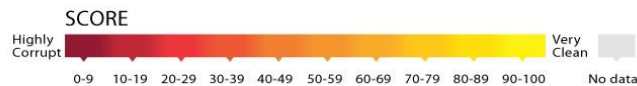
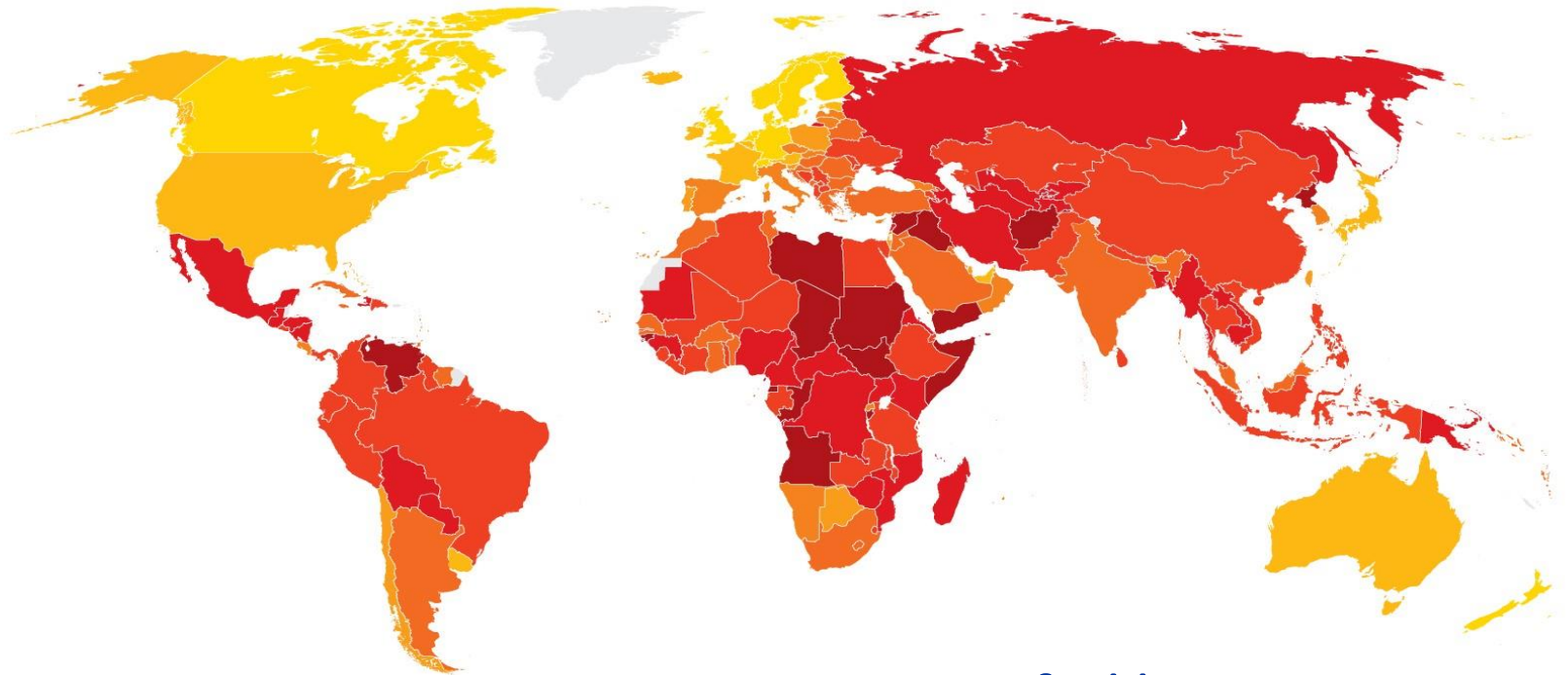


# CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2018



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Executive Director  
Dhaka, 29 January 2019

# Introducing Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)

- TI's flagship research
- 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
  - nepotism
  - state capture
- Mechanism available for control of corruption: enforce integrity mechanism, prosecution of the corrupt, laws on financial disclosure, access to information, conflict of interest
- Composite index, survey of surveys – since 1995
- Bangladesh included 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 2018 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)

# CPI 2018 - Data Sources

13 international surveys – rolling data for the period November 2016-September 2018

