



Flash Eurobarometer 507

Businesses' attitudes towards corruption in the EU

Report



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Survey requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs and coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication

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Flash Eurobarometer 507 – Ipsos European Public Affairs



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(DG COMM "Media Monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)

<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer>

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Introduction

Corruption takes many forms, such as offering, giving, requesting and accepting bribes or kickbacks, valuable gifts and important favours, as well as **any abuse of power for private gain**, but it can also hide behind nepotism and conflict of interest.

The **effects of corruption are serious and widespread**. First, corruption is a threat to security, as it can enable crime and terrorism. Second, it acts as a drag on economic growth, by creating business uncertainty, slowing processes and imposing additional costs. Over time, corruption nurtures and deepens social inequalities, erodes trust in the state and confidence in institutions and government, with negative consequences on the rule of law and mutual trust in the European Union (EU). Last, in extreme cases, corruption can be a threat to democracy. Although the nature and the scope of corruption may differ across EU Member States, it harms the EU as a whole by lowering investment levels, hampering fair operation of the Internal Market and reducing public finance.

The European Commission (EC) has been given a political mandate to measure efforts in the fight against corruption and to develop a comprehensive EU anti-corruption policy. In 2010, a set of measures were defined to assess efforts in the fight against corruption. In this context, opinion surveys of perceptions about corruption provide an important indication of the pervasiveness of the problem over time. Where businesses or the general public perceive corruption as widespread, this can act as a barrier to growth, investment and economic activity. The proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe, by those public officials during the previous 12 months is one of the two key indicators for measuring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goal that aims at reducing corruption in all its forms.¹

This Eurobarometer survey, first conducted in 2013², and repeated in 2015³, 2017⁴ and 2019⁵, is part of this collection of data and is designed to explore the level of corruption perceived and experienced by businesses employing one or more persons in the following six key sectors: energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals; healthcare and pharmaceutical; engineering and electronics, motor vehicles; construction and building; telecommunications and information technologies; and financial services, banking and investment.

The survey covers a range of areas, including perception of:

- Problems encountered when doing business;
- Businesses' perception of the level of corruption in their town;
- The prevalence of practices leading to corruption;
- Corrupt practices in public tender and public procurement procedures;
- How corruption is investigated, prosecuted and sanctioned.

¹ <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=16&Target=16.5>

² <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/api/deliverable/download/file?deliverableId=43896>

³ <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/api/deliverable/download/file?deliverableId=52612>

⁴ <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/api/deliverable/download/file?deliverableId=63942>

⁵ <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/api/deliverable/download/file?deliverableId=71823>

For this Flash Eurobarometer, a representative sample of businesses, employing one or more persons in six key sectors (see above) was interviewed between 4 April and 22 April 2022 by Ipsos European Public Affairs. Interviews took place via telephone with someone with decision-making responsibilities in the company (managing director, general manager, CEO, financial director), someone leading the commercial activities (commercial manager, sales manager, marketing manager) or a legal officer. In total, 12 790 interviews were conducted.

Notes:

- 1) Survey data are weighted to known business population proportions. The EU27 averages are weighted according to the size of the business population of each Member State.
- 2) Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances meaning that not all apparent differences between groups may be statistically significant. Thus, only differences that are statistically significant (at the 5% level) – i.e. where it can be reasonably certain that they are unlikely to have occurred by chance – are highlighted in the text.
- 3) The report looks the most recent year-on-year changes at national level (Flash Eurobarometer 482, conducted in 2019⁶). The term percentage point is used when comparing two different percentages (the abbreviation is pp). Year-on-year differences are calculated from percentages with one decimal and are then rounded to the nearest integer.
- 4) Percentages may not add up to 100%, as they are rounded to the nearest percent. Due to rounding, it may also happen that the percentages for separate response options shown in the charts do not exactly add up to the totals shown in charts and tables, or mentioned in the text. Response percentages will exceed 100% if the question allowed respondents to select multiple responses.
- 5) Countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used correspond to:

BE		Belgium	LT		Lithuania
BG		Bulgaria	LU		Luxembourg
CZ		Czechia	HU		Hungary
DK		Denmark	MT		Malta
DE		Germany	NL		Netherlands
EE		Estonia	AT		Austria
IE		Ireland	PL		Poland
EL		Greece	PT		Portugal
ES		Spain	RO		Romania
FR		France	SI		Slovenia
HR		Croatia	SK		Slovakia
IT		Italy	FI		Finland
CY		Rep. of Cyprus*	SE		Sweden
LV		Latvia			

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 EU MS. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category.

⁶ <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2248>

Key findings

Perceptions about the level of corruption

- **Corruption is seen by 34% companies in the EU as a problem** when doing business in their country. Compared to 2019, the proportion of companies **identifying corruption as a problem** has **decreased** by six percentage points. The extent to which corruption is perceived by respondents as a serious problem **varies considerably across Member States**. The highest proportions of companies for which corruption is a problem are seen in Romania (70%), Greece (75%) and Cyprus (78%), while the lowest proportions are observed in Denmark (7%), Ireland (8%) and Estonia (9%).
- Just over six in ten companies in the EU (63%) think the **problem of corruption is widespread in their country**. The highest proportions of companies reporting that corruption is widespread are seen in Greece (90%), Cyprus and Italy (both 92%), and Croatia (93%). In six Member States, there is a **positive trend** compared to 2019 when it comes to perceptions about the level of corruption.

Most common types of corruption

- Across the EU, 48% of companies reply that **one of the most widespread corruptive practices in their country is favouring friends and/or family members in business** and 46% say the same about favouring friends and/or family members **in public institutions**. These two practices were also selected by the largest shares of respondents in 2019.
- Almost four in ten respondents (38%) select **funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making** as one of the most widespread corrupt practices in their country. **Offering a gift or trip in exchange of a service** and **tax fraud or non-payment of VAT** are each selected by 28% of respondents as a widespread practice. **Kickbacks** (23%) and **bribes** (20%) are considered the least widespread corrupt practices. The overall rank order of these practices remained unchanged compared to 2019.
- A majority of respondents reply that even **a small gift (with a value of up to 50 euros) received by a public official in return for a favour, should be considered a bribe**. In more detail, 26% of reply that 'any gift is a bribe' and 31% that a gift with a value of between 1 euro and 50 euros should be considered a bribe.

Practices leading to corruption

- About eight in ten companies (79%) agree that **too close links between business and politics** in their country lead to corruption. Just under four in ten respondents (38%) agree that, in their country, the only way to succeed in business is to have **political connections**. Seven in ten companies (70%) agree that favouritism and corruption **hamper business competition** in their country. About six in ten companies (59%) agree that **bribery and the use of connections**

is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in their country. The EU level results for this question have remained largely the same compared to 2019.

- In all Member States, but Denmark and Luxembourg, more than half of the companies agree that too close links between business and politics in their country lead to corruption. Although with the smallest shares, 45% of companies in Denmark and 48% in Luxembourg agree with this statement. The largest shares agreeing that too close links between business and politics lead to corruption are found in Greece (91%), and Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Spain (all 90%).

Corruption in public procurement

- Among companies that have participated in a public procurement procedure, 30% think that **corruption has prevented them from winning a public tender or a public procurement contract.**
- Across the EU, 50% of respondents think that **corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities** is widespread in their country. In 14 Member States, this view is shared by a majority of respondents. A similar proportion (53%) of companies in the EU say the same about corruption in public procurement managed **by regional or local authorities.**

Measures against corruption

- A slim majority (52%) of companies across the EU think it is likely that **individuals and businesses engaging in corrupt practices would face charges and go to court.** In Estonia (71%) and Denmark (72%), somewhat more than seven in ten companies consider it likely that individuals and businesses engaging in corrupt practices would face charges and go to court. In Bulgaria, on the other hand, only 22% of companies agree that this is likely.
- About half of the companies (49%) also believe that individuals and businesses engaged in corrupt practices are likely to **be caught by or reported to the police or prosecutors.** Less than four in ten respondents (38%) think that individuals and business engaging in corrupt practices will be **heavily fined or imprisoned by a court.**
- A clear majority (60%) of companies in the EU disagree that people and businesses caught for **bribing a senior official are appropriately punished.** Almost equal shares agree (42%) and disagree (46%) that people and businesses caught for **petty corruption are appropriately punished** in their country.
- A majority of companies also doubt whether, in their country, **measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives.** In Bulgaria (14%) and Cyprus (18%), less than one in five respondents agree that anti-corruption measures are applied impartially in their country.
- Two-thirds of companies in the EU (67%) disagree that there is **sufficient transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties.**

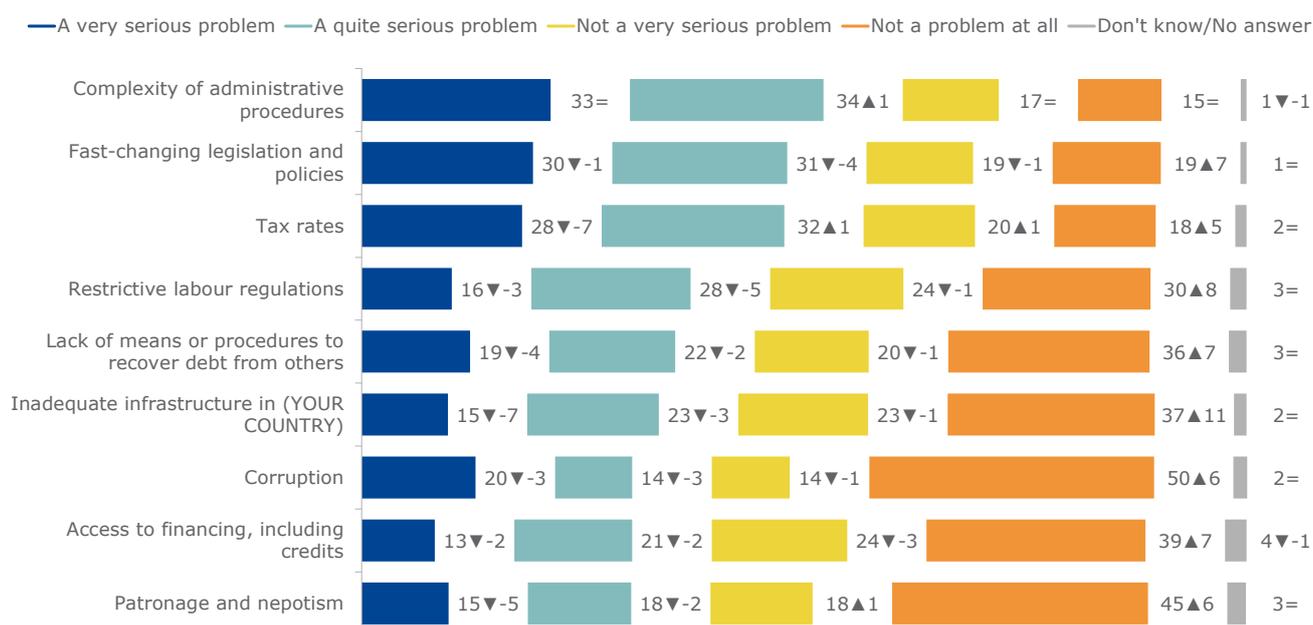
Section 1. Problems encountered when doing business

Corruption is seen by 34% of companies in the EU as a 'very serious' or 'quite serious problem' when doing business in their country. Similarly, 34% of companies consider **patronage and nepotism** a serious problem when doing business in their country.

The **complexity of administrative procedures, fast-changing legislation and policies, and tax rates** are the **main problems companies face when doing business in their country**. Two-thirds of companies (67%) report that the complexity of administrative procedures is a serious problem for them when doing business in their country. This is followed by fast-changing legislation and policies, and tax rates (each identified by 61% of respondents as a serious problem).⁷

Restrictive labour regulations are identified as a problem by 44% of companies and a lack of means or procedures to recover debt from others by 41%. Close to four in ten (38%) companies answer that inadequate infrastructure in their country is a serious problem when doing business. Access to financing (including credits) is seen as a serious problem by 34% of companies in the EU.

Q1 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)? (% EU27)



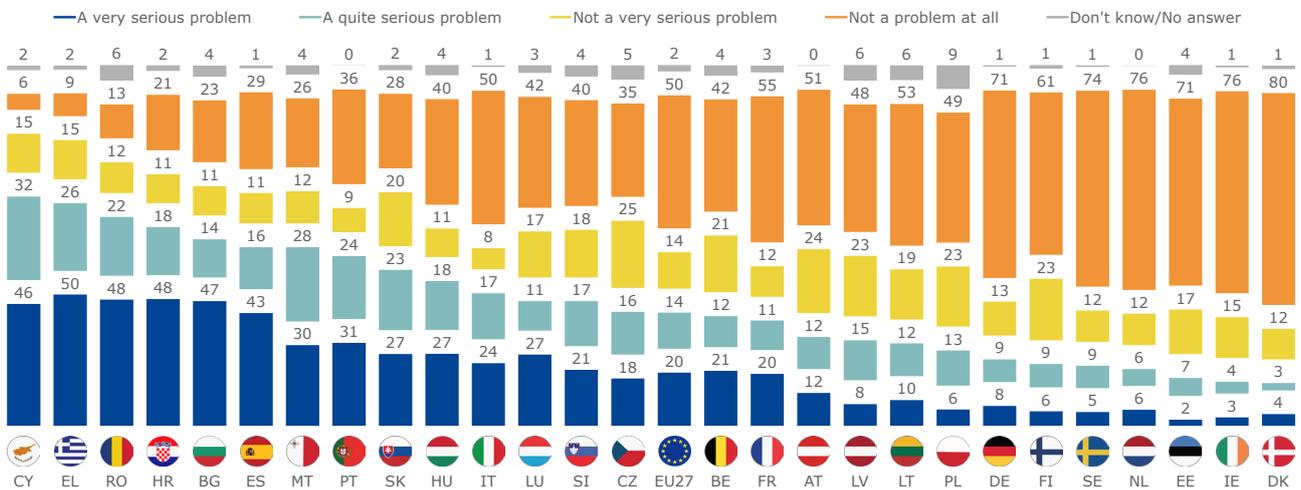
▼ ▲ Evolution 2022-2019 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 482, September - October 2019)
Base: all companies (2022: n=12 790; 2019: n= 7 722)

⁷ Due to rounding, it may also happen that the percentages for separate response options shown in the charts do not exactly add up to the totals shown in charts and tables, or mentioned in the text.

