%d1%82%d0%b0%d1%98%d1%82%d0%b5-%d0%be%d0%b4%d0%b1%d0%be%d1%80%d0%bd%d0%b8%d0%ba%d0%b5/>
- Senta – materials for Assembly sessions: <https://zenta-senta.co.rs/materijal-za-sednicu-so/>
- Novi Sad – a good Assembly website, although it is not sufficiently visible from the main city website: <https://skupstina.novisad.rs/>
- Temerin – session notices and all materials: <http://www.temerin.rs/Page.aspx?id=18>
- Despotovac – minutes, session notices, materials and recordings of sessions: <https://despotovac.ls.gov.rs/sednice-skupstine>
- Valjevo – an excellent e-Parliament portal, although the link cannot be found on the City of Valjevo website: <https://valjevo.eparlament.rs/>
- Novi Pazar – an e-Assembly portal with all documents discussed, including minutes; councillors are presented, including information on their membership in working bodies; a contact form is available for submitting questions to councillors: <http://www.eskupstina.novipazar.rs>
- Veliko Gradište – broadcasts of Assembly sessions: <https://velikogradiste.rs/sednice-skupstine-opstine/>
- Veliko Gradište – contact details for councillors available through a drop-down menu: <https://velikogradiste.rs/skupstina-opstina/>
- Loznica – session materials available on the Assembly webpage, with all decisions also published on the Documents page: <https://loznica.rs/sednice-skupstine-grada-loznice/>; <https://loznica.rs/dokumenti/odluke-skupstine-grada-loznice/>
- Kanjiža – a good example of an Assembly webpage; a form is also available for citizens to apply to attend an Assembly session: <http://www.kanjiza.rs/ujlap/site/index-sr.html?mnu=2&art=3-2-9-sr.html>; <http://www.kanjiza.rs/ujlap/site/documents/zahtev.pdf>
- Bački Petrovac – Official Gazette with a table of contents and a list of published decisions: <http://www.backipetrovac.rs/dokumenti/sluzbeni-list-opstine-backi-petrovac>
- Kragujevac – a good example of publishing City Council decisions and Assembly decisions: <https://kragujevac.ls.gov.rs/tekst/60535/akti-gradskog-veca-grada-kragujevca-saziv-2024-2028-godina.php>; <https://kragujevac.ls.gov.rs/tekst/60412/sednice-skupstine-grada-saziv-2024-2028.php>
- Sombor – a good example of publishing City Council sessions, including minutes: <https://www.sombor.rs/lokalna-samouprava/gradsko-vece/sednice-gradskog-veca/>
- Sombor – a good example of providing information on citizens' attendance at Assembly sessions: <https://www.sombor.rs/lokalna-samouprava/skupstina-grada/prisustvo-gradjana-sednicama-skupstine-grada/>
- Kraljevo – a dedicated Assembly website: <https://skupstina.kraljevo.rs/>
- Kladovo – a well-presented Assembly webpage: <https://kladovo.org.rs/lokalna-samouprava/skupstina-opstine/>
- Tutin – contact details for councillors: <http://www.tutin.rs/lokalna-samouprava/odbornici-skupstine-opstine-tutin/>

Budget

- Sokobanja – daily budget execution reports: <https://sokobanja.ls.gov.rs/archives/category/realizacija-budzeta>
- Sombor – a good example, including a report on the public debate, budget documentation by year, and monthly reports: <https://www.sombor.rs/dokumenti-organa-grada/budzet-grada-sombora/>
- Surčin – a citizens' guide to the budget and the final budget execution report: https://surcin.rs/?page_id=21649
- Kostolac – financial plan of the Cultural Centre: <https://kostolac.rs/budzet-gradske-opstine-kostolac/viewdownload/118-c-n-r-z-ul-uru-s-l-c/1701-fin-nsi-s-i-pl-n-cz-2026.html>
- Ljubovija – a budget portal with all relevant documents: <http://109.92.31.60/bportal/client/documents/13>. Monthly budget execution reports: http://109.92.31.60/bportal/client/performances/IZVESTAJ_8. Public debate reports on the LSG website: <https://www.ljubovija.rs/javneRasprBudz.php>
- Bor – a budget portal with monthly budget execution reports: http://77.46.142.54/client/performances/IZVESTAJ_8
- Užice – a budget portal with monthly budget execution reports: http://195.178.50.217/client/performances/IZVESTAJ_8

LSGs and Citizens

- Kikinda – online tracking of administrative cases: <http://www.kikinda.org.rs/index.php?language=cir&page=servisi&option=predmeti>
- Požarevac – reporting corruption and other abuses: <https://pozarevac.rs/prijava-korupcije/>
- Kragujevac – reporting problems, inquiries and suggestions: <https://kragujevac.ls.gov.rs/tekst/264/prijava-problema-upita-i-predloga.php>
- Plandište – services provided to citizens: <https://plandiste-opstina.rs/usluge/>
- Petrovac na Mlavi – forms and information on administrative fees clearly presented on the website: <https://www.petrovacnamlavi.rs/o-nama/lokalna-samouprava/opstinska-uprava/odeljenja/imovinsko-pravni-poslovi-privreda-i-drustvene-delatnosti/>
- Pirot – electronic database of administrative procedures and services, including deadlines: <https://jum.pirots.rs/>
- Bač – administrative procedures with descriptions and deadlines: http://www.bac.rs/administrativni_postupci
- Niš – electronic register of regulations: <http://www.eservis.ni.rs/propisi/>
- Novi Kneževac – contact details of members of local community councils published on the municipality's website: <https://www.noviknezevac.rs/samouprava/mesne-zajednice/>
- Petrovac na Mlavi – banner for reporting suspected corruption displayed on the homepage: <https://www.petrovacnamlavi.rs/prijavi-korupciju/>
- Sombor – very detailed information on local communities: <https://www.sombor.rs/lokalna-samouprava/mesne-zajednice/>

Free access to information of Public Importance and Information Booklets

- Topola – a good Information Booklet, including deadlines for administrative procedures and services:
<https://informator.poverenik.rs/informator?org=SZ7Wzo7W3R75Hqxog&ch=BWvWL7BAzkWS9jdNk&code=>
- Vrnjačka Banja – a comprehensive webpage dedicated to submitting requests for access to information of public importance: <http://vrnjackabanja.gov.rs/dokumenta/zahtev-za-informacije-od-javnog-znacaja>

Public Procurement

- Loznica – public procurement webpage with individual links to the Public Procurement Portal: <https://loznica.rs/aktuelnosti/javne-nabavke/javni-pozivi/>
- Mali Zvornik – a good public procurement webpage: <https://malizvornik.ls.gov.rs/javne-nabavke1/>
- Sombor – a good example of a public procurement webpage, with individual procurements and links to the Public Procurement Portal: <https://www.sombor.rs/gradska-uprava/javne-nabavke-2/javne-nabavke-2026-godina/>
- Veliko Gradište – a good example of a public procurement webpage: <https://velikogradiste.rs/javne-nabavke-4/>
- Kladovo – a good example of a public procurement webpage: <https://kladovo.org.rs/category/javne-nabavke/>
- Odžaci – a good example of a public procurement webpage: <https://www.odzaci.rs/> (Current Affairs/Public Procurement)

Public Enterprises and Public Institutions

- Novi Pazar – good examples: all documents are available on the website: <https://www.novipazar.rs/lokalna-samouprava/javna-preduzeca#rukovodstvo-5>; there is also a dedicated webpage for the Commission: <http://www.eskupstina.novipazar.rs/sastav-skupstine/stalna-radna-tela#komisija-za-sprovođenje-konkursa-za-imenovanje-direktora>
- Zrenjanin – water utility company: all documents are available under the “Reports on Operations” menu: <https://www.vikzr.rs/>
- Mali Zvornik – an excellent public enterprise webpage, including reports and rulebooks: <https://jkpdrina.rs/>
- Kragujevac – webpage of the Commission for the selection of directors of public enterprises: <https://kragujevac.ls.gov.rs/tekst/3113/komisija-za-sprovođenje-konkursa-za-izbor-direktora-javnih-preduzeca.php>
- Pirot – analysis of the operations of all public enterprises: <https://www.pirot.rs/index.php/2014-07-10-11-36-22/javnepreduzeca/n-liz-p-sl-v-nj>
- Kanjiža – records on the selection of directors: <http://www.kanjiza.rs/ujlap/site/index-sr.html?mnu=2&art=3-5-3-dokumenti-sr.html>
- Bečej – public enterprise documents presented on the municipality’s website (selection-related documents are not up to date):

