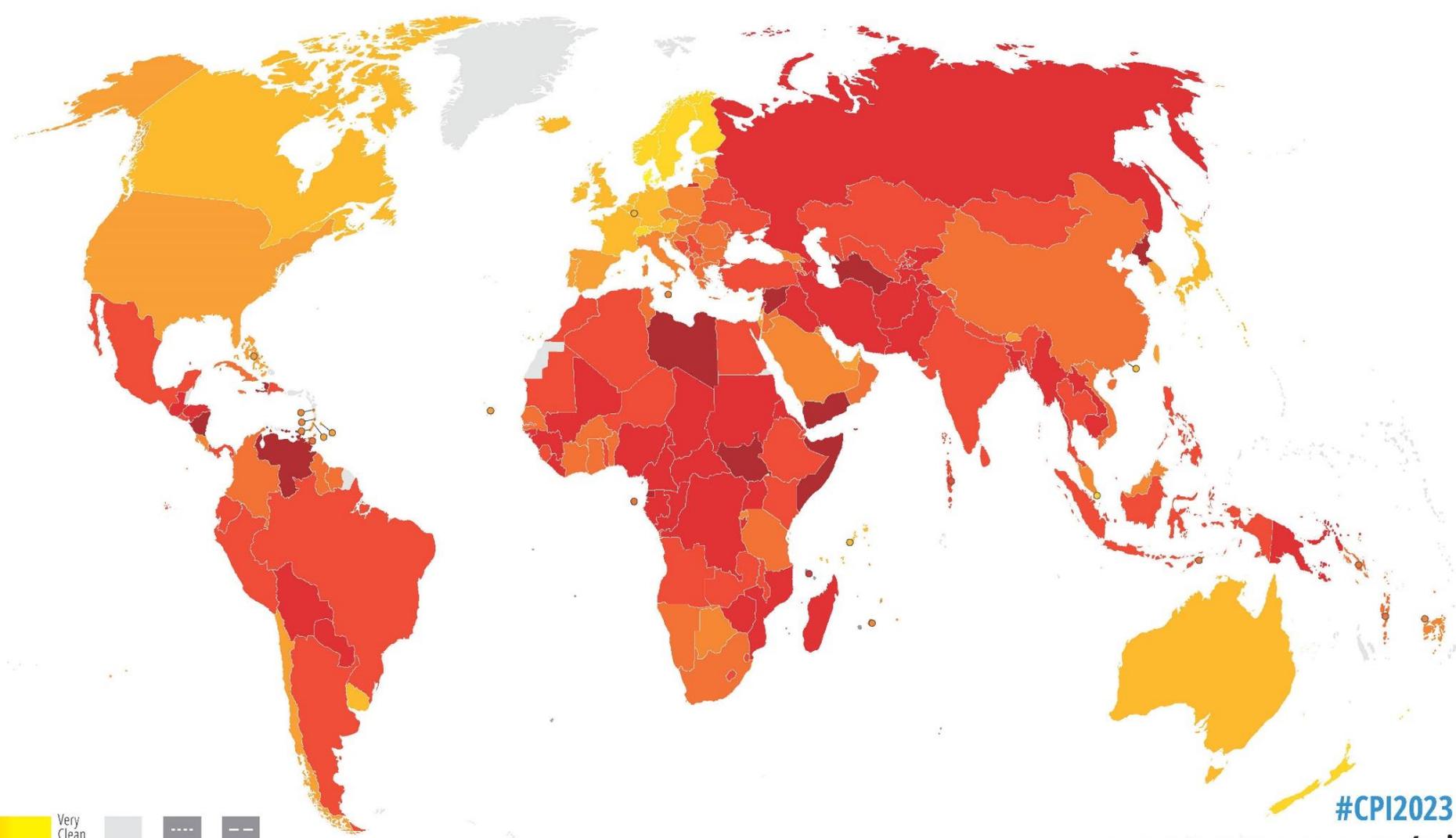
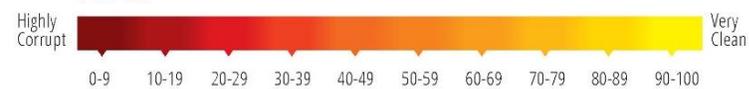


CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2023

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 180 countries/territories around the world.



SCORE



No Data Disputed Boundaries* Lines of Control*

#CPI2023

www.transparency.org/cpi

*The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map follow the UN practice to the best of our knowledge and as of January 2024. They do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of Transparency International concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Corruption Perceptions Index 2023

Date of Launch: 30th January 2023

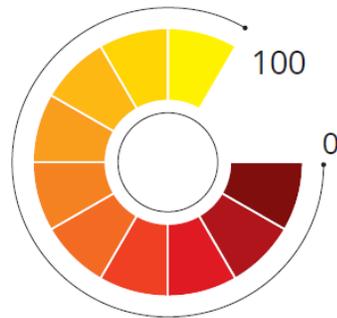
OUTLINE

1. Background
2. Methodology
3. Results
4. Comparison of CPI with RBI Findings
5. 2023 Theme: Corruption and Justice
6. Recommendations

BACKGROUND

BACKGROUND

- Published by **Transparency International Secretariat**, annually since 1995.
- The CPI analyses public sector corruption and ranks 180 countries and territories, drawing on 13 different data sources which capture the assessments of experts and business executives on a number of corrupt behaviors in the public sector.



