

Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) 2025

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Presenter: Albert Rwego Kavatiri, TI-RW Program Manager

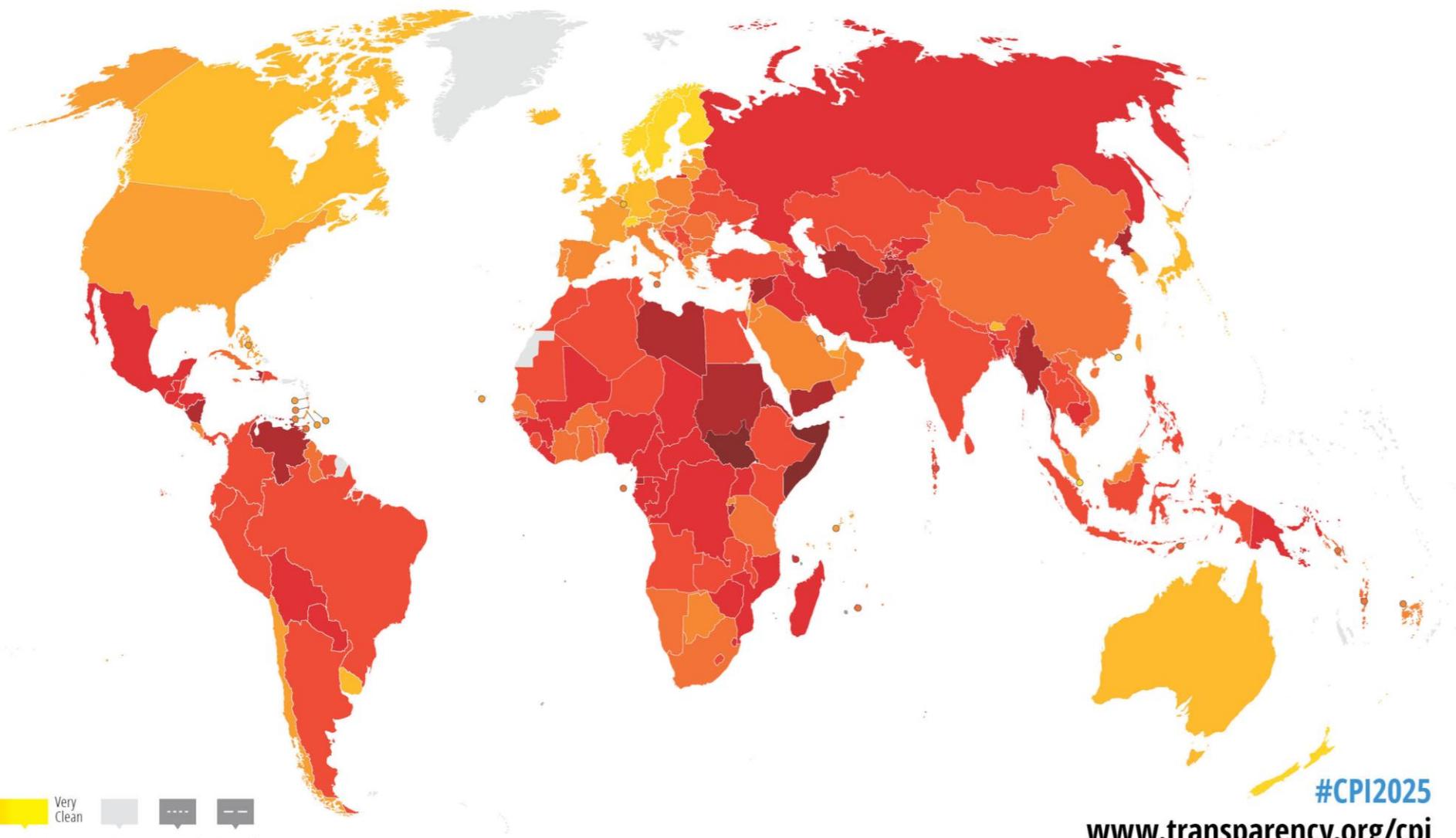


Norwegian People's Aid



CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2025

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 182 countries/territories around the world.



SCORE



No Data
Disputed Boundaries*
Lines of Control*

#CPI2025

www.transparency.org/cpi

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*The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map follow the UN practice to the best of our knowledge as of January 2026. 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.

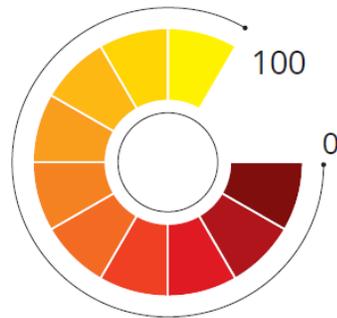
OUTLINE

1. Background
2. Methodology
3. Results
4. Comparison of CPI with RBI Findings
5. CPI 2025: Key Global Insights
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.



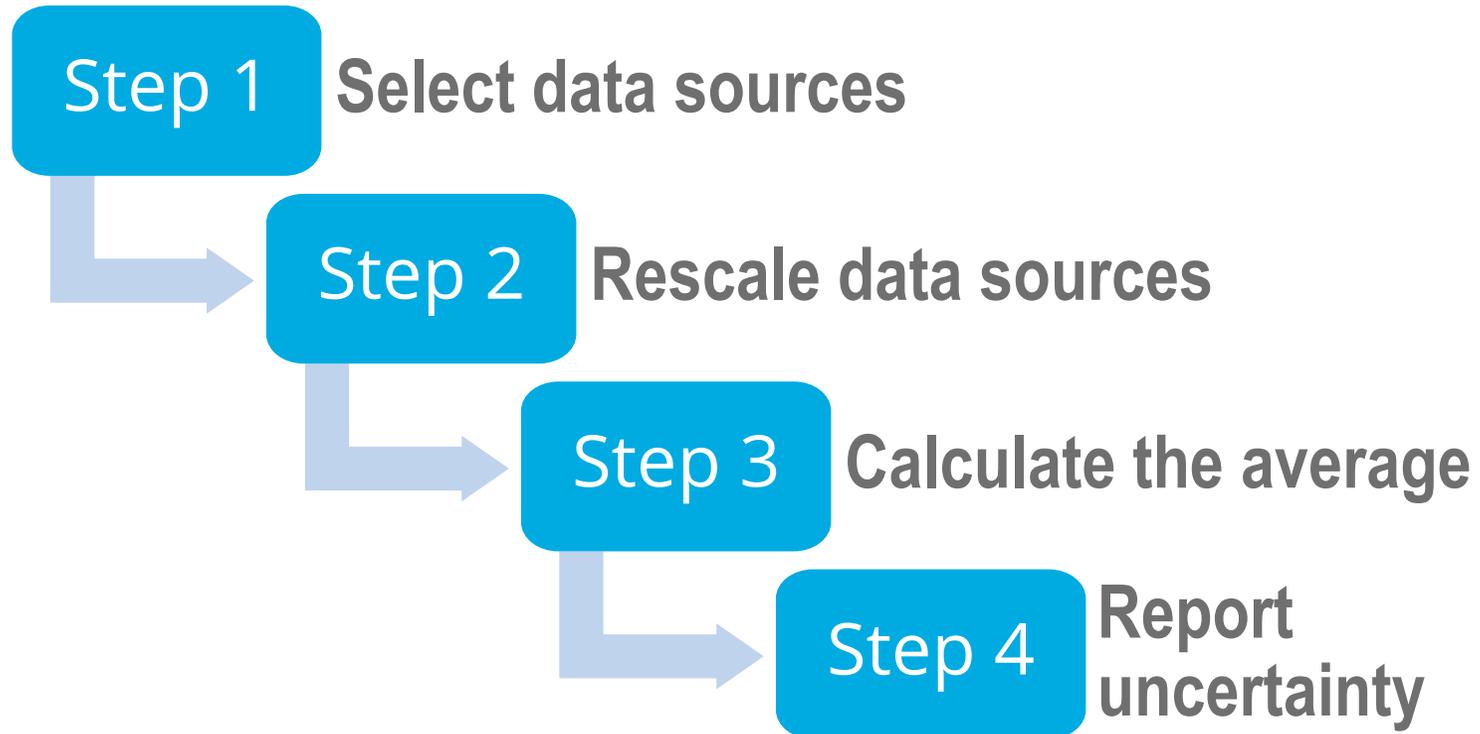
**THE CPI USES A SCALE
FROM 0 TO 100**

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

METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

Steps



What does the CPI capture?