<http://www.becej.rs/%d0%be%d0%bf%d1%88%d1%82%d0%b8%d0%bd%d0%b0-%d0%b1%d0%b5%d1%87%d0%b5%d1%98/%d0%be%d0%b4%d0%b1%d0%be%d1%80%d0%bd%d0%b8%d1%86%d0%b8>

- Ljubovija – names of members of management and supervisory boards appointed by the Municipal Assembly: <http://www.ljubovija.rs/lokalna/66>
- Bač – an interesting presentation of documents, including the public enterprise price list: http://www.bac.rs/sr/dokumenta?field_godina_dokumenta_value%5Bvalue%5D%5Byear%5D=&field_tip_dokumenta_tid=69&title=

Public debates and competitions

- Čićevac – well-organised webpages with documents grouped together: <https://www.cicevac.rs/konkursi>
- Žitište – “Calls for Applications” webpage organised by beneficiaries: <https://zitiste.rs/category/%d0%bf%d0%be%d1%99%d0%be%d0%bf%d1%80%d0%b8%d0%b2%d1%80%d0%b5%d0%b4%d0%bd%d0%be-%d0%b7%d0%b5%d0%bc%d1%99%d0%b8%d1%88%d1%82%d0%b5-%d1%83-%d0%b4%d1%80%d0%b6%d0%b0%d0%b2%d0%bd%d0%be%d1%98-%d1%81%d0%b2/>
- Veliko Gradište – report on the funds spent by associations: <https://velikogradiste.rs/javni-konkurs-za-sufinansirane-finansirane-programa-udruzena-gra-ana-u-2025-godini/>
- Lapovo – well-organised webpage with public competitions: <https://lapovo.ls.gov.rs/dokumenti-konkursi-uvidi-rasprave/>
- Dimitrovgrad – a good example of a webpage dedicated to public debates: https://www.dimitrovgrad.rs/javne_rasprave
- Topola – a good example of a webpage dedicated to public debates: <https://topola.rs/5893-2/>

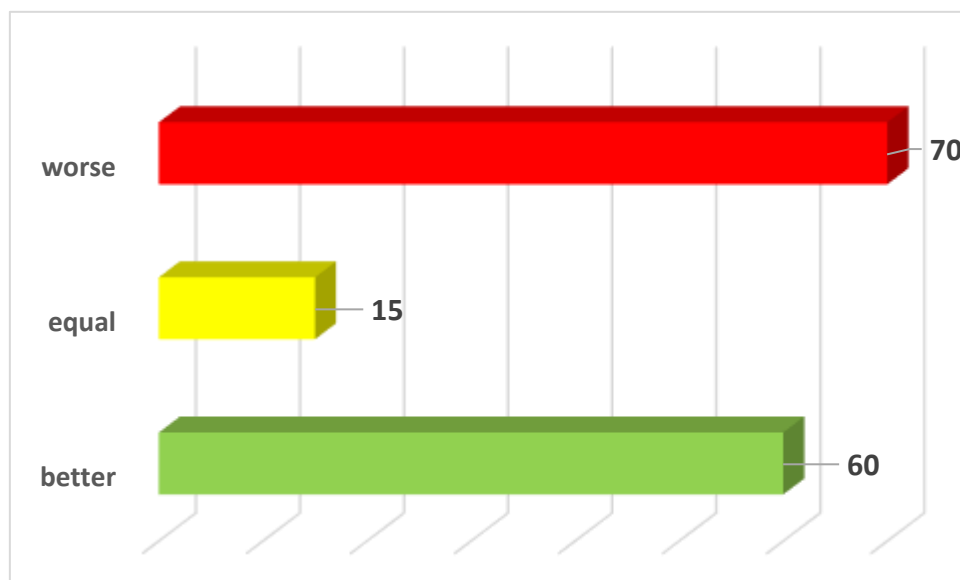
Other Indicators

- Bačka Topola – a dedicated “Codes” webpage, including the Code of Conduct for civil servants and employees: https://www.btopola.org.rs/sr/kodeksi_cyr
- Sombor – a good webpage on lobbying: <https://www.sombor.rs/usluge/registar-lobista/>
- Srbobran – public property register: <https://www.srbobran.rs/info/evidencija-javne-svojine-opstine-srbobran>
- Veliko Gradište – leased public property: <https://velikogradiste.rs/zbirni-registar-javne-svojine-i-registar-zakupa-privremenih-manjih-montaznih-objekata/>
- Apatin – employees in the administration: <https://www.soapatin.org/zaposleni>
- Pirot – number of employees in the administration, by month: <https://www.pirots.rs/index.php/dokumenta/broj-zaposlenih-2021-cir>
- Pirot – administration work plans and reports: <https://www.pirots.rs/index.php/dokumenta/izv-sh-r-du-gr-ds-upr-v>
- Plandište – a good example of a local self-government property register, although information on tenants is missing: <https://plandiste-opstina.rs/dokumenti/>
- Bor – data on municipal property (real estate) leased to other entities, without information on the price: <http://bor.rs/komunalni-poslovi/>
- Sombor – a table containing information on all appointed, acting and employed persons: <https://www.sombor.rs/dokumenti-organa-grada/imenovana-postavljena-i-zaposlena-lica/>

- Vrbas – dedicated websites on urban planning: <https://urbanizam.vrbas.net/> and inspection services: <https://inspekcije.vrbas.net/>
- Novi Pazar – a webpage dedicated to lobbying (the register is empty and incorrectly titled): <https://www.novipazar.rs/usluge/3645-registar-lobista>

Comparisons with Previous LTI Assessments

Chart 12: Comparison of 2026 and 2025 – Number of LSGs with improved, lower or unchanged scores



The **overall average LTI score for 145 LSGs in 2026 is 52**, the same as in LTI 2025, 2024 and 2023, but higher than in LTI 2022 (49), LTI 2021 (47.8) and 2020 (46). **This continues the stagnation in LTI results following continuous growth from the first assessment in 2015 through 2023.** As many as **15 out of 145 cities and municipalities** recorded the same score as last year. **Sixty LSGs improved their scores, while 70 recorded lower scores.** In the previous cycle, LTI 2025, 75 LSGs improved their scores, while 64 recorded lower scores. In other words, the municipalities that made efforts to improve their transparency managed to offset the deterioration recorded elsewhere in Serbia.

Among in-city municipalities, the balance is more positive – 14 recorded improvements, two had unchanged scores, while nine recorded declines. However, the improvement among in-city municipalities did not affect the overall average, as they are ranked separately due to their specific characteristics.

The multi-year trend of stagnation can largely be attributed to insufficient measures to improve transparency, whether through amendments to key regulations governing the work of local self-government or through insufficient engagement by state authorities in ensuring their implementation. Weaknesses in accountability mechanisms in many local governments may also be an additional factor.

One possible interpretation is that, due to political tensions, the focus of local authorities remained on other areas rather than transparency. Ensuring the sustainability of transparency, regardless of “external” developments and challenges, remains one of the main challenges.

Researchers recorded similar observations this year. The number of budget portals is increasing, but some are set up and then not updated. Some LSGs have websites with sections such as “Public debates” or “Public competitions”, but these do not always contain all relevant information (for example, only calls are published, while reports or decisions are not). In some cases, reports and decisions can instead be found under sections such as “Documents”, “News” or “Current Affairs”.

There are still many banners leading to outdated documents, while menus sometimes contain links leading directly to individual documents.

There were no major changes at the top of the LTI ranking in 2026. **Novi Pazar** and **Veliko Gradište** were ranked highest, both with a score of 97. Novi Pazar recorded the same score as in 2025 and 2024, compared with 94 in LTI 2023, 87 in 2022 and 78 in 2021. Veliko Gradište scored 97, compared with 94 in LTI 2025, 88 in LTI 2024, 82 in LTI 2023, 76 in 2022 and 71 in 2021. **Tutin** ranked third with 90 (82 in LTI 2025, 76 in 2024, 81 in 2023 and 42 in 2021). **Kanjiža** and **Kragujevac** shared fourth place, both with 84. Kanjiža scored 86 in LTI 2025, 87 in 2024, 81 in 2023, 79 in 2022 and 83 in 2021, while Kragujevac scored 79 in 2025, 62 in 2024, 66 in 2023, 65 in 2022 and 68 in 2021. They were followed by **Leskovac** with 77, **Pirot** with 76, **Bor** and **Zrenjanin** with 70, and **Novi Sad** and **Šabac** with 69.

