

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2025

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10 February 2026



TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL
MALAYSIA



WHAT IS THE CPI

**A global (approx. 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 of the government 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



Bertelsmann Stiftung



Political & Economic Risk Consultancy Limited
Asian Intelligence Report



S&P Global
Ratings

Methodology

Stage



**Select Data
Sources**

Stage



**Rescale &
Standardize
Data
Sources**

Stage



**Calculate
Average**

Stage



**Report
Uncertainty**

Six (6) Recommendations To Reverse The Long-term Decline In Anti-Corruption Leadership



Ensure independent, transparent and accessible **justice** institutions



Give **access to justice** to victims of corruption



Regulate **undue influence** in politics



Improve oversight and transparency in **public services** and **budgets**



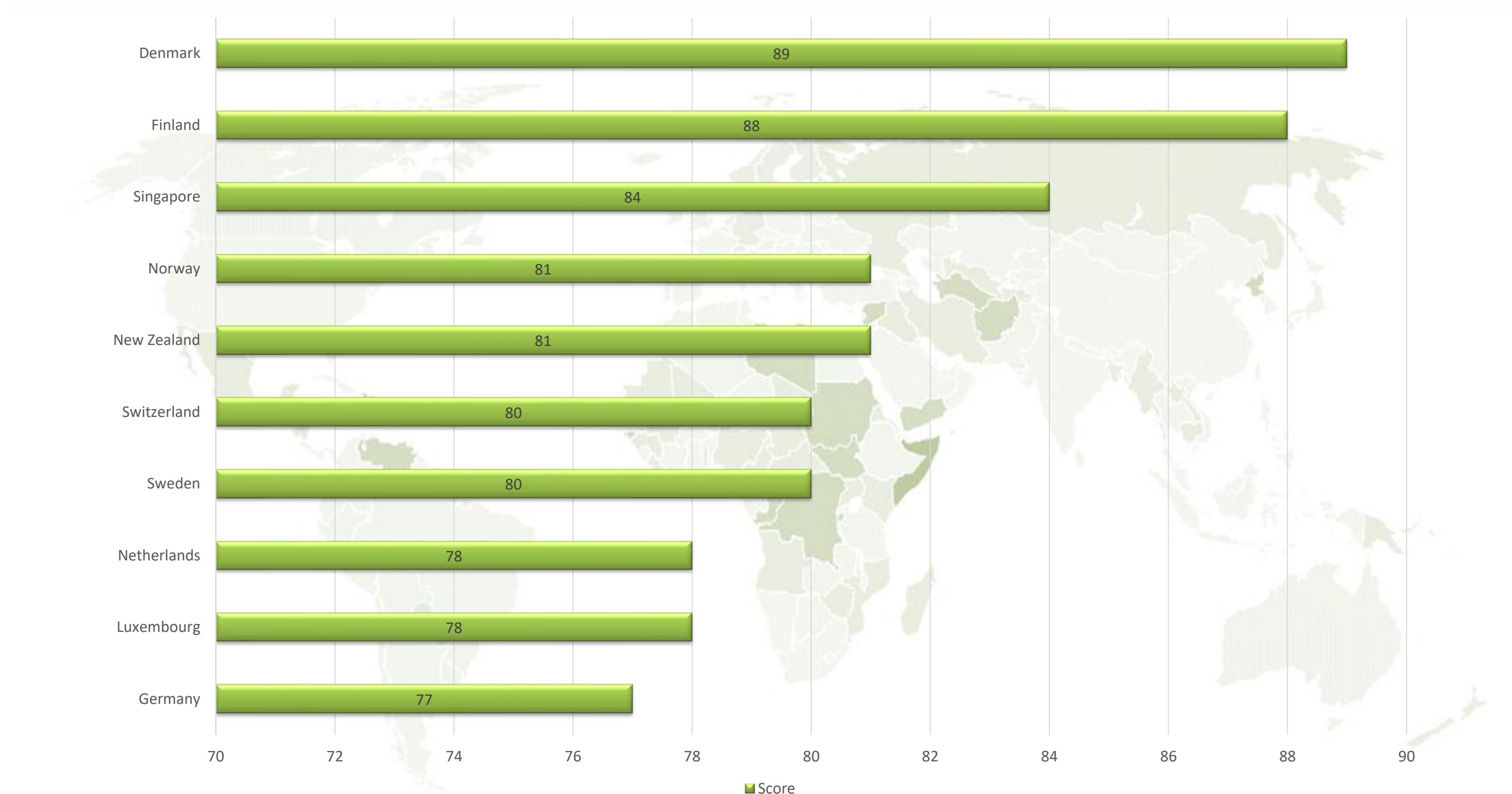
Protect **civil society** and **whistleblowers**



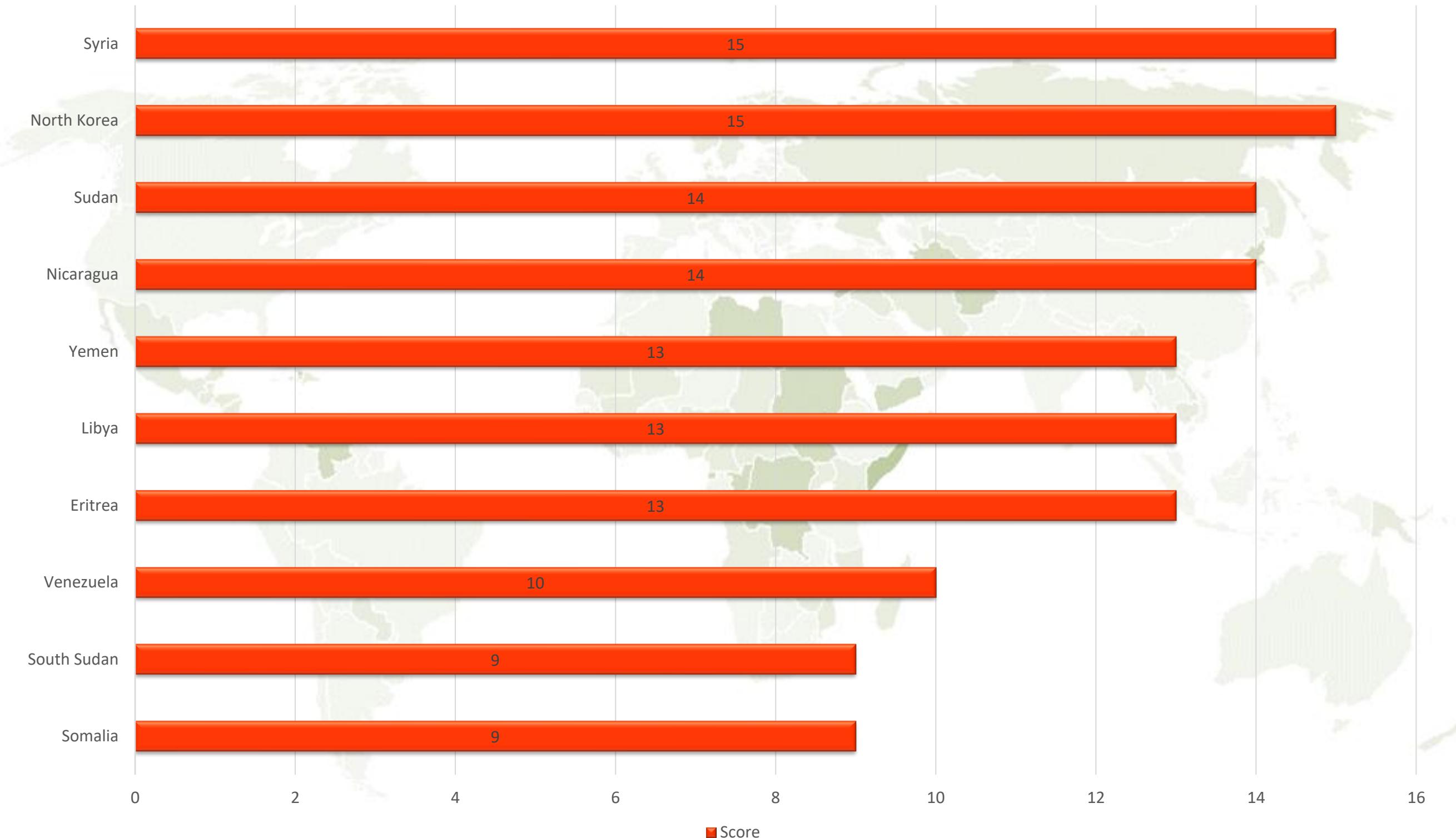
Prevent, detect and punish **large-scale corruption** and **illicit financial flows**

