

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2025



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Raymon Ram, President of TI Malaysia
10 February 2026

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



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



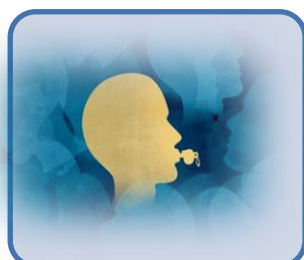
Give **access to justice** to victims of corruption



Regulate **undue influence** in politics



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



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



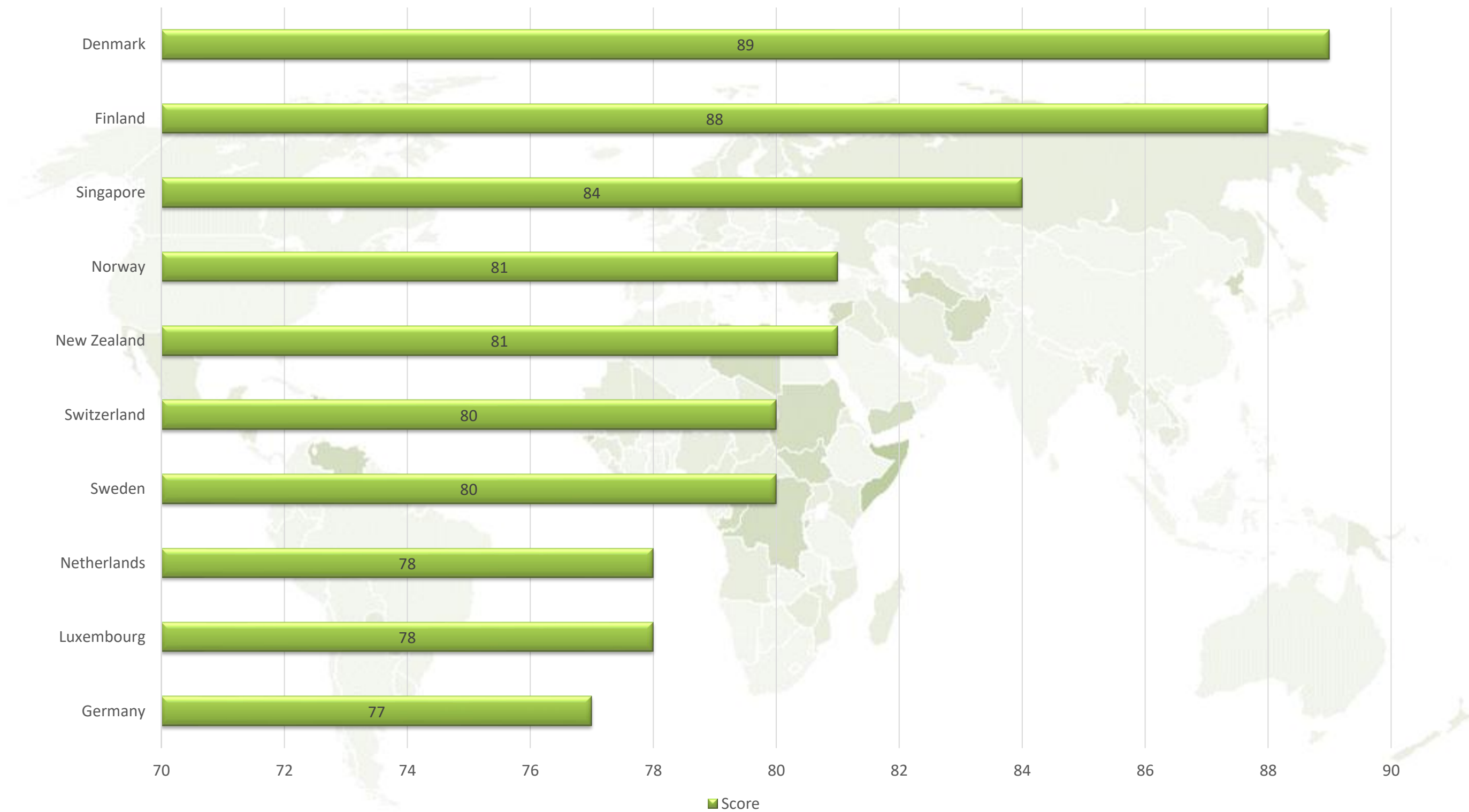
Prevent, detect and punish **large-Scale corruption** and **illicit financial flows**



