

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX **2022**

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Introducing CPI

- Transparency International's flagship annual research since 1995
- CPI - International comparison on the state of corruption, mainly in public sector, focusing on two types of factors:
- Perceived state of corruption in terms of:
 - 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 for effective prosecution of corruption cases
 - laws on financial disclosure and conflict of interest of public officials
 - access to information on government activities
 - legal protection for whistleblowers (media and others who report on corruption)
- CPI is a composite index, survey of surveys
- Bangladesh included in the index since 2001

Method & process

- Produced by the Research team of TI-Secretariat based in Berlin in collaboration with independent external experts
- CPI 2022 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
- 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*

Data Sources

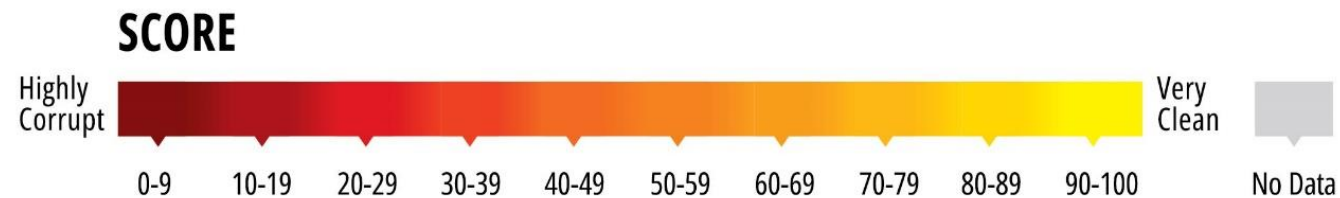
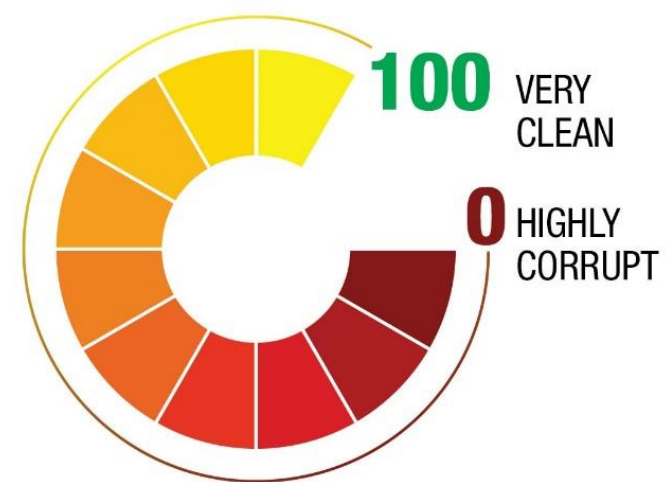
Surveys: 13 international surveys – rolling data for three years

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 2019-September 2022*

SOME BASIC FACTS



OVERALL GLOBAL RESULTS



Bangladesh Result

- Bangladesh has scored 25 out of 100, which is the 12th lowest among 180 countries
- 2022 score is one point lower than 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2018. It is also one point lower in terms of 10 year trend (2012-2022) which is 26
- Bangladesh's rank from top is 147th among 180 countries, same as 2021
- Counting from bottom, Bangladesh is ranked at 12th from below, one step lower than 2021 (12th lowest score)
- The performance is disappointing - Our score is among 122 countries that scored below 50 which are considered as having 'serious corruption problem'. We are also well below the global average of 43 indicating even more grave concern

Bangladesh Results (Contd.)

- Among the eight South Asian countries, Bangladesh remains 2nd lowest in score and rank – better than only Afghanistan, which scored 24, an increase of 8 points and ranked 150th from the top compared to 174th in 2021.
- If this trend continues, Bangladesh faces the risk of being at the bottom in South Asia
- Bangladesh's score (25) is the 12th lowest in the world and 4th lowest among 31 Asia-Pacific, better than only Afghanistan and Cambodia (24), Myanmar(23) and North Korea (17)
- In South Asia Bhutan continues to score the highest (68), ranked 25th from the top