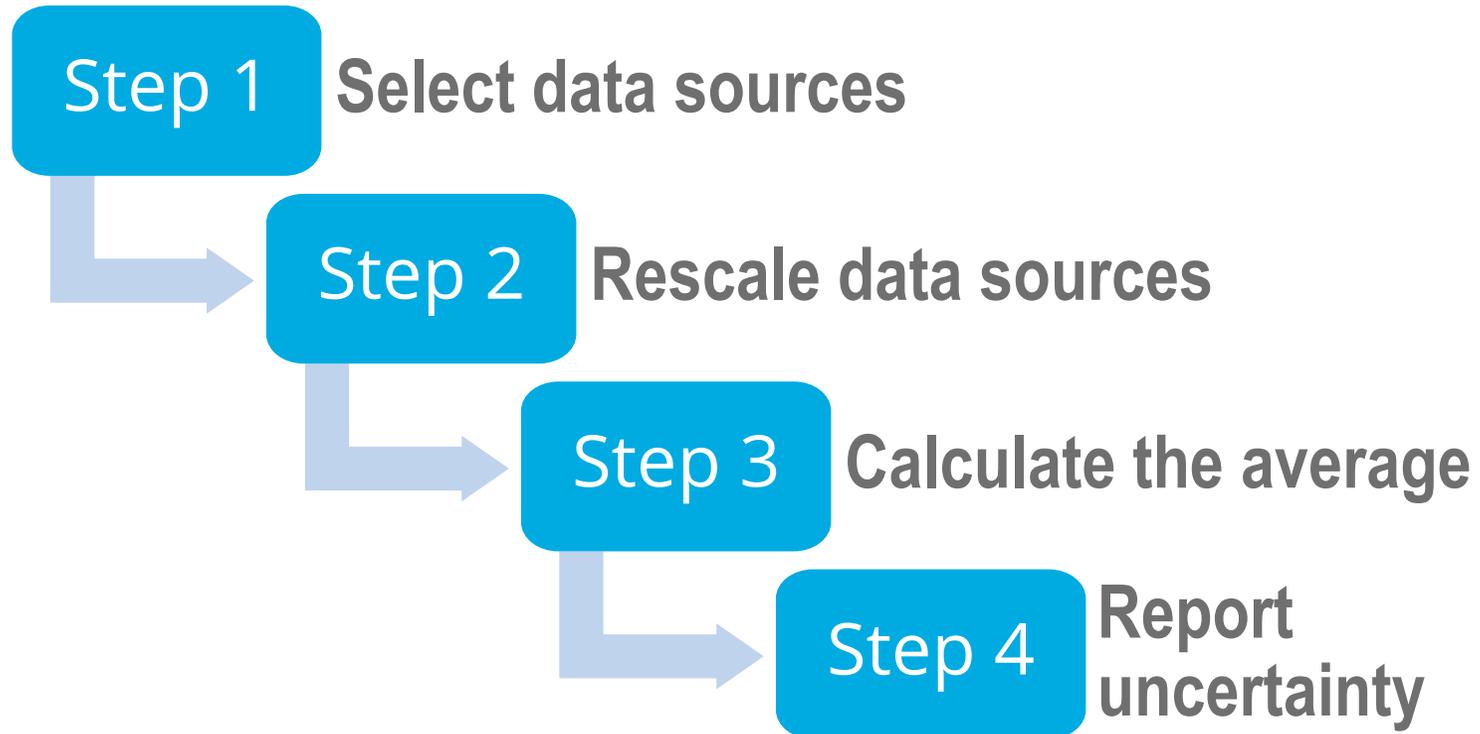
**THE CPI USES A SCALE
FROM 0 TO 100**

100 is **very clean** and 0 is **highly corrupt**

METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

Steps



What does the CPI capture?



- Bribery
- Diversion of public funds
- Use of public office for private gain
- Nepotism in the civil service
- State capture
- Enforcement of integrity mechanisms
- Prosecution of corrupt officials
- Strength of anti-corruption laws (e.g. financial disclosure, conflict of interest prevention, access to information, etc.)
- Legal protection for whistleblowers, journalists and investigators



- Tax fraud
- Illicit financial flows
- Enablers of corruption (lawyers, accountants, financial advisors, etc.)
- Money laundering
- Private sector corruption
- Informal economies and markets

Methodology- Quality control



STEP 1:
Blind calculations

2 internal and 2 external researchers independently calculate CPI scores.

STEP 2
Regional review

Regional Advisors flag suspicious or counter-intuitive score developments (if any).