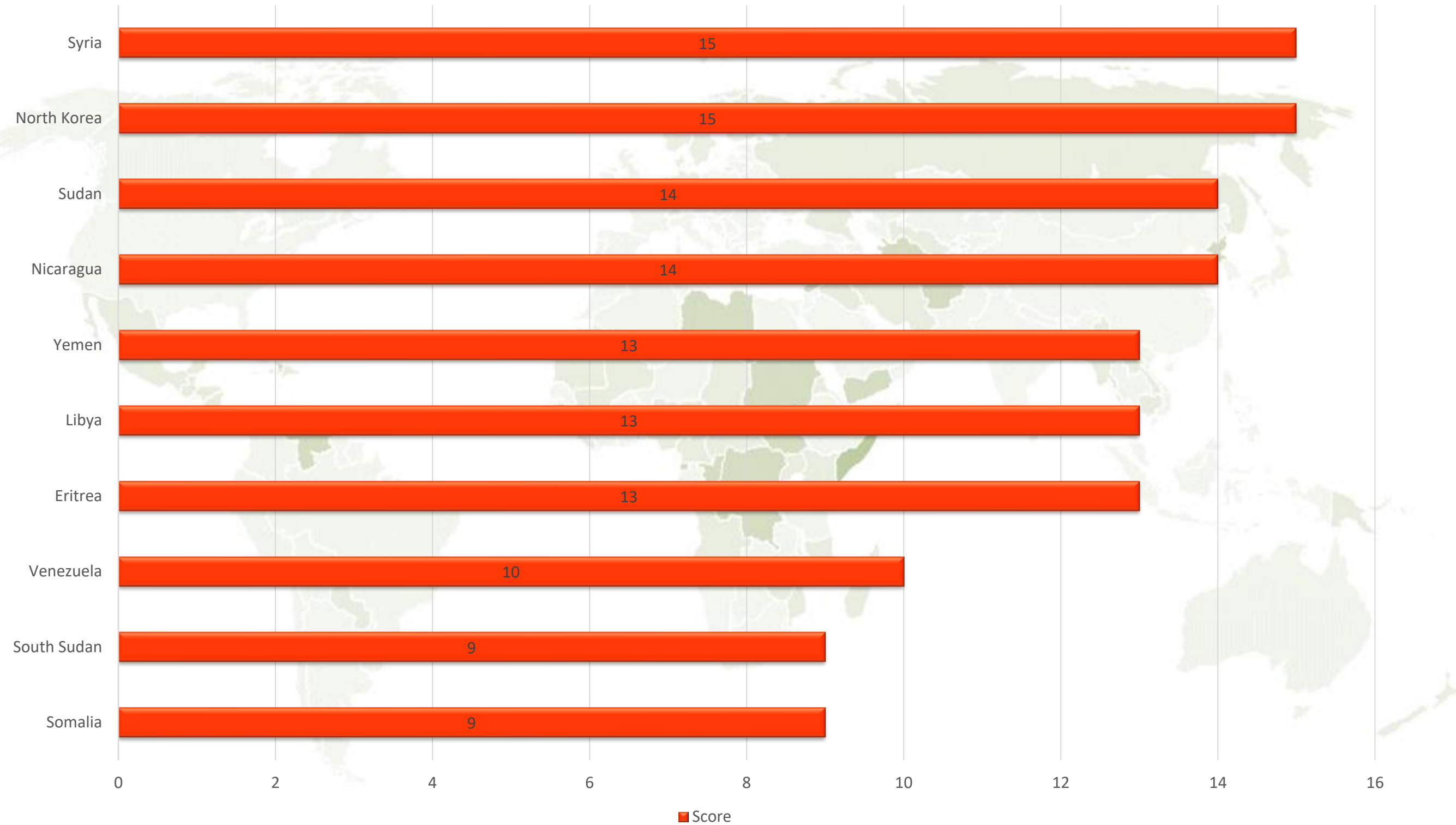
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2025 RESULTS

