

Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index 2004



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About TI:

Transparency International, founded in 1993, is the leading international non-governmental organisation devoted solely to curbing corruption. TI, currently with 90 national chapters around the world, has its International Secretariat in Berlin, Germany. For more information on TI, its national chapters and its work, please visit:

www.transparency.org

PRESS RELEASE



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Embargoed until 08.30 GMT, 20 October 2004

Corruption is rampant in 60 countries, and the public sector is plagued by bribery, says TI

Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index 2004 ranks a record 146 countries; most oil-producing nations are prone to high corruption

London, 20 October 2004 --- "Corruption in large-scale public projects is a daunting obstacle to sustainable development, and results in a major loss of public funds needed for education, healthcare and poverty alleviation, both in developed and developing countries," said Transparency International (TI) Chairman Peter Eigen today at the launch of the TI Corruption Perceptions Index 2004.

"If we hope to reach the Millennium Development Goal of halving the number of people living in extreme poverty by 2015, governments need to seriously tackle corruption in public contracting," said Eigen. TI estimates that the amount lost due to bribery in government procurement is at least US\$ 400 billion per year worldwide.

A total of 106 out of 146 countries score less than 5 against a clean score of 10, according to the new index, published today by Transparency International, the leading non-governmental organisation fighting corruption worldwide. Sixty countries score less than 3 out of 10, indicating rampant corruption. Corruption is perceived to be most acute in Bangladesh, Haiti, Nigeria, Chad, Myanmar, Azerbaijan and Paraguay, all of which have a score of less than 2.

"Corruption robs countries of their potential," said Eigen. "As the Corruption Perceptions Index 2004 shows, oil-rich Angola, Azerbaijan, Chad, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Libya, Nigeria, Russia, Sudan, Venezuela and Yemen all have extremely low scores. In these countries, public contracting in the oil sector is plagued by revenues vanishing into the pockets of western oil executives, middlemen and local officials."

TI urges western governments to oblige their oil companies to publish what they pay in fees, royalties and other payments to host governments and state oil companies. "Access to this vital information will minimise opportunities for hiding the payment of kickbacks to secure oil tenders, a practice that has blighted the oil industry in transition and post-war economies," said Eigen.

"The future of Iraq depends on transparency in the oil sector," added Eigen. "The urgent need to fund postwar construction heightens the importance of stringent transparency requirements in all procurement contracts," he continued. "Without strict anti-bribery measures, the reconstruction of Iraq will be wrecked by a wasteful diversion of resources to corrupt elites."

According to TI Vice Chair Rosa Inés Ospina Robledo, "across the globe, international donors and national governments must do more to ensure transparency in public procurement by introducing no-bribery clauses into all major projects." Speaking in Bogota, Colombia, today, she said: "Tough sanctions are needed against companies caught bribing, including forfeit of the contract and blacklisting from future bidding."

Tenders should include objective award criteria and public disclosure of the entire process, argues TI. Exceptions to open competitive bidding must be kept to a minimum, and explained and recorded, since limited bidding and direct contracting are particularly prone to manipulation and corruption. Public contracting must be monitored by independent oversight agencies and civil society.

“Companies from OECD countries must fulfil their obligations under the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and stop paying bribes at home and abroad,” said Rosa Inés Ospina Robledo. “With the spread of anti-bribery legislation, corporate governance and anti-corruption compliance codes, managers have no excuse for paying bribes.”

The Corruption Perceptions Index is a poll of polls, reflecting the perceptions of business people and country analysts, both resident and non-resident. This year’s Corruption Perceptions Index draws on 18 surveys provided to Transparency International between 2002 and 2004, conducted by 12 independent institutions.

Countries with a score of higher than 9, with very low levels of perceived corruption, are predominantly rich countries, namely Finland, New Zealand, Denmark, Iceland, Singapore, Sweden and Switzerland. “But the poorest countries, most of which are in the bottom half of the index, are in greatest need of support in fighting corruption,” said Eigen.