Bangladesh Highlights

BANGLADESH

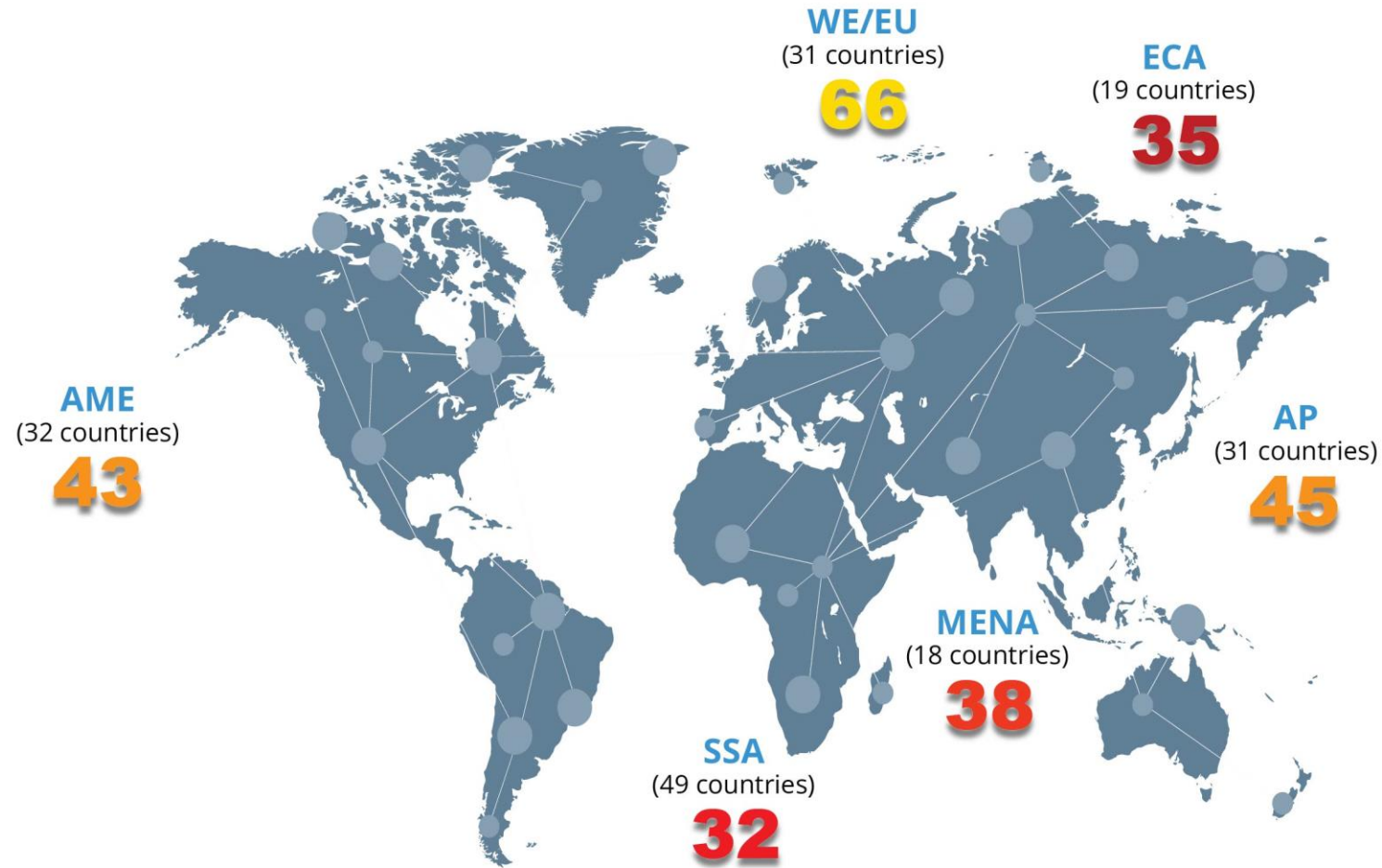


Scores and Ranks 2001-2022

BANGLADESH



REGIONAL AVERAGES



South Asia: Scores and Ranks 2019-2022

Score: 0-100; Rank: from top

Country	CPI 2022		CPI 2021		CPI 2020		CPI 2019	
	Score 100	Rank from top	Score 100	Rank	Score 100	Rank	Score 100	Rank 180
Bhutan	68 (50) →	25 →	68	25	68	24	68	25
India	40 (25) →	85 ↑	40	85	40	86	41	80
Sri Lanka	36 (22) ↓	101 ↓	37	102	38	94	38	93
Pakistan	27 (14) ↓	140 →	28	140	31	124	32	120
Maldives	40 (25) →	85 →	40	85	43	75	29	130
Nepal	34 (21) ↑	110 →	33	117	33	117	34	113
Bangladesh	25 (12) ↓	147 →	26	147	26	146	26	146
Afghanistan	24 (11) ↑	150 ↑	16	174	19	165	16	173

All South Asian countries except Bhutan have scored below the global average of 43.