1.1. Corruption

The **extent to which corruption is considered a serious problem** when doing business **varies considerably across Member States**. The highest proportions of companies for which corruption is a problem are seen in Romania (70%), Greece (75%) and Cyprus (78%), while the lowest proportions are observed in Denmark (7%), Ireland (8%) and Estonia (9%). In the latter three countries, about seven in ten – or more – respondents reply that corruption is 'not at all a problem' for their company (80% in Denmark, 76% in Ireland and 71% in Estonia); similarly high proportions are also observed in Germany (71%), Sweden (74%) and the Netherlands (76%).

Q1 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)?
Corruption (% by country)



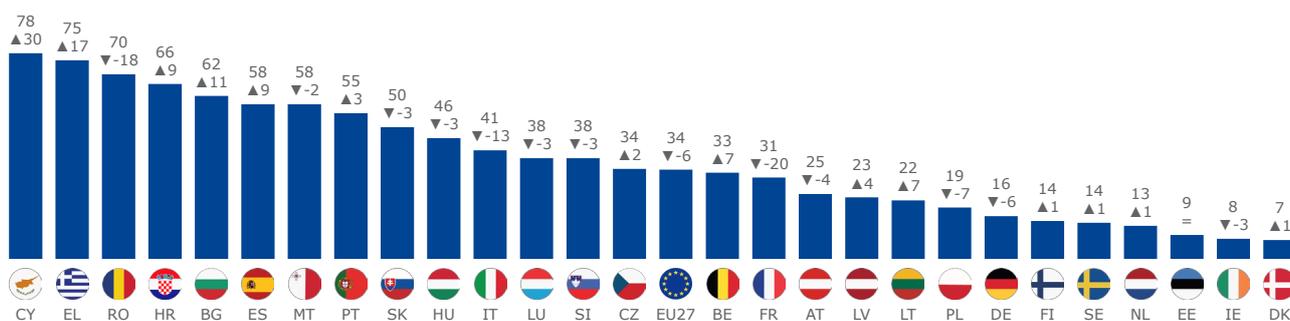
Base: all companies (n=12 790)

Trend compared to 2019

There is a positive trend when it comes to corruption perceptions across the EU. Compared to 2019 (Flash Eurobarometer 482) and on average across the EU, the proportion of companies **identifying corruption as a problem** has **decreased** to 34% (-6 pp). At the individual country level, however, a significant decrease in this proportion is only seen in France (-20 pp, to 31%), Romania (-18 pp, to 70%) and Italy (-13 pp, to 41%).

In Cyprus (+30 pp, to 78%), Greece (+17 pp, 75%) and Bulgaria (+11 pp, to 62%), a significant **increase** in the proportion of companies saying that **corruption is a problem for their company** is seen. For each of these countries, a decrease was observed in previous waves and the current increase brings the results again closer to those observed in 2017.

Q1 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)?
Corruption (% Total 'A problem', evolution 2022-2019, by country)



▼▲ Evolution 2022-2019 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 482, September - October 2019)
Base: all companies (2022: n=12 790; 2019: n= 7 722)

Results by company characteristics

The extent to which companies consider corruption a problem for their company when doing business in their country does not vary significantly across activity sectors, nor by company size (number of employees).

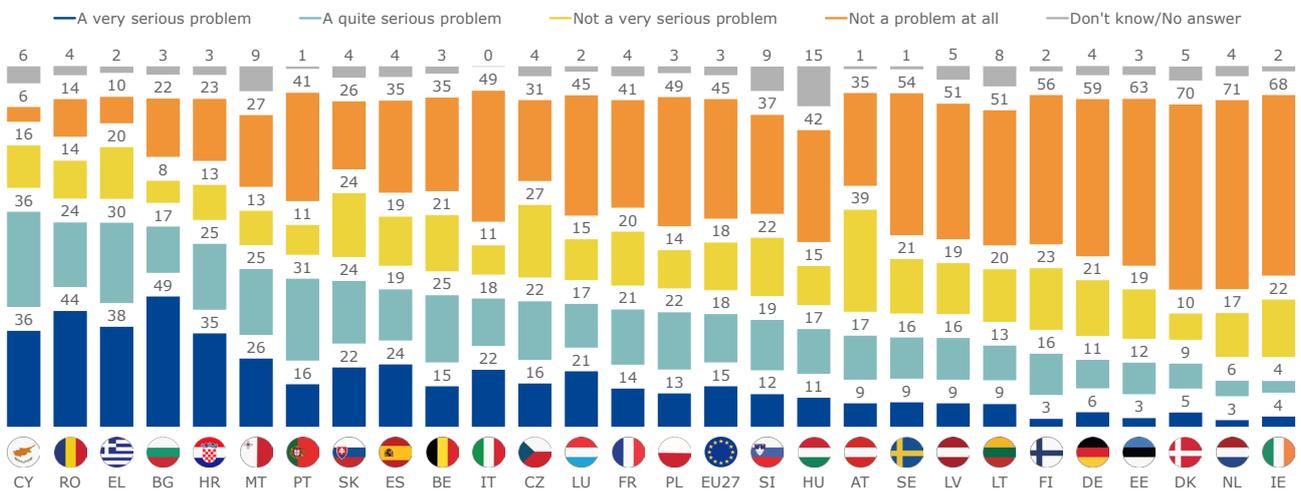
1.2. Patronage and nepotism

At least two-thirds of respondents in Bulgaria (67%), Greece and Romania (both 68%), and Cyprus (72%) reply that patronage and nepotism is a **serious problem for their company** when doing business in their country.

In Ireland, on the other hand, just 8% of companies say that patronage and nepotism is a serious problem for them when doing business in the country, compared to 68% who say that this is 'not a problem at all'. The view that patronage and nepotism are not a problem at all is also shared by 70% of companies in Denmark and 71% in the Netherlands.

Q1 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)?

Patronage and nepotism (% by country)



Base: all companies (n=12 790)

1.3. Other problems encountered when doing business

In line with the EU average results, across many countries, complexity of administrative procedures, fast-changing legislation and policies, and tax rates are among the main problems companies face when doing business in their country. For example, in France, 86% of respondents identify complexity of administrative procedures as a serious problem for their business, 74% say the same about tax rates and 69% about fast-changing legislation and policies; for the remaining problems listed in the survey, however, fewer respondents in France describe these as a serious problem – e.g. 31% for inadequate infrastructure in the country and 39% for access to finance and credits.

There are, however, also **countries where a different rank order of problems** is observed. For example, in 11 Member States, the largest share of companies identify **restrictive labour regulations** as a serious problem for their business. This applies, for example, to Estonia (88%) and Ireland (81%). In these two countries, the proportions saying the same about the other problems listed in the survey are more than two times smaller – for example, 30% of companies in Ireland and 36% in Estonia reply that tax rates in the country are a problem for their business.

Three other countries worth pointing out are **Cyprus, Greece and Romania**. In these countries, for all problems listed in the survey, **about one in two – or more – respondents say that these are a serious problem** for their company when doing business in their country. For example, in Romania, the proportion identifying each problem as a serious one for their company varies between 58% (access to financing and credits) and 83% (fast-changing legislation and policies).

Q1 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)? (% **Total 'A problem'**, by country)

		Complexity of administrative procedures	Fast-changing legislation and policies	Tax rates	Restrictive labour regulations	Lack of means or procedures to recover debt from others	Inadequate infrastructure in (YOUR COUNTRY)	Access to financing, including credits
EU27		67	61	61	44	41	38	34
BE		66	59	65	35	34	37	29
BG		74	61	39	41	41	65	32
CZ		64	52	34	35	46	27	20
DK		39	30	25	20	11	14	20
DE		60	45	41	29	22	32	20
EE		20	21	36	10	25	11	15
IE		28	27	30	18	29	34	26
EL		83	78	88	47	71	82	63
ES		65	60	69	45	61	56	39
FR		86	69	74	67	42	31	39
HR		71	75	71	62	52	55	38
IT		82	81	82	57	56	57	51
CY		79	66	69	54	78	75	57
LV		43	56	67	22	21	27	27
LT		37	42	50	25	26	19	31
LU		46	43	41	33	36	31	33
HU		50	46	46	23	29	29	28
MT		53	46	43	39	44	45	56
NL		46	43	29	30	17	24	16
AT		56	49	58	41	22	30	25
PL		74	85	66	41	41	21	35
PT		50	57	86	46	70	40	30
RO		79	83	67	60	64	81	58
SI		63	49	55	42	34	35	39
SK		66	64	60	43	55	53	32
FI		44	25	41	34	15	15	19
SE		32	22	32	15	12	17	11

The higher the proportion of companies describing a problem as serious, the **darker blue** the cell. Highest-ranking problem for each country shown in **green**

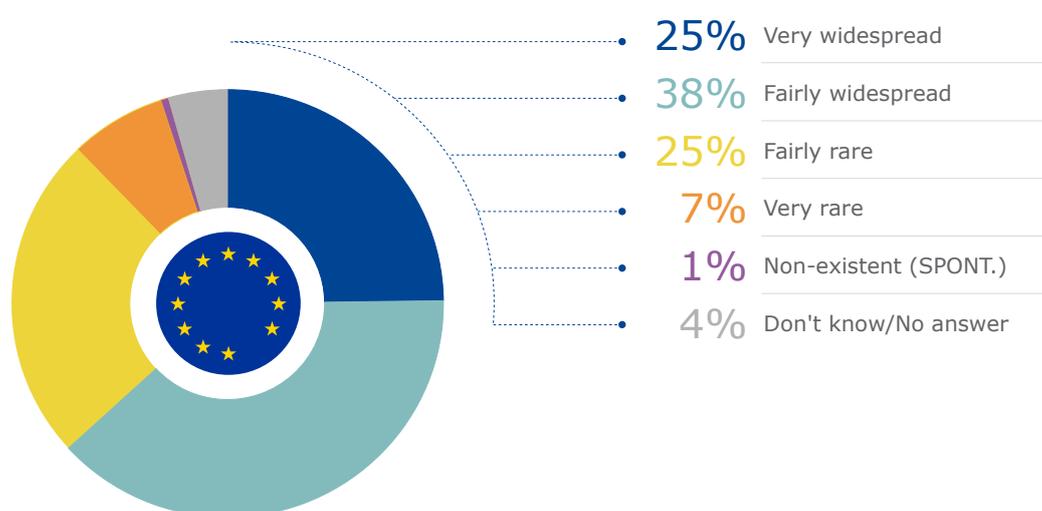
Base: all companies (n=12 790)

Section 2. Perceptions about the level of corruption

2.1. How widespread is the problem of corruption?

Just over six in ten (63%) companies in the EU think the **problem of corruption is 'very' or 'fairly widespread'** in their country; the proportion sharing this view remains **unchanged compared to 2019**. About one in three (32%) EU companies think that corruption is 'very' or 'fairly rare'.

Q3 How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (YOUR COUNTRY)? (% EU27)

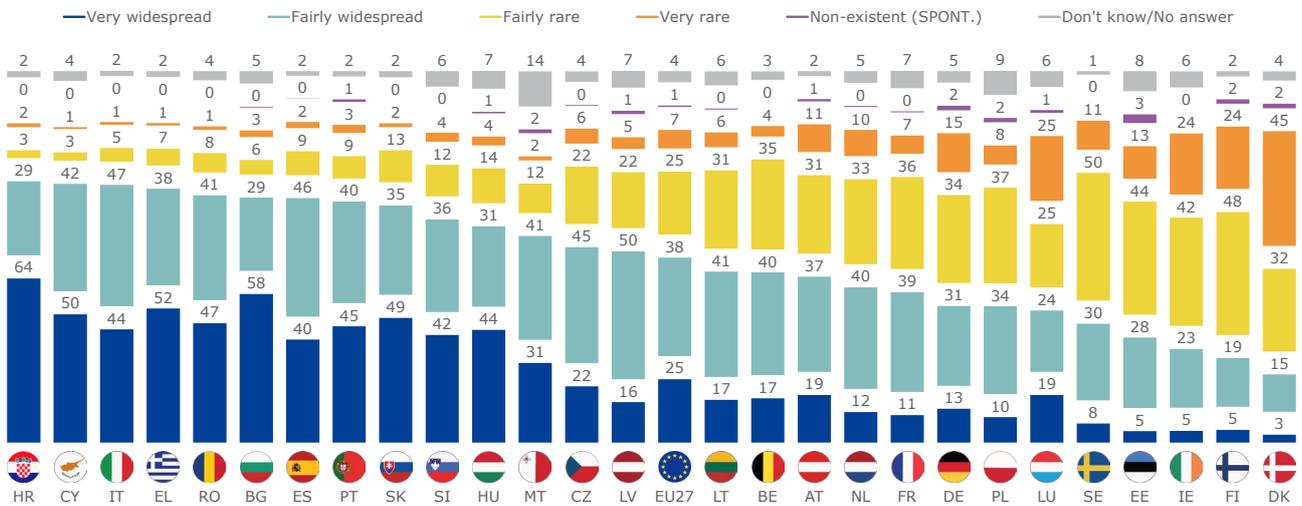


Base: all companies (n=12 790)

The **highest proportions of companies** reporting that **corruption is widespread** in their country are seen in **Greece** (90%), **Cyprus** and **Italy** (both 92%), and **Croatia** (93%). Moreover, in three of these countries, at least half of respondents reply that corruption is 'very widespread': 50% in Cyprus, 52% in Greece and 64% in Croatia. In Italy, 44% of respondents think that corruption is 'very widespread'.