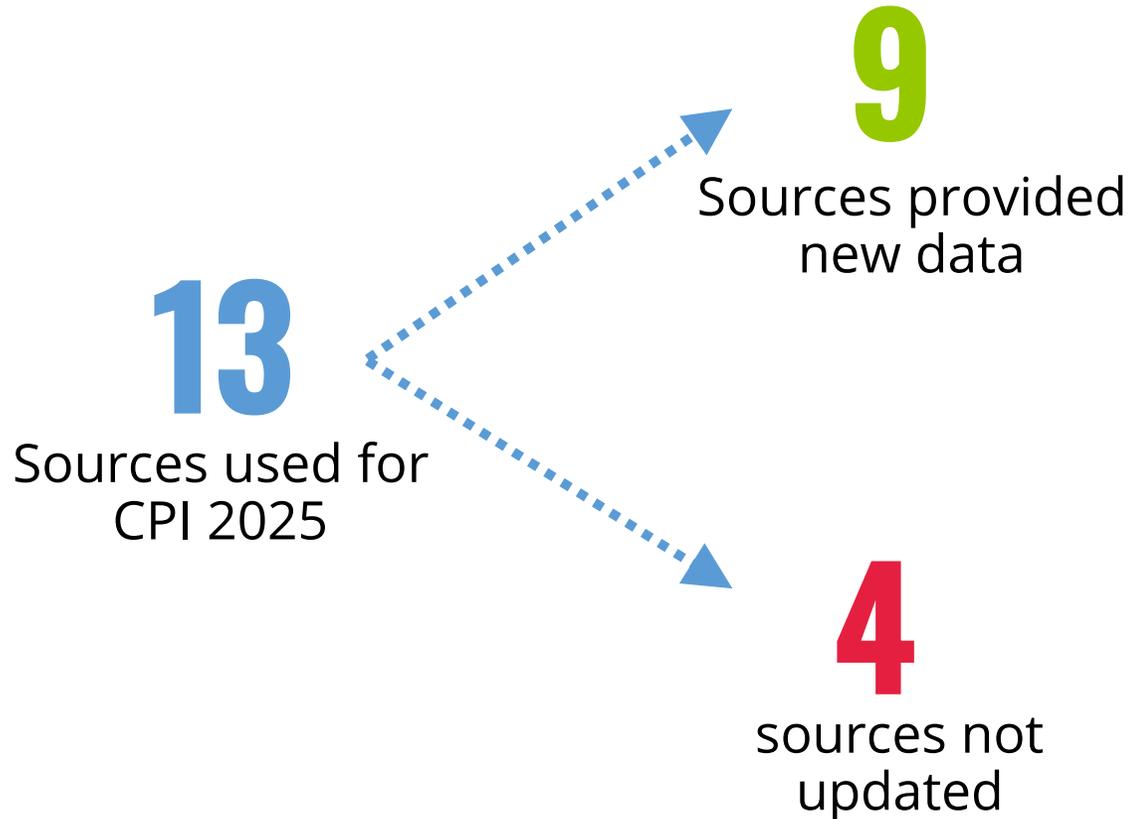


- Bribery
- Diversion of public funds
- Use of public office for private gain
- Nepotism in the civil service
- State capture
- Enforcement of integrity mechanisms
- Prosecution of corrupt officials
- Strength of anti-corruption laws (e.g. financial disclosure, conflict of interest prevention, access 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



Updated data sources:

- Bertelsmann Foundation Transformation Index
- Economist Intelligence Unit Country Ratings
- IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook
- PERC Asia Risk Guide
- PRS International Country Risk Guide
- Variety of Democracy Project
- World Bank CPIA
- World Economic Forum EOS
- World Justice Project Rule of Law Index

Same data as CPI 2024:

- African Development Bank CPIA
- Bertelsmann Foundation Sustainable Governance Index
- Freedom House Nations in Transit
- S&P / Global Insights Country Risk Ratings

Methodology – Wide Update on CPI Results



STEP 1:
Blind calculations

2 internal and 2 external researchers independently calculate CPI scores.

STEP 2
Regional review

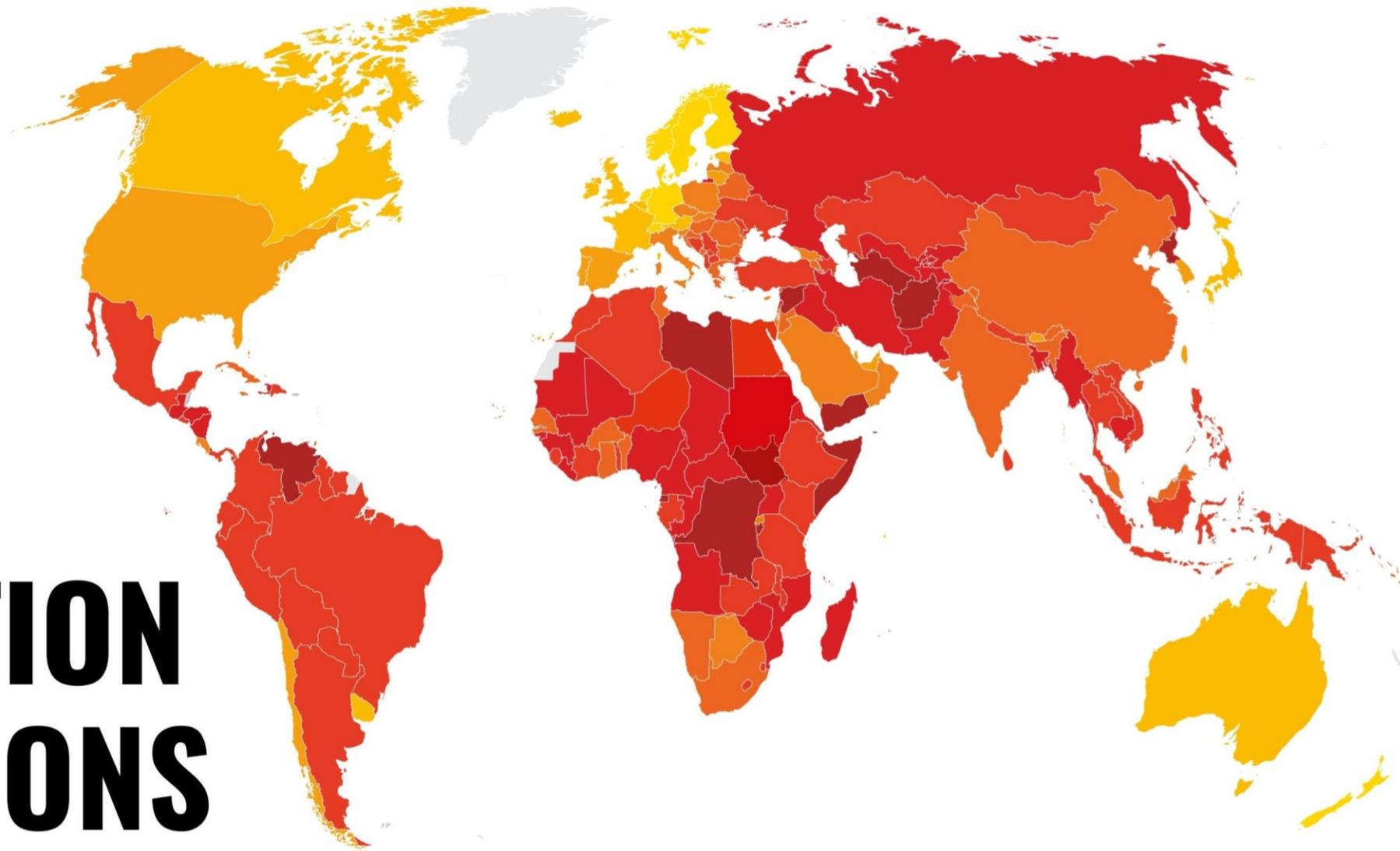
Regional Advisors flag suspicious or counter-intuitive score developments (if any).

