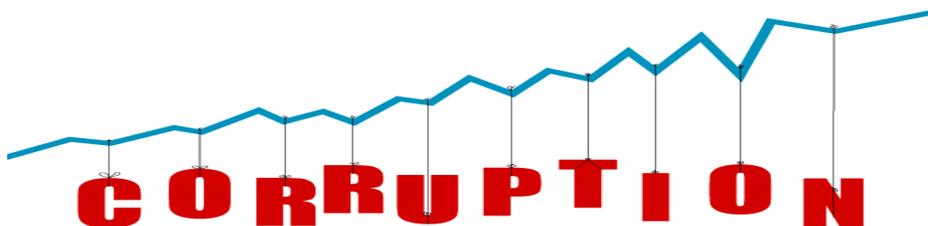




GLOBAL PERCEPTION OF CORRUPTION (CPI) 2020

published 28 January 2021.



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Corruption Perception Index **CPI 2020**



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

Corruption Perception Index **CPI 2020**

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



Corruption Perception Index **CPI 2020**

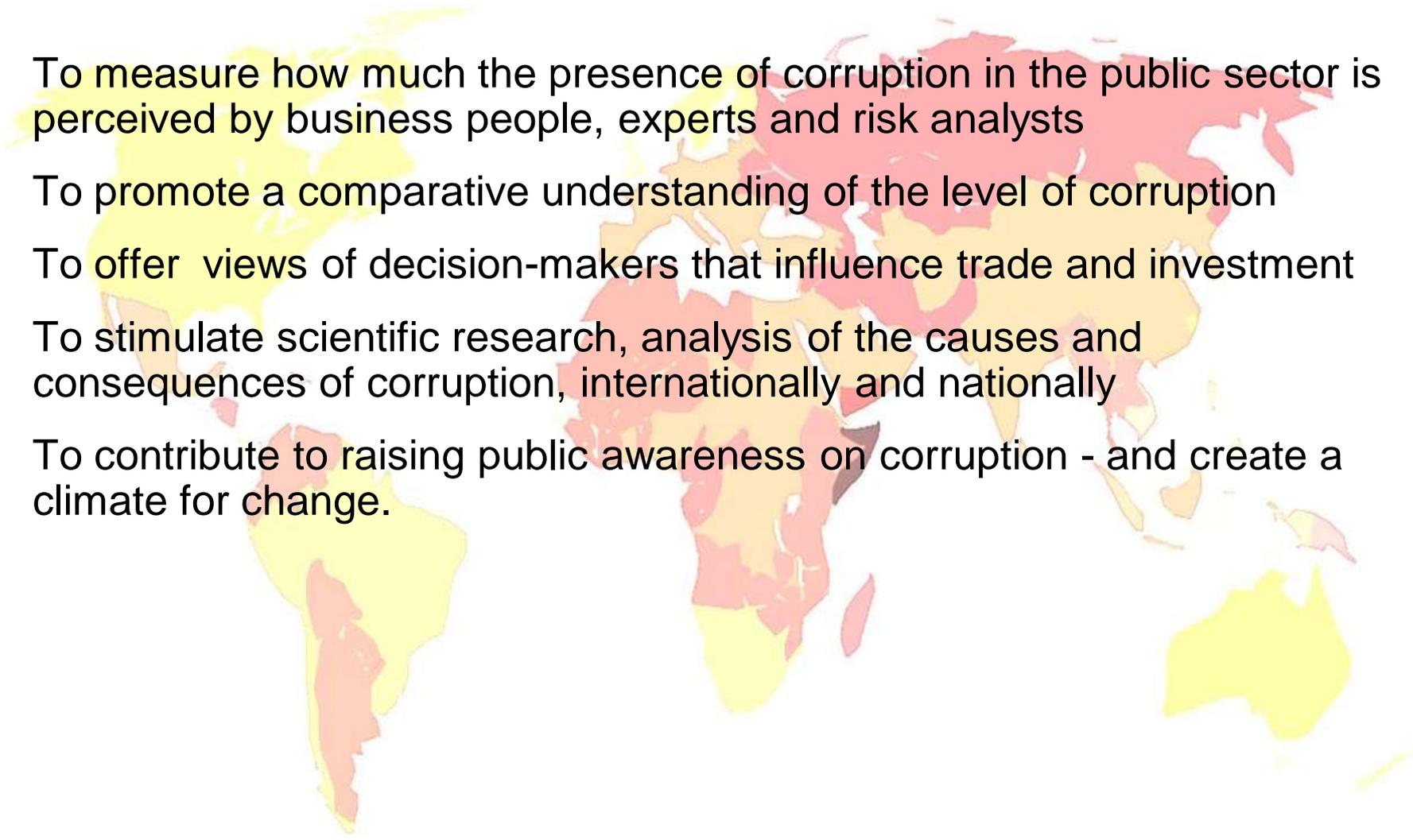
- CPI is a research that is conducted annually and provides data that can be continuously monitored. CPI 2020 is the 26th in a row.
- **Minimum 3 surveys per country / territory is included in the list**
- **It captures perceptions of corruption within the past 24 months**
- **Countries are scored on a scale from 100 (very 'clean') to 0 (very corrupt)**
- **Perception is examined, not events, plans and potential** (e.g. number of reported cases, number of convictions, number of media coverage, adopted laws, announcements)