In Denmark, on the other hand, only 18% of respondents reply that corruption is widespread in their country, while more than twice as many respondents (45%) say that **corruption is 'very rare'**. Other countries close to Denmark include Finland and Ireland, with 24% and 28% of respondents, respectively, saying that corruption is widespread; in these countries, however, the proportion saying corruption is 'very rare' is much lower than in Denmark (both 24% vs 45% in Denmark).

Q3 How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (YOUR COUNTRY)?
(% by country)



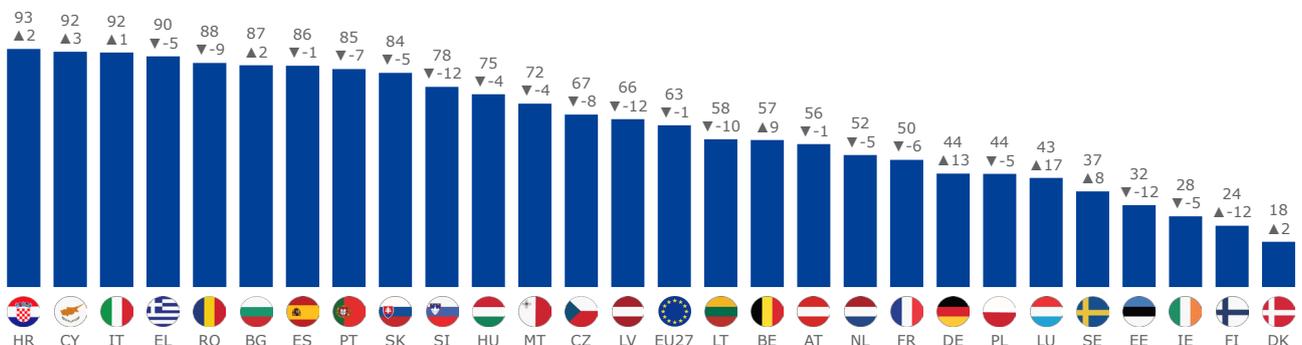
Base: all companies (n=12 790)

Trend compared to 2019

In six Member States, there is a **positive trend** when it comes to perceptions about the level of corruption. Compared to 2019, a significant **decrease** is observed in the proportion of respondents saying that **corruption is widespread** in Slovenia (-12 pp compared to 2019, to 78%), Latvia (-12 pp, to 66%), Estonia (-12 pp, to 32%), Finland (-12 pp, to 24%), Lithuania (-10 pp, to 58%) and Romania (-9 pp, to 88%).

An opposite trend is observed in Luxembourg and Germany; in these two countries, a significant **increase** is seen in the proportion saying that corruption is widespread (+17 pp, to 43% in Luxembourg and +13 pp, to 44% in Germany).

Q3 How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (YOUR COUNTRY)?
(% **Total 'Widespread'**, evolution 2022-2019, by country)

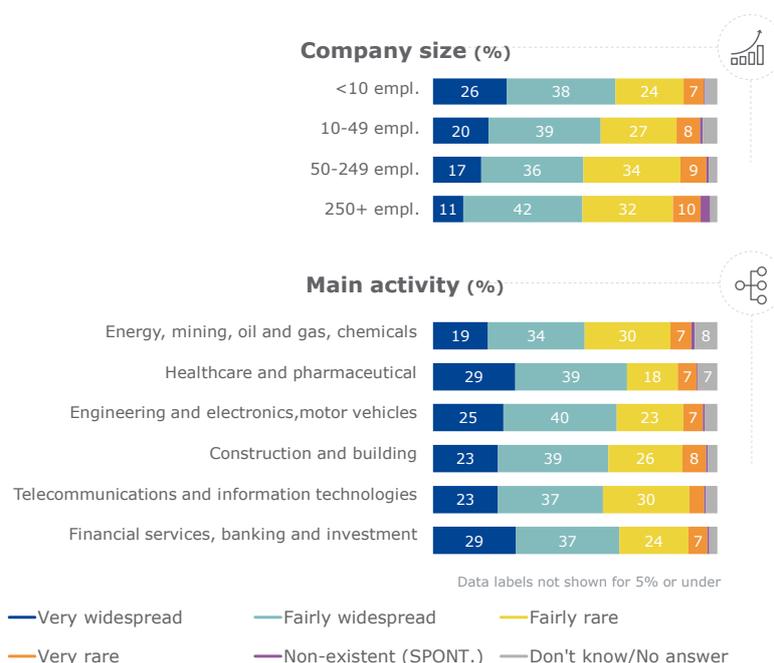


▼▲ Evolution 2022-2019 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 482, September – October 2019)
Base: all companies (2022: n=12 790; 2019: n= 7 722)

Company characteristics

Companies of different sizes do not differ in their views about the extent to which corruption is a problem for their business activities (see section 1.1). However, when asked in **more general terms** if **corruption is a widespread problem in their country**, their views do differ. In micro companies (<10 employees), 64% of respondents say that corruption is widespread in their country; this figure decreases to 53% for large companies (250 or more employees).

Q3 How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (YOUR COUNTRY)? (% by business characteristics)



Base: all companies (n=12 790)

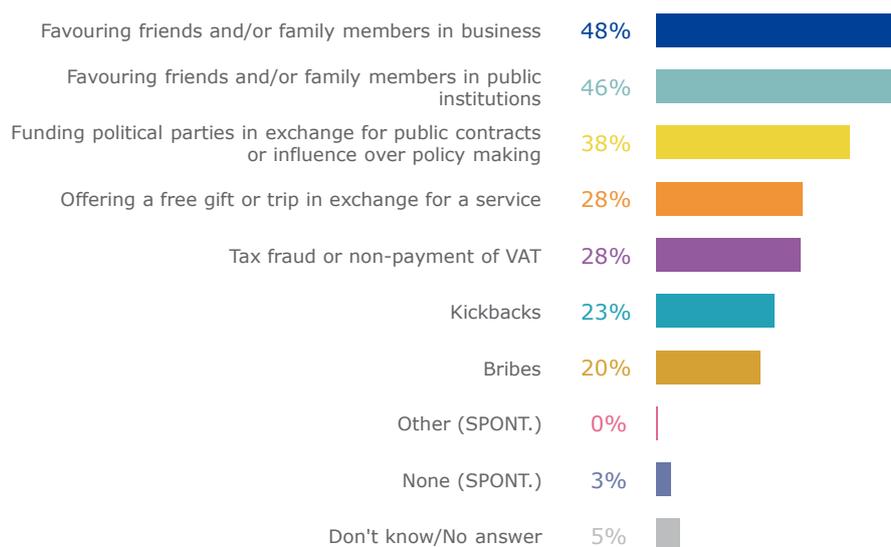
Across all activity sectors surveyed (**energy, healthcare, engineering, construction, telecommunications and financial services**), a majority of EU companies think that corruption is widespread. For example, in 'healthcare and pharmaceutical', 68% of respondents think that corruption is widespread in their country, and in 'energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals', this view is shared by 53% of respondents.

2.2. Most common types of corruption

Across the EU, 48% of companies reply that **one of the most widespread corruptive practices in their country is favouring friends and/or family members in business** and 46% say the same about favouring friends and/or family members **in public institutions**.⁸ These two practices were also selected by the largest shares of respondents in 2019.

Almost four in ten respondents (38%) select **funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making** as one of the most widespread corrupt practices in their country. **Offering a gift or trip in exchange of a service** and **tax fraud or non-payment of VAT** are each selected by 28% of respondents. **Kickbacks** (selected by 23%) and **bribes** (20%) are considered the least widespread corrupt practices. The overall rank order of these practices remained unchanged compared to 2019.

Q6 Which of the following practices do you consider to be the most widespread in (YOUR COUNTRY)? (Maximum three answers allowed) (% EU27)



Base: all companies (n=12 790)

⁸ Respondents were asked which corrupt practices they consider the most widespread in their country. They were presented with a list of seven practices and up to three practices could be selected.

Favouring friends and/or family members in business is considered one of the most widespread corrupt practices by companies across the EU. In 11 Member States, it features as the (joint-)highest ranking corrupt practice. This is the case, for example, in Portugal (58%), France (57%) and Austria (55%). In Croatia, equal shares of companies mention favouring friends and/or family members in business and **in public institutions** as a widespread practice (both 44%). Favouring friends and/or family members in public institutions is the (joint-)highest ranking corrupt practice in another seven Member States. This is the case, for example, in Spain (57%) and Slovakia (55%).

In Denmark, the largest share of respondents (40%) answer that **tax fraud or non-payment of VAT** is one of the most widespread corrupt practices in their country. The proportion selecting this practice is also high in Spain (42%), the Netherlands (36%) and Slovakia (35%).

In six Member States, **funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making** features as the (joint-)highest ranking corrupt practice. This is the case, for example, in Czechia (50%). Companies in Cyprus, however, are overall the most likely to think that funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making is one of the most widespread corrupt practices in their country (53%).

Compared to other countries, companies in Cyprus (68%) and Slovenia (48%) are the most likely to say that **kickbacks** is one of the most widespread corrupt practices in their country. In the remaining countries, the proportion selecting this practice ranges from 8% in Finland to 46% in Greece.

Similarly, between 5% of companies in Denmark and 39% in Romania reply that **bribing** is a widespread practice in their country. When asked about their actual experience with bribery, among those companies that have been in contact with public authorities to obtain a permit or use services in the past 12 months (51% of all companies), 4% reply that they were **asked or expected to give a gift, favour or extra money for one of these permits or services**.⁹

Trend compared to 2019

Companies' views about the most widespread corrupt practices in their country remained largely unchanged compared to 2019. In Romania and Slovakia, however, **a negative trend** is observed and, for most practices, there is now a larger proportion saying that it is a widespread practice in their country. For example, the proportion of companies in Slovakia saying that favouring friends and/or family members in business or in public institutions is a widespread practice has significantly increased (+13 pp for favouritism in business and +23 pp for favouritism in public institutions).

⁹ Due to the smaller base sizes for this question, results at national level are not discussed.

Q6 Which of the following practices do you consider to be the most widespread in (YOUR COUNTRY)? (Maximum three answers allowed) (% by country)

		Favouring friends and/or family members in business	Favouring friends and/or family members in public institutions	Funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making	Offering a free gift or trip in exchange for a service	Tax fraud or non-payment of VAT	Kickbacks	Bribes
EU27		48	46	38	28	28	23	20
BE		54	47	32	39	29	29	18
BG		29	31	40	15	24	35	31
CZ		38	44	50	26	30	23	29
DK		38	25	28	23	40	11	5
DE		46	34	46	35	29	19	17
EE		45	42	35	17	28	11	11
IE		41	37	22	22	23	19	11
EL		41	43	47	19	28	46	35
ES		46	57	47	19	42	43	21
FR		57	48	30	38	17	24	15
HR		44	44	40	16	23	26	35
IT		47	50	32	24	38	9	32
CY		37	43	53	20	32	68	35
LV		30	41	41	12	24	35	20
LT		43	47	32	20	24	18	25
LU		50	35	13	22	19	20	22
HU		41	31	30	14	23	36	21
MT		33	33	45	22	21	21	30
NL		53	46	29	41	36	14	10
AT		55	50	44	33	21	14	12
PL		42	51	44	18	15	19	11
PT		58	55	35	31	17	24	25
RO		38	52	45	22	21	30	39
SI		43	39	28	21	26	48	31
SK		40	55	49	22	35	40	32
FI		52	41	38	26	25	8	9
SE		60	44	20	31	32	14	16

The higher the proportion of companies describing a problem as serious, the **darker blue** the cell. Highest-ranking practice for each country shown in **green**

Base: all companies (n=12 790)

Company characteristics

Favouring friends and/or family members in business is seen as a less widespread corrupt practice by companies in 'energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals' than by companies in other sectors (40% vs e.g. 51% in 'healthcare and pharmaceutical'); a similar difference is seen for favouritism in public institutions (36% in 'energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals' vs e.g. 49% in 'telecommunications and information technology'). Companies in 'financial services, banking and investment' are more likely than companies in other sectors to say that tax fraud or non-payment of VAT is one of the most widespread corrupt practices in their country (35% vs 23%-29%).

Difference in terms of company size do not reach statistical significance.

