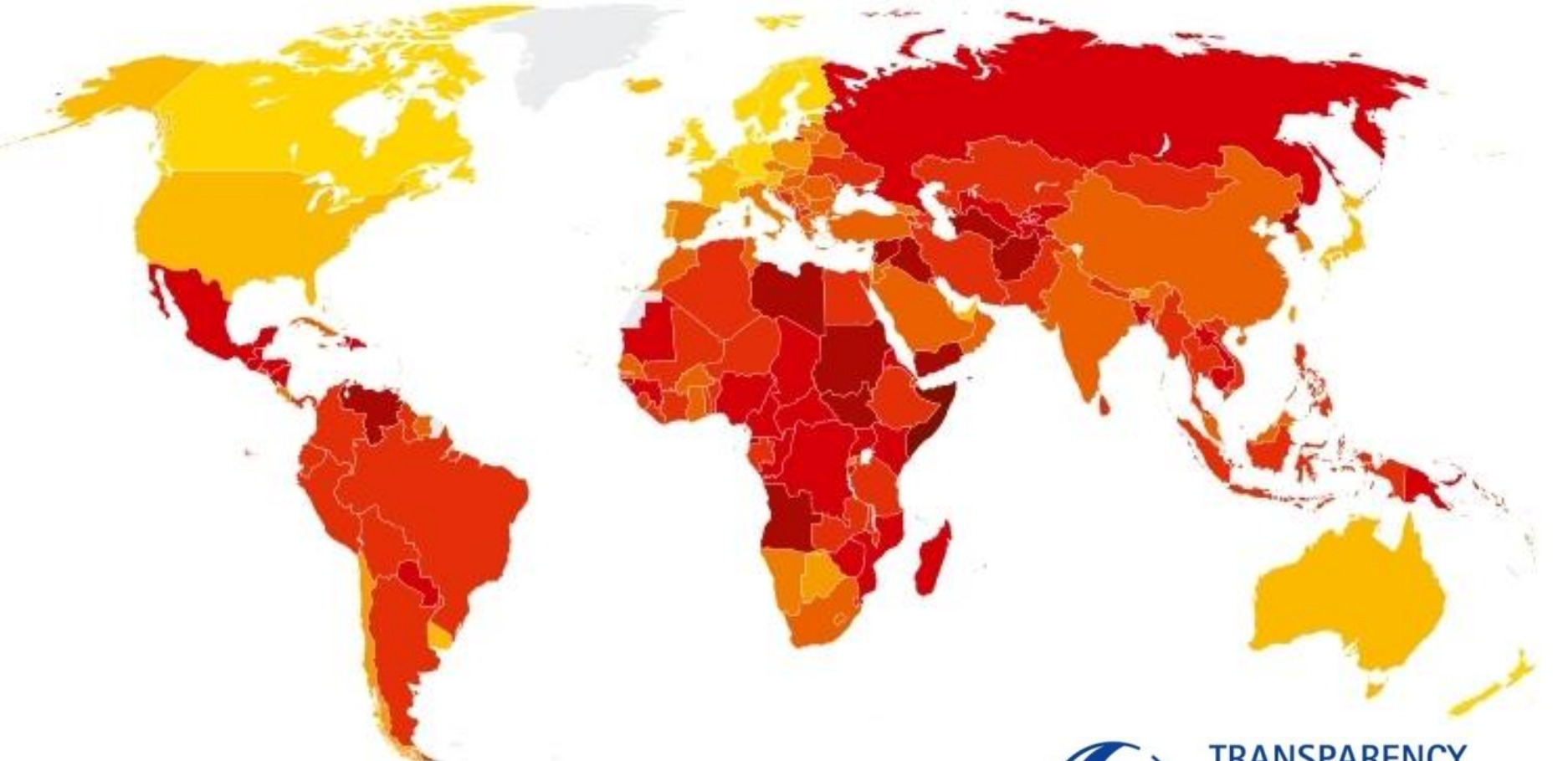


CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2017



Iftekharuzzaman
Executive Director
Dhaka, 22 February 2018

Introducing some leading TI Research

- ***Global Corruption Barometer (GCB)***: Worldwide Survey of people's experience & perception of corruption: 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, sport, Access to Information, political corruption, etc.
<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/cpi2017>

