PRESS RELEASE
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Transparency International Pakistan

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Transparency International Pakistan has released National Corruption Perception Survey 2022

In the last 21 years, Transparency International Pakistan has conducted National Corruption Perception Surveys six times: NCPS 2002, NCPS 2006, NCPS 2009, NCPS 2010, NCPS 2011 and 2021.

The NCPS 2022 comprises the perception of levels and frequency of corruption perceived by the Pakistani Citizens. TI Pakistan conducted National Corruption Perception Survey 2022 through its Partner Organizations, in all four provinces from 13 October 2022 to 31 October 2022 with 1,600 respondents (400 respondents from each Province). NCPS 2022 presents both provincial and national level analysis of the results. The national level results are calculated by taking average of provincial results on each question.

This survey is the perception of general public on important governance issues.

The key findings are:

1. At national level, National Corruption Perception Survey 2022 has revealed that police remains the most corrupt sector, Tendering and Contracting was seen as the 2nd most corrupt, Judiciary 3rd most corrupt while Education has climbed to become 4th most corrupt since the last NCPS 2021. The provincial breakdown of the three most corrupt sectors reveals the following: In Sindh, Education remained the most corrupt sector, Police was seen as the 2nd most corrupt, while Tendering and Contracting 3rd most corrupt. In Punjab, Police remained the most corrupt sector, Tendering and Contracting was seen as the 2nd most corrupt, while Judiciary 3rd most corrupt. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Judiciary remained the most corrupt sector, Tendering and Contracting was seen as the 2nd most corrupt, while Police 3rd most corrupt. In Balochistan, Tendering and Contracting remained the most corrupt sector, Police was seen as the 2nd most corrupt, while Judiciary 3rd most corrupt.

2. At national level, vast majority 45% of people considered anti-corruption institutions role as 'ineffective' in curbing corruption in Pakistan. In Sindh, 35% Pakistanis considered National Accountability Bureau (NAB) role as effective in curbing corruption. In Punjab (31%), KP (61%) and Balochistan (58%) Pakistanis considered the role of "none of the anti-corruption institutions" to be effective in curbing corruption

in Pakistan.

3. At national level, Pakistanis continued to believe that corruption in the public service delivery is high. According to the citizens, the three most corrupt public services for which people have to pay bribes are contracts of roads (40%), access to uninterrupted electricity (28%) and access to clean drinking water (17%). In Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan, maintenance of Roads top the list of public service delivery perceived by the citizens to be most corrupt. While in KP, majority citizens (47%) consider access to uninterrupted electricity to be the most corrupt public service delivery.

4. At national level, the three most important causes of corruption, according to NCPS 2022 are Delayed decisions in corruption cases (31%), Use of state institutions by governments for their personal gain (26%) and Incompetence of the government (19%). In Sindh (43%) and Punjab (29%) citizens consider "Use of state institutions by Govts for their personal gain" as the most potent reason for corruption in Pakistan. While in KP (43%) and Balochistan (32%) consider "Delay in decisions of corruption cases" as the main reason for corruption in Pakistan.

5. As measures to curb corruption, 33% Pakistanis at the national level say corruption should be punishable by life imprisonment, 28% Pakistanis say all government officials, politicians, military officers, judges etc. should disclose their assets to the public, and 25% say corruption cases should be heard in NAB, FIA and Anti-Corruption courts on daily basis and decided in 6 months. In Sindh 39% citizens believe that in order to curb corruption, corruption cases should be heard in NAB, FIA ad Anti-Corruption courts on a daily basis and decided in 6 months. In Punjab (32%) and KP (38%) citizens feel that corruption should be punishable by life time imprisonment in order to combat corruption. While in Balochistan, 33% citizens opine that in order to control corruption, government should immediately made it mandatory for all government officials, politicians, military officers judges etc to disclose their assets to the public.

6. The survey also sheds a light on the devastating floods of 2022 and the need for transparency and accountability in the utilization of funds and response to floods. At national level, about 62% of Pakistanis considered the role of local NGOs as effective and better during the recent floods 2022. In Sindh (62%), Punjab (54%), KP (79%) and Balochistan (52%) citizens considered that the local NGOs had have worked well during the recent floods of 2022.

7. At national level, large population of Pakistanis (70%) believes that the funds/aid was not distributed transparently during the recent floods in Pakistan. The provincial breakdown shows that in Sindh (67%), Punjab (62%), KP (82%) and Balochistan (68%) citizens consider the distribution of aid/funds during the recent floods as non-transparent.

8. At national level, 60% of Pakistanis believe that the donations and relief operations of the NGOs working in flood relief activities should be more transparent. The provincial breakdown shows that this opinion is shared by Sindh (64%), Punjab (60%), KP (75%) and Balochsitan (40%).

9. At national level, overwhelming population 88% believes that details of the donations and expenditures of all NGOs should be publicly available on their websites. The provincial breakdown shows that in Sindh (86%), Punjab (93%), KP (92%) and Balochistan (80%) citizens believe that the details of the donations and expenditures of all NGOs should be publicly available on their websites

10. At national level, a significant population (77%) finds it difficult to obtain public information from public bodies under Right to Information laws. The provincial breakdown reveals that in Sindh (87%), Punjab (83%), KP (71%) and Balochistan (68%) citizens face difficulty when it comes to accessing public information from the government departments.

11. This coincides with 66% Pakistanis, at the national level, who say that the government does not take any corrective action to redress their complaints. At the provincial level, in Sindh (57%), Punjab (70%), KP (70%) and Balochistan (67%) citizens remain unsatisfied with the government action to address citizens' complaints.

12. At national level, the majority Pakistanis (64%) say that Pakistan has not benefitted from the IMF agreement dated 12th May 2019. In Sindh, majority (58%) says that Pakistan has benefited from the IMF agreement while in Punjab (70%), KP (67%) and Balochistan (76%) believe that Pakistan has not benefitted from the IMF agreement dated 12th May 2019.

13. At national level, 54% of the citizens believe that the news channels reporting is biased. At provincial levels, in KP (61%) and Balochistan (53%) say that news channels reporting is unbiased. Whereas, in Sindh (72%) and Punjab (59%) consider news channels reporting to be biased.