Q6 Which of the following practices do you consider to be the most widespread in (YOUR COUNTRY)? (Maximum three answers allowed) (% by company characteristics)

	Favouring friends and/or family members in business	Favouring friends and/or family members in public institutions	Funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making	Offering a free gift or trip in exchange for a service	Tax fraud or non-payment of VAT	Kickbacks	Bribes
EU27	48	46	38	28	28	23	20
Company size							
<10 employees	49	47	38	29	28	23	20
10-49 employees	46	46	38	27	26	21	19
50-249 employees	47	40	37	29	27	22	19
≥250 employees	45	45	35	23	23	21	22
Sector of activity							
Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals	40	36	40	26	23	26	19
Healthcare and pharmaceutical	51	48	40	31	29	22	19
Engineering and electronics, motor vehicles	46	43	40	28	26	21	22
Construction and building	47	46	35	27	27	24	21
Telecommunications and information technologies	50	49	38	29	27	23	21
Financial services, banking and investment	47	45	41	29	35	23	20

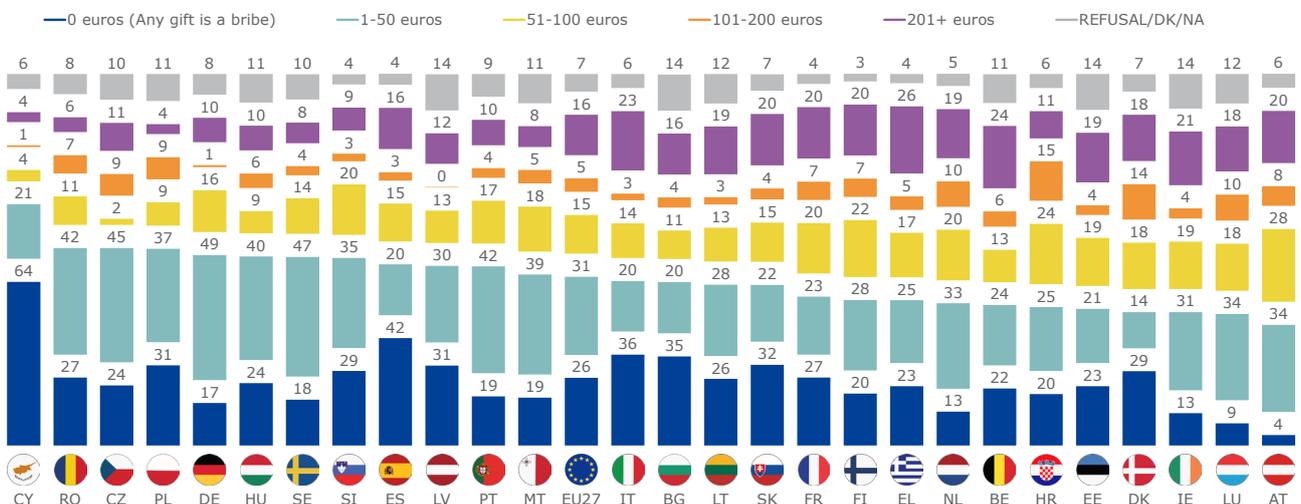
Base: all companies (n=12 790)

2.3. Gifts and bribes

Companies in this survey were asked about the minimum value at which they would consider a gift or service received by a public official in return for a favour to be a bribe. As in 2019, a majority of respondents reply that even a small gift, with a value of up to 50 euros, should be considered a bribe. In more detail, 26% of respondents reply that **'any gift is a bribe'** and 31% that **a gift with a value of between 1 euro and 50 euros** would be considered a bribe. At the other end of the spectrum, 16% of respondents answer that only if a public official has received a **gift of more than 200 euros** they would consider this a bribe.

The analysis of the **country results** shows that between 38% of respondents in Austria and 85% in Cyprus answer that any gift, even if the value is low (**between 0 and 50 euros**), should be considered a bribe. The proportion of companies stating values of **more than 200 euros**, on other hand, ranges from 4% in Cyprus and Poland to 23% in Italy, 24% in Belgium and 26% in Greece. Compared to 2019, the results of the current survey show many similarities – for example, both in 2019 and in the current survey, respondents in Belgium are among the most likely to say that only gifts of a value of more than 200 euros should be considered a bribe.

Q2 A gift from someone in return for a favour may be evidence of his esteem and kindness, but may also qualify as a bribe. If a public official receives money, a gift or a service from someone, what would be the minimum value at which you would consider this to be a bribe? (% by country)



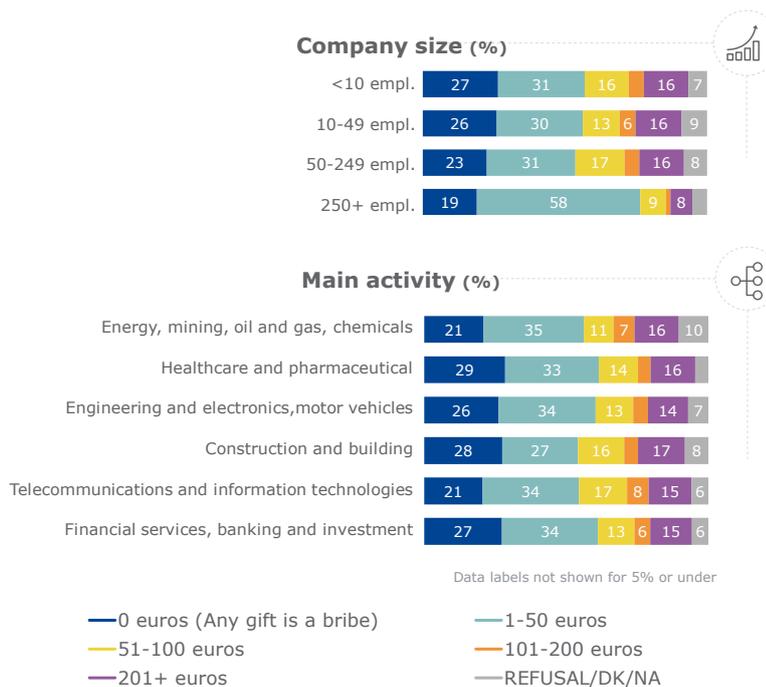
Base: all companies (n=12 790)

Company characteristics

Respondents in companies with 250 or more employees are more likely than those in smaller companies to answer that any gift in return for a favour, even if the value is low (**between 0 and 50 euros**), should be considered a bribe (77% in large companies compared to, for example, 54% in companies with between 50 and 249 employees).

Across all sectors of activity, a majority of respondents reply that even a small gift, with a value of up to 50 euros, should be considered a bribe – for example, this proportion is 61% in 'financial services, banking and investment'. Across all sectors, at least one in five respondents reply that **'any gift is a bribe'** (from 21% in 'telecommunications and information technologies' to 29% in 'healthcare and pharmaceutical').

Q2 A gift from someone in return for a favour may be evidence of his esteem and kindness, but may also qualify as a bribe. If a public official receives money, a gift or a service from someone, what would be the minimum value at which you would consider this to be a bribe? (% by company characteristics)



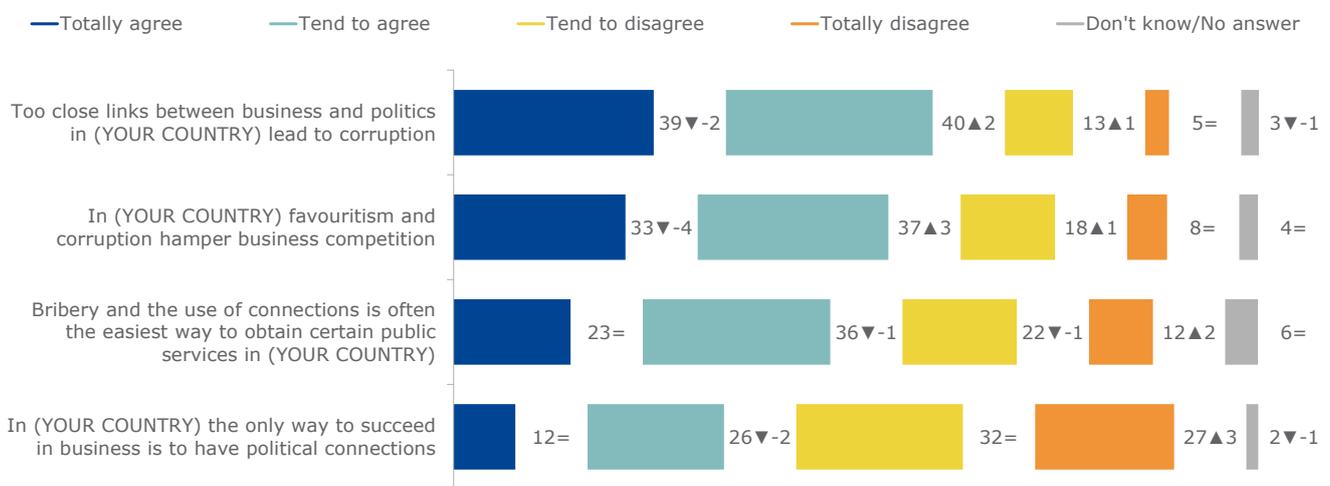
Base: all companies (n=12 790)

2.4. Opinions about practices leading to corruption

About eight in ten companies (79%) 'totally agree' or 'tend to agree' that too close **links between business and politics** in their country **lead to corruption**. Just under four in ten respondents (38%) agree that, in their country, the only way to succeed in business is to have **political connections**.

Seven in ten companies (70%) agree that, in their country, **favouritism and corruption hamper business competition**. About six in ten companies (59%) agree that **bribery and the use of connections** is often the **easiest way to obtain certain public services in their country**.

Q7 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (% EU27)



▼▲ Evolution 2022-2019 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 482, September - October 2019)
Base: all companies (2022: n=12 790; 2019: n= 7 722)

In all but two EU Member States, more than half of the companies interviewed agree that **too close links between business and politics in their country lead to corruption**. The smallest shares agreeing with this statement are seen in Denmark (45%) and Luxembourg (48%), while the largest shares are found in Greece (91%), and Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Spain (all 90%). In line with the EU average results, across most countries, this is the statement that companies are the most likely to agree with.

There is more variation across countries for the statements that **favouritism and corruption hamper business competition** or that **bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services** in their country. The proportion agreeing with this former statement ranges from 28% in Denmark to 90% in Bulgaria, Greece and Portugal, and 92% in Cyprus and for the latter statement from 26% in Denmark to 93% in Cyprus.

Across most countries, a smaller share of companies agree that, in their country, **the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections**. Nonetheless, in five countries, a majority of respondents agree with this statement: Portugal (60%), Croatia (58%), Greece (57%), Cyprus (55%) and Bulgaria (51%). In Denmark (13%) and Sweden (12%), on the other hand, just over one in ten respondents agree that the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections.

Q7 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (Maximum three answers allowed)
(% **Total 'Agree'**, by country)

		Too close links between business and politics in (YOUR COUNTRY) lead to corruption	In (YOUR COUNTRY) favouritism and corruption hamper business competition	Bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in (YOUR COUNTRY)	In (YOUR COUNTRY) the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections
EU27		79	70	59	38
BE		71	55	49	33
BG		89	90	79	51
CZ		83	66	66	31
DK		45	28	26	13
DE		69	41	38	35
EE		75	48	36	21
IE		67	53	37	23
EL		91	90	88	57
ES		90	86	73	45
FR		75	72	55	42
HR		85	83	81	58
IT		89	89	79	47
CY		90	92	93	55
LV		78	77	60	27
LT		84	70	60	36
LU		48	36	29	38
HU		75	73	55	44
MT		77	84	70	40
NL		62	53	35	17
AT		75	45	52	28
PL		90	82	65	39
PT		90	90	73	60
RO		87	85	71	43
SI		76	75	69	40
SK		87	83	76	33
FI		66	49	33	18
SE		56	40	31	12

The higher the proportion of companies agreeing with the statement, the **darker blue** the cell. Highest-ranking practice for each country shown in **green**

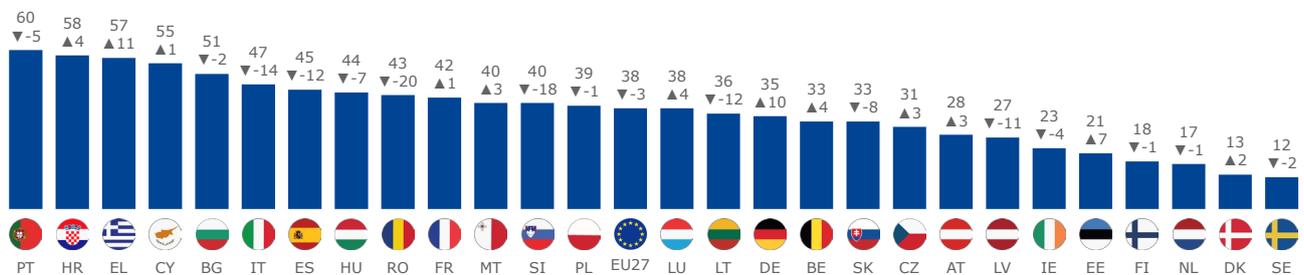
Base: all companies (n=12 790)

Trend compared to 2019

Opinions about practices that lead to corruption remained largely unchanged compared to 2019, except for the statement that the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections.

Companies in Greece (+11 pp, to 57%) and Germany (+10 pp, to 35%) are now more likely than in 2019 to agree that, in their country, **the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections**. A positive trend – i.e. a decrease in the proportion agreeing – is observed in Romania (-20 pp, to 43%), Slovenia (-18 pp, to 40%), Italy (-14 pp, to 47%), Spain (-12 pp, to 45%), Lithuania (-12 pp, to 36%), Latvia (-11 pp, to 27%) and Slovakia (-8 pp, to 33%).

Q7 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
In (YOUR COUNTRY) the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections (% by country)



▼ ▲ Evolution 2022-2019 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 482, September - October 2019)
Base: all companies (2022: n=12 790; 2019: n= 7 722)

Company characteristics

Respondents in **smaller companies tend to be more likely than those in larger companies to agree** that practices, such as too close links between business and politics or bribery and the use of connections lead to corruption. Opinions of companies of different sizes are particularly divided over the statement whether bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in their country. Among large companies with 250 or more employees, 38% of respondents believe so, while among micro companies, 60% are concerned about bribery and the use of connections.

