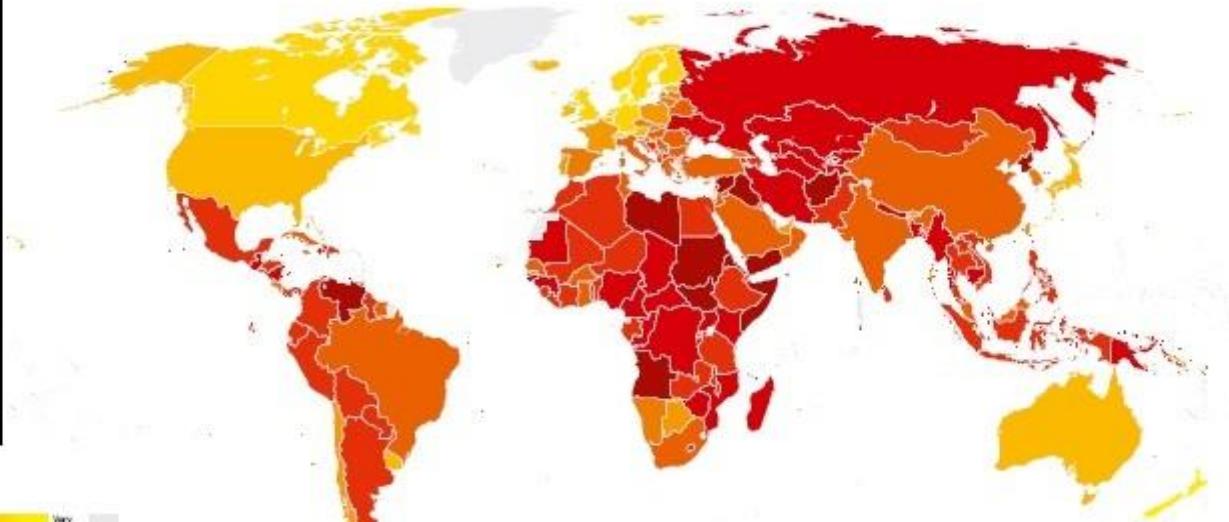
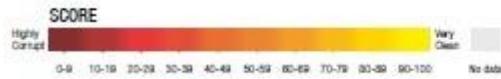


# CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2016

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
1	Denmark	90	22	Estonia	70
1	New Zealand	90	23	France	69
3	Finland	89	24	Bahamas	68
4	Sweden	88	25	Chile	66
5	Switzerland	88	26	United Arab Emirates	65
6	Norway	85	27	Brunei	65
7	Singapore	84	28	Israel	64
8	Netherlands	83	29	Poland	62
9	Canada	82	30	Portugal	62
10	Germany	81	31	Bahamas	61
11	Luxembourg	81	32	Barbados	61
12	United Kingdom	81	33	Qatar	81
13	Australia	79	34	Slovenia	81
14	Iceland	78	35	Taiwan	81
15	Belgium	77	36	Botswana	80
16	Hong Kong	77	37	Saint Lucia	80
17	Austria	75	38	Malaysia	49
18	United States	74	39	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	80
19	Ireland	73	40	Hungary	48
20	Japan	72	41	Cape Verde	59
	Lithuania	59	42	Jordan	48
			43	Tunisia	41
			44	Turkey	41
			45	Belarus	40
			46	Romania	48
			47	Brazil	40

