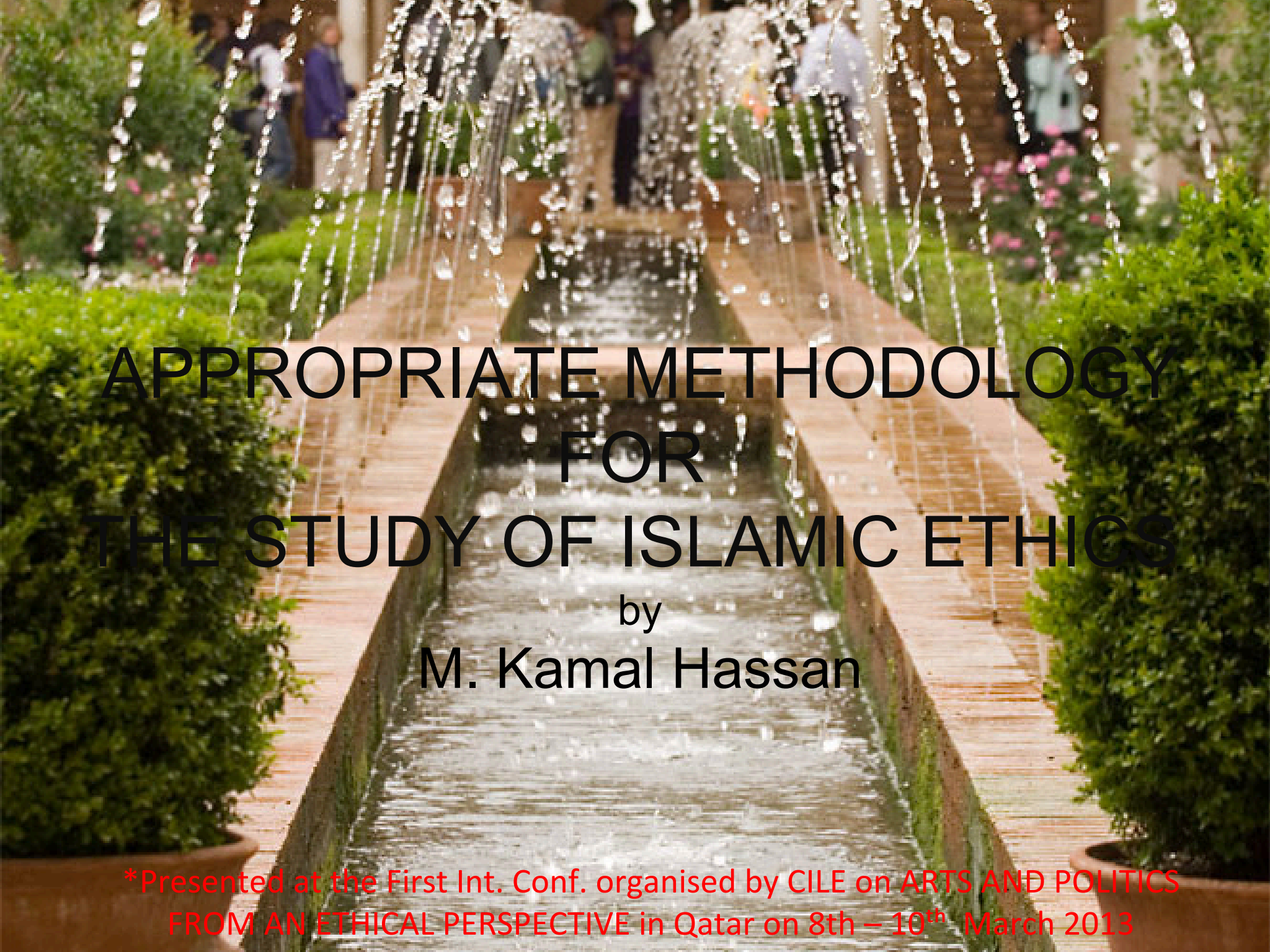

APPROPRIATE METHODOLOGY FOR THE STUDY OF ISLAMIC ETHICS

by

M. Kamal Hassan

*Presented at the First Int. Conf. organised by CILE on ARTS AND POLITICS FROM AN ETHICAL PERSPECTIVE in Qatar on 8th – 10th March 2013

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1. Islamic ethics being synonymous with Islamic faith (*iman*) and Divine Way of Life (*shari`ah*), the quest for an appropriate methodology assumes Muslim scholars' dissatisfaction with the way or ways Islamic ethics as an integrated system of comprehensive moral behavior has been studied or taught.

   Evidences of serious ethical crisis in contemporary Muslim societies and states are numerous and the chasms between the lofty moral ideals of Divine origin (*akhlaq rabbaniyyah*) and Muslim immoral and unethical practices seem to be as wide as ever.