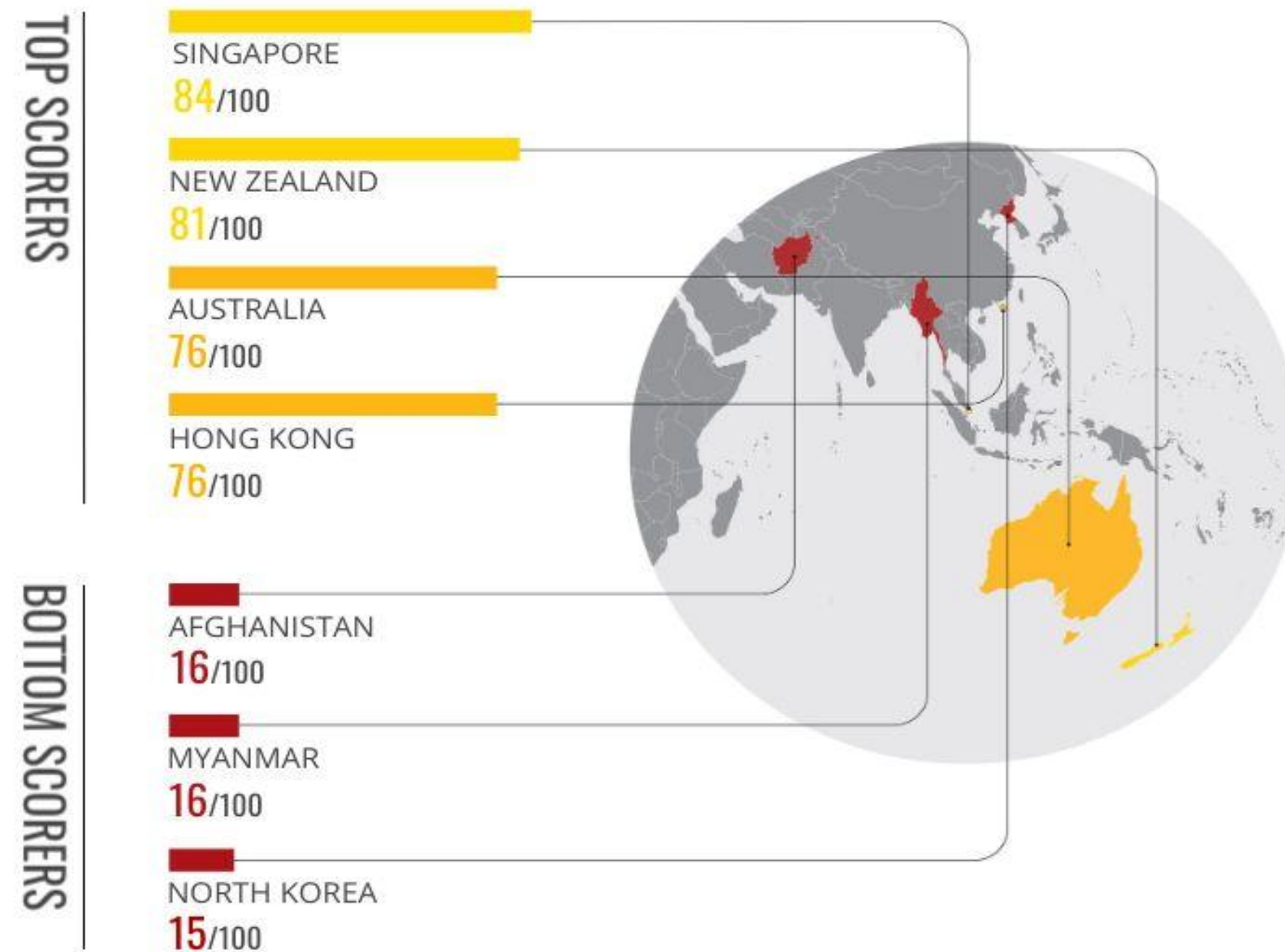
Top 10 Countries



Bottom 10 Countries

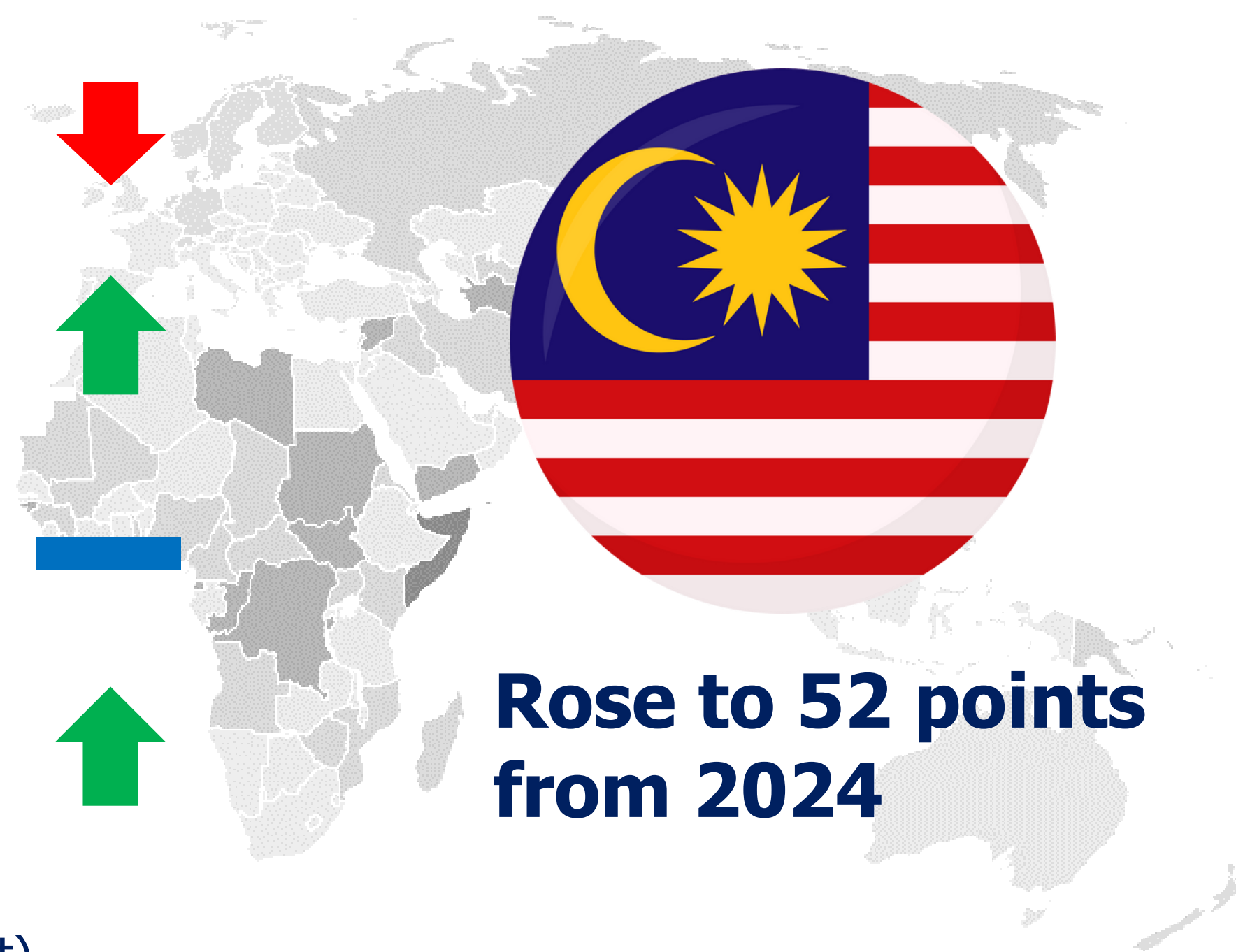