2025 RESULTS

Top 10 Countries



Bottom 10 Countries



Asia Pacific Top And Bottom Countries

TOP SCORERS

SINGAPORE

84/100

NEW ZEALAND

81/100

AUSTRALIA

76/100

HONG KONG

76/100

BOTTOM SCORERS

AFGHANISTAN

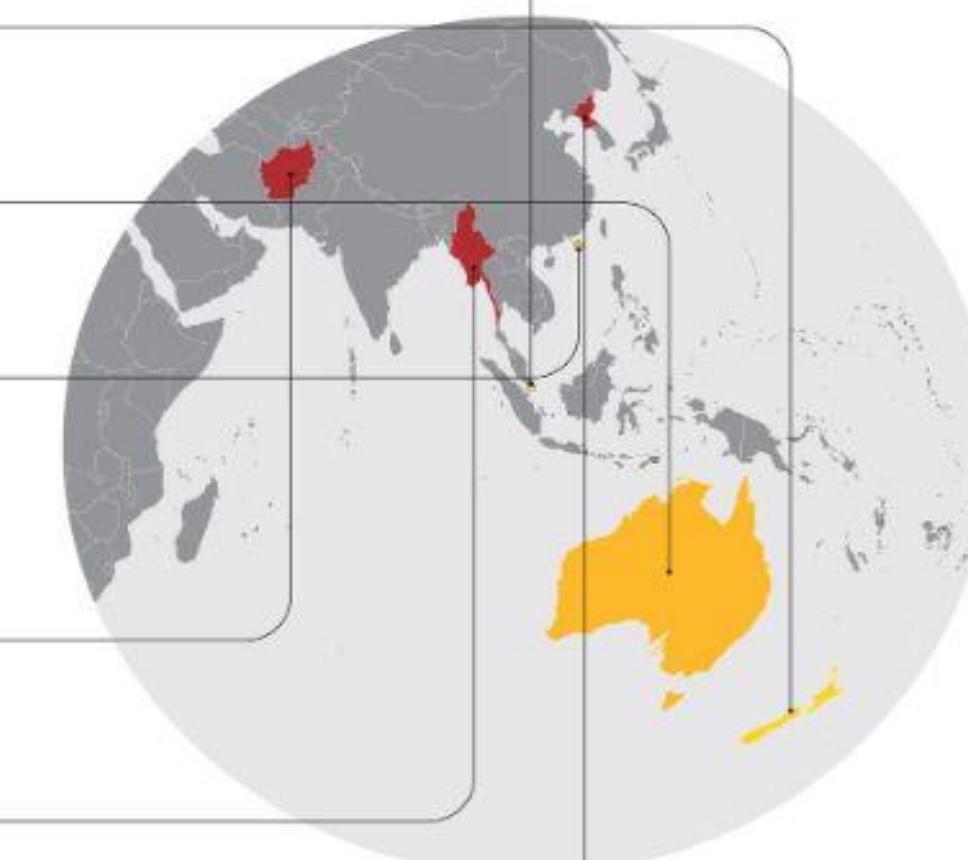
16/100

MYANMAR

16/100

NORTH KOREA

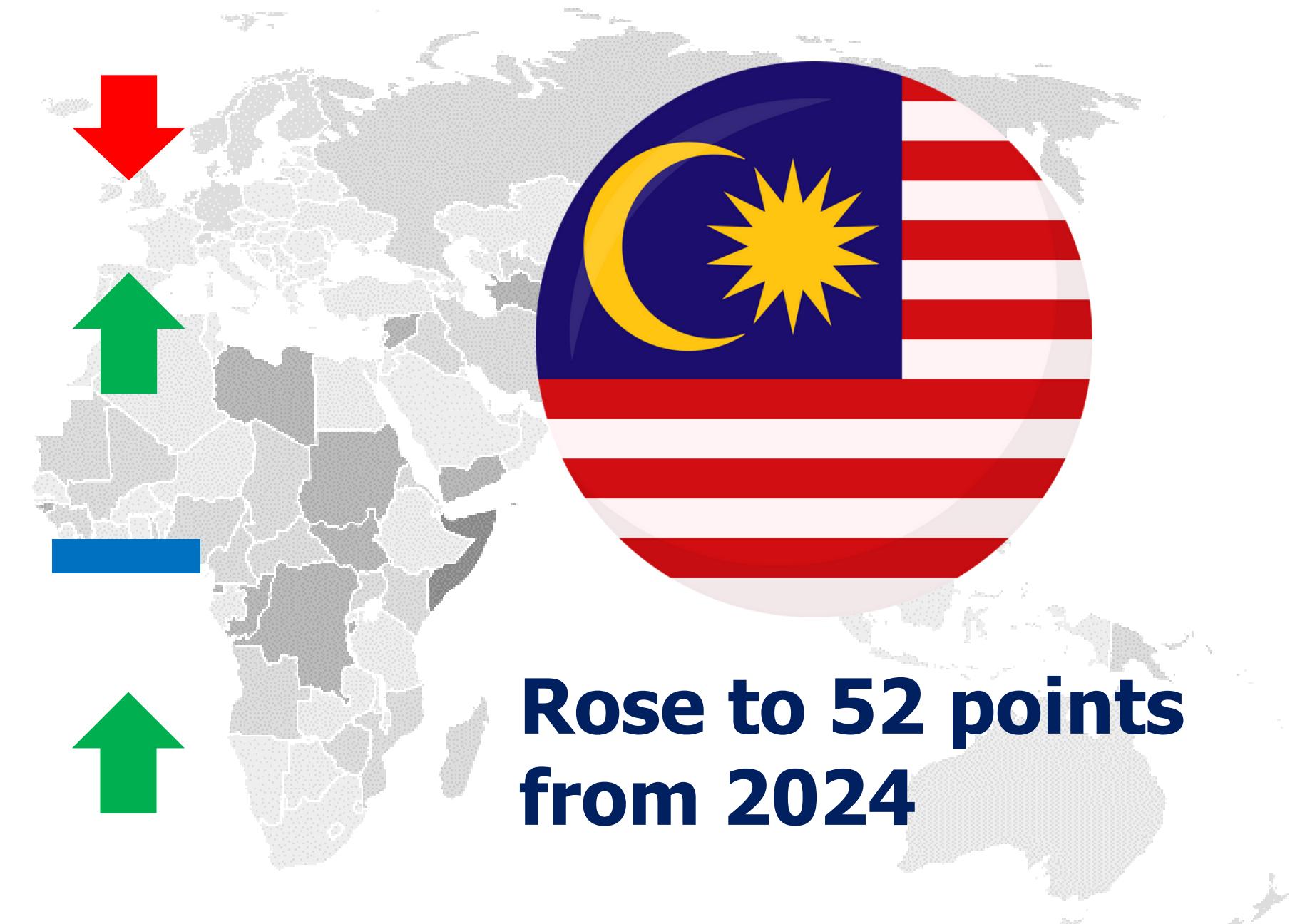
15/100



Malaysia's Score

