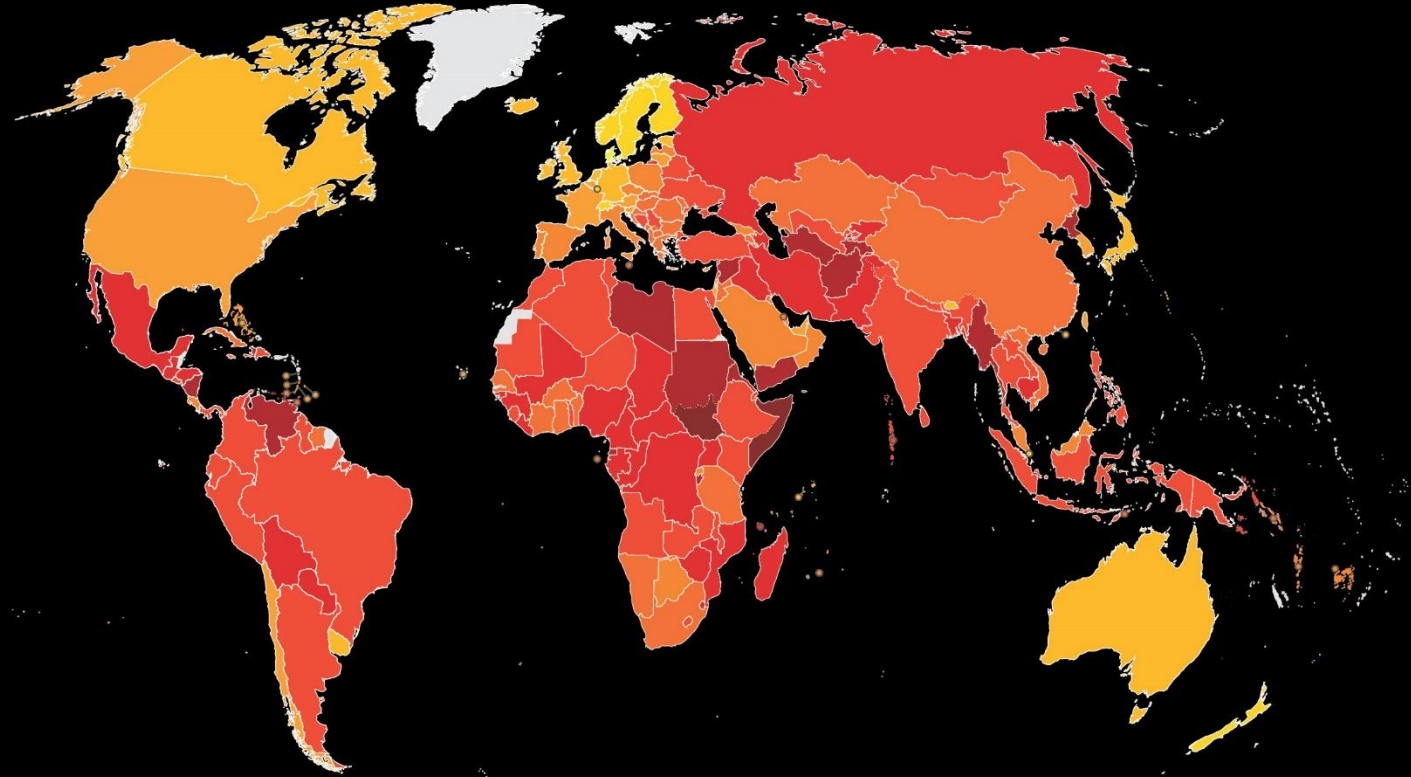


# CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2024



**Iftekharuzzaman**  
Executive Director, TIB  
Dhaka, 11 February 2025

# 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 and misappropriation of government funds
  - Uncontrolled abuse of public office for private gain
  - Excessive red-tape in government work and decision-making
  - Nepotism in public sector appointments
  - State capture by narrow vested interest groups
- Mechanisms available for control of corruption:
  - Effective accountability in case of allegation of corruption in public sector
  - integrity of institutions for effective prosecution of corruption cases
  - Law and practice of financial disclosure and conflict of interest of public officials
  - Public access to information on government activities and matters of public interest
  - legal protection for whistleblowers (media and others who report on corruption)
- Bangladesh included in the index since 2001