STEP 3:
Movement-wide Update

National chapters are informed about results, provide feedback and flag potential issues.

RESULTS – CPI 2025

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2025

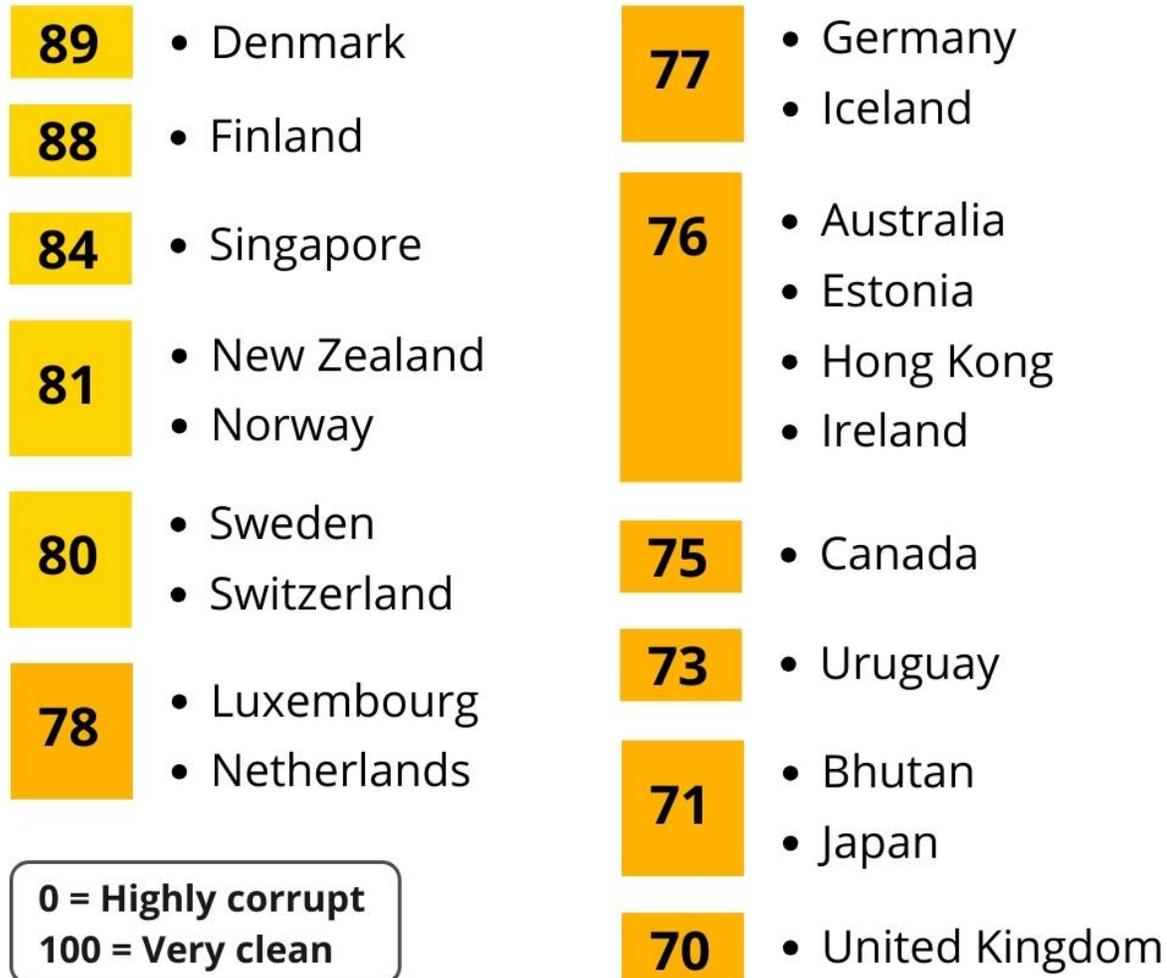


[#cpi2025](https://twitter.com/cpi2025)

