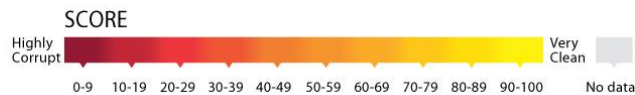
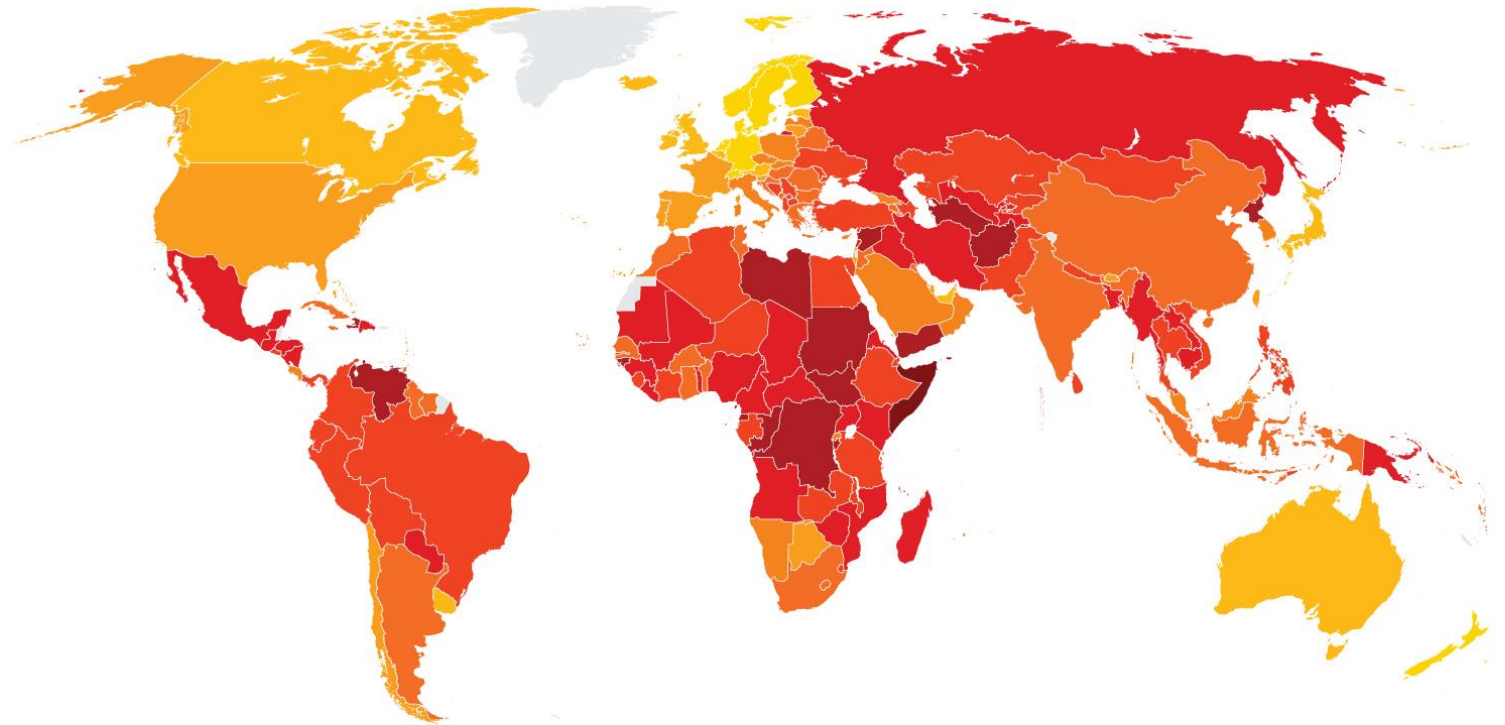


CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2019



Iftekharuzzaman
Executive Director
Dhaka, 23 January 2020

Introducing Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)

