Introducing CPI

- Transparency International’s flagship annual research since 1995
- CPI - International comparison on the state of corruption, mainly in public sector, focusing on two types of factors:
  - Perceived state of corruption in terms of:
    - 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 for effective prosecution of corruption cases
    - laws on financial disclosure and conflict of interest of public officials
    - access to information on government activities
    - legal protection for whistleblowers (media and others who report on corruption)
- CPI is a composite index, survey of surveys
- Bangladesh included in the index since 2001
Method & process

• Produced by the Research team of TI-Secretariat based in Berlin in collaboration with independent external experts

• CPI 2022 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

• 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
Data Sources

Surveys: 13 international surveys – rolling data for three years

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

Data period: November 2019-September 2022
SOME BASIC FACTS

180 COUNTRIES SCORED

43 THE AVERAGE SCORE

100 VERY CLEAN
0 HIGHLY CORRUPT

SCORE

Highly Corrupt

Very Clean

No Data
OVERALL GLOBAL RESULTS

90/100

Denmark

Highest Score

12/100

Somalia

Lowest Score

Score Increased
49 Countries

Score Unchanged
58 Countries

Score Decreased
73 Countries
Bangladesh Result

- Bangladesh has scored 25 out of 100, which is the 12\textsuperscript{th} lowest among 180 countries.
- 2022 score is one point lower than 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2018. It is also one point lower in terms of 10 year trend (2012-2022) which is 26.
- Bangladesh’s rank from top is 147\textsuperscript{th} among 180 countries, same as 2021.
- Counting from bottom, Bangladesh is ranked at 12\textsuperscript{th} from below, one step lower than 2021 (12\textsuperscript{th} lowest score).
- The performance is disappointing - Our score is among 122 countries that scored below 50 which are considered as having ‘serious corruption problem’. We are also well below the global average of 43 indicating even more grave concern.
Bangladesh Results (Contd.)

- Among the eight South Asian countries, Bangladesh remains 2nd lowest in score and rank – better than only Afghanistan, which scored 24, an increase of 8 points and ranked 150th from the top compared to 174th in 2021.
- If this trend continues, Bangladesh faces the risk of being at the bottom in South Asia.
- Bangladesh’s score (25) is the 12th lowest in the world and 4th lowest among 31 Asia-Pacific, better than only Afghanistan and Cambodia (24), Myanmar (23) and North Korea (17).
- In South Asia Bhutan continues to score the highest (68), ranked 25th from the top.
Bangladesh Highlights

BANGLADESH

25/100
Bangladesh Score

1
Point Lower

12th
Counted from Lowest

147th
Counted from Highest

Unchanged
Scores and Ranks 2001-2022

BANGLADESH

SCALE: 0-10 (2001-2011), 0-100 (2012-2022)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>CPI 2022</th>
<th>CPI 2021</th>
<th>CPI 2020</th>
<th>CPI 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Score 100</td>
<td>Rank from top</td>
<td>Score 100</td>
<td>Rank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>68 (50)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>40 (25)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>36 (22)</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>27 (14)</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>40 (25)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>34 (21)</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>25 (12)</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>24 (11)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All South Asian countries except Bhutan have scored below the global average of 43.
(Figures in brackets indicate score position from below)
## Global Results – The Top & the Bottom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bangladesh, Guinea, Iran</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland, New Zealand</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Afghanistan, Cambodia, C.A. Republic, Guatemala, Lebanon, Nigeria, Tajikistan</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Azerbaijan, Honduras, Iraq, Myanmar, Zimbabwe</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden, Singapore</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Eritrea, Sudan</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Guinea Bissau, Congo</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Chad, Comoros, Nicaragua, Turkmenistan</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland, Luxemburg</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Burundi, Eq. Guinea, Haiti, Libya, N Korea,</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada, Estonia, Iceland, Uruguay</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>South Sudan, Syria</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium, Japan, United Kingdom</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Other notable high and low performers

### Other high performers (65+):
- France (72);
- Austria (71);
- Seychelles (70);
- USA (69);
- Bhutan, Taiwan (68);
- Chile, UAE (67);
- Barbados (65)

### Notable low performers:
- China (45);
- Russia (28)

### Some neighbours beyond South Asia:
- Malaysia (47), Vietnam (42), Thailand (36), Indonesia (34), Philippines (33), Laos (31), Cambodia (24), Myanmar (23)

### Same score as Bangladesh (25):
- Guinea, Iran

### Other low performers below Bangladesh
- Lebanon, Nigeria, Tajikistan (24);
- Azerbaijan, Honduras, Iraq, Zimbabwe, Iraq (23);
- Eritrea, Sudan (22);
- Congo, Guinea Bissau (21);
- D R Congo (20);
- Chad, Comoros (19)
Global highlights & trends

