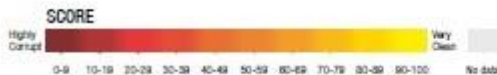


# CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2016

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 176 countries/territories around the world.



*We deserve better*

RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE
1	Denmark	90	21	Uruguay	71	41	Brunei	58	61	Italy	47	81	Sri Lanka	38
2	New Zealand	89	22	Estonia	70	42	Costa Rica	58	62	Sao Tome and Principe	48	82	Gabon	38
3	Finland	89	23	France	69	43	Costa Rica	58	63	India	40	83	Niger	35
4	Sweden	88	24	Bahamas	68	44	Spain	58	64	Saudi Arabia	48	84	Ecuador	31
5	Switzerland	88	25	Chile	68	45	Georgia	57	65	Algeria	39	85	Malawi	31
6	Norway	85	26	United Arab Emirates	68	46	Latvia	57	66	Montenegro	45	86	Azerbaijan	30
7	Singapore	84	27	Bhutan	65	47	Grenada	56	67	Oman	45	87	Djibouti	30
8	Netherlands	83	28	Israel	64	48	Cyprus	55	68	Senegal	45	88	Honduras	30
9	Canada	82	29	Poland	62	49	Czech Republic	55	69	South Africa	45	89	Laos	30
10	Germany	81	30	Portugal	62	50	Malta	55	70	Suriname	45	90	Mexico	30
11	Luxembourg	81	31	Barbados	61	51	Mauritius	54	71	Greece	44	91	Moldova	30
12	United Kingdom	81	32	Qatar	61	52	Rwanda	54	72	Bahrain	43	92	Paraguay	30
13	Australia	79	33	Slovenia	61	53	Namibia	52	73	Ghana	43	93	Sierra Leone	30
14	Iceland	78	34	Taiwan	61	54	Slovakia	51	74	Burkina Faso	42	94	Iran	29
15	Belgium	77	35	Botswana	60	55	Croatia	49	75	Barbados	42	95	Kazakhstan	29
16	Hong Kong	77	36	Saint Lucia	60	56	Malaysia	49	76	Bulgaria	41	96	Nepal	29
17	Austria	75	37	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	60	57	Hungary	48	77	Kuwait	41	97	Russia	29
18	United States	74	38	Cape Verde	59	58	Jordan	48	78	Turkey	41	98	Ukraine	29
19	Ireland	73	39	Dominica	59	59	Romania	48	79	Belize	40	99	Guatemala	28
20	Japan	72	40	Lithuania	59	60	Cuba	47	80	Brazil	40	100	Kyrgyzstan	28
												101	Lebanon	28
												102	Uzbekistan	27
												103	Myanmar	26
												104	Nigeria	26
												105	Papua New Guinea	26
												106	Guinea	27
												107	Mauritania	27
												108	Mozambique	27
												109	Republic of Congo	28
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												111	Eritrea	18
												112	Iraq	17
												113	Venezuela	17
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												150	Algeria	18

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**Iftekharuzzaman**  
Executive Director, TIB  
Dhaka, 25 January, 2017



**TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL**  
**BANGLADESH**

*Social movement against corruption*

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[www.transparency.org/cpi](http://www.transparency.org/cpi)

# Introducing leading TI Research

- ***Global Corruption Barometer (GCB)***: Worldwide Survey of people's experience & perception of corruption: [www.transparency.org/gcb2013/report](http://www.transparency.org/gcb2013/report)
- ***Bribe Payers Index (BPI)***: Survey of corruption in international business - ranking of likelihood of firms from leading exporting countries to bribe abroad. <http://bpi.transparency.org/bpi2011>
- ***Global Corruption Report (GCR)***: In-depth expert research of corruption in a specific sector or issue, such as judiciary, education, water, climate change, education. <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>
- ***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>
- ***Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)*** – Comparative score and rank of countries included in the index <http://www.transparency.org/cpi2016>



# Introducing CPI

- Corruption – abuse of entrusted power for private gain
- 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
  - Conflict of interest
  - Government's anti-corruption efforts, perceived capacity and progress to control corruption
- Composite index, survey of surveys – since 1995; Bangladesh included since 2001