# Method & process

- **CPI 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,**
  - **Hertie School of Governance, German Institute for Economic Research**
  - **Charles University, Prague**
- **The CPI has been certified as a conceptually and statistically sound index by the European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC), which also audited it**
- **CPI 2024 has been produced by the research team of TI-Secretariat based in Berlin in collaboration with independent external experts**
- **Survey of Surveys - Minimum three 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

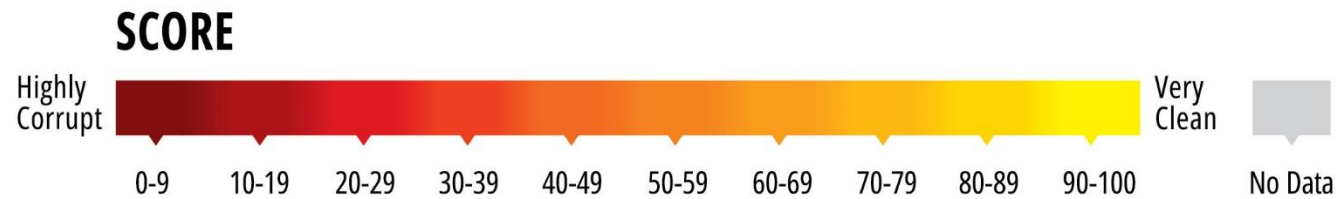
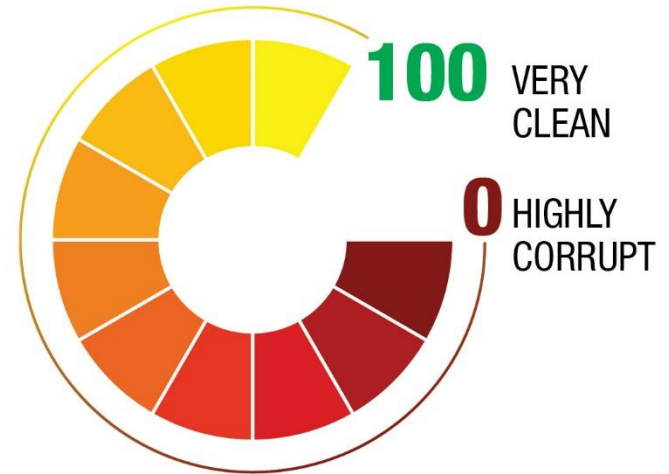
**13 international surveys – rolling data for three years**

***For Bangladesh – data from 8 surveys***

- **World Economic Forum - Executive Opinion Survey**
- **Economic 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**

**CPI 2024 Data period: *November 2021-September 2024***

## CPI 2024 : Basic Facts



## OVERALL GLOBAL RESULTS





# CPI 2024: Bangladesh Result

- Bangladesh has scored 23 out of 100, one point less than 2023, and placed two steps lower in ranking from the top – 151<sup>st</sup> among 180 countries or territories. We were 149<sup>th</sup> in 2023
- Our 2024 score is the 14<sup>th</sup> lowest
- Bangladesh is the second lowest in South Asia and 5th lowest in Asia-Pacific
- The 2024 score is our lowest since 2012, which places us among countries that are **“losing control of corruption”**
- More specifically, our 2024 score is three points lower than 2012, 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2018; five points lower than the highest score of 28 achieved in 2017
- For the 2012-2024 period Bangladesh is the only country other than Sri Lanka in South Asia that has lost score (both were under most authoritarian regimes)
- The performance is extremely disappointing – Bangladesh is among 122 countries (more than two-thirds) that have scored below 50 and considered to have **‘serious corruption problem’**.
- Our score is also 20 points lower than global average of 43, and we are among 101 such countries that have **‘very serious corruption problem’**
- Our score (23) is lower than the average for countries with lowest HDI (29) and Closed Civic Space(29), lowest among all regional averages including the lowest scoring Sub-Saharan Africa (33)

# CPI 2024: Bangladesh Result compared by State of Democracy, HDI and Civic Space

Regime type	No of countries	Average score 2024
Full democracy	24	73
Flawed democracy	50	47
Hybrid democracy	36	37
Authoritarian	59	29
<b>Bangladesh</b>	-	23