Asia Pacific Top And Bottom Countries



Malaysia's Score

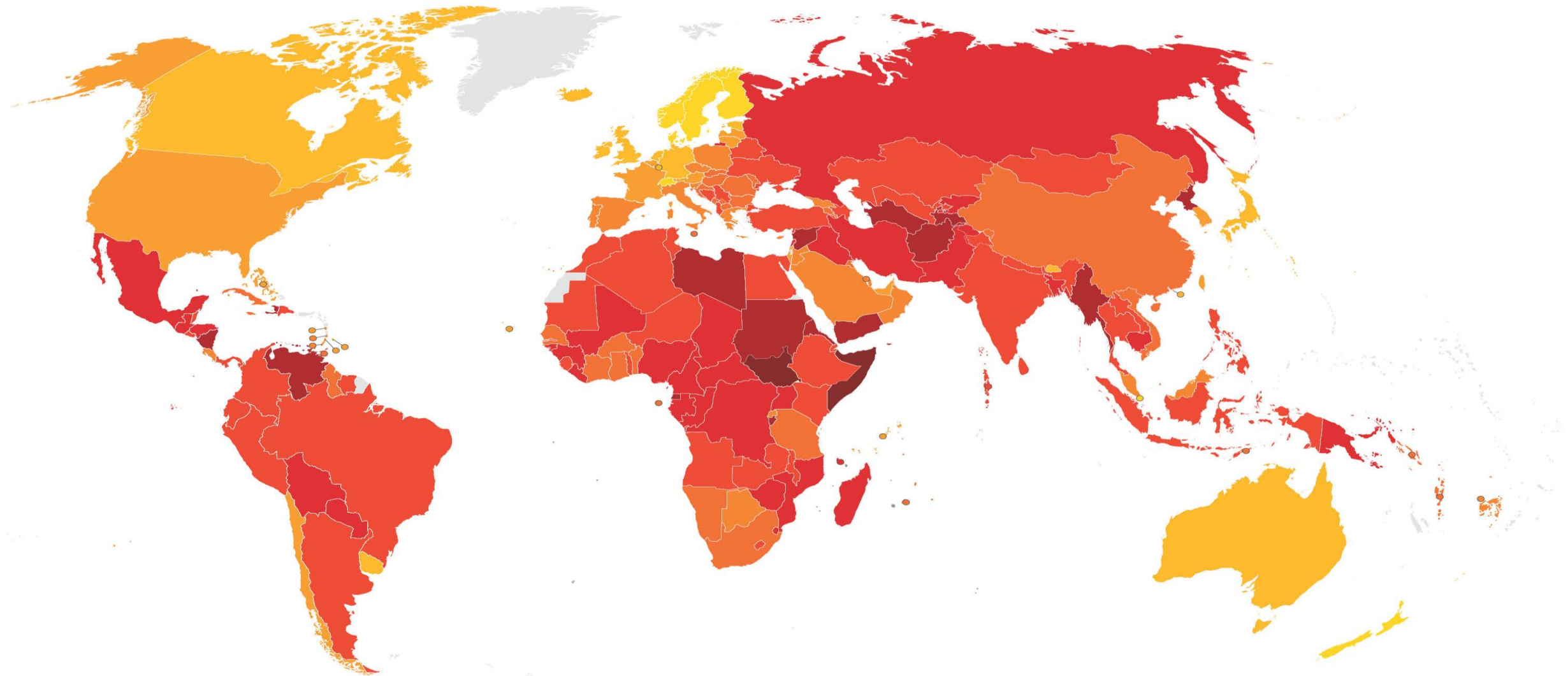
YEAR	SCORE ¹
2022	47
2023	50
2024	50
2025	52