YEAR	SCORE 1
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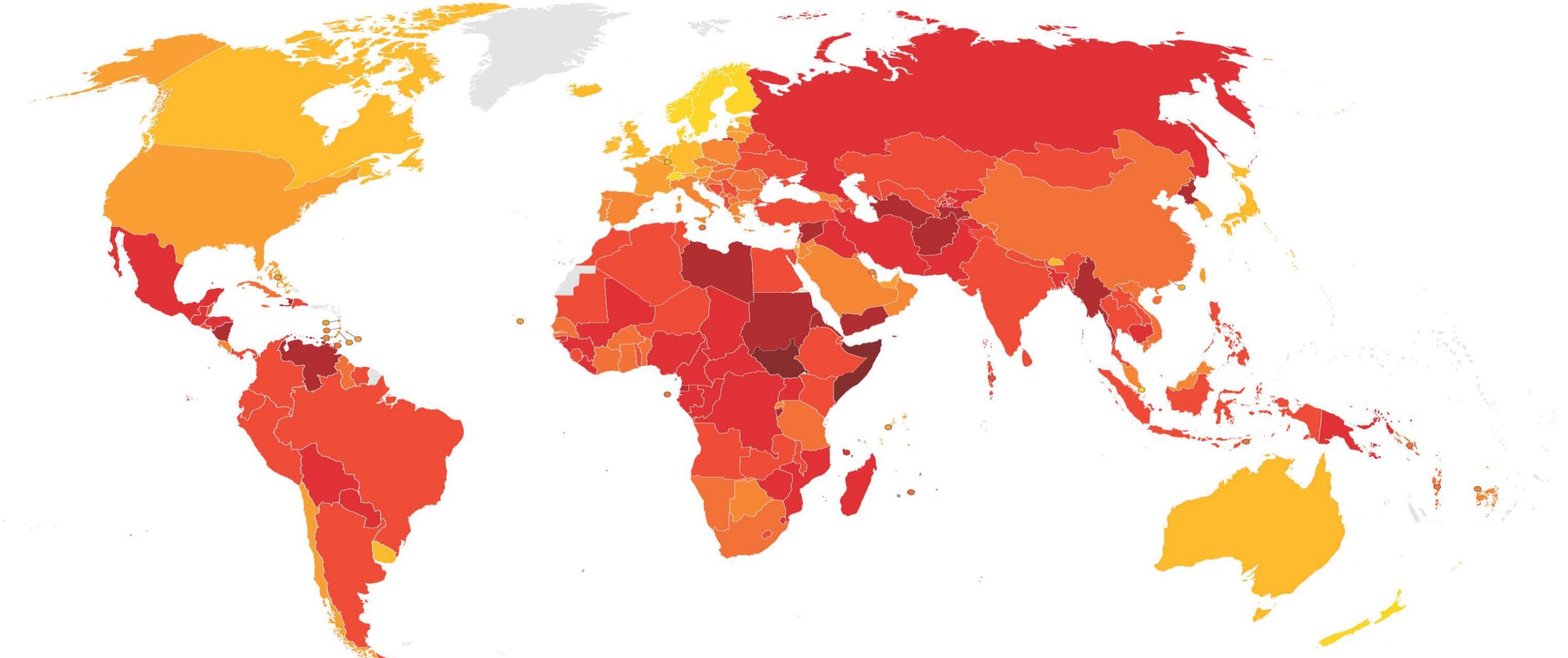
2022	47
2023	50
2024	50
2025	52



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

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2025

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 182 countries/territories around the world.



