

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX (CPI) 2015

SURVEY RESULTS

Date: 27th January 2016 (Wednesday)

Time: 11.00am

Venue: Royal Selangor Club, Bukit Kiara

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX (CPI) 2015 IS:



A global (168 countries/territories*)

aggregate Index (up to 12 different data sources)

capturing perceptions (experts/business people)

of corruption (abuse of power for private gain)

in the public sector (public officials and institutions)

^{*} In 2014 total of 175 countries were ranked

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX (CPI) 2015 DOES:



- Raise awareness at the global level
- Benchmark for governments to improve
- Cross country and over-time comparison of corruption risks in the public sector
- Data contribution to analysis and research



- Scores and ranks 168 countries based on the perceived level of corruption in the public sector
- A composite index, <u>a combination of surveys and assessments of corruption, collected by a variety of reputable institutions</u>. Indicator of corruption as determined by <u>expert assessments and opinion surveys</u>

Presented on a scale of 0 - 100 0 = (Highly Corrupt) 100 = (Very Clean)



- CPI is NOT only about comparing bribes reported, the number of prosecutions or corruption court cases.
- But CPI also measures how EFFECTIVE investigators, prosecutors, the courts or the media are INVESTIGATING and EXPOSING CORRUPTION.
- CPI DOES NOT focus on petty corruption or grand corruption but rather the EXTENT OF CORRUPTION.
- CPI CAN influence foreign investors.



- •Draws on up to 12 DIFFERENT surveys and country assessments from independent institutions.
- •Minimum 3 researches per country
- •The assessments were carried out <u>among</u> <u>experienced observers</u> such as <u>business leaders</u> (MNCs & locals) and <u>country analysts</u> (including local experts) gathered in the <u>past 24 months</u>.

12 SURVEY REPORTS USED FOR COMPUTATION OF CPI



- 1. African Development Bank Governance Ratings 2014
- 2. Bertelsmann Foundation Sustainable Governance Indicators 2015
- 3. Bertelsmann Foundation Transformation Index 2016
- 4. Economist Intelligence Unit Country Risk Ratings 2015
- 5. Freedom House Nations in Transit 2015
- 6. Global Insight Country Risk Ratings 2014
- 7. IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2015
- 8. Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Asian Intelligence 2015
- 9. Political Risk Services International Country Risk Guide 2015
- 10. World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2014
- 11. World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey (EOS) 2015
- 12. World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 2015





COUNTRY CONTRAST

TOP

Denmark

Finland

BOTTOM





Somalia

CORRUPTION PROBLEM

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE



Average score

G20 PERFORMANCE



Average score

54

of countries score below 50 out of 100

of G20 countries score below 50 out of 100

GLOBAL BREAKDOWN CPI 2015



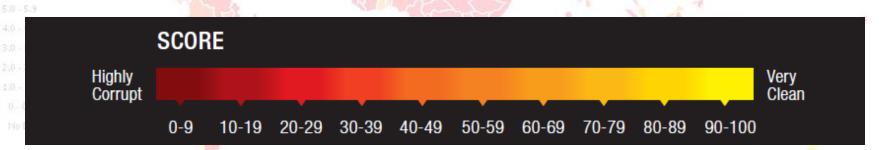


CPI 2015: TOP FIVE



Denmark maintains first place with score of 91 (2014:92), helped by strong access to information systems and rules governing the behaviour of those in public positions.

	RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE
	1	DENMARK	91
	2	FINLAND	90
	3	SWEDEN	89
	4	NEW ZEALAND	88
(±	5	NETHERLANDS	87
(- (-	5	NORWAY	87



CPI 2015: BOTTOM FIVE



North Korea and Somalia are again at the bottom rung of the index. These countries are lack of leaders who are accountable and the public institutions are not effective. They need to take a much stronger stance against corruption.

	RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE
	163	ANGOLA	15
	163	SOUTH SUDAN	15
	165	SUDAN	12
	166	AFGHANISTAN	11
-	167	NORTH KOREA	8
	167	SOMALIA	8



CPI 2014: MALAYSIA



Corruption Perceptions Index 2014



CPI Score : 52 / 100
Country Rank : 50 / 175

CPI 2015: MALAYSIA



Corruption Perceptions Index 2015



CPI Score : 50 / 100 Country Rank : 54 / 168

CPI 2013 - 2015 : MALAYSIA



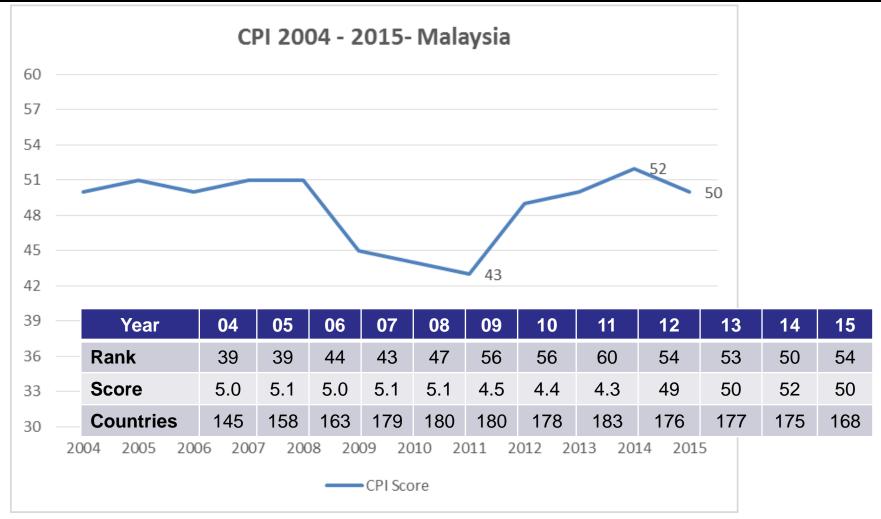
Year	2013	2014	2015
Score	50	52	50 🎩
Ranking	53	50	54 👃
Countries	177	175	168

2013-2015 presented on a scale of 0 – 100 0 (Highly Corrupt) 100 (Very Clean)

- 7 countries not included in CPI 2015 need minimum 3 researches
- Malaysia could have been worse in the ranking in CPI 2015 as 5 countries out of the 7 countries have scored higher in CPI 2014:
 - Barbados (74/100), Bahamas (71/100), Saint Vincent & Grenadines (67/100), Puerto Rico (63/100) and Dominica (58/100)
 - Samoa (52/100) and Swaziland scored (43/100).