www.transparency.org

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2025

TOP 20 COUNTRIES



0 = Highly corrupt
100 = Very clean

BOTTOM 20 COUNTRIES



0 = Highly corrupt
100 = Very clean

AVERAGE SCORE

GLOBAL AVERAGE

42/100

**2/3 OF COUNTRIES
SCORE BELOW**

50/100

REGIONAL STATISTICS

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

32/100

AVERAGE SCORE

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

34/100

AVERAGE SCORE

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

39/100

AVERAGE SCORE

AMERICAS

42/100

AVERAGE SCORE

ASIA PACIFIC

45/100

AVERAGE SCORE

WESTERN EUROPE & EUROPEAN UNION

64/100

AVERAGE SCORE

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2025

#cpi2025

RWANDA

Rank

41/182

Score

58/100

AFRICAN UNION

SCORE COUNTRY/TERRITORY

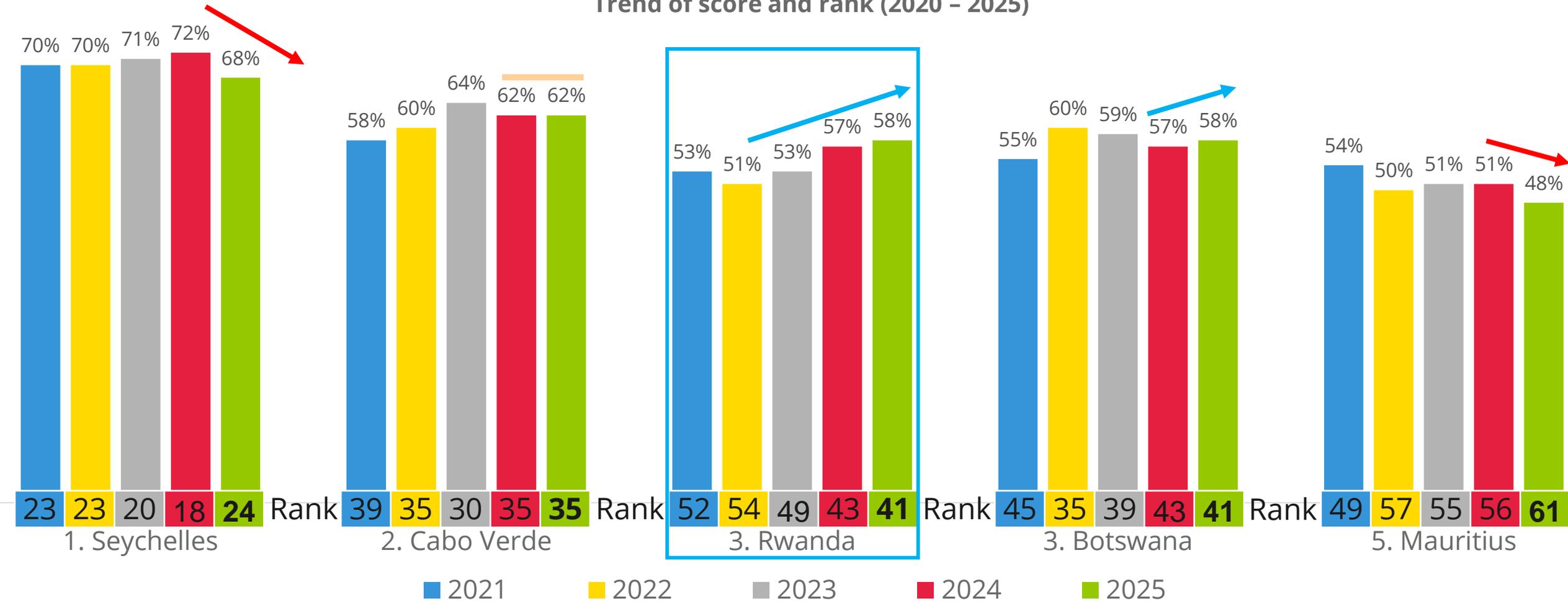
68	Seychelles
62	Cabo Verde
58	Botswana
58	Rwanda
48	Mauritius
46	Namibia
46	Senegal
45	Benin
45	Sao Tome and Principe
43	Cote d'Ivoire
43	Ghana
41	South Africa
40	Burkina Faso
40	Tanzania
39	Morocco
39	Tunisia
38	Ethiopia
37	Gambia

37	Lesotho
37	Zambia
34	Algeria
34	Malawi
34	Sierra Leone
32	Angola
32	Togo
31	Djibouti
31	Niger
30	Egypt
30	Kenya
30	Mauritania
29	Gabon
28	Liberia
28	Mali
26	Cameroon
26	Guinea
26	Nigeria
25	Madagascar

25	Uganda
24	Central African Republic
23	Republic of Congo
23	Eswatini
22	Chad
22	Zimbabwe
21	Guinea Bissau
21	Mozambique
20	Comoros
20	Democratic Republic of the Congo
17	Burundi
15	Equatorial Guinea
14	Sudan
13	Eritrea
13	Libya
9	Somalia
9	South Sudan

Top 5 countries in Africa

Trend of score and rank (2020 - 2025)