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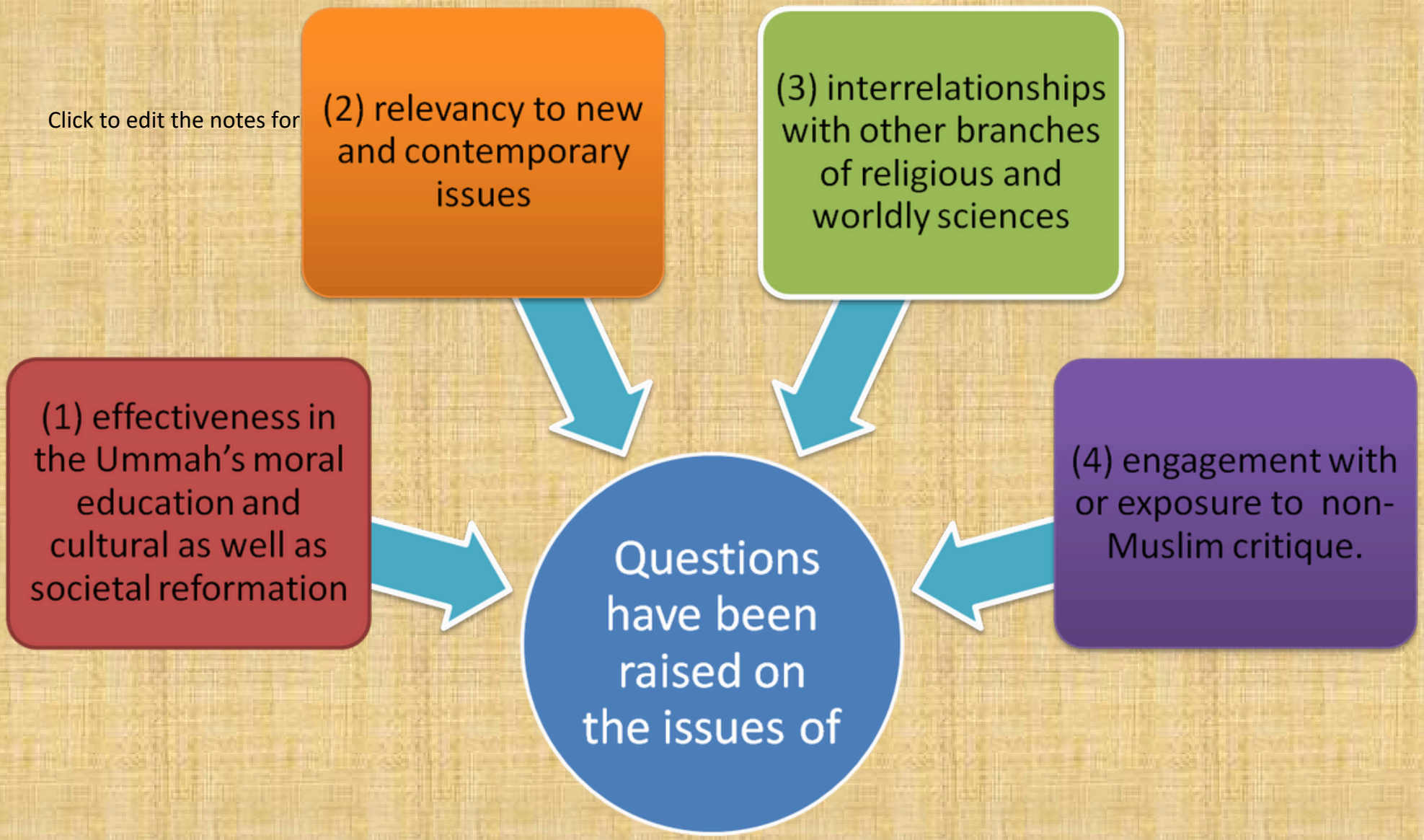

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1. We take note of the variety of Muslim approaches in the exposition and study of Islamic ethics from the rich heritage of Islamic classical scholarship and tradition involving exegetical (*tafsir*), traditionist (*hadith*), jurisprudential (*fiqh* and *usul al-fiqh*), theological (*kalam*), philosophical (*falsafah*), Sufi (*tasawwuf*), etiquette (*adab*), "counsel for kings"(*nasihat al-muluk*) literature.

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1. In the 20th century, the study of Islamic ethics as a comprehensive and independent discipline was raised to a new and innovative scholarship by the great initiative Dr. Abdullah Darraz with his ground-breaking Ph.D thesis at Sorbonne in 1947: later translated as *Dustur al-Akhlaq fi al-Qur'an.* His classification of his study into :

CONT.

a) Ethical theory based on the Quranic text with comparison to the western concepts.

b) Practical ethics (*al-akhlaq al-`amaliyyah*) by analyzing the subject into :