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

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

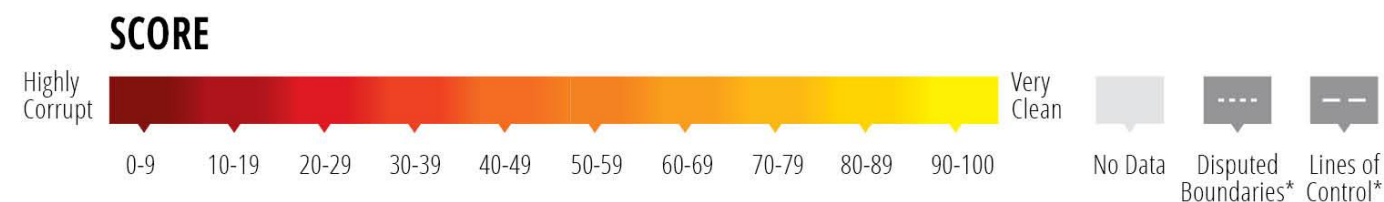
Rank:54

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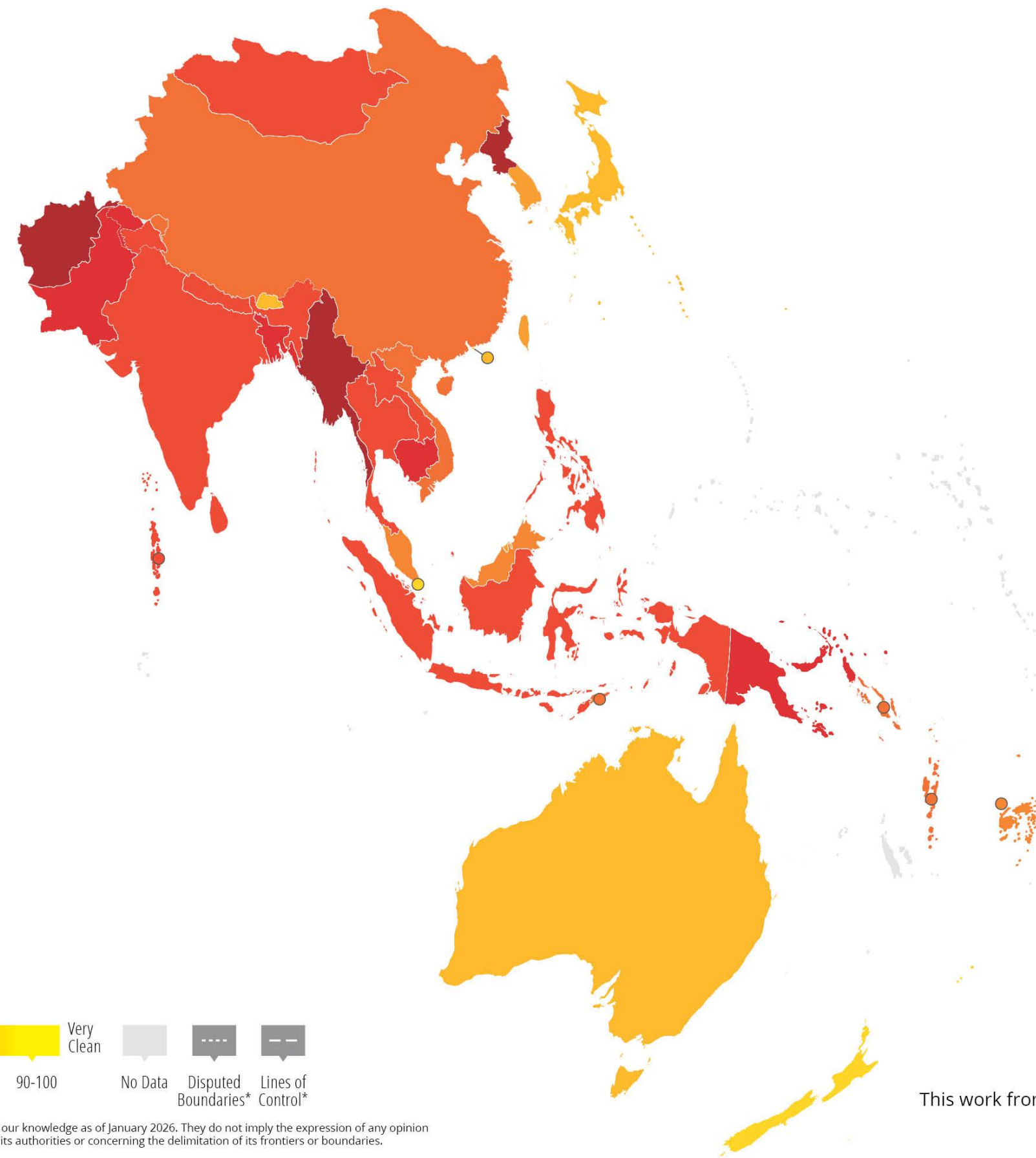
ASIA PACIFIC

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.



SCORE	COUNTRY/TERRITORY
84	Singapore
81	New Zealand
76	Australia
76	Hong Kong
71	Bhutan
71	Japan
68	Taiwan
63	Brunei Darussalam
63	Korea, South
55	Fiji
52	Malaysia
47	Vanuatu
44	Solomon Islands
44	Timor-Leste
43	China
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

#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:

468

446

Aggregate:

52

50



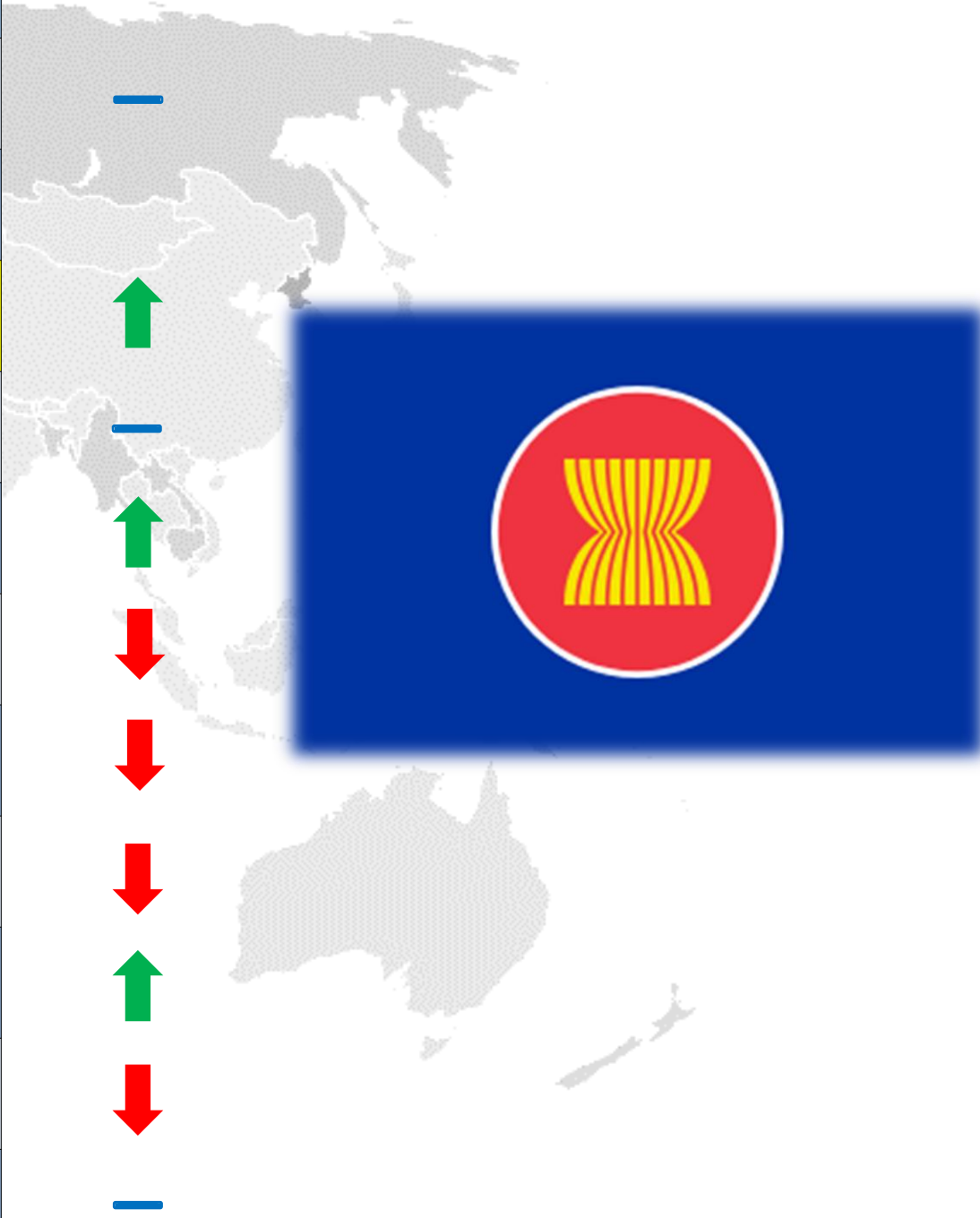
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ANALYSIS