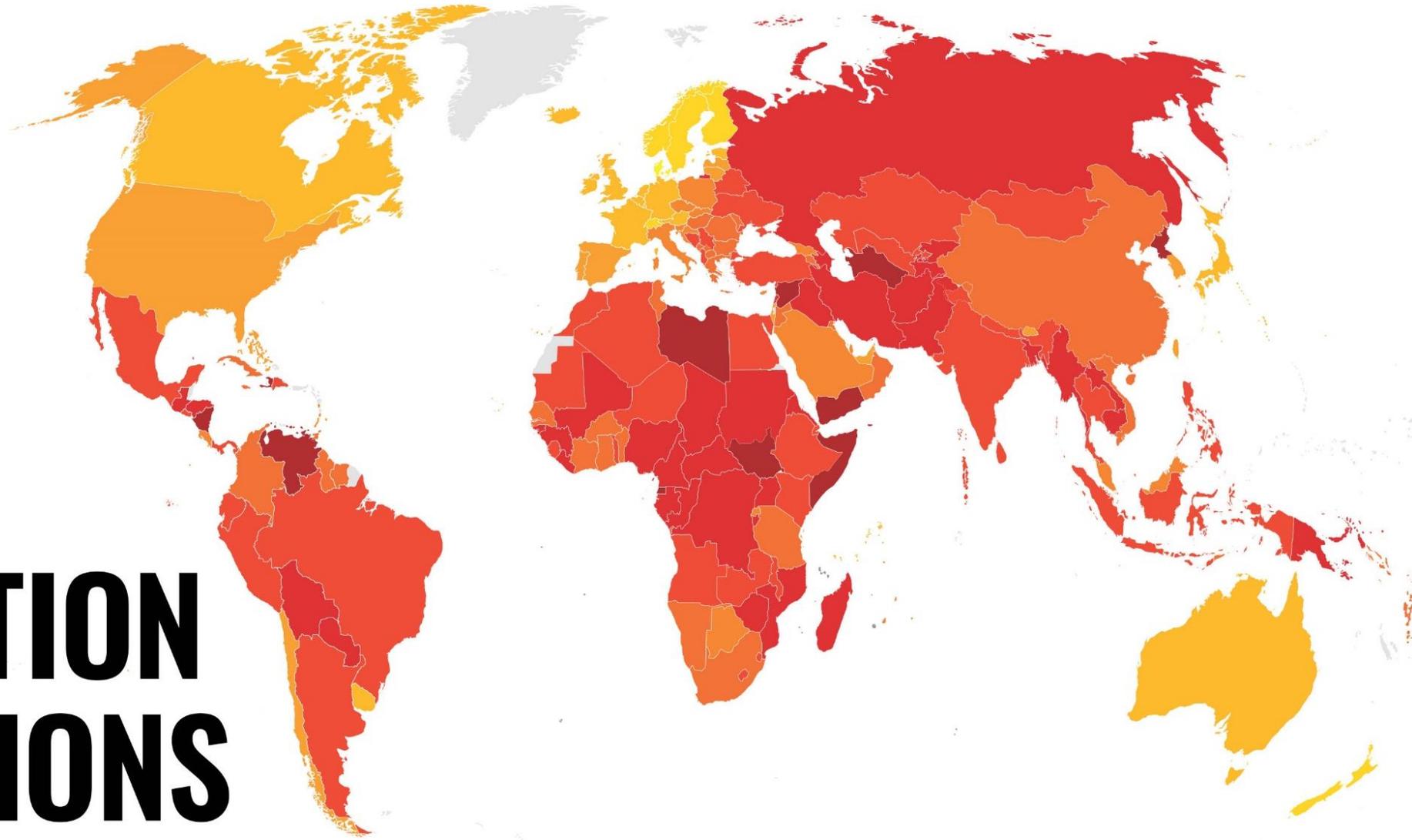
STEP 3:
Movement-wide validation

National chapters review results, provide feedback and flag potential issues.

RESULTS – CPI 2023



CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2023



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CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2023

#CPI2023

TOP 11 COUNTRY SCORES

90	Denmark	82	Switzerland
87	Finland	79	Netherlands
85	New Zealand	78	Germany
84	Norway	78	Luxembourg
83	Singapore	77	Ireland
82	Sweden		

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CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX **2023**

#CPI2023

BOTTOM 11 COUNTRY SCORES

18	Libya	16	Yemen
18	Turkmenistan	13	South Sudan
17	Equatorial Guinea	13	Syria
17	Haiti	13	Venezuela
17	Nicaragua	11	Somalia
17	North Korea		

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REGIONAL STATISTICS

95%

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

Score below 50

Top: Georgia (53/100)
Bottom: Turkmenistan (18/100)

16%

WESTERN EUROPE & EU

Score below 50

Top: Denmark (90/100)
Bottom: Hungary (42/100)

78%

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Score below 50

Top: United Arab Emirates (68/100)
Bottom: Syria (13/100)