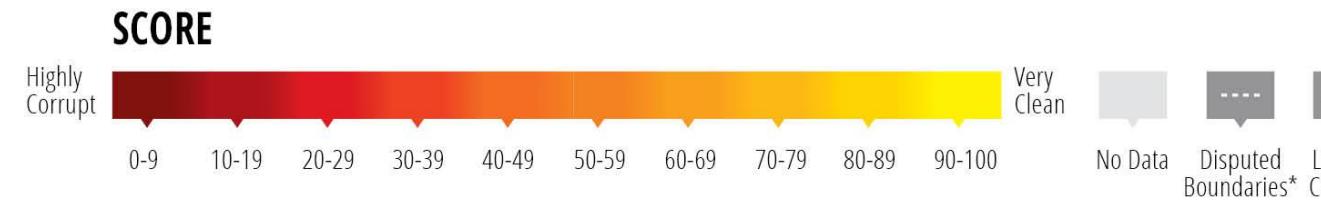
SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	Rank
89	Denmark	66
88	Finland	65
84	Singapore	64
81	New Zealand	64
81	Norway	63
80	Sweden	63
80	Switzerland	63
78	Luxembourg	63
78	Netherlands	63
77	Germany	62
77	Iceland	62
76	Australia	60
76	Estonia	60
76	Hong Kong	59
76	Ireland	59
75	Canada	58
73	Uruguay	58
71	Bhutan	58
71	Japan	58
70	United Kingdom	57
69	Austria	56
69	Belgium	56
69	United Arab Emirates	56
68	Barbados	55
68	Seychelles	55
68	Taiwan	55
	Italy	53
	Poland	53
	Malaysia	52
	Oman	52
	Bahrain	50
	Georgia	50
	Greece	50
	Jordan	50
	Malta	49
	Mauritius	48
	Slovakia	48
	Croatia	47
	Vanuatu	47
	Armenia	46
	Kuwait	46
	Montenegro	46
	Namibia	46
	Senegal	46
	Benin	45
	Romania	45
	Sao Tome and Principe	45
	Jamaica	44
	Solomon Islands	44
	Timor-Leste	44
	China	43
	Cote d'Ivoire	43
	Ghana	43
	Fiji	43
	Spain	43
	Italy	43
	Kosovo	43
	Moldova	42
	South Africa	41
	Trinidad and Tobago	41
	Vietnam	40
	Bulgaria	40
	Burkina Faso	40
	Cuba	40
	Guyana	40
	Hungary	40
	North Macedonia	40
	Tanzania	39
	Albania	39
	India	39
	Maldives	39
	Morocco	39
	Tunisia	39
	Ethiopia	38
	Kazakhstan	38
	Suriname	38
	Colombia	37
	Dominican Republic	37
	Gambia	37
	Lesotho	37
	Zambia	37
	Argentina	36
	Belize	36
	Ukraine	36
	Brazil	35
	Sri Lanka	35
	Algeria	34
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	34
	Indonesia	34
	Laos	34
	Malawi	34
	Nepal	34
	Sierra Leone	34
	Ecuador	33
	Panama	33
	Serbia	33
	Thailand	33
	Angola	32
	El Salvador	32
	Philippines	32
	Togo	32
	Belarus	31
	Djibouti	31
	Mongolia	31
	Niger	31
	Turkey	31
	Uzbekistan	31
	Azerbaijan	30
	Egypt	30
	Belize	30
	Kenya	30
	Mauritania	30
	Peru	30
	Gabon	29
	Bolivia	28
	Iraq	28
	Liberia	28
	Mali	28
	Pakistan	28
	Mexico	27
	Cameroon	26
	Guatemala	26
	Guinea	26
	Kyrgyzstan	26
	Nigeria	26
	Papua New Guinea	26
	Madagascar	25
	Uganda	25
	Bangladesh	24
	Central African Republic	24
	Djibouti	24
	Republic of Congo	23
	Eswatini	23
	Iran	23
	Lebanon	23
	Chad	22
	Honduras	22
	Russia	22
	Zimbabwe	22
	Guinea Bissau	21
	Mozambique	21
	Cambodia	20
	Comoros	20
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	20
	Tajikistan	19
	Burundi	17
	Turkmenistan	17
	Afghanistan	16
	Haiti	16
	Myanmar	16
	Equatorial Guinea	15
	Korea, North	15
	Syria	15
	Nicaragua	14
	Sudan	14
	Eritrea	13
	Libya	13
	Yemen	13
	Venezuela	10
	Somalia	9
	South Sudan	9

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2025

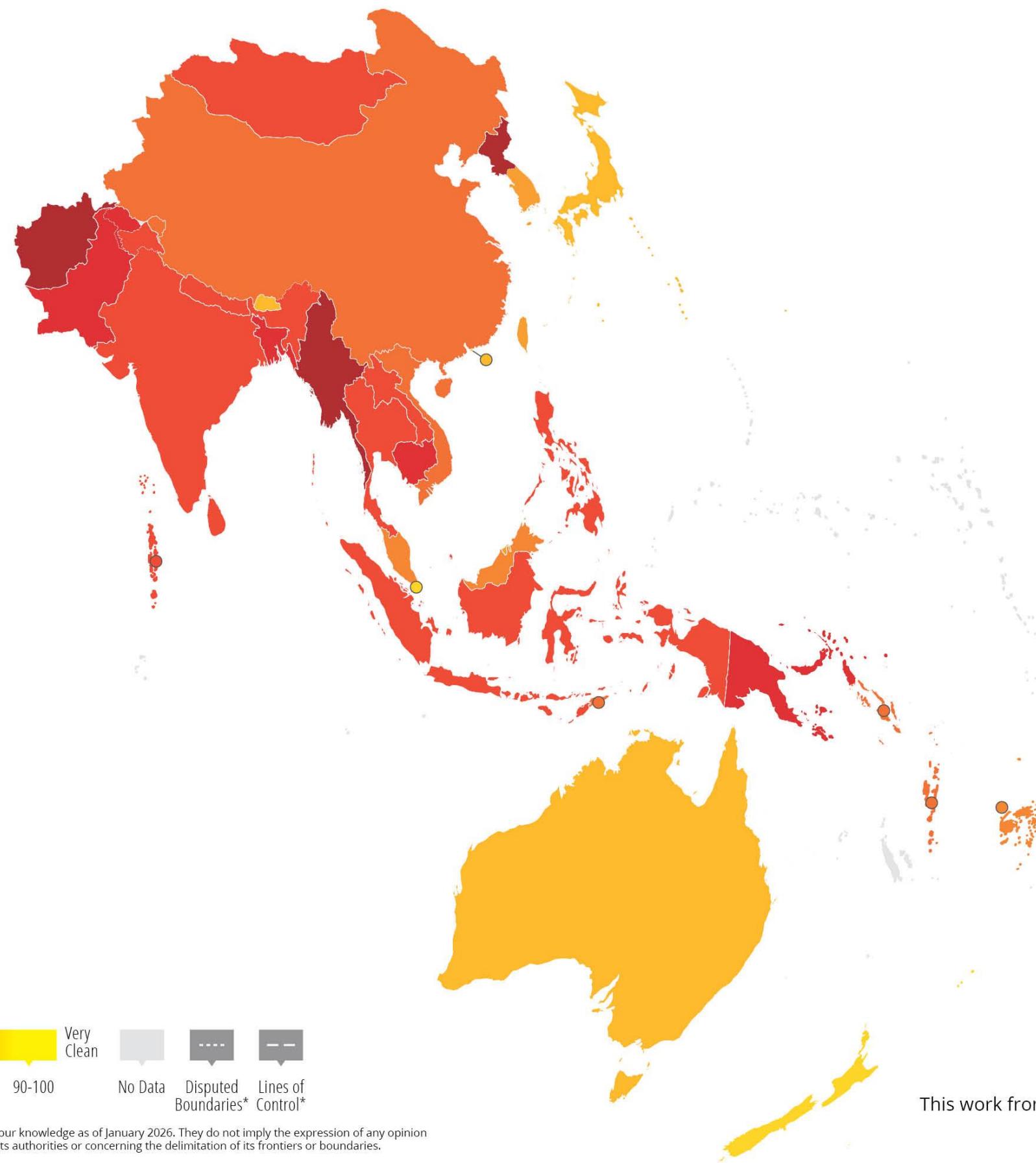
ASIA PACIFIC

45/100

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 2026. 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.