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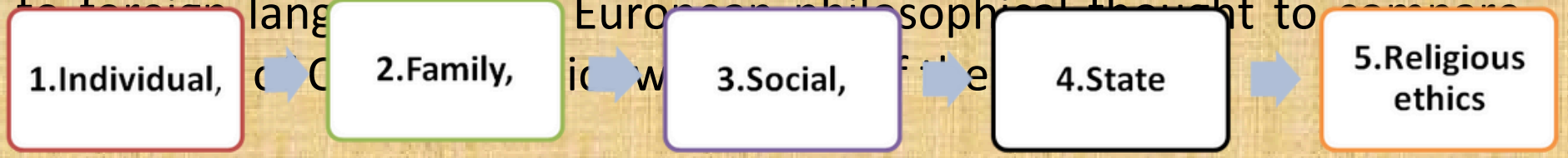
was a major achievement by an Azhari scholar who used his exposure to foreign lang[illegible] European philosophical thought to compare [illegible]



1. The comparative approach that he initiated is also adopted by Muslim scholars who focus on the study of philosophical ethics, such as :

MUSLIM SCHOLARS	**STUDY OF**
Muhammad Yusuf Musa	*Falsafat al-Akhlaq fi al-Islam waSilatuha bi al-Falsafah al-Ighriqiyyah*
Tawfiq al-Tawil	*al-Falsafah al-Khuluqiyyah*
Ma`bad Farghali	*Fi al-Akhlaq al-Islamiyyahwa al-Insaniyyah*
Hamdi `Abd al-`Al	*al-AkhlaqwaMi`yaruhabaina al-Wad`iyyahwa al-Din*
Muhammad Abd al-Sattar Nasaar	*Dirasat fi Falsafah al-Akhlaqiyyah*
Abd Allah b. Muhammad al-Amru	*al-Akhlaqbaina al-Madrasatain al-Salafiyyahwa al-Falsafiyyah*

1. With the advent of the *maqasid al-shari`ah* approach championed by several prominent scholars in the Arab world, in the last few decades, preceded by the rationalistic systematization and identification of the the *Khasa'is al-Tasawwur al-Islami*by Sayyid Qutb or the *al-Khasa'is al-`Ammah li al-Islam*, *Fi Fiqh al-Awlawiyyat,* and *al-Siyasah al-Shar`iyyah fi Daw' Nusus al-Shari`ah wa Maqasidiha* by Yusuf al-Qaradawi, as well as the recent works on the different types of *ijtihad*, the study of Islamic ethics has secured a solid and original basis for further development in order to cope with the changing times. The debates on what constitutes the new or subsidiary *maqasid* to the original five categories identified by al-Ghazali , al-Shatibi and others would continue to pose new intellectual challenges in addressing the new branches of Islamic ethics.

1. An excellent study in English by Majid Fakhry, *Ethical Theories in Islam*(1991) is a systematic intellectual analysis of the four major trends of Muslim ethical thought:

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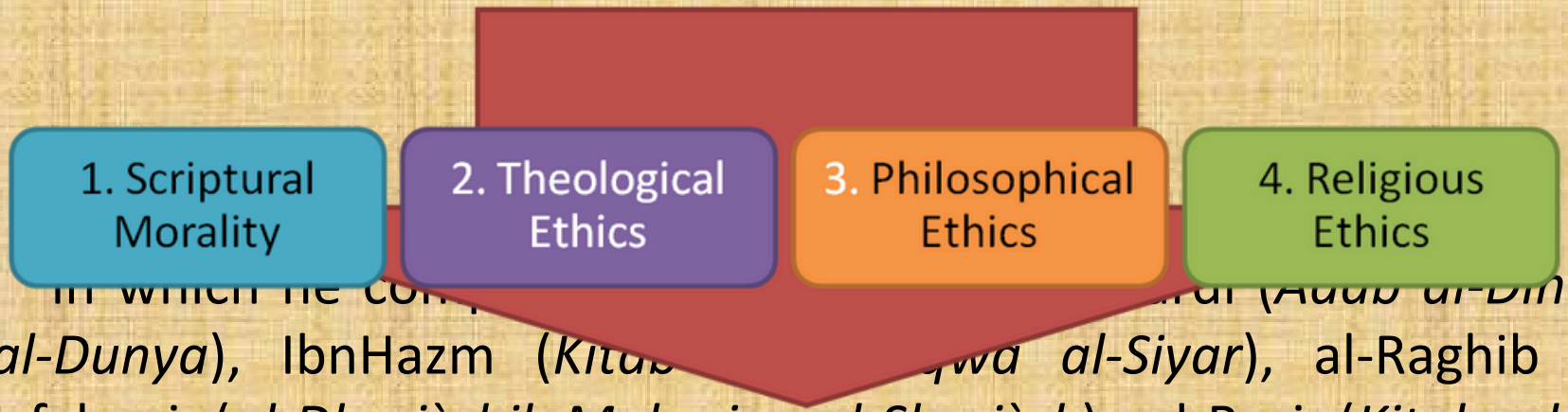

in which he con… …dr (*Adab al-Dinwa al-Dunya*), IbnHazm (*Kitab … …qwa al-Siyar*), al-Raghib al-Isfahani (*al-Dhari`ahilaMakarim al-Shari`ah*), al-Razi (*Kitab al-al-Nafswa al-Ruh*), and al-Ghazali's synthesis of rationalist, scripturalist and spiritualist thoughts in his *Ihya' `Ulum al-Din*, *Mizan al-`Amal* and *Kimya' al-Sa`adah.*

1. The methodology of semantic analysis was introduced by Toshihiko Izutsu in his seminal work, *Ethico-Religious Concepts in the Qur'an*(1966).

