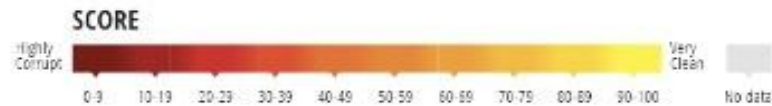


CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2021

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



#cpi2021

www.transparency.org/cpi

This work from Transparency International (2021) is licensed under CC BY-ND 4.0 

Iftekharuzzaman

Executive Director TIB, 25 January 2022

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
 - Nepotism in public sector appointments
 - Excessive red tape in the public sector
 - State capture by narrow vested interest groups
- Mechanisms available for control of corruption: legal, institutional and policy capacity and practice to control corruption, integrity of institutions, effective prosecution of corruption cases, laws on financial disclosure and conflict of interest of public officials, access to information on govt activities, legal protection for whistleblowers (media and others who report on corruption)
- Composite index, survey of surveys
- Bangladesh included in the index since 2001

Method & process

- Perceptions 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 & process

- Produced by the Research team of TI-Secretariat based in Berlin
 - Co-calculated by:
 - Hertie School of Governance, German Institute for Economic Research
 - Charles University, Prague
- CPI 2021 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,
- The CPI methodology has been certified as statistically and conceptually sound by the European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC), which also audited it

CPI 2021 - Data Sources

Surveys: 13 international surveys – rolling data

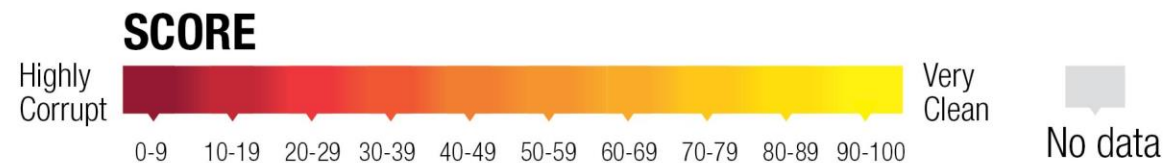
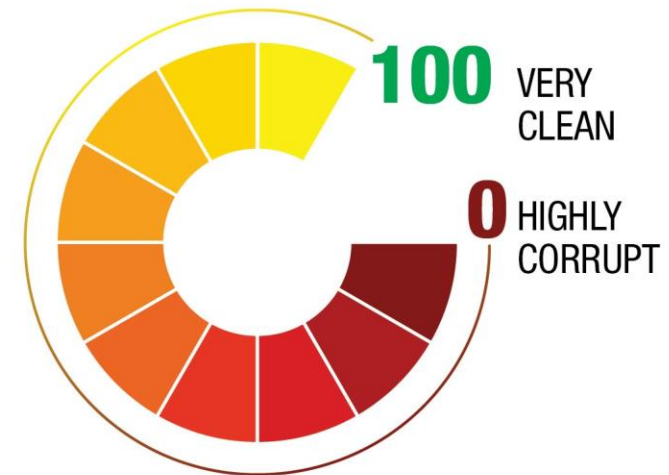
For Bangladesh – data from 8 surveys

- 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
- Global Insight Country Risk Ratings
- World Bank - Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
- Varieties of Democracy Project

