



TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL
MALAYSIA

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2024

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WHAT IS THE CPI?

A global (180 countries/territories)
aggregate Index (up to 13 different data sources)
capturing perceptions (experts/business people)
of corruption (abuse of power for private gain)
in the public sector (public officials and institutions)

WHAT DOES THE CPI MEASURE?



- Bribery
- Diversion of public funds
- Enforcement of integrity mechanisms
- Commitment to fight corruption
- Restriction on freedom of expression
- Use of public office for private gain
- CSO access to information
- State capture
- Prosecution of corrupt officials
- Excessive red tape/bureaucracy
- Legislation on financial disclosure
- Legal protection for whistleblowers



- Citizens' perceptions or experience on corruption
- Tax fraud
- Illicit financial flows
- Enablers of corruption
- Money Laundering
- Any type of private sector corruption
- Informal economies and markets

GLOBAL SURVEY SOURCES



METHODOLOGY

Stage



**Select Data
Sources**

Stage



**Rescale &
Standardize
Data Sources**

Stage



**Calculate
Average**

Stage



**Report
Uncertainty**



Corruption and the Climate Crisis

Corruption and the climate crisis are intricately linked, creating a vicious cycle that exacerbates both issues. Corruption undermines efforts to combat climate change by diverting essential funds away from mitigation and adaptation initiatives.

Corrupt practices can lead to the approval of environmentally harmful projects under the guise of sustainability, further complicating the fight against climate change.

CPI 2024: Global theme

Corruption and the Climate Crisis



How does corruption contribute to the climate

Undue influence on climate policies:

Corruption obstructs efforts to implement stringent regulations, reduce emissions and promote clean energy initiatives.

Embezzlement and misuse of climate funds:

Corruption threatens the funding allocated to mitigate and adapt to the effects of global heating and reduces the effectiveness of climate projects.

Bribery and kickbacks limit environmental protection:

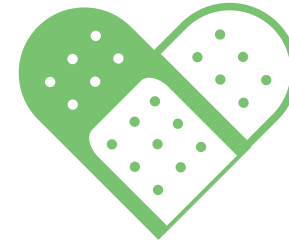
Corruption can result in the selective enforcement of laws, where those with power or resources can avoid legal consequences. This applies to high polluting industries and groups involved in environmental crime.

Corruption makes it harder to speak out against the climate crisis:

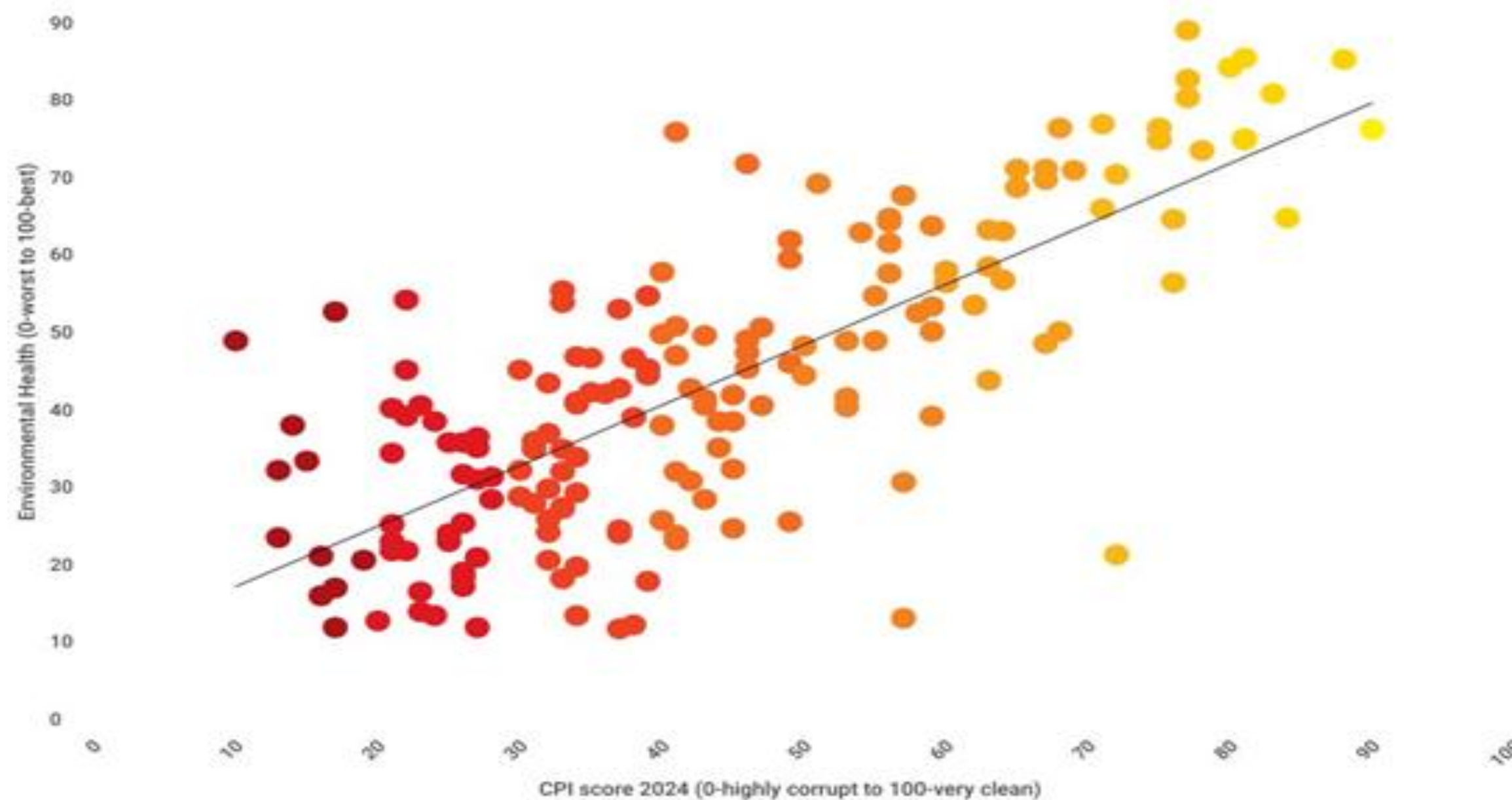
Where corruption thrives, so does violence against climate activists.

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Environmental Health



While environmental protection is a multi-faceted phenomenon, countries with better CPI scores tend to perform better at preserving their environments.