66%

AMERICAS

Score below 50

Top: Canada (76/100)
Bottom: Venezuela (13/100)

90%

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Score below 50

Top: Seychelles (71/100)
Bottom: Somalia (11/100)

71%

ASIA PACIFIC

Score below 50

Top: New Zealand (85/100)
Bottom: North Korea (17/100)

AVERAGE SCORE

THE AVERAGE SCORE IS

43/100

2/3 OF COUNTRIES
SCORE BELOW

50/100

LOWEST SCORING REGION



**SUB-SAHARAN
AFRICA**

33_{/100}

AVERAGE REGIONAL SCORE

HIGHEST SCORING REGION



**WESTERN EUROPE &
EUROPEAN UNION**

65_{/100}

AVERAGE REGIONAL SCORE

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2023

#cpi2023

RWANDA

Rank

49/180

Score

53/100

AFRICAN UNION

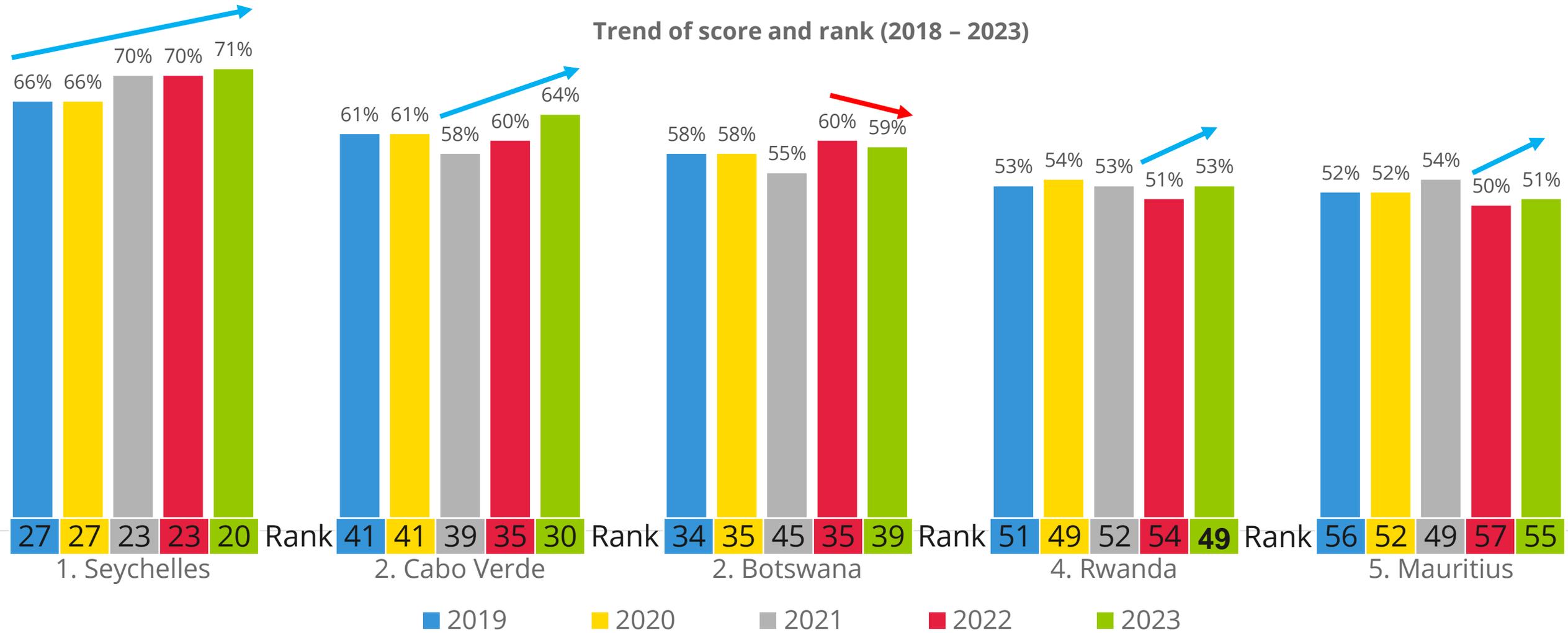
SCORE COUNTRY/TERRITORY

71	Seychelles
64	Cabo Verde
59	Botswana
53	Rwanda
51	Mauritius
49	Namibia
45	Sao Tome and Principe
43	Benin
43	Ghana
43	Senegal
41	Burkina Faso
41	South Africa
40	Côte d'Ivoire
40	Tanzania
40	Tunisia
39	Lesotho
38	Morocco
37	Ethiopia

37	Gambia
37	Zambia
36	Algeria
35	Egypt
35	Sierra Leone
34	Malawi
33	Angola
32	Niger
31	Kenya
31	Togo
30	Djibouti
30	Eswatini
30	Mauritania
28	Gabon
28	Mali
27	Cameroon
26	Guinea
26	Uganda
25	Liberia
25	Madagascar