- TI's flagship research since 1995
- CPI - International comparison by score and rank in terms of perceived corruption, mainly in public sector, particularly:
 - bribery
 - use of public office for private gain
 - diversion of public funds
 - Meritocracy vs nepotism in public sector appointments
 - state capture by narrow vested interest groups
- Mechanism available for control of corruption: enforcement of law and integrity mechanism, prosecution of the corrupt, laws on financial disclosure, access to information, conflict of interest, legal protection for whistleblowers, media and others who report on corruption, access of civil society in public information
- Composite index, survey of surveys
- Bangladesh included in the index since 2001

Method

- Perception of resident and non-resident country experts & analysts; business analysts & investment analysts
- Rolling data for two years
- Minimum 3 international surveys are needed for a country to be included in the index.
- Only such data that allow comparative picture are considered
- *No nationally generated data including TIB research are included in CPI*
- Scale: 0-100

Method

- Produced by the Research team of TI-Secretariat
- CPI 2019 methodology has been developed, calculated and verified by reputed researchers and experts of:
 - Department of Statistics and Political Science of Columbia University,
 - Methodology Institute, London School of Economics and Political Science,
 - Charles University, Prague and
 - Hertie School of Governance, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW)
- Audited by European Commission Joint Research Centre

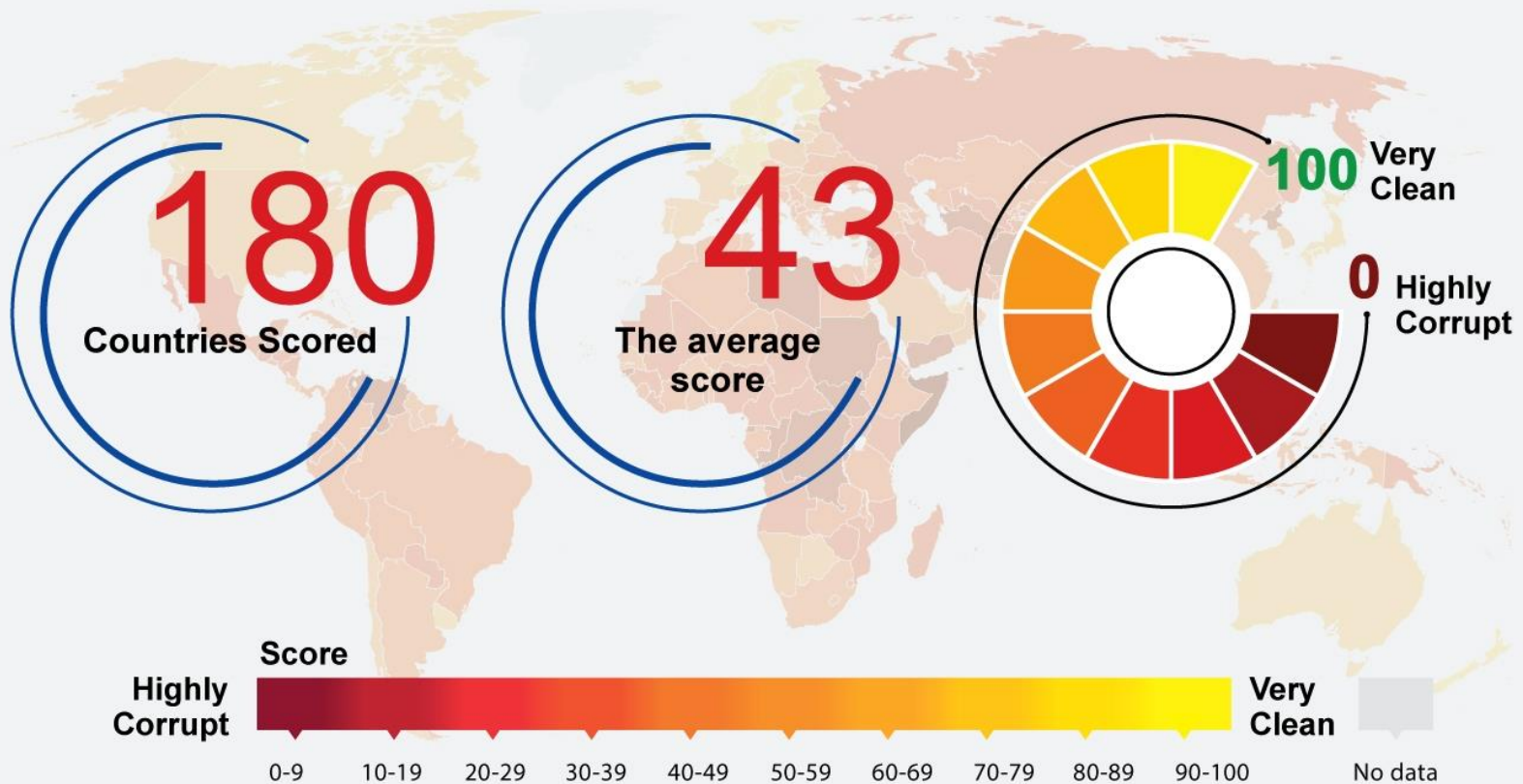
CPI 2019 - Data Sources

13 international surveys – rolling data for the period
December 2017-October 2019

For Bangladesh – data from 8 surveys

- World Economic Forum - Executive Opinion Survey
- Economist Intelligence Unit - Country Risk Assessment
- World Justice Project - Rule of Law Index
- Political Risk Service (PRS) International Country Risk Guide
- Bertelsmann Foundation Transformation Index
- Information Handling Services (HIS) Global Insight Country Risk Ratings
- World Bank - Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
- Varieties of Democracy Project