Possibility of Comparison

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

CPI Objectives

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

Advantages and Deficiencies of CPI

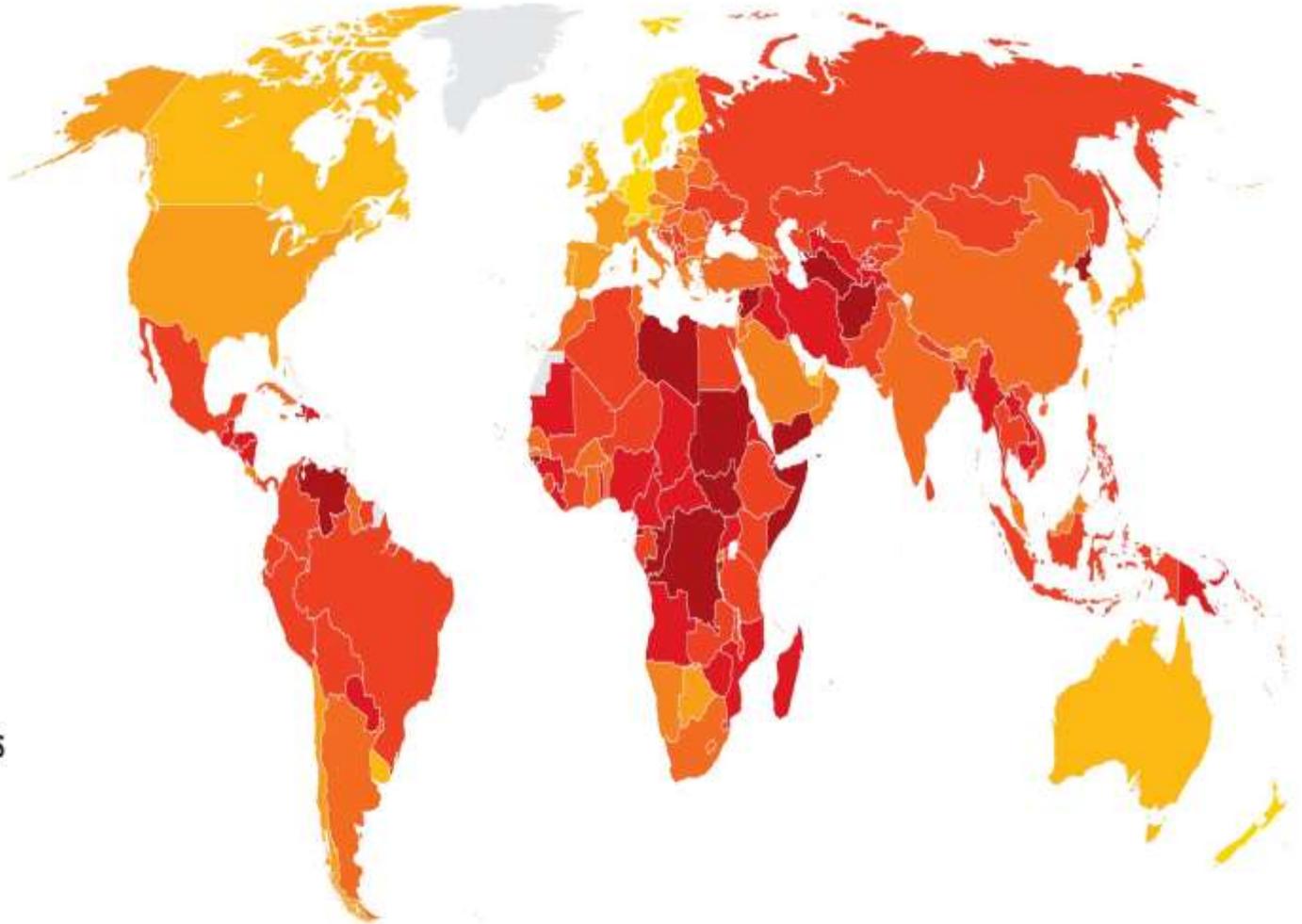
Advantages:

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

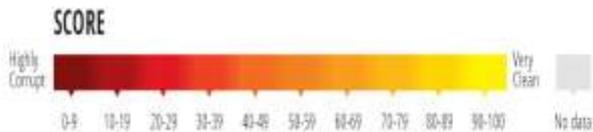
Deficiencies:

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

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2020



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



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Methodology remarks for Serbia in **CPI 2020**

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

Source of data in initial researches relevant to Serbia

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

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2020

SERBIA

SCORE: 38/100

RANK: 94/180

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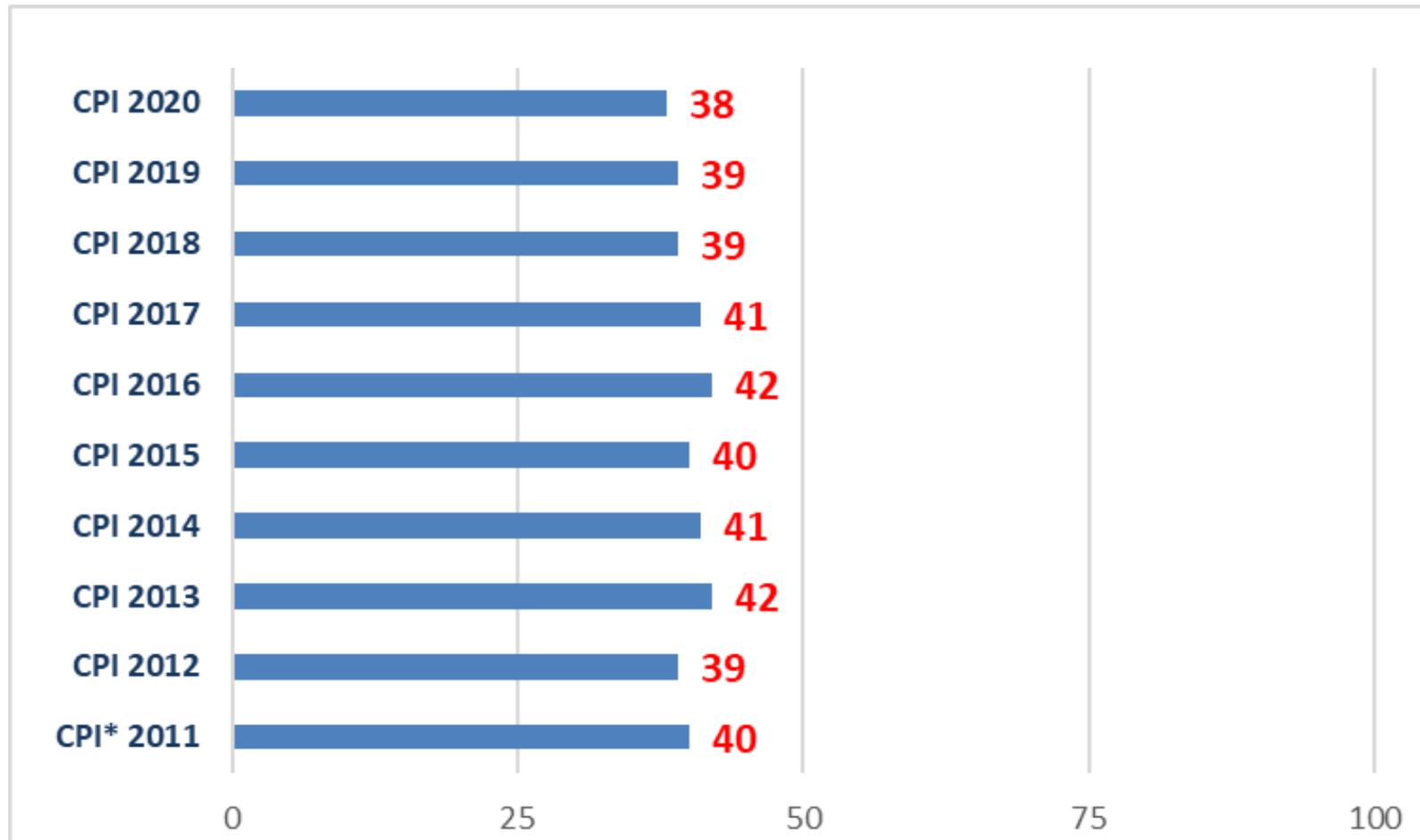
the global coalition against corruption