Respondents from the **'healthcare and pharmaceutical'** and **'engineering and electronics, motor vehicle'** sectors are somewhat more likely to agree that **favouritism and corruption** hamper business competition in their country, especially when compared to respondents in the 'energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals' sector (74% vs 61%). Companies active in the field of 'healthcare and pharmaceutical' are also more likely to agree that, in their country, the only way to succeed in business is to have **political connections** (45% vs 32%-38% in the other sectors).

Q7 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (Maximum three answers allowed)
(% **Total 'Agree'**, by company characteristics)

	Too close links between business and politics in (YOUR COUNTRY) lead to corruption	In (YOUR COUNTRY) favouritism and corruption hamper business competition	Bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in (YOUR COUNTRY)	In (YOUR COUNTRY) the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections
EU27	79	70	59	38
Company size				
<10 employees	79	71	60	39
10-49 employees	80	66	54	34
50-249 employees	72	58	53	31
≥250 employees	71	59	38	25
Sector of activity				
Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals	75	61	55	36
Healthcare and pharmaceutical	79	74	60	45
Engineering and electronics, motor vehicles	80	74	65	37
Construction and building	79	69	59	38
Telecommunications and information technologies	80	70	57	32
Financial services, banking and investment	78	70	54	34

Base: all companies (n=12 790)

Section 3. Corruption in public procurement

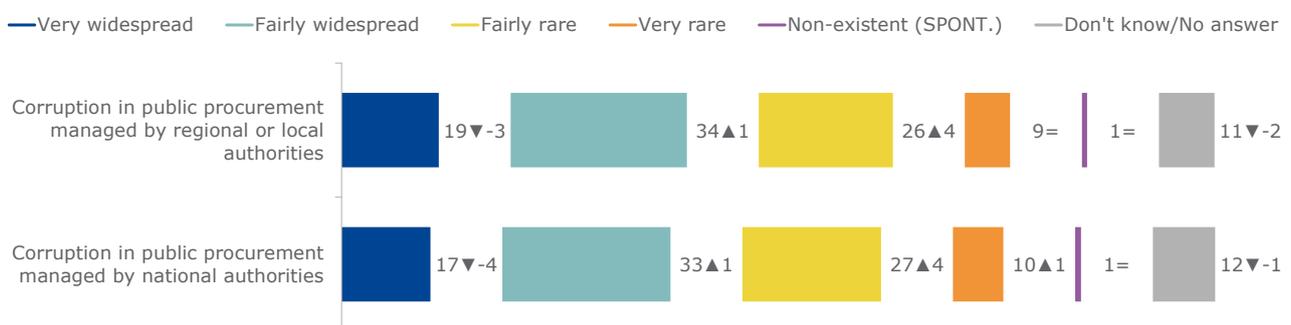
This section focuses on perceptions about corruption in public procurement. Among the companies surveyed across the EU, 27% report that they have **taken part in a public tender or a public procurement procedure** in the past three years. At the individual country level, this proportion varies between 13% in Cyprus and 39% in Lithuania. Among the companies that have participated in a procurement procedure, 30% think that **corruption has prevented them from winning a public tender or a public procurement contract**; this proportion remained unchanged compared to 2019.¹⁰ Independent of their experience with public procurement, all respondents in this survey were asked about the **perceived level of corruption in public procurement in their country**; the results of this question are discussed in section 3.1

Among companies that have not participated in a public tender, some reply that they did not do so because the criteria seemed to be **tailor-made for certain participants** (mentioned by 14%), that the **deal seemed to be done** before the call for tender (11%) or that they had the impression that **collusive bidding** would take place (8%). The results are similar to those observed in 2019. Both groups of companies, with public procurement experience and those without, were asked **how widespread they think the aforementioned type of practices are in public procurement procedures in their country**; the results for this question are discussed in section 3.2.

3.1. Perceived level of corruption in public procurement

Overall, across the EU, 50% of respondents report that **corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities** is 'very' or 'fairly widespread' in their country and a similar proportion (53%) say the same about **corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities**.

Q5 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (YOUR COUNTRY)? (% EU27)



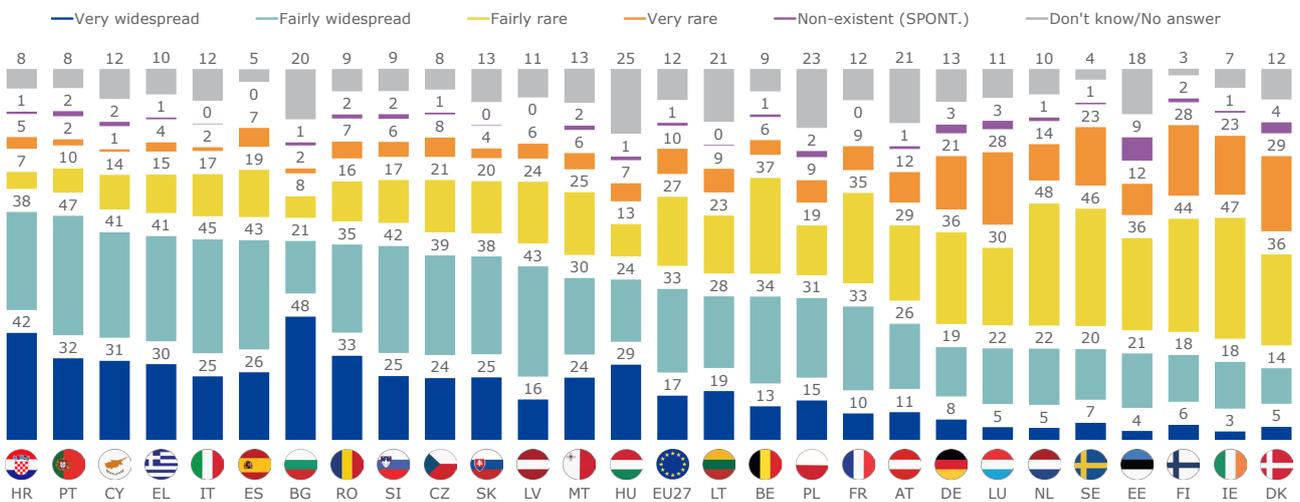
▼▲ Evolution 2022-2019 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 482, September - October 2019)
Base: all companies (2022: n=12 790; 2019: n= 7 722)

¹⁰ Due to the smaller base sizes for this question, results at national level are not discussed.

In eight Member States, less than three in ten companies reply that **corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities** in their country is widespread (from 19% in Denmark to 27% in Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden).

In Portugal (79%) and Croatia (80%), on the other hand, about eight in ten respondents think there is widespread corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities. In more than half of the Member States (14 in total), a majority of respondents answer that corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities is widespread in their country, including in Italy (69%), Greece (71%) and Cyprus (72%).

Q5 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (YOUR COUNTRY)?
Corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities (% by country)

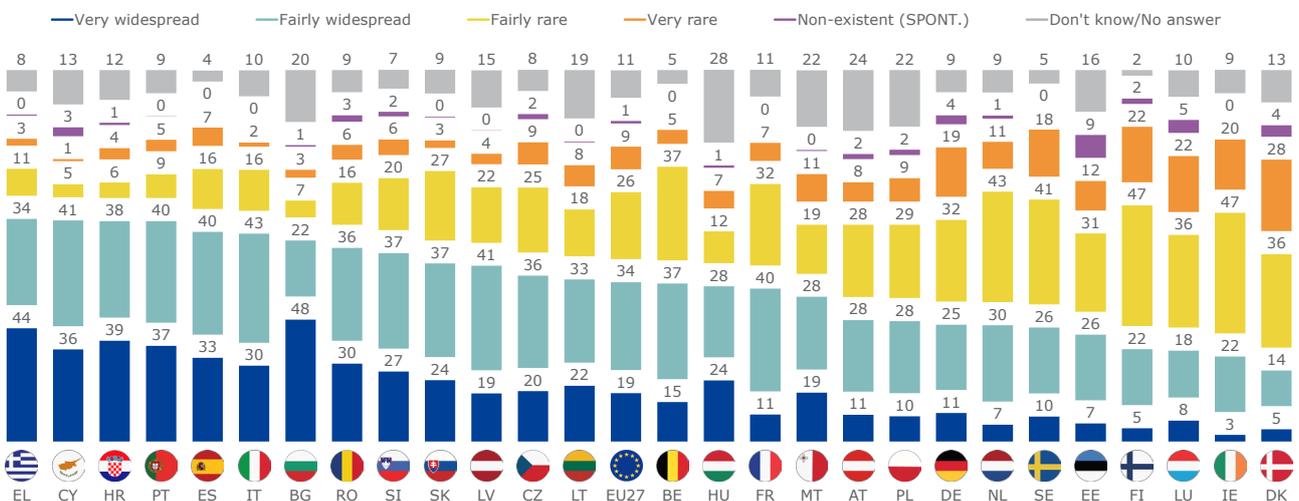


Base: all companies (n=12 790)

In Denmark (19%), Ireland (24%), and Luxembourg and Finland (both 27%), companies are also among the least likely to reply that **corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities** is widespread in their country. They are followed by companies in Estonia (33%), Germany (37%), and the Netherlands and Sweden (both 36%).

There are also similarities among the countries where companies are the most likely to think that corruption in public procurement is widespread. In Greece (78%), and Portugal, Croatia and Cyprus (all 77%), more than three-quarters of companies answer that corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities is widespread in their country.

Q5 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (YOUR COUNTRY)?
Corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities
(% by country)



Base: all companies (n=12 790)

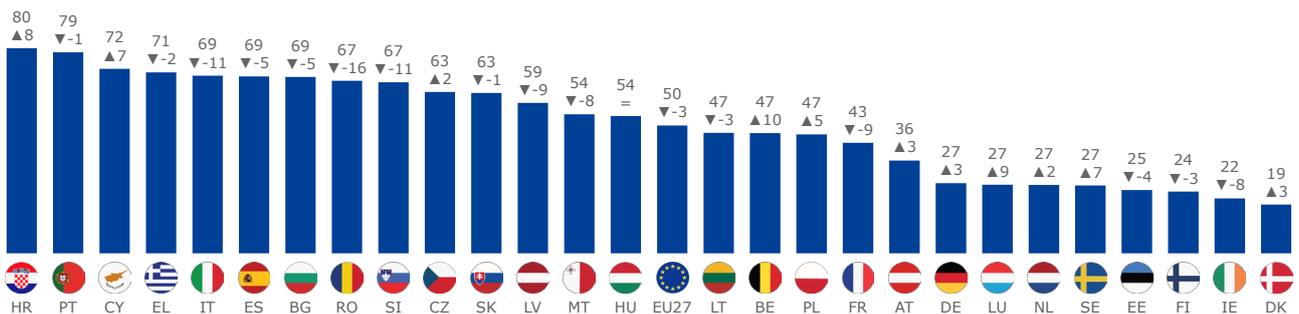
Trend compared to 2019

Across a vast majority of Member States, views about the extent of corruption in public procurement managed at different levels have not significantly changed compared to those measures in 2019.

In three Member States, a significant **decrease** is observed in the proportion saying that corruption in **procurement managed by national authorities** is widespread: Romania (-16 pp compared to 2019, to 67%), Italy (-11 pp, to 69%), Slovenia (-11 pp, to 67%). There are no countries where this proportion has significantly increased.

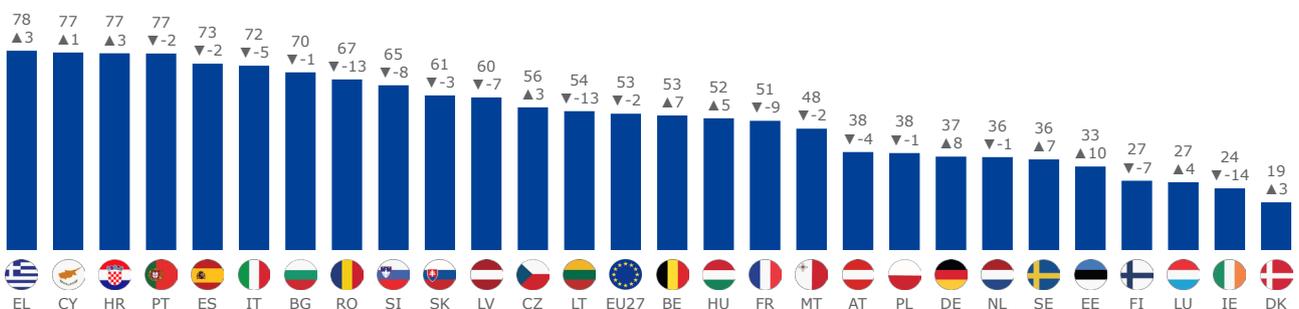
In two Member States, a significant **decrease** is observed in the proportion of respondents saying that corruption in **procurement managed by regional or local authorities** is widespread: Ireland (-14 pp, to 24%), and Lithuania (-13 pp, to 54%). An opposite trend is observed in Estonia, where this proportion has significantly **increased** (+10 pp, to 33%).

Q5 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (YOUR COUNTRY)?
Corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities
(% Total 'Widespread', evolution 2022-2019, by country)



▼▲ Evolution 2022-2019 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 482, September - October 2019)
Base: all companies (2022: n=12 790; 2019: n= 7 722)

Q5 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (YOUR COUNTRY)?
Corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities
(% Total 'Widespread', evolution 2022-2019, by country)



▼▲ Evolution 2022-2019 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 482, September - October 2019)
Base: all companies (2022: n=12 790; 2019: n= 7 722)

Company characteristics

The smallest companies – with less than 10 employees - are more likely than larger companies to report that **corruption in public procurement managed by national, or by regional or local authorities in their country is widespread**. A slim majority (52%) of micro companies (less than 10 employees) answer that corruption is widespread in public procurement managed **by national authorities** and 55% say the same about corruption in public procurement managed **by regional or local authorities**, while among larger companies these views are shared by around four in ten respondents (38%-44%).