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INTERNATIONAL**
the global coalition against corruption

SCORE COUNTRY/TERRITORY

41	Vietnam
39	India
39	Maldives
35	Sri Lanka
34	Indonesia
34	Laos
34	Nepal
33	Thailand
32	Philippines
31	Mongolia
28	Pakistan
26	Papua New Guinea
24	Bangladesh
20	Cambodia
16	Afghanistan
16	Myanmar
15	Korea, North

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#CPI2025

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Detailed Scoring Malaysia

NO.	SOURCE	2025	2024	Change
1	Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index	51	51	—
2	Economist Intelligence Unit Country Risk Service	51	51	—
3	Global Insight Country Risk Ratings	59	59	—
4	IMD World Competitiveness Center World Competitiveness Yearbook Executive Opinion Survey	50	38	+12
5	Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Asian Intelligence	40	45	-5
6	The PRS Group International Country Risk Guide	53	51	+2
7	World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey	64	50	+14
8	World Justice Project Rule of Law Index Expert Survey	47	48	-1
9	Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem)	53	53	—

Total:
Aggregate:

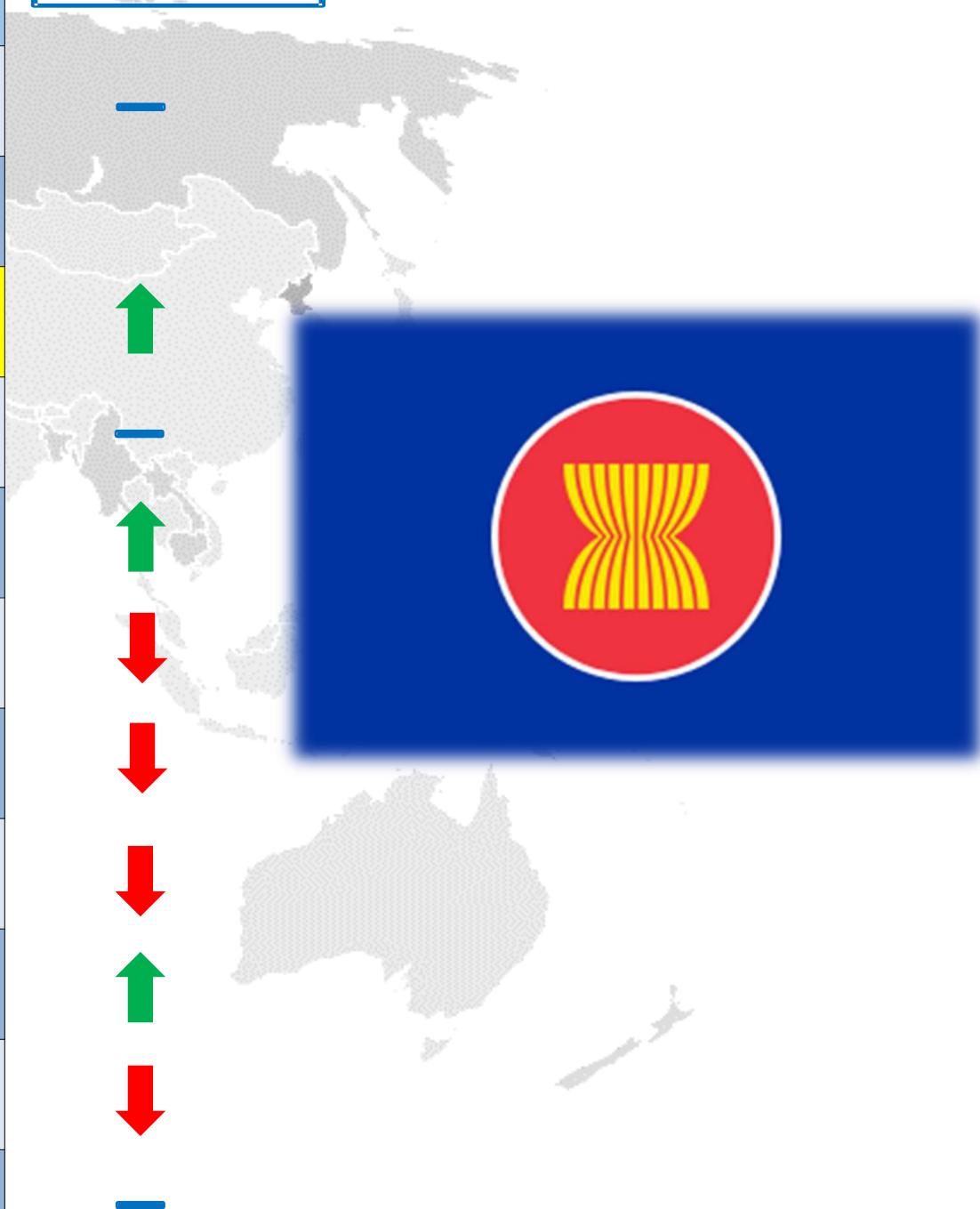
468	446
52	50

ANALYSIS

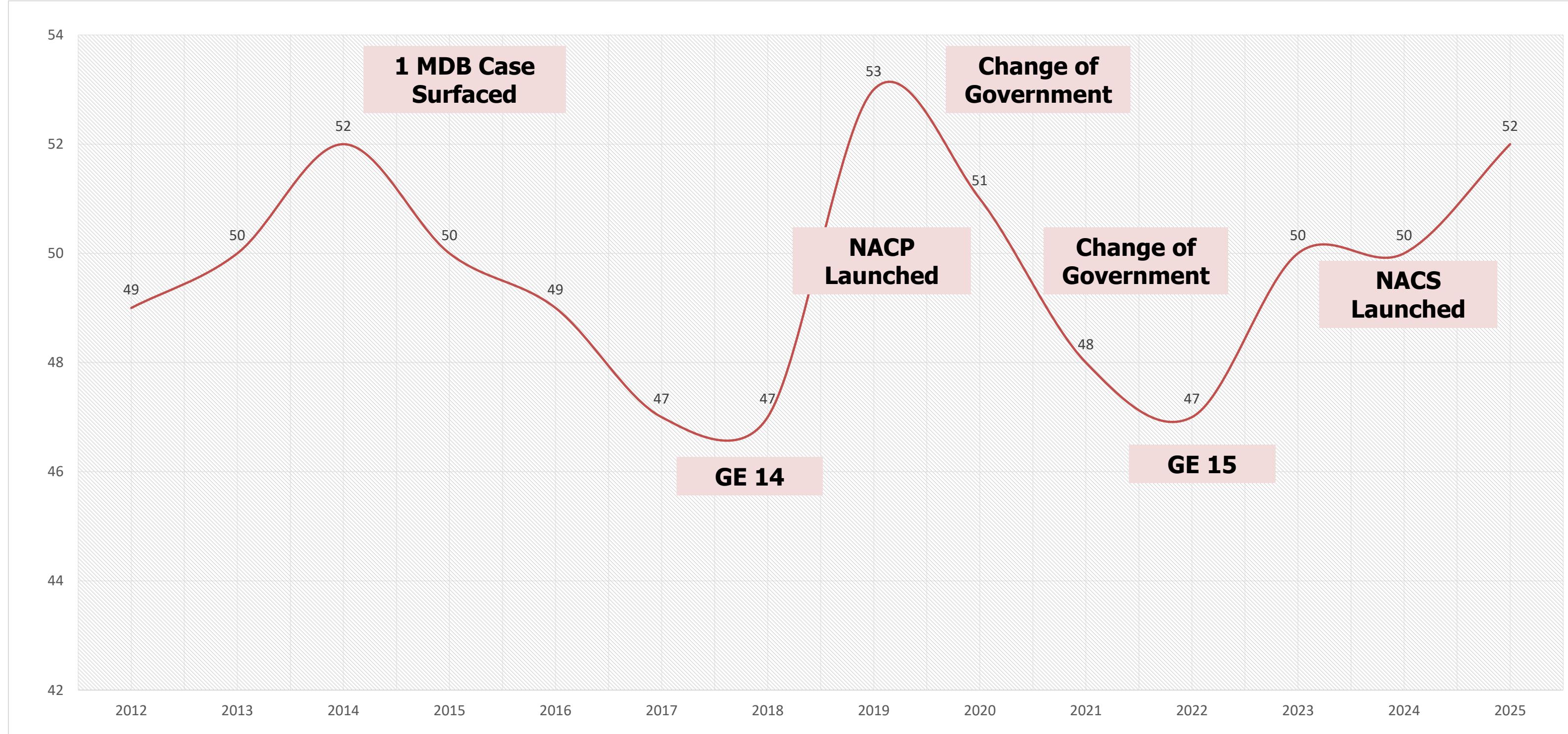
ASEAN Countries

COUNTRY	Country Scores		Rank	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Singapore	84	84	3	3
Brunei	63	-	31	-
Malaysia	52	50	54	57
Timor Leste	44	44	73	73
Vietnam	41	40	81	88
Indonesia	34	37	109	99
Thailand	33	34	116	107
Philippines	32	33	120	114
Laos	34	33	109	114
Cambodia	20	21	163	158
Myanmar	16	16	169	168

SCORE

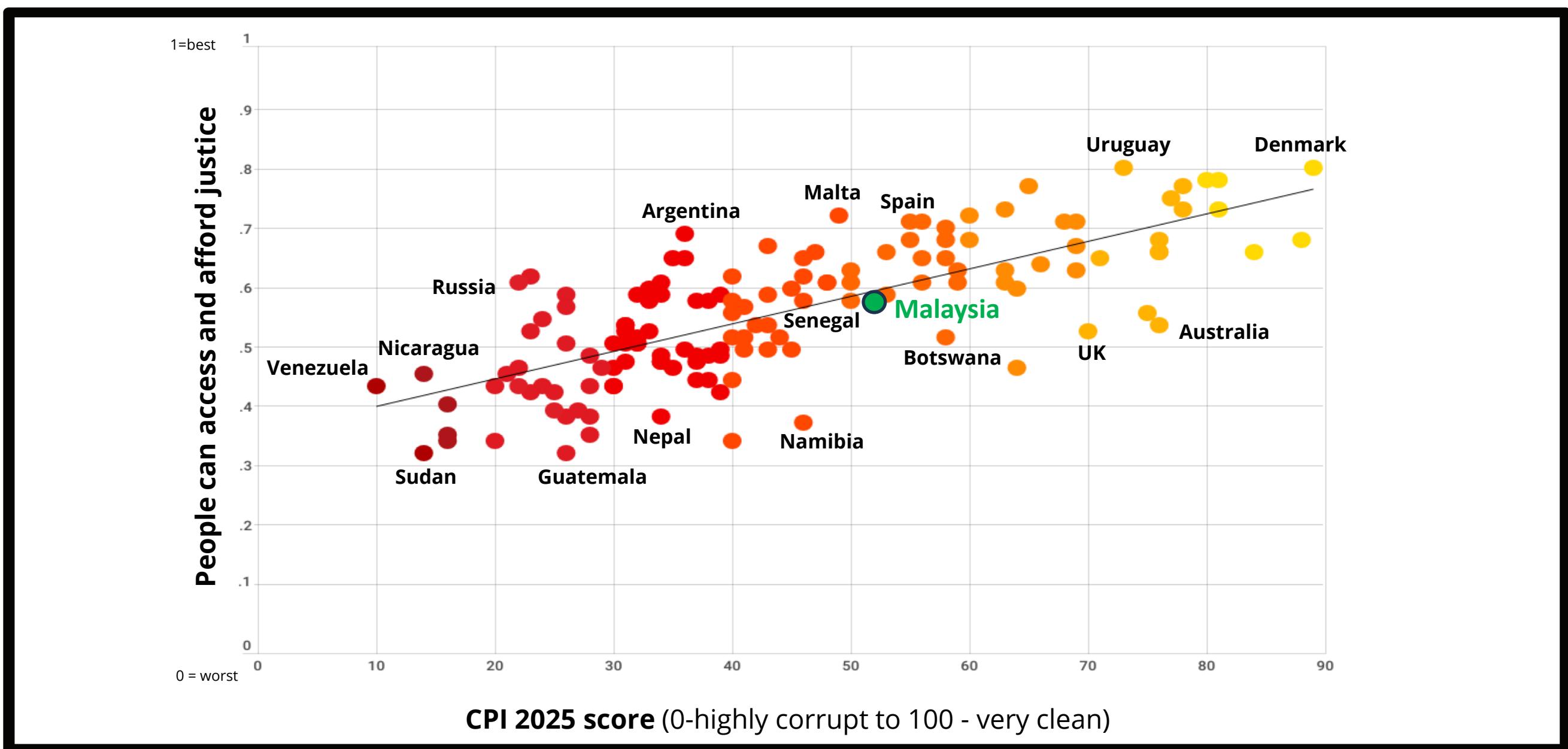


Malaysia's score – last 14 years



Corruption and access to justice

IN COUNTRIES WITH LOWER LEVELS OF CORRUPTION, PEOPLE GENERALLY REPORT BEING BETTER ABLE TO ACCESS AND AFFORD JUSTICE.