Serbia's Results in **CPI 2020**

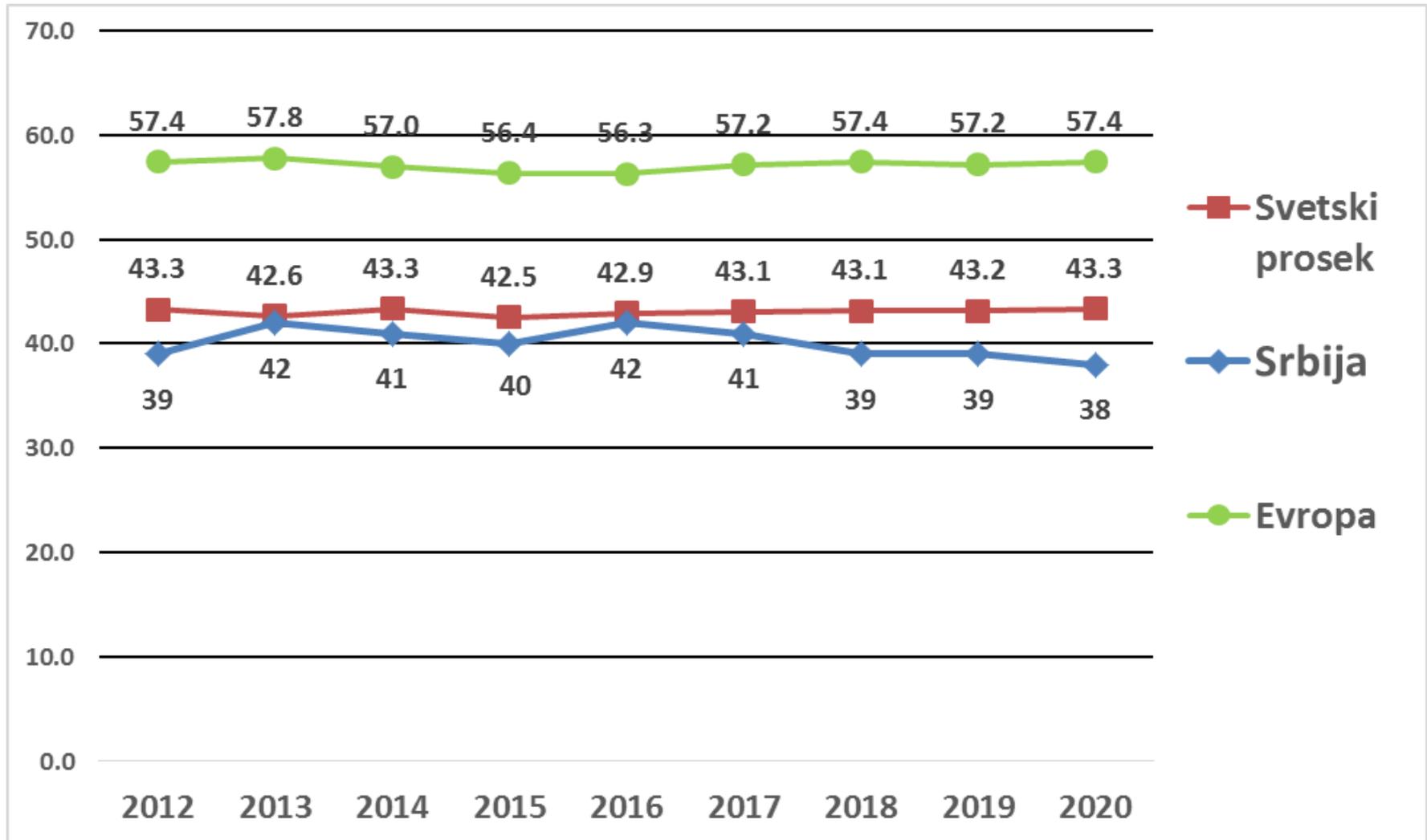
Rank	Country	Score	No. of researches
94	Srbija	38	8

- Serbia shares the 94th place with 7 countries (Brazil, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Suriname and Tanzania).