Introducing CPI

- TI's flagship index
- 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, etc
 - Conflict of interest
 - Government's anti-corruption efforts, perceived capacity and progress in control corruption
- 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 - continued

- Produced by the Research team of TI-Secretariat
- CPI 2017 methodology has been developed, calculated and verified by reputed researchers and experts:
 - Department of Statistics and Political Science of Columbia University
 - Department of Political Science, Bocconi University
 - Hertie School of Governance, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW)
 - Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Education, Mexico

CPI 2017 - Data Sources

13 international surveys – rolling data for 2016-17

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 2017 - Results

- Bangladesh has scored 28 in 2017 in a scale of 0-100, two points more than 2016
- Bangladesh is ranked at 17th from below among 180 countries – two steps higher than 15th in 2016 (out of 176)
- Bangladesh's rank counting from top in 2017 is 143rd which is 2 steps higher than 145th in 2016
- The score in 2017 the highest so far achieved by Bangladesh, one point better than 2013 when the score was 27, the second highest
- Among 8 South Asian countries Bangladesh remains 2nd lowest both in score and rank – better than only Afghanistan (15/177). Bangladesh's ranking is the 4th lowest among 31 Asia-Pacific countries included in the index, better than only Afghanistan, North Korea (17/171) and Cambodia (21/161)
- Bhutan with 67 score, is on top in South Asia, 6th in Asia-Pacific, and 26th from top in the global list
- Singapore (6), Hong Kong (13) and Japan (20) are among globally top-ranking countries from Asia; China with 41 score is 77th and Russia with 29 is 135th

South Asia: CPI 2014-17

Score: 0-100; Rank: from top

Country	CPI 2017		CPI 2016		CPI 2015		CPI 2014	
	Score (S) (100)	Rank (R) (180)	Score (100)	Rank (176)	Score (100)	Rank (168)	Score (100)	Rank (175)
Bhutan	↑ 67	↑ 26	65	27	65	27	65	30
India	→ 40	↑ 81	40	79	38	76	38	85
Sri Lanka	↑ 38	↑ 91	36	95	37	83	38	85
Maldives	↓ 33	↓ 112	36	95				
Pakistan	→ 32	↓ 117	32	116	30	117	29	126
Nepal	↑ 31	↑ 122	29	131	27	130	29	126
Bangladesh	↑ 28	↑ 143	26	145	25	139	25	145
Afghanistan	→ 15	↓ 177	15	169	11	166	12	172

All South Asian countries except Bhutan have so far scored less than global average, which is 43.07.

CPI 2017 Results – The Top & the Bottom

Top 12			Bottom 12		
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
New Zealand	89 (90)	1	Somalia	9 (10)	180
Denmark	88 (90)	2	South Sudan	12 (11)	179
Finland	85 (89)	3	Syria	14 (13)	178
Norway	85 (88)	3	Afghanistan	15 (15)	177
Switzerland	85 (86)	3	Yemen	16 (14)	175
Singapore	84 (85)	6	Sudan	16 (14)	175
Sweden	84 (84)	6	Libya	17 (14)	171
Canada	82 (82)	8	Guinea-Bissau	17 (16)	171
Luxembourg	82 (81)	8	Equatorial Guinea	17 (n.a)	171
Netherlands	82 (81)	8	North Korea	17 (12)	171
UK	82 (81)	8	Venezuela	18 (17)	169
Germany	81 (81)	12	Iraq	18 (17)	169

Note: Figures in parentheses are scores of 2016

Other Notable high and low performers

Other high performers:
(score :70+)

Australia (77), Hong Kong (77), Iceland (77), Austria(75), US (75), Ireland (74), Japan (73), Estonia (71), UAE (71), France (70), Uruguay (70),