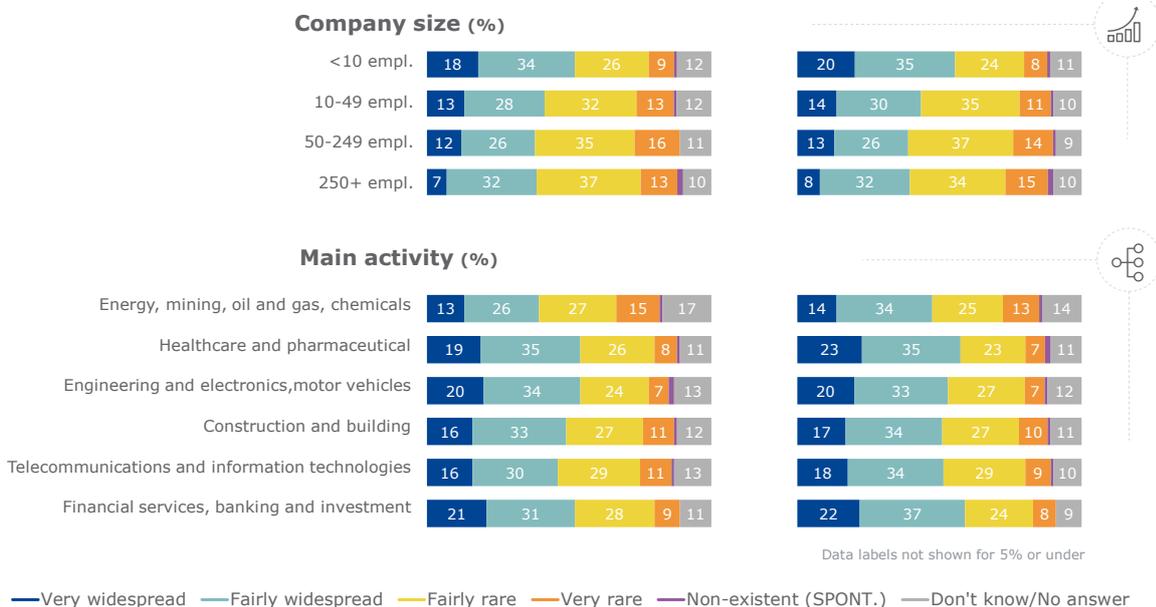
In the sectors of 'healthcare and pharmaceutical' (55%), 'engineering and electronics, motor vehicles' (54%) and 'financial services, banking, and investment' (52%), a slim majority of companies answer that corruption is widespread in public procurement managed by **national authorities**. Companies active in the sectors of 'healthcare and pharmaceutical' and 'financial services, banking and investment' are also more likely than companies in other sectors to say that corruption in public procurement managed by **regional and local authorities** in their country is widespread (58%-59% vs e.g. 48% in 'energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals').

Q5 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (YOUR COUNTRY)?
(% by company characteristics)

Corruption in public procurement managed by ...

... by national authorities

... by regional or local authorities



Base: all companies (n=12 790)

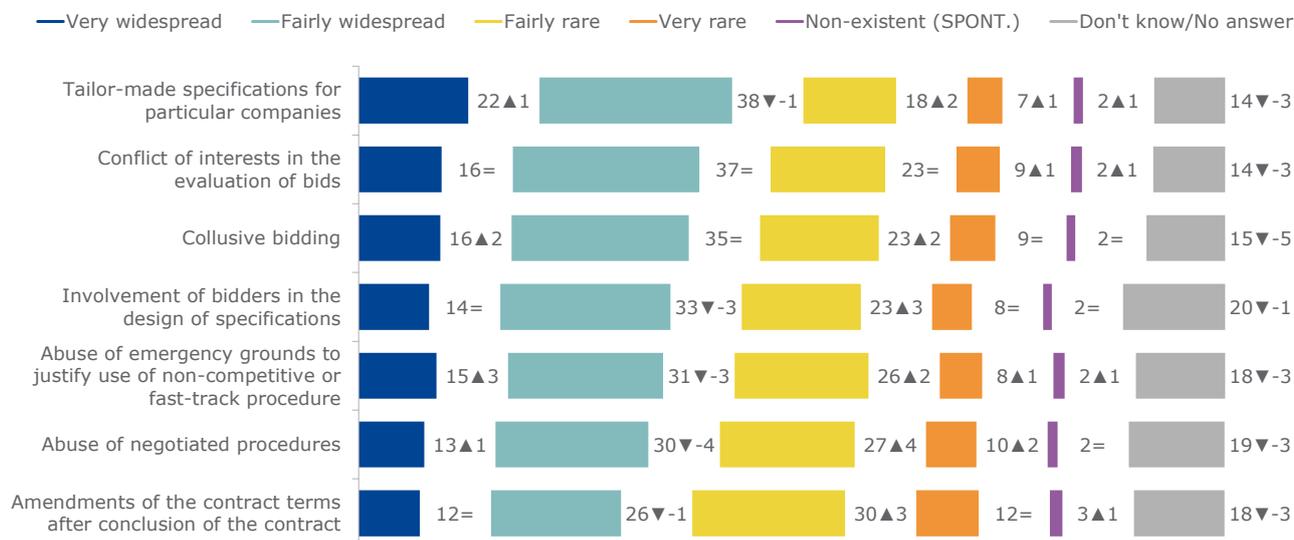
3.2. Extent of illegal practices in public procurement procedures

Respondents were asked how widespread they believe certain practices are in public procurement in their country. The largest share of respondents (59%) think that **specifications that are tailor-made for particular companies** are a 'very' or 'fairly widespread' practice in their country. In turn, the smallest share of respondents (38%) say that it is a widespread practice in their country to make **amendments of contract terms after conclusion of the contract**.

A slim majority of respondents (53%) think that **conflicts of interest in the evaluation of bids** is a widespread practice in public procurement in their country. About one in two respondents (51%) answer that **collusive bidding** is widespread and a slightly lower proportion say the same about **involvement of bidders in the design of specifications** (47%) or about **abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of non-competitive or fast-track procedures** (46%). Just above four in ten companies (43%) think that **abuse of negotiated procedures** is a widespread practice in their country.

Given that a considerable share of companies do not have recent experience with public procurement, the share of 'don't know' responses is somewhat higher for this question (between 14% and 20%).

Q4 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (YOUR COUNTRY)? (% EU27)



▼▲ Evolution 2022-2019 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 482, September - October 2019)
Base: all companies (2022: n=12 790; 2019: n= 7 722)

Across most Member States, the largest share of companies think that **specifications tailor-made for particular companies** are a widespread corrupt practice in their country. In five Member States, more than three quarters of companies describe this practice as widespread: Cyprus (86%), Greece (82%), Croatia (79%), Slovakia (78%) and Portugal (77%).

Additionally, across most countries, the smallest share of respondents say that it is a widespread practice in their country to **make amendments to contract terms after conclusion of the contract**. Nonetheless, in three EU Member States, at least six in ten respondents think this practice is widespread: Cyprus (68%), Croatia (63%) and Greece (60%).

In Cyprus and Greece, at least 80% of respondents also think that **conflicts of interest in the evaluation of bids** is a widespread practice in their country and a similar share say the same about **collusive bidding**. With regard to collusive bidding, the overall highest proportion is observed in Croatia (83%). In Denmark and Luxembourg, far fewer companies say that conflicts of interest in the evaluation of bids (26% and 28%, respectively) and collusive bidding (17% and 18%, respectively) are widespread in their country.

A similar pattern also emerges for the practices of collusive bidding, involvement of bidders in the design of specifications, abuse of emergency grounds to justify the use of non-competitive or fast-track procedures and abuse of negotiated procedures. Respondents in countries, such as Cyprus, Greece, Croatia and Slovenia, are among the most likely to agree that a practice is widespread, and respondents in countries, such as Denmark, Finland, Ireland and Luxembourg, are the least likely to share this view.

Q4 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (YOUR COUNTRY)? (% **Total 'Widespread'** by country)

	Tailor-made specifications for particular companies	Conflict of interests in the evaluation of bids	Collusive bidding	Involvement of bidders in the design of specifications	Abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of noncompetitive or fast-track procedure	Abuse of negotiated procedures	Amendments of the contract terms after conclusion of the contract
EU27	59	53	51	47	46	43	38
BE	54	53	45	46	39	37	37
BG	71	55	48	55	51	56	40
CZ	65	54	45	47	45	40	37
DK	33	26	17	28	20	18	23
DE	50	44	50	37	36	28	28
EE	44	35	36	35	14	22	22
IE	27	34	26	32	22	24	22
EL	82	80	80	77	76	73	60
ES	71	63	62	53	62	58	48
FR	50	53	45	42	35	40	33
HR	79	67	83	66	68	67	63
IT	69	67	61	59	64	56	48
CY	86	85	80	77	78	71	68
LV	70	53	55	54	46	41	41
LT	57	45	52	49	38	39	37
LU	33	28	28	31	23	29	26
HU	65	40	58	51	48	43	35
MT	58	71	61	57	57	48	51
NL	51	43	40	44	31	40	25
AT	63	47	51	46	34	24	27
PL	57	33	31	35	38	31	30
PT	77	78	73	64	75	68	55
RO	64	59	57	58	54	53	49
SI	70	62	75	65	54	54	54
SK	78	64	77	53	56	45	50
FI	47	33	29	31	22	20	19
SE	55	42	40	40	37	31	34

The higher the proportion of companies describing a problem as serious, the **darker blue** the cell. Highest-ranking practice for each country shown in **green**

Base: all companies (n=12 790)

Trend compared to 2019

The table on the next page shows the **trend compared to 2019, at a country-by-country basis**. Blue values **in bold text** indicate a positive trend – i.e. a significant **decrease** in the proportion of companies describing the practice as widespread in their country. Orange values in bold text indicate a negative trend – i.e. an **increase** in the proportion of companies describing the practice as widespread.

In Estonia and Slovakia, there is **a clear negative trend** – i.e. for most practices, there is an **increase in the proportion of companies describing the practices as widespread**. For these countries, the proportions describing each practice as widespread tend now to be more than ten percentage points higher. For example, the proportion of companies in Estonia saying that involvement of bidders in the design of specifications is a widespread practice in public procurement procedures has increased by 13 percentage points compared to 2019 (to 35%); in Slovakia, there is an increase of 14 percentage points (to 53%) for this practice.

The figures for Romania, on the contrary, show **a clear positive trend** – i.e. for most practices, **companies are now less likely than in 2019 to describe the practices as widespread**. For example, the proportion of companies in Romania saying that emergency grounds to justify the use of non-competitive or fast-track procedures is a widespread practice in public procurement in their country has decreased by 22 percentage points compared to 2019 (to 54%) and a decrease of 20 percentage points (to 53%) is seen for the practice of abusing negotiated procedures.

Q4 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (YOUR COUNTRY)? (change in pp, by country)

	Tailor-made specifications for particular companies	Conflict of interests in the evaluation of bids	Collusive bidding	Involvement of bidders in the design of specifications	Abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of noncompetitive or fast-track procedure	Abuse of negotiated procedures	Amendments of the contract terms after conclusion of the contract
EU27	-1	=	+2	-3	=	-3	-1
BE	+6	+6	+1	+5	+10	-4	+4
BG	=	-6	+7	=	+7	+1	+2
CZ	-3	+2	+8	-1	+11	+5	-5
DK	-5	=	=	+3	=	-1	=
DE	-4	+5	+6	-8	+1	+4	=
EE	+14	+12	+12	+13	+3	+8	+1
IE	-11	-4	-3	-4	-2	-5	-1
EL	-1	+3	+12	-3	+8	+14	+5
ES	=	-4	+7	-8	-2	-11	-3
FR	-5	+1	-3	-6	-9	-8	-2
HR	+9	=	+13	=	+5	+8	+9
IT	+8	+4	+4	+3	+6	-1	+5
CY	+4	+6	-2	+6	+14	+2	+8
LV	-1	-2	-6	-6	+2	-2	+4
LT	-3	-5	-2	+2	+2	-9	-5
LU	-9	-7	-3	-13	+1	+7	-5
HU	+4	=	+2	=	+4	+2	-5
MT	+1	+5	-3	-1	=	-16	+4
NL	-3	-9	-3	+1	-7	-10	-7
AT	-2	-3	-5	-1	-4	-4	-5
PL	+5	+3	-3	+2	+3	=	=
PT	-2	-2	+6	-4	-4	-4	-6
RO	-17	-14	-9	-11	-22	-20	-17
SI	-11	-4	-5	-8	-7	-8	-1
SK	+11	+14	+10	+14	+11	=	+11
FI	-5	-6	-6	-7	-8	-4	-1
SE	-4	+4	+9	-11	+6	+6	-7

▼▲ Evolution 2022-2019 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 482, September – October 2019)

Note: values in bold represent a significant increase/decrease compared to 2019

Base: all companies (2022: n=12 790; 2019: n= 7 722)

Company characteristics

Micro companies (with less than ten employees) tend to be more likely to think that the **practices, such as collusive bidding, involvement of bidders in the design of specifications etc., are widespread** in public procurement procedures in their country. For example, 55% of micro companies report that conflicts of interest in the evaluation of bids is a widespread practice in public procurement in their country, compared to 36% of large companies (with 250 or more employees).

