Corruption Perceptions Index 2021

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 180 countries/territories around the world.

Iftekharuzzaman
Executive Director TIB, 25 January 2022
Introducing Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)

• TI’s flagship research since 1995

• CPI - International comparison by score and rank in terms of perceived corruption, mainly in public sector, particularly:
  • bribery
  • use of public office for private gain
  • diversion of public funds
  • Nepotism in public sector appointments
  • Excessive red tape in the public sector
  • State capture by narrow vested interest groups

• Mechanisms available for control of corruption: legal, institutional and policy capacity and practice to control corruption, integrity of institutions, effective prosecution of corruption cases, laws on financial disclosure and conflict of interest of public officials, access to information on govt activities, legal protection for whistleblowers (media and others who report on corruption)

• Composite index, survey of surveys

• Bangladesh included in the index since 2001
Method & process

• Perceptions 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 & process

• Produced by the Research team of TI-Secretariat based in Berlin

  Co-calculated by:
  • Hertie School of Governance, German Institute for Economic Research
  • Charles University, Prague

• CPI 2021 methodology has been developed, calculated and verified by reputed researchers and experts of:
  • Department of Statistics and Political Science of Columbia University,
  • Methodology Institute, London School of Economics and Political Science,

• The CPI methodology has been certified as statistically and conceptually sound by the European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC), which also audited it
CPI 2021 - Data Sources

Surveys: 13 international surveys – rolling data

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 Transformation Index
- Global Insight Country Risk Ratings
- World Bank - Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
- Varieties of Democracy Project

Data period: November 2018-September 2021
Basic facts

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2021

180 COUNTRIES SCORED

43 THE AVERAGE SCORE

100 VERY CLEAN

0 HIGHLY CORRUPT

SCORE

Highly Corrupt

0-9 10-19 20-29 30-39 40-49 50-59 60-69 70-79 80-89 90-100

Very Clean

No data
Overall results

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88/100
Highest Score
Denmark, Finland & New Zealand

11/100
Lowest Score
Sudan

Score Increased
65 Countries

Score Unchanged
48 Countries

Score Decreased
66 Countries

SCORE
Highly Corrupt
0-9
10-19
20-29
30-39
40-49
50-59
60-69
70-79
80-89
90-100
Very Clean

No data
CPI 2021 – Bangladesh Results

- Bangladesh’s score in 2021: 26 out of 100, same as 2020, 2019 and 2018, but two points lower than 28 in 2017
- Bangladesh’s rank counting from top in 2021 is 147th among 180 countries, which is one step lower than 2020
- Counting from below, Bangladesh is ranked at 13th from below, which is one step higher than 2020
- The performance is disappointing – no improvement in score and one step lower ranking from the top, though an insignificant one step better in terms of ranking from below
- Among the eight South Asian countries Bangladesh remains 2nd lowest both in score and rank – better than only Afghanistan which has scored 16 and ranked 174th from top
- Bangladesh’s ranking is the 3rd lowest among 31 Asia-Pacific countries, better than only Cambodia followed jointly by Afghanistan and North Korea
- In South Asia Bhutan continues to score the highest (68), ranked 25th from top
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BANGLADESH

26/100
Bangladesh Score

147th
Counted from Highest

13th
Counted from Lowest

SCORE

Highly Corrupt

Very Clean

No data
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); 2018 (13); 2019 (14); 2020 (12); 2021 (13)
CPI 2021 Results - Scores

Regional averages

WE/EU (31 countries) 66
ECA (19 countries) 36
AME (32 countries) 43
SSA (49 countries) 33
MENA (18 countries) 39
AP (31 countries) 45
## South Asia: CPI 2018-2021

*Score: 0-100; Rank: from top*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>CPI 2021</th>
<th>CPI 2020</th>
<th>CPI 2019</th>
<th>CPI 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Score (100)</td>
<td>Rank (180)</td>
<td>Score (100)</td>
<td>Rank (180)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All South Asian countries except Bhutan have scored below the global average of 43. Thus corruption in the region is a major challenge.*
## CPI 2021 Results – The Top & the Bottom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 12</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Bottom 12</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Score</td>
<td>Rank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Score</td>
<td>Rank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>88 (88)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>11 (12)</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>88 (85)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>13 (12)</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>88 (88)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>13 (14)</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>85 (85)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>14 (15)</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>85 (85)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>16 (15)</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>85 (85)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>North Korea</td>
<td>16 (18)</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>84 (85)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>16 (19)</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>82 (82)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>17 (16)</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>81 (80)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Equatorial Guniea</td>
<td>17 (17)</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>80 (80)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>19 (18)</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>78 (77)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>D R Congo</td>
<td>19 (19)</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>76 (77)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>19 (19)</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Figures in parentheses are scores of 2020
### CPI 2021: Other notable high and low performers