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



CPI Changes for Serbia, Europe and World



CPI 2020 – Best and worst ranked

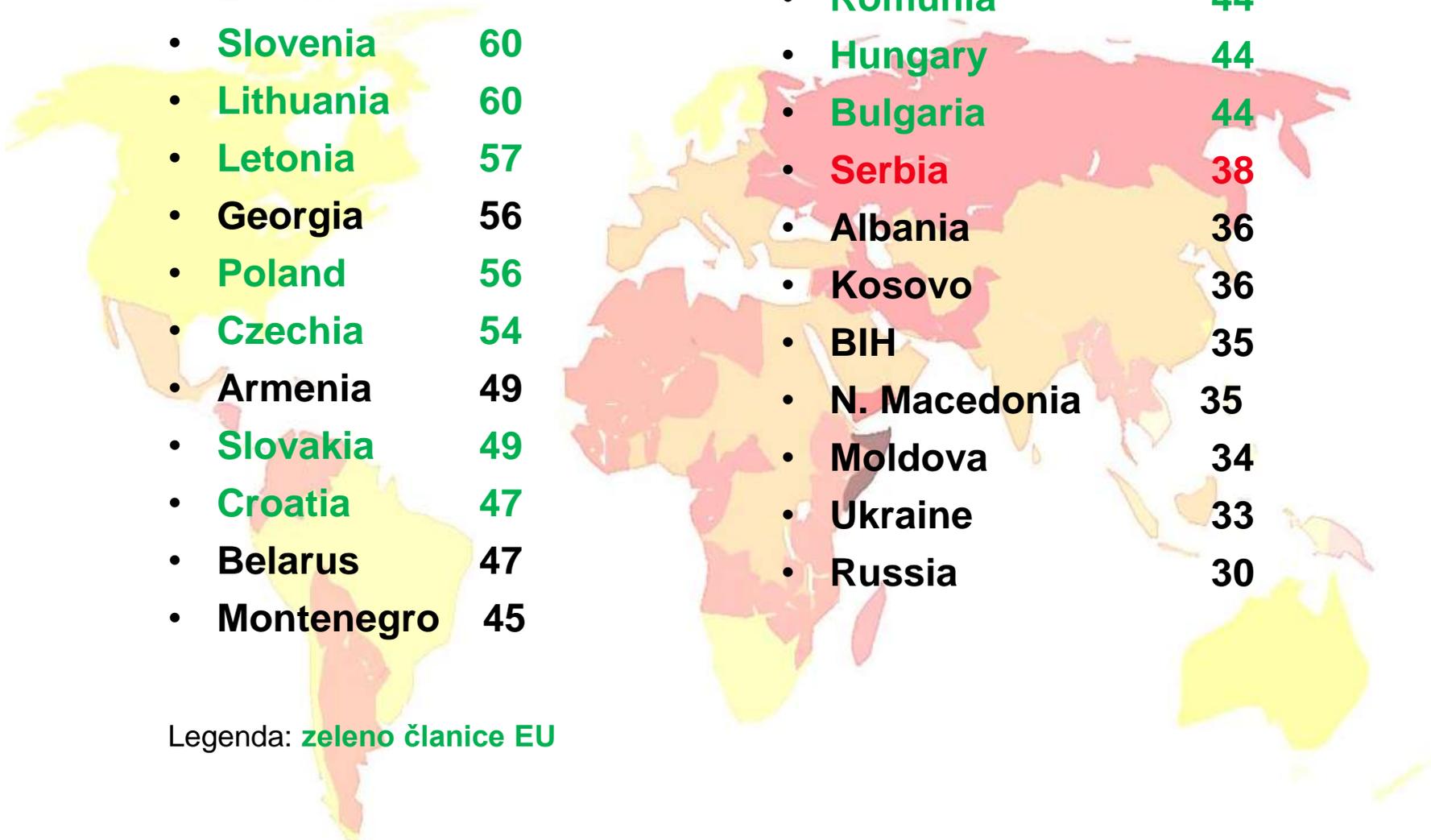
Countries perceived as the least corrupt

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)	No. of researches
1-2	Denmark New Zealand	88	8
3-6	Finland Singapore Sweden Switzerland	85	8 9 8 7