Some differences are also observed across activity sectors. For instance, companies active in **'telecommunications and information technologies'** and **'engineering and electronics, motor vehicles'** are more likely than companies in other sectors to report that **tailor-made specifications** (65% vs 54%-59% in the other sectors) and **involvement of bidders in the design of specifications** (53% vs 44%-50%) are widespread practices in public procurement in their country. Furthermore, companies in 'construction and building' are less likely than companies in other sectors to report that conflicts of interest in the evaluation of bids is a widespread issue in public procurement procedures (48% vs e.g. 60% in 'healthcare and pharmaceutical').

Q4 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (YOUR COUNTRY)? (% **Total 'Widespread'** by company characteristics)

	Tailor-made specifications for particular companies	Conflict of interests in the evaluation of bids	Collusive bidding	Involvement of bidders in the design of specifications	Abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of noncompetitive or fast-track procedure	Abuse of negotiated procedures	Amendments of the contract terms after conclusion of the contract
EU27	59	53	51	47	46	43	38
Company size							
<10 employees	60	55	52	48	46	44	38
10-49 employees	54	45	46	43	44	37	34
50-249 employees	47	45	42	37	38	36	36
≥250 employees	49	36	42	37	35	31	29
Sector of activity							
Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals	54	54	46	47	41	36	37
Healthcare and pharmaceutical	58	60	54	46	47	47	38
Engineering and electronics, motor vehicles	65	55	50	53	48	41	40
Construction and building	58	48	49	44	44	41	36
Telecommunications and information technologies	65	54	51	53	49	44	38
Financial services, banking and investment	59	55	52	50	49	45	44

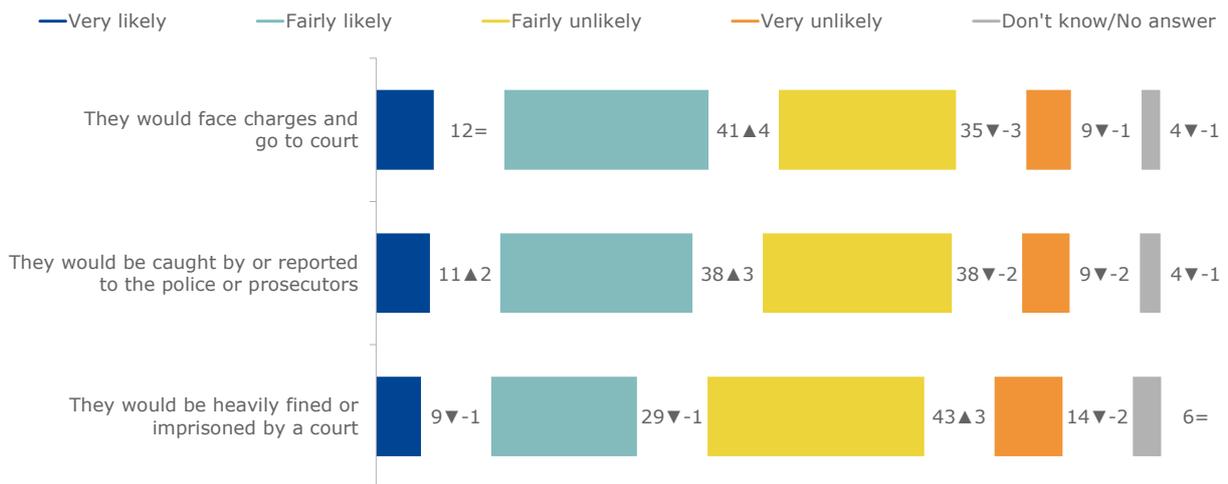
Base: all companies (n=12 790)

Section 4. Attitudes and beliefs about measures against corruption

4.1. Opinions about law enforcement

Overall, across the EU, a slim majority of companies (52%) think it is likely that individuals and businesses engaging in corrupt practices in their country would **face charges and go to court**. About half of companies (49%) also believe that individuals and businesses engaged in corrupt practices are likely to **be caught by or reported to the police or prosecutors**. Less than four in ten respondents (38%) think that individuals and businesses engaging in corrupt practices will be **heavily fined or imprisoned by a court**.

Q8 How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (YOUR COUNTRY)? (% EU27)



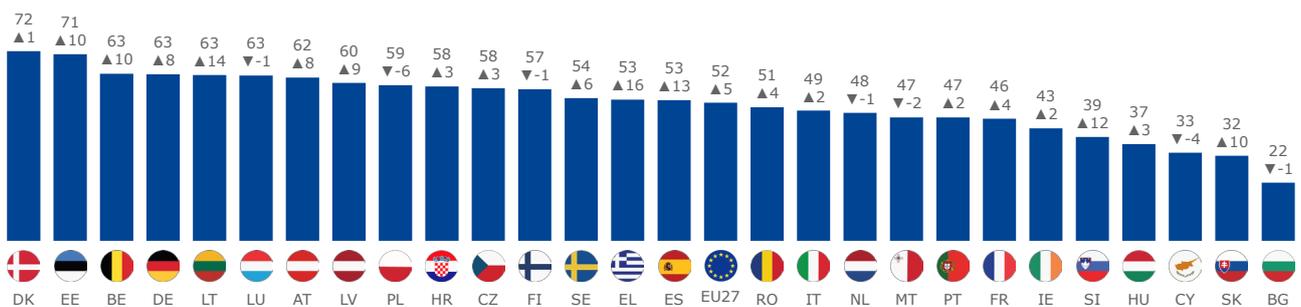
▼▲ Evolution 2022-2019 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 482, September - October 2019)
Base: all companies (2022: n=12 790; 2019: n= 7 722)

Country results and trend compared to 2019

About seven in ten companies in Estonia (71%) and Denmark (72%) consider it likely that individuals and businesses engaging in corrupt practices in their country would **face charges and go to court**. In Bulgaria, in sharp contrast, 22% of companies agree that this is likely. Other countries close to Bulgaria are Slovakia (32%), Cyprus (33%), Hungary (37%) and Slovenia (43%).

In Greece (+16 pp, to 53%), Lithuania (+14 pp, to 63%), Spain (+13 pp, to 53%), Slovenia (+12 pp, to 39%), Slovakia (+10 pp to 32%), Estonia (+10 pp, to 71%) and Latvia (+9 pp, to 60%), the proportion of companies considering it likely that businesses and individuals engaging in corruptive practice would face charges and go to court has significantly **increased** compared to 2019.

Q8 How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (YOUR COUNTRY)?
They would face charges and go to court
(% **Total 'Likely'**, evolution 2022-2019, by country)

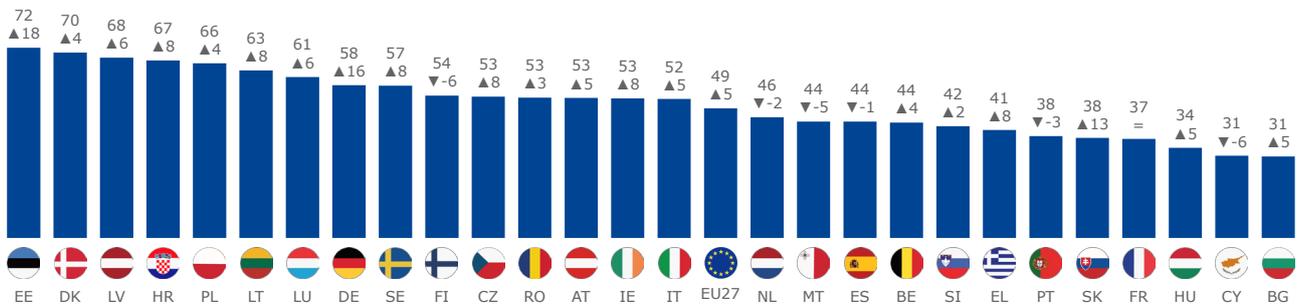


▼▲ Evolution 2022-2019 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 482, September - October 2019)
Base: all companies (2022: n=12 790; 2019: n= 7 722)

Respondents in Denmark (70%) and Estonia (72%) are also the most likely to think it is likely that people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in their country **would be caught by or reported to the police or prosecutors**. In turn, respondents in Bulgaria and Cyprus (both 31%), and Hungary (34%) are again the least likely to consider it likely that people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in their country would be caught or reported to the authorities.

In three countries, there is a **significant positive trend** with companies considering it now more likely than in 2019 that businesses and individuals engaging in corruptive practices would be caught by or reported to the police or prosecutors: Estonia (+18 pp, to 72%), Germany (+16 pp, to 58%) and Slovakia (+13 pp, to 38%).

Q8 How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (YOUR COUNTRY)?
They would be caught by or reported to the police or prosecutors
(% Total 'Likely', evolution 2022-2019, by country)

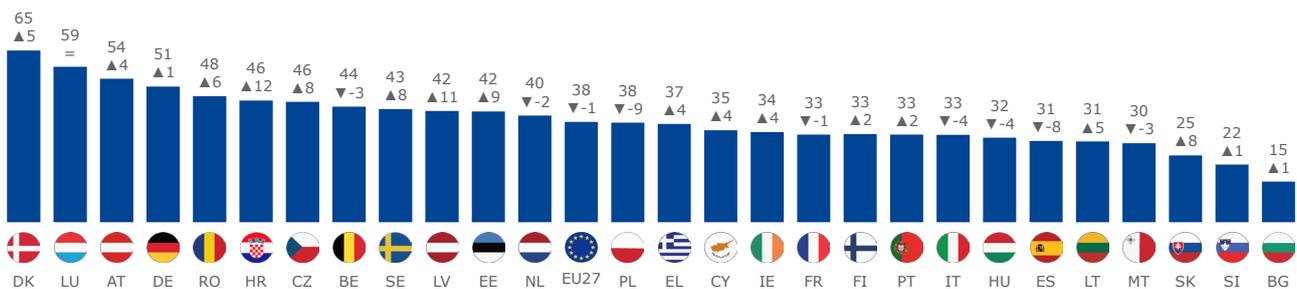


▼▲ Evolution 2022-2019 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 482, September - October 2019)
Base: all companies (2022: n=12 790; 2019: n= 7 722)

Close to two-thirds (65%) of companies interviewed in Denmark think it is likely that individuals and businesses engaging in corrupt practices will be **heavily fined or imprisoned by a court**. In addition to Denmark, there are three more countries where more than half of respondents consider it likely that there would be a heavy fine or imprisonment for individuals and businesses engaging in corrupt practices: Luxembourg (59%), Austria (54%) and Germany (51%). In Bulgaria, the view that corruption practices are followed up by fines or imprisonment by a court is shared by only 15% of companies, followed by Slovenia (22%) and Slovakia (25%).

Compared to 2019, a positive trend – i.e. an increase in the proportion of companies thinking it is likely that individuals and businesses engaging in corrupt practices will be **heavily fined or imprisoned by a court** – is observed in Croatia (+12 pp, to 46%), Latvia (+11 pp, to 42%) and Slovakia (+8 pp, to 25%).

Q8 How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (YOUR COUNTRY)?
They would be heavily fined or imprisoned by a court
(% Total 'Likely', evolution 2022-2019, by country)



▼▲ Evolution 2022-2019 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 482, September - October 2019)
Base: all companies (2022: n=12 790; 2019: n= 7 722)

Company characteristics

As in 2019, smaller companies tend to be somewhat **less likely to think that individuals or businesses engaging in corrupt practices would be prosecuted or sanctioned**. For example, in companies with 250 or more employees, 63% reply that it is likely that individuals or businesses engaging in corrupt practices would face charges and go to court; this proportion decreases to 52% for micro companies (<10 employees) and small companies (10-49 employees).

Differences across activity sectors tend to be minor, not reaching statistical significance.

Q8 How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (YOUR COUNTRY)? (% **Total 'Likely'**, by company characteristics)

	They would face charges and go to court	They would be caught by or reported to the police or prosecutors	They would be heavily fined or imprisoned by a court
EU27	52	49	38
Company size			
<10 employees	52	48	37
10-49 employees	52	53	39
50-249 employees	57	61	46
≥250 employees	63	48	47
Sector of activity			
Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals	51	48	42
Healthcare and pharmaceutical	51	48	36
Engineering and electronics, motor vehicles	53	51	36
Construction and building	52	50	39
Telecommunications and information technologies	52	46	34
Financial services, banking and investment	55	51	42

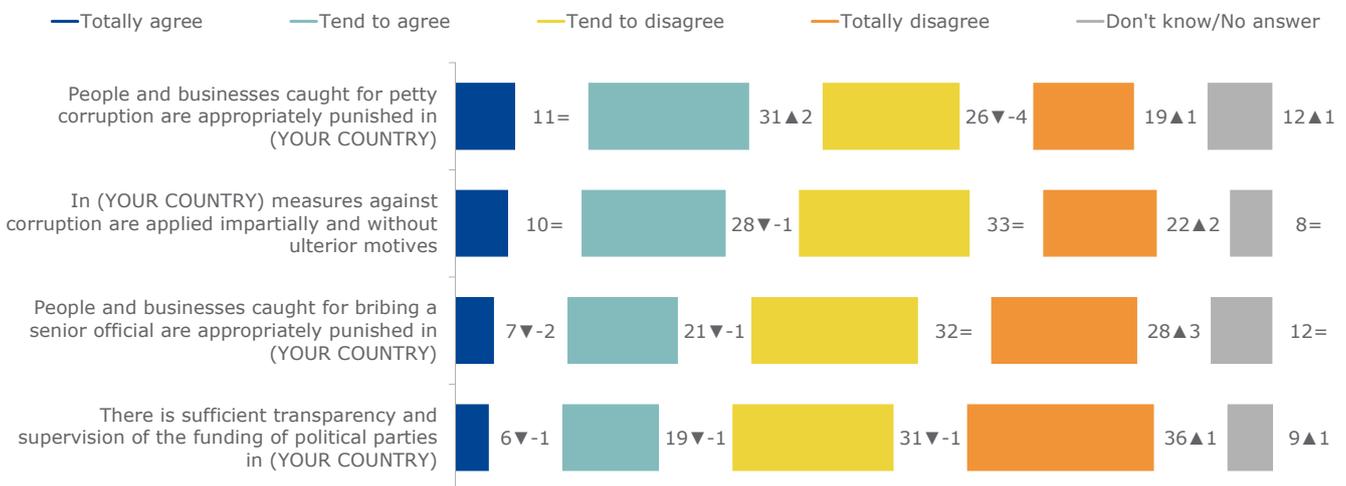
Base: all companies (n=12 790)

4.2. Opinions about how corruption is tackled

When asked if people and businesses caught for **petty corruption are appropriately punished** in their country, companies are divided, with similar shares agreeing (42%) and disagreeing (46%). However, a clear majority (60%) disagree that people and businesses caught for **bribing a senior official are appropriately punished**.