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2019

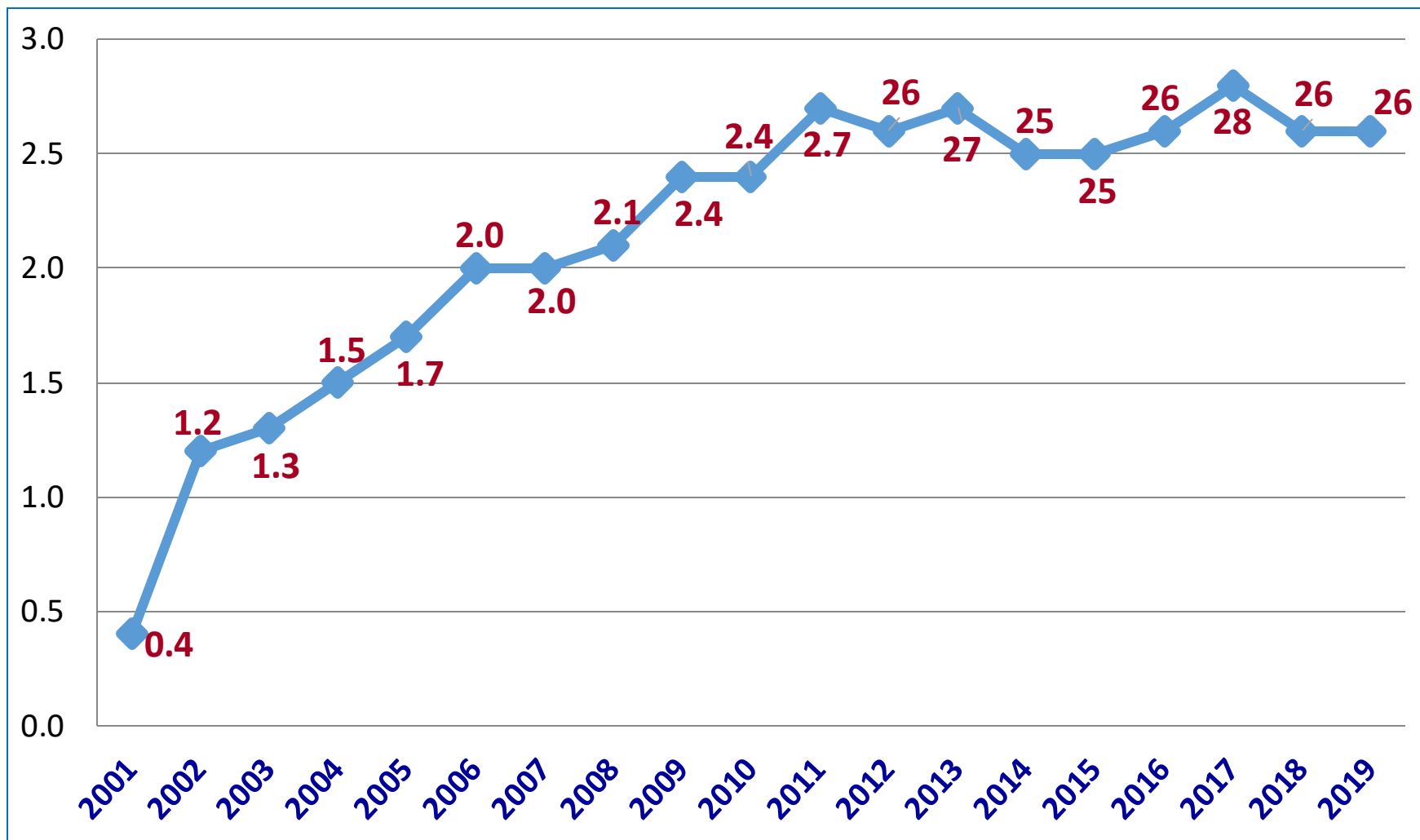


CPI 2019 - Results

- Bangladesh's score: 26 out of 100, same as 2018
- Bangladesh's rank counting from top in 2019 is 146th among 180 countries, which is 3 steps higher than 149th in 2018
- Bangladesh is ranked at 14th from below – one step higher than 13th in 2018
- The performance is mixed, no scope of complaisance – no improvement in score; insignificant improvement in ranking
- Score is more meaningful and important – movement in ranking depends on better or worse performance of others
- Among 8 South Asian countries Bangladesh remains 2nd lowest both in score and rank – better than only Afghanistan (16/173). Bangladesh's ranking is the 4th lowest among 31 Asia-Pacific countries included in the index, better than only Cambodia, Afghanistan and North Korea

Bangladesh: CPI Scores 2001-2019

