

PRESS RELEASE

THE CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX 2016

For Immediate Release

Accra, 25th January, 2017

Transparency International, the leading civil society organization fighting corruption worldwide, released its 22nd Annual Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) this morning Wednesday, 25th January 2017 at 4:00 am GMT globally.

This year's index ranked 176 countries/territories by their perceived levels of public sector corruption. The index draws on 13 surveys covering views of business people and country experts. The Corruption Perceptions Index is the leading global indicator of perceived public sector corruption, offering a yearly snapshot of the relative degree of corruption by ranking countries from all over the globe.

GHANA'S PERFORMANCE

The CPI 2016 scored Ghana **43** points out of a possible clean score of **100** and ranked the country **70** out of 176 countries included in this year's index.

The CPI 2016 used nine (9) out of the (13) data sources of independent institutions with a high level of credibility to compute the index for Ghana. The sources and their corresponding scores include the World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment, African Development Bank, Bertelsmann Foundation Transformation, World Economic Forum and World Justice Project. The rest are Economic Intelligence Unit, Political Risk Service International Country Risk Guide, Varieties of Democracy and Global Insight.

This year, the CPI shows that Ghana's performance has **dropped by 4 percentage points** from its 2015 score of 47 points. This score is the lowest in Ghana's CPI scores since 2012 when CPI scores became comparable.

It is worthy to note that, although Ghana performed better than several other African countries, including Lesotho and Burkina Faso, Ghana also performed below eight other African countries (Botswana - 60, Cape Verde - 59, Mauritius - 54, Rwanda - 54, Namibia - 52, Sao Tome and Principe - 46, Senegal - 45 and South Africa - 45).

The 2016 CPI score indicates that, in spite of Ghana's efforts at fighting corruption the canker is still a serious problem. Ghana's score of 43 points is a likely reflection of the many exposés of public sector corruption in the last few years including the police recruitment scam, Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Authority (GYEEDA) scandal, Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) scandal, GHc 144 million GRA/Subah Scandal, the infamous Woyome's GHC 51 million judgment debt saga and the Smartty's bus rebranding deal. This is likely compounded by government perceived inability to fully resolve high profile corruption cases.

THE AFRICAN PICTURE

In Africa, Botswana once again was first with a score of 60, ranking 35 globally and followed by Cape Verde with a score of 59 and ranking 38 globally. Third and fourth was occupied by Mauritius and Rwanda with both scoring 54 and ranked 50 globally. Namibia and Sao Tome and Principe scored 52 and 46 respectively and ranked 53 and 62 globally but fifth and sixth in Africa. Senegal and South Africa both scored 45 and ranked 64 globally. Overall, only five out of 46 African countries that qualified to be captured by the index scored above 50.

Many African countries dominated the bottom of the CPI with Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Libya, Guinea Bissau, Eritrea and Angola scoring 10, 11, 14, 14, 16, 18 and 18 with rankings of 176, 175, 170, 170, 168, 164 and 164 respectively.

GLOBAL PERFORMANCE

Denmark and New Zealand performed best with scores of 90, closely followed by Finland (89) and Sweden (88). Although no country is free of corruption, the countries at the top share characteristics of high standards in **open government, press freedom, civil liberties and independent judicial systems.**

For the tenth year running, Somalia is the worst performer on the index, this year scoring only 10. South Sudan is second to bottom with a score of 11, followed by North Korea (12) and Syria (13). Countries at the bottom of the index are also characterised by **widespread impunity for corruption, poor governance and weak institutions.**

This year more countries declined in the index than improved, showing the need for urgent action. Countries in troubled regions, particularly in the Middle East, have seen the most substantial drops this year. *Click on the link below for the full index:*

http://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2016#table

WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Globally, as a movement TI believes that what is urgently needed are deep-rooted systemic reforms. This should be done through empowering citizens to stop the widespread impunity for corruption, hold the powerful to account, and have a real say in the decisions that affect their daily lives.

GII also recommends that, the new political and institutional leadership must demonstrate commitment to the fight against corruption by strengthening anti-corruption legislation and closing identified gaps; passing outstanding laws such as the Right to Information (RTI) and the Public Officer's Code of Conduct and sanctioning corrupt officials.

The leadership should also look at different ways of using innovation and technology to reduce red tape in fighting corruption.

