

How chronic is Nepal's Corruption Problem?

From bribery to embezzlement of funds, influence peddling to miscarriage of justice, corruption can take many forms. It fundamentally describes abuse of a trusted position in power for illicit acquirement of benefits and in recent times, corruption is reportedly one of the major challenges faced by countries worldwide. However, its harmful impacts are amplified in developing countries that disproportionately affect the most vulnerable and marginalized groups of society.

Impacts of corruption in developing countries like Nepal



Increased costs



Decreased access to basic services



Haphazard development

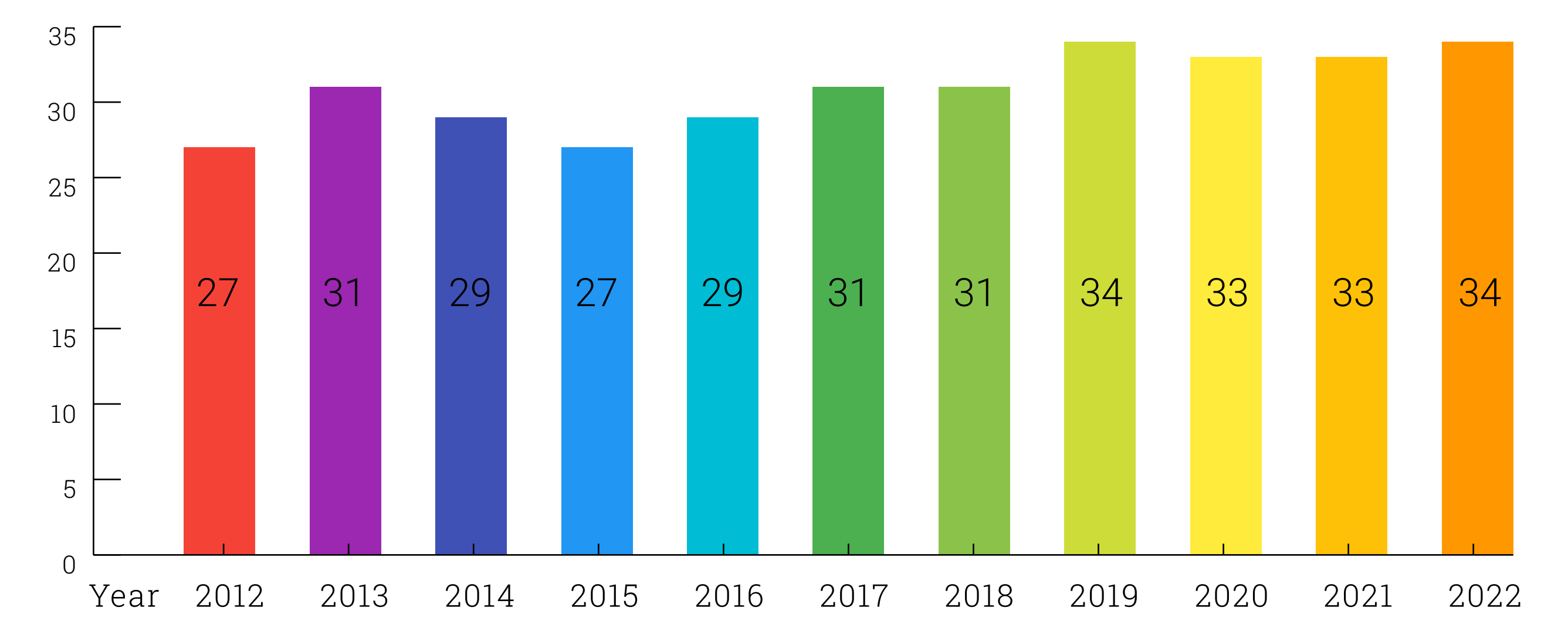
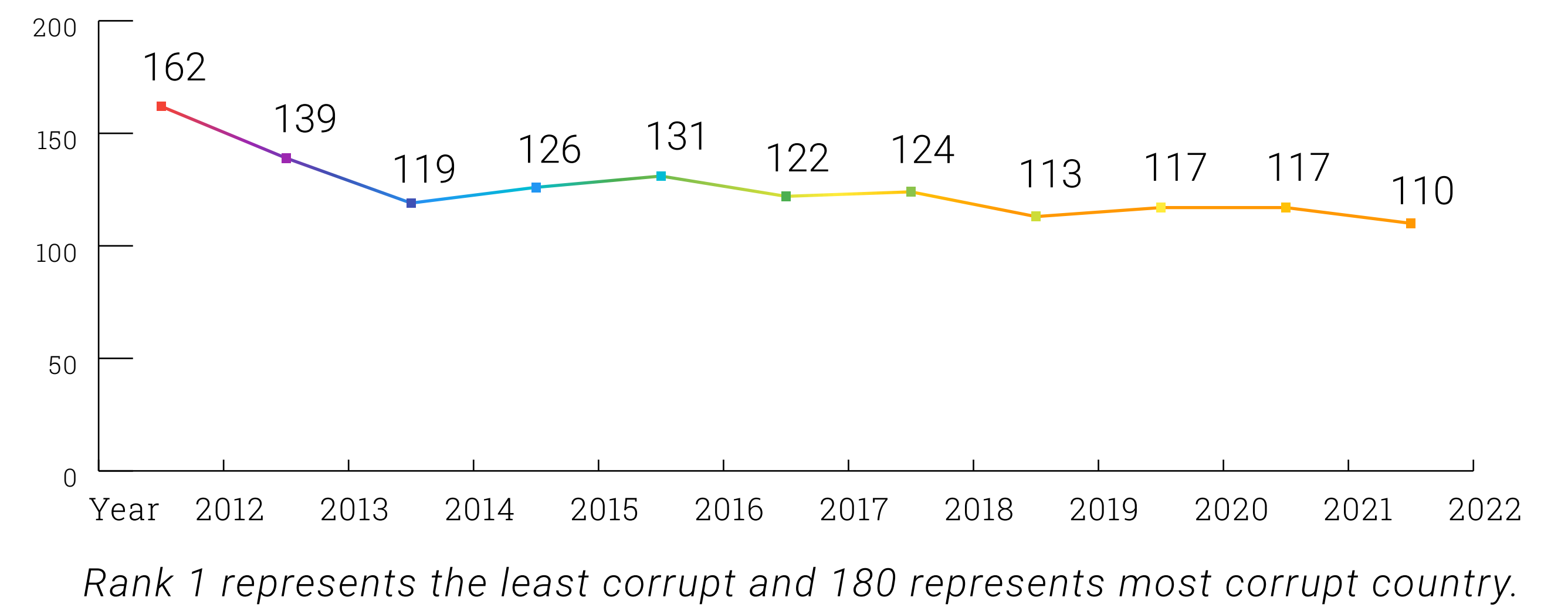