(Figures in brackets indicate score position from below)

Global Results – The Top & the Bottom

Top 12			Bottom 12		
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Denmark	90	1	Bangladesh, Guinea, Iran	25	147
Finland, New Zealand	87	2	Afghanistan, Cambodia, C.A. Republic, Guatemala, Lebanon, Nigeria, Tajikistan	24	150
Norway	84	4	Azerbaijan, Honduras, Iraq, Myanmar, Zimbabwe	23	157
Sweden, Singapore	83	5	Eritrea, Sudan	22	162
Switzerland	82	7	Guinea Bissau, Congo	21	164
Netherlands	80	8	Democratic Republic of Congo	20	166
Germany	79	9	Chad, Comoros, Nicaragua, Turkmenistan	19	167
Ireland, Luxemburg	77	10	Burundi, Eq. Guinea, Haiti, Libya, N Korea,	17	171
Hong Kong	76	12	Yemen	16	176
Australia	75	13	Venezuela	14	177
Canada, Estonia, Iceland, Uruguay	74	14	South Sudan, Syria	13	178
Belgium, Japan, United Kingdom	73	18	Somalia	12	180

Other notable high and low performers

Other high performers (65+):

France (72); Austria (71); Seychelles (70); USA (69); Bhutan, Taiwan (68); Chile, UAE (67); Barbados (65)

Notable low performers:

China (45), Russia (28)

Some neighbours beyond South Asia:

Malaysia (47), Vietnam (42), Thailand (36), Indonesia (34), Philippines (33), Laos (31), Cambodia (24), Myanmar (23)

Same score as Bangladesh (25):

Guinea, Iran

Other low performers below Bangladesh

Lebanon, Nigeria, Tajikistan (24); Azerbaijan, Honduras, Iraq, Zimbabwe, Iraq (23); Eritrea, Sudan (22); Congo, Guinea Bissau (21); D R Congo (20); Chad, Comoros (19)

Global highlights & trends

- No country has scored 100 percent
- Compared to 2021, overall global scores have worsened. 49 countries improved (2021:65), 73 declined (2021: 66) and 58 retained same score (2021:48)
- Countries that have scored lower compared to 2021 include some of the top scorers - While some of them have scored a bit higher for majority the score worsened. Finland, New Zealand, Norway, and Germany lost one point each, Sweden, Switzerland, Netherlands and Singapore two, Luxembourg four and UK lost five
- 123 countries (68.3%) have scored below 50 ('serious corruption problem').
- 104 countries (57.7%) scored below global average of 43 (more grave concern)
- Based on a 10 year trend analysis (2012-2022) – mixed global performance in score:
 - Some best gainers (10+): Afghanistan (8 to 24), Armenia (34 to 46), Angola (22 to 33), Estonia (64 to 74), Greece (36 to 52), Laos (21 to 31), Vietnam (31 to 52)
 - Some worst losers (10+): Australia (85 to 75), Canada (84 to 74), Cyprus (66 to 52), Hungary (55 to 42), Qatar (68 to 58), Syria (26 to 13), Turkey (49 to 36)

Bangladesh Highlights Recap

- Score: 25 out of 100
- 2022 score is the 12th lowest in the world, one point less than 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018
- Rank: Counting from top Bangladesh is 147th – same as in 2021; Counting from below 12th or 1 step lower than 2021
- Ten-year trend (2012-2022): Score declined by one point from 26 to 25.
- Among South Asian countries Bangladesh remains the second worst – better than only Afghanistan, which is about to catch up with Bangladesh with a score of 24 (8 point rise from 2021, 16 points gain from 2012) and ranked 11th lowest
- Bangladesh has scored the 4th lowest among 31 Asia-Pacific countries followed by Afghanistan (24), Myanmar (23) and North Korea (17)
- 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), 2021 (13th)
- *The performance is disappointing – Score 12th lowest, ranked 12th counted from bottom, and counted from top remained in the same 147th place*