• No country has scored 100 percent
• Compared to 2021, overall global scores have worsened. 49 countries improved (2021:65), 73 declined (2021: 66) and 58 retained same score (2021:48)
• Countries that have scored lower compared to 2021 include some of the top scorers - While some of them have scored a bit higher for majority the score worsened. Finland, New Zealand, Norway, and Germany lost one point each, Sweden, Switzerland, Netherlands and Singapore two, Luxembourg four and UK lost five
• 123 countries (68.3%) have scored below 50 (‘serious corruption problem’).
• 104 countries (57.7%) scored below global average of 43 (more grave concern)
• Based on a 10 year trend analysis (2012-2022) – mixed global performance in score:
  • Some best gainers (10+): Afghanistan (8 to 24), Armenia (34 to 46), Angola (22 to 33), Estonia (64 to 74), Greece (36 to 52), Laos (21 to 31), Vietnam (31 to 52)
  • Some worst losers (10+): Australia (85 to 75), Canada (84 to 74), Cyprus (66 to 52), Hungary (55 to 42), Qatar (68 to 58), Syria (26 to 13), Turkey (49 to 36)
Bangladesh Highlights Recap

• Score: 25 out of 100
• 2022 score is the 12th lowest in the world, one point less than 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018
• Rank: Counting from top Bangladesh is 147th – same as in 2021; Counting from below 12th or 1 step lower than 2021
• Ten-year trend (2012-2022): Score declined by one point from 26 to 25.
• Among South Asian countries Bangladesh remains the second worst – better than only Afghanistan, which is about to catch up with Bangladesh with a score of 24 (8 point rise from 2021, 16 points gain from 2012) and ranked 11th lowest
• Bangladesh has scored the 4th lowest among 31 Asia-Pacific countries followed by Afghanistan (24), Myanmar (23) and North Korea (17)
• The performance is disappointing – Score 12th lowest, ranked 12th counted from bottom, and counted from top remained in the same 147th place
More than scores and ranks

• Based on relevant research CPI 2022 also shows how corruption, conflict and insecurity are interrelated, and by feeding each other create a vicious circle.

• Corruption leads to deprivation, discrimination and injustice which create social tensions leading to erosion of trust and legitimacy of the Government. Such tensions range from low to high intensity violent conflicts as in case of some of the lowest ranking countries.

• Corruption polarizes the society and push aggrieved people to resort to protest movements for justice, that are often violently suppressed by law enforcement institutions many of which are also corrupt and protectors of corruption.

• 130 countries have seen significant social protests since 2017, of which 42 percent were related to discontent with corruption in government.
• 80 per cent of the corruption-related protests happened in countries with CPI scores below 50. High-scoring countries also experienced such protests as in case of Australia and Israel.

• 82 per cent of the documented violent government responses against protesters also occurred in countries with CPI scores below 50.

• Corruption also increases global injustice. Countries with high CPI scores welcome dirty money to be laundered to allow the corrupt not only to accumulate illicit wealth but also help the host economies, and hence incentivize corruption and both ends of illicit financial flow.
Some factors behind Bangladesh’s disappointing result

- The data period for CPI 2022 – pledge of zero tolerance against corruption undermined, no strategic initiative to transform the rhetoric into practice
- Widespread public sector corruption further intensified around Covid response including public contracting and distribution.
- No effective action against endless expose of money laundering
- Failure to transform high-profile pledge of zero tolerance of corruption into effective action without fear or favour. Deficit of effectiveness of ACC and other relevant authorities to set examples of corruption being a punishable offence, especially continued impunity instead of accountability of the ‘big fish’
- State institutions increasingly under political and bureaucratic influence
Some factors behind Bangladesh’s disappointing result (Contd.)

- Failure to effectively enforce accountability procedures in public services, examples of backlash for efforts to act against corruption and on the contrary protection and rewarding of alleged abuse of power, breach of integrity and violation of laws
- Political and government positions treated as a license for abuse of power
- Policy capture for abuse of lobby power especially in the banking sector ravaged by loan default, financial fraud and money laundering
- Sustained and intimidating control of media and civil society space; surveillance, intolerance and reprisal of disclosure and reporting on corruption
Way forward

• Challenge impunity effectively and bring the corrupt, especially the powerful, to justice irrespective of status or identity

• Depoliticize and de-bureaucratize state institutions. Upscale professional integrity and impartiality of ACC, public service, administration and law-enforcement agencies free from partisan political and bureaucratic influence

• Salvage the banking sector from the edge of collapse through transparency and accountability – join Common Reporting Standard (CRS) for automatic sharing of data on financial transactions; create legal and institutional capacity for beneficial ownership transparency; and address the challenge of conflict of interest.

• Ensure robust disclosure of information; wider and deeper digitization of public services and transactions.

• Ensure increased space for media, civil society and people at large for unrestricted disclosure and reporting on corruption and effective voice and demand for accountability.

• 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
Thank you