Scale: 0-10 (2001-11); 0-100 (2012-19)



Rank from below: 2001-5 (1); 2006 (3); 2007 (7); 2008 (10); 2009 (13); 2010 (12); 2011 (13); 2012 (13); 2013 (16); 2014 (14); 2015 (13); 2016 (15); 2017 (17); 2018 (13); **2019 (14)**

South Asia: CPI 2016-19

Score: 0-100; Rank: from top

Country	CPI 2019		CPI 2018		CPI 2017		CPI 2016	
	Score (100)	Rank (180)	Score (100)	Rank (180)	Score (100)	Rank (180)	Score (100)	Rank (176)
Bhutan	➡ 68	➡ 25	68	25	67	26	65	27
India	➡ 41	⬆ 80	41	78	40	81	40	79
Sri Lanka	➡ 38	⬆ 93	38	89	38	91	36	95
Pakistan	⬇ 32	⬇ 120	33	117	32	117	32	116
Maldives	⬇ 29	⬇ 130	31	124	33	112	36	95
Nepal	⬆ 34	⬆ 113	31	124	31	122	29	131
Bangladesh	➡ 26	⬆ 146	26	149	28	143	26	145
Afghanistan	➡ 16	⬇ 173	16	172	15	177	15	169

None of the South Asian countries except Bhutan has so far scored 43, the global average. Thus corruption in the region is a major challenge