Same or lower score &
position than Bangladesh
(28)

Same as Bangladesh (28):
Guatemala, Kenya, Lebanon,
Mauritania

Other low performers

Comoros (27), Guinea((27), Nigeria (27), Nicaragua (26), Uganda (26), Cameroon (25), Mozambique (25), Central African Republic (23), Burundi (22), Haiti (22), Uzbekistan (22), Zimbabwe(21), Cambodia (21)

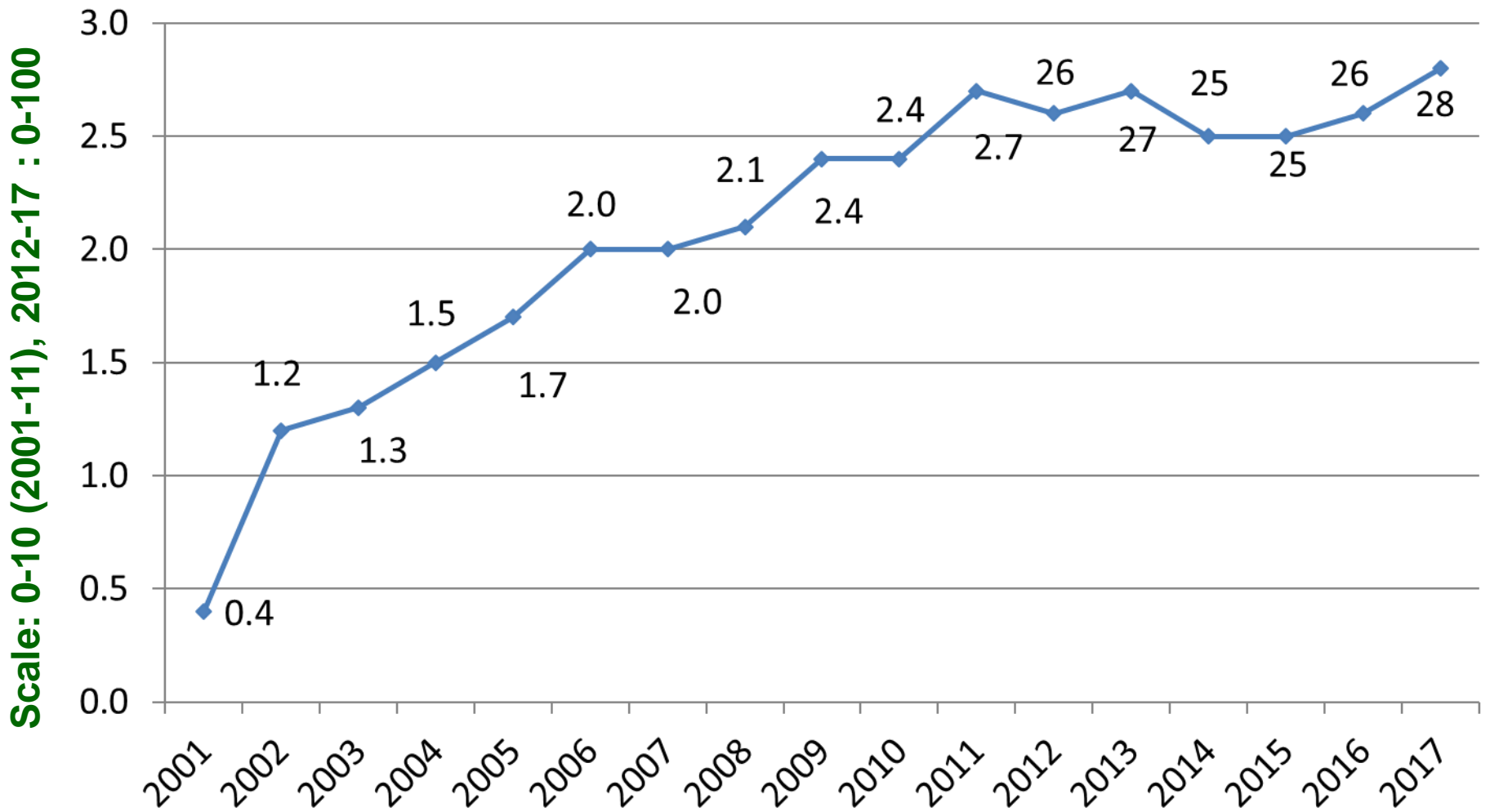
CPI 2017 – Global highlights

- No country has scored 100 percent
- 124 countries out of 180 (69%) scored below 50
- 107 countries (59%) scored less than global average of 43
- 20 countries (65%) out of 31 in Asia-Pacific have scored less than average of 43
- Score increased in 81 countries
- Score remained same in 33 countries
- Score declined in 61 (34%) countries

CPI 2017 - Bangladesh Highlights Recap

- Score: 28 out of 100 , highest since Bangladesh has been included in the index
- 2017 score is two points higher than 2016, one point higher than 2013 when the score was 27, the second highest so far
- Rank:
 - Counting from below 17th or 2 steps higher than 2016 (15th)
 - Counting from top Bangladesh is 143rd compared to 145th or 2 steps higher than 2016;
- 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 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 2001-2017



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)

Bangladesh: Possible factors behind the result

- Improved score & rank for positive perception about *potentials* of legal, institutional and policy context, impressions about benefits of digitization including e-procurement

Reasons for remaining at low level: (Below 43, 2nd lowest in South Asia, 4th lowest in Asia-Pacific):

- Deficit of delivery against commitment
- High-profile corruption rarely addressed