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- He is probably among the first Orientalist in the 20th century to work out Islamic ethical concepts, based on the semantic analysis of several moral values in the Qur'an, within the framework of the Qur`anic *Weltanschauung.*

- The theory of meaning which he employed in his insightful analysis is based on the ethno linguistic studies of the German scholar Leo Weisgerber.

cont.

- Although this methodology tends to neglect the historical context of words and languages, Izutsu's command of classical Arabic poetry and his comprehensive understanding of the Qur'an and early Islamic theology and later Sufi thought has enriched our understanding of the depth and web of meaning (semantic fields) of Qur'anic terms such as *Kufr, Shirk*, *Iman, Ma`ruf* and *Munkar, Khair* and *Sharr, Tayyib, Husn* and *Khabith*, etc.

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1. Another new and critical approach seems to be developed by Taha Abdurrahman “who depends essentially on formal logic in approaching the subject, and this is naturally due to the fact that he is one of the prominent logicians in contemporary Arabic thought.” (Samir Abuzaid, www.arabphilosophers. Accessed 7 March 2013)In his view the correct ethical theory should be “based upon giving up the notion of subjugating nature in favor of the notion of obedience of the real master of nature (*The Question of Ethics*, P. 133-134.(ibid.)

cont.

On the issue of Global Ethics, he criticises the concession of the representatives of world religions to secularism, so much so "that their own affiliation to religion is rendered irrelevant. In effect…their effort to deflect possible accusations of subjectivism, absolutism, and irrationality –the bugbears of secularism – has led them into a byway of contradiction vis-a-vis their own profession of a theistic-basis for their project. Ultimately…the authors of the project have gone on to neglect the very principles that underlie theistic insight, *faith* and *praxis*. Their desire to gain the approval of secular audiences by negotiating the three core premises of secularism – privatization of religion, relativity of truth, and the hegemony of rationalism – has led to an untrammeled accommodation."(Tabah Paper Series, Number 1, June 2008, www.arabphilosophers.com. Accessed 7 March 2013).

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1. The approach adopted by Muhammad Fazl-ur-Rahman Ansari, as an upholder of "dynamic orthodoxy" in his two volume Ph.D thesis The *Qu'ranic Foundation and Structure of Muslim Society* (1973) also proceeds from the framework of the spiritual worldview of the Qur'an with rational sistematisation of the concept of unity and integration as the key concepts.

cont.

- His ethico-metaphysical foundations of Islam includes a critique of both the materialistic as well as the Christian ethics, and postulate “fulfillment” of *khilafah* and *falah* rather than “salvation” as the vision of ethical goal. The whole of his volume two is devoted to the exposition of the “empire of duties” – instead of rights – which the Qur’anic moral code enjoins.

cont.

- Thus he describes and discusses :

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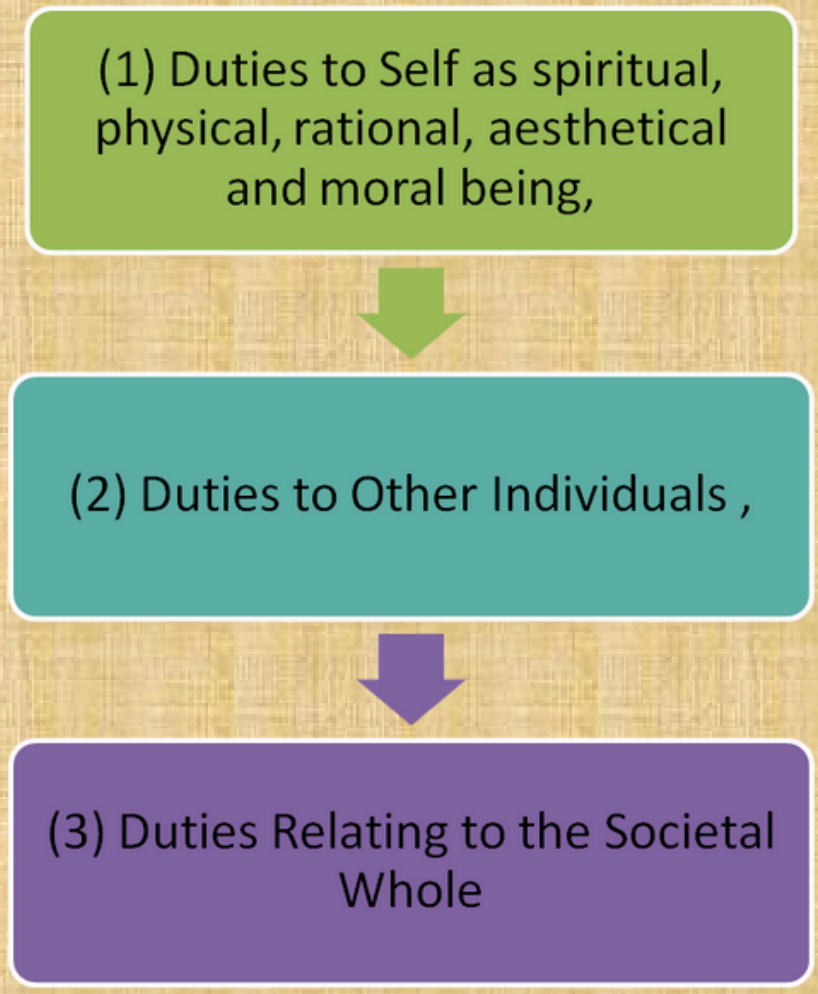