# **CPI 2016 - Data Sources**

**13 international surveys**

***For Bangladesh – data from 7 sources:***

- **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**

***Data period: Jan 2015 – September 2016***



# Method

- Perception of resident and non-resident country experts & analysts; business analysts & investment analysts
- Rolling data – period for 2016 index: Jan 2015 – September 2016
- 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*
- Score 0-100

## **Method - continued**

- **Produced by TI's Research Department**
- **CPI methodology has been developed by academics from:**
  - **Departments of Statistics and Political Science of Columbia University and**
  - **Department of Government of London School of Economics & Political Science.**
- **2016 CPI was co-calculated and verified by academics from German Institute for Economic Research (DIW)**

# CPI 2016 - Results

- Bangladesh has scored 26 in 2016 in a scale of 0-100, one point more than 2015
- Ranked at 15<sup>th</sup> from below among 176 countries - two steps higher than 13<sup>th</sup> in 2015 (out of 169)
- Bangladesh's rank counting from top in 2016 is 145<sup>th</sup> which is 6 step lower than 139<sup>th</sup> in 2015
- The score in 2016 is one point lower than 2013 when the score was 27, the highest so far, and ranking was then 12 steps better from top at 136<sup>th</sup>
- Among 8 South Asian countries our position remains 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest both in score and rank – better than only Afghanistan (15/169).
- Bhutan is on top in South Asia (score 65, rank 27 from top)



# South Asia: CPI 2013-16

Score: 0-100; Rank: from top

Country	CPI 2016		CPI 2015		CPI 2014		CPI 2013	
	Score (S) (100)	Rank (R) (176)	S (100)	R (168)	S (100)	R (175)	S (100)	R (177)
Bhutan	➡ 65	➡ 27	65	27	65	30	63	31
India	⬆ 40	⬇ 79	38	76	38	85	36	94
Sri Lanka	⬇ 36	⬇ 95	37	83	38	85	37	91
Maldives	36	95						
Pakistan	⬆ 32	⬆ 116	30	117	29	126	28	127
Nepal	⬆ 29	⬇ 131	27	130	29	126	31	116
Bangladesh	⬆ 26	⬇ 145	25	139	25	145	27	136
Afghanistan	⬆ 15	⬇ 169	11	166	12	172	8	175

*All South Asian countries except Bhutan have so far scored less than global average, which is 43.*



# CPI 2016 Results – The Top & the Bottom

Top 12			Bottom 12		
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Denmark	90	1	Somalia	10	176
New Zealand	90	1	South Sudan	11	175
Finland	89	3	North Korea	12	174
Sweden	88	4	Syria	13	173
Switzerland	86	5	Yemen	14	170
Norway	85	6	Sudan	14	170
Singapore	84	7	Libya	14	170
Netherlands	83	8	Afghanistan	15	169
Canada	82	9	Guinea-Bissau	16	168
Germany	81	10	Venezuela	17	166
Luxembourg	81	10	Iraq	17	166
UK	81	10	Eritrea	18	164

# Other Notable high and low performers

Other high performers: (score)	Same or lower score & position than Bangladesh (26)
Australia (79), Iceland (78), Belgium (77), Hong Kong (77), Austria(75), US (74), Ireland (73), Japan(72), Uruguay (71), Estonia(70), France(69), Bahamas(66), Chile(66), UAE(66), Bhutan(65)	<p data-bbox="900 522 1895 679">Cameron, Gambia, Kenya, Madagascar, Nicaragua</p> <p data-bbox="900 779 1895 879"><b>Other low performers</b></p> <p data-bbox="900 908 1895 1393">Angola(18), Republic of Congo(20), Haiti(20), Chad(20), Burundi(20), Central African Republic(20), Uzbekistan(21) DR Congo(21) Cambodia(21), Zimbabwe(22)</p>