Source: World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index 2025 and
Corruption Perceptions Index 2025

Improvers and Decliners in the Asia Pacific Region

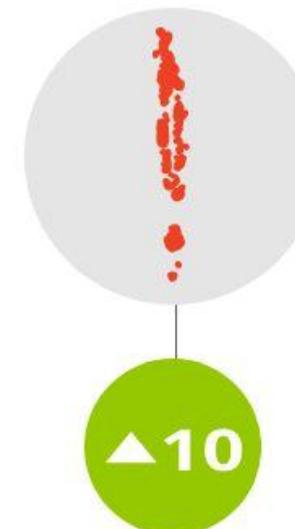
SOUTH KOREA (63)



Since 2016

▲10

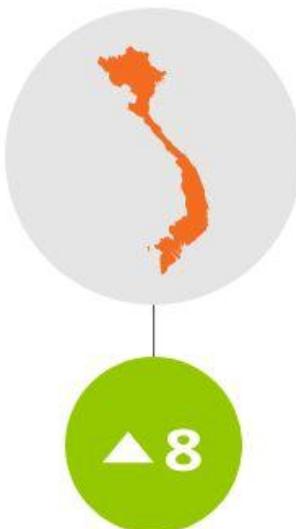
MALDIVES (39)



Since 2019

▲10

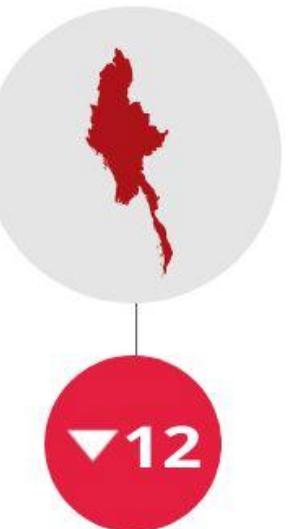
VIETNAM (41)



Since 2016

▲8

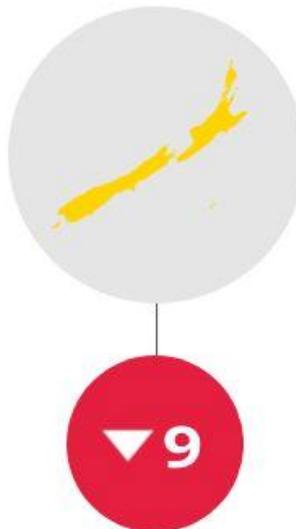
MYANMAR (16)



Since 2016

▼12

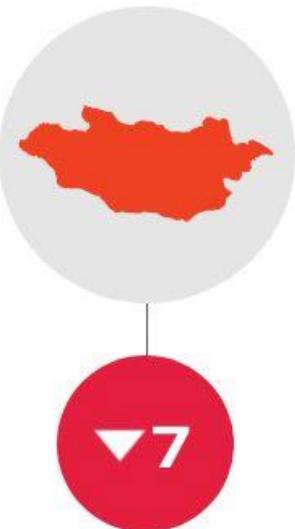
NEW ZEALAND (81)



Since 2016

▼9

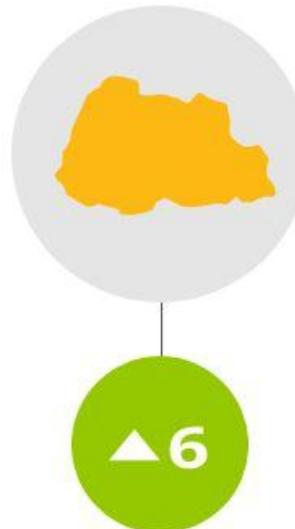
MONGOLIA (31)



Since 2016

▼7

BHUTAN (71)

