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Executive Director
Dhaka, 3 December, 2013

Leading TI Research

- **Global Corruption Barometer** - survey of public attitudes toward and experience of corruption
- **Bribe Payers Index** - willingness of foreign firms to pay bribes
- **Global Corruption Report** - Annual research-based assessment of the state of corruption on a specific subject/theme on a global level
- **Review of Conventions & Compliances**
- **Anti-corruption toolkits** – thematic, sectoral (National Integrity System, Integrity Pact, etc)
- **Corruption Perceptions Index** – Annual International ranking of countries

CPI – What & Why

- **Composite index, introduced in 1995, as a poll of polls for score & rank based on perceived level of political and administrative corruption**
- **Corruption – abuse of power, is an illegal activity that comes to light through scandals, investigations or prosecutions**
- **Impossible to compare actual levels of corruption in various countries based on hard empirical data – e.g., number/amounts of bribes, or number of cases cannot be compared**
- **No other credible method exists to compare countries**

Data Sources

13 international surveys by credible institutions

7 for Bangladesh - CPI 2013 data are from:

- Bertelsmann Foundation Transformation Index
- Economist Intelligence Unit Country Risk Assessment
- Global Insight Country Risk Ratings
- Political Risk Services International Country Risk Guide
- World Bank - Country Performance and Institutional Assessment
- World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey
- World Justice Project - Rule of Law Index

What type of data are used

- **Corruption in general - misuse of public office for private gain**
- **Conflict of interest and unauthorised diversion of funds**
- **Likelihood of countering corruption primarily in administrative and political levels – essentially grand corruption**
- **Undocumented extra payments in government functions, judiciary, executive level, law enforcement and tax collection**
- **Government's anti-corruption efforts and achievements and capacity to control impunity**

Method

- **Multi-year rolling data – for 2013 index:
February 2011 to August 2013**
- **Only such data that allow comparative picture
are considered. No nationally generated data
including TIB research are included in CPI**
- **For sources that provide data for multiple
years, data for the most recent year/period is
included**
- **Perception of country experts, both resident
and non-resident, and business leaders &
analysts, investors & investment analysts**
- **Minimum – 3 surveys are needed for a country
to be included in the index.**

Method - contd

- **Produced by TI's Research Department**
- **Guided for methodological excellence by experts from:**
 - **Department of Statistics and Political Science of Columbia University**
 - **Methodology Institute, London School of Economics & Political Science**
 - **Department of Government, London School of Economics and Political Science**
 - **Harvard Business School**
 - **Dow Jones**
 - **Standard and Poor**

CPI 2013 - Results

- Bangladesh has scored 27 points in a scale of 0-100, and has been ranked 136th from the top and 16th from bottom among 177 countries
- The score is 1 point higher than last year's 26, but same as that of 2011
- Counted from bottom the ranking is 3 steps higher compared to 2011 and 2012 when Bangladesh was ranked 13th
- Counting from top this year's rank is 8 steps higher compared to 144th in 2012
- However, both in rank and score among 7 South Asian countries Bangladesh's position remains 2nd lowest - lower than all except Afghanistan. Bhutan is on top (score 63 rank 31), Afghanistan lowest (score 8, globally at the bottom)
- Except Bhutan all South Asian countries have received much lower than the global average of 43

South Asia: CPI 2013 against 2011-12

Country	CPI 2013		CPI 2012		CPI 2011	
	Score	Rank/177	Score	Rank/176	Score	Rank /183
Bhutan	63	31	63	33	57	38
Sri Lanka	37	91	40	79	33	86
India	36	94	36	94	27	120
Nepal	31	116	27	139	22	154
Pakistan	28	127	27	139	25	134
Bangladesh	27	136	26	144	27	120
Afghanistan	8	175	8	174	15	180

Ranking from top

Maldives was not included

for shortage of minimum 3 data source

CPI 2013 Results – The Top & the Bottom

TOP Performers			Bottom		
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Denmark	91	1	Somalia	8	175
New Zealand	91	1	North Korea	8	175
Finland	89	2	Afghanistan	8	175
Sweden	89	2	Sudan	11	174
Norway	86	3	South Sudan	14	173
Singapore	86	3	Libya	15	172
Switzerland	85	4	Irag	16	171
Netherlands	83	5	Uzbekistan	17	168
Australia	81	6	Turkmenistan	17	168
Canada	81	6	Syria	17	168

Other notable top & bottom

High Performers:

Asia

- Hong Kong (75/15), Japan (74/18), UAE (69/26), Qatar (68/28)

Others

- Luxembourg (80/11), Germany (78/12), UK (76/14), Belgium (75/15), USA (73/19), France (71/22)

Low performers (lower than Bangladesh):

- Yemen, Haiti, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Chad, Venezuela, Eritrea, Cambodia, Zimbabwe, Myanmar, Burundi, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Nigeria, Iran, Cameroon, Uganda, Laos, Kazakhstan

Other notable low performers (score):

Russia (28), Indonesia (32), Egypt (33), Mexico (34), Thailand (35), Greece (40), China (40), South Africa (42), Brazil (42), Kuwait (43)

Main highlights - global



- **Corruption remains a serious global problem**
 - 123 countries out of 177 (more than two-thirds) scored below 50
 - 108 countries scored equal or less than average of 43
 - No country has scored 100 percent
 - Many OECD countries like Belgium, Germany, UK, USA, Japan, France, Austria, Spain, Italy have scored less than 80
- **Good governance & zero tolerance to corruption are indispensable part of the solution to the global challenges**