- We would recommend that the appropriate methodology would include the following:

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(a) To harmoniously integrate all the positive elements from the above approaches,
(b) To balance the principle of rights with the principle of duties,
(c) To incorporate new ethical issues and their theoretical and practical solutions,
(d) To include contemporary case studies of ethical dilemmas or ethical solutions based on the application Islamic value system to real life situations, and
(e) To make comparisons with non-Muslim systems, theories and practices, while benefitting from their positive elements.

FINAL SUGGESTION

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Finally, we would suggest that the teaching of Islamic ethics should include the study of the phenomenon of corruption and abuse of power in Muslim countries. The study and findings of the Transparency International with its annual Corruption Perception Index would be most useful for Muslim leaders, elites, professionals, government employees, private sector workers, students and the general public. An appendix on the ranking of countries according to the perception of corruption is attached. Perhaps a bottoms-up approach to the study of Islamic ethics – and their failures – as well as the structural or systemic obstacles and hindrances could also be employed in addition to the top-down or theory-to-practice approach. *Wallahu a`lam*.

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APPENDIX:
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2012

(SOURCE: http://www.transparency.org/cpi2011/results/)

muslim Governments AND POLITICAL ELITES Must Prioritise The Fight Against Corruption

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From the ***CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2012***, " it's clear that corruption is a major threat facing humanity. Corruption destroys lives and communities, and undermines countries and institutions. It generates popular anger that threatens to further destabilise societies and exacerbate violent conflicts." The Index of 2012 shows that no country has a perfect score, two-thirds of countries score below 50, indicating a serious corruption problem.

“Corruption translates into human suffering, with poor families being extorted for bribes to see doctors or to get access to clean drinking water. It leads to failure in the delivery of basic services like education or healthcare. It derails the building of essential infrastructure, as corrupt leaders skim funds.

Governments need to integrate anti-corruption actions into all aspects of decision-making. They must prioritise better rules on lobbying and political financing, make public spending and contracting more transparent, and make public bodies more accountable.”

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(SOURCE: http://www.transparency.org/cpi2011/results/)

FULL TABLE & RANKING

Click to

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
1	Denmark	90
1	Finland	90
1	New Zealand	90
4	Sweden	88
5	Singapore	87
6	Switzerland	86
7	Australia	85
7	Norway	85
9	Canada	84
9	Netherlands	84
11	Iceland	82
12	Luxembourg	80
13	Germany	79
14	Hong Kong	77
15	Barbados	76
16	Belgium	75
17	Japan	74
17	United Kingdom	74
19	United States	73
20	Chile	72
20	Uruguay	72
22	Bahamas	71
22	France	71
22	Saint Lucia	71
25	Austria	69
25	Ireland	69
27	Qatar	68

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27	United Arab Emirates	68
29	Cyprus	66
30	Botswana	65
30	Spain	65
32	Estonia	64
33	Bhutan	63
33	Portugal	63
33	Puerto Rico	63
36	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	62
37	Slovenia	61
37	Taiwan	61
39	Cape Verde	60
39	Israel	60
41	Dominica	58
41	Poland	58
43	Malta	57
43	Mauritius	57
45	Korea (South)	56
46	Brunei	55
46	Hungary	55
48	Costa Rica	54
48	Lithuania	54
50	Rwanda	53
51	Georgia	52
51	Seychelles	52
53	Bahrain	51
54	Czech Republic	49
54	Latvia	49
54	Malaysia	49
54	Turkey	49
58	Cuba	48
58	Jordan	48

Click

58	Namibia	48
61	Oman	47
62	Croatia	46
62	Slovakia	46
64	Ghana	45
64	Lesotho	45
66	Kuwait	44
66	Romania	44
66	Saudi Arabia	44
69	Brazil	43
69	FYR Macedonia	43
69	South Africa	43
72	Bosnia and Herzegovina	42
72	Italy	42
72	Sao Tome and Principe	42
75	Bulgaria	41
75	Liberia	41
75	Montenegro	41
75	Tunisia	41
79	Sri Lanka	40
80	China	39
80	Serbia	39
80	Trinidad and Tobago	39
83	Burkina Faso	38
83	El Salvador	38
83	Jamaica	38
83	Panama	38
83	Peru	38
88	Malawi	37
88	Morocco	37
88	Suriname	37
88	Swaziland	37

