

Press Release on the Corruption Perceptions Index for 2024

Morocco Continues to Struggle with Systemic Corruption

The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) 2024 average score is 43 out of 100. More than 120 countries scored below 50 out of 100. As a result, billions of people suffer, and their lives are affected by the consequences of corruption, mismanagement, and the diversion of public funds.

The correlation between the state of democracy and the scores obtained is evident: the average score for fully democratic countries is 73 points, while that of authoritarian countries stands at 29 points. The state of the press and civil society also impacts CPI scores. Countries where civil society is strong score an average of 70, while those that repress civil society have an average score of 31.

The deficits in human rights and democracy have also negatively impacted Morocco's situation. In 2024, Morocco scored 37 points, a loss of one point compared to 2023, ranking 99th, and losing two places compared to last year. The deterioration of corruption in the country since 2012 is becoming clearer. Over the long term, corruption remains endemic, and no serious actions have been taken to address it. At the beginning of this period, Morocco ranked 88th, fluctuating up and down, with its best ranking in 2018 (73rd) and a score of 43. Since then, it has only fallen by 5 points and 26 places between 2018 and 2024 in the global rankings.

Morocco's score and ranking in the CPI since 2012



Transparency Morocco monitors, presents, and alerts on Morocco's results in global indicators measuring corruption and governance since the late 1990s (a quarter of a century). These results repeatedly and conclusively show that Morocco suffers from systemic corruption, requiring serious structural reforms. Unfortunately, this is not the direction being taken, especially without effective political will.

Countries with high scores remain involved in the spread of this pandemic, as they host "tax havens" and financial centers, which facilitate money laundering and ensure the protection of illicit funds. It is important to note that the CPI focuses on the public sector and does not cover corruption through illicit international transfers (money laundering and/or embezzled funds). The CPI does not address "dynamic hubs" in managing offshore wealth, which are, in fact, high-risk areas for money laundering.

For the seventh consecutive year, Denmark has obtained the highest CPI score (90), followed by Finland (88) and Singapore (84). The lowest scores in 2024 are often attributed to fragile and conflict-ridden countries such as South Sudan (8), Somalia (9), Syria (12), Lebanon (13), and Yemen (13).

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The Executive Office