Source: ND GAIN



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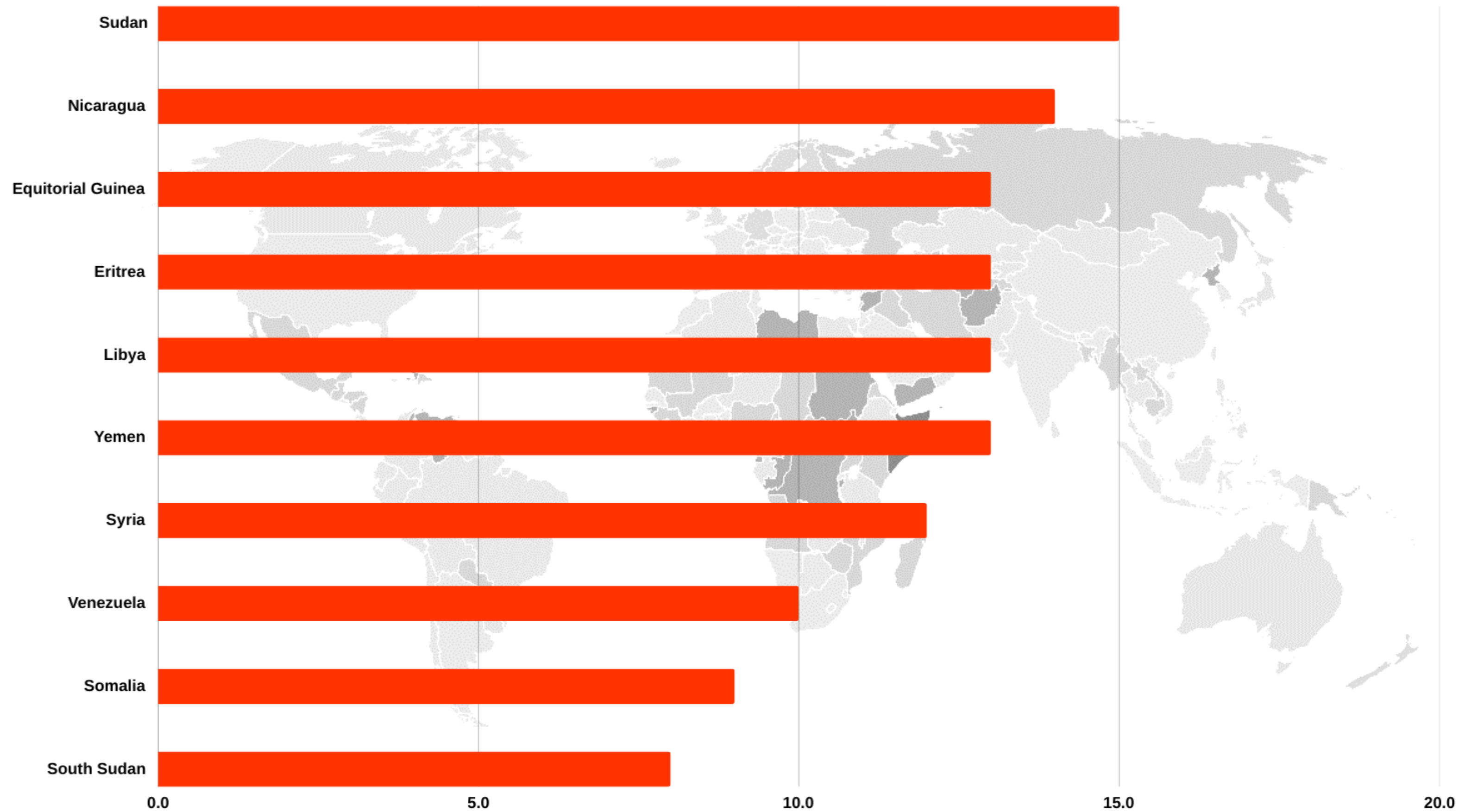
2024 RESULTS

Top 10 Countries



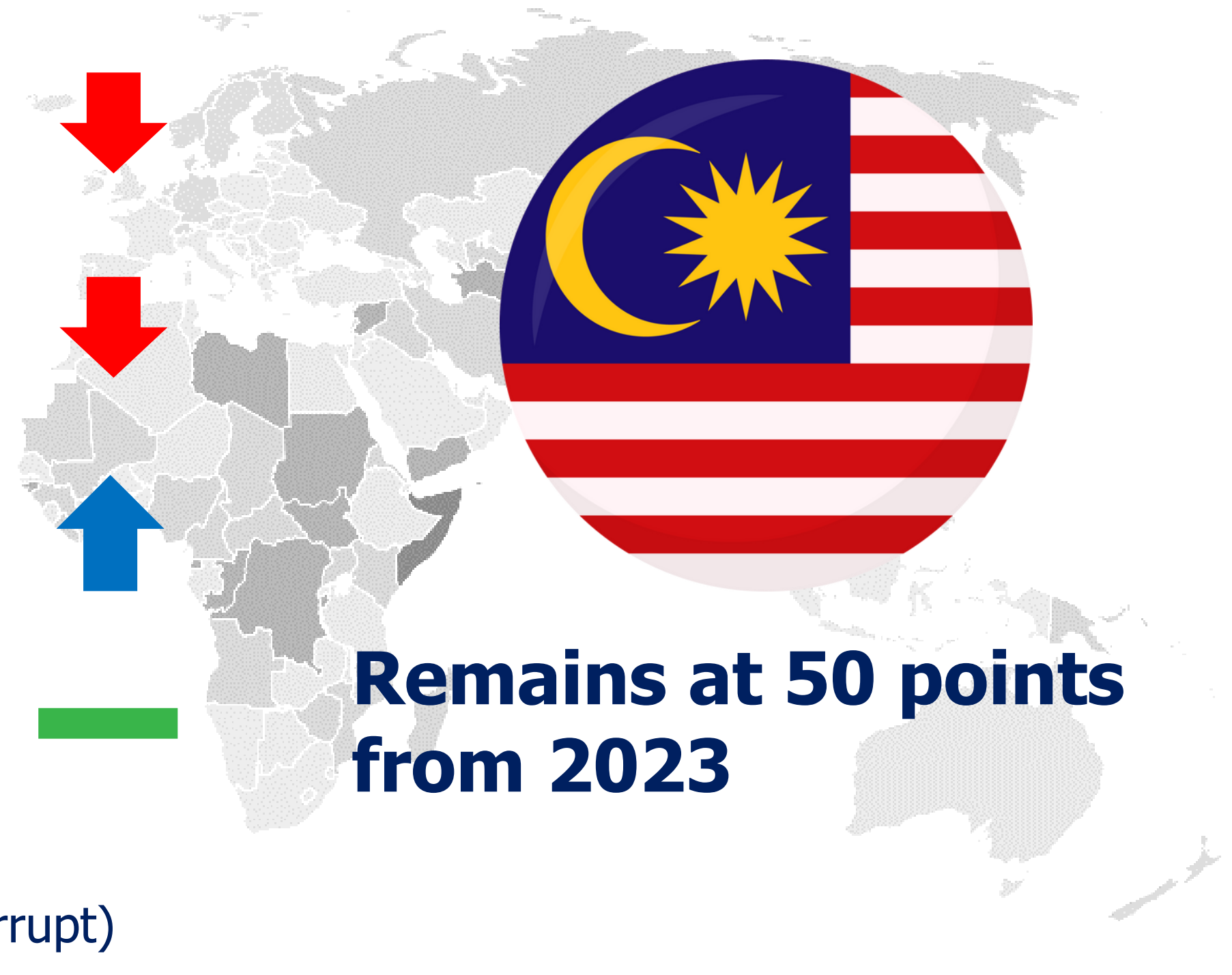
Bottom 10 Countries

Score



Malaysia's Score

YEAR	SCORE ¹
2021	48
2022	47
2023	50
2024	50



Note: 1. 100 (very clean) to 0 (highly corrupt)

