



**PRESS RELEASE**

**GHANA STAGNATES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION – CPI 2021**

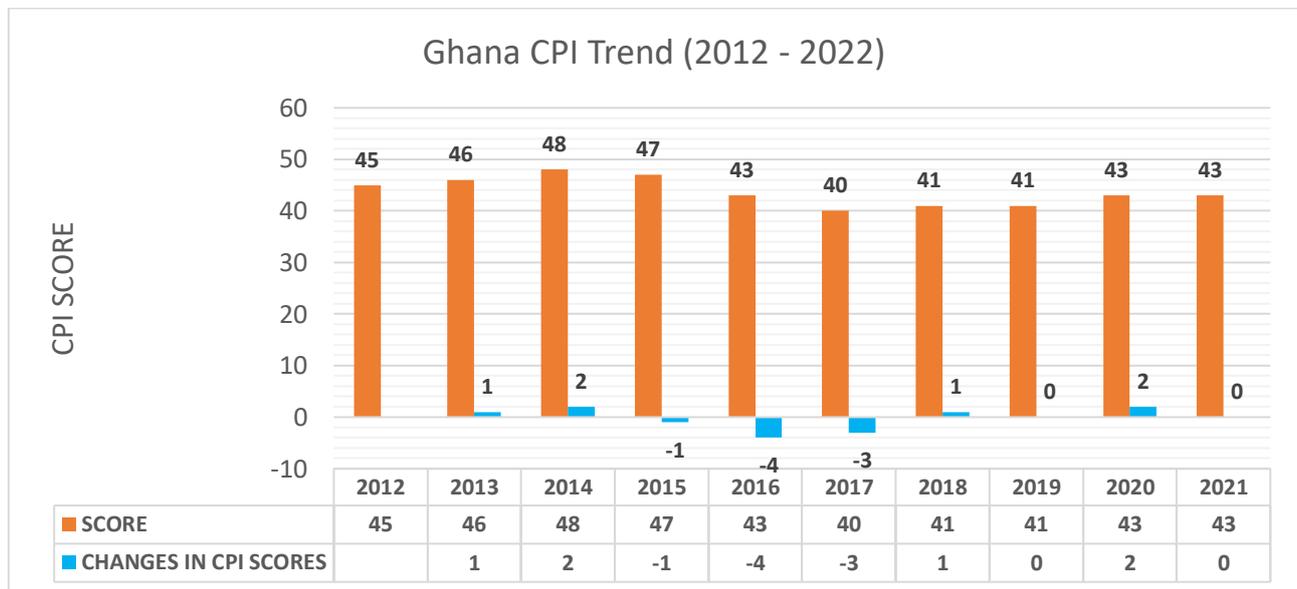
*FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE*

*Accra, 25<sup>th</sup> January 2022*

The 2021 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) released today by Transparency International (TI) scored Ghana 43 out of a possible clean score of 100 and ranked the country 73 out of 180 countries/territories included in the 2021 index. **This CPI score indicates that, Ghana failed to make progress in the fight against corruption in the year 2021 as the score of 43 is the same as the country’s 2020 score.** Ghana’s current performance is still below 50 which is the expected average and thus leaves much to be desired.

A trend analysis of Ghana’s CPI scores over the past decade, presented in the chart below shows that, the country declined by 2 points.

**Figure 1: Trend analysis of Ghana's CPI Scores since 2012**



**Ghana’s performance vis-a-vis other Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries**

SSA’s average is 33, the lowest in the world. **44 countries including Ghana ranked below 50. Seychelles (70) tops the region followed by Cabo Verde (58) and Botswana (55) while Equatorial Guinea (17), Somalia (13) and South Sudan (11) score lowest in the region.**

The 2021 index reveals that, **Botswana** (55), **Lesotho** (38), **Eswatini** (32), **Niger** (31), **Nigeria** (24), **Comoros** (20) and **South Sudan** (11) are all at historic lows. In the last decade, 43 countries in the region have either declined or made no significant progress.

Since 2012, **Botswana** (55), **Liberia** (29), **Mali** (29) and **South Sudan** (11) have significantly declined on the CPI. Only six countries in the region have significantly improved their scores over that period. They are **Seychelles** (70), **Senegal** (43), **Ethiopia** (39), **Tanzania** (39), **Côte d'Ivoire** (36) and **Angola** (29).

Ghana's score of 43 placed her 9th along with Senegal out of 49 SSA countries on the 2021 CPI index.

**Table 1: Extract of 2021 CPI Scores for SSA countries**

COUNTRY	CPI 2021 SCORE	WORLD CPI 2021 RANKING	SSA CPI 2021 RANK
Seychelles	70	23	1
Cabo Verde	58	39	2
Botswana	55	45	3
Rwanda	54	49	4
Mauritius	53	52	5
Namibia	49	58	6
Sao Tome and Principe	45	66	7
South Africa	44	70	8
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>9</b>
Senegal	43	73	9
Benin	42	78	11
Burkina Faso	42	78	11
Ethiopia	39	87	13
Tanzania	39	87	13
Lesotho	38	96	15

Source: TI 2021 CPI data

## **Global Highlights**

The CPI global average remains unchanged at 43 for the tenth year in a row, and two-thirds of countries score below 50.