2025 CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX

#cpi2025

REGIONAL CPI SCORES & RANKING

SCORES

58

RWANDA

Ranking

41

40

Tanzania

84

30

Kenya

130

25

Uganda

148

20

DRC

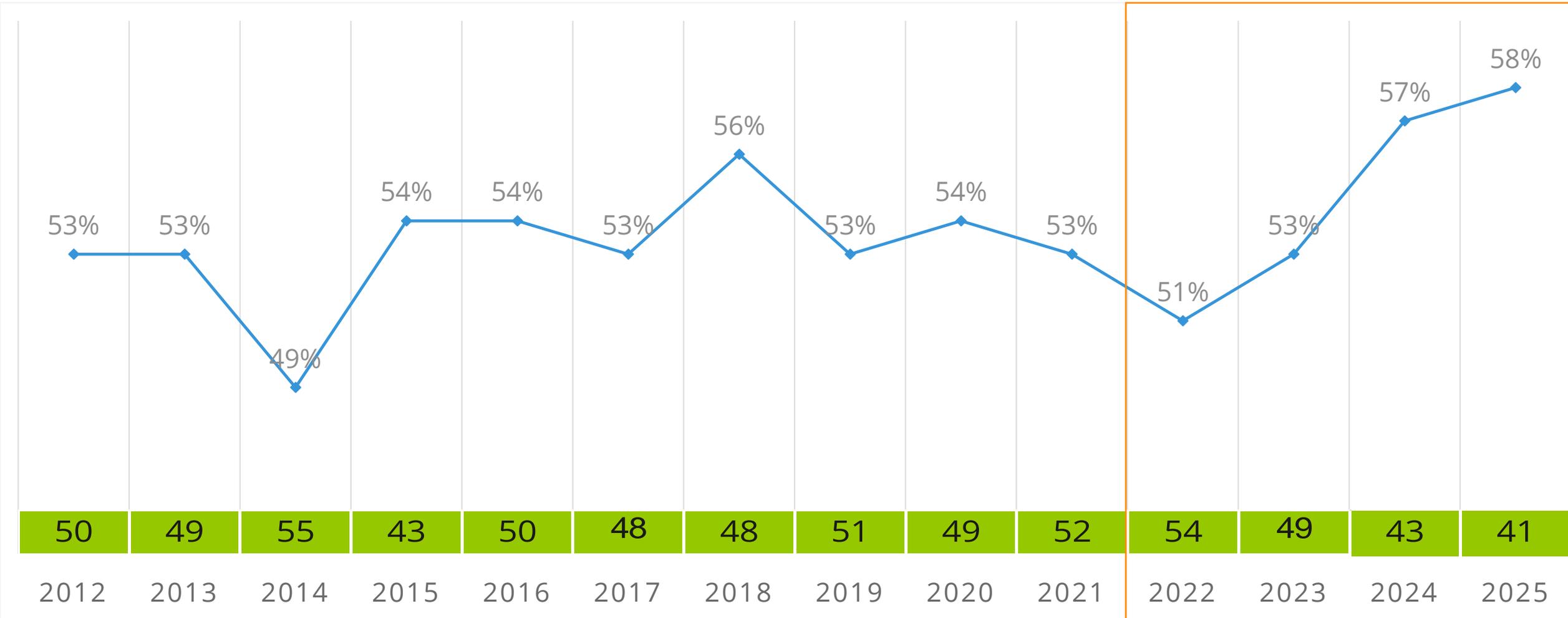
163

17

Burundi

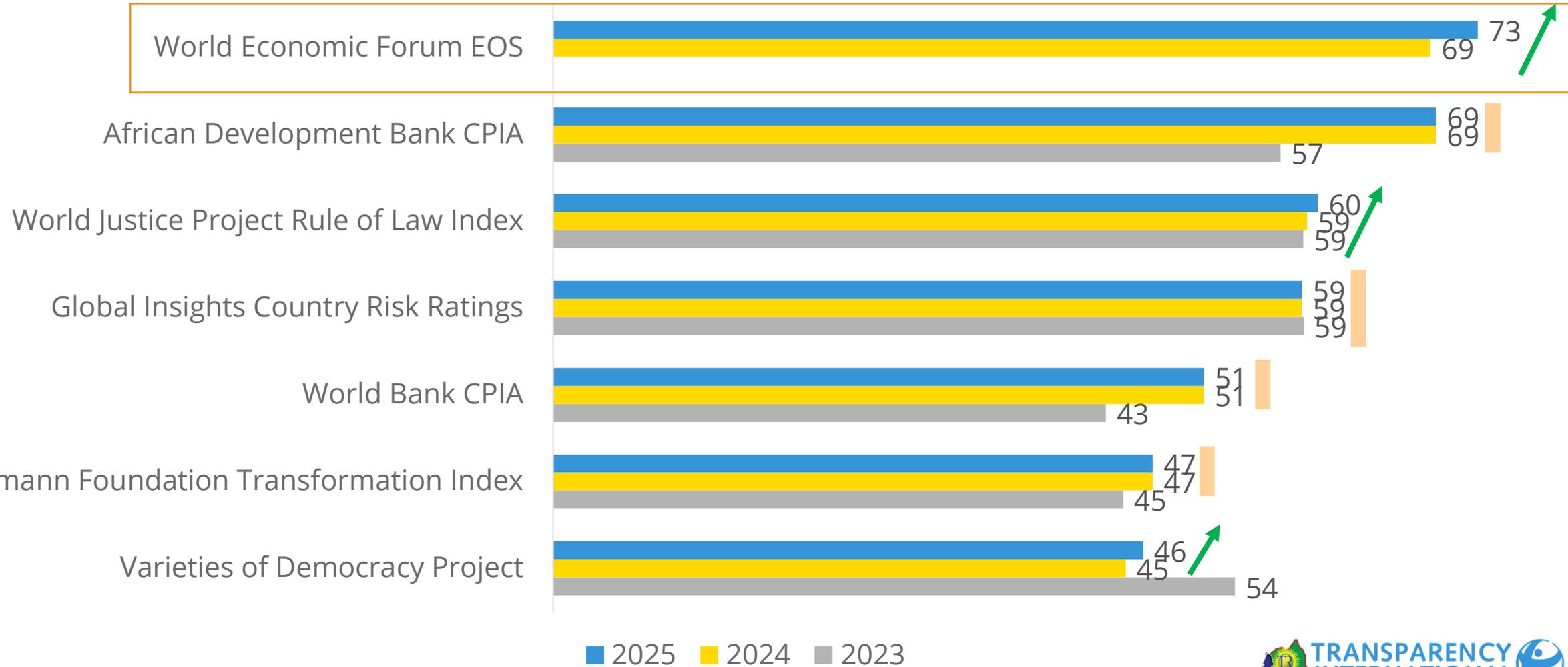
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Trend of Rwanda' Score and Ranking on Corruption Perceptions Index (2012 – 2025)



CPI Scores by Sources for Rwanda

7 sources used for Rwanda (CPI 2023 - 2025)



■ 2025 ■ 2024 ■ 2023

CPI Scores by Sources for Rwanda

Sources with improvement compared to 2024

+4

World Economic Forum
Executive Opinion Survey (EOS)



key themes covered by the Executive Opinion Survey (EOS):

Established in 1979, the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey is the longest running and most extensive survey of business executives worldwide.

It provides insights on critical aspects of socio-economic development for which statistical data is missing because it is either impossible or extremely difficult to measure on a global scale.

- Infrastructure and Tourism
- Dynamism and Capacity of the private sector
- Dynamism and capacity of the public sector
- Enabling environment
- Talent and employment
- Innovation ecosystem
- Managing risks
- Industrial policy and green transition
- Artificial Intelligence

CPI Scores by Sources for Rwanda

Sources with improvement compared to 2024

+1

World Justice Project
Rule of Law Index

The [2025 index](#) evaluated 143 countries and jurisdictions, offering insights on human rights, access to justice, corruption and authoritarianism worldwide.

What is measured?

- Constraints on Government Powers
- Absence of Corruption
- Open Government
- Fundamental Rights
- Order and Security
- Regulatory Enforcement
- Civil Justice
- Criminal Justice
- Informal Justice

+1

Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem)

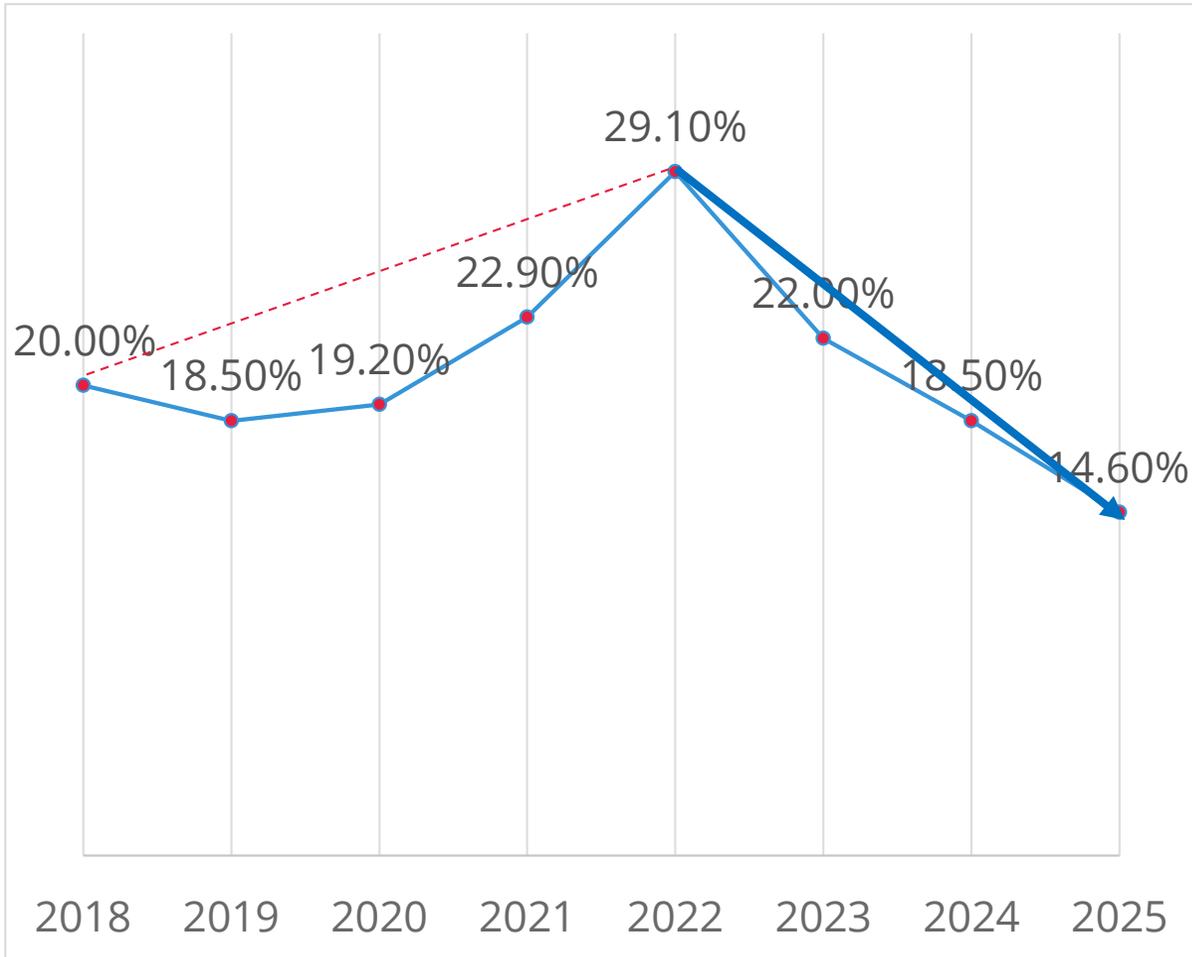
[V-Dem](#) is a unique approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. It provides a multidimensional and disaggregated dataset that reflects the complexity of the concept of democracy as a system of rule that goes beyond the simple presence of elections.

The V-Dem project distinguishes between five high-level principles of democracy: electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian, and collects data to measure these principles.