Data period: *November 2018-September 2021*

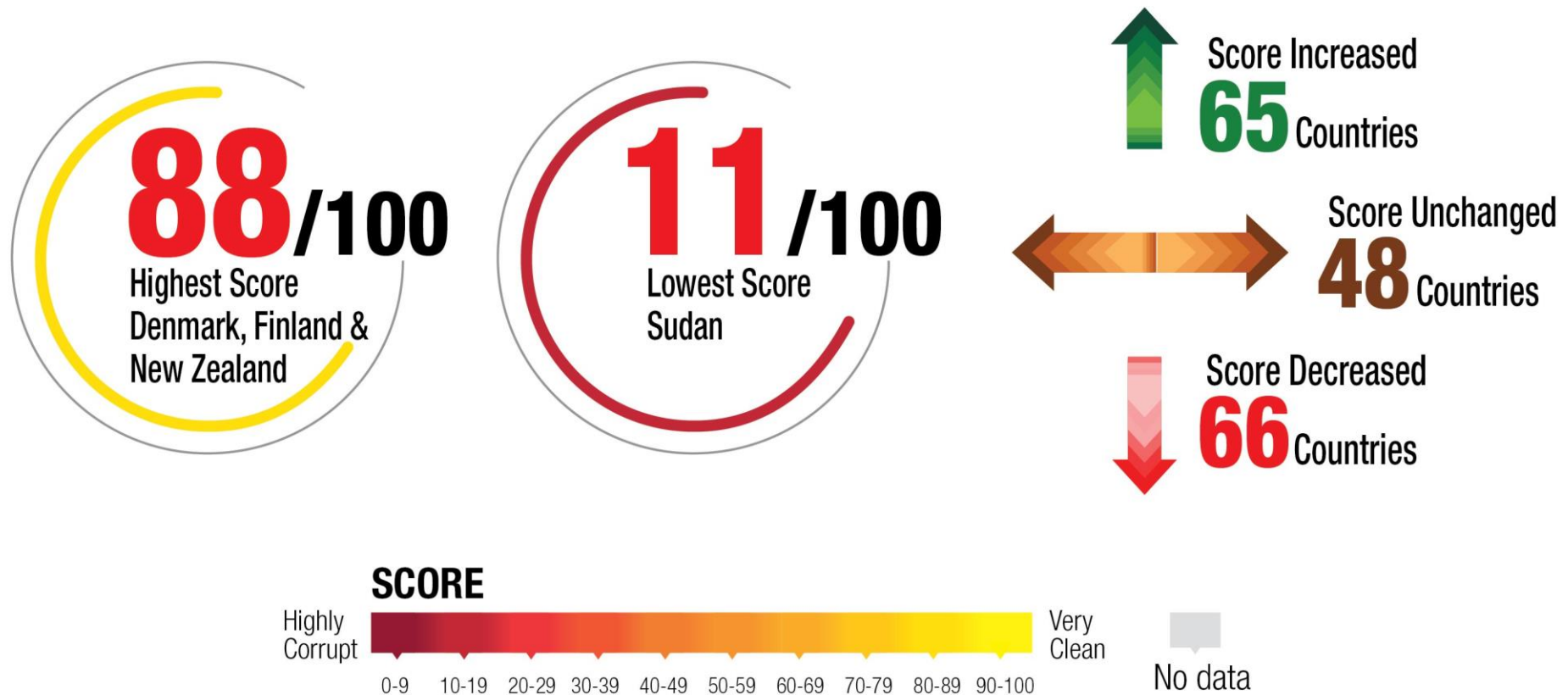
Basic facts

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2021



Overall results

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2021

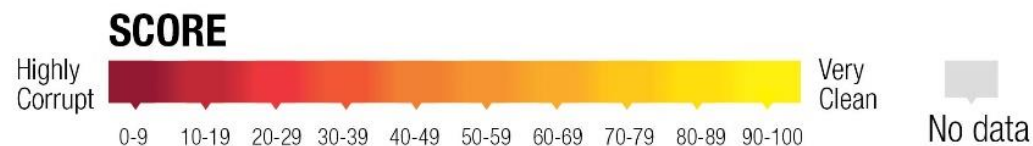


CPI 2021 – Bangladesh Results

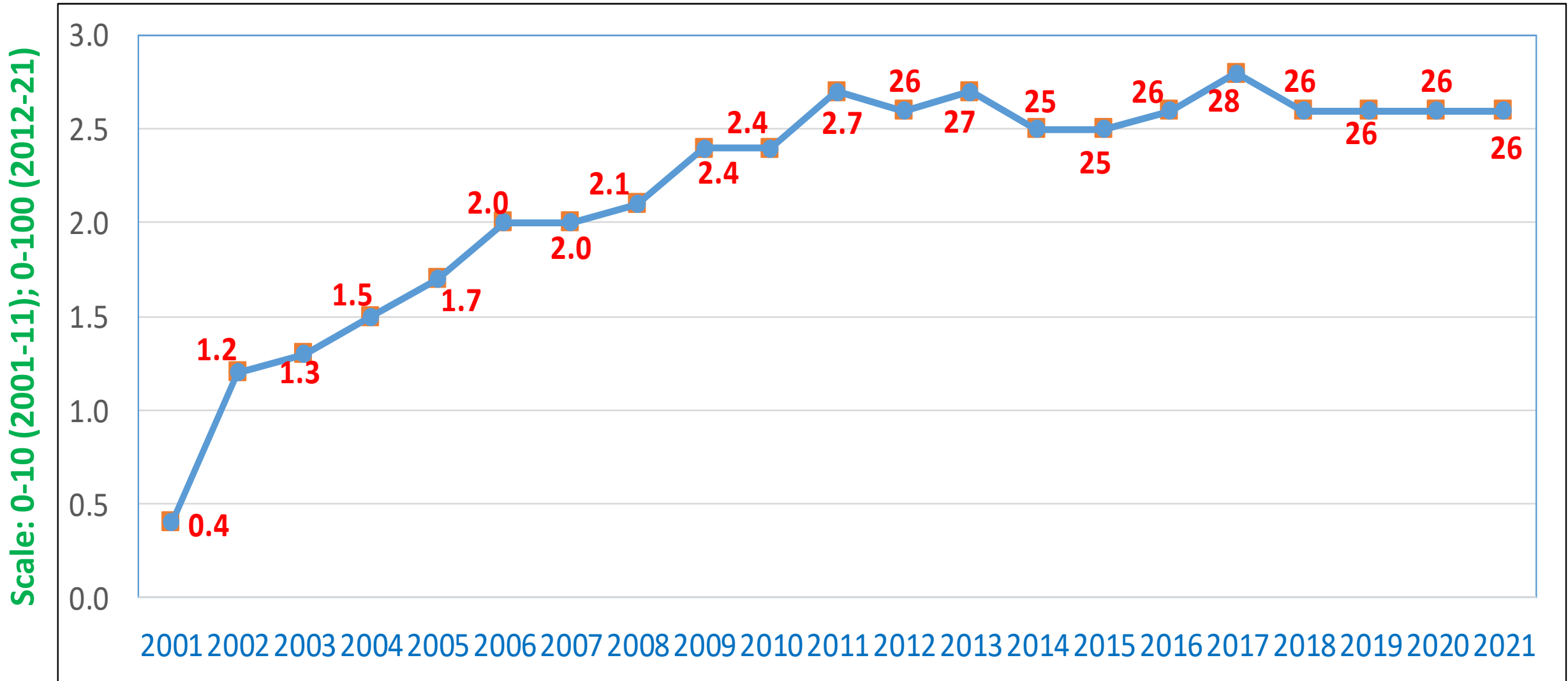
- Bangladesh's score in 2021: 26 out of 100, same as 2020, 2019 and 2018, but two points lower than 28 in 2017
- Bangladesh's rank counting from top in 2021 is 147th among 180 countries, which is one step lower than 2020
- Counting from below, Bangladesh is ranked at 13th from below, which is one step higher than 2020
- The performance is disappointing – no improvement in score and one step lower ranking from the top, though an insignificant one step better in terms of ranking from below
- Among the eight South Asian countries Bangladesh remains 2nd lowest both in score and rank – better than only Afghanistan which has scored 16 and ranked 174th from top
- Bangladesh's ranking is the 3rd lowest among 31 Asia-Pacific countries, better than only Cambodia followed jointly by Afghanistan and North Korea
- In South Asia Bhutan continues to score the highest (68), ranked 25th from top

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2021

 **BANGLADESH**



Bangladesh: CPI Scores 2001-2021



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); 2019 (14); 2020 (12); 2021 (13)

CPI 2021 Results - Scores

Regional averages



South Asia: CPI 2018-2021

Score: 0-100; Rank: from top

Country	CPI 2021		CPI 2020		CPI 2019		CPI 2018	