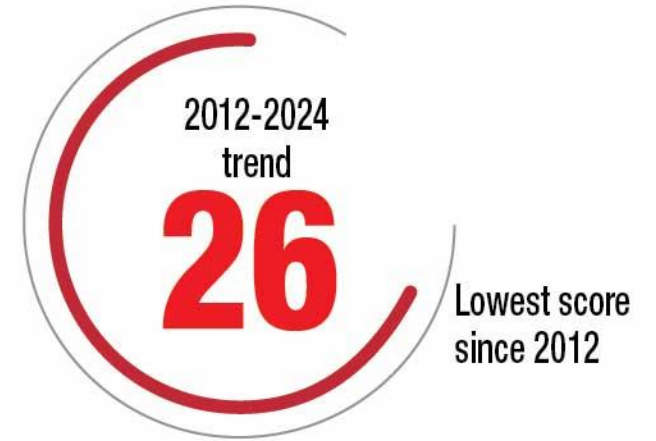
Civic Space	No of countries	Average CPI score (2024)
Open	26	70
Narrowed	40	51
Obstructed	37	38
Repressed	47	31
Closed	27	29
<b>Bangladesh</b>	-	<b>23</b>

Human Development Index	No of countries	Average CPI score 2024
Very High	63	60
High	43	38
Medium	38	31
Low	33	29
<b>Bangladesh</b>	-	<b>23</b>