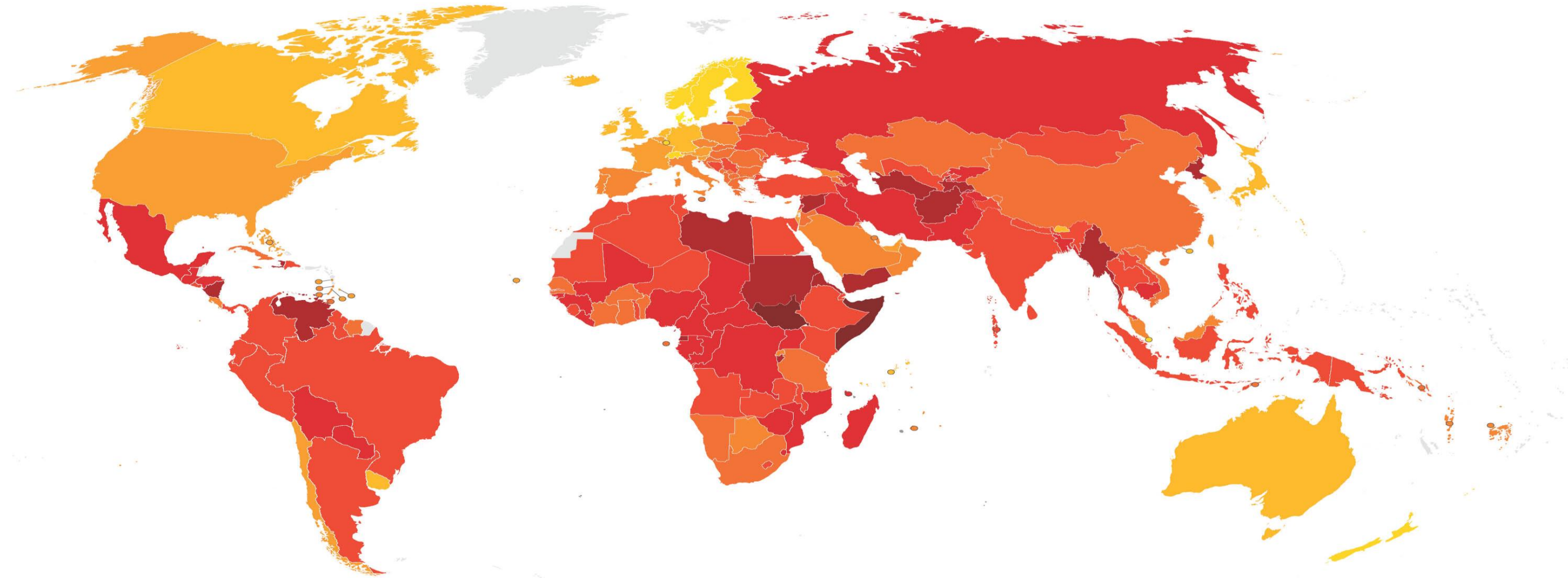


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ANALYSIS

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2024

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



SCORE COUNTRY/TERRITORY

90	Denmark
88	Finland
84	Singapore
83	New Zealand
81	Luxembourg
81	Norway
81	Switzerland
80	Sweden
78	Netherlands
77	Australia
77	Iceland
77	Ireland
76	Estonia
76	Uruguay
75	Canada
75	Germany
74	Hong Kong
72	Bhutan
72	Seychelles
71	Japan
71	United Kingdom
69	Belgium
68	Barbados
68	United Arab Emirates
67	Austria
67	France

67	Taiwan
65	Bahamas
65	United States
64	Israel
64	Korea, South
63	Chile
63	Lithuania
63	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
62	Cabo Verde
60	Dominica
60	Slovenia
59	Latvia
59	Qatar
59	Saint Lucia
59	Saudi Arabia
58	Costa Rica
57	Botswana
57	Portugal
57	Rwanda
56	Cyprus
56	Czechia
56	Grenada
56	Spain
55	Fiji
55	Oman
54	Italy
53	Bahrain

53	Georgia
53	Poland
51	Mauritius
50	Malaysia
50	Vanuatu
49	Greece
49	Jordan
49	Namibia
49	Slovakia
47	Armenia
47	Croatia
46	Kuwait
46	Malta
46	Montenegro
46	Romania
45	Benin
45	Côte d'Ivoire
45	Sao Tome and Principe
45	Senegal
44	Jamaica
44	Kosovo
44	Timor-Leste
43	Bulgaria
43	China
43	Moldova
43	Solomon Islands
42	Albania

R:57

42	Ghana
41	Burkina Faso
41	Cuba
41	Hungary
41	South Africa
41	Tanzania
41	Trinidad and Tobago
40	Kazakhstan
40	North Macedonia
40	Suriname
40	Vietnam
39	Colombia
39	Guyana
39	Tunisia
39	Zambia
38	Gambia
38	India
38	Maldives
37	Argentina
37	Ethiopia
37	Indonesia
37	Lesotho
37	Morocco
36	Dominican Republic
35	Serbia
35	Ukraine

34	Algeria
34	Brazil
34	Malawi
34	Nepal
34	Niger
34	Thailand
34	Turkey
33	Belarus
33	Bosnia and Herzegovina
33	Laos
33	Mongolia
33	Panama
33	Philippines
33	Sierra Leone
32	Angola
32	Ecuador
32	Kenya
32	Sri Lanka
32	Togo
32	Uzbekistan
31	Djibouti
31	Papua New Guinea
31	Peru
30	Egypt
30	El Salvador
30	Mauritania

28	Bolivia
28	Guinea
27	Eswatini
27	Gabon
27	Liberia
27	Mali
27	Pakistan
26	Cameroon
26	Iraq
26	Madagascar
26	Mexico
26	Nigeria
26	Uganda
25	Guatemala
25	Kyrgyzstan
25	Mozambique
24	Central African Republic
24	Paraguay
23	Bangladesh
23	Congo
23	Iran
22	Azerbaijan
22	Honduras
22	Lebanon
22	Russia
21	Cambodia
21	Chad