Three LSGs dropped out of the top 10: **Sombor** (from 8th to 13th), **Sokobanja** (from 9th to 20th) and **Užice** (from 10th to 20th).

Significant, double-digit improvements were recorded by **Šabac (+13)**, **Dimitrovgrad (+12)**, **Mionica (+11)**, **Požarevac (+11)**, **Prijepolje (+10)** and **Lebane (+10)**. The largest jumps in the ranking were recorded by **Prijepolje (60 places)**, **Mionica (59)**, **Dimitrovgrad (41)**, **Osečina (41)** and **Požarevac (40)**.

Preševo remained at the bottom of the ranking with a score of 28 (after rising from 9 to 30 last year). Scores below 35 were recorded by **Bosilegrad** (down from 43 to 33), **Lučani** (down from 34 to 33), **Alibunar** (down from 36 to 32) and **Bujanovac** (down from 39 to 31).

Scores declined by 10 or more points in **Bosilegrad (-10)**, **Knjaževac (-11)**, **Užice (-12)**, **Sokobanja (-14)** and **Zaječar (-19)**. The largest drops in the ranking were recorded by **Knjaževac (57 places)**, **Zaječar (52 places)** and **Vrbas (47 places)**.

These fluctuations once again demonstrate that maintaining a high score, or improving it, is most often the result of **political priorities or the individual efforts of one or several public officials**. **Procedures established by regulations and independent external monitoring could help sustain good results and support the willingness and efforts of committed officials and decision-makers.**

Recommendations

General recommendations: Introducing local transparency procedures and establishing obligations nationwide

The continued stagnation confirms that mechanisms guaranteeing the sustainability of transparency have still not been established. The analysis showed that budget size and human resources are not directly correlated with the level of transparency, as reflected in LTI scores. The absence of political or administrative will, or external factors such as political tensions and elections, may therefore be obstacles to better performance. This means that mechanisms need to be established that do not depend on external circumstances, individual will or enthusiasm. This year, fewer than half of the LSGs (70 out of 145) recorded a decline in their scores. Municipalities and cities at the top of the ranking have successfully maintained, and in some cases further improved, their high scores over several assessment cycles. This year, 30 LSGs recorded scores above 60 (compared with 27 last year), while three scored above 90 (compared with two in LTI 2025). At the same time, around 20 municipalities have been stagnating in the lower part of the ranking for years. Explanations or justifications for poor scores can therefore increasingly be interpreted as unsuccessful attempts to justify the situation where there is no willingness to improve. In the absence of established rules, the current political or administrative leadership and their will, capacity and priorities, as well as support from civil society organisations, donors and other projects, have a decisive influence on the final LTI score and ranking of an LSG.

Experience shows that some LSGs that have reached the top of the ranking have failed to maintain their position. This concerns not only LSGs that experienced one-off improvements followed by unexplained declines, but also those that maintained high scores for a longer period before experiencing significant – or gradual and sustained – deterioration following personnel changes within the administration or at the level where political decisions are made.

The main recommendation of TS remains unchanged from several previous cycles – to enable the maintenance and further improvement of the level of transparency achieved by establishing procedures through internal acts. It would also be highly beneficial to establish certain obligations and/or procedures through regulations adopted at the national level. These acts should define responsibilities and accountability for carrying out the prescribed tasks.

Regarding the structure and content of LSG websites, TS recommends that local self-governments, when developing new websites, comply with the relevant prescribed standards while also adopting or further developing examples of good practice. Some such practices are presented in this report.

Specific recommendations

In LTI 2026, Transparency Serbia puts forward several new **recommendations** and reiterates recommendations from previous assessment cycles:

Recommendations for LSGs

- Establish procedures through internal LSG acts and clearly define responsibility for publishing and updating information and documents on the website. The acts should clearly regulate the scope of information to be published on the municipal website, deadlines for updating this information, as well as responsibilities and accountability within the administration;
- Systematise the most important information on the website (on the budget, decisions of the Assembly and Council, public enterprises, public competitions, public procurement, etc.). Dedicated “sub-websites” (such as “assembly.municipality.ls.gov.rs”, “assembly.municipality.rs” or “budget.municipality.rs”) are user-friendly and increase transparency;
- Establish budget portals and regularly maintain and update their content. Until a budget portal is established, a dedicated “Budget” page on the LSG website should contain not only the adopted budget, but also all information and documents related to the budget – periodic budget execution reports (including monthly reports), the final budget execution report (annual report), budget revisions, the citizens’ budget guide, calls for public debates on the budget and reports on public debates. These documents should be organised by year;
- A publicly accessible e-Assembly is an excellent way to increase transparency and make all relevant information available, including information on how individual councillors voted, amendments, etc. Even if public access to the e-Assembly is not technically possible for some reason, data from the e-Assembly can be presented on a dedicated website page or incorporated into minutes. TS encourages local self-governments to introduce e-Assembly systems. In the meantime, TS recommends that LSGs create dedicated website pages covering the activities of the Assembly (rather than merely presenting its competences and councillors), the mayor/municipal president and the Council. These pages should contain announcements of upcoming sessions, including agendas and materials (as well as minutes from previous sessions), reports on sessions with adopted decisions, or direct links to the relevant issue of the official gazette in which the decisions were published;
- TS encourages local self-governments to broadcast Assembly sessions on their websites, YouTube channels or social media pages and make the recordings publicly available. TS supports this approach rather than the practice of paying media outlets to broadcast Assembly sessions;
- Even where no lobbying has been recorded, LSGs should establish a dedicated webpage explaining what constitutes lobbying, who within the local self-government can be a lobbied person, and the duties of lobbyists and lobbied persons.
- TS recommends that LSGs publish daily or weekly schedules of activities of mayors and municipal presidents. This is important from the perspective of lobbying, but also because such meetings are in practice used as a shortcut for resolving citizens’ problems. This entails publishing information beyond promotional content, as well as specific and detailed information on activities, rather than only general descriptions such as “citizens’ reception day”, “current obligations” and similar;

- TS recommends that LSGs improve the transparency of public procurement: data on public procurement should be systematically published on local self-government websites (not only information on low-value procurements). Although the current legal obligation is limited to publishing the public procurement plan, it is desirable to also publish information on public procurement procedures. Another option is to provide direct links from the public procurement page on the LSG website to each individual procurement on the Public Procurement Portal (some such examples are presented in the chapter “Selected Examples of Good Practice”). The same approach should be applied when directing readers to pages of the Portal containing information on contract implementation. Given that public procurement is frequently subject to audits by the State Audit Institution and monitoring by the Public Procurement Office, TS recommends that LSGs also publish, on their public procurement pages, an overview of procurements covered by such reviews, together with the findings of the State Audit Institution and the Public Procurement Office;
- LSGs should group information on public competitions and public calls together with the results or decisions relating to those calls. TS also recommends publishing reports (and/or evaluations) on the implementation of media projects and projects implemented by associations. This refers to reports submitted by associations and media outlets, rather than merely a table listing the projects supported in the previous year. Improved regulation at the national level would also be highly beneficial for implementing this recommendation;
- LSG bodies (the Assembly, mayor/municipal president, administration and Council) should complete and regularly update their Information Booklets on the Portal, fully complying with the Instructions prescribed by the Commissioner for Information of Public Importance and Personal Data Protection;
- In their Information Booklets, under the “Publicity of Work” section, LSG assemblies should also identify a contact person responsible for enabling citizens, not only the media, to attend Assembly sessions. They should also make clear that the existing information on attending sessions applies to citizens as well;
- LSGs should bring together public debates and other forms of consultation with citizens (calls, materials and reports) on a dedicated webpage and make that page as visible as possible (for example, through a dedicated menu item, a banner on the homepage, etc.). LSGs should use e-consultations as one of the mechanisms for conducting public debates;
- LSGs should regulate, through their public debate rules, the possibility of organising online meetings, as well as combining online and in-person meetings, in order to reach a wider public and enable participation by people who are unable to attend meetings in person;
- LSGs should use all social media platforms to inform citizens about regulations, public debates, calls, competitions and other important matters, rather than using them solely to present the activities of public officials;
- Introducing electronic registers of administrative procedures is useful because they provide citizens with comprehensive information on administrative procedures, including those not covered by the e-Government system. Local self-governments should also bear in mind that some citizens who use their services do not use the internet. Therefore, the most important information on procedures and processing deadlines should be clearly displayed in service centres, or citizens should be enabled, with possible assistance from employees, to access the register of administrative procedures on a computer at LSG premises.
- LSGs that have the technical and financial capacity should establish mechanisms enabling citizens to track the progress of their cases and obtain information on how complaints, petitions and objections are being handled. Where such mechanisms are not available, TS

recommends that the email addresses or telephone numbers of public officials who can provide this information be prominently displayed;