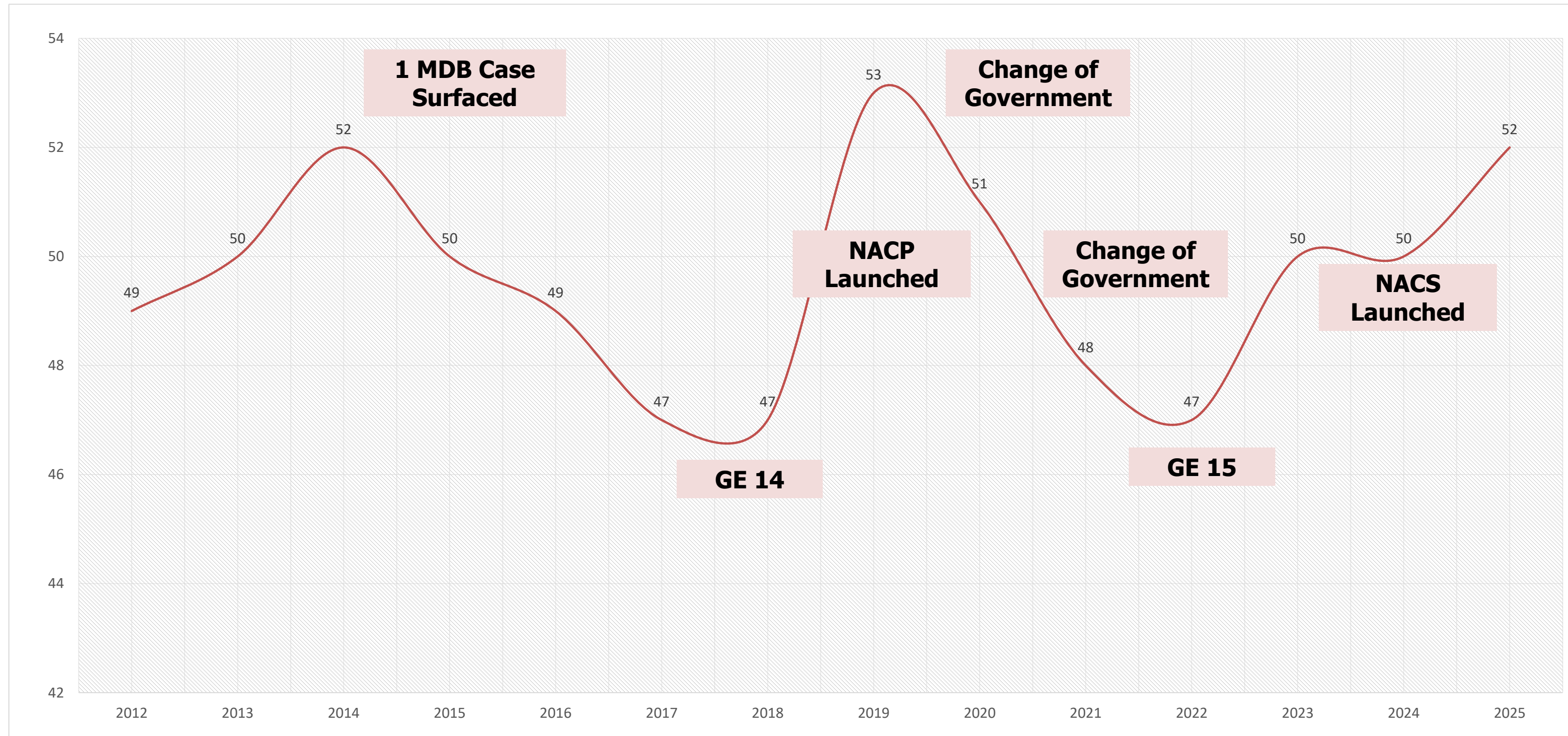
ASEAN Countries

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

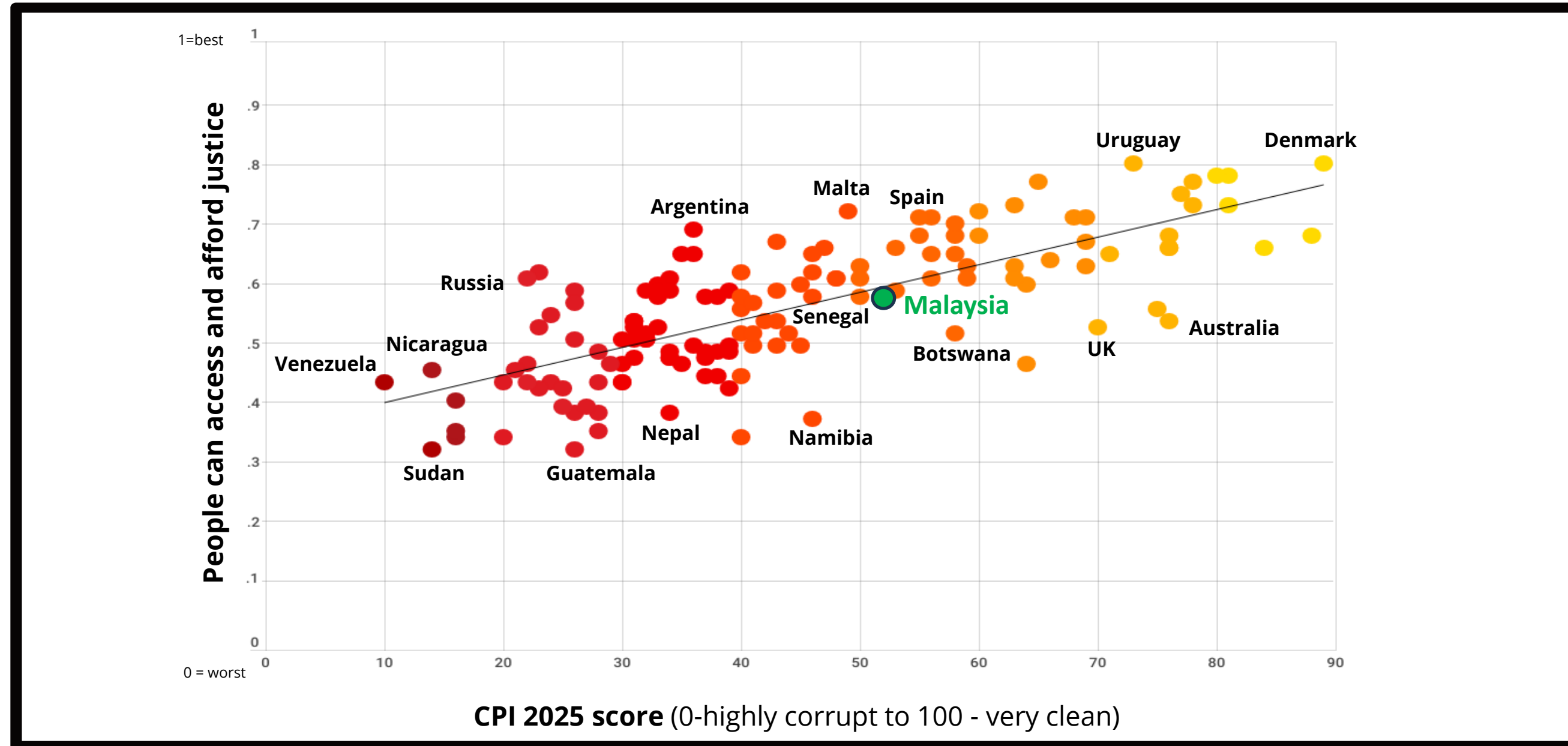


Malaysia's score – last 14 years



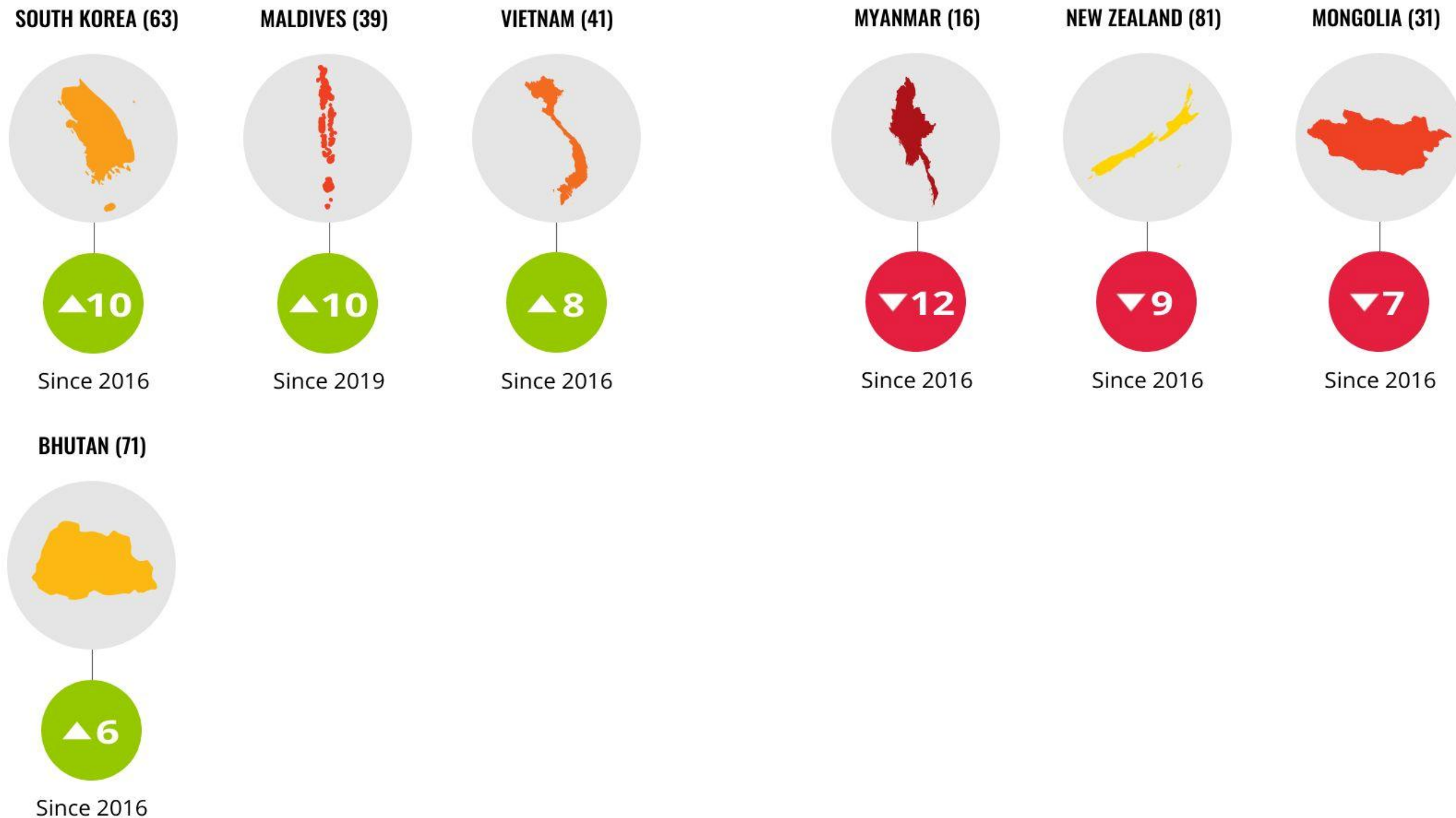
Corruption and access to justice