# BANGLADESH

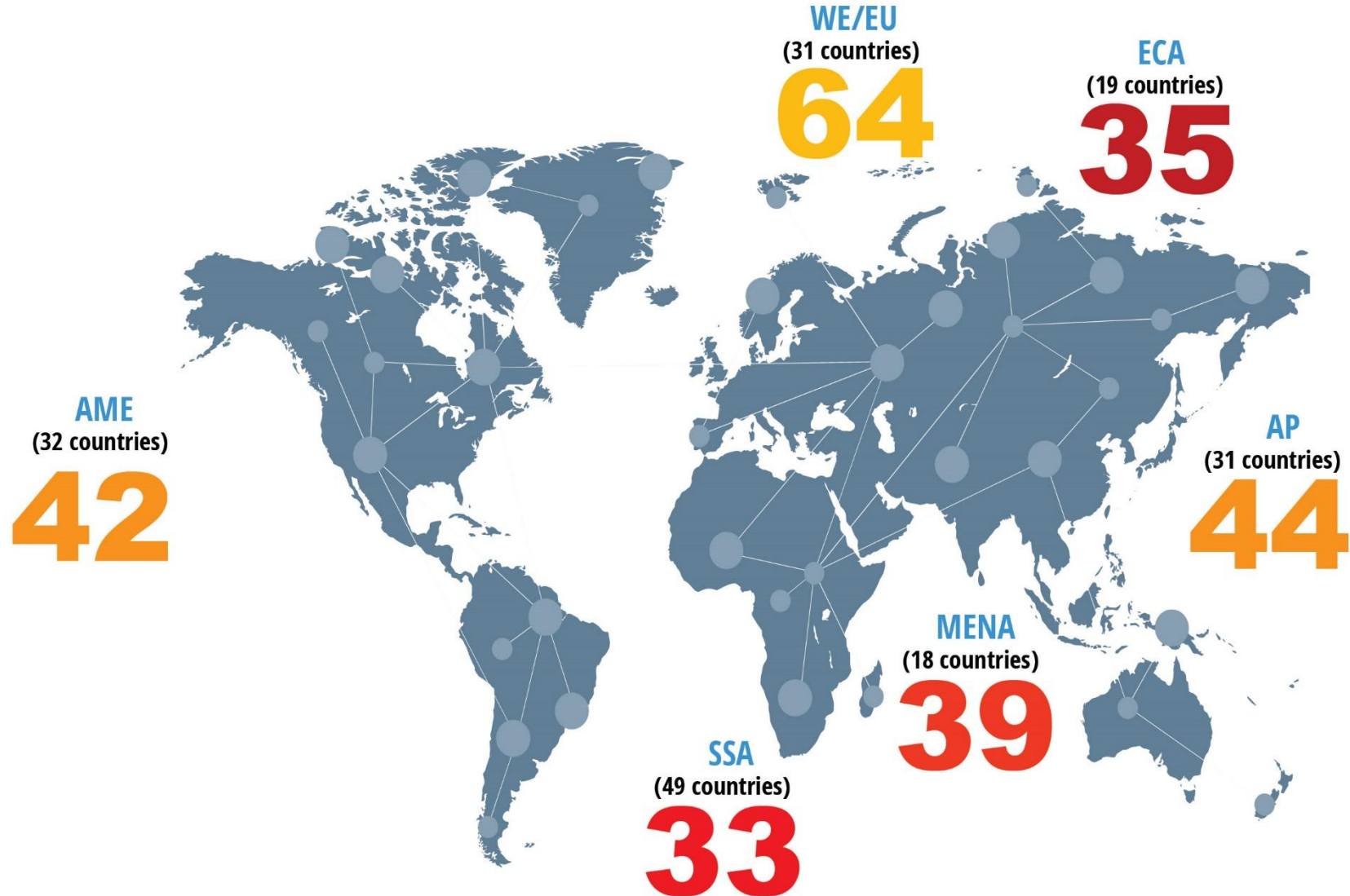
## Result Summary



# BANGLADESH



# REGIONAL AVERAGES



## South Asia: CPI Scores and Ranks 2012-2024

Country	CPI 2024		CPI 2023		CPI 2022		CPI 2021		CPI 2020		CPI 2012
	Score 100	Rank from top	Score (100)	Rank from top	Score 100	Rank	Score 100	Rank	Score 100	Rank	Score 100
Bhutan	↑ 72	18	68	26	68	25	68	25	68	24	63 ↑
India	↓ 38	96	39	93	40	85	40	85	40	86	36 ↑
Sri Lanka	↓ 32	121	34	115	36	101	37	102	38	94	40 ↓
Pakistan	↓ 27	135	29	133	27	140	28	140	31	124	27 →
Maldives	↓ 38	96	39	93	40	85	40	85	43	75	36 ↑ (2016)
Nepal	↓ 34	107	35	108	34	110	33	117	33	117	27 ↑
Bangladesh	↓ 23	151	24	149	25	147	26	147	26	146	26 ↓
Afghanistan	↓ 17	165	20	162	24	150	16	174	19	165	8 ↑

*All South Asian countries except Bhutan have scored below the global average of 43.*

# CPI 2024 Results: The top and the bottom

Top Ten Scores and Ranks			Bottom Ten Scores and Ranks		
Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Denmark	90	1	Tajikistan	19	164
Finland	88	2	Afghanistan, Burundi, Turkmenistan	17	165
Singapore	84	3	Myanmar, Haiti	16	168
New Zealand	83	4	North Korea, Sudan	15	170
Luxembourg, Norway, Switzerland	81	5	Nicaragua	14	172
Sweden	80	8	Equatorial Gunea, Eritrea, Libya, Yemen	13	173
Netherlands	78	9	Syria	12	177
Australia, Iceland, Ireland	77	10	Venezuela	10	178
Estonia, Uruguay	76	13	Somalia	9	179
Canada, Germany	75	15	South Sudan	8	180

# Other notable high and low performers

## *Other high performers (65+):*

Hong Kong (74), Bhutan, Seychelles (72), Japan, UK (71); Belgium (69); Barbados, UAE (68); Austria, France, Taiwan (67); Bahamas, United States (65)

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## *Notable low performing 'big':*

China (43), India (38), South Africa (41), Argentina (37), Russia (22)

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## *Some Asian neighbours (beyond South Asia):*

South Korea (64), Malaysia (50), Vietnam (40), Indonesia (37), Thailand (34), Laos, Philippines (33)

## *Same score as Bangladesh (23):*

Congo, Iran

## *Performance of Top Beneficiaries of Bangladesh's Money Laundering: Score (Rank)*

Singapore 3 (84)  
Switzerland 5 (81)  
Australia 10 (77)  
Canada 15 (75)  
Hong Kong 17 (74)  
UK 20 (71)  
UAE 23 (68)  
United States 28 (65)  
Malaysia 57 (50)  
India 96 (38)