- LSGs should enable citizens to report irregularities both through their websites and directly at LSG premises (service centres and administration offices), including anonymously. LSGs should establish procedures for handling such reports and consistently treat them as external whistleblowing;
- Through an act regulating the publication of information and documents, LSGs should also regulate the organisation of their webpages dedicated to public enterprises, public utility companies and public institutions. TS recommends using these pages to create dedicated sections where all relevant information and documents are available. A section of these pages should be dedicated to the work of the Commission for the Selection of Directors of Public Enterprises/Public Utility Companies, with all documents produced by the Commission published there. This should particularly include minutes of the Commission's meetings, so that it is possible to see how candidates were assessed and ranked;
- LSGs should, wherever possible, publish information on their activities on the Open Data Portal, in accordance with the Electronic Government Act;
- LSGs should make public information on real estate in their ownership (commercial premises, apartments and other buildings, construction land and agricultural land), including information on users/tenants and the amounts of rent they pay;
- TS reminds local self-governments that the contact details of councillors and members of local community councils (email addresses, telephone numbers, and the time and place of regular meetings with citizens, where these have been defined) should be published on their websites.

What other authorities should do to improve the transparency of local governments

- The Regulation on Detailed Conditions for the Development and Maintenance of Web Presentations of Public Authorities should be amended to expand the range of information that LSGs are required to publish on their websites. A legal obligation should be introduced requiring LSGs to regulate, through their own acts, all matters relevant to the publication of information and documents on their websites. Effective oversight of compliance with the Electronic Government Act should also be ensured;
- The Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy should be supplemented with activities and measures aimed at strengthening local self-government transparency, while reports on compliance with obligations concerning LSGs under the existing Strategy and Action Plan should be subject to specific review. Measures to strengthen transparency should also be included in other strategic and planning documents relating to local self-government;
- TS recommends that the Government of Serbia and the relevant ministries promote good practices identified at the local level, both in the development of national policies and in the work of national institutions, particularly in the area of budget transparency, and codify some of these practices through amendments to the Budget System Act;
- Regulations governing the allocation of funds to associations should introduce an obligation to publish reports submitted by beneficiaries and to prepare and publish evaluations of the implementation of project activities. With regard to media public competitions, the range of

information published on the relevant ministry's Unified Information System should be expanded. In both cases, effective oversight of compliance with these obligations should be ensured;

- Although the centralised and standardised publication of Information Booklets on the Commissioner's Portal is useful, the technical solution is not adequate for presenting budget and public procurement information. TS reiterates its recommendation that the Commissioner modify these mechanisms, while LSGs should include, in their Information Booklets on the Commissioner's Portal, links to the relevant documents and information on their own websites or to the Open Data Portal. Greater engagement by the Commissioner and/or the Administrative Inspectorate is also needed (including the initiation of misdemeanour proceedings and oversight of compliance with the law) to ensure compliance with obligations in the first area;
- Amendments to the Public Information and Media Act should regulate all relevant aspects of the procurement of media services, in order to remove uncertainties regarding the permissibility of paying for the broadcasting of Assembly sessions and coverage of local self-government activities, and to prevent abuses in such procurement;
- The forthcoming amendments to the Public-Private Partnership and Concessions Act should ensure greater transparency of information in this area;
- Amendments to the Whistleblower Protection Act should establish an obligation to monitor how authorities handle cases of external whistleblowing, including periodic reporting on the reports received and the actions taken in response to them;
- On the website of the Agency for Prevention of Corruption, where public officials' asset and income declarations are published, the date on which the declaration was submitted to the Agency should be displayed in addition to the date on which the data were entered into the database.

Annexes

Annex 1. Average Score by Indicator

Indicator	% max score
14. Is the budget for the current year available on the website? **	100.0%
34. Are there inspections controlling lists on website?	100.0%
33. Is the information on the working hours of administration available on the website or telephone number through which it is possible to get this information?	99.3%
93. Are spatial plans / urban plans published on the site?	99.3%
27. Have the financial plans of indirect budget users been published, with visible structure of funds intended for individual users?	98.6%
49. Is there a section on the website dedicated to public procurements?	97.9%
47. Are information on the submission of a request for free access to information on the site? **	97.2%
78. Does the municipality regularly announce a call for leasing property in its possession?	97.2%
90. Is data about number of the employees in local administration published on the website?	95.9%
98. Has the mayor submitted a declaration of assets to ACAS?	95.9%
46. The municipality has no unresolved decisions of the Commissioner?	94.5%
73. Are the data on the number of employees in the public institutions posted on the municipal website?	93.8%
89. Is the rulebook on internal organization and systematization of administration posted on the site?	93.8%

82. Have the public calls for the allocation for NGOs been published on the website?	93.1%
59. Is there a special segment on the municipal website dedicated to public institutions with PI data?	91.7%
96. Has the Integrity Plan been adopted and has the LSG report on its implementation?	91.7%
37. Is there information on the website about the services provided by the municipality?	90.3%
44. Did the municipalities provide requested information (FOI request) in time?*	90.3%
58. Is there a special segment on the municipal website dedicated to public enterprises with data on PE?	90.3%
54. Is the Information Booklet published on the site and updated in the last 3 months?	88.3%
10. Is the list of assembly members published on the website?	87.6%
60. Does the observed PE have its own website?	86.9%
6. Has the municipality's development strategy been published on the website?	86.9%
12. Is the local Official Gazette available on the site?	86.2%
80. Have the public calls for media allocation in the last 12 months been published on the website?	86.2%
75. Is the list with prices of services provided by PEs and PIs available on the website of the municipality or PI/PE website?	85.5%
28. Does the municipal administration have a service center through which it provides all the services?	84.8%
61. Does the observed PI have its own website	84.8%

16. Is the budget published on the website in machine-readable or searchable form?	82.8%
62. Have public competitions for the selection of directors of public enterprises been conducted?	82.1%
15. Is the justification/explanation of the budget available on the website?	80.0%
97. Has the Local anti corruption plan been adopted?	80.0%
56. Does the Information Booklet contain information about salaries of officials and employees?	78.6%
63. Have public competitions for the selection of directors of public institutions been conducted?	78.6%
25. Has the proposal for the final budget account been considered at the session and published (on the website) in the past 12 months?	72.4%
21. Has a public debate on the budget been held - citizen surveys or consultation meetings?	70.3%
22. Has a public call for public debate on the budget been published on the website?	69.7%
31. Is there a possibility on the website for citizens to report irregularities or violation of laws. including corruption?	66.9%
83. Have the results of the competition for the allocation for NGOs been published on the website?	66.9%
91. Is there a code of ethics for employees and is it available on the site?	61.4%
38. Are there contact information of local community councilors on the municipal website?	60.7%
81. Have the results of the competition for media allocation in the last 12 months been published on the website?	58.6%
76. Is there data on the website about the conducted public hearings/debates in the last 12 months (except for the budget)?	57.9%

39. Is there information on the website or in the Information Booklet that citizens can attend the assembly sessions and instructions on how to apply?	55.2%
43. Does the LSG have an active profile on at least one social network where news, announcements of activities, reports, invitations to public hearings, information on public procurement and the like are regularly published?	55.2%
20. Is there a citizens' budget published on the website?	54.5%
40. Are there defined regular terms for mayor (or deputy mayor) meeting with citizens?	54.5%
69. Have the annual work plans of PEs been published on the website of the PE or municipality website?	51.7%
8. Is the agenda of the next session of the assembly published on the website?	51.0%
17. Are 6-month and 9-month reports on budget execution available on the website?	50.3%
57. Does the Information Booklet contain information on the services provided by the municipality and deadlines for their provision or a link to the register or place on the website where these information can be found?	49.0%
64. Is the systematization of PE published on the website of municipality or PE?	48.3%
18. Are the 6-month and 9-month reports on budget execution published on 6 digits of the economic classification?	46.2%
24. Has the report on the public debate on the budget been published on the website?	45.5%
65. Is the systematization of PI published on the website of municipality or PI?	42.1%
70. Have the reports on the work of PEs been published on the website of the PE or municipality website?	42.1%
1. Are the decisions adopted by the Assembly published and available on the website?	40.0%
3. Are the decisions adopted by the assembly in the past 24 months available on the website?	40.0%