- i. The top countries on the Index are **Denmark** (88), **Finland** (88) and **New Zealand** (88), all of which also rank in the top 10 per cent in the world on the Democracy Index Civil Liberties score.
- ii. **Somalia** (13), **Syria** (13) and **South Sudan** (11) remain at the bottom of the CPI. Syria is also ranked last in civil liberties (Somalia and South Sudan are unrated).

- iii. 27 countries – among them **Cyprus** (53), **Lebanon** (24) and **Honduras** (23) – are all at historic lows this year.

In the last decade, 154 countries have either declined or made no significant progress.

- i. Since 2012, 23 countries have significantly declined on the CPI – including advanced economies such as **Australia** (73), **Canada** (74) and the **United States** (67), the latter dropping out of the top 25 countries on the Index for the first time.
- ii. 25 countries have significantly improved their scores, including **Estonia** (74), **Seychelles** (70) and **Armenia** (49).

### **Corruption, Democracy and Human Rights**

The 2021 CPI focuses on Corruption, Democracy and Human Rights. According to TI, corruption enables both human rights abuses and democratic decline and in turn these factors lead to higher levels of corruption, setting off a vicious cycle.

TI further posits that, the global COVID-19 pandemic has opened doors for governments to further expand their executive powers, conceal information from the public and strip away rights. This year's CPI shows that 154 countries have either declined or made no significant progress in tackling corruption in the last decade and 27 countries are at historic lows in their score.

In connection with the focus for 2021 CPI, Delia Ferreira Rubio, Chair of Transparency International stated:

*“Human rights are not simply a nice-to-have in the fight against corruption. Authoritarian approaches destroy independent checks and balances and make anti-corruption efforts dependent on the whims of an elite. Ensuring people can speak freely and work collectively hold power to account is the only sustainable route to a corruption-free society.”*

TI's research shows a strong correlation between anti-corruption and respect for human rights, and that very few countries have managed to establish effective control of corruption without also respecting human rights. Of the 23 countries that have significantly declined on the CPI since 2012, 19 also declined on their civil liberties score.

The above findings apply in the case of Ghana as the country's score on the Democracy Index has seen a decline between 2015 and 2020 from 6.86 to 6.50<sup>1</sup> (out of a possible score of 10) just as figure 1 also shows a decline in the country's CPI scores between the same period. Although government is known to have taken some measures to address the canker and abuse of public office, impunity remains a problem<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Democracy Index 2020: <https://www.eiu.com/n/campaigns/democracy-index-2020/>

<sup>2</sup> Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2020. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/ghana/>

## **What Needs to be Done**

According to TI, corruption may be a multi-faceted problem, but it is one we know how to solve. To end the vicious cycle of corruption, human rights violations and democratic decline, TI recommends that, governments around the world should uphold the rights needed to hold power to account; restore and strengthen institutional checks on power; combat transnational forms of corruption and uphold the right to information in government spending. Specifically, for Ghana, GII recommends the following:

### **1. Enhance institutional checks on power**

Public oversight bodies including anti-corruption agencies and the supreme audit institution must operate fully independent from the executive as their mandates stipulate. They should continuously be well-resourced with budgets allocated to them fully disbursed and empowered to effectively investigate and sanction corruption timeously.

### **2. Empower citizens to hold power to account**

Agencies of state responsible for guarding the rights of citizens should take active roles in ensuring expeditious investigations into violations of the rights of civil society and media activists as well as human rights defenders and facilitate justice for crimes against all. Parliament and the courts should also be vigilant in preventing executive overreach.

### **3. Sanction the corrupt to serve as a deterrent**

Ghana is touted to have considerable anti-corruption frameworks including sanctioning laws. However, not enough commitment on sanctioning corruption, particularly, political corruption has been demonstrated in recent years. Government and state anti-corruption institutions must effectively work towards making corruption a high risk and a low gain venture in order to reduce the incidences of abuse of power, impunity and corruption.

### **4. Improve transparency and accountability in political party and campaign financing**

The Electoral Commission should be held accountable to ensure the enforcement of the Political Parties Act, 2000 (Act 574), particularly Section 21 which relates to the disclosure of funding sources by political parties. Parliament should also amend Act 574 to include disclosure on funding sources for candidates contesting Presidential and Parliamentary elections. There should also be a ceiling on how much can be raised and spent by candidates contesting these elections.

### **5. Promote efficient public service delivery and anti-corruption through digitization**

Evidence from the ongoing digitization projects of government suggests that automated processes within relevant public institutions (GRA) have reduced human

contacts and also have the potential to help reduce corruption. Government should, therefore, expedite its digitization programme and extend electronic services to all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and digitization of services that are in high demand by citizens must be prioritized.

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**About the Corruption Perceptions Index**

*Since its inception in 1995, the Corruption Perceptions Index has become the leading global indicator of public sector corruption. The Index scores 180 countries and territories around the world based on perceptions of public sector corruption, using data from 13 external sources, including the World Bank, World Economic Forum, private risk and consulting companies, think tanks and others. The scores reflect the views of experts and business people.*

*The process for calculating the CPI is regularly reviewed to make sure it is as robust and coherent as possible, most recently by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre in 2017. All the CPI scores since 2012 are comparable from one year to the next. For more information, visit [www.transparency.org/cpi](http://www.transparency.org/cpi).*

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*#CPI2021*