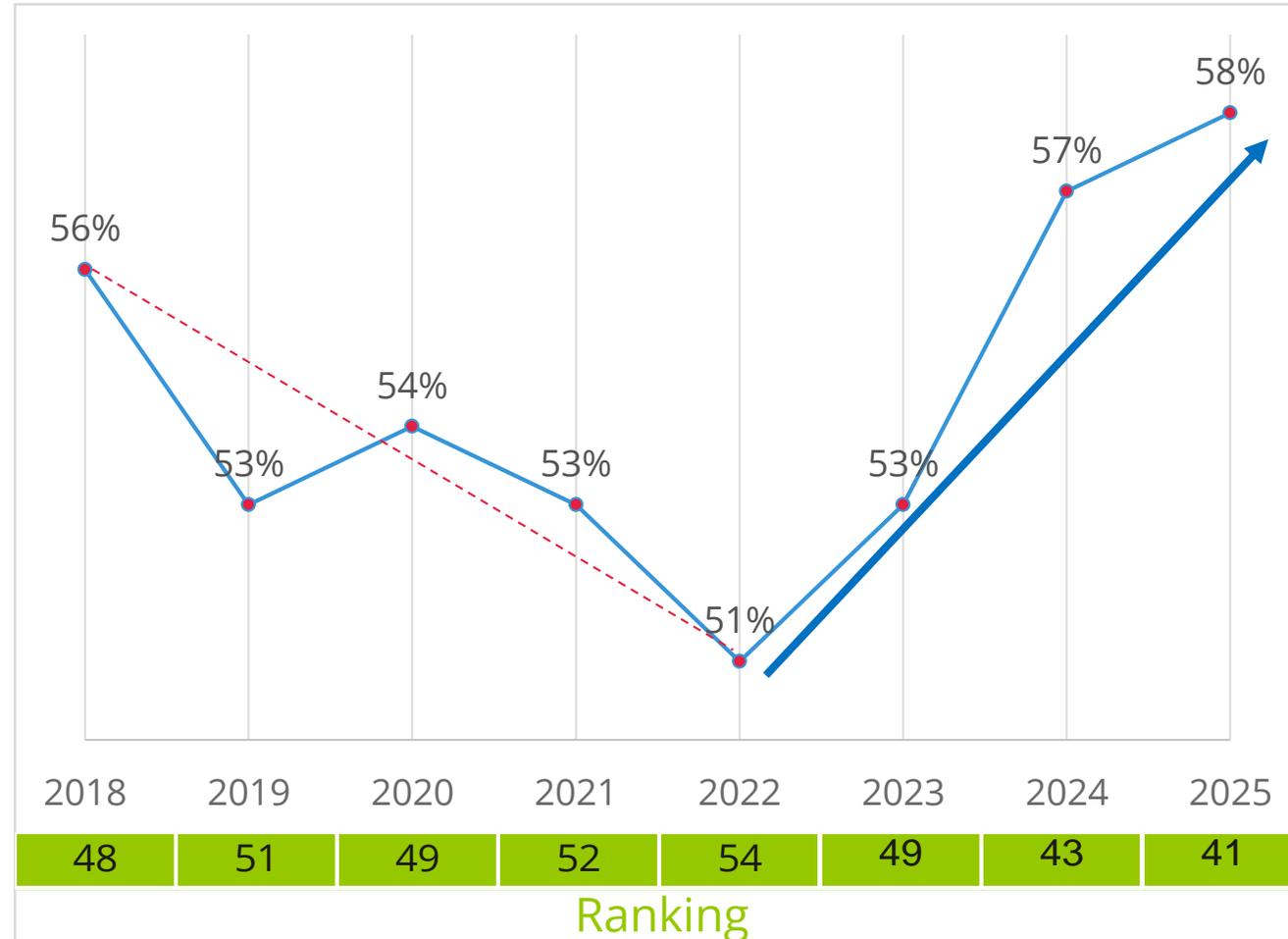
Comparison of CPI with RBI Findings

Comparison of CPI with RBI Findings

Bribe encounter over time (RBI 2018 – 2025)



Rwanda's Score and ranking (CPI 2018 – 2025)

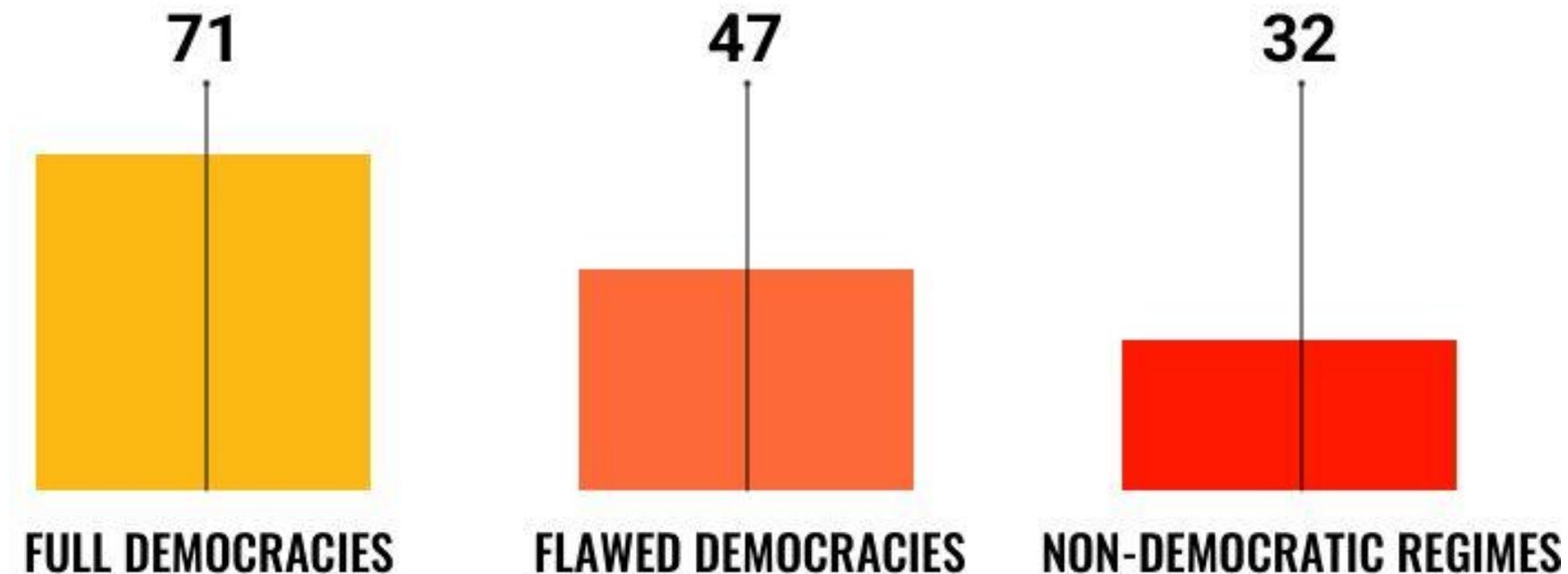


CPI 2025: Key Global Insights



CPI by regime type: Average CPI 2025 score for different types of government

Strong democracies control corruption far more effectively than flawed ones and authoritarian regimes.



■ Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index and Transparency International's 2025 Corruption Perceptions Index ■

CPI and civic space: average CPI 2025 score for different levels of civic freedoms

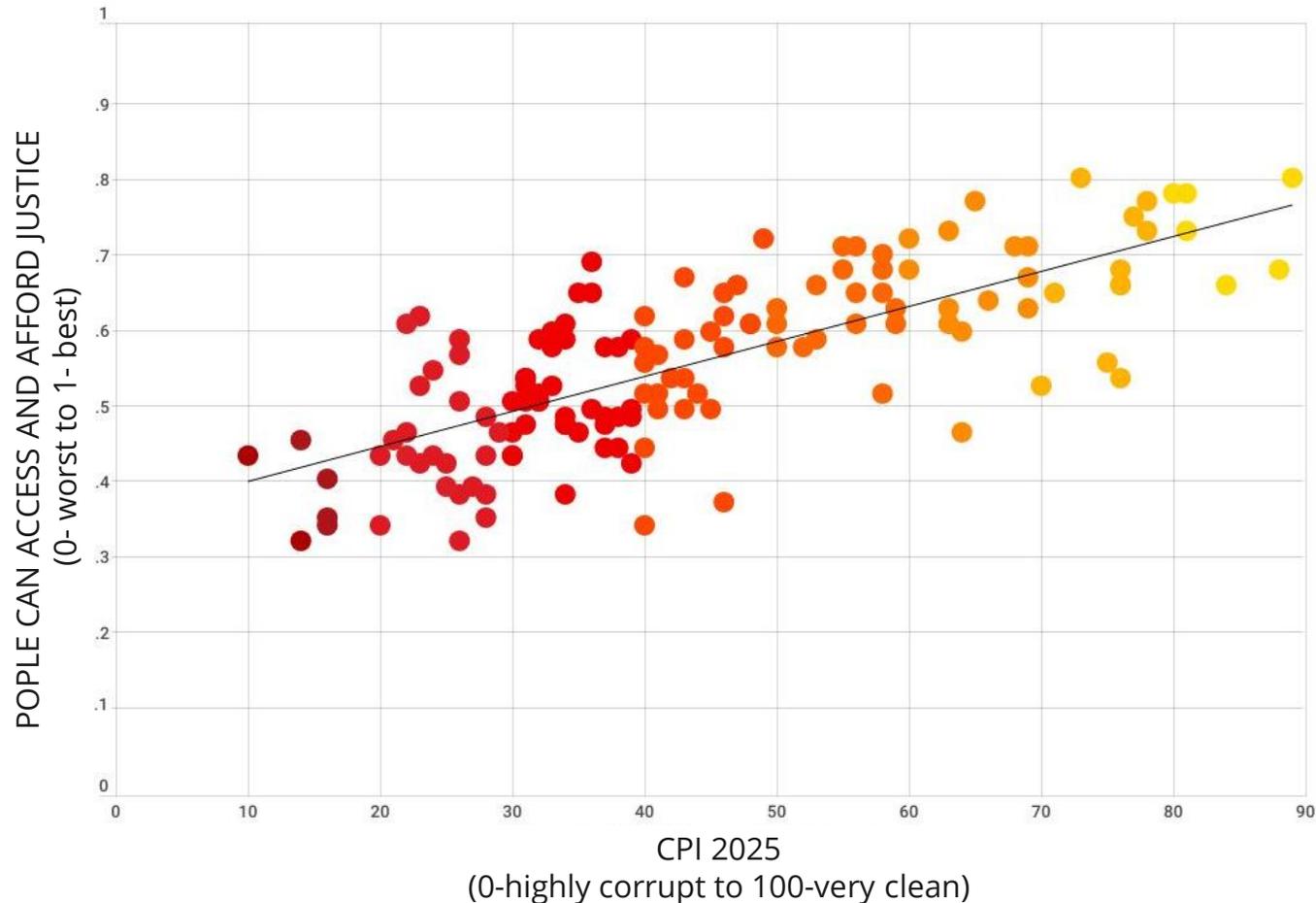
Countries with more open civic space tend to have lower levels of corruption. As civic space becomes more restricted, average CPI scores steadily decline, suggesting that shrinking freedoms often coincide with weaker anti-corruption environments.



■ CIVICUS MONITOR CLASSIFICATION ■

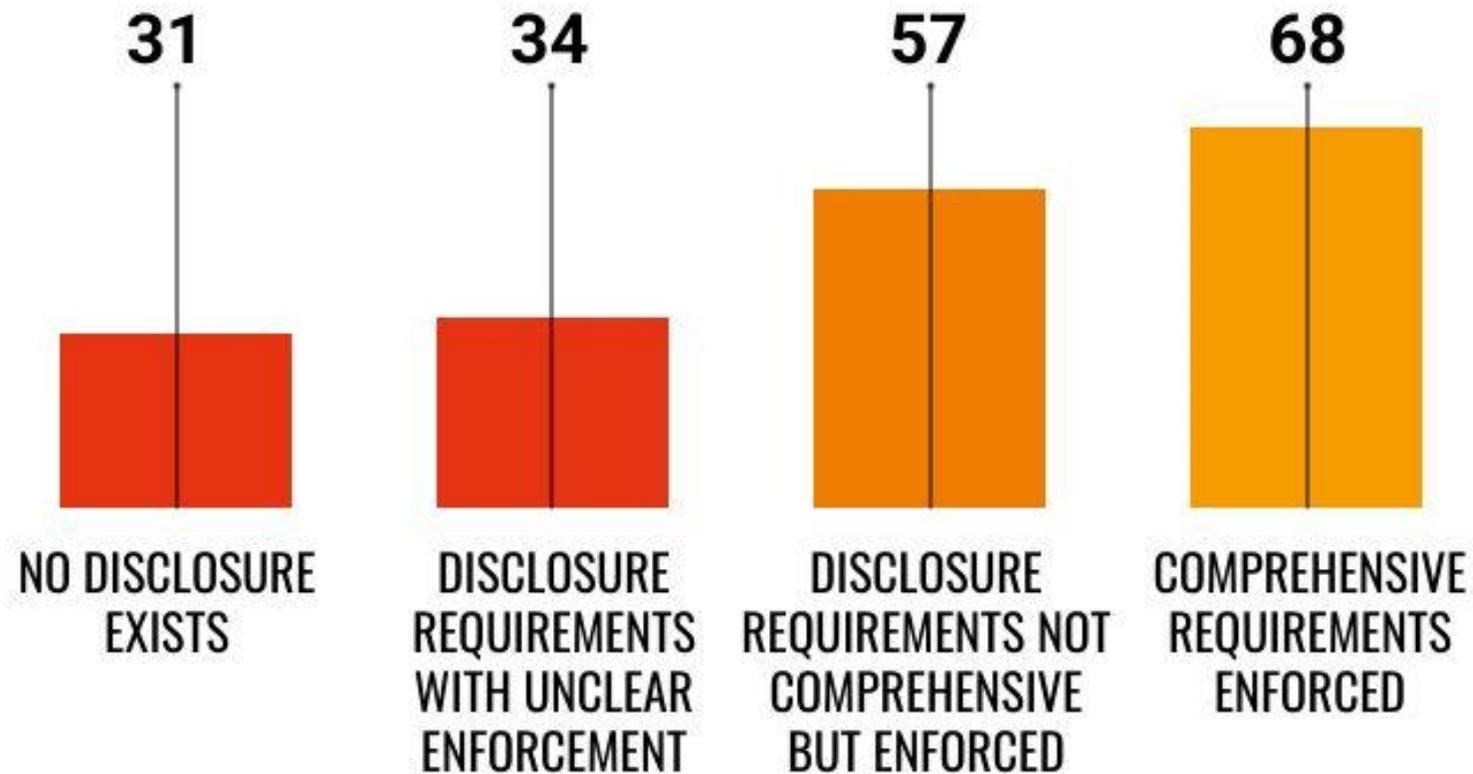
CPI 2025: Corruption and access to justice

In countries with lower levels of corruption, people generally report being better able to access and afford justice. While there are exceptions, the overall pattern suggests that lower levels of corruption go hand-in-hand with justice systems that are more accessible and affordable for people.