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123	Mauritania	31
123	Mozambique	31
123	Sierra Leone	31
123	Vietnam	31
128	Lebanon	30
128	Togo	30
130	Côte d´Ivoire	29
130	Nicaragua	29
130	Uganda	29
133	Comoros	28
133	Guyana	28
133	Honduras	28
133	Iran	28
133	Kazakhstan	28
133	Russia	28
139	Azerbaijan	27
139	Kenya	27
139	Nepal	27
139	Nigeria	27
139	Pakistan	27
144	Bangladesh	26
144	Cameroon	26
144	Central African Republic	26
144	Congo Republic	26
144	Syria	26
144	Ukraine	26
150	Eritrea	25
150	Guinea-Bissau	25
150	Papua New Guinea	25
150	Paraguay	25
154	Guinea	24
154	Kyrgyzstan	24

Click to

156	Yemen	23
157	Angola	22
157	Cambodia	22
157	Tajikistan	22
160	Democratic Republic of the Congo	21
160	Laos	21
160	Libya	21
163	Equatorial Guinea	20
163	Zimbabwe	20
165	Burundi	19
165	Chad	19
165	Haiti	19
165	Venezuela	19
169	Iraq	18
170	Turkmenistan	17
170	Uzbekistan	17
172	Myanmar	15
173	Sudan	13
174	Afghanistan	8
174	Korea (North)	8
174	Somalia	8

(SOURCE: http://www.transparency.org/cpi2011/results/)

RANKING for year 2012: MUSLIM COUNTRIES

Click

RANK	COUNTRY
94	Senegal
36	
102	Gabon
35	
105	Algeria
34	

Click to

139	Azerbaijan	27
139	Nigeria	27
139	Pakistan	27
144	Bangladesh	26
144	Cameroon	26
144	Syria	26
154	Guinea	24
154	Kyrgyzstan	24
156	Yemen	23
157	Tajikistan	22
160	Libya	21
165	Chad	19
169	Iraq	18
170	Turkmenistan	17
170	Uzbekistan	17
173	Sudan	13

174	Afghanistan	8
174	Somalia	8

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YEAR 2002

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RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
1	Finland	9.7
2	Denmark	9.5
New Zealand		9.5
4	Iceland	9.4
5	Singapore	9.3

YEAR 2003

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
1	Finland	9.7
2	Iceland	9.6
3	Denmark	9.5
	New Zealand	9.5
5	Singapore	9.4
6	Sweden	9.3
7	Netherlands	8.9
8	Australia	8.8
	Norway	8.8
	Switzerland	8.8
11	Canada	8.7
	Luxembourg	8.7
	United Kingdom	8.7
14	Austria	8.0
	Hong Kong	8.0
16	Germany	7.7
17	Belgium	7.6
18	Ireland	7.5
	USA	7.5
20	Chile	7.4

YEAR 2004

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
1	Finland	9,7
2	New Zealand	9,6
3	Denmark	9,5
	Iceland	9,5
5	Singapore	9,3
6	Sweden	9,2
7	Switzerland	9,1
8	Norway	8,9
9	Australia	8,8
10	Netherlands	8,7
11	United Kingdom	8,6
12	Canada	8,5
13	Austria	8,4
	Luxembourg	8,4
15	Germany	8,2
16	Hong Kong	8,0
17	Belgium	7,5
	Ireland	7,5
	USA	7,5
20	Chile	7,4

Click to edit the notes format

YEAR 2005

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
1	Iceland	9.7
2	Finland	9.6
	New Zealand	9.6
4	Denmark	9.5
5	Singapore	9.4
6	Sweden	9.2
7	Switzerland	9.1
8	Norway	8.9
9	Australia	8.8
10	Austria	8.7
11	Netherlands	8.6
	United Kingdom	8.6
13	Luxembourg	8.5
14	Canada	8.4
15	Hong Kong	8.3
16	Germany	8.2
17	USA	7.6
18	France	7.5
19	Belgium	7.4
	Ireland	7.4

YEAR 2006

YEAR 2007

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RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
1	Finland	9.6
1	Iceland	9.6
1	New Zealand	9.6

YEAR 2008

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
1	Denmark	9,3
1	New Zealand	9,3
1	Sweden	9,3
4	Singapore	9,2
5	Finland	9,0
5	Switzerland	9,0
7	Iceland	8,9
7	Netherlands	8,9
9	Australia	8,7
9	Canada	8,7
11	Luxembourg	8,3
12	Austria	8,1
12	Hong Kong	8,1
14	Germany	7,9
14	Norway	7,9
16	Ireland	7,7
16	United Kingdom	7,7
18	Belgium	7,3
18	Japan	7,3
18	USA	7,3

