

Technical Note on the Methodology

To enhance the robustness and reliability of the data used in calculating the Corruption Perception Index (CPI), the aggregation method for responses to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey was updated this year. Until 2024, Transparency International calculated country scores using individual survey responses. However, starting in 2025, the CPI will rely on the final country-level aggregates. This change ensures that additional data checks from the World Economic Forum are incorporated into the CPI. As a result, the parameters used to re-scale CPI sources had to be recalculated, making re-scaled scores for individual sources incomparable to those from previous years. However, this has no impact on the comparability of the overall CPI score, as the new baseline parameters remain statistically consistent with those used since 2012.

In Lithuania's case, the overall CPI score of 63 remains fully comparable to all the way back to 2012. However, fluctuations in individual source scores should be interpreted with caution, as they may be a result of the recalculations rather than actual changes in assessment. For example, the Economist Intelligence Unit's score for Lithuania remains unchanged from last year but, when adjusted using the CPI methodology, decreases from 55 to 51. Similarly, the Bertelsmann Transformation Index score rises from 73 to 77, despite the underlying data remaining the same.

Additionally, the reduction in the number of underlying sources for Lithuania – from 10 to 9 – also impacts the final outcome. Notably, the missing source, the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey, is typically one of the most critical in assessing corruption in the country, as it reflects the perspectives of Lithuanian business executives.