26. Has the audit of the final budget account been considered at the session and published (on the website) in the last 12 months?	40.0%
55. Does the Information Booklet contain the current annual plan of public procurement or link to the plan?	35.9%
41. Are data on the contact of the mayor or deputy with the citizens visible on the premisses?	31.7%
71. Have the annual work plans of PIs been published on the website of the PI or municipality website?	31.7%
50. Is information on low-value procurements - invitations/tenders, documentation, award decision - published on the website?	29.7%
72. Have the reports on the work of PIs been published on the website of the PI or municipality website?	29.7%
30. Is there a possibility for citizens to report irregularities in the work or violation of the law, including corruption, in the service center or in the premises of the administration?	28.3%
74. Are the data on the number of employees in PEs published on the municipal site (or in municipal Information Booklet)?	27.6%
77. Does the report on public debates contain information on proposals made by citizens and the reasons for acceptance / refusal?	26.9%
6. Are the minutes from the assembly sessions published on the LSG website, which results of the voting from which can be seen whether there were any amendments and their content and explanation, if any?	25.5%
13. Are the assembly sessions broadcast (or is the integral recording available) on the LSG website, the LSG's social networks' page and/or the LSG's YouTube channel?	25.5%
52. Are the information on the completed PP in the past 24 months published on the website or in the Information Booklet?	25.5%
23. The LSG invited citizens to the last public hearing on the budget in at least three of the above five ways: by publishing the invitation on its website, a press release, through local communities, through social networks, leaflets/directly informing citizens.	24.1%
5. Have the proposed documents been published on the website before being considered at the session of the Assembly?	22.8%
51. Is the data on all PP published on the website (competitions, documentation, changes, questions and answers ...)?	22.1%

9. Are there announcement of municipal/city council sessions on the website?	20.7%
32. Do (both/all) mechanisms for reporting corruption and irregularities allow anonymity?	17.9%
29. Are the deadlines for issuing documents and instructions visible in the service center or at the premises of the administration?	17.9%
2. Are the decisions adopted by the city council published and available on the website?	15.9%
4. Are the decisions adopted by the city council in the past 24 months available on the website?	15.9%
19. Are monthly reports (or cumulative monthly reports) on budget execution available on the website?	13.1%
67. Have the documents from the selection procedure of the director of PE been published on the website?	12.4%
42. Did the municipality conduct a survey about satisfaction of the users of municipal administration services in the last four years?	11.7%
1. Is there data for citizens' contact with assembly members published on the website?	11.0%
88. Has a report on the work of the administration for the previous year been published?	10.3%
35. Can a citizen monitor the status of his case on the website?	9.0%
85. Have the reports on the realization of NGO projects financed by the municipality been published on the website?	8.3%
48. Is information on the submission of a request for free access to information visible in the service center or administration premises?	7.6%
84. Have the reports on the realization of media projects financed by the municipality been published on the website?	6.9%
66. Is there, on the municipality website, a page of the Commission for the Election of the Director of PEs with all the documents, including the minutes from the meetings?	5.5%

68. Have the documents from the procedure for the election of the director of the PI been published on the website?	5.5%
87. Is the annual plan of work of municipal administration published on the site?	5.5%
45. No complaints were filed against municipalities in the last year due to ignoring requests for information of public importance?	4.8%
53. Are there evidences of the execution of public procurements on the website?	4.8%
94. Is there a report on contact with lobbyists published on the web site?	4.1%
95. Is there a daily or weekly schedule of the mayor's activities published on the website?	4.1%
79. Are the rental lease reports (commercial premises, agricultural land) published on the site?	3.4%
92. Has the record of the property (real estate) owned by municipality which is leased published on the website, with data on leases, price and duration of lease?	3.4%
36. Is there data on handling complaints, petitions and complaints available on the website?	2.8%
7. Has information been posted on individual members of the assembly votes on legislation debated?	1.4%

Annex 2. Results by Municipality/City – Comparison with LTI 2025

			LTI	LTI	LTI	LTI	LTI		
	LSG	rank in LTI 2025	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Growth 2026/2025	Growth 2026/2025 (%)
1	Novi Pazar	1	87	94	97	97	97	0	0.0%
1	Veliko Gradište	2	76	82	88	94	97	3	3.2%
2	Tutin	4	81	76	74	82	90	8	9.8%
4	Kanjiža	3	79	81	87	86	84	-2	-2.3%
4	Kragujevac	6	65	66	62	79	84	5	6.3%
6	Leskovac	5	74	77	83	81	77	-4	-4.9%
7	Pirot	11	65	72	67	73	76	3	4.1%
8	Bor	7	65	78	76	78	70	-8	-10.3%
8	Zrenjanin	18	53	62	61	65	70	5	7.7%
10	Novi Sad	26	65	56	62	60	69	9	15.0%
10	Šabac	42	45	56	58	56	69	13	23.2%
12	Dimitrovgrad	53	57	53	52	55	67	12	21.8%
13	Sombor	8	85	84	82	75	66	-9	-12.0%
13	Vrnjačka Banja	12	70	66	67	72	66	-6	-8.3%
13	Kladovo	25	40	68	63	60	66	6	10.0%
16	Požarevac	56	57	62	62	54	65	11	20.4%
17	Despotovac	45	44	51	52	56	64	8	14.3%
18	Vranje	13	74	69	78	71	62	-9	-12.7%
18	Trstenik	20	59	62	60	62	62	0	0.0%
20	Sokobanja	9	84	79	80	75	61	-14	-18.7%
20	Užice	10	78	75	68	73	61	-12	-16.4%
20	Subotica	15	70	70	65	70	61	-9	-12.9%
20	Rača	19	47	53	54	65	61	-4	-6.2%
20	Srbobran	22	56	61	64	61	61	0	0.0%
20	Kruševac	24	69	69	73	60	61	1	1.7%
20	Kuršumlija	34	51	62	55	58	61	3	5.2%
20	Plandište	36	56	61	52	58	61	3	5.2%
28	Senta	27	57	62	60	60	60	0	0.0%
28	Mali Zvornik	37	52	58	52	58	60	2	3.4%
28	Blace	46	49	45	52	56	60	4	7.1%
31	Vladičin Han	28	61	60	65	59	59	0	0.0%
31	Bečej	32	67	64	68	58	59	1	1.7%
31	Petrovac na M.	66	48	63	63	52	59	7	13.5%
31	Boljevac	67	55	59	61	52	59	7	13.5%
35	Niš	16	64	57	56	66	58	-8	-12.1%
35	Nova Varoš	23	50	52	60	61	58	-3	-4.9%
35	Kraljevo	49	56	61	63	55	58	3	5.5%
38	Valjevo	17	47	51	56	66	57	-9	-13.6%
38	Temerin	29	48	67	61	59	57	-2	-3.4%
38	Aleksinac	33	56	59	61	58	57	-1	-1.7%

38	Bačka Palanka	38	48	59	60	57	57	0	0.0%
38	Ruma	44	59	59	53	56	57	1	1.8%
43	Sr. Mitrovica	39	53	57	57	57	56	-1	-1.8%
43	Beočin	41	38	54	43	57	56	-1	-1.8%
43	Raška	52	62	60	57	55	56	1	1.8%
43	Žabari	68	46	47	52	52	56	4	7.7%
43	Apatin	69	53	48	50	52	56	4	7.7%
48	Babušnica	21	51	55	59	62	55	-7	-11.3%
48	Lapovo	35	42	52	53	58	55	-3	-5.2%
48	Negotin	48	52	55	65	55	55	0	0.0%
48	Ćuprija	62	45	52	51	54	55	1	1.9%
52	Indija	31	57	58	55	59	54	-5	-8.5%
52	Bačka Topola	40	49	50	52	57	54	-3	-5.3%
52	Arilje	47	48	45	52	56	54	-2	-3.6%
52	Rekovac	51	41	60	58	55	54	-1	-1.8%
52	Varvarin	54	52	52	47	55	54	-1	-1.8%
52	Kovin	58	52	56	59	54	54	0	0.0%
52	Čajetina	63	53	46	58	53	54	1	1.9%
52	Golubac	103	35	35	44	46	54	8	17.4%
52	Prijepolje	112	44	47	39	44	54	10	22.7%
61	Kosjerić	30	40	63	59	59	53	-6	-10.2%
61	Novi Bečej	43	51	55	58	56	53	-3	-5.4%
61	Aleksandrovac	81	47	48	44	50	53	3	6.0%
61	Ražanj	82	49	55	52	49	53	4	8.2%
61	Mionica	120	45	44	43	42	53	11	26.2%
66	Zaječar	14	44	62	74	71	52	-19	-26.8%
66	Topola	50	55	56	61	55	52	-3	-5.5%
66	Novi Kneževac	55	53	49	45	55	52	-3	-5.5%
66	Vladimirci	75	47	48	40	51	52	1	2.0%
66	Kučevo	86	49	54	57	48	52	4	8.3%
66	Opovo	105	45	37	51	45	52	7	15.6%
72	Ljubovija	59	51	59	57	54	51	-3	-5.6%
72	Bač	77	48	55	56	50	51	1	2.0%
72	Vlasotince	88	50	55	51	48	51	3	6.3%
72	Malo Crniće	107	48	51	49	44	51	7	15.9%
72	Doljevac	110	45	42	46	44	51	7	15.9%
77	Žitište	65	43	57	44	53	50	-3	-5.7%
77	Krupanj	71	54	44	49	52	50	-2	-3.8%
77	Čačak	72	50	58	70	51	50	-1	-2.0%
77	Pančevo	78	48	46	49	50	50	0	0.0%
77	Kikinda	89	48	55	50	48	50	2	4.2%
77	Brus	94	45	48	51	47	50	3	6.4%
77	Ivanjica	95	51	50	50	47	50	3	6.4%
84	Loznica	60	55	50	53	54	49	-5	-9.3%
84	Priboj	61	49	59	52	54	49	-5	-9.3%
84	Svrljig	74	53	51	45	51	49	-2	-3.9%
84	Žabalj	83	62	48	48	49	49	0	0.0%