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YEAR 2009

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
1	New Zealand	9.4
2	Denmark	9.3
3	Singapore	9.2
3	Sweden	9.2
5	Switzerland	9.0
6	Finland	8.9
6	Netherlands	8.9
8	Australia	8.7
8	Canada	8.7
8	Iceland	8.7
11	Norway	8.6
12	Hong Kong	8.2
12	Luxembourg	8.2
14	Germany	8.0
14	Ireland	8.0
16	Austria	7.9
17	Japan	7.7
17	United Kingdom	7.7
19	United States	7.5
20	Barbados	7.4

YEAR 2010

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
1	Singapore	9.3
1	New Zealand	9.3
1	Denmark	9.3
4	Finland	9.2
4	Sweden	9.2
6	Canada	8.9
7	Netherlands	8.8
8	Australia	8.7
8	Switzerland	8.7
10	Norway	8.6
11	Iceland	8.5
11	Luxembourg	8.5
13	Hong Kong	8.4
14	Ireland	8.0
15	Australia	7.9
15	Germany	7.9
17	Barbados	7.8
17	Japan	7.8
19	Qatar	7.7
20	United Kingdom	7.6

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YEAR 2011

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
1	NEW ZEALAND	9.5
2	DENMARK	9.4
2	FINLAND	9.4
4	SWEDEN	9.3
5	SINGAPORE	9.2
6	NORWAY	9.2
7	NETHERLANDS	8.9
8	AUSTRALIA	8.8
8	SWITZERLANDS	8.7
10	AUSTRALIA	8.7
11	LUXEMBOURG	8.5
12	HONG KONG	8.4
13	ICELAND	8.3
14	GERMANY	8
14	JAPAN	8
16	AUSTRIA	7.8
16	BARBADOS	7.8
16	UNITED KINGDOM	7.8
19	BELGIUM	7.5
19	IRELAND	7.5

YEAR 2012

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RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
1	DENMARK	90
1	FINLAND	90
1	NEW ZEALAND	90
4	SWEDEN	88
5	SINGAPORE	87
6	SWITZERLAND	86
7	AUSTRALIA	85
7	NORWAY	85
9	CANADA	84
9	NETHERLANDS	84
11	ICELAND	82
12	LUXEMBOURG	80
13	GERMANY	79
14	HONG KONG	77
15	BARBADOS	76
16	BELGIUM	75
17	JAPAN	74
17	UNITED KIGDOM	74
19	UNITED STATES	73
20	CHILE	72

(SOURCE: http://www.transparency.org/cpi2011/results/)

most CORRUPT TOP 20 COUNTRIES

YEAR 2000

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
71	Bolivia	2.7
	Côte-d'Ivoire	2.7
	Venezuela	2.7
74	Ecuador	2.6
	Moldova	2.6
76	Armenia	2.5
	Tanzania	2.5
	Vietnam	2.5
79	Uzbekistan	2.4
80	Uganda	2.3
81	MOZAMBIQUE	2.2
82	KENYA	2.1
82	RUSSIA	2.1
84	CAMEROON	2.0
85	ANGOLA	1.7
85	INDONESIA	1.7
87	AZERBAIJAN	1.5
87	UKRAINE	1.5
89	YUGOSLAVIA	1.3
90	NIGERIA	1.2

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YEAR 2001

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
71	India	2.7
	Kazakhstan	2.7
	Uzbekistan	2.7
75	Vietnam	2.6
	Zambia	2.6
77	Cote d´Ivoire	2.4
	Nicaragua	2.4
79	Ecuador	2.3
	Pakistan	2.3
	Russia	2.3
82	Tanzania	2.2
83	Ukraine	2.1
84	Azerbaijan	2.0
84	Bolivia	2.0
84	Cameroon	2.0
84	Kenya	2.0
88	Indonesia	1.9
88	Uganda	1.9
90	Nigeria	1.0
91	Bangladesh	0.4

YEAR 2002

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
81	Nicaragua	2.5
	Venezuela	2.5
85	Georgia	2.4
	Ukraine	2.4
	Vietnam	2.4
88	Kazakhstan	2.3
89	Bolivia	2.2
	Cameroon	2.2
	Ecuador	2.2
	Haiti	2.2
81	Albania	2.5
93	MOLDOVA	2.1
93	UGANDA	2.1
95	AZERBAIJAN	2.0
96	INDONESIA	1.9
96	KENYA	1.9
98	ANGOLA	1.7
98	MADAGASCAR	1.7
98	PARAGUAY	1.7
101	NIGERIA	1.6
102	BANGLADESH	1.2

