



Senate Economic
Planning Office

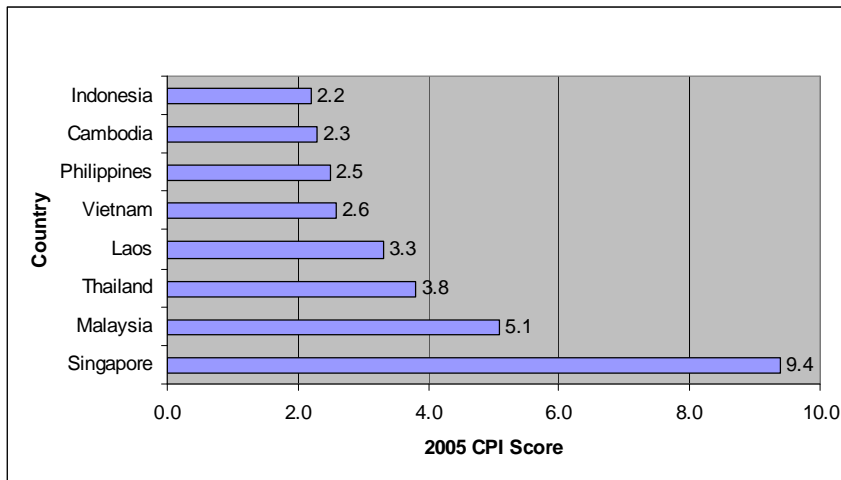
Corruption Facts and Figures

At a Glance

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Figure 1. Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI*) For Selected Members of the ASEAN, 2005

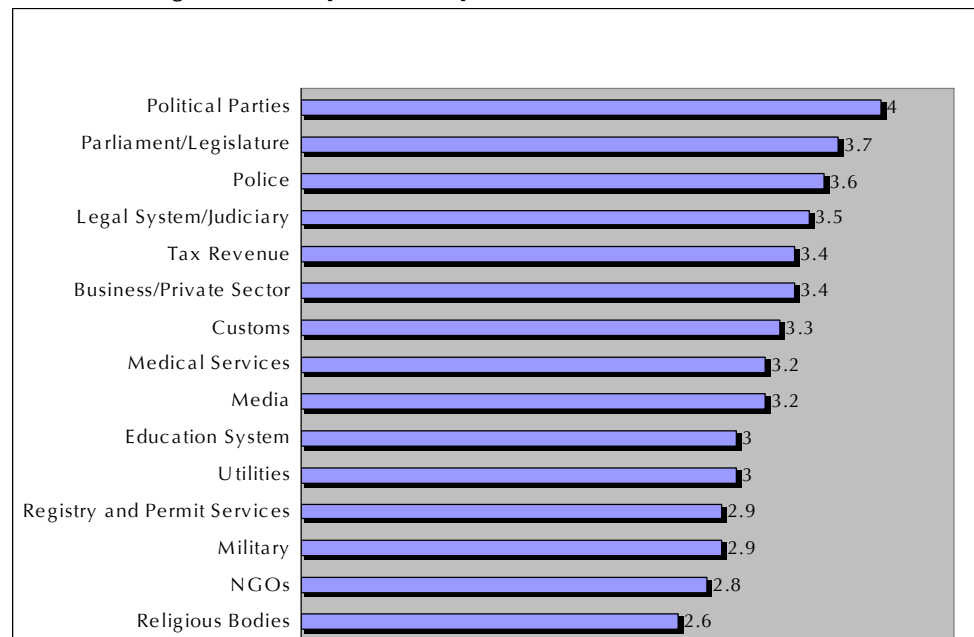


Source: Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index 2005

W In the 2005 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), the Philippines garnered a score of 2.5. Among selected ASEAN countries surveyed, the country ranked as one of the three countries with the lowest CPI.

W Moreover, the Philippine rating was nearly four times lower than that of Singapore, the country with the highest CPI in the ASEAN.

Figure 2. Corruption Perceptions of Sectors and Institutions



Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2005

W For the 69 countries surveyed in the 2005 Global Corruption Barometer, the top three institutions perceived as the most corrupt are: political parties, parliament/legislature and the police.

*The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) is the result of surveys done by Transparency International, a non-governmental organization dedicated to curbing corruption. The surveys show the perceptions of businessmen, academics and risk analysts with regard to the degree of corruption in a specific country. The index ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

w Similar to those from India, nearly eight out of ten Filipino respondents in 2005 believe that corruption in the country will increase in the next three years.

w In the 2004 survey seven out of ten Filipinos have a similar view.

Table 1. Countries with the most pessimistic corruption perception

Country	2003	2004	2005
India	74%	80%	78%
Philippines	N/A	70%	76%
Nicaragua	N/A	N/A	70%
Venezuela	N/A	44%	62%

Source: Transparency international Global Corruption Barometer 2005

Table 2. Anti-Corruption Agencies in Selected Asian Countries

Country	Anti-Corruption Agency	Year Formed
Singapore	Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau	1952
Malaysia	Anti-Corruption Agency	1967
Hong Kong	Independent Commission Against Corruption	1974
Thailand	National Counter Corruption Commission	1999
South Korea	Korean Independent Commission Against Corruption	2002
Indonesia	Corruption Eradication Commission	2003

Source: Jon S.T. Quah, Presentation at the Friedrich Egbert Stiftung Workshop on "Curbing Corruption in Southeast Asia: A Workshop for Parliamentarians" in Manila, September 26-28, 2005

w Some Asian countries have established anti-corruption agencies long before corruption became an international development issue.

w Singapore put up its Corrupt Practices Bureau as early as 1952. South Korea and Indonesia were late comers, having put up theirs only in 2002 and 2003, respectively.

w The Philippine government had created numerous agencies tasked to fight corruption. Most were created through executive acts while others are constitutional bodies.

Table 3. Philippine Government Anti-Corruption Agencies

Agency	Legal Basis	Year Established
Office of the Ombudsman	Constitution	1986
Commission on Audit	Constitution	1986
Civil Service Commission	Constitution	1986
Sandiganbayan	Constitution	1986
Judiciary (headed by Supreme Court)	Constitution	1901
Department of Justice	Executive Act*	1898*
Department of Budget and Management	E.O. No. 25**	1936**
Commission on Elections	Constitution	1986
Presidential Commission on Good Governance	E.O. No. 1	1986
Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas	Constitution	1993
Securities and Exchange Commission	Commonwealth Act No. 83	1936
Inter-Agency Anti-Graft Coordinating Council	E.O. No. 79	1999
National Bureau of Investigation	E.O. No. 94	1947
Presidential Commission on Effective Governance	E.O. No. 165	1999
Presidential Anti-Graft Commission	E.O. No. 12	2001
Governance Advisory Council	E.O. No. 25	2001
Anti-Money Laundering Council	R.A. No. 9160	2001

Source: World Bank (2001) *Combating Corruption in the Philippines as cited in Governance Assessment of the Philippines*, (ADB, 2005)

*Philippine Revolutionary Government as sourced from the DOJ website

**As sourced from the DBM website