More than scores and ranks

- Based on relevant research CPI 2022 also shows how corruption, conflict and insecurity are interrelated, and by feeding each other create a vicious circle
- Corruption leads to deprivation, discrimination and injustice which create social tensions leading to erosion of trust and legitimacy of the Government. Such tensions range from low to high intensity violent conflicts as in case of the some of the lowest ranking countries
- Corruption polarizes the society and push aggrieved people to resort to protest movements for justice, that are often violently suppressed by law enforcement institutions many of which are also corrupt and protectors of corruption
- 130 countries have seen significant social protests since 2017, of which 42 percent were related to discontent with corruption in government

More than scores and ranks (Contd.)

- 80 per cent of the corruption-related protests happened in countries with CPI scores below 50. High-scoring countries also experienced such protests as in case of Australia and Israel.
- 82 per cent of the documented violent government responses against protesters also occurred in countries with CPI scores below 50
- Corruption also increases global injustice. Countries with high CPI scores welcome dirty money to be laundered to allow the corrupt not only to accumulate illicit wealth but also help the host economies, and hence incentivize corruption and both ends of illicit financial flow

Some factors behind Bangladesh's disappointing result

- **The data period for CPI 2022 – pledge of zero tolerance against corruption undermined, no strategic initiative to transform the rhetoric into practice**
- **Widespread public sector corruption further intensified around Covid response including public contracting and distribution.**
- **No effective action against endless expose of money laundering**
- **Failure to transform high-profile pledge of zero tolerance of corruption into effective action without fear or favour. Deficit of effectiveness of ACC and other relevant authorities to set examples of corruption being a punishable offence, especially continued impunity instead of accountability of the 'big fish'**
- **State institutions increasingly under political and bureaucratic influence**

Some factors behind Bangladesh's disappointing result (Contd.)

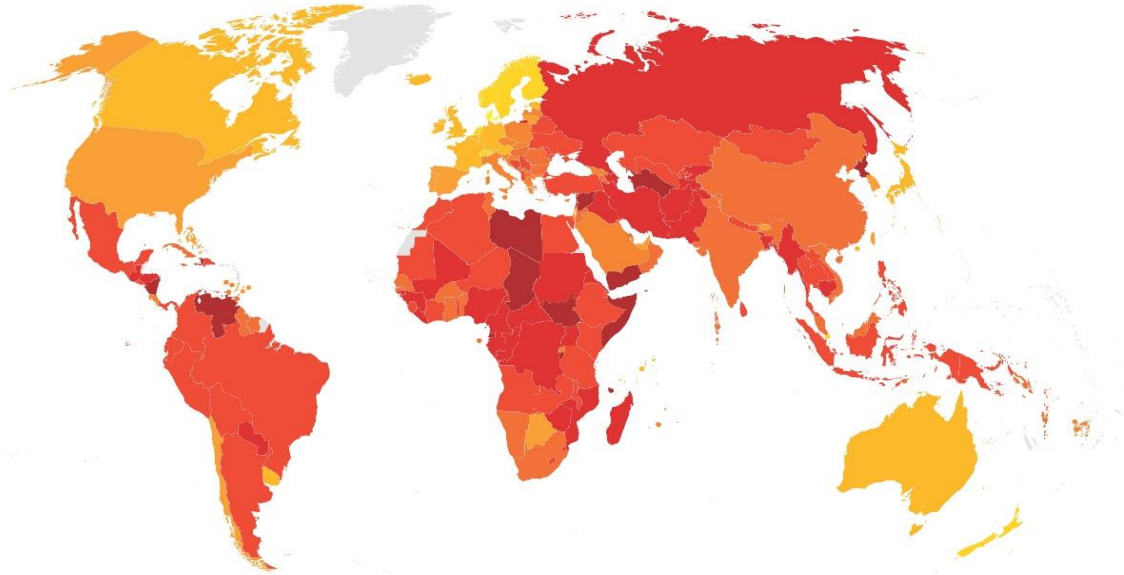
- **Failure to effectively enforce accountability procedures in public services, examples of backlash for efforts to act against corruption and on the contrary protection and rewarding of alleged abuse of power, breach of integrity and violation of laws**
- **Political and government positions treated as a license for abuse of power**
- **Policy capture for abuse of lobby power especially in the banking sector ravaged by loan default, financial fraud and money laundering**
- **Sustained and intimidating control of media and civil society space; surveillance, intolerance and reprisal of disclosure and reporting on corruption**