	Score (100)	Rank (180)	Score (100)	Rank (180)	Score (100)	Rank (180)	Score (100)	Rank (180)
Bhutan	68 →	25 ↓	68	24	68	25	68	25
India	40 →	85 ↑	40	86	41	80	41	78
Sri Lanka	37 ↓	102 ↓	38	94	38	93	38	89
Pakistan	28 ↓	140 ↓	31	124	32	120	33	117
Maldives	40 ↓	85 ↓	43	75	29	130	31	124
Nepal	33 →	117 →	33	117	34	113	31	124
Bangladesh	26 →	147 ↓	26	146	26	146	26	149
Afghanistan	16 ↓	174 ↓	19	165	16	173	16	172

*All South Asian countries except Bhutan have scored below the global average of 43.
Thus corruption in the region is a major challenge.*

CPI 2021 Results – The Top & the Bottom

Top 12			Bottom 12		
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Denmark	88 (88)	1	South Sudan	11 (12)	180
Finland	88 (85)	1	Syria	13 (12)	178
New Zealand	88 (88)	1	Somalia	13 (14)	178
Norway	85 (85)	4	Venezuela	14 (15)	177
Singapore	85 (85)	4	Yemen	16 (15)	174
Sweden	85 (85)	4	North Korea	16 (18)	174
Switzerland	84 (85)	7	Afghanistan	16 (19)	174
Netherlands	82 (82)	8	Libya	17 (16)	172
Luxembourg	81 (80)	9	Equatorial Guinea	17 (17)	172
Germany	80 (80)	10	Turkmenistan	19 (18)	169
United Kingdom	78 (77)	11	D R Congo	19 (19)	169
Hong Kong	76 (77)	12	Burundi	19 (19)	169

Note: Figures in parentheses are scores of 2020

CPI 2021: Other notable high and low performers

Other high performers (70+):

Austria, Canada, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Island (74), Australia, Belgium, Japan, Uruguay (73), France (71)

Notable high-profile low performers:

US (67), Spain (61), Italy (56), China (45), Turkey (38), Russia (29)

Some neighbours:

Malaysia (48), Vietnam (39), Indonesia (38), Thailand (35), Philippines (33), Laos (30), Myanmar (28), Cambodia (23)