Average CPI 2025 score for different levels of transparency in campaign finance

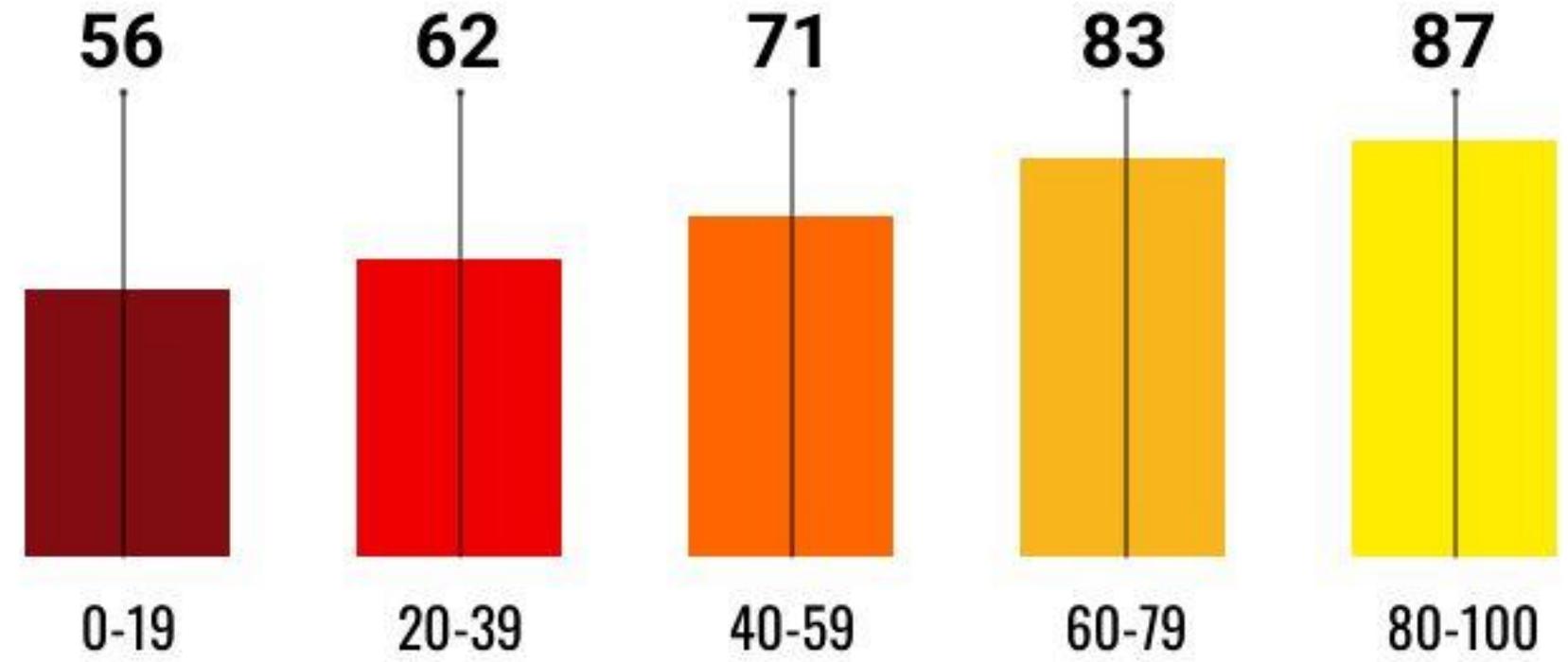
Greater transparency of campaign donations is associated with lower levels of corruption



Source: VARIETIES OF DEMOCRACY (V-DEM) 2024 "DISCLOSURE OF CAMPAIGN DONATIONS" and Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index 2025.

Average CPI 2025 score for different levels of essential health services

Countries with higher CPI scores tend to provide better quality and coverage of essential health services. In these countries, health care is more accessible and available to the population.



CPI 2025 SCORES BY QUINTILE
(0-highly corrupt to 100-very clean)

Recommendations

Recommendations

1. ENSURE INDEPENDENT, TRANSPARENT AND ACCESSIBLE JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS



In order to function properly, deter potential offenders and protect people who speak out against corruption, countries' justice systems must be shielded from interference by political or economic interests. This includes protecting appointments and promotions from external pressure. These systems also need to be properly resourced, prosecutorial decisions must be reasoned and reviewable, and courts should publish decisions and data.

2. TACKLE UNDUE INFLUENCE ON POLITICAL DECISION MAKING



Citizens deserve to know who funds political parties and candidates, or who influences decisions. It's important that political finance, conflicts of interest and lobbying are regulated, documented and subject to public scrutiny to ensure that democracy is protected against potential corruption. Transparency and limits on political donations stop rich and well-connected industry groups from being able to unfairly influence policies, budgets and public institutions to suit their own goals, rather than the public interest. This is vital to ensure that governments live up to their responsibility to design policies that protect societies and ensure healthy climate and ecosystems.

Recommendations

3. GIVE PEOPLE HARMED BY CORRUPTION ACCESS TO JUSTICE



Individuals and communities – not just states – harmed by corruption should have access to justice, either directly or through civil society organisations representing them. This is necessary to ensure remedy for damage caused by corruption, and it also serves as a backstop if law enforcement is not functioning properly. Marginalised communities, in particular, need tailored support and safeguards to ensure processes are inclusive for all.

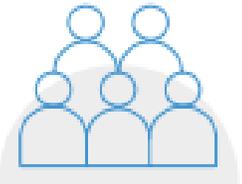
4. FOSTER CIVIC SPACE AND ANTI-CORRUPTION REPORTING



Fundamental freedoms – including a free press and the right to information – enable the active engagement of individuals and groups to promote transparency and integrity in government and business activities. Decision makers must fully protect civil society groups and people reporting corruption, such as whistleblowers. They should also create a regulatory framework that enables, rather than restricts, the work of civil society organisations – including to give them access to both domestic and international funding. This will strengthen the fight against corruption by allowing civic actors to expose abuse, assist victims, foster public participation and build accountability.

Recommendations

5. ENHANCE TRANSPARENCY AND OVERSIGHT IN PUBLIC SERVICES AND PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT



Fair and effective public services, such as health care and education, depend on those in charge of delivering them acting with integrity. Not only must everyone have access to these basic services, but there should also be robust checks on how public spending decisions are made, to ensure they truly represent the public interest. For this, it is essential that parliaments and other oversight institutions can scrutinise budgets and government borrowing, audit bodies can monitor how public money is spent, and regulators can uphold standards, including environmental ones. As part of this, institutions should also ensure that diverse groups of people are included in formal oversight mechanisms.

6. PREVENT, DETECT AND PUNISH LARGE-SCALE CORRUPTION AND ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS



Robust checks and balances at home, together with strong national and international prevention and detection measures, are essential to block and uncover large-scale, high-level corruption and major crossborder money laundering. To deter and punish these serious crimes, more effective enforcement systems are essential. Overcoming pervasive and deep-rooted state corruption will require strong national coalitions to rebuild democracy and rule of law. International enforcement in states with effective justice systems can also play a vital role by prosecuting wrongdoers and seizing stolen assets hidden abroad, to cut off their ability to operate.

MURAKOZE CYANE!

 www.tirwanda.org

 info@tirwanda.org

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