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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>CPI 2013</th>
<th>CPI 2012</th>
<th>CPI 2011</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Score</td>
<td>Rank/177</td>
<td>Score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>91</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ranking from top**

Maldives was not included for shortage of minimum 3 data source
## CPI 2013 Results – The Top & the Bottom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOP Performers</th>
<th>Bottom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country</strong></td>
<td><strong>Score</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
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<td>Singapore</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
Thank you