CPI 2019 Results – The Top & the Bottom

Top 12			Bottom 12		
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Denmark	87 (88)	1	Somalia	9 (10)	180
New Zealand	87 (87)	1	South Sudan	12 (13)	179
Finland	86 (85)	3	Syria	13 (13)	178
Switzerland	85 (85)	3	Yemen	15 (14)	177
Singapore	84 (85)	3	Venezuela	16 (18)	173
Sweden	84 (85)	3	Sudan	16 (16)	173
Norway	84 (84)	7	Equatorial Guinea	16 (16)	173
Netherlands	82 (82)	8	Afghanistan	16 (16)	173
Luxembourg	80 (82)	9	North Korea	17 (14)	172
Germany	80 (80)	9	Libya	18 (17)	168
Iceland	78 (76)	11	Haiti	18 (20)	168
Canada	77 (81)	11	Guinea Bissau	18 (18)	168

Note: Figures in parentheses are scores of 2018

CPI 2019 - Other notable high and low performers

Other high performers:
(score :70+)

UK (77), Australia (77),
Austria (77), Hong Kong (76),
Belgium (76), Ireland (74),
Estonia (74), Japan (73), UAE
(71), Uruguay (71)

Some neighbours:

Myanmar (29), Laos (29),
Philippines (34), Thailand
(36), Vietnam (37), Indonesia
(40), China (41), Malaysia
(53),

Same level as Bangladesh &
other low performers

Same score as Bangladesh (26):
Angola, Guatemala, Honduras, Iran,
Mozambique, Nigeria

Other low performers

Democratic Republic of Congo (16),
Turkmenistan (19), Congo (19),
Burundi (19), Iraq (20), Chad (20),
Nicaragua (22), Eritrea (23),
Zimbabwe (24), Madagascar (24)
Uzbekistan (25), Tajikistan (25)

CPI 2019 – Global highlights

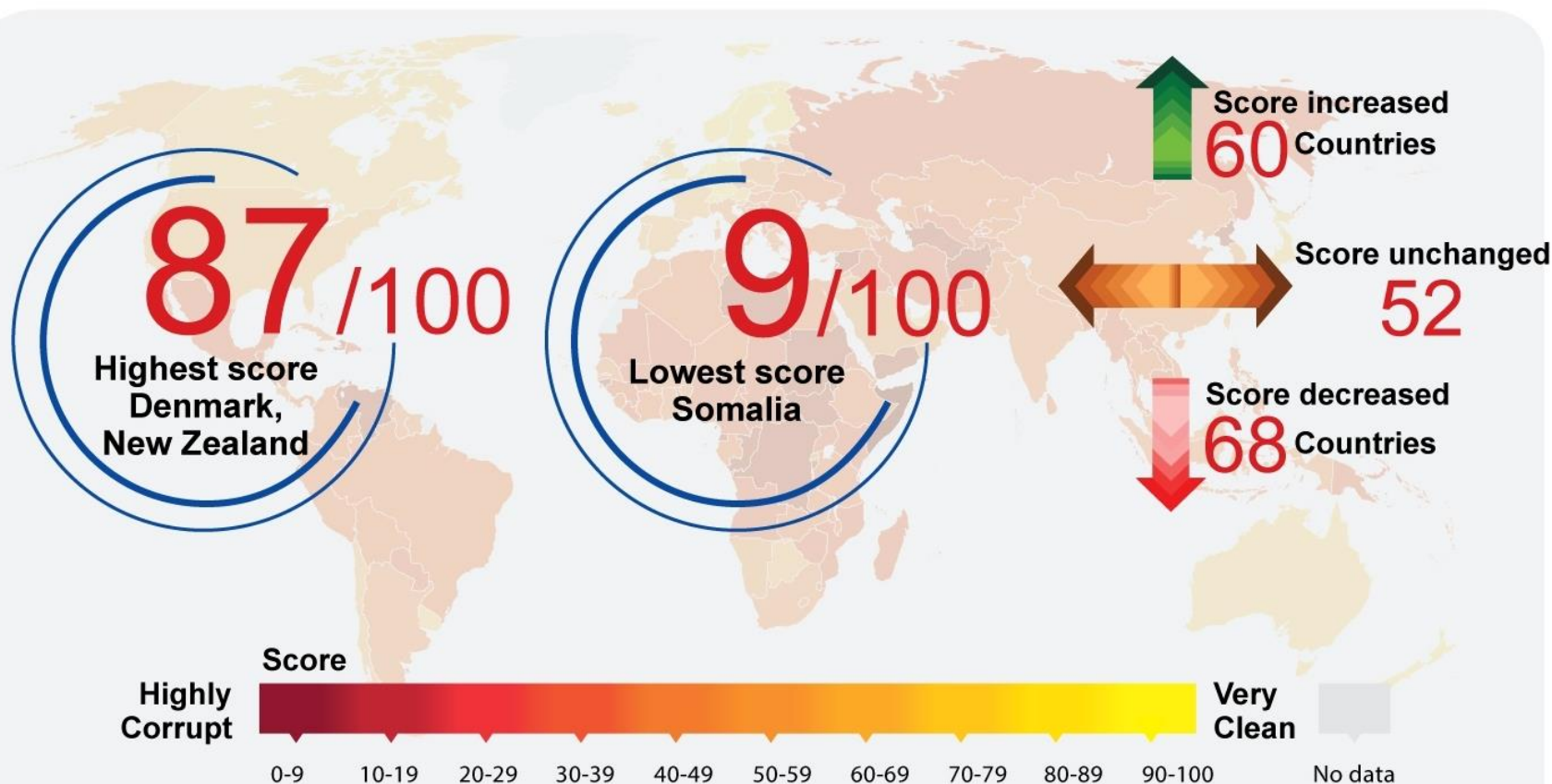
- **No country has scored 100 percent**
- **131 countries of 180 (73%) scored below 50**
- **108 countries (60%) scored less than global average of 43**
- **Score declined in 68 (38%) countries**
- **Score increased in 60 (33%) countries**
- **Score remained same in 52 (29%) countries**