*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

# CPI 2018 - Results

- Bangladesh's score: 26 out of 100, two points lower than 2017
- Bangladesh's rank counting from top in 2018 is 149<sup>th</sup> among 180 countries, which is 6 steps lower than 143<sup>rd</sup> in 2017
- Bangladesh is ranked at 13<sup>th</sup> from below – four steps lower than 17<sup>th</sup> in 2017
- The performance is embarrassing: 2 points lower, 6 steps lower from top, 4 steps lower from below
- Among 8 South Asian countries Bangladesh remains 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest both in score and rank – better than only Afghanistan (16/172). Bangladesh's ranking is the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest among 31 Asia-Pacific countries included in the index, better than only Cambodia (20/161), Afghanistan(16/172) and North Korea (14/176)

# South Asia: CPI 2015-18

**Score: 0-100; Rank: from top**

Country	CPI 2018		CPI 2017		CPI 2016		CPI 2015	
	Score (S) (100)	Rank (R) (180)	Score (100)	Rank (180)	Score (100)	Rank (176)	Score (100)	Rank (168)
Bhutan	↑ 68	↑ 25	67	26	65	27	65	27
India	↑ 41	↑ 78	40	81	40	79	38	76
Sri Lanka	→ 38	↑ 89	38	91	36	95	37	83
Pakistan	↑ 33	→ 117	32	117	32	116	30	117
Maldives	↓ 31	↓ 124	33	112	36	95	-	-
Nepal	→ 31	↓ 124	31	122	29	131	27	130
Bangladesh	↓ 26	↓ 149	28	143	26	145	25	139
Afghanistan	↑ 16	↑ 172	15	177	15	169	11	166

*None of the South Asian countries except Bhutan have so far scored equal to the global average, which is 43.*

# CPI 2018 Results – The Top & the Bottom

Top 12			Bottom 12		
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Denmark	88 (88)	1	Somalia	10 (9)	180
New Zealand	87 (89)	2	Syria	13 (14)	178
Finland	85 (85)	3	South Sudan	13 (12)	178
Singapore	85 (84)	3	Yemen	14 (16)	176
Sweden	85 (84)	3	North Korea	14 (17)	176
Switzerland	85 (85)	3	Sudan	16 (16)	172
Norway	84 (85)	7	Guinea-Bissau	16 (17)	172
Netherlands	82 (82)	8	Equatorial Guinea	16 (17)	172
Canada	81 (82)	9	Afghanistan	16 (15)	172
Luxembourg	81 (82)	9	Libya	17 (17)	170
Germany	80 (82)	11	Burundi	17 (22)	170
United Kingdom	80 (82)	11	Venezuela	18 (18)	168

*Note: Figures in parentheses are scores of 2017*



## Other Notable high and low performers

Other high performers: (score :70+)	Same level as Bangladesh & other low performers
Australia (77), Austria (76) Hong Kong (76), Iceland (76), Belgium (75), Estonia (73), Ireland (73), Japan (73), France (72), US (71), UAE (70), Uruguay (70) ----- Bhutan is the best performer in South Asia: score 68, global rank 25th, Asia-Pacific 6 <sup>th</sup>	Same as Bangladesh (26): Central African Republic, Uganda  <b>Other low performers</b>  Myanmar (29), Iran (28), Lebanon (28), Mexico (28), Russia (28), Kenya (27), Nigeria (27), Tajikistan (25), Uzbekistan (23), Zimbabwe (22), Cambodia (20), Turkmenistan (20), Angola (19), Congo (18), Iraq(18)

