

Iftekharuzzaman
Executive Director

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What is CPI

- Ranking of countries based on how corrupt their public sector - both the administrative and political - is perceived to be.
- Composite index, poll of polls, drawing on corruption-related data collected by a variety of reputable institutions.
- Views of observers from around the world, including experts living and working in the countries evaluated.

Why perception index

- Corruption – an illegal activity that come to light through scandals, investigations or prosecutions
- Impossible to compare actual levels of corruption in countries based on hard empirical data – e.g., number/amounts of bribes, or number of cases cannot be comparable
- No other credible method exists to compare countries
- CPI since 1995

Data Sources

17 surveys by 13 credible institutions

9 for Bangladesh - CPI 2011 data came from:

- Asian Development Bank Country Performance Assessment 2010
- 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 2010
- World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey 2011
- World Justice Project Rule of Law Index

What type of data are used

- **Corruption and bribery in general**
- **Conflict of interest and diversion of funds**
- **Misuse of public office for private or political party gain**
- **Likelihood of countering corrupt officials ranging from petty bureaucratic corruption to grand political corruption**
- **Undocumented extra payments collected in the discharge of government functions, judiciary, executive level, law enforcement and tax collection**
- **Government's anti-corruption efforts and achievements**
- **Capacity to punish and contain corruption**

Method

- Based on rolling data from two years January 2010 – September 2011
- Data on corruption in the public and political sectors
- Only sources that provide data allowing comparative picture are considered
- For sources that provide data for multiple years, data for the past two years is included
- Perception of country experts, both resident and non-resident, and business leaders & analysts, investors & analysts
- Minimum – 3 surveys; the more the number of surveys, the higher is level of confidence

Process



- **Produced by TI's Research Department, assisted by the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW - Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung)**
- **Guided by an Index Advisory Committee of 11 individual members based in:**
 - **Institut de Recherche pour le Developpement, France**
 - **Research Media, Marketing and Socio-Political Analysis, South Africa**
 - **University of Aberdeen, UK**
 - **Columbia University, Yale Law School and Department of Political Science, Brookings Institution, USA**
 - **Regulatory Policy Division, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development OECD**

CPI 2011: Results

- Released – December 1, 2011, by Berlin-based Transparency International (TI)
- Scale of 0-10 - international ranking in terms of perceived degree of prevalence of political and administrative corruption.
- Bangladesh has scored 2.7 points – 0.3 points higher than last year
- Ranked 13th from below, which is 120th among 183 countries included in the index compared to 134th among 178 countries in 2010
- Others in the same position as Bangladesh are: Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Iran, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Mozambique and Solomon Islands

CPI - Best Performers in 2011

Corruption is perceived to be lowest in:

- 1. New Zealand (9.5)**
- 2. Denmark and Finland (9.4)**
- 3. Sweden (9.3)**
- 4. Singapore (9.2)**
- 5. Norway (9.0)**
- 6. Netherlands (8.9)**
- 7. Australia, Switzerland (8.8)**
- 8. Canada (8.7)**
- 9. Luxembourg (8.5)**
- 10. Hong Kong (8.4)**

CPI 2011 – the bottom

Corruption is perceived to be highest in:

- **Somalia. North Korea (1.0)**
- **Afghanistan and Myanmar (1.5)**
- **Sudan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan (1.6)**
- **Iraq, Haiti (1.8)**
- **Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Venezuela (1.9)**
- **Libya, D R Congo, Chad, Angola (2.0)**

Results - Bangladesh

- Bangladesh was earlier placed at the bottom of the list 5 successive years from 2001-2005.
- In 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 Bangladesh was ranked in no 3, 7, 10, 13 and 12 respectively
- Bangladesh this year is 120th among 182 countries (in 2010 134th among 178)
- Bangladesh is one of the 72 countries who improved their score compared to 2010
- 66 countries declined in score, while 40 remained at the same level as last year
- Although improved score and rank, Bangladesh still remains in the category of countries where corruption is considered to of great concern - well below the threshold of 5 which indicates success in moderate control of corruption