Exploitation of resources

Experts say corruption can damage quality of governance, deprive individuals from societal justice and can push a country into vicious circle of underdevelopment

In Nepal, multiple attempts are existent to reduce rampant corruption, yet most recent reports show that the country has slightly moved up the corruption index in a global index. Let's take a look at how bad corruption problem in Nepal is.

Corruption Rank of Nepal (Corruption Perception Index, 2022)



Score 0 represents most corrupt and 100 represents least corrupt. Below 50 is considered relatively higher level of corruption in the country.



BRIBERY



EMBEZZLEMENT



FRAUD



FAVOURITISM



EXTORTION

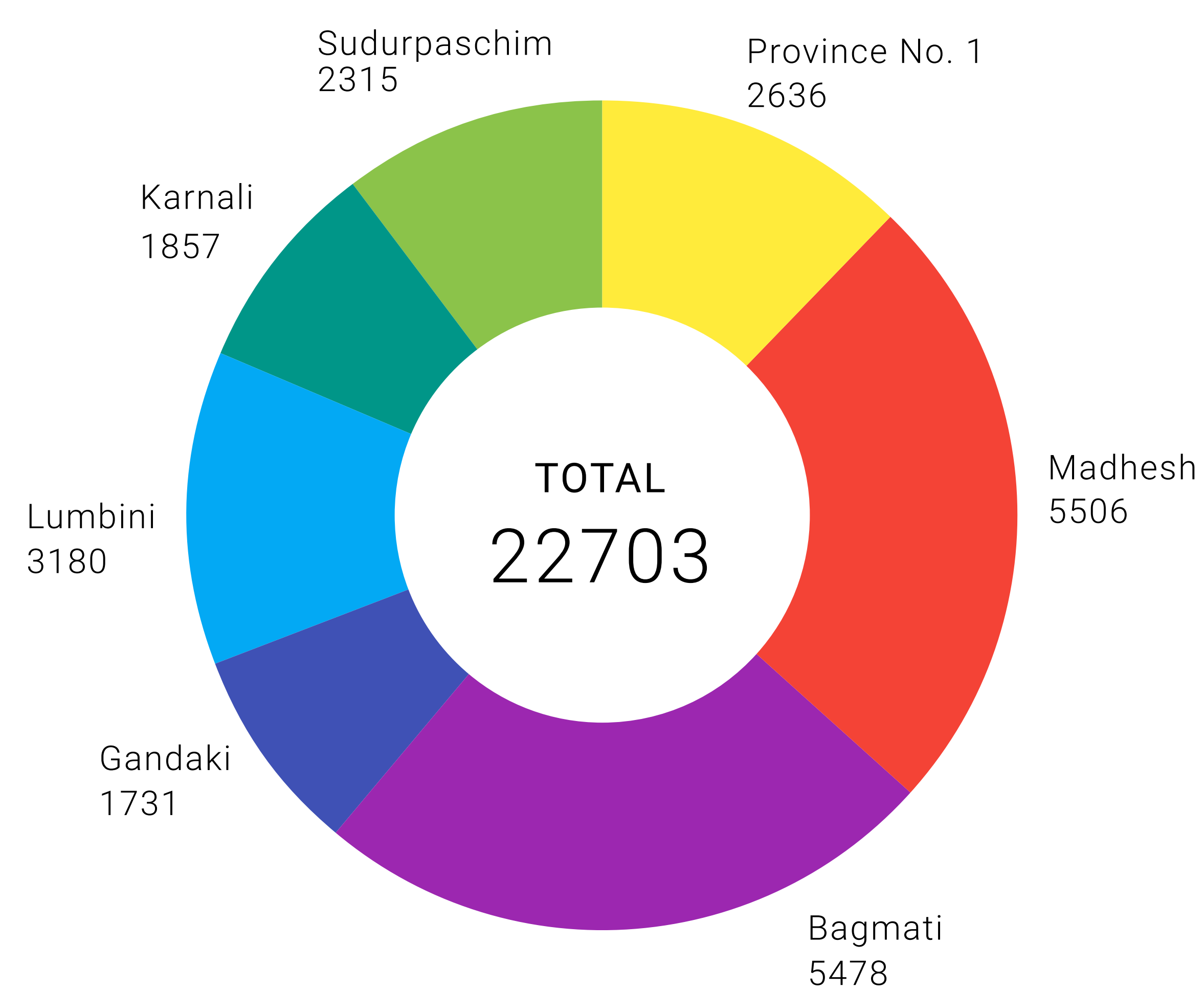


NEPOTISM

Forms of corruption included

Corruption Ranking by Province

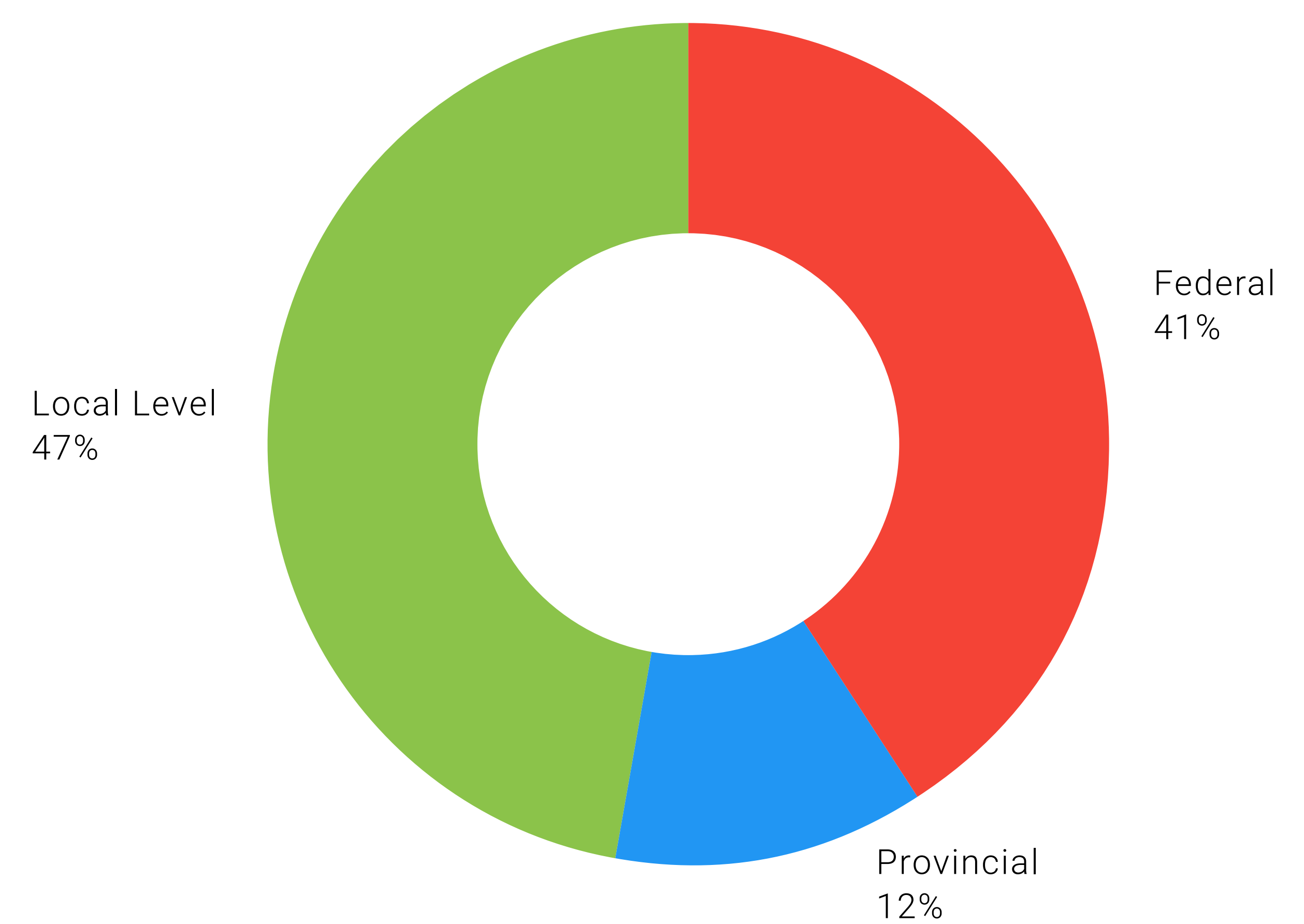
(based on the number of corruption and improper complaints, CIAA)