# **CPI 2018 – Global highlights**

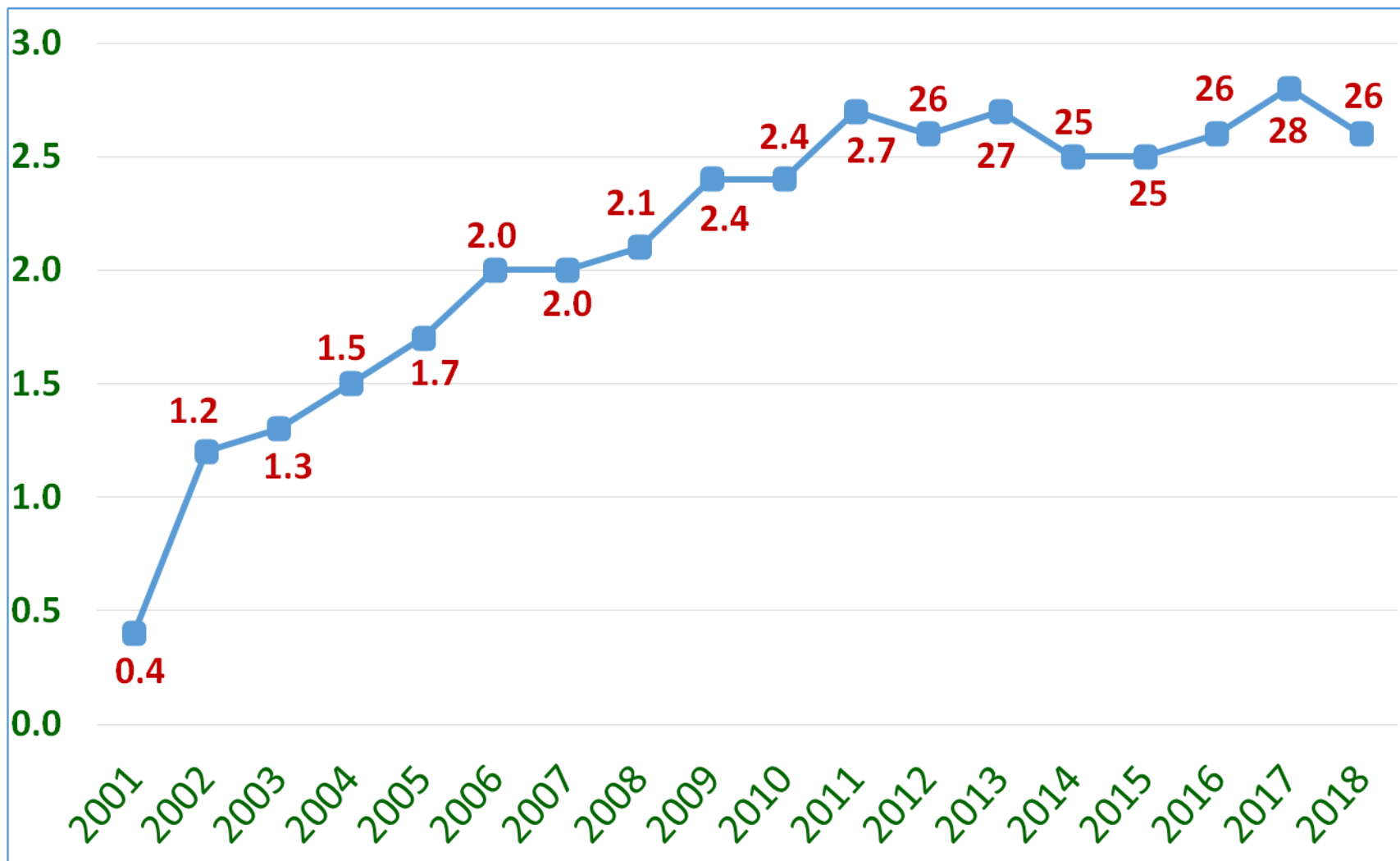
- **No country has scored 100 percent**
- **124 countries of 180 (69%) scored below 50**
- **107 countries (59%) scored less than global average of 43**
- **In the Asia-Pacific region 19 countries (61%) out of 31 have scored less than average of 43, and only 9 (29%) scored more than 50**
- **Score declined in 73 (41%) countries**
- **Score increased in 59 (33%) countries**
- **Score remained same in 48 (26%) countries**

# CPI 2018 - Bangladesh Highlights Recap

- Score: 26 out of 100
- 2018 score is two points lower than 2017 – steepest fall in a single year since 2008 (same as in 2014 when the score fell from 27 in 2013 to 25)
- Rank:
  - Counting from top Bangladesh is 149<sup>th</sup> compared to 143<sup>rd</sup> or 6 steps lower than 2017;
  - **Counting from below 13<sup>th</sup> or 4 steps lower than 2017 (17<sup>th</sup>)**
- Among South Asian countries Bangladesh remains the second worst – better than only Afghanistan, which is the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest in the global list
- Bangladesh is 4<sup>th</sup> lowest among 31 Asia-Pacific countries
- Bangladesh was earlier placed at the very bottom in 2001-2005. Then in 2006 3<sup>rd</sup>, 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)**

# Bangladesh: CPI Scores 2001-2018

Scale: 0-10 (2001-11); 0-100 (2012-18)