Main highlights - Bangladesh



- Bangladesh has scored 27 out of 100, 1 point higher than 2012, though same as in 2011
- Rank – a) counting from bottom Bangladesh is 16th, 3 steps higher than 2011 & 2012; and b) counting from top Bangladesh is 136th among 177 countries - 8 steps higher than 2012 when we were 144th in 176
- Bangladesh was earlier placed at the very bottom for five successive years from 2001-2005. Then in 2006 was 3rd, in 2007 (7), 2008 (10), 2009 (13), 2010 (12), 2011 (13), 2012 (13)
- In terms of score, Bangladesh has gained only 1 point which is insignificant
- Among South Asian countries Bangladesh remains the second worst – better than only Afghanistan, which is lowest in global list

Factors behind not doing better

Possible factors are:

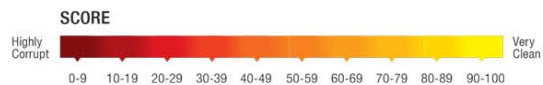
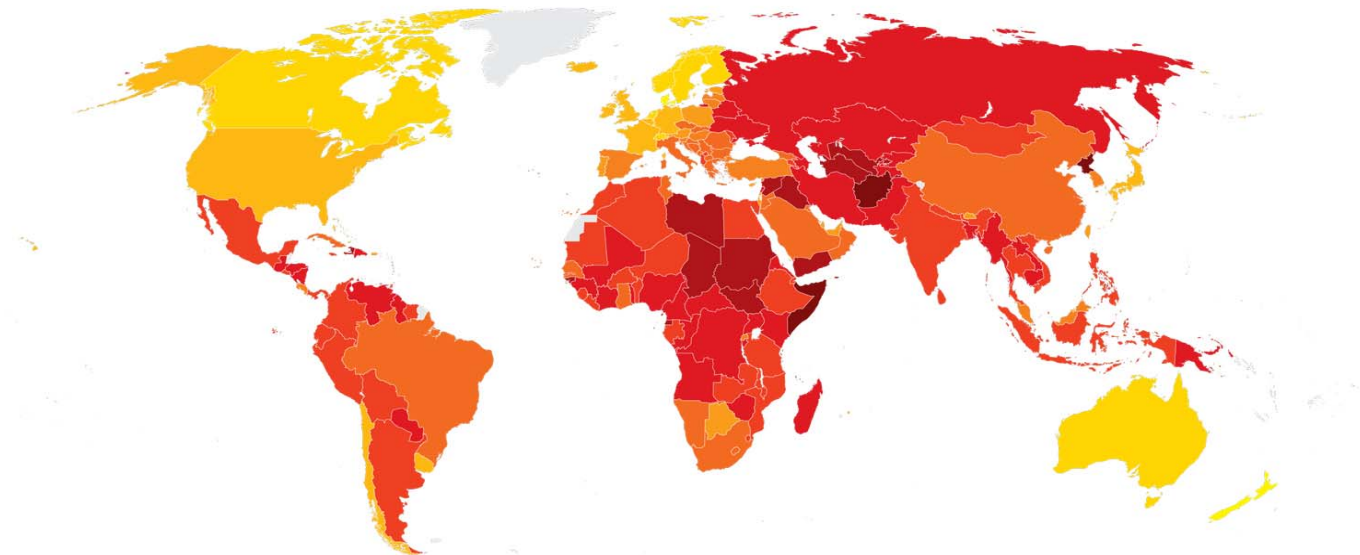
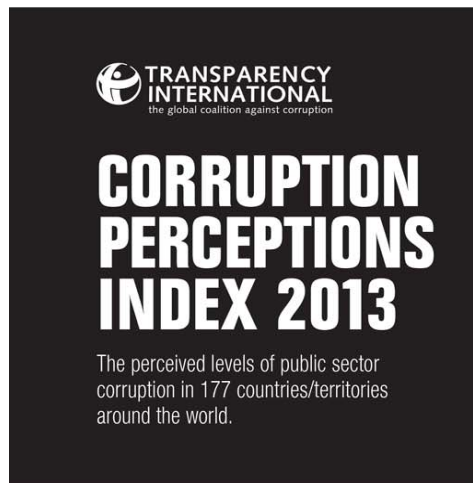
- **Deficits of delivery of anti-corruption electoral pledges**
- **Attempt to curtail independence & effectiveness of ACC though the latest amendment is not reflected**
- **Procession of High profile/grand corruption including the Padma Bridge, Railway scam, Stock market, HallMark, Destiny, Rana Plaza**
- **Unabated grabbing of land, river, water bodies, loan default and tender business by the powerful**
- **No disclosure of asset of high & mighty**

Factors behind not doing better

- Though new amendment not considered, ACC under pressure game since 2010
- Questionable role/stance of ACC on some high profile cases – B-team of Government
- Large-scale withdrawal of criminal and corruption cases under political consideration
- Weakening of institutional capacity to control corruption
 - Weakened parliament by boycott, conflict of interest
 - Continued provision of politicized administration and law enforcement
 - Whitening black money

Key messages - *What next?*

- As election nears – anti-corruption likely to occupy prominent space in election manifesto
- There will be a lot of promises & rhetoric again
- Capacity to control corruption without fear or bias is the key
- Use public mandate to punish the corruption and challenge impunity, not to promote and protect impunity
- **Strengthen institutional and policy framework**
 - Parliament, especially committees
 - **Strengthen ACC – amend black provisions of Act**
 - **Judicial integrity & Rule of Law**
 - Ensure integrity in public service including law enforcement agencies; ensure impartiality - free from partisan political influence



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Thank you

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