On the basis of data from sources that were used for both the 2003 and 2004 index, since last year an increase in perceived corruption can be observed for Bahrain, Belize, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Oman, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, and Trinidad and Tobago.

On the same basis, a fall in corruption was perceived in Austria, Botswana, Czech Republic, El Salvador, France, Gambia, Germany, Jordan, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates and Uruguay.

The index includes only those countries that feature in at least three surveys. As a result, many countries – including some which could be among the most corrupt – are missing because there simply is not enough survey data available.

The statistical work on the index was coordinated by Professor Johann Graf Lambsdorff at Passau University in Germany, advised by a group of international specialists.

Full details of Transparency International’s Corruption Perceptions Index 2004 are available at: www.transparency.org/surveys/#cpi

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This table was compiled at the University of Passau on behalf of Transparency International. For information on data and methodology, please consult the frequently asked questions and the framework document at www.transparency.org/surveys/cpi or www.icgg.org

Country Rank	Country	CPI 2004 Score*	Confidence Range **	Surveys used***	Survey reference (for more details, see table of sources on page 8)																	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
					BEEPS 2002	CU 2003	EIU 2004	FH 2004	II 2003	IMD 2002	IMD 2003	IMD 2004	MDB 2002	MIG 2004	PERC 2002	PERC 2003	PERC 2004	TI/GI 2002	WMRC 2004	WEF 2002	WEF 2003	WEF 2004
1	Finland	9.7	9.5 - 9.8	9			#			#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
2	New Zealand	9.6	9.4 - 9.6	9			#			#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
3	Denmark	9.5	9.3 - 9.7	10		#	#			#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
	Iceland	9.5	9.4 - 9.7	8						#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
5	Singapore	9.3	9.2 - 9.4	13			#			#	#	#		#	#	#		#	#	#	#	
6	Sweden	9.2	9.1 - 9.3	11		#	#			#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
7	Switzerland	9.1	8.9 - 9.2	10			#			#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
8	Norway	8.9	8.6 - 9.1	9			#			#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
9	Australia	8.8	8.4 - 9.1	15		#	#		#	#	#	#		#	#	#		#	#	#	#	
10	Netherlands	8.7	8.5 - 8.9	10			#			#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
11	United Kingdom	8.6	8.4 - 8.8	12		#	#		#	#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
12	Canada	8.5	8.1 - 8.9	12		#	#		#	#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
13	Austria	8.4	8.1 - 8.8	10			#			#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
	Luxembourg	8.4	8.0 - 8.9	7						#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
15	Germany	8.2	8.0 - 8.5	11		#	#			#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
16	Hong Kong	8.0	7.1 - 8.5	13			#			#	#	#		#	#	#		#	#	#	#	
17	Belgium	7.5	7.1 - 8.0	10			#			#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
	Ireland	7.5	7.2 - 7.9	10		#	#			#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
	USA	7.5	6.9 - 8.0	14			#		#	#	#	#		#	#	#		#	#	#	#	
20	Chile	7.4	7.0 - 7.8	11		#	#			#	#	#	#	#	#	#		#	#	#	#	
21	Barbados	7.3	6.6 - 7.6	3			#							#				#	#	#	#	
