



Bangladesh - Researched and compiled by the Refugee Documentation Centre of Ireland on Monday 15 September 2014

Q18626 - Information on police corruption

A report issued in February 2014 by the *United States Department of State* reviewing events of the preceding year notes that:

“The government took steps to address widespread police corruption. The inspector general of police continued to train police to address corruption and create a more responsive police force. No assessment of the training’s effect on corruption within the police force was available.” (United States Department of State (27 February 2014) *Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2013 – Bangladesh*, Section 4. Corruption and Lack of Transparency in Government/Corruption)

In April 2014 *Odhikar* issued a report commenting on events of 2013 stating that:

“Experts claim that the chain of bribery and collusion between different levels of officers exists within the police administration, with the benefits of corruption being shared among different levels.” (Odhikar (15 April 2014) *Human Rights Report 2013*, p.133)

A paper issued in May 2014 by *Transparency International* points out that:

“The police force has over the years drawn flak for its failure to fully protect citizens and deviating from democratic policing. Instead of upholding the rule of law, the police have been indiscriminately used by governments and major political forces for self serving interests. Consequently, the police enjoy political patronage and impunity in the way they function. This state of affairs has impeded the independence of the police force, undermined accountability structures and led to deficit in public trust of their ability and willingness to function in the public interest.” (Transparency International (14 May 2014) *National Integrity System Assessment: Bangladesh*)

References

Odhikar (15 April 2014) *Human Rights Report 2013*
<http://odhikar.org/human-rights-report-2013-odhikar-report-on-bangladesh/>
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United States Department of State (27 February 2014) *Country Report on Human Rights Practices 2013 – Bangladesh*
http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/270654/387377_en.html
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This response was prepared after researching publicly accessible information currently available to the Refugee Documentation Centre within time constraints. This response is not and does not purport to be conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim to refugee status or asylum. Please read in full all documents referred to.

Sources Consulted

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