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2019



TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL
BANGLADESH

Social movement against corruption

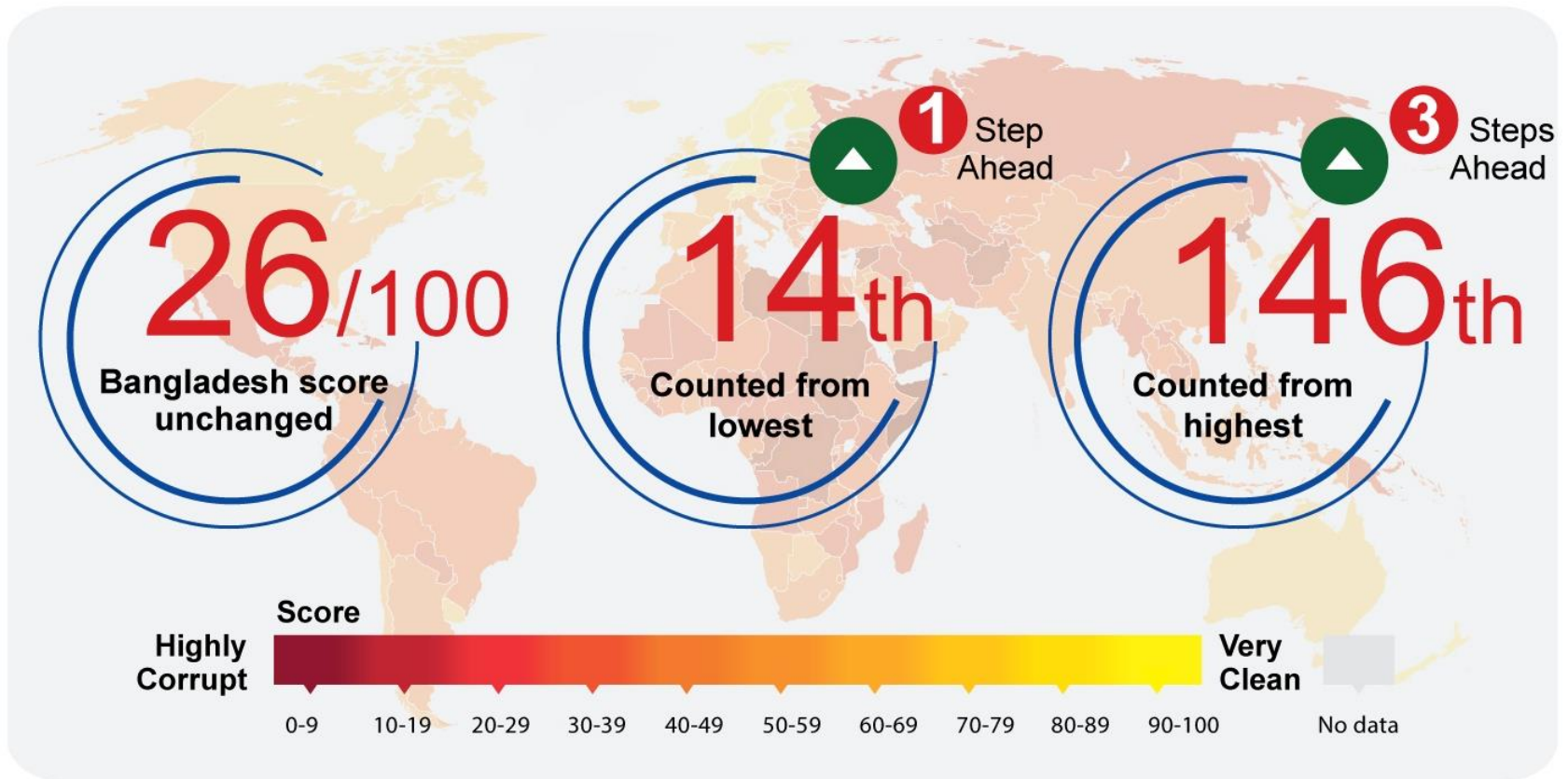


CPI 2019 - Bangladesh Highlights Recap

- Score: 26 out of 100
- 2019 score is same as 2018
- Rank:
 - Counting from top Bangladesh is 146th compared to 149th or 3 steps higher than 2018;
 - **Counting from below 14th or 1 step higher than 2018 (13th)**
- Among South Asian countries Bangladesh remains the second worst – better than only Afghanistan, which is the 5th lowest in the global list
- Bangladesh is 4th lowest among 31 Asia-Pacific countries
- Bangladesh was earlier placed at the very bottom in 2001-2005. Then in 2006 3rd, in 2007 (7), 2008 (10), 2009 (13), 2010 (12), 2011 (13), 2012 (13), 2013 (16), 2014 (14), 2015 (13), 2016 (15), **2017 (17), 2018 (13)**
- *The performance is mixed, no scope of complaisance – no improvement in score; insignificant improvement in ranking*