Countries perceived as the most corrupt

Rank	Country	Score (0-100)	No. of researches
179	Somalia South Sudan	12	6 5
178	Syria	14	5

Areas of former socialist countries of Europe



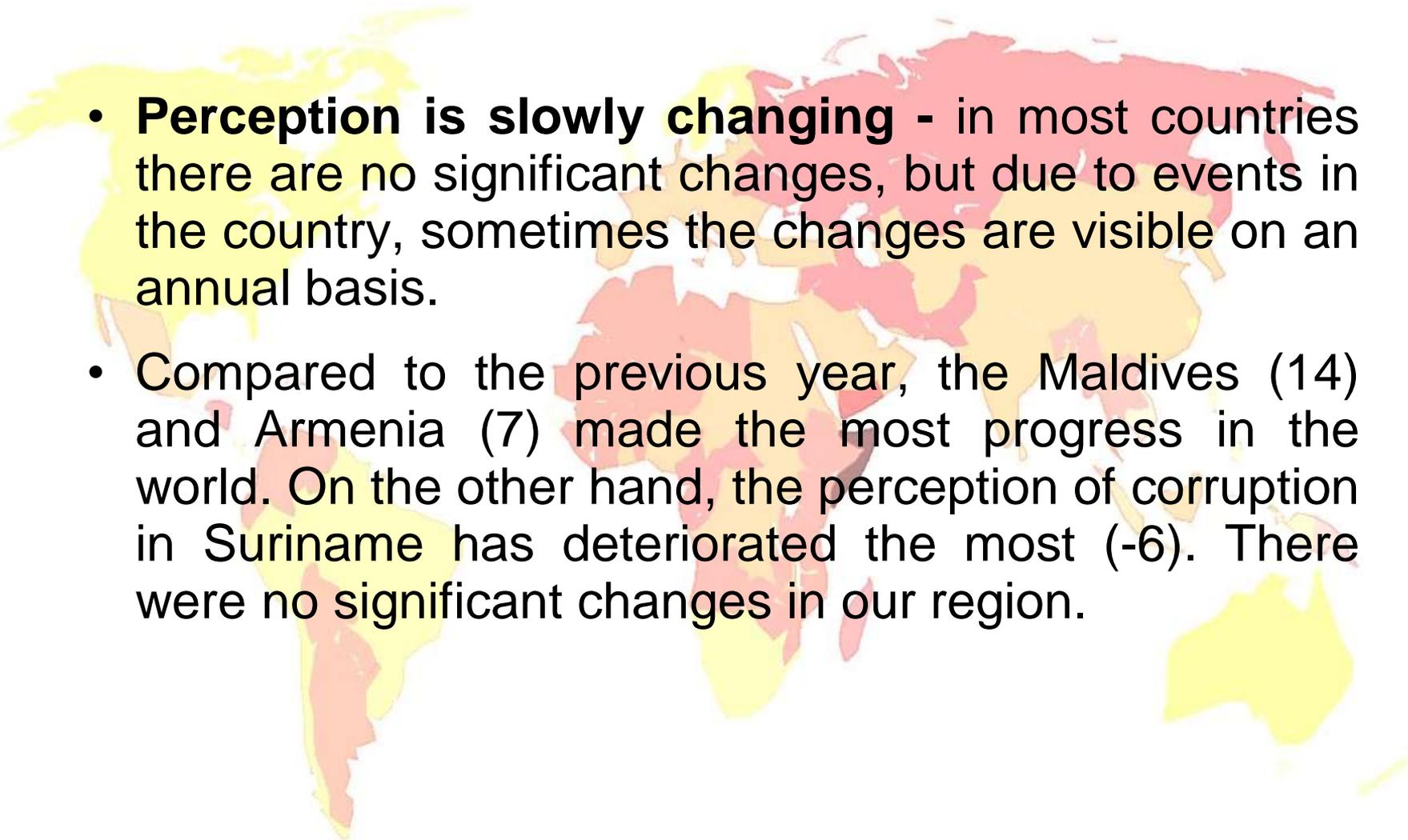
• Estonia	75	• Romania	44
• Slovenia	60	• Hungary	44
• Lithuania	60	• Bulgaria	44
• Letonia	57	• Serbia	38
• Georgia	56	• Albania	36
• Poland	56	• Kosovo	36
• Czechia	54	• BIH	35
• Armenia	49	• N. Macedonia	35
• Slovakia	49	• Moldova	34
• Croatia	47	• Ukraine	33
• Belarus	47	• Russia	30
• Montenegro	45		