- Political and government position perceived as means of enrichment
- Unabated grabbing of land, river & water bodies, loan default; growing political control of contracting & recruitment business
- Embarrassingly high and unabated illicit financial transfers
- Weakening institutions of accountability; monopolization of political space
- 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?

- 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, BFIU, Attorney General's Office, OCG, NBR
 - Professional integrity and impartiality of public service, administration and law-enforcement agencies free from partisan political influence
 - Robust access to information
 - Inclusive development (leaving no one behind) consistent with SDG commitment
 - Increased space for citizens, media, civil society, NGOs for effective voice and demand for accountability

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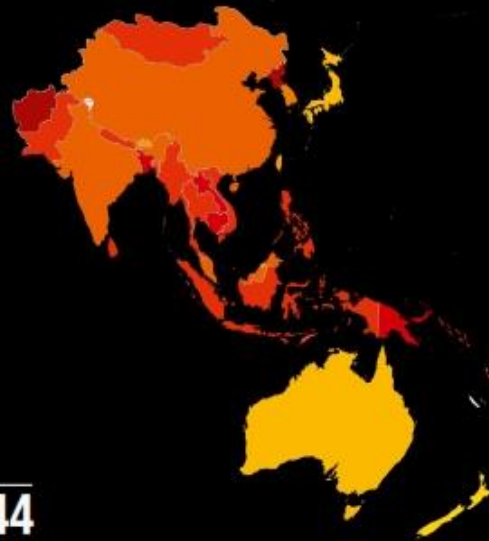
Asia Pacific



GLOBAL
Average score **43**



ASIA PACIFIC
Average score **44**



SCORE



RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE	RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE
1	New Zealand	89	96	Indonesia	37
6	Singapore	84	96	Thailand	37
13	Australia	77	103	Mongolia	36
13	Hong Kong	77	107	Vietnam	35
20	Japan	73	111	Philippines	34
26	Bhutan	67	112	Maldives	33
29	Taiwan	63	117	Pakistan	32
32	Brunei Darussalam	62	122	Nepal	31
51	Korea, South	54	130	Myanmar	30
62	Malaysia	47	135	Laos	29
71	Vanuatu	43	135	Papua New Guinea	29
77	China	41	143	Bangladesh	28
81	India	40	161	Cambodia	21
85	Solomon Islands	39	171	Korea, North	17
91	Sri Lanka	38	177	Afghanistan	15
91	Timor-Leste	38			

#cpi2017

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Thank you