84	Prokuplje	99	42	51	53	46	49	3	6.5%
89	Irig	70	44	51	49	52	48	-4	-7.7%
89	Požega	85	57	48	45	49	48	-1	-2.0%
89	Lajkovac	90	47	44	50	48	48	0	0.0%
89	Beograd	100	57	46	48	46	48	2	4.3%
89	Šid	113	40	49	52	43	48	5	11.6%
89	Osečina	130	40	49	48	39	48	9	23.1%
95	Medveđa	73	39	47	50	51	47	-4	-7.8%
95	Bojnik	91	44	58	49	48	47	-1	-2.1%
95	Kula	93	50	44	43	48	47	-1	-2.1%
95	Odžaci	96	47	55	49	47	47	0	0.0%
95	G. Milanovac	109	48	49	48	44	47	3	6.8%
95	Smederevo	119	37	45	45	42	47	5	11.9%
101	Jagodina	76	43	45	35	51	46	-5	-9.8%
101	Žagubica	80	39	37	45	50	46	-4	-8.0%
101	Sjenica	84	51	50	47	49	46	-3	-6.1%
101	Ljig	114	48	57	51	43	46	3	7.0%
101	Sečanj	117	25	40	38	43	46	3	7.0%
106	Vršac	79	41	50	46	50	45	-5	-10.0%
106	Surdulica	97	39	42	45	47	45	-2	-4.3%
106	Merošina	98	34	47	41	47	45	-2	-4.3%
106	Nova Crnja	127	43	41	43	40	45	5	12.5%
106	Pećinci	128	36	35	34	40	45	5	12.5%
111	Vrbas	64	59	51	56	53	44	-9	-17.0%
111	Titel	92	39	36	44	48	44	-4	-8.3%
111	Čičevac	104	38	45	43	46	44	-2	-4.3%
114	Knjaževac	57	50	56	60	54	43	-11	-20.4%
114	Paraćin	87	47	56	54	48	43	-5	-10.4%
114	Čoka	102	46	42	44	46	43	-3	-6.5%
114	Bajina Bašta	106	41	43	47	45	43	-2	-4.4%
114	Mali Idoš	116	42	44	38	43	43	0	0.0%
114	Sremski Karlovci	132	47	46	41	39	43	4	10.3%
114	Bogatić	137	33	33	33	38	43	5	13.2%
114	Batočina	138	43	40	36	37	43	6	16.2%
122	Bački Petrovac	101	53	52	45	46	42	-4	-8.7%
122	Bela Palanka	121	37	41	36	42	42	0	0.0%
122	Stara Pazova	123	39	49	41	41	42	1	2.4%
122	Lebane	144	37	45	41	32	42	10	31.3%
126	Crna Trava	118	42	46	36	43	41	-2	-4.7%
126	Ada	122	30	47	46	41	41	0	0.0%
126	Majdanpek	131	37	38	43	39	41	2	5.1%
126	Svilajnac	139	37	35	31	37	41	4	10.8%
130	Ub	124	43	45	40	41	40	-1	-2.4%
131	Velika Plana	108	45	42	49	44	39	-5	-11.4%
131	Arandjelovac	111	35	39	43	44	39	-5	-11.4%
131	Bela Crkva	125	38	34	38	41	39	-2	-4.9%
134	Trgovište	134	41	40	34	39	38	-1	-2.6%

135	Žitorađa	129	42	43	49	39	37	-2	-5.1%
135	Knić	133	28	40	40	39	37	-2	-5.1%
135	Koceljeva	136	22	34	37	38	37	-1	-2.6%
138	Smed. Palanka	142	38	46	43	33	36	3	9.1%
138	Kovačica	143	25	32	30	33	36	3	9.1%
140	Gadžin Han	126	37	45	27	41	35	-6	-14.6%
141	Bosilegrad	115	39	48	38	43	33	-10	-23.3%
141	Lučani	141	36	36	33	34	33	-1	-2.9%
143	Alibunar	140	41	38	38	36	32	-4	-11.1%
144	Bujanovac	135	28	32	29	39	31	-8	-20.5%
145	Preševo	145	9	25	9	30	28	-2	-6.7%
	In-city municipalities		LTI 2022	LTI 2023	LTI 2024	LTI 2025	LTI 2026	Growth 2026/2025	Growth 2026/2025 (%)
1	Barajevo		38	38	37	38	39	1	2.6%
2	Voždovac		27	33	25	32	33	1	3.0%
3	Vračar		22	33	34	26	36	10	27.8%
4	Grocka		33	33	30	45	43	-2	-4.7%
5	Zvezdara		43	57	56	59	53	-6	-11.3%
6	Zemun		39	35	37	33	31	-2	-6.5%
7	Lazarevac		36	34	32	36	43	7	16.3%
8	Mladenovac		45	34	31	33	36	3	8.3%
9	Novi Beograd		29	19	19	24	28	4	14.3%
10	Obrenovac		32	34	31	42	47	5	10.6%
11	Palilula		23	20	17	29	32	3	9.4%
12	Rakovica		36	29	20	15	26	11	42.3%
13	Savski Venac		34	34	29	32	32	0	0.0%
14	Sopot		16	20	24	21	26	5	19.2%
15	Stari Grad		28	29	30	30	28	-2	-7.1%
16	Čukarica		43	43	46	43	44	1	2.3%
17	Surčin		69	72	67	77	76	-1	-1.3%
18	Medijana		25	26	22	29	40	11	27.5%
19	Niška Banja		24	21	18	13	12	-1	-8.3%
20	Palilula Niš		33	43	39	47	40	-7	-17.5%
21	Pantelejš		28	26	25	26	26	0	0.0%
22	Crveni Krst		35	33	24	26	25	-1	-4.0%
23	Vranjska Banja		26	29	23	21	36	15	41.7%
24	Kostolac		36	34	31	31	35	4	11.4%
25	Sevojno		66	60	61	59	56	-3	-5.4%

LSGs Whose LTI Score Decreased by More Than 10 Points Compared with 2025

	LTI 2022	LTI 2023	LTI 2024	LTI 2025	LTI 2026	Growth 2026/2025	Growth 2026/2025 (%)
Zaječar	44	62	74	71	52	-19	-26.8%
Sokobanja	84	79	80	75	61	-14	-18.7%
Užice	78	75	68	73	61	-12	-16.4%
Knjaževac	50	56	60	54	43	-11	-20.4%
Bosilegrad	39	48	38	43	33	-10	-23.3%

LSGs Whose LTI Score Increased by More Than 10 Points Compared with 2025

	LTI 2022	LTI 2023	LTI 2024	LTI 2025	LTI 2026	Growth 2026/2025	Growth 2026/2025 (%)
Šabac	45	56	58	56	69	13	23.2%
Dimitrovgrad	57	53	52	55	67	12	21.8%
Mionica	45	44	43	42	53	11	26.2%
Požarevac	57	62	62	54	65	11	20.4%
Prijepolje	44	47	39	44	54	10	22.7%
Lebane	37	45	41	32	42	10	31.3%
Vranjska Banja	26	29	23	21	36	15	71.4%
Rakovica	36	29	20	15	26	11	73.3%
Medijana	25	26	22	29	40	11	37.9%
Vračar	22	33	34	26	36	10	38.5%