CPI 2019

BANGLADESH

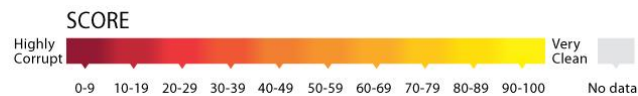
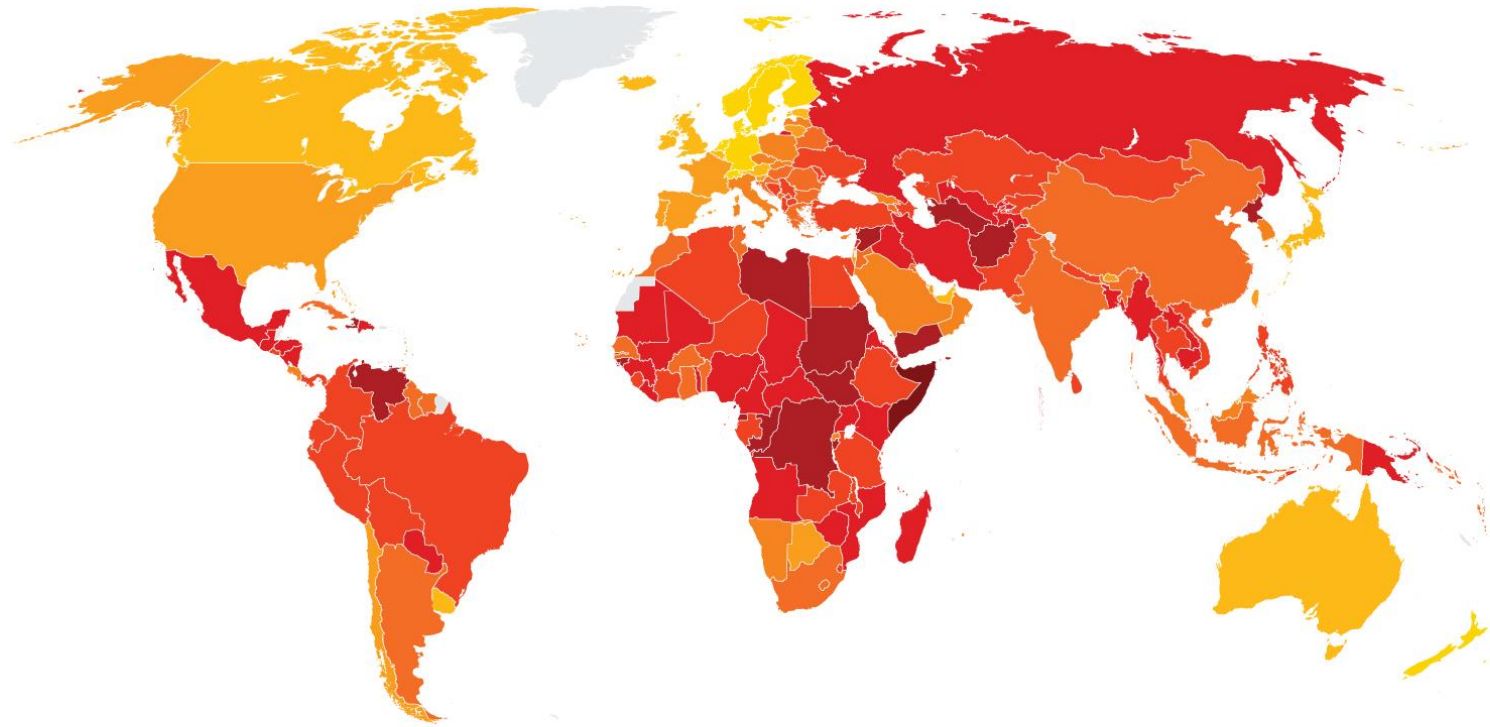


Possible factors behind the result

- High expectations mixed with deficit in trust about end-result of high-profile anti-corruption drive
- Deficit of political integrity and linkage of politics with big money and corruption
- Political and policy decisions reflecting powerful vested groups with little reflection of public interest
- Deficit in electoral integrity and transparency of political/electoral finance
- High-profile corruption rarely addressed
- Pervasive conflict of interest - political and government position perceived as means of enrichment
- State capture, especially in financial and banking sector crisis including loan default and fraud, political control of contracting & recruitment business
- Weakening institutions of accountability, impunity
- Deficit in effectiveness of ACC especially in terms of “big fish”
- Shrinking media and civil society space, deficit of tolerance of dissent

Some ways to improve performance in CPI

- Effective delivery of PM's declaration of zero tolerance against corruption without fear and favour
- Effectively challenge impunity and bring the corrupt to justice irrespective of status or identity
- Paradigm shift in political culture free from treating political and public position as license to personal gains
- Legal provisions to transparently manage conflict of interest and beneficial ownerships
- Effective institutions of accountability – professional integrity and impartiality of ACC, public service, administration and law-enforcement agencies free from partisan political influence;
- Banking sector reform for transparency – join international standards for automatic banking data sharing
- Robust access to information, faster, wider and deeper digitization
- Increased space for citizens, media, civil society, NGOs for effective voice and demand for accountability



Thank you