22	France	7.1	6.6 - 7.6	12		#	#		#	#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
	Spain	7.1	6.7 - 7.4	11		#	#			#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
24	Japan	6.9	6.2 - 7.4	15		#	#		#	#	#	#		#	#	#		#	#	#	#	
25	Malta	6.8	5.3 - 8.2	4										#				#	#	#	#	
26	Israel	6.4	5.6 - 7.1	10		#	#			#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
27	Portugal	6.3	5.8 - 6.8	9			#			#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
28	Uruguay	6.2	5.9 - 6.7	6			#							#				#	#	#	#	
29	Oman	6.1	5.1 - 6.8	5		#	#		#					#				#	#	#	#	
	United Arab Emirates	6.1	5.1 - 7.1	5			#							#				#	#	#	#	
31	Botswana	6.0	5.3 - 6.8	7		#	#							#				#	#	#	#	
	Estonia	6.0	5.6 - 6.7	12	#	#	#	#		#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
	Slovenia	6.0	5.6 - 6.6	12	#	#	#	#		#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
34	Bahrain	5.8	5.5 - 6.2	5			#							#				#	#	#	#	
35	Taiwan	5.6	5.2 - 6.1	15		#	#		#	#	#	#		#	#	#		#	#	#	#	
36	Cyprus	5.4	5.0 - 5.8	4		#	#							#				#	#	#	#	
37	Jordan	5.3	4.6 - 5.9	9			#			#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
38	Qatar	5.2	4.6 - 5.6	4			#			#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
39	Malaysia	5.0	4.5 - 5.6	15		#	#		#	#	#	#		#	#	#		#	#	#	#	
	Tunisia	5.0	4.5 - 5.6	7		#	#							#				#	#	#	#	
41	Costa Rica	4.9	4.2 - 5.8	8		#	#					#		#				#	#	#	#	
42	Hungary	4.8	4.6 - 5.0	12	#	#	#	#		#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
	Italy	4.8	4.4 - 5.1	10			#			#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
44	Kuwait	4.6	3.8 - 5.3	5		#	#		#					#				#	#	#	#	
	Lithuania	4.6	4.0 - 5.4	9	#	#	#	#		#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
	South Africa	4.6	4.2 - 5.0	11		#	#			#	#	#	#	#				#	#	#	#	
47	South Korea	4.5	4.0 - 4.9	14			#			#	#	#	#	#	#	#		#	#	#	#	
48	Seychelles	4.4	3.7 - 5.0	3			#							#				#	#	#	#	
49	Greece	4.3	4.0 - 4.8	9			#			#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
	Suriname	4.3	2.1 - 5.8	3			#							#				#	#	#	#	
51	Czech Republic	4.2	3.7 - 4.9	11	#		#	#		#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
	El Salvador	4.2	3.3 - 5.1	7			#					#		#				#	#	#	#	
	Trinidad and Tobago	4.2	3.6 - 5.2	6			#							#				#	#	#	#	
54	Bulgaria	4.1	3.7 - 4.6	10	#	#	#	#					#					#	#	#	#	
	Mauritius	4.1	3.2 - 4.8	5			#							#				#	#	#	#	
	Namibia	4.1	3.5 - 4.6	7		#	#							#				#	#	#	#	
57	Latvia	4.0	3.8 - 4.3	8	#		#	#						#				#	#	#	#	
	Slovakia	4.0	3.6 - 4.5	11	#		#	#		#	#	#		#				#	#	#	#	
59	Brazil	3.9	3.7 - 4.1	11		#	#			#	#	#	#	#				#	#	#	#	
60	Belize	3.8	3.4 - 4.1	3			#							#				#	#	#	#	
	Colombia	3.8	3.4 - 4.1	10			#			#	#	#	#	#				#	#	#	#	
62	Cuba	3.7	2.2 - 4.7	4		#	#							#				#	#	#	#	
	Panama	3.7	3.4 - 4.2	7		#	#							#				#	#	#	#	
64	Ghana	3.6	3.1 - 4.1	7		#	#						#					#	#	#	#	
	Mexico	3.6	3.3 - 3.8	11		#	#			#	#	#	#	#				#	#	#	#	
	Thailand	3.6	3.3 - 3.9	14		#	#			#	#	#	#	#	#	#		#	#	#	#	
67	Croatia	3.5	3.3 - 3.8	9	#		#	#					#	#				#	#	#	#	
	Peru	3.5	3.3 - 3.7	8		#	#						#	#				#	#	#	#	
	Poland	3.5	3.1 - 3.9	13	#	#	#	#		#	#	#	#	#				#	#	#	#	
	Sri Lanka	3.5	3.1 - 3.9	8		#	#						#	#				#	#	#	#	
71	China	3.4	3.0 - 3.8	16		#	#		#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#		#	#	#	#	
	Saudi Arabia	3.4	2.7 - 4.0	5		#	#		#					#				#	#	#	#	
	Syria	3.4	2.8 - 4.1	5		#	#		#					#				#	#	#	#	
74	Belarus	3.3	1.9 - 4.8	5	#	#	#	#						#				#	#	#	#	
	Gabon	3.3	2.1 - 3.7	3			#							#				#	#	#	#	
	Jamaica	3.3	2.8 - 3.7	6			#							#				#	#	#	#	

