Bribery Risk Matrix 2021

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<u>In news</u>— Bribery Risk Matrix 2021 has been released by the TRACE which is an anti-bribery standard setting organisation.

About Bribery Risk Matrix-

- It measures business bribery risk in 194 countries, territories, and autonomous and semi-autonomous regions.
- It was originally published in 2014 to meet a need in the business community for more reliable and nuanced information about the risks of commercial bribery worldwide.
- Its ranks are based on four factors -
 - 1. Business interactions with the government.
 - 2. Anti-bribery deterrence and enforcement.
 - 3. Government and civil service transparency.
 - Capacity for civil society oversight which includes the role of the media.
- Over the past 10 years, the business bribery risk environment worsened significantly in countries that also experienced democratic backsliding: Egypt, Venezuela, Turkey, Poland and Hungary.
- In 2021, North Korea, Turkmenistan, Venezuela and Eritrea pose the highest commercial bribery risk, while Denmark, Norway, Finland, Sweden and New Zealand present the lowest.
- Over the past five years, the business bribery risk environment in the United States worsened significantly when compared with global trends.
- From 2020 to 2021, all of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries saw an increase in commercial bribery risk.
- Over the past five years, the countries that have shown the greatest trend toward improvement in the factors underlying commercial bribery risk are Uzbekistan, the

Gambia, Armenia, Malaysia and Angola.

India's performance-

- In 2020, India ranked 77 with a score of 45 while in 2021, the country stood at 82nd position with a score of 44.
- India fared better than its neighbours Pakistan, China, Nepal and Bangladesh. Bhutan, meanwhile, secured 62nd rank.

About TRACE International-

- It is **non-profit business association founded in 2001** to provide multinational companies and their commercial intermediaries with anti-bribery compliance support.
- TRACE is financed by its members and does not accept any government funding.
- It leverages a shared-cost model whereby membership dues are pooled to develop anti-bribery compliance tools, services and resources.