#### Other high performers (70+):
Austria, Canada, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Island (74), Australia, Belgium, Japan, Uruguay (73), France (71)

#### Notable high-profile low performers:
US (67), Spain (61), Italy (56), China (45), Turkey (38), Russia (29)

#### Other low performers
Cameroon (27), Iran (25), Tajikistan (25), Lebanon (24), Nigeria (24), Zimbabwe (23), Iraq (23), Sudan (20), Turkmenistan (19), Libya (17)

#### Same score as Bangladesh (26):
Madagascar & Mozambique

#### Some neighbours:
Malaysia (48), Vietnam (39), Indonesia (38), Thailand (35), Philippines (33), Laos (30), Myanmar (28), Cambodia (23)
CPI 2021 – Global highlights & trends

• No country has scored 100 percent

• 130 countries out of 180 (72.2%) have scored below 50. Last year this percentage was 67.2%

• 100 countries (55%) scored less than global average of 43. Last year this ratio was 58%

• Compared to 2020, score has increased for 65 countries, decreased for 66 and remained same for 48 (Fiji was not scored in 2020)

• Based on a 10 year trend analysis (2012-2021) – mixed global performance:
  • Score has declined in 83 (46.11%) countries
  • Score has increased in 84 (46.67%) countries
  • Score has remained same in 7 (3.89%) countries (including Bangladesh)
  • Time series data unavailable for 6 (3.33%) countries
  • Trend in South Asia: Bhutan (+5), India (+4), Nepal (8), Pakistan (+1), Afghanistan (8), Sri Lanka (-3), Bangladesh (0), Maldives (n.a.)
CPI 2021 - Bangladesh Highlights Recap

• Score: 26 out of 100
• 2021 score is same as 2020, 2019, 2018
• Rank:
  • Counting from top Bangladesh is 147th – one step lower than in 2020
  • Counting from below 13th or 1 step higher than 2020
• Ten year trend (2012-2021): stagnated at the score of 26
• Among South Asian countries Bangladesh remains the second worst – better than only Afghanistan, which is the 7th lowest in the global list.
• Bangladesh is the 3rd lowest among 31 Asia-Pacific countries
• The performance is disappointing – compared to 2020 no improvement in score, one step lower in ranking counted from the top, though one step higher from below, with score remaining stagnated at 26 as per trend analysis for ten years
CPI 2021: Analytical focus

- TI has identified “Corruption, Human Rights and Democracy” as theme of CPI 2021
- Corruption contributes to an unsafe climate for human rights and defenders of human rights. TI estimates that out of 331 cases of murdered human rights defenders in 2020, 98 percent occurred in 23 countries with high levels of public sector corruption; and at least 20 such cases targeted anti-corruption activists
- Experience and evidence show that restricting freedom of expression, association and assembly is a popular tactic to protect and promote corruption and weaken the scope of societal checks on corruption
- Unabated corruption reduces the capacity of the state to ensure accountability and enhances impunity and leads to corruption being treated as a way of life
- Corruption leads to democratic decline, dysfunctionality and capture of institutions, and thus, abuse of human rights, erosion of access to justice, which in turn leads to further corruption, setting off a vicious cycle
- Given the state of violation of human rights in Bangladesh, deficits of rule of law in general and abuse of the Digital Security Act in particular, whether or not we are in the same trajectory is anyone’s guess.
Factors behind the disappointing result

- Failure of high-profile anti-corruption pledge to be transformed into reality
- Erosion of political integrity and linkage of politics with abuse of power, corruption and criminality
- Dysfunctionality of key institutions of accountability and sustained impunity
- Policies and actions are often elite-biased and increasingly detached from public interest; political and government position increasingly taken as a license for personal enrichment
- Floodgate of corruption widened during Covid crisis, especially scandalous corruption in the health sector during the Covid-19 crisis
- High-profile corruption rarely brought to justice; Deficit in effectiveness of ACC especially in terms of accountability of the “big fish”
- State capture, especially in financial and banking sector ravaged by loan default and fraud; political control of public contracting
- Shrinking media and civil society space, restrictions of freedom of speech, deficit of tolerance of disclosure, reporting and dissent
Way forward

• Effective delivery of zero tolerance against corruption without fear or favour
• Challenge impunity and bring the corrupt to justice irrespective of status or identity
• Paradigm shift in political culture free from treating political and public position as license to personal gains – move towards putting public interest first in government policies and practices
• Legal provisions to transparently manage conflict of interest
• Depoliticize institutions of accountability – professional integrity and impartiality of ACC, public service, administration and law-enforcement agencies free from partisan political influence
• Banking and financial sector transparency – join international standards for automatic data sharing of all financial transactions
• Robust access to information, faster, wider and deeper digitization
• Increased space for citizens, media, civil society, NGOs for effective voice and demand for accountability
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The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 180 countries/territories around the world.

Thank you