Country Rank	Country	CPI 2004 Score*	Confidence Range **	Surveys used***	Survey reference (for more details see table of sources)																	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
					BEEPS 2002	CU 2003	EIU 2004	FH 2004	II 2003	IMD 2002	IMD 2003	IMD 2004	MDB 2002	MIG 2004	PERC 2002	PERC 2003	PERC 2004	T/IGI 2002	VMRC 2004	WEF 2002	WEF 2003	WEF 2004
77	Benin	3.2	2.0 - 4.3	3		#								#								
	Egypt	3.2	2.7 - 3.8	8		#	#		#				#	#				#	#			
	Mali	3.2	2.2 - 4.2	5		#							#				#	#	#			
	Morocco	3.2	2.9 - 3.5	7			#		#							#	#	#	#			
	Turkey	3.2	2.8 - 3.7	13	#	#	#		#	#	#	#	#	#		#	#	#	#			
82	Armenia	3.1	2.4 - 3.7	5	#			#					#	#			#					
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.1	2.7 - 3.5	7	#	#		#					#	#			#		#			
	Madagascar	3.1	1.8 - 4.4	4												#	#	#	#			
85	Mongolia	3.0	2.6 - 3.2	3		#								#			#					
	Senegal	3.0	2.5 - 3.5	6		#	#						#	#			#	#				
87	Dominican Republic	2.9	2.4 - 3.3	6			#							#			#	#	#			
	Iran	2.9	2.2 - 3.4	5		#	#		#					#			#					
	Romania	2.9	2.5 - 3.4	12	#	#	#	#		#	#	#	#	#		#	#	#	#			
90	Gambia	2.8	2.2 - 3.4	5		#										#	#	#	#			
	India	2.8	2.6 - 3.0	15		#	#		#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#			
	Malawi	2.8	2.2 - 3.7	5			#							#			#	#	#			
	Mozambique	2.8	2.4 - 3.1	7		#	#						#	#			#	#	#			
	Nepal	2.8	1.6 - 3.4	3		#								#			#					
	Russia	2.8	2.5 - 3.1	15	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#			
	Tanzania	2.8	2.4 - 3.2	7		#	#						#	#			#	#	#			
97	Algeria	2.7	2.3 - 3.0	6		#	#							#			#	#	#			
	Lebanon	2.7	2.1 - 3.2	5			#		#				#	#			#					
	Macedonia (FYR)	2.7	2.3 - 3.2	7	#		#	#						#			#	#	#			
	Nicaragua	2.7	2.5 - 3.0	7		#	#							#			#	#	#			
	Serbia and Montenegro	2.7	2.3 - 3.0	7			#	#					#	#			#	#	#			
102	Eritrea	2.6	1.6 - 3.4	3		#								#			#					
	Papua New Guinea	2.6	1.9 - 3.4	4		#	#							#			#					
	Philippines	2.6	2.4 - 2.9	14		#	#		#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#			
	Uganda	2.6	2.1 - 3.1	7		#	#						#	#			#	#	#			
	Vietnam	2.6	2.3 - 2.9	11		#	#						#	#	#	#	#	#	#			
