

## Control of Corruption Indicator (CCI)

Established by the **WORLD BANK**, the Control of Corruption Indicator (CCI) captures perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests. Countries are rated based on their governance capacity, where 0 signifies the weakest governance and 100 the strongest. This is an aggregate indicator combining views of a large number of enterprise, citizen and expert survey respondents, and is part of the Worldwide Governance Indicators. The WGI project reports aggregate and individual governance indicators for 215 economies over the period 2010-2014, for six dimensions of governance: voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, control of corruption.

Selected Countries	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Albania	37	28	27	26	36	
Armenia*	31	32	36	39	40	
Azerbaijan*	10	11	13	19	18	
Belarus*	27	25	37	38	48	
Bosnia & Herzegovina	47	47	48	52	49	
Bulgaria	52	53	52	50	49	
Czech Republic	65	67	64	63	65	
Georgia*	56	57	64	66	76	
Jordan	61	61	61	61	62	
FYR of Macedonia	57	56	59	59	59	
Kosovo**	32	31	30	29	39	
Kyrgyzstan	12	10	12	12	12	
Moldova*	29	29	32	24	21	
Montenegro	51	54	66	51	57	
Morocco	53	43	42	46	51	
Romania	52	55	51	53	53	
Russia	14	16	17	17	20	
Serbia	49	52	48	51	52	
Tunisia	55	56	54	54	56	
Turkey	59	60	63	62	54	
Ukraine*	17	18	16	12	15	

(\*) European Eastern Partnership Countries

(\*\*) All references to Kosovo, whether the territory, institutions or population, in this text shall be understood in full compliance with United Nation's Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

Source: World Bank Group

## Evolution of selected countries in 2010 - 2014