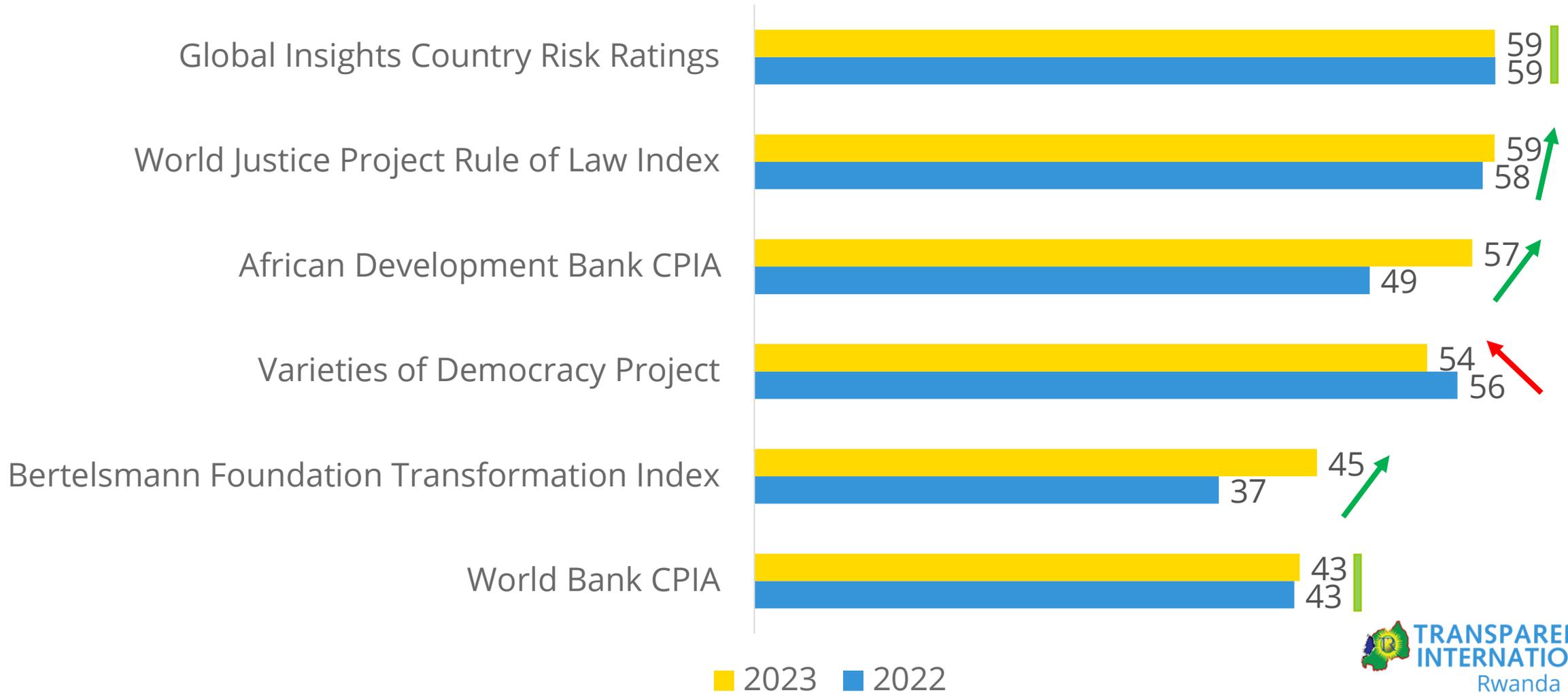
25	Mozambique
25	Nigeria
24	Central African Republic
24	Zimbabwe
22	Congo
22	Guinea-Bissau
21	Eritrea
20	Burundi
20	Chad
20	Comoros
20	Democratic Republic of the Congo
20	Sudan
18	Libya
17	Equatorial Guinea
13	South Sudan
11	Somalia

Top 5 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa



CPI Scores by Sources for Rwanda

6 sources used for Rwanda (CPI 2022 - 2023)



CPI Scores by Sources for Rwanda

Sources with significant improvement compared to 2022

+8

African Development Bank

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA)

It's a rating system designed to assess the performance of countries' policy and institutional frameworks in terms of their capacity to ensure the efficient utilization of scarce resources for achieving sustainable and inclusive growth.

+8

Bertelsmann Foundation

Transformation Index

It analyzes transformation processes toward democracy and a market economy in international comparison and identifies successful strategies for peaceful change.

However, the sources utilized for Rwanda in CPI 2022 and 2023 do not incorporate the **World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)**, even though it was previously considered one of the sources with a high score for Rwanda.

