Introducing some leading TI Research


- **Global Corruption Report** (GCR): In-depth expert research of corruption in a specific sector or issue, such as judiciary, education, water, climate change, education, sport, Access to Information, political corruption, etc. [http://www.transparency.org//gcr](http://www.transparency.org//gcr)

- **National Integrity System assessments** (NIS): Series of in-country qualitative research assessments of the strengths and weaknesses of the key institutions that promote integrity, good governance and prevent corruption. [http://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/nis](http://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/nis)

- **Transparency in Corporate Reporting** (TRAC): analysis of the extent of disclosure and reporting on anti-corruption measures by the world’s largest companies [http://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/trac](http://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/trac)

- **Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)** – Comparative score and rank of countries included in the index [http://www.transparency.org/cpi2017](http://www.transparency.org/cpi2017)
Introducing CPI

• TI’s flagship index
• CPI - International comparison by score and rank in terms of perceived corruption, mainly in public sector, misusing public office or position
  • Likelihood of undocumented extra payments in government functions, administration, law enforcement, tax collection, justice system, etc
  • Conflict of interest
  • Government’s anti-corruption efforts, perceived capacity and progress in control corruption
• 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 - continued

• Produced by the Research team of TI-Secretariat
• CPI 2017 methodology has been developed, calculated and verified by reputed researchers and experts:
  • Department of Statistics and Political Science of Columbia University
  • Department of Political Science, Bocconi University
  • Hertie School of Governance, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW)
  • Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Education, Mexico
CPI 2017 - Data Sources

13 international surveys – rolling data for 2016-17

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 2017 - Results

- Bangladesh has scored 28 in 2017 in a scale of 0-100, two points more than 2016
- Bangladesh is ranked at 17th from below among 180 countries – two steps higher than 15th in 2016 (out of 176)
- Bangladesh’s rank counting from top in 2017 is 143rd which is 2 steps higher than 145th in 2016
- The score in 2017 the highest so far achieved by Bangladesh, one point better than 2013 when the score was 27, the second highest
- Among 8 South Asian countries Bangladesh remains 2nd lowest both in score and rank – better than only Afghanistan (15/177). Bangladesh’s ranking is the 4th lowest among 31 Asia-Pacific countries included in the index, better than only Afghanistan, North Korea (17/171) and Cambodia (21/161)
- Bhutan with 67 score, is on top in South Asia, 6th in Asia-Pacific, and 26th from top in the global list
- Singapore (6), Hong Kong (13) and Japan (20) are among globally top-ranking countries from Asia; China with 41 score is 77th and Russia with 29 is 135th
## South Asia: CPI 2014-17

All South Asian countries except Bhutan have so far scored less than global average, which is 43.07.
## CPI 2017 Results – The Top & the Bottom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>89 (90)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>9 (10)</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>88 (90)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>12 (11)</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>85 (89)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>14 (13)</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>85 (88)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>15 (15)</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>85 (86)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>16 (14)</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>84 (85)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>16 (14)</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>84 (84)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>17 (14)</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>82 (82)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>17 (16)</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>82 (81)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>17 (n.a)</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>82 (81)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>North Korea</td>
<td>17 (12)</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>82 (81)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>18 (17)</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>81 (81)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>18 (17)</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Figures in parentheses are scores of 2016*
### Other Notable high and low performers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other high performers: (score : 70+)</th>
<th>Same or lower score &amp; position than Bangladesh (28)</th>
<th>Other low performers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia (77), Hong Kong (77), Iceland (77), Austria (75), US (75), Ireland (74), Japan (73), Estonia (71), UAE (71), France (70), Uruguay (70),</td>
<td>Same as Bangladesh (28): Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon, Mauritania</td>
<td>Comoros (27), Guinea (27), Nigeria (27), Nicaragua (26), Uganda (26), Cameroon (25), Mozambique (25), Central African Republic (23), Burundi (22), Haiti (22), Uzbekistan (22), Zimbabwe (21), Cambodia (21)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CPI 2017 – Global highlights

• No country has scored 100 percent
• 124 countries out of 180 (69%) scored below 50
• 107 countries (59%) scored less than global average of 43
• 20 countries (65%) out of 31 in Asia-Pacific have scored less than average of 43
• Score increased in 81 countries
• Score remained same in 33 countries
• Score declined in 61 (34%) countries
CPI 2017 - Bangladesh Highlights Recap

• Score: 28 out of 100, highest since Bangladesh has been included in the index
• 2017 score is two points higher than 2016, one point higher than 2013 when the score was 27, the second highest so far
• Rank:
  • Counting from below 17th or 2 steps higher than 2016 (15th)
  • Counting from top Bangladesh is 143rd compared to 145th or 2 steps higher than 2016;
• Among South Asian countries Bangladesh remains the second worst – better than only Afghanistan, which is the 4th lowest in the global list
• Bangladesh is 4th lowest among 31 Asia-Pacific countries
• Bangladesh was earlier placed at the very bottom for five successive years from 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)
Bangladesh: CPI Scores 2001-2017

Bangladesh: Possible factors behind the result

- Improved score & rank for positive perception about *potentials* of legal, institutional and policy context, impressions about benefits of digitization including e-procurement

*Reasons for remaining at low level: (Below 43, 2\textsuperscript{nd} lowest in South Asia, 4\textsuperscript{th} lowest in Asia-Pacific):*

- Deficit of delivery against commitment
- High-profile corruption rarely addressed
- Political and government position perceived as means of enrichment
- Unabated grabbing of land, river & water bodies, loan default; growing political control of contracting & recruitment business
- Embarrassingly high and unabated illicit financial transfers
- Weakening institutions of accountability; monopolization of political space
- 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?

- Political will to deliver political and government pledge without fear and favour
- Effectively challenge impunity and bring the corrupt to justice irrespective of status or identity
- Effective institutions (National Integrity System)
  - Parliament
  - ACC and other institutions of accountability, 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
  - Inclusive development (leaving no one behind) consistent with SDG commitment
  - Increased space for citizens, media, civil society, NGOs for effective voice and demand for accountability
Thank you