Annex 3. Top-Performing LSGs by Category

Assembly and Council

LTI rank	JLS	Assembly and Council (max 13)
1	Veliko Gradište	13
4	Kragujevac	12
20	Subotica	11
28	Senta	11
17	Despotovac	11
1	Novi Pazar	11
3	Tutin	11
6	Leskovac	11
8	Zrenjanin	10
4	Kanjiža	10
10	Šabac	10
20	Rača	10
35	Kraljevo	10
35	Niš	10

Budget

LTI rank	JLS	Budget (max 15)
4	Kanjiža	15
1	Veliko Gradište	15
20	Užice	15
1	Novi Pazar	15
3	Tutin	15
7	Pirot	15
4	Kragujevac	14
61	Ražanj	14
28	Blace	14

Free access to information

LTI rank	JLS	Free access to information (max 6)
77	Kikinda	5
20	Plandište	5
13	Sombor	5
31	Bečej	5
38	Temerin	5
52	Indija	5
38	Valjevo	5
95	Smederevo	5
1	Veliko Gradište	5
72	Malo Crniće	5
4	Kragujevac	5
126	Svilajnac	5
52	Prijepolje	5
1	Novi Pazar	5
3	Tutin	5
6	Leskovac	5

LSGs and Citizens

LTI rank	JLS	LSG and Citizens (max 16)
1	Novi Pazar	16
3	Tutin	15
1	Veliko Gradište	14
6	Leskovac	14
31	Bečej	12
38	Ruma	12
4	Kanjiža	11
52	Golubac	11
4	Kragujevac	11
8	Bor	11
13	Kladovo	11

Public Enterprises and Public Institutions

LTI rank	JLS	Public Enterprises and Public Institutions (max 18)
4	Kanjiža	18
1	Veliko Gradište	18
1	Novi Pazar	18
7	Pirot	18
10	Novi Sad	16
4	Kragujevac	16
3	Tutin	16
12	Dimitrovgrad	16
20	Subotica	15
8	Zrenjanin	15
52	Rekovac	15
43	Raška	15

Public debates and competitions

LTI rank	JLS	Public debates and competitions (max 10)
1	Novi Pazar	10
10	Novi Sad	9
16	Požarevac	9
1	Veliko Gradište	9
61	Ražanj	9
7	Pirot	9
8	Zrenjanin	8
4	Kanjiža	8
4	Kragujevac	8
28	Blace	8

Annex 4. LTI Indicators – Comparison of 2026 and 2025

Indicators	% max score LTI 2023	% max score LTI 2024	% max score LTI 2025	% max score LTI 2026	increase %	% increase
14. Is the budget for the current year available on the website? **	97.9%	94.5%	97.9%	100.0%	2.1%	2.1%
34. Are there inspections controlling lists on website?	95.9%	97.2%	99.3%	100.0%	0.7%	0.7%
33. Is the information on the working hours of administration available on the website or telephone number through which it is possible to get this information?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.3%	-0.7%	-0.7%
93. Are spatial plans / urban plans published on the site?	99.3%	98.6%	99.3%	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%
27. Have the financial plans of indirect budget users been published, with visible structure of funds intended for individual users?	95.2%	89.7%	97.9%	98.6%	0.7%	0.7%
49. Is there a section on the website dedicated to public procurements?	96.6%	96.6%	97.9%	97.9%	0.0%	0.0%
47. Are information on the submission of a request for free access to information on the site? **	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.2%	-2.8%	-2.8%
78. Does the municipality regularly announce a call for leasing property in its possession?	94.5%	95.2%	97.9%	97.2%	-0.7%	-0.7%
90. Is data about number of the employees in local administration published on the website?	83.4%	72.4%	92.4%	95.9%	3.4%	3.7%
98. Has the mayor submitted a declaration of assets to ACAS?	97.9%	84.8%	100.0%	95.9%	-4.1%	-4.1%
46. The municipality has no unresolved decisions of the Commissioner?	93.8%	93.8%	97.2%	94.5%	-2.8%	-2.8%
73. Are the data on the number of employees in the public institutions posted on the municipal website?	63.4%	82.1%	94.5%	93.8%	-0.7%	-0.7%
89. Is the rulebook on internal organization and systematization of administration posted on the site?	91.0%	90.3%	93.8%	93.8%	0.0%	0.0%
82. Have the public calls for the allocation for NGOs been published on the website?	86.9%	86.9%	93.1%	93.1%	0.0%	0.0%

59. Is there a special segment on the municipal website dedicated to public institutions with PI data?	88.3%	89.0%	89.7%	91.7%	2.1%	2.3%
96. Has the Integrity Plan been adopted and has the LSG report on its implementation?	93.8%	93.8%	91.7%	91.7%	0.0%	0.0%
37. Is there information on the website about the services provided by the municipality?	96.6%	96.6%	91.0%	90.3%	-0.7%	-0.8%
44. Did the municipalities provide requested information (FOI request) in time?**	74.5%	86.2%	91.7%	90.3%	-1.4%	-1.5%
58. Is there a special segment on the municipal website dedicated to public enterprises with data on PE?	89.0%	87.6%	89.7%	90.3%	0.7%	0.8%
54. Is the Information Booklet published on the site and updated in the last 3 months?	73.8%	90.3%	53.8%	88.3%	34.5%	64.1%
10. Is the list of assembly members published on the website?	91.0%	92.4%	89.0%	87.6%	-1.4%	-1.6%
60. Does the observed PE have its own website?	84.1%	85.5%	87.6%	86.9%	-0.7%	-0.8%
6. Has the municipality's development strategy been published on the website?	73.1%	76.6%	82.8%	86.9%	4.1%	5.0%
12. Is the local Official Gazette available on the site?	83.4%	83.4%	85.5%	86.2%	0.7%	0.8%
80. Have the public calls for media allocation in the last 12 months been published on the website?	82.1%	85.5%	93.1%	86.2%	-6.9%	-7.4%
75. Is the list with prices of services provided by PEs and PIs available on the website of the municipality or PI/PE website?	79.3%	81.4%	85.5%	85.5%	0.0%	0.0%
28. Does the municipal administration have a service center through which it provides all the services?	85.5%	84.8%	88.3%	84.8%	-3.4%	-3.9%
61. Does the observed PI have its own website?	75.9%	77.2%	81.4%	84.8%	3.4%	4.2%
16. Is the budget published on the website in machine-readable or searchable form?	80.0%	77.2%	80.0%	82.8%	2.8%	3.4%
62. Have public competitions for the selection of directors of public enterprises been conducted?	79.3%	73.8%	78.6%	82.1%	3.4%	4.4%
15. Is the justification/explanation of the budget available on the website?	72.4%	73.8%	82.8%	80.0%	-2.8%	-3.3%
97. Has the Local anti corruption plan been adopted?	77.9%	80.0%	80.7%	80.0%	-0.7%	-0.9%

56. Does the Information Booklet contain information about salaries of officials and employees?	91.7%	93.1%	80.7%	78.6%	-2.1%	-2.6%
63. Have public competitions for the selection of directors of public institutions been conducted?	64.8%	69.0%	77.2%	78.6%	1.4%	1.8%
25. Has the proposal for the final budget account been considered at the session and published (on the website) in the past 12 months?	61.4%	67.6%	70.3%	72.4%	2.1%	2.9%
21. Has a public debate on the budget been held - citizen surveys or consultation meetings?	73.1%	60.0%	46.2%	70.3%	24.1%	52.2%
22. Has a public call for public debate on the budget been published on the website?	72.4%	59.3%	74.5%	69.7%	-4.8%	-6.5%
31. Is there a possibility on the website for citizens to report irregularities or violation of laws. including corruption?	49.7%	55.2%	63.4%	66.9%	3.4%	5.4%
83. Have the results of the competition for the allocation for NGOs been published on the website?	74.5%	76.6%	81.4%	66.9%	-14.5%	-17.8%
91. Is there a code of ethics for employees and is it available on the site?	58.6%	59.3%	55.9%	61.4%	5.5%	9.9%
38. Are there contact information of local community councilors on the municipal website?	62.1%	57.9%	60.0%	60.7%	0.7%	1.1%
81. Have the results of the competition for media allocation in the last 12 months been published on the website?	75.2%	68.3%	73.8%	58.6%	-15.2%	-20.6%
76. Is there data on the website about the conducted public hearings/debates in the last 12 months (except for the budget)?	66.2%	71.0%	57.9%	57.9%	0.0%	0.0%
39. Is there information on the website or in the Information Booklet that citizens can attend the assembly sessions and instructions on how to apply?	48.3%	49.7%	49.0%	55.2%	6.2%	12.7%
43. Does the LSG have an active profile on at least one social network where news, announcements of activities, reports, invitations to public hearings, information on public procurement and the like are regularly published?				55.2%		
20. Is there a citizens' budget published on the website?	58.6%	47.6%	51.7%	54.5%	2.8%	5.3%