## **Global highlights & trends – Disappointments continued**

- **No country has scored 100 percent - Most countries have made little to no progress in tackling public sector corruption since 2012**
- **122 countries (68%) have scored below 50 ('serious corruption problem').**
- **101 countries (57%) scored below global average of 43 which means over 80 per cent of the world's population live with 'very serious corruption problem'**
- **Compared to 2023, overall global scores have worsened. 93 declined (compared to 63 in 2023), 31 retained same score (62 in 2023), 56 countries improved (55 improved)**
- **Over a quarter of the countries (47/180) got their lowest scores yet since 2012. Low scoring countries like Bangladesh, Brazil, Cuba, Russia and Sri Lanka, are joined by high scorers like France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Switzerland and United States**
- **However, twenty five countries have scored their highest. These include: Bhutan, South Korea, Laos, Saudi Arabia**
- **For the seventh year in a row Denmark has scored highest (90), followed by Finland and Singapore**



# CPI 2024: Bangladesh Result Recap – losing control

- Bangladesh performance is extremely disappointing – lowest since 2012: we are “**losing control of corruption**”
- Scored 23 out of 100, one point less than 2023, and placed two steps lower from top – 151<sup>st</sup> among 180
- Our 2024 score is the 14<sup>th</sup> lowest score
- Bangladesh is the second lowest in South Asia and 5th lowest in Asia-Pacific
- For the 2012-2024 period Bangladesh is the only country other than Sri Lanka in South Asia that has lost score (both were under most authoritarian regimes)
- Our score of 23 is 6 points **worse than the average for authoritarian regimes**
- Bangladesh is among 122 countries (more than two-thirds) that have scored below 50 and considered to have ‘**serious corruption problem**’.
- Our score is also 20 points lower than global average of 43, and we are among 101 such countries that have ‘**very serious corruption problem**’
- Our score is 6 points lower than the average for countries with lowest HDI, 6 points lower than the average for countries with Closed Civic Space, and 10 points lower than the Sub-Saharan African average (33) which is the lowest scoring region of the world
- Top beneficiaries of Bangladesh’s corruption in terms of money laundering are ironically some of best performers as per CPI

# CPI 2024 – Beyond scores and ranks

- The key message of CPI 2024 is that corruption is more than a developmental challenge. As an outcome of abuse of power without accountability, deepening corruption is a threat to democracy, stability, human rights and justice
- Though high scoring countries appear to have lower levels of corruption, financial hubs in many of these countries operate as facilitators of money laundering that benefits such countries at the expense of lower scorers
- Leading rich countries of North America and Europe are also seeing decline in scores indicating failure to implement anti-corruption commitments. The failure is particularly reflected in terms of delivering their global funding commitment to address climate change in worst affected countries. For the same reason, many of them are also facing domestic challenges in multiple levels including climate crisis, erosion of rule law and public services.
- Anti-corruption must be mainstreamed in national and international development policies across the world in order to control and prevent the devastating effects of corruption on development, democracy, human rights and justice