Same score as Bangladesh (26):

Madagascar & Mozambique

Other low performers

Cameroon (27), Iran (25), Tajikistan (25), Lebanon (24), Nigeria (24), Zimbabwe (23), Iraq (23), Sudan (20), Turkmenistan (19), Libya (17)

CPI 2021 – Global highlights & trends

- No country has scored 100 percent
- 130 countries out of 180 (72.2%) have scored below 50. Last year this percentage was 67.2%
- 100 countries (55%) scored less than global average of 43. Last year this ratio was 58%
- Compared to 2020, score has increased for 65 countries, decreased for 66 and remained same for 48 (Fiji was not scored in 2020)
- Based on a 10 year trend analysis (2012-2021) – mixed global performance:
 - Score has declined in 83 (46.11%) countries
 - Score has increased in 84 (46.67%) countries
 - Score has remained same in 7 (3.89%) countries (including Bangladesh)
 - Time series data unavailable for 6 (3.33%) countries
 - Trend in South Asia: Bhutan (+5), India (+4), Nepal (8), Pakistan (+1), Afghanistan (8), Sri Lanka (-3), Bangladesh (0), Maldives (n.a.)

CPI 2021 - Bangladesh Highlights Recap

- Score: 26 out of 100
- 2021 score is same as 2020, 2019, 2018
- Rank:
 - Counting from top Bangladesh is 147th – one step lower than in 2020
 - Counting from below 13th or 1 step higher than 2020
- *Ten year trend (2012-2021): stagnated at the score of 26*
- Among South Asian countries Bangladesh remains the second worst – better than only Afghanistan, which is the 7th lowest in the global list.
- Bangladesh is the 3rd 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), 2019 (14th), 2020 (12th)
- *The performance is disappointing – compared to 2020 no improvement in score, one step lower in ranking counted from the top, though one step higher from below, with score remaining stagnated at 26 as per trend analysis for ten years*

CPI 2021: Analytical focus

- **TI has identified “Corruption, Human Rights and Democracy” as theme of CPI 2021**
- **Corruption contributes to an unsafe climate for human rights and defenders of human rights. TI estimates that out of 331 cases of murdered human rights defenders in 2020, 98 percent occurred in 23 countries with high levels of public sector corruption; and at least 20 such cases targeted anti-corruption activists**
- **Experience and evidence show that restricting freedom of expression, association and assembly is a popular tactic to protect and promote corruption and weaken the scope of societal checks on corruption**
- **Unabated corruption reduces the capacity of the state to ensure accountability and enhances impunity and leads to corruption being treated as a way of life**
- **Corruption leads to democratic decline, dysfunctionality and capture of institutions, and thus, abuse of human rights, erosion of access to justice, which in turn leads to further corruption, setting off a vicious cycle**
- **Given the state of violation of human rights in Bangladesh, deficits of rule of law in general and abuse of the Digital Security Act in particular, whether or not we are in the same trajectory is anyone’s guess.**

Factors behind the disappointing result

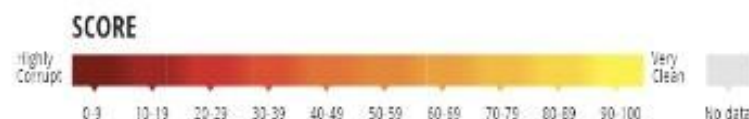
- Failure of high-profile anti-corruption pledge to be transformed into reality
- Erosion of political integrity and linkage of politics with abuse of power, corruption and criminality
- Dysfunctionality of key institutions of accountability and sustained impunity
- Policies and actions are often elite-biased and increasingly detached from public interest; political and government position increasingly taken as a license for personal enrichment
- Floodgate of corruption widened during Covid crisis, especially scandalous corruption in the health sector during the Covid-19 crisis
- High-profile corruption rarely brought to justice; Deficit in effectiveness of ACC especially in terms of accountability of the “big fish”
- State capture, especially in financial and banking sector ravaged by loan default and fraud; political control of public contracting
- Shrinking media and civil society space, restrictions of freedom of speech, deficit of tolerance of disclosure, reporting and dissent

Way forward

- Effective delivery of zero tolerance against corruption without fear or favour
- 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 – move towards putting public interest first in government policies and practices
- Legal provisions to transparently manage conflict of interest
- Depoliticize institutions of accountability – professional integrity and impartiality of ACC, public service, administration and law-enforcement agencies free from partisan political influence
- Banking and financial sector transparency – join international standards for automatic data sharing of all financial transactions
- Robust access to information, faster, wider and deeper digitization
- Increased space for citizens, media, civil society, NGOs for effective voice and demand for accountability

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2021

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



Thank you

#cpi2021

www.transparency.org/cpi

This work from Transparency International (2021) is licensed under CC BY-ND 4.0