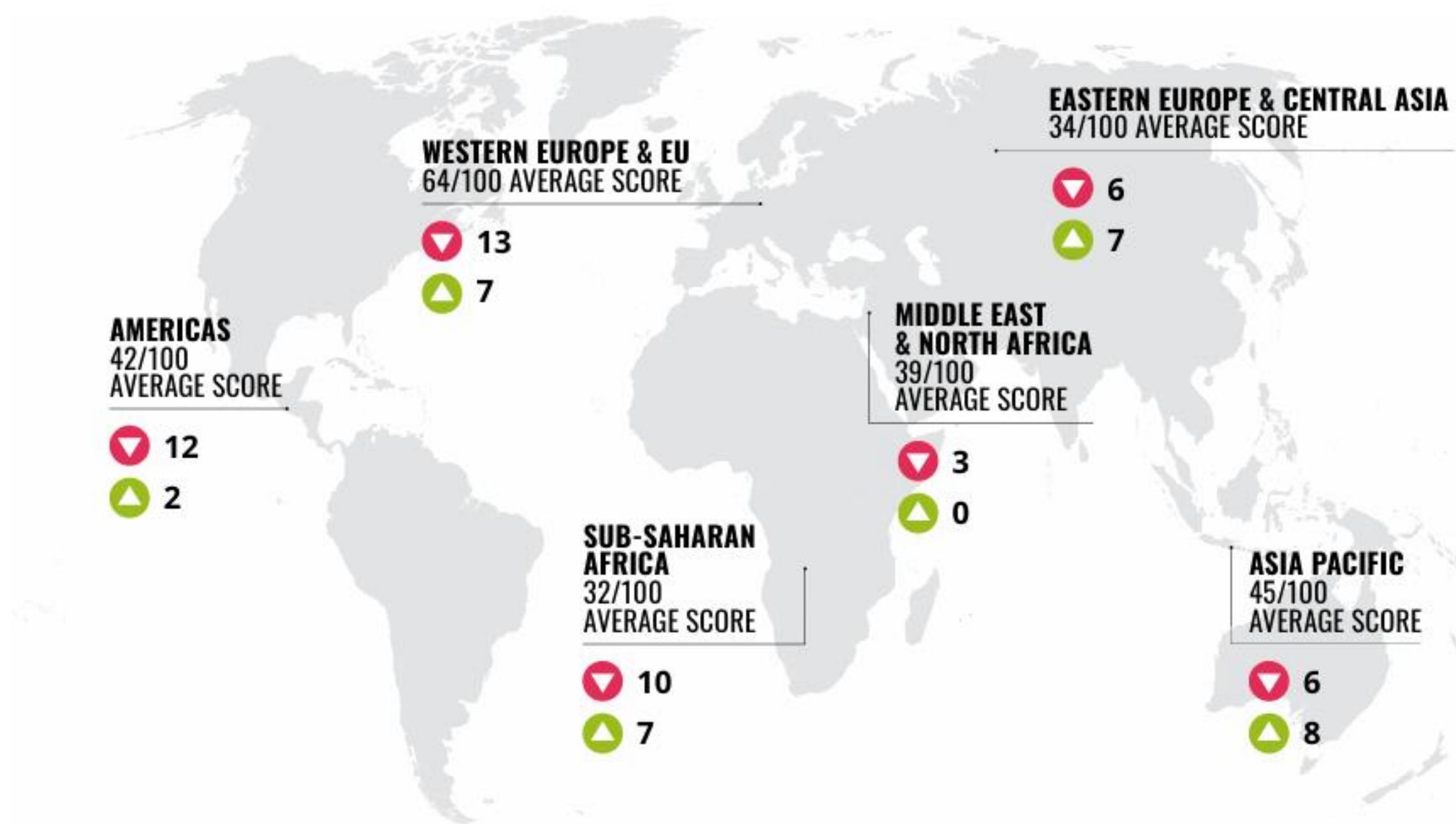


Since 2016

▲6

Number of Countries That Improved and Declined

Number of countries that improved or declined in each region since 2012 plus average CPI 2025 scores.



Possible Reasons for Malaysia's CPI Score

(Based on 2023–2024)

- ❖ **Finance and Fiscal Responsibility Act 2023** – fiscal discipline and transparency
- ❖ **Amendments to the Audit Act 1957** – expanded Auditor-General oversight to GLCs / GLICs
- ❖ **Companies (Amendment) Act 2024** – beneficial ownership transparency
- ❖ **National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS) 2024–2028** launched – whole-of-government framework
- ❖ **CPI Task Force chaired by the Chief Secretary to the Government (KSN)** – top-level coordination
- ❖ **Institutional reform initiatives** – FOI, Ombudsman, whistleblower protection, AG–PP separation
- ❖ **Sustained enforcement actions** – cases involving senior public officials and political elites
- ❖ **Government Procurement Bill and Whistleblower Protection Act amendments (2025)**

RECOMMENDATIONS

TI-MALAYSIA'S RECOMMENDATIONS	GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENTS	TI-MALAYSIA'S CONCERNS
Freedom of Information Bill (FOI)	The Bill has been deferred to early 2026 or, at the latest, by June 2026.	Without enforceable access rights , narrowly defined exemptions , proactive disclosure obligations , and independent oversight , the FOI framework may have limited impact on improving transparency and public accountability .
Separation of Power between Attorney General and Public Prosecutor	A meeting of the Technical Special Task Force was held on 9 December 2025 to determine the collective direction with all members (Attorney General's Chambers, Public Service Department, Judicial and Legal Service Commission, and Ministry of Finance).	In the absence of clear constitutional and statutory separation , supported by safeguards for independence , prosecutorial decision-making may continue to face real or perceived executive influence .
Ombudsman Act	The policy scope was presented at the 8th meeting of the National Governance Cabinet Committee (JKKTN) on 8 December 2025, with the first reading of the Bill expected in 2026.	An Ombudsman framework that excludes certain public bodies or law enforcement agencies (e.g MACC and PDRM), or lacks adequate investigative powers , may be constrained in addressing systemic maladministration and abuse of power.

TI-MALAYSIA'S RECOMMENDATIONS	GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENTS	TI-MALAYSIA'S CONCERNS
Government Procurement Bill 2025	Passed in Parliament in August 2025 (Government Procurement Act)	If Treasury Circulars do not decisively constrain discretion and institutionalise independent monitoring , corruption risks in high-value, high-risk, and public-interest procurement will persist despite legislative reform.
Amendment to the Whistleblower Protection Act 2010	Passed in the House of Representatives on 22 July 2025 and in the Senate on 10 September 2025	Without broader disclosure channels and full alignment with UNCAC COSP Resolution 10/8 , whistleblowers remain vulnerable to retaliation and legal exposure despite recent amendments.
Political Financing Act	The Government is awaiting the results of a perception study, which also involves NGO representatives. The study began on 1 September last year and is expected to conclude on 28 February 2026.	The continued absence of binding disclosure , contribution limits , and independent enforcement allows opaque political funding and undue influence , to remain a structural corruption risk .
Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA)	Amendments to the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 is expected to be tabled in the House of Representatives to enable the implementation of Deferred Prosecution Agreements (DPA).	Introducing DPAs without strict limits to corporate offences , exclusion of individuals , and robust judicial oversight risks weakening deterrence and public confidence in enforcement .

Enhancing Integrity and Oversight in Public Procurement

- ❖ Existing controls are predominantly **internal and post-award**, limiting preventive impact.
- ❖ **Recurrent audit findings** indicate the need for stronger real-time oversight mechanisms.
- ❖ Adopt **International Standard on Integrity Pact** in government procurement for high-value, high-risk and public interest 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.

Balancing National Security and Accountability in Defence Procurement

- ❖ Defence procurement concentrates **exceptional discretion, secrecy, and fiscal scale**, making it one of the highest corruption-risk domains in government.
- ❖ Repeated **defence procurement failures and cost overruns** demonstrate that secrecy without oversight undermines value, readiness, and public trust.
- ❖ The **Tshwane Principles** establish that national security secrecy must be **necessary, proportionate, time-bound, and subject to oversight, not absolute**.
- ❖ Applying Tshwane-aligned safeguards enables independent review, post-award disclosure, and accountability without compromising operational security.

Repeated Calls for Political Will

- ❖ 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 Members of Parliament to declare their assets.
- ❖ Provide clear and reasoned explanations for DNAA and NFA decisions in high-profile cases involving political elites and their associates.

Closing: Can Malaysia Achieve the Top 25 Target by 2033?

- ✓ Reform intent must be matched by **sustained and credible action**.
- ✓ Early CPI improvements should be viewed as **signals of progress, not systemic change**.
- ✓ Without **effective implementation**, rhetoric and policy commitments will lose credibility over time.
- ✓ Meaningful progress requires **consistent enforcement, independent institutions, and strong whistleblower protection**.

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