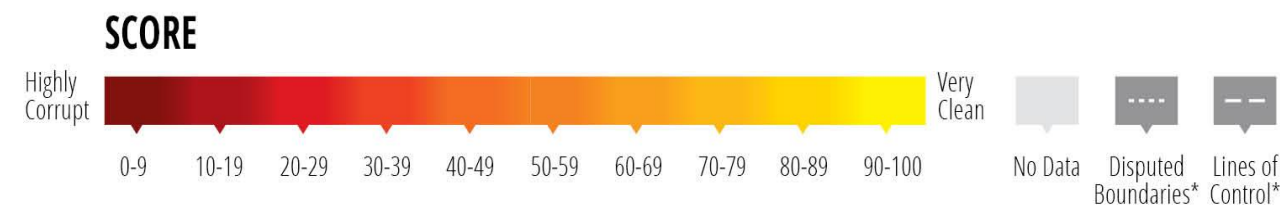
21	Comoros
21	Guinea-Bissau
21	Zimbabwe
20	Democratic Republic of the Congo
19	Tajikistan
17	Afghanistan
17	Burundi
17	Turkmenistan
16	Haiti
16	Myanmar
15	Korea, North
15	Sudan
14	Nicaragua
13	Equatorial Guinea
13	Eritrea
13	Libya
13	Yemen
12	Syria
10	Venezuela
9	Somalia
8	South Sudan

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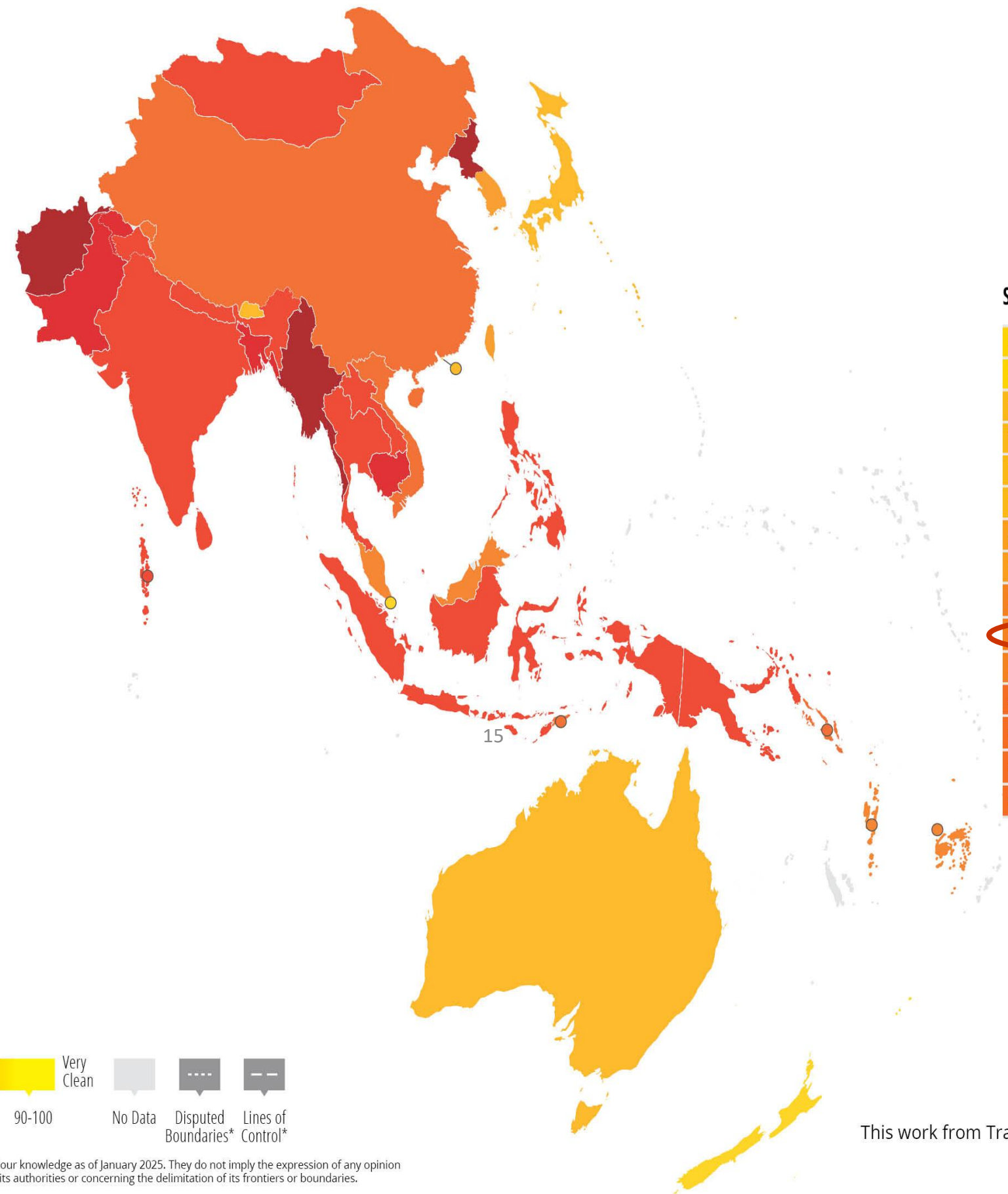
ASIA PACIFIC

44/100

AVERAGE SCORE



*The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map follow the UN practice to the best of our knowledge as of January 2025. They do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of Transparency International concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



SCORE COUNTRY/TERRITORY

84	Singapore
83	New Zealand
77	Australia
74	Hong Kong
72	Bhutan
71	Japan
67	Taiwan
64	Korea, South
55	Fiji
50	Malaysia
50	Vanuatu
44	Timor-Leste
43	China
43	Solomon Islands
40	Vietnam

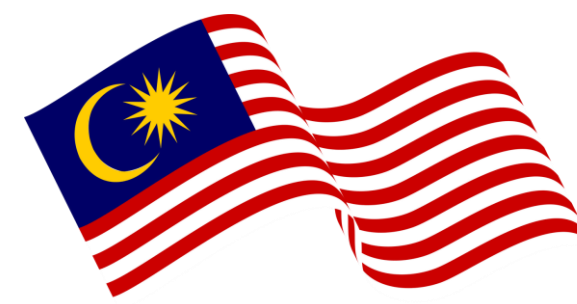
38	India
38	Maldives
37	Indonesia
34	Nepal
34	Thailand
33	Laos
33	Mongolia
33	Philippines
32	Sri Lanka
31	Papua New Guinea
27	Pakistan
23	Bangladesh
21	Cambodia
17	Afghanistan
16	Myanmar
15	Korea, North