Based on the number of registered cases

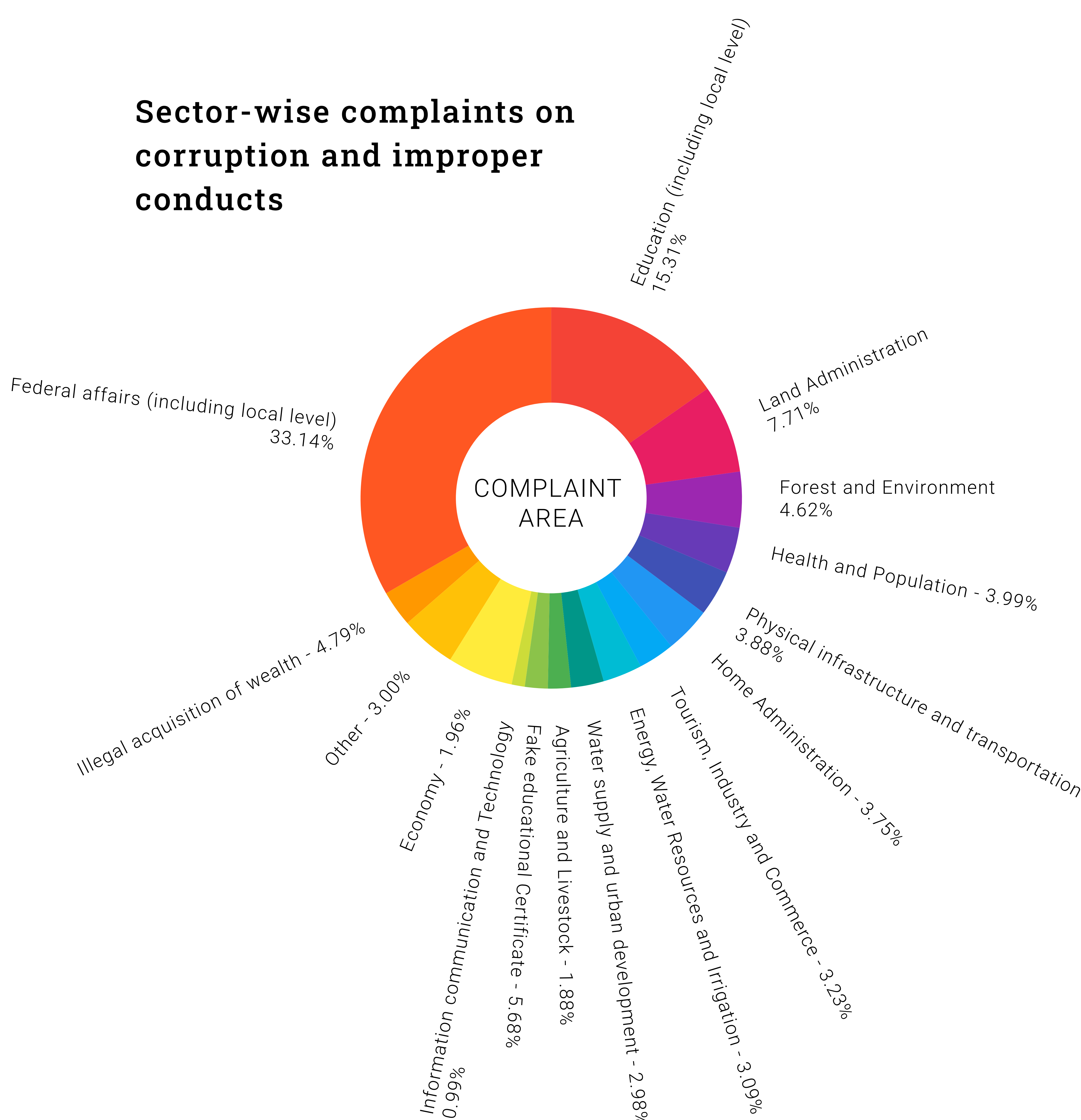
Corruption Ranking by Government Tiers

(based on the number of corruption and improper complaints lodged, CIAA)



Three-tier governmental complaints

Sector-wise complaints on corruption and improper conducts



Government mechanisms to control Corruption

- Commission for the Investigation of Authority (CIAA)
- Department of Money Laundering Investigation (DMLI)
- National Vigilance Centre (NVC)
- Nepal ratified the United Nations Convention against corruption (UNCAC) on 31st March 2011



Various instances worldwide conclude that corruption undermines democracy and legitimacy of political institutions, destroys credibility of government, and results in distorted economic system. It is therefore significant to develop and implement public service models that are simple, effective and transparent. Alongside, government must periodically reassess their approach to corruption, support anticorruption efforts and develop strict and ethical measures of monitoring and accountability.

Reference:
CIAA Annual Report
Transparency International: Corruption Perceptions Index Report