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2023

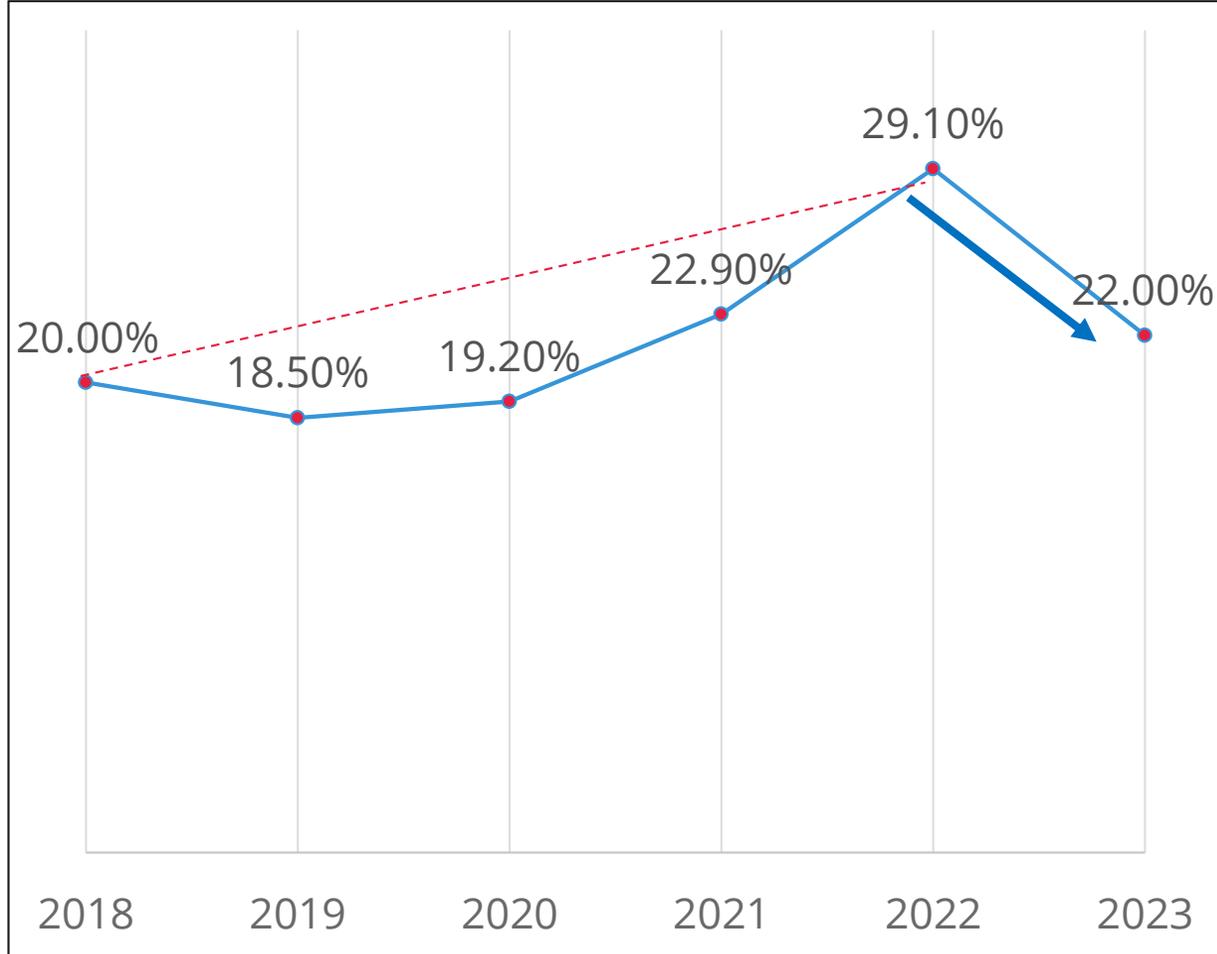
REGIONAL CPI SCORES & RANKING

SCORES		Ranking
53	RWANDA	49
40	Tanzania	87
31	Kenya	126
26	Uganda	141
20	Burundi	162
20	DRC	162

