Introducing Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)

• TI’s flagship research
• 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
  • state capture
• Mechanism available for control of corruption: enforce integrity mechanism, prosecution of the corrupt, laws on financial disclosure, access to information, conflict of interest
• 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

• Produced by the Research team of TI-Secretariat
• CPI 2018 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,
  • Charles University, Prague and
  • Hertie School of Governance, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW)
CPI 2018 - Data Sources

13 international surveys – rolling data for the period November 2016-September 2018

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 2018 - Results

• Bangladesh’s score: 26 out of 100, two points lower than 2017
• Bangladesh’s rank counting from top in 2018 is 149th among 180 countries, which is 6 steps lower than 143rd in 2017
• Bangladesh is ranked at 13th from below – four steps lower than 17th in 2017
• The performance is embarrassing: 2 points lower, 6 steps lower from top, 4 steps lower from below
• Among 8 South Asian countries Bangladesh remains 2nd lowest both in score and rank – better than only Afghanistan (16/172). Bangladesh’s ranking is the 4th lowest among 31 Asia-Pacific countries included in the index, better than only Cambodia (20/161), Afghanistan (16/172) and North Korea (14/176)
None of the South Asian countries except Bhutan have so far scored equal to the global average, which is 43.
## CPI 2018 Results – The Top & the Bottom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score 2018</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score 2018</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>88 (88)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>10 (9)</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>87 (89)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>13 (14)</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>85 (85)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>13 (12)</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>85 (84)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>14 (16)</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>85 (84)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>North Korea</td>
<td>14 (17)</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>85 (85)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>16 (16)</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>84 (85)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>16 (17)</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>82 (82)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>16 (17)</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>81 (82)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>16 (15)</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>81 (82)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>17 (17)</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>80 (82)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>17 (22)</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>80 (82)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>18 (18)</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Figures in parentheses are scores of 2017*
### Other Notable high and low performers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other high performers:  (score :70+)</th>
<th>Same level as Bangladesh &amp; other low performers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia (77), Austria (76)</td>
<td>Same as Bangladesh (26): Central African Republic, Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong (76), Iceland (76),</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium (75), Estonia (73),</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland (73), Japan (73),</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France (72), US (71), UAE (70),</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay (70)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan is the best performer in South Asia: score 68, global rank 25th, Asia-Pacific 6th</td>
<td>Other low performers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar (29), Iran (28), Lebanon (28), Mexico (28), Russia (28), Kenya (27), Nigeria (27), Tajikistan (25), Uzbekistan (23), Zimbabwe (22), Cambodia (20), Turkmenistan (20), Angola (19), Congo (18), Iraq(18)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CPI 2018 – Global highlights

• No country has scored 100 percent
• 124 countries of 180 (69%) scored below 50
• 107 countries (59%) scored less than global average of 43
• In the Asia-Pacific region 19 countries (61%) out of 31 have scored less than average of 43, and only 9 (29%) scored more than 50
• Score declined in 73 (41%) countries
• Score increased in 59 (33%) countries
• Score remained same in 48 (26%) countries
CPI 2018 - Bangladesh Highlights Recap

• Score: 26 out of 100

• 2018 score is two points lower than 2017 – steepest fall in a single year since 2008 (same as in 2014 when the score fell from 27 in 2013 to 25)

• Rank:
  • Counting from top Bangladesh is 149th compared to 143rd or 6 steps lower than 2017;
  • Counting from below 13th or 4 steps lower than 2017 (17th)

• 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: CPI Scores 2001-2018

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)
Possible factors behind the result

- Deficit of delivery against commitment
- High-profile corruption rarely addressed
- Pervasive conflict of interest - political and government position perceived as means of enrichment
- Unabated financial and banking sector crisis including loan default and bank fraud, grabbing of land, river & water bodies; political control of contracting & recruitment business
- Embarrassingly high and unabated illicit financial transfers
- Weakening institutions of accountability
- 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?

• Effective delivery of PM’s declaration of zero tolerance against corruption without fear and favour

• Needed a National Anti-corruption Strategy to implement zero tolerance

• Effectively challenge impunity and bring the corrupt to justice irrespective of status or identity

• Effective institutions
  • Parliament
  • ACC and other institutions of accountability, Judiciary, 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, faster, wider and deeper digitization
  • Increased space for citizens, media, civil society, NGOs for effective voice and demand for accountability
Thank you