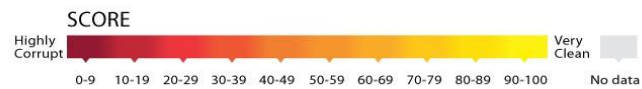
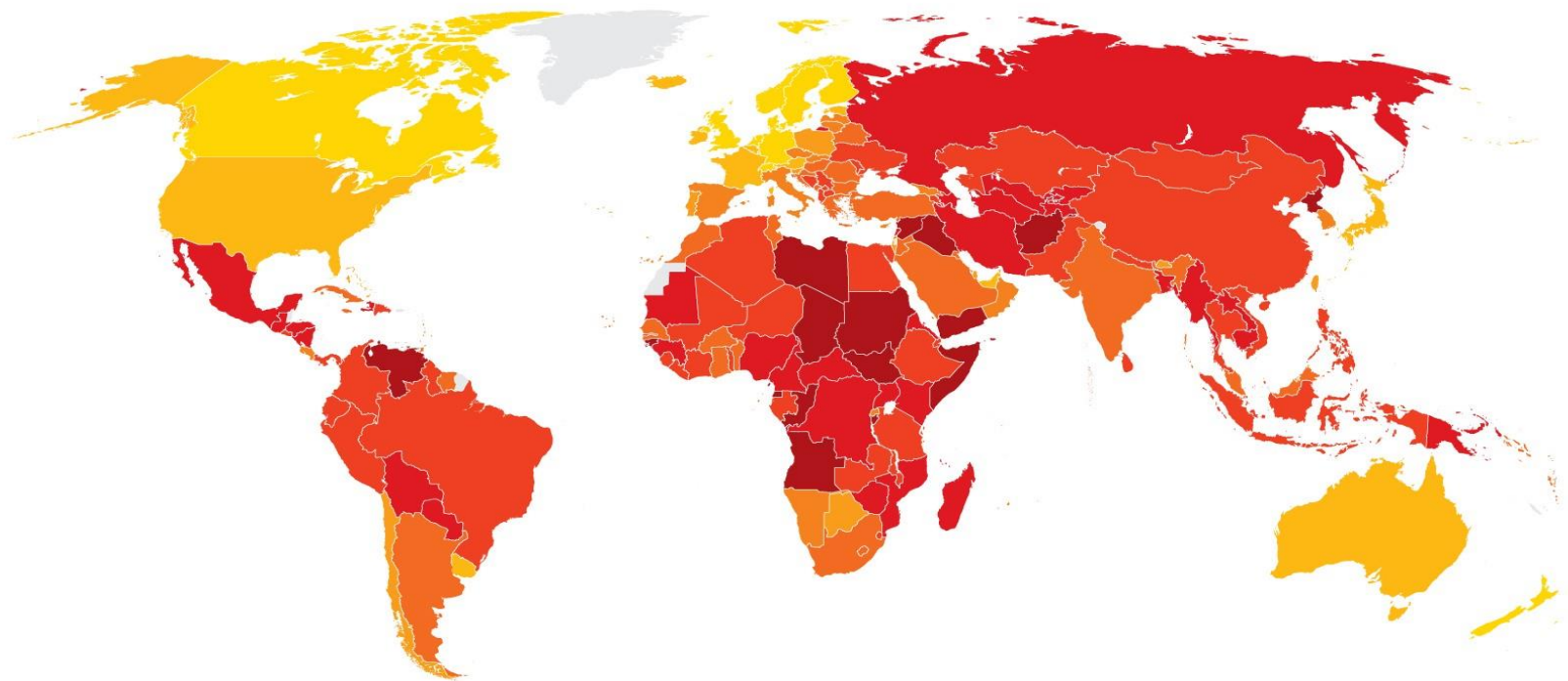
Rank from below: 2001-5 (lowest); 2006 (3); 2007 (7); 2008 (10); 2009 (13); 2010 (12); 2011 (13); 2012 (13); 2013 (16); 2014 (14); 2015 (13); 2016 (15); 2017 (17); 2018 (13)

# Possible factors behind the result

- Deficit of delivery against commitment
- High-profile corruption rarely addressed
- Pervasive conflict of interest - political and government position perceived as means of enrichment
- Unabated financial and banking sector crisis including loan default and bank fraud , grabbing of land, river & water bodies; political control of contracting & recruitment business
- Embarrassingly high and unabated illicit financial transfers
- Weakening institutions of accountability
- Deficit in effectiveness and independence of ACC
- Denial syndrome, impunity - weakening rule of law
- Shrinking media and civil society space

## *Bangladesh deserves better: What is needed?*

- Effective delivery of PM's declaration of zero tolerance against corruption without fear and favour
- Needed a National Anti-corruption Strategy to implement zero tolerance
- Effectively challenge impunity and bring the corrupt to justice irrespective of status or identity
- Effective institutions
  - Parliament
  - ACC and other institutions of accountability, Judiciary, BFIU, Attorney General's Office, OCAG, NBR
  - Professional integrity and impartiality of public service, administration and law-enforcement agencies free from partisan political influence
  - 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***