Finally, we wish to remind the government to deliver on Ghana's outstanding obligations under international agreements such as the UK Anti-corruption Summit, Open Government Partnership among others. In this respect, we look forward to the implementation of government's current proposal to establish an Office of the Special Prosecutor to cure the evident challenge of prosecuting cases perpetrated by political and public officials.

Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) is the local chapter of Transparency International (TI), the global civil society organisation leading the fight against corruption.

For further information and media engagements contact:

Mrs. Linda Ofori-Kwafo
Executive Director
Tel.: 0302 760 884
Mobile: 0244643886
Email: lokwafo@tighana.org

Mrs. Mary Awelana Addah
Programmes Manager
Tel.: 0302 760 884
Mobile: 0577665299
Email: maddah@tighana.org

APPENDIX I

BRIEFING NOTES ON THE CPI

The Corruption Perceptions Index aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts of the level of corruption in the public sector of a country.

The following steps are followed to calculate the CPI:

1. Selection of data sources: The CPI draws upon a number of available sources which capture perceptions of corruption. Data selection is done using reliable data collection and methodology from a credible institution; perception of the level of corruption in the public sector; quantitative granularity using scales which allow for sufficient differentiation in the data; cross country comparability for legitimate comparison between countries and not on country specific basis; and multi – year data set to compare a country’s score from one year on to the next.
2. Standardize data source: Each source is then standardized to be compatible with other available sources, for aggregation to the CPI scale. The standardization converts all the data sources to a scale of 0-100 where a 0 = highest level of perceived corruption, and 100 = lowest level of perceived corruption.
3. Aggregate the rescaled data: Each country’s CPI score is calculated as a simple average and not on imputed values of all the available rescaled scores for that country. A country will only be given a score if there are at least three data sources available from which to calculate this average.
4. Report a measure of uncertainty: the CPI score is then reported alongside a standard error and 90% confidence interval reflecting the variance in the value of the source data that comprises the CPI score. Using the 90% confidence interval helps to assume a normal distribution.

APPENDIX II:
TABLE 1: 2016 AFRICAN PICTURE

No.	Country	Global Rank	Regional Rank	CPI 2016 score	CPI 2015 score	2015 Rank
1.	Botswana	35	1	60	63	1
2.	Cape Verde	38	2	59	55	2
3.	Mauritius	50	3	54	53	4
4.	Rwanda	50	3	54	54	3
5.	Namibia	53	5	52	53	4
6.	Sao Tome and Principe	62	6	46	42	10
7.	Senegal	64	7	45	44	7
8.	South Africa	64	7	45	44	7
9.	Ghana	70	9	43	47	6
10.	Burkina Faso	72	10	42	38	11
11.	Lesotho	83	11	39	44	7
12.	Zambia	87	12	38	38	11
13.	Liberia	90	13	37	37	13
14.	Benin	95	14	36	37	13
15.	Gabon	101	15	35	34	16
16.	Niger	101	15	35	34	16
17.	Côte d'Ivoire	108	17	34	32	20
18.	Ethiopia	108	17	34	33	19
19.	Mali	116	19	32	35	15
20.	Tanzania	116	19	32	30	25
21.	Togo	116	19	32	32	20
22.	Malawi	120	22	31	31	22
23.	Djibouti	123	23	30	34	16
24.	Sierra Leone	123	23	30	29	26
25.	Nigeria	136	25	28	26	30
26.	Guinea	142	26	27	25	32
27.	Mauritania	142	26	27	31	22
28.	Mozambique	142	26	27	31	22
29.	Cameroon	145	29	26	27	29
30.	Gambia	145	29	26	28	27
31.	Kenya	145	29	26	25	33
32.	Madagascar	145	29	26	28	27
33.	Uganda	151	33	25	25	33
34.	Comoros	153	34	24	26	30
35.	Zimbabwe	154	35	22	21	39
36.	Democratic Republic of Congo	156	36	21	22	37

37.	Burundi	159	37	20	21	39
38.	Central African Republic	159	37	20	24	35
39.	Chad	159	37	20	22	37
40.	Republic of Congo	159	37	20	23	36
41.	Angola	164	41	18	15	43
42.	Eritrea	164	41	18	18	41
43.	Guinea-Bissau	168	43	16	17	42
44.	Sudan	170	44	14		
45.	South Sudan	175	45	11	15	43
46.	Somalia	176	46	10	8	45