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



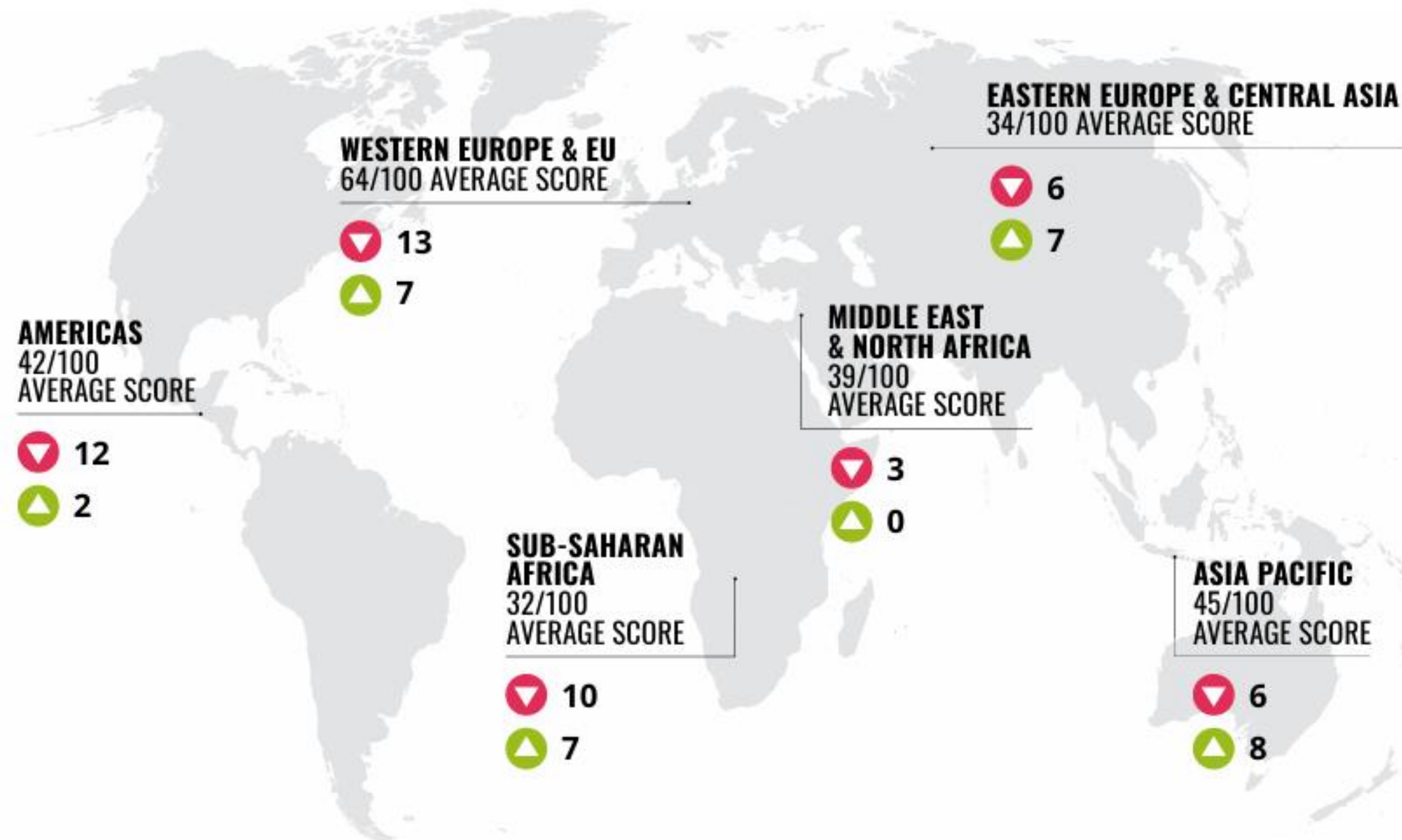
Source: World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index 2025 and Corruption Perceptions Index 2025

Improvers and Decliners in the Asia Pacific Region



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)**



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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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