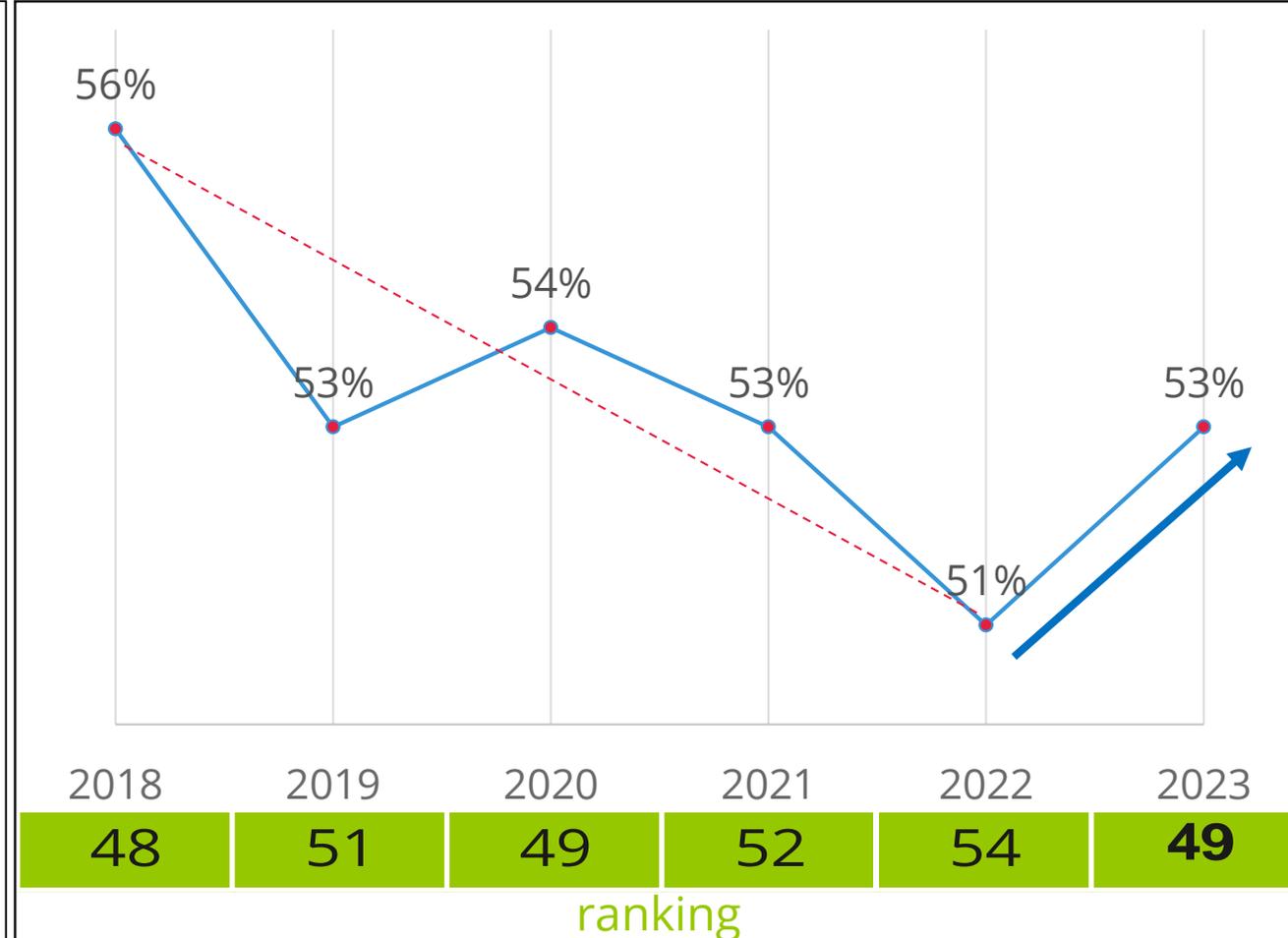
Comparison of CPI with RBI Findings

Comparison of CPI with RBI Findings

Bribe encounter over time (RBI 2018 – 2023)



Rwanda's Score and ranking (CPI 2018 – 2023)



CPI 2023 Theme: **Corruption and Justice**



CPI 2023 Theme: Corruption and Justice

Corruption, justice and the Rule of Law are closely intertwined: when justice can be bought, written laws turn into fiction and impunity thrives. When corruption infiltrates the justice sector, it can lead to the manipulation of legal processes, the selective enforcement of the law, and the shielding of corrupt individuals from accountability.

An independent justice system (i.e., law enforcement institutions, prosecutors, courts and judiciary) are thus central to keeping corruption in check. Over the past few years, however, justice systems all over the world have been the target of political reforms aimed at curtailing their independence and their essential function in keeping other branches of power in check.



CPI 2023 Theme: Corruption and Justice



Corruption will continue to thrive until justice systems can punish wrongdoing and keep governments in check. When justice is bought or politically interfered with, it is the people that suffer. Leaders should fully invest in and guarantee the independence of institutions that uphold the law and tackle corruption. It is time to end impunity for corruption.