40. Are there defined regular terms for mayor (or deputy mayor) meeting with citizens?	40.0%	40.7%	49.7%	54.5%	4.8%	9.7%
69. Have the annual work plans of PEs been published on the website of the PE or municipality website?	50.3%	49.0%	50.3%	51.7%	1.4%	2.7%
8. Is the agenda of the next session of the assembly published on the website?	53.1%	56.6%	55.2%	51.0%	-4.1%	-7.5%
17. Are 6-month and 9-month reports on budget execution available on the website?	44.8%	47.6%	49.7%	50.3%	0.7%	1.4%
57. Does the Information Booklet contain information on the services provided by the municipality and deadlines for their provision or a link to the register or place on the website where these information can be found?	60.0%	55.2%	36.6%	49.0%	12.4%	34.0%
64. Is the systematization of PE published on the website of municipality or PE?	40.0%	44.1%	46.9%	48.3%	1.4%	2.9%
18. Are the 6-month and 9-month reports on budget execution published on 6 digits of the economic classification?	35.9%	41.4%	40.7%	46.2%	5.5%	13.6%
24. Has the report on the public debate on the budget been published on the website?	46.2%	40.0%	46.2%	45.5%	-0.7%	-1.5%
65. Is the systematization of PI published on the website of municipality or PI?	33.1%	40.7%	42.8%	42.1%	-0.7%	-1.6%
70. Have the reports on the work of PEs been published on the website of the PE or municipality website?	44.1%	44.8%	44.1%	42.1%	-2.1%	-4.7%
1. Are the decisions adopted by the Assembly published and available on the website?	46.2%	44.1%	39.3%	40.0%	0.7%	1.8%
3. Are the decisions adopted by the assembly in the past 24 months available on the website?	46.9%	41.4%	37.9%	40.0%	2.1%	5.5%
26. Has the audit of the final budget account been considered at the session and published (on the website) in the last 12 months?	33.8%	31.0%	37.2%	40.0%	2.8%	7.4%
55. Does the Information Booklet contain the current annual plan of public procurement or link to the plan?	67.6%	55.9%	42.1%	35.9%	-6.2%	-14.8%

41. Are data on the contact of the mayor or deputy with the citizens visible on the premisses?	9.0%	6.9%	11.0%	31.7%	20.7%	187.5%
71. Have the annual work plans of PIs been published on the website of the PI or municipality website?	26.2%	29.0%	33.8%	31.7%	-2.1%	-6.1%
50. Is information on low-value procurements - invitations/tenders, documentation, award decision - published on the website?				29.7%		
72. Have the reports on the work of PIs been published on the website of the PI or municipality website?	24.8%	26.9%	32.4%	29.7%	-2.8%	-8.5%
30. Is there a possibility for citizens to report irregularities in the work or violation of the law, including corruption, in the service center or in the premises of the administration?	26.2%	22.8%	30.3%	28.3%	-2.1%	-6.8%
74. Are the data on the number of employees in PEs published on the municipal site (or in municipal Information Booklet)?	52.4%	42.8%	28.3%	27.6%	-0.7%	-2.4%
77. Does the report on public debates contain information on proposals made by citizens and the reasons for acceptance / refusal?	30.3%	34.5%	23.4%	26.9%	3.4%	14.7%
6. Are the minutes from the assembly sessions published on the LSG website, which results of the voting from which can be seen whether there were any amendments and their content and explanation, if any?				25.5%		
13. Are the assembly sessions broadcast (or is the integral recording available) on the LSG website, the LSG's social networks' page and/or the LSG's YouTube channel?	22.8%	19.3%	26.9%	25.5%	-1.4%	-5.1%
52. Are the information on the completed PP in the past 24 months published on the website or in the Information Booklet?	72.4%	64.8%	30.3%	25.5%	-4.8%	-15.9%
23. The LSG invited citizens to the last public hearing on the budget in at least three of the above five ways: by publishing the invitation on its website, a press release, through local communities, through social networks, leaflets/directly informing citizens.				24.1%		
5. Have the proposed documents been published on the website before being	29.7%	23.4%	24.1%	22.8%	-1.4%	-5.7%

considered at the session of the Assembly?						
51. Is the data on all PP published on the website (competitions, documentation, changes, questions and answers ...)?	40.0%	37.2%	29.7%	22.1%	-7.6%	-25.6%
9. Are there announcement of municipal/city council sessions on the website?	24.1%	27.6%	24.1%	20.7%	-3.4%	-14.3%
32. Do (both/all) mechanisms for reporting corruption and irregularities allow anonymity?	19.3%	19.3%	24.8%	17.9%	-6.9%	-27.8%
29. Are the deadlines for issuing documents and instructions visible in the service center or at the premises of the administration?	3.4%	15.2%	9.0%	17.9%	9.0%	100.0%
2. Are the decisions adopted by the city council published and available on the website?	26.9%	21.4%	17.2%	15.9%	-1.4%	-8.0%
4. Are the decisions adopted by the city council in the past 24 months available on the website?	26.9%	20.7%	17.9%	15.9%	-2.1%	-11.5%
19. Are monthly reports (or cumulative monthly reports) on budget execution available on the website?	15.2%	13.8%	16.6%	13.1%	-3.4%	-20.8%
67. Have the documents from the selection procedure of the director of PE been published on the website?	16.6%	17.2%	13.1%	12.4%	-0.7%	-5.3%
42. Did the municipality conduct a survey about satisfaction of the users of municipal administration services in the last four years?	23.4%	13.8%	17.9%	11.7%	-6.2%	-34.6%
1. Is there data for citizens' contact with assembly members published on the website?	15.9%	13.1%	12.4%	11.0%	-1.4%	-11.1%
88. Has a report on the work of the administration for the previous year been published?	17.2%	9.7%	14.5%	10.3%	-4.1%	-28.6%
35. Can a citizen monitor the status of his case on the website?	5.5%	8.3%	5.5%	9.0%	3.4%	62.5%
85. Have the reports on the realization of NGO projects financed by the municipality been published on the website?	5.5%	7.6%	6.2%	8.3%	2.1%	33.3%
48. Is information on the submission of a request for free access to information visible in the service center or administration premises?	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	7.6%	3.4%	83.3%
84. Have the reports on the realization of media projects financed by the	4.1%	8.3%	6.9%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%

municipality been published on the website?						
66. Is there, on the municipality website, a page of the Commission for the Election of the Director of PEs with all the documents, including the minutes from the meetings?	5.5%	5.5%	6.9%	5.5%	-1.4%	-20.0%
68. Have the documents from the procedure for the election of the director of the PI been published on the website?	5.5%	7.6%	5.5%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%
87. Is the annual plan of work of municipal administration published on the site?	3.4%	1.4%	2.8%	5.5%	2.8%	100.0%
45. No complaints were filed against municipalities in the last year due to ignoring requests for information of public importance?				4.8%		
53. Are there evidences of the execution of public procurements on the website?	4.1%	3.4%	4.1%	4.8%	0.7%	16.7%
94. Is there a report on contact with lobbyists published on the web site?	6.2%	6.2%	14.5%	4.1%	-10.3%	-71.4%
95. Is there a daily or weekly schedule of the mayor's activities published on the website?	2.8%	3.4%	4.1%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%
79. Are the rental lease reports (commercial premises, agricultural land) published on the site?	5.5%	6.2%	3.4%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%
92. Has the record of the property (real estate) owned by municipality which is leased published on the website, with data on leases, price and duration of lease?	2.8%	6.9%	4.8%	3.4%	-1.4%	-28.6%
36. Is there data on handling complaints, petitions and complaints available on the website?	6.2%	3.4%	4.1%	2.8%	-1.4%	-33.3%
7. Has information been posted on individual members of the assembly votes on legislation debated?	4.1%	5.5%	5.5%	1.4%	-4.1%	-75.0%