## **Factors behind Bangladesh's continued disappointing result**

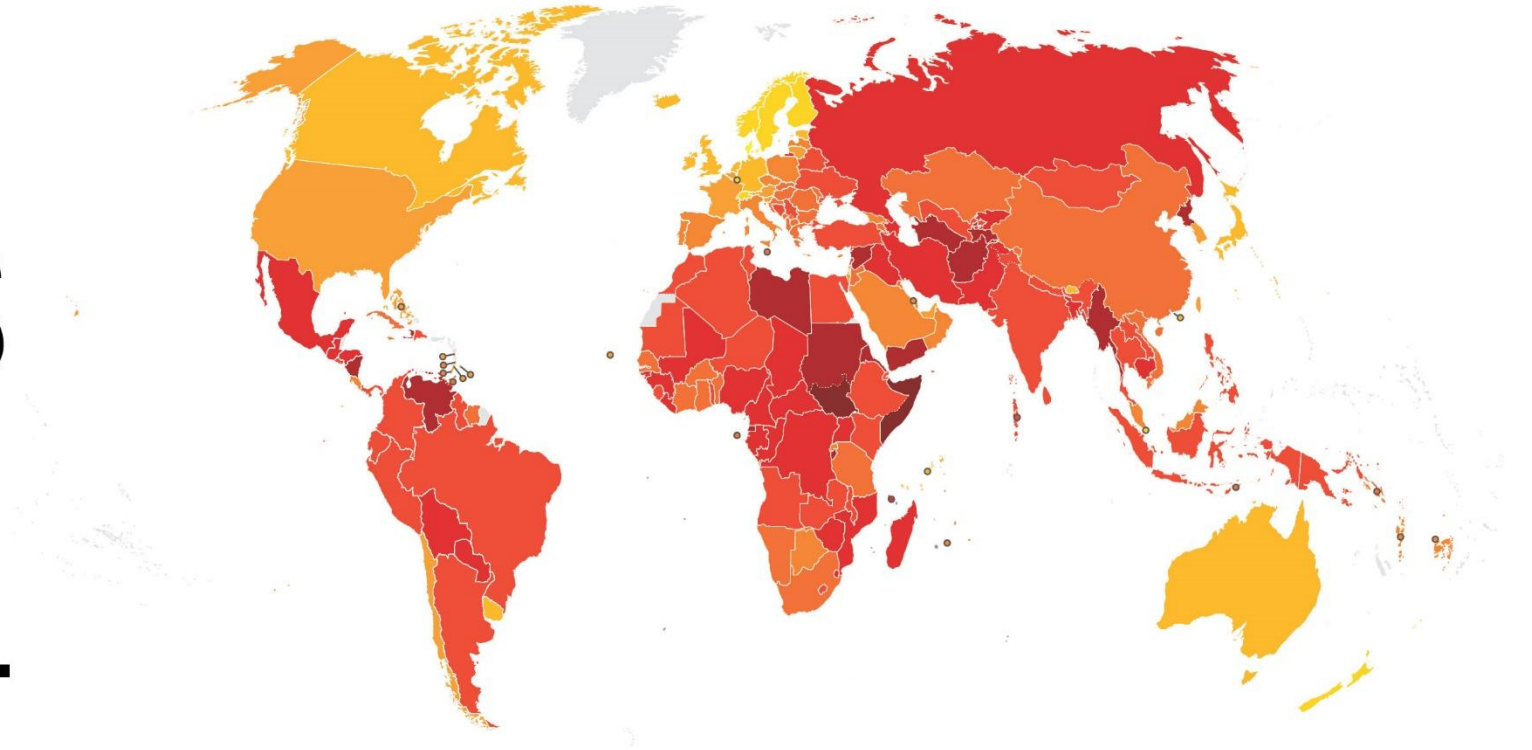
- **The data period for CPI 2024 witnessed the peak of kleptocracy-driven authoritarianism. Instead of action against corruption the political and governance systems were used to promote and protect corruption**
- **Widespread public sector corruption further intensified especially in public contracting and project implementation**
- **No effective action against concrete evidence-based exposures of high level corruption and related money laundering**
- **State institutions mandated to control corruption including ACC, public administration, law enforcement and judicial institutions continued to operate under partisan political influence, which was a key factor behind the poor performance**
- **Even after the fall of the authoritarian regime, evidences of continued abuse of power and corrupt practices persisted in political and governance space as a change of turn**
- **Risks persist in terms of freedom of dissent, free media and civic space**

## **Way forward to perform better**

- **Implement recommendations of the Anti-Corruption Reform Commission following the proposed roadmap, with a specific focus on reform of the ACC to make it truly independent and accountable**
- **Set examples of concrete success in holding to account the highly level corrupt individuals and entities on a priority basis**
- **Depoliticize state institutions to ensure professional integrity and excellence especially ACC, bureaucracy, law-enforcement and judicial service**
- **Salvage the strategically crucial sectors of public interest from the clutches of policy capture, conflict of interest and partisan political and other influences especially public procurement, banking, trade, power and energy, health, education, land and infrastructure**
- **Ensure freedom of media, civil society and people at large for unrestricted disclosure, reporting and commenting on corruption**
- **Transform political culture and practice to be free from treating political and public position as license to private gains**

# CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2024

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#cpi2024

<https://ti-bangladesh.org/cpi>

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**Thank You**