	Zambia	2.6	2.3 - 2.9	6		#	#							#			#	#	#			
108	Albania	2.5	2.0 - 3.0	4	#		#						#				#	#	#			
	Argentina	2.5	2.2 - 2.8	11		#	#		#	#	#	#	#	#			#	#	#			
	Libya	2.5	1.9 - 3.0	4			#		#					#			#					
	Palestinian Authority	2.5	2.0 - 2.7	3					#					#			#					
112	Ecuador	2.4	2.3 - 2.5	7			#						#				#	#	#			
	Yemen	2.4	1.9 - 2.9	5		#	#		#					#			#					
114	Congo, Republic of	2.3	2.0 - 2.7	4		#	#							#			#					
	Ethiopia	2.3	1.9 - 2.9	6		#	#							#			#	#	#			
	Honduras	2.3	2.0 - 2.6	7		#	#							#			#	#	#			
	Moldova	2.3	2.0 - 2.8	5	#		#	#						#			#					
	Sierra Leone	2.3	2.0 - 2.7	3		#	#							#			#					
	Uzbekistan	2.3	2.1 - 2.4	6	#	#	#	#						#			#					
	Venezuela	2.3	2.2 - 2.5	11		#	#		#	#	#	#	#	#			#	#	#			
	Zimbabwe	2.3	1.9 - 2.7	7			#						#	#			#	#	#			
122	Bolivia	2.2	2.1 - 2.3	6			#							#			#	#	#			
	Guatemala	2.2	2.0 - 2.4	7		#	#							#			#	#	#			
	Kazakhstan	2.2	1.8 - 2.7	7	#	#	#	#					#	#			#					
	Kyrgyzstan	2.2	2.0 - 2.5	5	#	#		#						#			#					
	Niger	2.2	2.0 - 2.5	3			#							#			#					
	Sudan	2.2	2.0 - 2.3	5		#	#		#					#			#					
	Ukraine	2.2	2.0 - 2.4	10	#	#	#	#					#	#			#	#	#			
129	Cameroon	2.1	1.9 - 2.3	5			#						#	#			#	#				
	Iraq	2.1	1.3 - 2.8	4			#		#					#			#					
	Kenya	2.1	1.9 - 2.4	7		#	#						#	#			#	#	#			
	Pakistan	2.1	1.6 - 2.6	7			#		#				#	#			#	#	#			
133	Angola	2.0	1.7 - 2.1	5			#							#			#	#	#			
	Congo, Democratic Republic	2.0	1.5 - 2.2	3		#								#			#					
	Côte d'Ivoire	2.0	1.7 - 2.2	5		#	#						#	#			#					
	Georgia	2.0	1.6 - 2.3	7	#	#	#	#					#	#			#		#			
	Indonesia	2.0	1.7 - 2.2	14	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#			
	Tajikistan	2.0	1.7 - 2.4	4	#		#							#			#					
	Turkmenistan	2.0	1.6 - 2.3	3			#							#			#					
140	Azerbaijan	1.9	1.8 - 2.0	7	#	#	#	#					#	#			#					
	Paraguay	1.9	1.7 - 2.2	7	#	#	#						#	#			#	#	#			
142	Chad	1.7	1.1 - 2.3	4			#						#				#	#	#			
	Myanmar	1.7	1.5 - 2.0	4		#	#						#	#			#	#	#			
144	Nigeria	1.6	1.4 - 1.8	9		#	#	#	#				#	#			#	#	#			
145	Bangladesh	1.5	1.1 - 1.9	8		#	#						#	#			#	#	#			
	Haiti	1.5	1.2 - 1.9	5		#							#	#			#	#	#			