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Detailed Scoring Malaysia



NO.	SOURCE	2024	2023	Change
1	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index	51	49	+2
2	Economist Intelligence Unit Country Risk Service	51	55	-4
3	Global Insight Country Risk Ratings	59	59	—
4	IMD World Competitiveness Center World Competitiveness Yearbook Executive Opinion Survey	38	47	-9
5	Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Asian Intelligence	45	41	+4
6	The PRS Group International Country Risk Guide	51	50	+1
7	World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey	50	47	+3
8	World Justice Project Rule of Law Index Expert Survey	48	47	+1
9	Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem)	53	51	+2

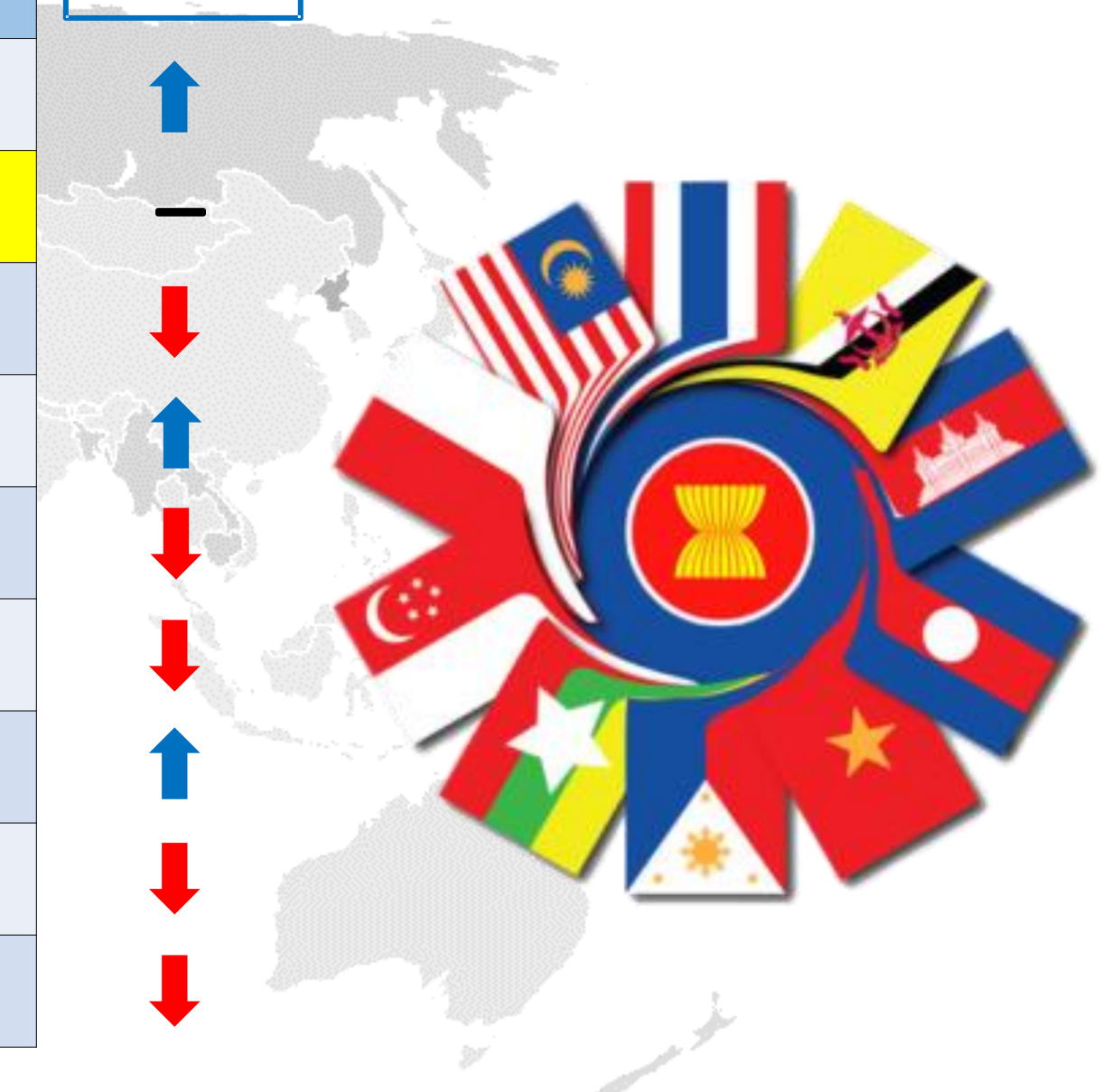
Total:
Aggregate:

446	446
50	50

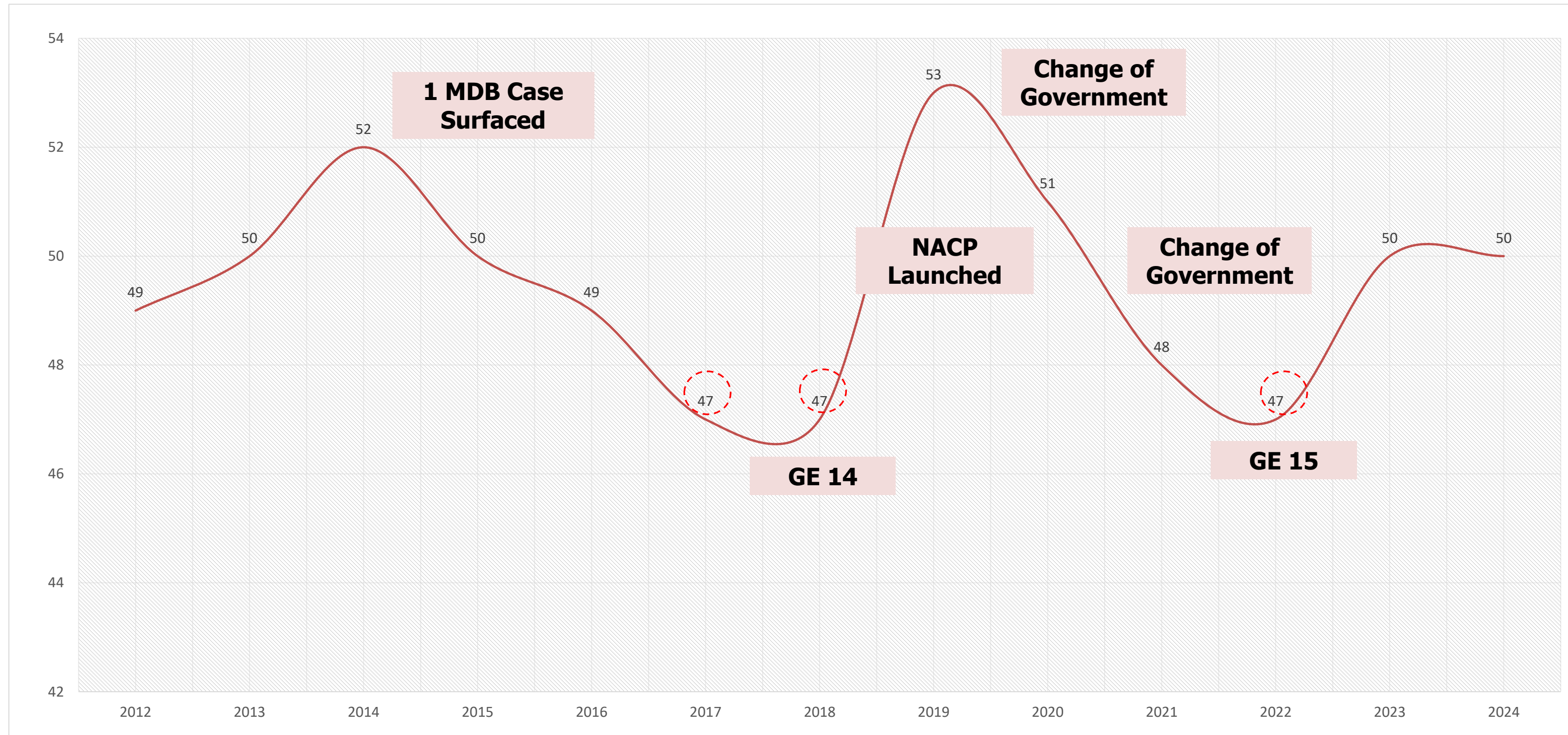
Asean Countries

COUNTRY	Country Scores		Rank	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Singapore	84	83	3	5
Malaysia	50	50	57	57
Vietnam	40	41	88	83
Indonesia	37	34	99	115
Thailand	34	35	107	108
Philippines	33	34	114	115
Laos	33	28	114	136
Cambodia	21	22	158	158
Myanmar	16	20	168	162