Legenda: zeleno članice EU

CPI 2020 – Former YU states

Rank	Country	Score 2020	Score 2019	No. of researches – CPI 2020
35	Slovenia	60 =	60	10
63	Croatia	47 =	47	10
67	Montenegro	45 =	45	5
94	Serbia	38 ↓	39	8
111	B&H	35 ↓	36	7
111	North Macedonia	35 =	35	7

CPI 2020 and comparison with previous years

- 
- **Perception is slowly changing** - in most countries there are no significant changes, but due to events in the country, sometimes the changes are visible on an annual basis.
 - Compared to the previous year, the Maldives (14) and Armenia (7) made the most progress in the world. On the other hand, the perception of corruption in Suriname has deteriorated the most (-6). There were no significant changes in our region.

Results **CPI 2020 and Serbia**

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

Problems in the fight against corruption

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

Unused opportunities to fight corruption

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

Priorities for the fight against corruption for 2021

- Priorities for the period 2020-2025

https://transparentnost.org.rs/images/dokumenti_uz_vesti/Prioriteti_u_borbi_protiv_korupcije_u_Srbiji.pdf

- Issues that need special attention during 2021.

Political Corruption

- Investigation of all cases of misuse of public resources and use of public office in connection with the June 2020 election campaign, as well as all irregularities related to the election process itself
- Legally restricting the ability to conduct a “functionary campaign”, that is, the seemingly regular activities of public officials undertaken for the purpose of political promotion, and the establishment of a functional independent oversight mechanism
- Introduction of rules on financing the referendum campaign
- Ensuring greater public influence on the adoption of regulations and individual decisions, and in the implementation of the Law on Lobbying

Anti-corruption Plans

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

Prosecuting and punishing corruption

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

Prevention of corruption – public work

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

Public Finances

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

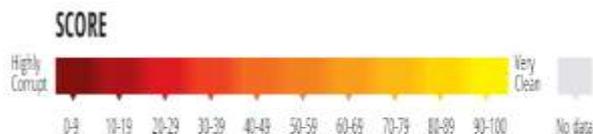
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EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

36/100

AVERAGE SCORE



SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	RANK	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	RANK
35	North Macedonia	111	34	Moldova	115
56	Georgia	45	33	Ukraine	117
49	Armenia	60	31	Kyrgyzstan	124
47	Belarus	63	30	Azerbaijan	129
45	Montenegro	67	30	Russia	129
40	Turkey	86	26	Uzbekistan	146
38	Kazakhstan	94	25	Tajikistan	149
38	Serbia	94	19	Turkmenistan	165
36	Albania	104			
36	Kosovo	104			
35	Bosnia and Herzegovina	111			

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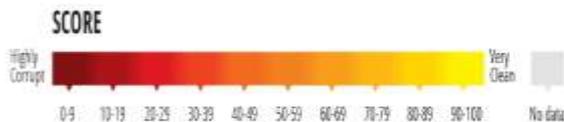
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WESTERN EUROPE & EUROPEAN UNION

66/100

AVERAGE SCORE



SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	RANK	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	RANK
88	Denmark	1	62	Spain	32
85	Finland	3	61	Portugal	33
85	Sweden	3	60	Lithuania	35
85	Switzerland	3	60	Slovenia	35
84	Norway	7	57	Cyprus	42
82	Netherlands	8	57	Latvia	42
80	Germany	9	56	Poland	45
80	Luxembourg	9	54	Czechia	49
77	United Kingdom	11	53	Italy	52
76	Austria	15	53	Malta	52
76	Belgium	15	50	Greece	59
75	Estonia	17	49	Slovakia	60
75	Iceland	17	47	Croatia	63
72	Ireland	20	44	Bulgaria	69
69	France	23	44	Hungary	69
			44	Romania	69

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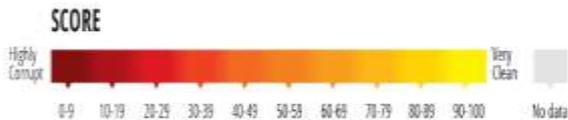
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EUROPEAN UNION