# **CPI 2016 – Global highlights**

- No country has scored 100 percent
- 124 countries out of 176 (70%) scored below 50
- 109 countries (62%) scored less than global average of 43
- 18 countries (67%) out of 27 in Asia-Pacific have scored less than average of 43
- Score increased in 63 countries (1-9 points):
  - Suriname (9), Belarus(8), East Timor(7)
- Score remained same in 30 countries
- Score declined in 71 (40%) countries (1-10 points):
  - Qatar (-10), Bahrain & Kuwait (-8), Saudi Arabia & Cyprus (-6), Jordan, Lesotho, Macedonia, Mexico, Syria (-5)

# Bangladesh Highlights

- Score: 26 out of 100 – one point higher than 2015 and 2014, but 1 point lower than 2013
- Rank:
  - Counting from below 15<sup>th</sup> or 2 steps higher than 2015
  - Counting from top Bangladesh is 145<sup>th</sup> compared to 139<sup>th</sup> or 6 steps lower than 2015;
- Among South Asian countries Bangladesh remains the second worst – better than only Afghanistan, which is the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest in the global list
- Bangladesh was earlier placed at the very bottom for five successive years from 2001-2005. Then in 2006 3<sup>rd</sup>, in 2007 (7), 2008 (10), 2009 (13), 2010 (12), 2011 (13), 2012 (13), 2013 (16), 2014 (14), 2015(13), 2016 (15)



# Bangladesh: CPI Scores 2001-2016



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)

# Perceived factors behind the result

- Improved score & rank for positive perception of potentials for stronger legal, institutional and policy capacity to control corruption

## *Reasons for remaining at low level:*

- Deficit of delivery against commitment
- High-profile corruption rarely addressed
- Political and government office perceived as means of enrichment – Conflict of interest the plague
- Unabated grabbing of land, river & water bodies, loan default; growing political control of contracting & recruitment business
- High and unabated illicit financial transfers
- Weakening institutions of accountability due to monopolization of political space
- Deficit in effectiveness and independence of ACC
- Denial syndrome, impunity - weakening rule of law
- Shrinking media and civil society space



## ***We deserve 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, OCAG, NBR
  - Professional integrity and impartiality of public service, administration and law-enforcement agencies free from partisan political influence
  - Robust access to information
  - Strong law and policy to control conflict of interest
- Increased space for citizens, media, civil society, NGOs for effective voice and demand for accountability

# CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2016

## Asia Pacific



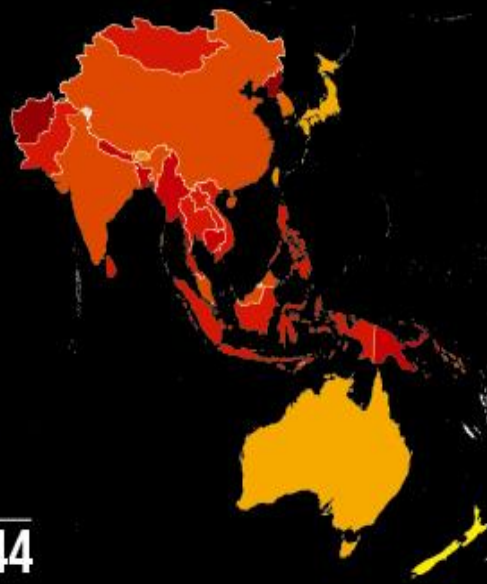
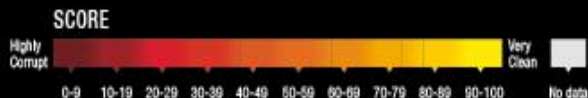
GLOBAL  
Average score

43



ASIA PACIFIC  
Average score

44



RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE
1	New Zealand	90
7	Singapore	84
13	Australia	79
15	Hong Kong	77
20	Japan	72
27	Bhutan	65
31	Taiwan	61
41	Brunei	58
52	Korea (South)	53
55	Malaysia	49
72	Solomon Islands	42
79	China	40
79	India	40
87	Mongolia	38
90	Indonesia	37
95	Maldives	36
95	Sri Lanka	36
101	Philippines	35
101	Thailand	35
101	Timor-Leste	35
113	Vietnam	33
116	Pakistan	32
123	Laos	30
131	Nepal	29
136	Myanmar	28
136	Papua New Guinea	28
145	Bangladesh	26
156	Cambodia	21
169	Afghanistan	15
174	Korea (North)	12

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*Thank you*