François Valérien
Chair, Transparency International



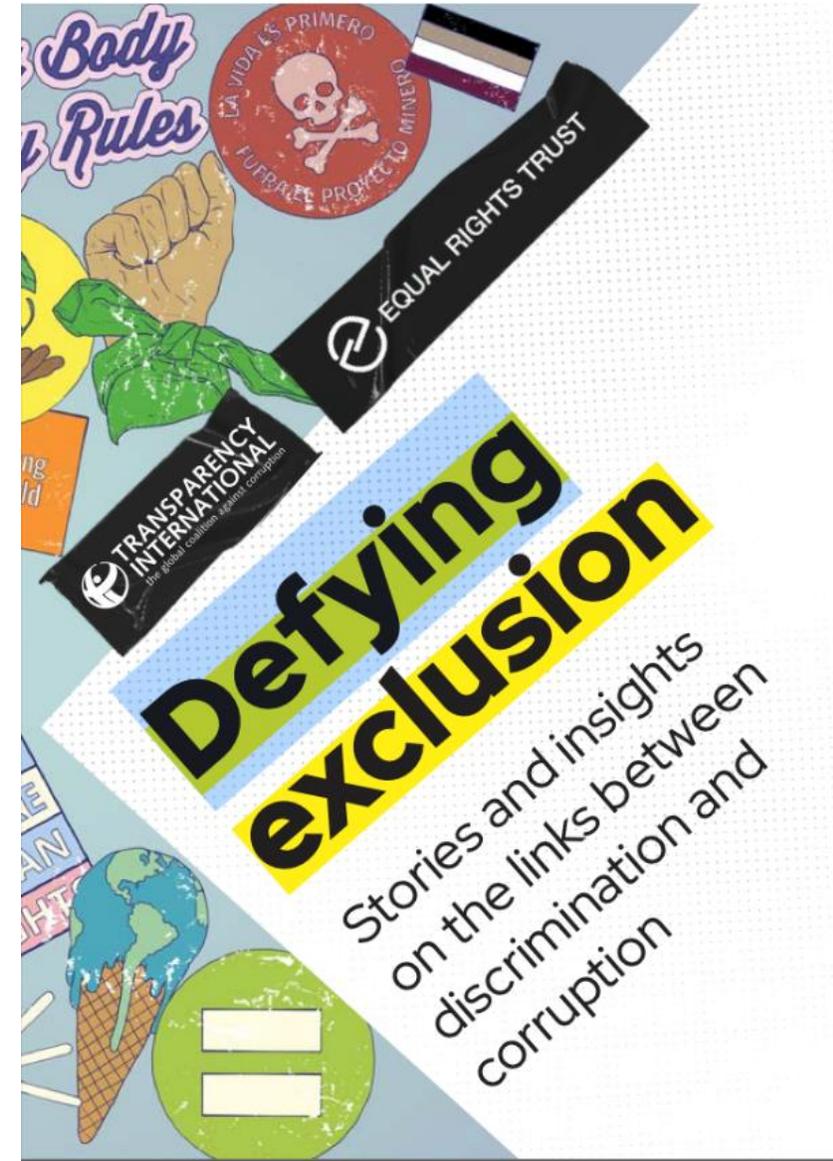
Photo: Transparency International

CPI 2023 Theme: Corruption and Justice



CPI 2023 Theme: Corruption and Justice

Corruption is bad for society in general, but it does not affect everyone equally. Communities already deprived of opportunities because of discrimination have their positions worsened by corruption, further deepening inequality within our societies: corruption can prevent victims of discrimination from pursuing justice



Recommendations

TI research and work with partners in over 100 countries suggests that governments seeking to tackle corruption, promote justice and strengthen the rule of law should:

1. STRENGTHEN THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM



Shielding the justice system from interference is paramount for its functioning. Promote merit-based rather than political appointments and ensure that the system has qualified personnel and is properly resourced.

Recommendations

2. INTRODUCE INTEGRITY AND MONITORING MECHANISMS



Ensure that the special protections required by members of the justice system to perform their functions are not abused. Abuse may be prevented through dedicated whistleblowing and reporting channels, as well as requirements for judges, prosecutors and other relevant actors to disclose their assets and interests, and ensure that salaries are commensurate to their work.

3. IMPROVE ACCESS TO JUSTICE



Protecting people's right to access justice is a first step against impunity and corruption. Strategies to pursue this goal include simplifying complex procedures, making legal procedures accessible to all, widening the definition of victims of corruption to include non-state victims and granting qualified civil society organisations (CSOs) the right to initiate and bring forward cases of corruption – whether criminal, civil or administrative – and represent the interests of victims of corruption.

Recommendations

4. MAKE JUSTICE MORE TRANSPARENT



Transparency can help shed light on the functioning of the justice system and make it more accountable. Ensure that relevant data on judgments, out of court settlements and enforcement as well as legal procedure and administrative rules are openly available and can be scrutinised by members of the public. This could help discourage corruption and ensure that laws against corruption are properly applied and administered.

5. PROMOTE COOPERATION WITHIN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM



Justice systems are complex, but ensuring that their different components can effectively collaborate is essential. Defining clear and complementary responsibilities is critical to achieve this objective. Given the widespread use of informal justice systems in some regions, reflecting on potential synergies between formal and informal systems could also prove beneficial.

Recommendations

6. EXPAND AVENUES FOR ACCOUNTABILITY IN GRAND CORRUPTION CASES



Where grand corruption schemes are carried out in countries with justice systems that are “unwilling or unable” to enforce against the offenders, justice institutions in foreign jurisdictions with stronger rule of law can play a crucial role in countering impunity by handling the grand corruption proceedings. This calls for those foreign countries to have in place key procedural measures, such as extensive jurisdiction, minimal immunities for foreign state officials, standing for qualified public interest CSOs to pursue those cases and represent victims, and a broad definition of justiciable harm that encompasses widespread harm to a large number of victims.

MURAKOZE CYANE!

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 Transparency International Rwanda