SCORE

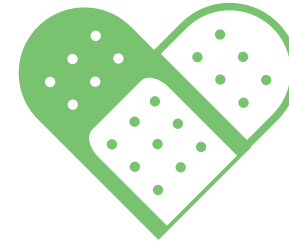


MALAYSIA'S SCORE – LAST 13 YEARS

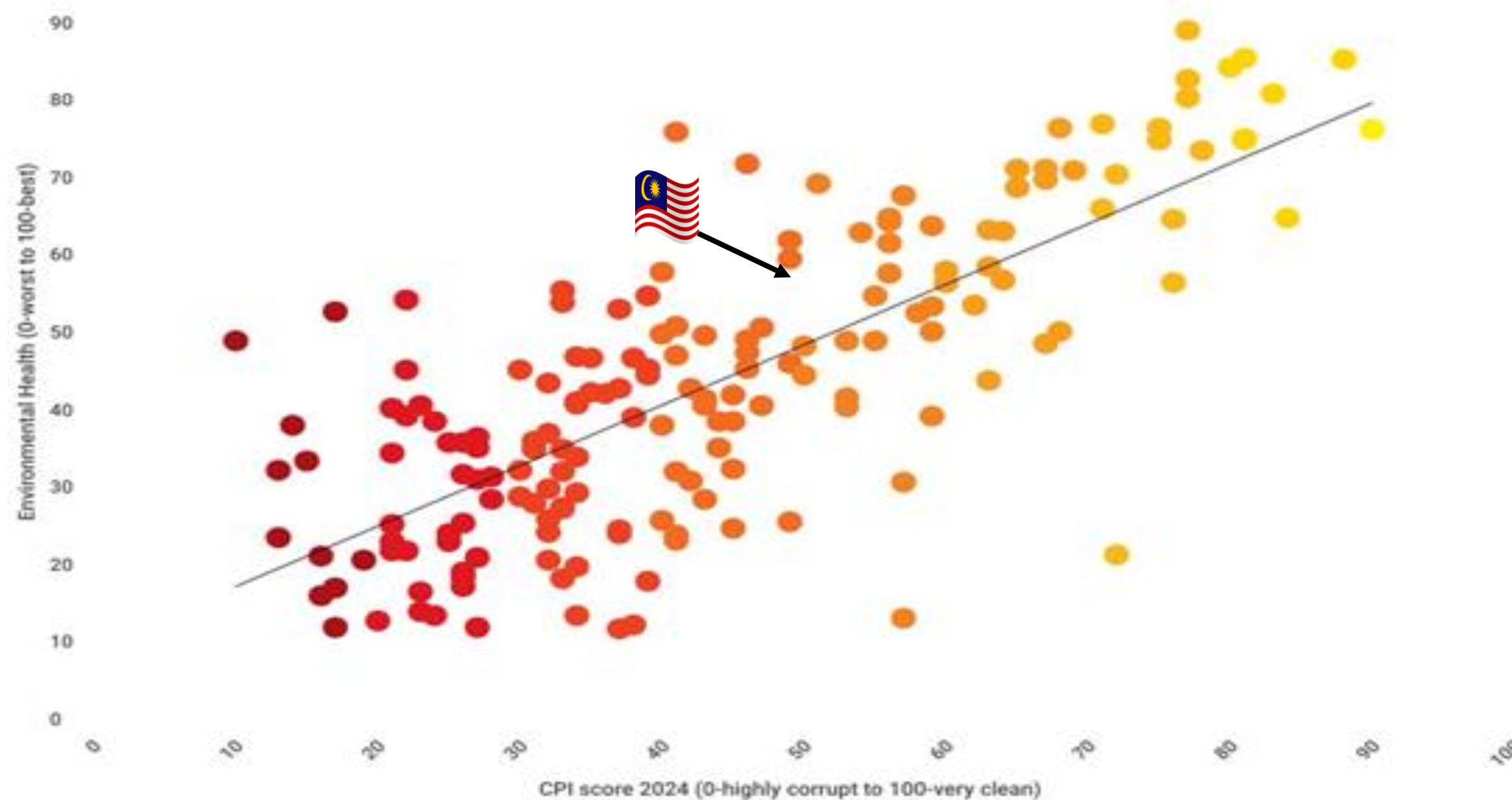


CPI 2024

Environmental Health

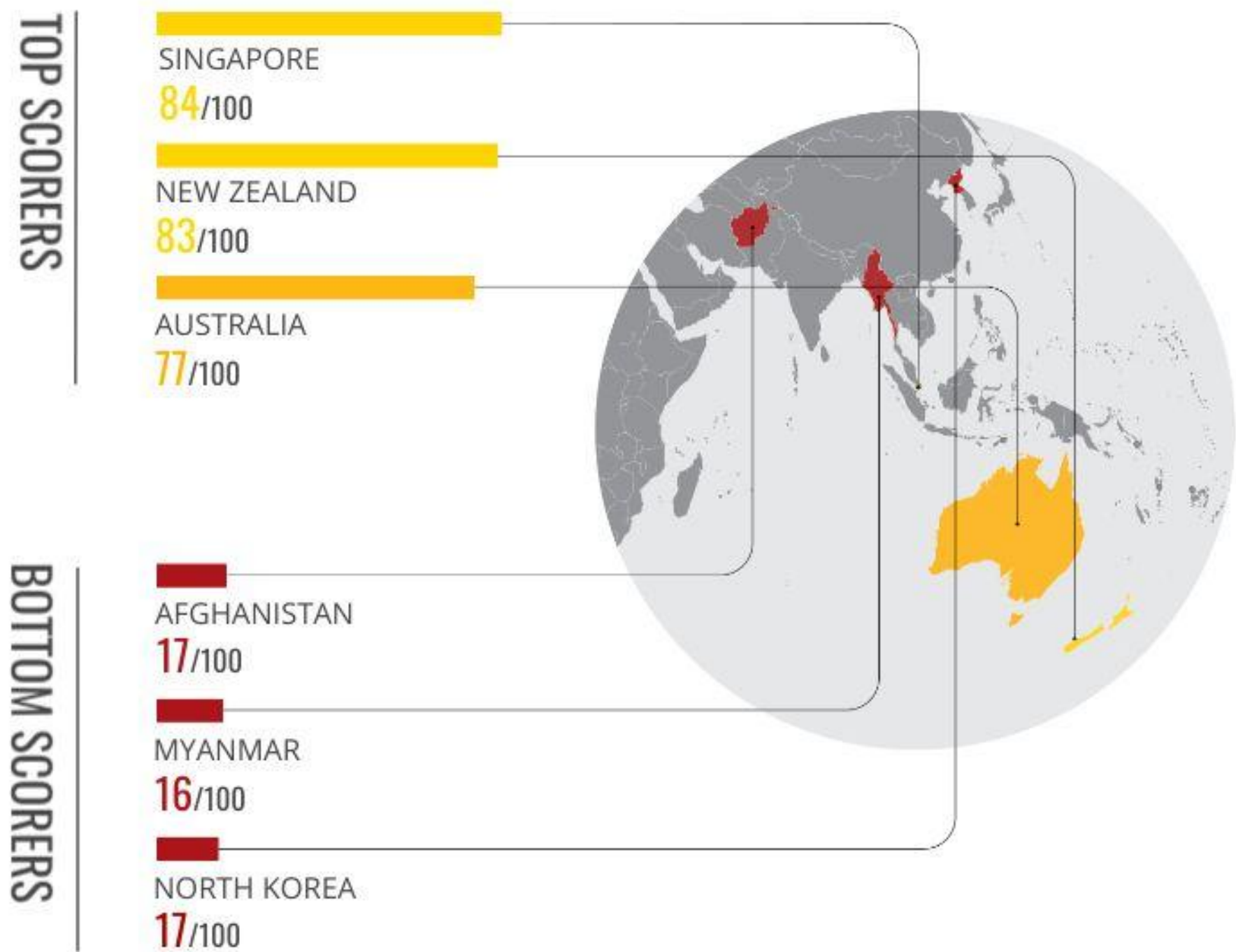


While environmental protection is a multi-faceted phenomenon, countries with better CPI scores tend to perform better at preserving their environments.



Source: ND GAIN

ASIA PACIFIC TOP AND BOTTOM COUNTRIES



STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT CHANGES



Possible Reasons for Malaysia's Stagnant Scores

- ❖ **Businesses** still feel **corruption is a problem** in the public sector.
(After 5 years no news on two Corporate Liability Cases ie. Pristine Offshore[2021] & Hydroshoppe [2023] & Commercial Organization are not taking “Adequate Procedures” seriously.)
- ❖ **Institutional reforms** has been **slow** despite Madani government’s strong emphasis on good governance and institutional reforms.
- ❖ Revised **jail sentences and fines** after conviction by the highest court on high profile cases creates the **perception** of political interference in the judiciary.
- ❖ High number of **DNAA** (Discharge Not Amounting to Acquittal) cases given for high profile cases creates the **perception** of political interference in the judiciary.

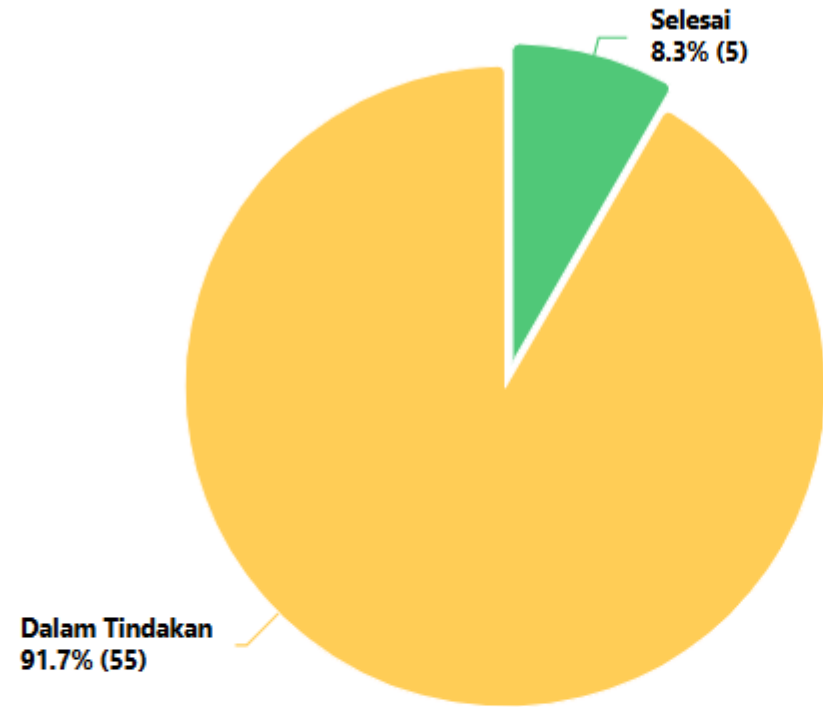
Positive Developments for Malaysia

- ❖ Chief Secretary to the Government (**KSN**) took responsibility to **champion the NACS** and **lead** the CPI vision of being the top **25** in ranking by the year **2033**.
- ❖ **Public Finance and Fiscal Responsibility Act 2023 (ACT 850)**
- ❖ **NACS (National Anti-Corruption Strategy) launched in June 2024**
- ❖ Special **task force** formed to propel Malaysia to the top 25 in the CPI Index
- ❖ **Audit (Amendment) Act 1957 (Act 62)** passed in parliament in July 2024
- ❖ Amendment to the **Trustee Act** to prevent malpractices by trust entities
- ❖ Amendment to the **Companies Act** to include mandatory disclosure of **Beneficial Ownership Transparency** (In future the registry must be made public for transparency)
- ❖ Implementing **DEEP** (Demerit Performance Evaluation System) for civil servants starting 2025 to transform the civil service to a high performance culture.