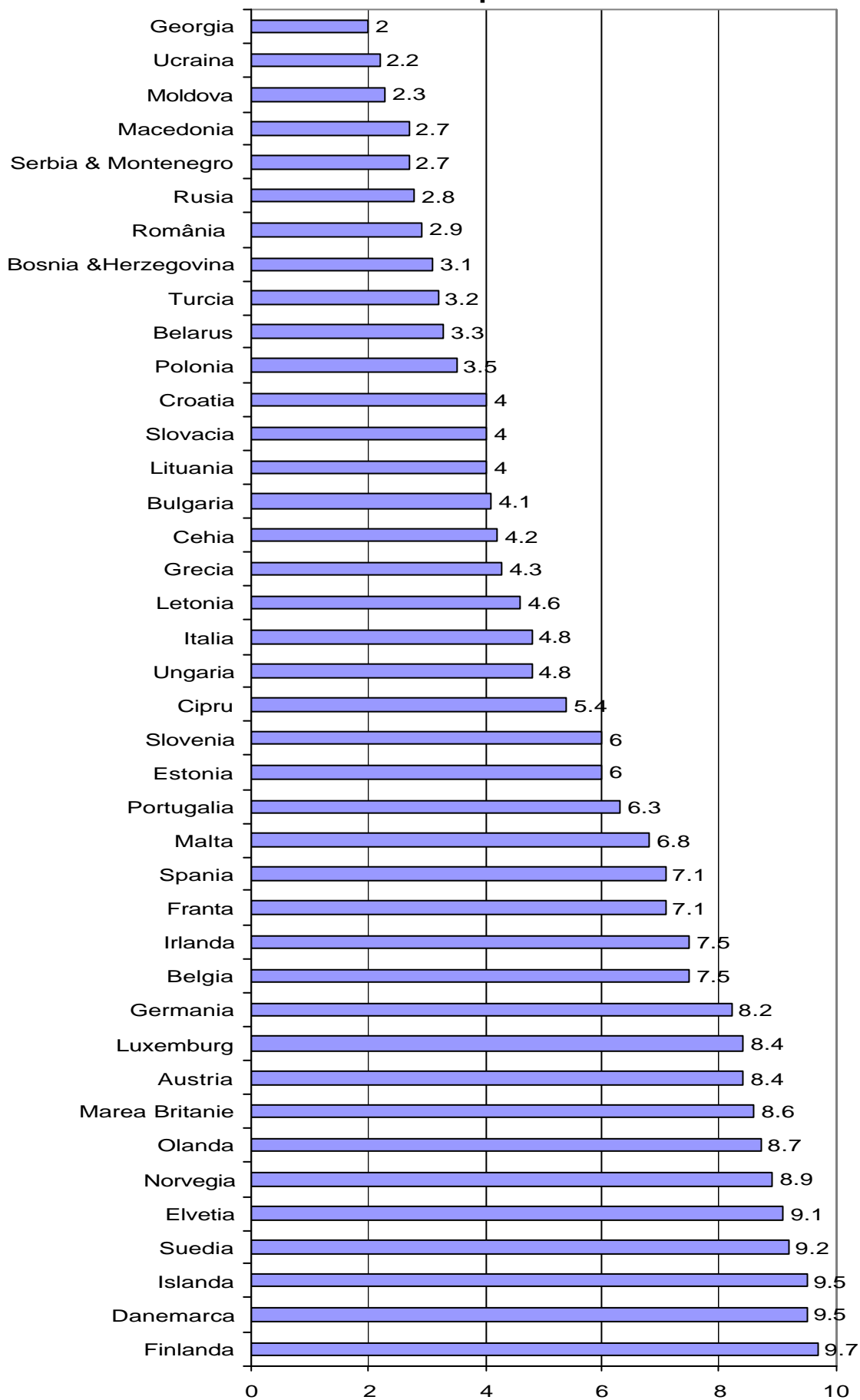
Explanatory notes

*CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

** Confidence range provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. This reflects how a country's score may vary, depending on measurement precision. Nominally, with 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below. However, particularly when only few sources (n) are available an unbiased estimate of the mean coverage probability is lower than the nominal value of 90%.

*** Surveys used refers to the number of surveys that assessed a country's performance. 18 surveys and expert assessments were used and at least 3 were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Indicele perceperii coruptiei 2004 în tarile din Europa



Indicele perceperii coruptiei 2004 în tarile CSI