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YEAR 2003

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
13	Congo, Democratic Republic	2.2
	Ecuador	2.2
	Iraq	2.2
	Sierra Leone	2.2
	Uganda	2.2
118	Cote d'Ivoire	2.1
	Kyrgyzstan	2.1
	Libya	2.1
	Papua New Guinea	2.1
122	Indonesia	1.9
	Kenya	1.9
124	Angola	1.8
	Azerbaijan	1.8
	Cameroon	1.8
	Georgia	1.8
	Tajikistan	1.8
129	Myanmar	1.6
	Paraguay	1.6
131	Haiti	1.5
132	Nigeria	1.4
133	Bangladesh	1.3

YEAR 2004

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
122	Ukraine	2,2
129	Cameroon	2,1
	Iraq	2,1
	Kenya	2,1
	Pakistan	2,1
133	Angola	2,0
	Congo, Democratic Republic	2,0
	Cote d´Ivoire	2,0
	Georgia	2,0
133	Indonesia	2,0
133	Tajikistan	2,0
133	Turkmenistan	2,0
140	Azerbaijan	1,9
140	Paraguay	1,9
142	Chad	1,7
142	Myanmar	1,7
144	Nigeria	1,6
145	Bangladesh	1,5
145	Haiti	1,5

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YEAR 2005

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
137	Indonesia	2.2
	Iraq	2.2
	Liberia	2.2
	Uzbekistan	2.2
144	Congo, Democratic Republic	2.1
	Kenya	2.1
	Pakistan	2.1
	Paraguay	2.1
	Somalia	2.1
	Sudan	2.1
144	TAJIKISTAN	2.1
151	ANGOLA	2.0
152	COTED IVOIRE	1.9
152	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	1.9
152	NIGERIA	1.9
155	HAITI	1.8
155	MYANMAR	1.8
155	TURKMENISTAN	1.8
158	BANGLADESH	1.7
158	CHAD	1.7

YEAR 2006

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
142	Kenya	2.2
142	Kyrgyzstan	2.2
142	Nigeria	2.2
142	Pakistan	2.2
142	Sierra Leone	2.2
142	Tajikistan	2.2
142	Turkmenistan	2.2
151	Belarus	2.1
151	Cambodia	2.1
151	Côte d´Ivoire	2.1
151	Equatorial Guinea	2.1
151	Uzbekistan	2.1
156	Bangladesh	2.0
156	Chad	2.0
156	Congo, Democratic Republic	2.0
156	Sudan	2.0
160	Guinea	1.9
160	Iraq	1.9
160	Myanmar	1.9
163	Haiti	1.8

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YEAR 2007

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
150	Zimbabwe	2.1
162	Bangladesh	2.0
162	Cambodia	2.0
162	Central African Republic	2.0
162	Papua New Guinea	2.0
162	Turkmenistan	2.0
162	Venezuela	2.0
168	Congo, Democratic Republic	1.9
168	Equatorial Guinea	1.9
168	Guinea	1.9
168	Laos	1.9
172	Afghanistan	1.8
172	Chad	1.8
172	Sudan	1.8
175	Tonga	1.7
175	Uzbekistan	1.7
177	Haiti	1.6
178	Iraq	1.5
179	Myanmar	1.4
179	Somalia	1.4

RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
166	Kyrgyzstan	1,8
166	Turkmenistan	1,8
166	Uzbekistan	1,8
166	Zimbabwe	1,8
171	Congo, Democratic Republic	1,7
171	Equatorial Guinea	1,7
173	Chad	1,6
173	Guinea	1,6
173	Sudan	1,6
176	Afghanistan	1,5
177	Haiti	1,4
178	Iraq	1,3
178	Myanmar	1,3
180	Somalia	1,0
158	Congo, Republic	1,9
158	Gambia	1,9
158	Guinea-Bissau	1,9
158	Sierra Leone	1,9
158	Venezuela	1,9
166	Cambodia	1,8

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RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
158	Tajikistan	2.0
162	Angola	1.9
162	Congo Brazzaville	1.9
162	Democratic Republic of Congo	1.9
162	Guinea-Bissau	1.9
162	Kyrgyzstan	1.9
162	Venezuela	1.9
168	Burundi	1.8
168	Equatorial Guinea	1.8
168	Guinea	1.8
168	Haiti	1.8
168	Iran	1.8
168	Turkmenistan	1.8
174	Uzbekistan	1.7
175	Chad	1.6
176	Iraq	1.5
176	Sudan	1.5
178	Myanmar	1.4
179	Afghanistan	1.3
180	Somalia	1.1

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YEAR 2012

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RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE
157	Angola	22
157	Cambodia	22
157	Tajikistan	22
160	Democratic Republic Of The Congo	21
160	Laos	21
160	Libya	21
163	Equatorial Guinea	20
163	Zimbabwe	20
165	Burundi	19
165	Chad	19
165	HAITI	19
165	VENEZUELA	19
169	IRAQ	18
170	TURKMENISTAN	17
170	UZBEKISTAN	17
172	MYANMAR	15
173	SUDAN	13
174	AFGHANISTAN	8
174	KOREA (NORTH)	8
174	SOMALIA	8

(SOURCE: http://www.transparency.org/cpi2011/results/)