NACS Dashboard by MACC

Tahun: 2025

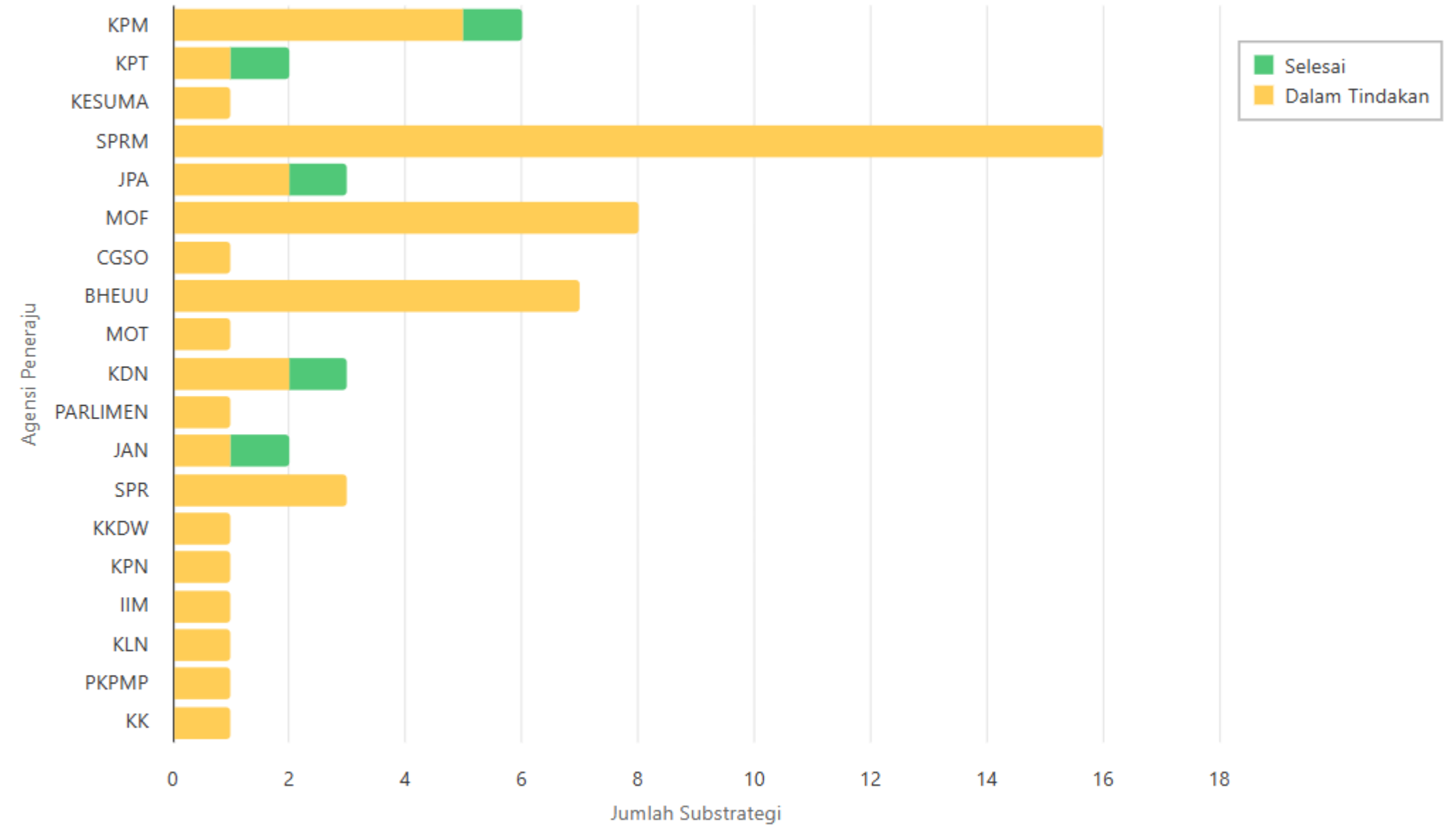
Statistik Substrategi bagi NACS Tahun 2025



Strategi	Selesai	Dalam Tindakan
Pendidikan	3	10
Kebertanggungjawaban Awam	1	18
Suara Rakyat	0	13
Penguatkuasaan	1	8
Insentif	0	6
Jumlah	5	55

Status Pelaksanaan Substrategi Mengikut Agensi Peneraju

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RECOMMENDATIONS

Accelerate Institutional Reforms

Legal & Institutional Reforms

- ❖ Amendments to the **Whistle Blower Protection Act 2010**
(Government promised to table the amendments in March 2025)
- ❖ Table **Freedom of Information (FOI) Bill** for greater transparency
(Government promised to table this bill in July 2025)
- ❖ Table **Ombudsman Bill** for a Central Agency to receive complaints
- ❖ Table the **Parliamentary Services Bill** for power separation between the executive, legislature and the judiciary
- ❖ Table the **Political Financing Bill** to regulate political funding in Malaysia
(Nexus between politicians, business and patronage continues to be a grey area)

Accelerate Institutional Reforms (Con't)

Legal & Institutional Reforms

- ❖ Table **Public Procurement Bill** for transparency, competition and efficiency at the forefront
- ❖ **Separation of powers** between the **Attorney General** and the **Public Prosecution**.

Political Will

Have the political will to push for transparency, accountability & reforms

- ❖ Greater transparency and disclosure needed on failed projects (e.g. Littoral Combat Ship project)
- ❖ Gradually phase out political appointments in Government Linked Agencies.
- ❖ Auditor General's Report- Public officials must be made accountable for non compliance and wrong doings.
- ❖ Compel all public officials and Member of Parliament to declare their assets

Improve Governance in Public Procurement

- ❖ **Adopt International Standard on Integrity Pact in government procurement for Mega Projects for transparency & good governance. Last government circular failed to address this issue.**
- ❖ **Mandate that large “mega” projects must require parliamentary approval before commencing, and all supporting documents e.g. Advance Planning, Needs Analysis and Cost Benefit reports are publicly available.**

Prime Minister's Vision



“Malaysia to be top 25 in the CPI global rank by 2033”

Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim

2533

This Vision Must Be Turned Into Action



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