CPI 2004 - 2015 : MALAYSIA





8 SURVEYS USED - MALAYSIA



ex 2016
e

- 2. Economist Intelligence Unit Country Risk Ratings 2015
- 3. Global Insight Country Risk Ratings 2015
- 4. IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2015
- 5. Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Asian Intelligence 2015
- 6. Political Risk Services International Country Risk Guide 2015
- 7. World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey (EOS) 2015
- 8. World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 2015

(49)

(54)

(42)

(53)

(56)

(41)

(64)

(40)

Total:

399

COUNTRIES WITH NEAREST SCORES TO MALAYSIA



Country Ranking	Country	Country Score
48	Saudi Arabia , Georgia	52
50	Croatia, Bahrain, Hungary, Slovakia	51
54	Malaysia	50
55	Kuwait	49
56	Cuba, Ghana	47

WHAT CHANGED? Compared 2014 and 2015 performance



COUNTRIES THAT HAVE IMPROVED

Indonesia
Thailand
Vietnam
Laos
Myanmar
Cambodia

COUNTRIES THAT HAVE DECLINED

Philippines
Malaysia
Japan
Singapore
Hong Kong

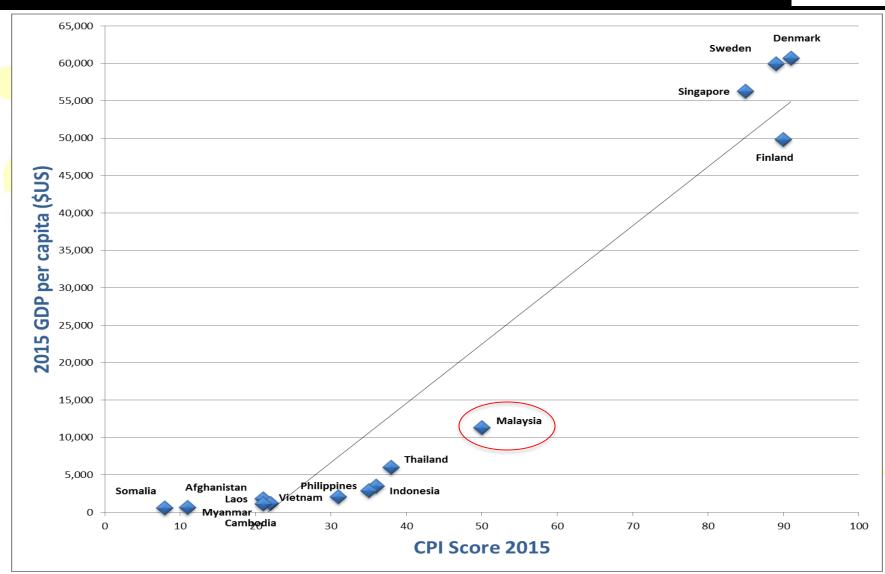
SCORES OF ASEAN COUNTRIES



Rank	ASEAN	Position (168)	CPI Score	GDP per capita	Rank Difference
1	Singapore	8	85	56,284	-1
2	Malaysia	54	50	11,307	-4
3	Thailand	76	38	2,765	+ 9
4	Indonesia	88	36	5,977	+ 19
5	Philippines	95	35	2,873	- 10
6	Vietnam	112	31	2,052	+ 7
7	Laos	139	21	1,794	+ 6
8	Myan <mark>mar</mark>	147	22	1,204	+ 9
9	Cambodia	150	21	1,095	+ 6
10	Brunei	38*	60	40,980	-

GDP PER CAPITA vs CPI SCORE





TI-M's CONCERNS



- Political will is lacking in fighting corruption
- Reform "key institutions" to be more ethical and transparent
- No comprehensive laws and regulations on political financing
- Culture of secrecy and opaque framework
 - Lack of "Access to Information" Law
 - Lack of "Assets Declaration" Law



- Strong political will
 - Tone from the top
 - Leadership by example
 - The public expects high ethical standards (of both conduct and accountability) from executive, judiciary and legislative branches.



- Political Financing
 - More transparency and accountability
 - Political contributions be channeled directly into political parties and not individuals' account
 - A free and fair elections, not to be compromised by vote buying and manipulative use of slush funds.
 - Enforcement



Reform MACC

- Memorandum for Reform of MACC
- Financial autonomy (sufficient funding)
- To adopt UNCAC: attention to grand and high level corruption scandals
- To criminalize and enforce against passive foreign bribery



- Access to information by advocating for a federal Freedom of Information (FOI) and Asset Declaration Laws
- Open Government Partnership' to ensure better representation, better laws, better governance and better results in curtailing, curbing and combating corruption

Open Government Partnership

 To adopt ISO 37001: Anti-bribery Management System standard as pre-requisite qualification for all government suppliers and as a tool to address Corporate Liability for business entities.

LASTLY, BUT HARDLY THE LEAST



Thank you very much!

Comments and Questions.



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