Iftekharuzzaman
Executive Director
Dhaka, 01 December, 2011
What is CPI

• Ranking of countries based on how corrupt their public sector - both the administrative and political - is perceived to be.

• Composite index, poll of polls, drawing on corruption-related data collected by a variety of reputable institutions.

• Views of observers from around the world, including experts living and working in the countries evaluated.
Why perception index

• Corruption – an illegal activity that come to light through scandals, investigations or prosecutions
• Impossible to compare actual levels of corruption in countries based on hard empirical data – e.g., number/amounts of bribes, or number of cases cannot be comparable
• No other credible method exists to compare countries
• CPI since 1995
Data Sources

17 surveys by 13 credible institutions
9 for Bangladesh - CPI 2011 data came from:

- Asian Development Bank Country Performance Assessment 2010
- 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 2010
- World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey 2011
- World Justice Project Rule of Law Index
What type of data are used

• Corruption and bribery in general
• Conflict of interest and diversion of funds
• Misuse of public office for private or political party gain
• Likelihood of countering corrupt officials ranging from petty bureaucratic corruption to grand political corruption
• Undocumented extra payments collected in the discharge of government functions, judiciary, executive level, law enforcement and tax collection
• Government’s anti-corruption efforts and achievements
• Capacity to punish and contain corruption
Method

- Based on rolling data from two years January 2010 – September 2011
- Data on corruption in the public and political sectors
- Only sources that provide data allowing comparative picture are considered
- For sources that provide data for multiple years, data for the past two years is included
- Perception of country experts, both resident and non-resident, and business leaders & analysts, investors & analysts
- Minimum – 3 surveys; the more the number of surveys, the higher is level of confidence
Process

- Produced by TI's Research Department, assisted by the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW - Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung)
- Guided by an Index Advisory Committee of 11 individual members based in:
  - Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, France
  - Research Media, Marketing and Socio-Political Analysis, South Africa
  - University of Aberdeen, UK
  - Columbia University, Yale Law School and Department of Political Science, Brookings Institution, USA
  - Regulatory Policy Division, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development OECD
CPI 2011: Results

• Released – December 1, 2011, by Berlin-based Transparency International (TI)
• Scale of 0-10 - international ranking in terms of perceived degree of prevalence of political and administrative corruption.
• Bangladesh has scored 2.7 points – 0.3 points higher than last year
• Ranked 13th from below, which is 120th among 183 countries included in the index compared to 134th among 178 countries in 2010
• Others in the same position as Bangladesh are: Equador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Iran, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Mozambique and Solomon Islands
CPI - Best Performers in 2011
Corruption is perceived to be lowest in:

1. New Zealand (9.5)
2. Denmark and Finland (9.4)
3. Sweden (9.3)
4. Singapore (9.2)
5. Norway (9.0)
6. Netherlands (8.9)
7. Australia, Switzerland (8.8)
8. Canada (8.7)
9. Luxembourg (8.5)
10. Hong Kong (8.4)
CPI 2011 – the bottom

Corruption is perceived to be highest in:

- Somalia, North Korea (1.0)
- Afghanistan and Myanmar (1.5)
- Sudan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan (1.6)
- Iraq, Haiti (1.8)
- Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Venezuela (1.9)
- Libya, D R Congo, Chad, Angola (2.0)
Results - Bangladesh

• Bangladesh was earlier placed at the bottom of the list 5 successive years from 2001-2005.
• In 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 Bangladesh was ranked in no 3, 7, 10, 13 and 12 respectively.
• Bangladesh this year is 120th among 182 countries (in 2010 134th among 178).
• Bangladesh is one of the 72 countries who improved their score compared to 2010.
• 66 countries declined in score, while 40 remained at the same level as last year.
• Although improved score and rank, Bangladesh still remains in the category of countries where corruption is considered to of great concern - well below the threshold of 5 which indicates success in moderate control of corruption.
Results - Bangladesh

• Bangladesh has done better than countries like: Afghanistan, Myanmar, Cambodia, Nepal, Laos, Pakistan, Maldives, Philippines, Pakistan and Maldives

• Bangladesh is behind neighbours like: Vietnam, Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, China and Bhutan

• **Bhutan (5.7)** – better than Poland (5.5), South Korea (5.4), Hungary (4.6), Czech Republic (4.4), Italy (3.9).
## CPI: Performance of South Asian Countries 2010-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>CPI Score (0-10)</th>
<th>Rank (from below)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.7 ▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5 ▲</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.5 ▲</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2 ▲</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.5 ▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.1 ▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.3 ▲</td>
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<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.7 ▲</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Bangladesh’s Scores in CPI (2001-2011)

- 2001: 0.4
- 2002: 1.2
- 2003: 1.3
- 2004: 1.5
- 2005: 1.7
- 2006: 2.0
- 2007: 2.0
- 2008: 2.1
- 2009: 2.4
- 2010: 2.4
- 2011: 2.7
Key analyses (global)

- Corruption remains a serious global problem
  - 133 countries out of 183 scored below 5
  - 82 scored less than 3
  - No country has scored 100 percent
  - Many OECD countries like Austria, Belgium, UK, USA, France, Italy have scored less than 8
  - USA has done worse than Qatar, Chile, Bahamas and Barbados

- To address challenges of failing financial markets, climate change, and poverty governments need to integrate anti-corruption measures in all policy spheres.

- Good governance & zero tolerance to corruption are indispensable part of the solution to the global policy challenges governments face all over the world.
Key analyses - Bangladesh

Long way to go

Positive – why some progress

• Strong electoral commitment – reaffirmation
• Right to Information Act, Information Commission
• Whistleblower Protection Act
• Human Rights Commission
• Citizens Charter in Service Delivery Institutions
• Anti-Corruption training in Government-funded institutions
• Implementation strategy of the UNCAC
Key analyses - Bangladesh

Long way to go

Negative – Why not better progress

• Amendments to the ACC Act, though stalled
• Parliament – boycott, Conflict of Interest
• No disclosure of asset of high & mighty
• Whitening of black money in budget
• Public Procurement amendments
• Telecommunications Amendment Act
• Influence-peddling by public reps in procurement, land-grabbing, employment affecting rule of law
• Partisan political influence in administration and other public service
Key messages - Bangladesh

What next?

• Fulfill anti-corruption election pledges without fear or favour – challenge impunity
• Strengthen institutional and policy framework
  – Parliament, especially committees
  – Strengthen Anti-corruption Commission/Election Commission
  – Enforce Right to Information & Culture of disclosure & openness
  – Judicial integrity & Rule of Law
  – Public service integrity, impartiality free from partisan political influence
  – Transparency in procurement
  – Implement UNCAC Commitments
Thank you