64/100

AVERAGE SCORE



SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	RANK	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	RANK
88	Denmark	1	60	Slovenia	35
85	Finland	3	57	Cyprus	42
85	Sweden	3	57	Latvia	42
82	Netherlands	8	56	Poland	45
80	Germany	9	54	Czechia	49
80	Luxembourg	9	53	Italy	52
76	Austria	15	53	Malta	52
76	Belgium	15	50	Greece	59
75	Estonia	17	49	Slovakia	60
72	Ireland	20	47	Croatia	63
69	France	23	44	Bulgaria	69
62	Spain	32	44	Hungary	69
61	Portugal	33	44	Romania	69
60	Lithuania	35			

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

SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	RANK	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	RANK	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	RANK	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	RANK	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	RANK
88	Denmark	1	87	United States of America	25	54	Rwanda	49	42	Argentina	78	36	Albania	104
88	New Zealand	1	86	Seychelles	27	53	Grenada	52	42	Bahrain	78	36	Algeria	104
85	Finland	3	85	Taiwan	28	53	Italy	52	42	China	78	36	Cote d'Ivoire	104
85	Singapore	3	84	Barbados	29	53	Malta	52	42	Kuwait	78	36	El Salvador	104
85	Sweden	3	83	Bahamas	30	53	Mauritius	52	42	Solomon Islands	78	36	Kosovo	104
85	Switzerland	3	82	Qatar	30	51	Saudi Arabia	52	41	Benin	83	36	Thailand	104
84	Norway	7	82	Spain	32	51	Malaysia	57	41	Guyana	83	36	Vietnam	104
82	Netherlands	8	81	Korea, South	33	50	Namibia	57	41	Lesotho	83	35	Bosnia and Herzegovina	111
80	Germany	9	81	Portugal	33	49	Greece	59	40	Burkina Faso	86	35	Mongolia	111
80	Luxembourg	9	80	Botswana	35	49	Armenia	60	40	India	86	35	North Macedonia	111
77	Australia	11	80	Brunei Darussalam	35	49	Jordan	60	40	Morocco	86	35	Panama	111
77	Canada	11	80	Israel	35	42	Slovakia	60	40	Timor-Leste	86	35	Moldova	115
77	Hong Kong	11	80	Lithuania	35	42	Belarus	63	40	Trinidad and Tobago	86	34	Philippines	115
77	United Kingdom	11	80	Slovenia	35	47	Croatia	63	40	Turkey	86	33	Egypt	117
76	Austria	15	80	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	40	47	Cuba	63	39	Colombia	92	33	Eswatini	117
76	Belgium	15	80	Cabo Verde	41	45	Sao Tome and Principe	63	39	Ecuador	92	33	Nepal	117
75	Estonia	17	80	Costa Rica	42	45	Montenegro	67	38	Brazil	94	33	Sierra Leone	117
75	Iceland	17	80	Cyprus	42	44	Senegal	67	38	Ethiopia	94	33	Ukraine	117
74	Japan	19	80	Latvia	42	44	Bulgaria	69	38	Kazakhstan	94	33	Zambia	117
72	Ireland	20	80	Georgia	45	44	Hungary	69	38	Peru	94	32	Niger	123
72	United Arab Emirates	21	80	Poland	45	44	Jamaica	69	38	Serbia	94	31	Bolivia	124
71	Uruguay	21	80	Saint Lucia	45	44	Romania	69	38	Sri Lanka	94	31	Kenya	124
68	France	23	80	Dominica	48	44	South Africa	69	38	Suriname	94	31	Kyrgyzstan	124
68	Bhutan	24	80	Czechia	49	44	Tunisia	69	38	Tanzania	94	31	Mexico	124
67	Chile	25	80	Oman	49	43	Ghana	75	37	Gambia	102	31	Pakistan	124
						43	Maldives	75	37	Indonesia	102	30	Azerbaijan	129
						43	Vanuatu	75	37	Gabon	129	30	Malawi	129
												30	Mali	129
												30	Russia	129
												29	Laos	134
												29	Mauritania	134
												29	Togo	134
												28	Dominican Republic	137
												28	Guinea	137
												28	Liberia	137
												28	Myanmar	137
												28	Paraguay	137
												27	Angola	142
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												27	Uganda	142
												26	Bangladesh	146
												26	Central African Republic	146
												26	Kazakhstan	146
												26	Uzbekistan	146
												25	Cameroon	149
												25	Guatemala	149
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												24	Honduras	157
												24	Zimbabwe	157
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												21	Cambodia	160
												21	Chad	160
												21	Comoros	160
												21	Eritrea	160
												21	Iraq	160
												19	Afghanistan	165
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												12	Somalia	179
												12	South Sudan	179



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SERBIA

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