RANK	COUNTRY/ TERRITORY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ TERRITORY	SCORE
48	Italy	47	95	Sri Lanka	38
49	Brunei and Princepe	46	96	Gabon	35
50	Costa Rica	58	97	China	40
51	Saudi Arabia	46	98	India	40
52	Spain	58	99	Albania	39
53	Montenegro	45	100	Bosnia and Herzegovina	38
54	Oman	45	101	Philippines	35
55	Latvia	57	102	Thailand	38
56	Senegal	45	103	Timor-Leste	35
57	Grenada	58	104	Lesotho	39
58	South Africa	45	105	Mongolia	38
59	Suriname	45	106	Trinidad and Tobago	38
60	Greece	44	107	Panama	38
61	Czech Republic	58	108	Algeria	34
62	Malta	58	109	Zambia	38
63	Mauritius	54	110	Côte d'Ivoire	34
64	Ghana	43	111	Colombia	37
65	Rwanda	54	112	Egypt	34
66	Burkina Faso	42	113	Indonesia	37
67	Korea (South)	53	114	Ethiopia	34
68	Bosnia	42	115	Ukraine	37
69	Namibia	52	116	Guyana	34
70	Solomon Islands	42	117	Morocco	37
71	Slovakia	51	118	The FYR of Macedonia	37
72	Bulgaria	41	119	Bolivia	33
73	Kuwait	41	120	Argentina	38
74	Tunisia	41	121	Burkina Faso	38
75	Turkey	41	122	Burundi	32
76	El Salvador	38	123	El Salvador	38
77	Kosovo	38	124	Kosovo	38
78	Bolivia	40	125	Togo	32
79	Cuba	47	126	Moldova	38

RANK	COUNTRY/ TERRITORY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/ TERRITORY	SCORE
127	Myanmar	28	139	Myanmar	28
128	Nigeria	28	140	Burundi	20
129	Papua New Guinea	28	141	Central African Republic	20
130	Guinea	27	142	Chad	20
131	Haiti	27	143	Mauritania	27
132	Mozambique	27	144	Republic of Congo	20
133	Bangladesh	28	145	Angola	18
134	Cameroon	28	146	Eritrea	18
135	Gambia	28	147	Iraq	17
136	Kenya	28	148	Venezuela	17
137	Madagascar	28	149	Guinea-Bissau	16
138	Nicaragua	28	150	Afghanistan	16
139	Tajikistan	25	151	Libya	14
140	Uganda	25	152	Sudan	14
141	Comoros	24	153	Yemen	14
142	Turkmenistan	22	154	Syria	13
143	Zimbabwe	22	155	Korea (North)	12
144	Cameroon	21	156	South Sudan	11
145	Somalia	21	157	Somalia	10
146	Uzbekistan	21			

RANK	COUNTRY/ TERRITORY	SCORE
158	Uzbekistan	21
159	Korea (North)	12
160	South Sudan	11
161	Somalia	10

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Iftekharuzzaman  
Executive Director, TIB  
Dhaka, 25 January, 2017

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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)

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)

## Same or lower score & position than Bangladesh (26)

Cameron, Gambia, Kenya,  
Madagascar, Nicaragua

## Other low performers

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)

# 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 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 2001-2016



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:*

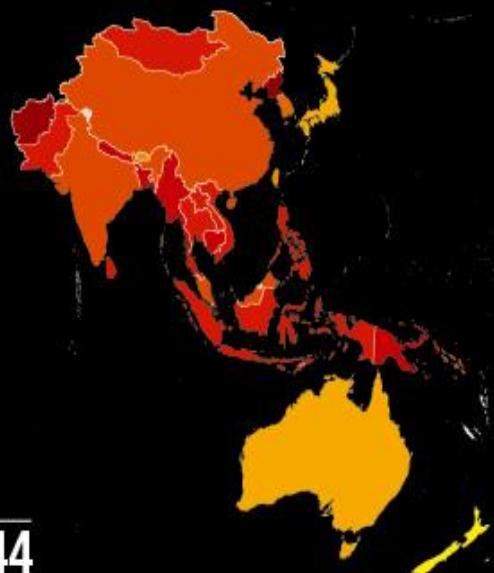
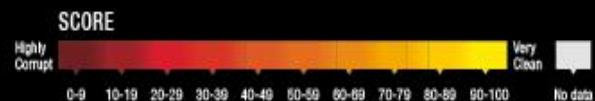
- Deficit of delivery against commitment
- High-profile corruption rarely addressed
- Political and government office perceived as means of enrichment – Conflict of interest the plague
- Unabated grabbing of land, river & water bodies, loan default; growing political control of contracting & recruitment 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



RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE
95	Maldives	88
95	Sri Lanka	86
101	Philippines	85
101	Thailand	85
101	Timor-Leste	85
113	Vietnam	83
116	Pakistan	82
123	Laos	80
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*