Way forward

- Challenge impunity effectively and bring the corrupt, especially the powerful, to justice irrespective of status or identity
- Depoliticize and de-bureaucratize state institutions. Upscale professional integrity and impartiality of ACC, public service, administration and law-enforcement agencies free from partisan political and bureaucratic influence
- Salvage the banking sector from the edge of collapse through transparency and accountability – join Common Reporting Standard (CRS) for automatic sharing of data on financial transactions; create legal and institutional capacity for beneficial ownership transparency; and address the challenge of conflict of interest.
- Ensure robust disclosure of information; wider and deeper digitization of public services and transactions.
- Ensure increased space for media, civil society and people at large for unrestricted disclosure and reporting on corruption and effective voice and demand for accountability.
- 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

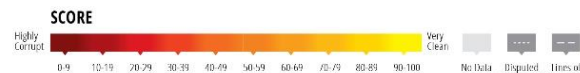
CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2022

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



SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY
90	Denmark	67	Chile	52	Grenada	42	Solomon Islands	36	Sri Lanka	30	Mauritania
87	Finland	67	United Arab Emirates	51	Malta	42	Timor-Leste	36	Thailand	30	Papua New Guinea
87	New Zealand	65	Barbados	51	Rwanda	42	Trinidad and Tobago	36	Turkey	23	Iraq
84	Norway	64	Bahamas	51	Saudi Arabia	42	Vietnam	34	Bosnia and Herzegovina	23	Myanmar
83	Singapore	63	Israel	50	Croatia	41	Kosovo	34	Togo	22	Zimbabwe
83	Sweden	63	Korea, South	50	Mauritius	40	Guyana	29	Gabon	22	Eritrea
82	Switzerland	62	Lithuania	49	Namibia	40	India	28	Mali	21	Sudan
80	Netherlands	62	Portugal	48	Vanuatu	40	Maldives	28	Paraguay	21	Congo
79	Germany	60	Botswana	47	Jordan	40	North Macedonia	28	Russia	21	Guinea Bissau
77	Ireland	60	Cabo Verde	47	Malaysia	40	Suriname	27	Kyrgyzstan	20	Democratic Republic of the Congo
77	Luxembourg	60	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	46	Armenia	40	Tunisia	27	Pakistan	19	Chad
76	Hong Kong	60	Spain	45	Romania	40	Sierra Leone	26	Cameroon	19	Comoros
75	Australia	59	Latvia	45	China	39	Algeria	26	Liberia	19	Nicaragua
74	Canada	58	Qatar	45	Cuba	39	El Salvador	26	Madagascar	19	Turkmenistan
74	Estonia	56	Czechia	45	Montenegro	39	Mongolia	26	Mozambique	17	Burundi
74	Iceland	56	Georgia	44	Sao Tome and Principe	39	Philippines	26	Uganda	17	Equatorial Guinea
74	Uruguay	56	Italy	44	Bahrain	38	Ukraine	25	Bangladesh	17	Haiti
73	Belgium	56	Slovenia	44	Jamaica	38	Brazil	25	Guinea	17	Korea, North
73	Japan	55	Dominica	44	Oman	38	Ethiopia	25	Iran	17	Libya
73	United Kingdom	55	Poland	43	Benin	38	Morocco	24	Afghanistan	16	Yemen
72	France	55	Saint Lucia	43	Bulgaria	37	Tanzania	24	Cambodia	14	Venezuela
71	Austria	54	Costa Rica	43	Ghana	37	Cote d'Ivoire	24	Central African Republic	13	South Sudan
70	Seychelles	53	Fiji	43	Senegal	36	Lesotho	24	Guatemala	13	Syria
69	United States of America	53	Slovakia	42	South Africa	36	Albania	24	Lebanon	12	Somalia
68	Bhutan	52	Cyprus	42	Burkina Faso	36	Ecuador	23	Nigeria		
68	Taiwan	52	Greece	42	Hungary	36	Kazakhstan	23	Tajikistan		
				42	Kuwait	36	Panama	23	Azerbaijan		
							Peru	23	Honduras		
							Serbia				

Thank you



*The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map follow the UN practice as the best of our knowledge and as of January 2022. They do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of Transparency International concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

#cpi2022

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