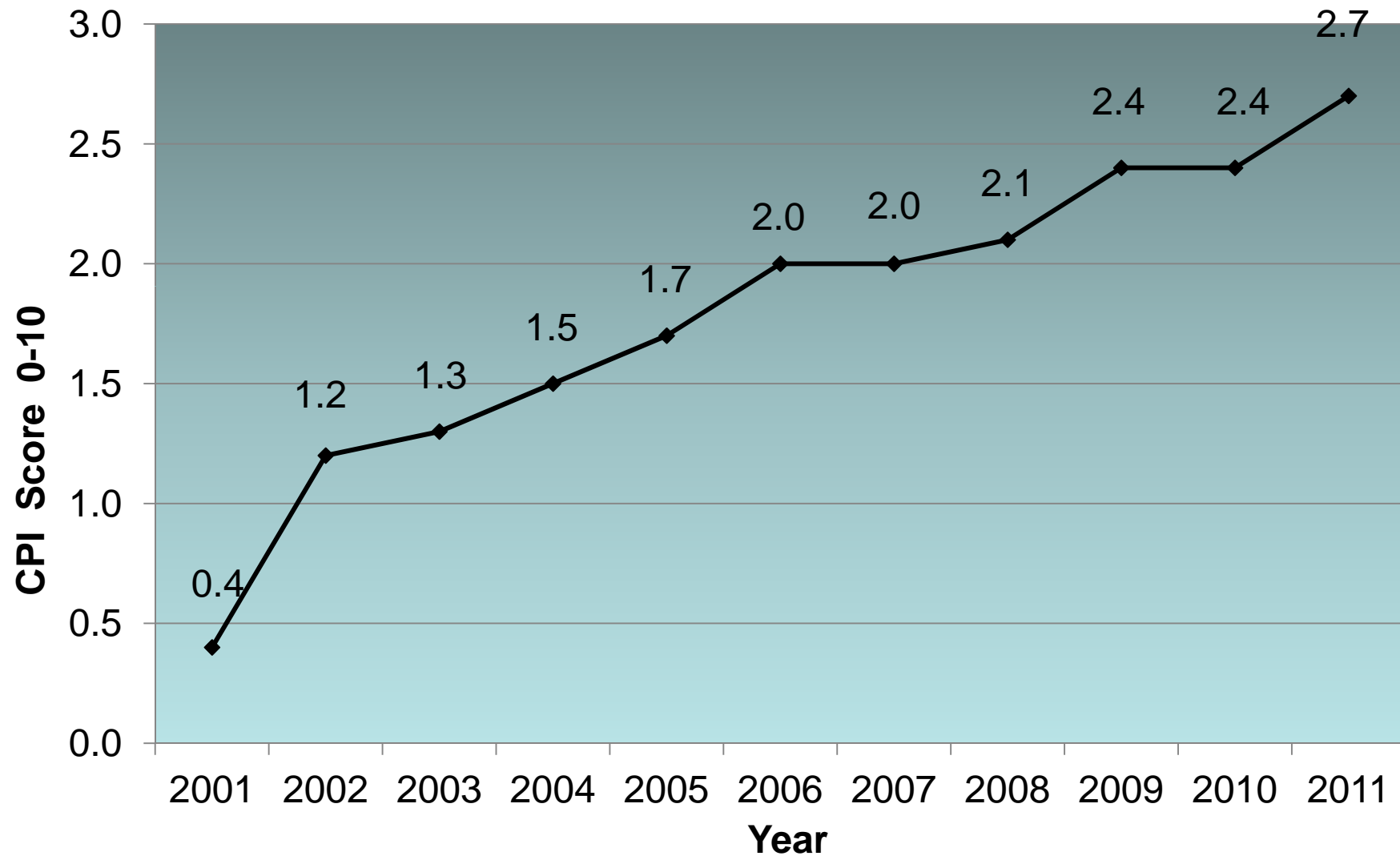
Results - Bangladesh

- Bangladesh has done better than countries like: Afghanistan, Myanmar, Cambodia, Nepal, Laos, Pakistan, Maldives, Philippines, Pakistan and Maldives
- Bangladesh is behind neighbours like: Vietnam, Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, China and Bhutan
- *Bhutan (5.7) – better than Poland (5.5), South Korea (5.4), Hungary (4.6), Czech Republic (4.4), Italy (3.9).*

CPI: Performance of South Asian Countries 2010-2011

| # | Country | CPI Score (0-10) | | Rank (from below) | |
|---|-------------|------------------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| | | 2010 | 2011 | 2010 | 2011 |
| 1 | Bangladesh | 2.4 | 2.7 ▲ | 12 (134) | 13 (120) |
| 2 | Afghanistan | 1.4 | 1.5 ▲ | 2 (176) | 2 (180) |
| 3 | Pakistan | 2.3 | 2.5 ▲ | 11 (143) | 11 (134) |
| 4 | Nepal | 2.2 | 2.2 ► | 10 (146) | 8 (154) |
| 5 | Maldives | 2.3 | 2.5 ▲ | 11 (143) | 11 (134) |
| 6 | India | 3.3 | 3.1 ▼ | 21 (87) | 17 (95) |
| 7 | Sri Lanka | 3.2 | 3.3 ▲ | 20 (91) | 19 (86) |
| 8 | Bhutan | 5.7 | 5.7 ► | 44 (36) | 39 (38) |

Bangladesh's Scores in CPI (2001-2011)



Key analyses (global)



- **Corruption remains a serious global problem**
 - 133 countries out of 183 scored below 5
 - 82 scored less than 3
 - No country has scored 100 percent
 - Many OECD countries like Austria, Belgium, UK, USA, France, Italy have scored less than 8
 - USA has done worse than Qatar, Chile, Bahamas and Barbados
- **To address challenges of failing financial markets, climate change, and poverty governments need to integrate anti-corruption measures in all policy spheres.**
- **Good governance & zero tolerance to corruption are indispensable part of the solution to the global policy challenges governments face all over the world**

Key analyses - Bangladesh

Long way to go



Positive – why some progress

- Strong electoral commitment – reaffirmation
- Right to Information Act, Information Commission
- Whistleblower Protection Act
- Human Rights Commission
- Citizens Charter in Service Delivery Institutions
- Anti-Corruption training in Government-funded institutions
- Implementation strategy of the UNCAC

Key analyses - Bangladesh

Long way to go



Negative – Why not better progress

- **Amendments to the ACC Act, though stalled**
- **Parliament – boycott, Conflict of Interest**
- **No disclosure of asset of high & mighty**
- **Whitening of black money in budget**
- **Public Procurement amendments**
- **Telecommunications Amendment Act**
- **Influence-peddling by public reps in procurement, land-grabbing, employment affecting rule of law**
- **Partisan political influence in administration and other public service**

Key messages - Bangladesh

What next?



- Fulfill anti-corruption election pledges without fear or favour – challenge impunity
- Strengthen institutional and policy framework
 - Parliament, especially committees
 - Strengthen Anti-corruption Commission/Election Commission
 - Enforce Right to Information & Culture of disclosure & openness
 - Judicial integrity & Rule of Law
 - Public service integrity, impartiality free from partisan political influence
 - Transparency in procurement
 - Implement UNCAC Commitments



Thank you

www.transparency.org/cpi, www.ti-bangladesh.org