A majority of respondents (54%) also doubt whether **measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives** in their country. A quarter of companies (25%) agree that there is **sufficient transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties** in their country, while two-thirds (67%) disagree.

Q7 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (% EU27)



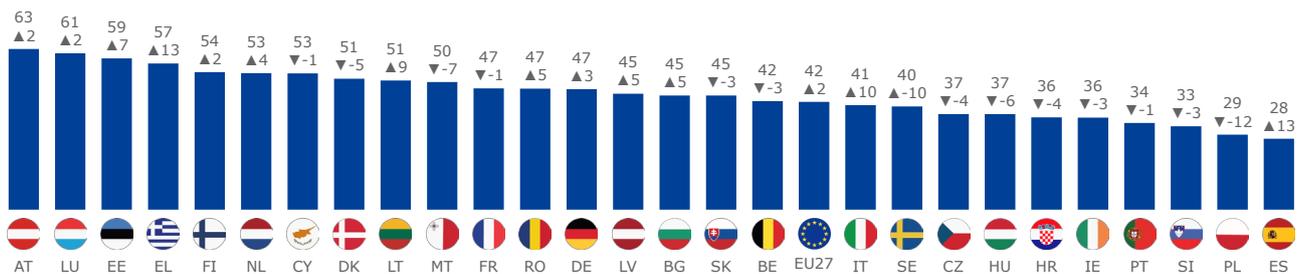
▼▲ Evolution 2022-2019 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 482, September - October 2019)
Base: all companies (2022: n=12 790; 2019: n= 7 722)

Country results and trend compared to 2019

In ten EU Member States, at least half of companies agree that **people and businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished** in their country. Companies in Austria are overall the most likely to agree with this statement (63%), followed by respondents in Luxembourg (61%) and Estonia (59%). In Spain (28%) and Poland (29%), on the other hand, only about half as many respondents agree that people and businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished.

Companies in Greece (+13 pp, to 57%) and Spain (+13 pp, to 28%) are **now more likely** than in 2019 to agree that, in their country, people and businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished. A **negative trend** – i.e. a significant decrease in the proportion agreeing – is observed in Poland (-12 pp, to 29%).

Q7 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
People and businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished in (YOUR COUNTRY)
(% Total 'Agree', evolution 2022-2019, by country)

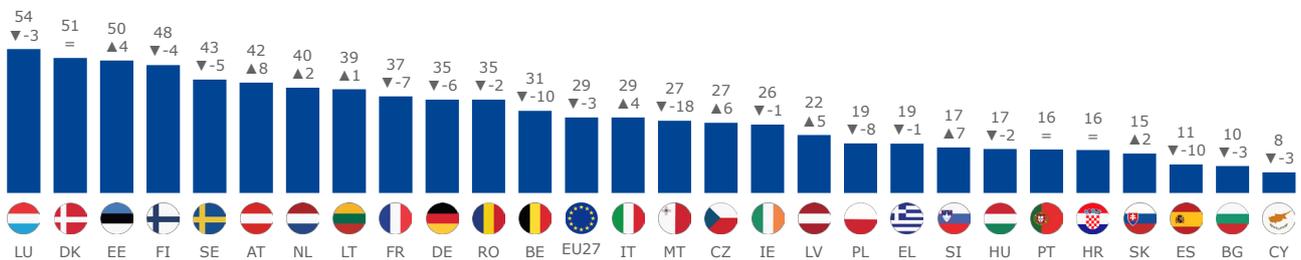


▼▲ Evolution 2022-2019 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 482, September - October 2019)
Base: all companies (2022: n=12 790; 2019: n= 7 722)

Companies in Spain (8%), together with those in Bulgaria (10%) and Cyprus (11%), are also the least likely to agree that **people and businesses caught for bribing a senior official** are appropriately punished in their country. At the other end of the spectrum, in Estonia (50%), Denmark (51%) and Luxembourg (54%), at least half of respondents agree with this statement.

Compared to 2019, there is a **decrease** in the proportion of companies agreeing that people and businesses caught for bribing a senior official are appropriately punished in their country in Malta (-18 pp, to 27%) and Spain (-10 pp, to 11%).

Q7 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
People and businesses caught for bribing a senior official are appropriately punished in (YOUR COUNTRY)
(% Total 'Agree', evolution 2022-2019, by country)

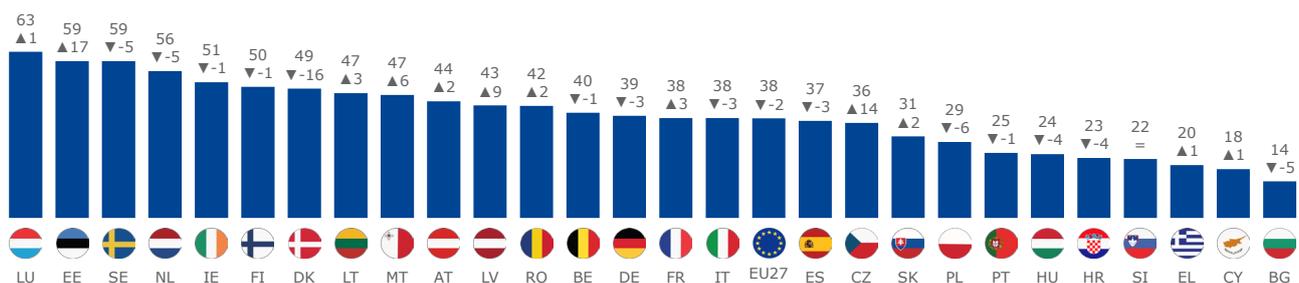


▼▲ Evolution 2022-2019 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 482, September - October 2019)
Base: all companies (2022: n=12 790; 2019: n= 7 722)

In Luxembourg, 63% of companies agree that, in their country, **measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives**. In another five Member States, at least half of respondents agree with this statement on impartiality: Finland (50%), the Netherlands (56%), and Sweden and Estonia (both 59%). In Bulgaria (14%) and Cyprus (18%), on the other hand, less than one in five respondents agree that anti-corruption measures are applied impartially in their country. In another five Member States, not more than a quarter of companies agree with this statement: Greece (20%), Slovenia (22%), Croatia (23%), Hungary (24%) and Portugal (25%).

In three countries, there is a **significant positive trend** with companies being now more likely than in 2019 to agree that, in their country, measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives: Estonia (+17 pp, to 59%), Czechia (+14 pp, to 36%) and Latvia (+9 pp, to 43%). In Denmark, on the other hand, companies are now less likely to agree with this statement on impartiality (-16 pp, to 49%).

Q7 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
In (YOUR COUNTRY) measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives
(% Total 'Agree', evolution 2022-2019, by country)

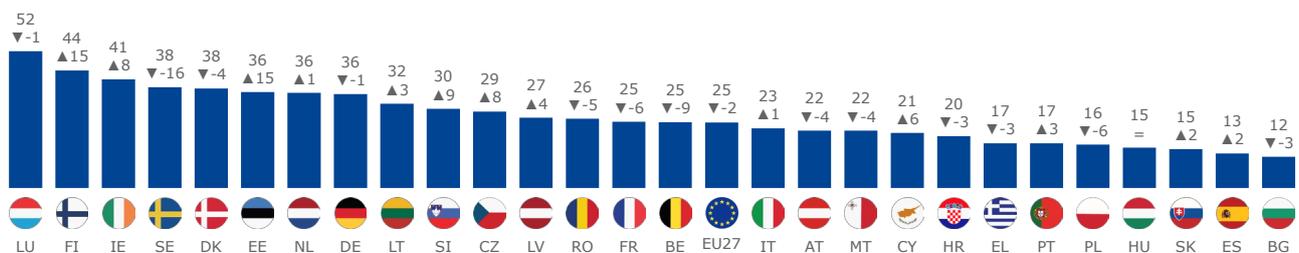


▼ ▲ Evolution 2022-2019 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 482, September - October 2019)
Base: all companies (2022: n=12 790; 2019: n= 7 722)

There is also considerable variation across Member States in the proportion of companies agreeing that there is **sufficient transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties** in their country. In Luxembourg, 52% of companies agree that there is sufficient transparency and supervision. Companies in Luxembourg are followed by those in Finland (44%) and Ireland (41%). In Bulgaria (12%) and Spain (13%), on the other hand, this view is shared by not much more than one in ten companies.

Companies in Finland (+15 pp, to 44%) and Estonia (+15 pp, to 36%) are **now more likely** than in 2019 to agree there is sufficient transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties in their country. A **negative trend** – i.e. a significant decrease in the proportion agreeing – is observed in Sweden (-16 pp, to 38%).

Q7 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
There is sufficient transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties in (YOUR COUNTRY)
(% Total 'Agree', evolution 2022-2019, by country)



▼▲ Evolution 2022-2019 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 482, September - October 2019)
Base: all companies (2022: n=12 790; 2019: n= 7 722)

Company characteristics

Smaller companies are somewhat less likely to think that individuals or businesses engaging in corrupt practices would be prosecuted or sanctioned, as noted in section 4.1 above. Moreover, they are less likely to agree with the statements about how corruption is tackled. For example, 57% of respondents in large companies (with 250 or more employees) agree that **people and businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished** in their country. In turn, the proportion of smaller companies believing that petty corruption committed by individuals or businesses is appropriately punished is smaller with 43% for micro companies (<10 employees) and 40% for small companies (10-49 employees).

Companies active in the field of **'financial services, banking and investment'** are overall the **most likely to agree** that, in their country, **measures against corruption are applied impartially** and without ulterior motives (43% agree vs e.g. 32% in 'energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals). There are also some small differences in the level of agreement for the statement that people and businesses caught for bribing a senior official are appropriately punished; for example, this proportion is 31% in 'construction and building', compared to 24% in 'healthcare and pharmaceutical'.

Q7 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (Maximum three answers allowed)
(% **Total 'Agree'**, by company characteristics)

	People and businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished in (YOUR COUNTRY)	In (YOUR COUNTRY) measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives	People and businesses caught for bribing a senior official are appropriately punished in (YOUR COUNTRY)	There is sufficient transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties in (YOUR COUNTRY)
EU27	42	38	29	25
Company size				
<10 employees	43	37	28	25
10-49 employees	40	43	31	24
50-249 employees	47	47	37	27
≥250 employees	57	44	41	26
Sector of activity				
Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals	39	32	30	25
Healthcare and pharmaceutical	41	38	24	22
Engineering and electronics, motor vehicles	39	34	26	23
Construction and building	44	37	31	27
Telecommunications and information technologies	41	39	28	25
Financial services, banking and investment	41	43	31	24

Base: all companies (n=12 790)

Technical specifications

Between 4 April and 22 April 2022, Ipsos European Public affairs carried out Flash Eurobarometer 507 at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs. It is a business survey coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

This Flash Eurobarometer survey covers businesses in the European Union, employing one or more persons in the following six key sectors:

- energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals;
- healthcare and pharmaceutical;
- engineering and electronics, motor vehicles;
- construction and building;
- telecommunications and information technologies; and
- financial services, banking and investment.

Interviews took place with someone with decision-making responsibilities (managing director, general manager, CEO, financial director), someone leading the commercial activities (commercial manager, sales manager, marketing manager) or a legal officer. All interviews were carried via Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI).

The sample was selected from an international business database. Sampling targets were defined on both company size (using four different ranges: 1-9 employees, 10-49 employees, 50-249 employees and 250 employees or more) and activity sector (six key sectors as defined above). These quotas were adjusted according to the country's universe, but were also reasoned in order to ensure that the sample was large enough in every sampling cell.

Flash Eurobarometer 507
Businesses' attitudes towards corruption in the EU

		Number of interviews	Fieldwork dates	Universe (absolute number) ¹	% of EU27 universe
EU27		12 790	4/4-22/4/2022	7 712 754	100%
BE		500	04/04-16/04/2022	223 538	2.90%
BG		525	04/04-22/04/2022	65 639	0.85%
CZ		501	04/04-20/04/2022	336 083	4.36%
DK		503	04/04-21/04/2022	88 579	1.15%
DE		500	04/04-21/04/2022	939 992	12.19%
EE		502	04/04-18/04/2022	25 528	0.33%
IE		502	04/04-15/04/2022	96 451	1.25%
EL		502	04/04-19/04/2022	176 094	2.28%
ES		500	04/04-22/04/2022	769 360	9.98%
FR		505	04/04-20/04/2022	1 325 947	17.19%
HR		501	04/04-15/04/2022	48 844	0.63%
IT		500	04/04-14/04/2022	1 079 171	13.99%
CY		223	04/04-20/04/2022	19 476	0.25%
LV		500	04/04-20/04/2022	28 767	0.37%
LT		501	04/04-19/04/2022	55 242	0.72%
LU		252	04/04-15/04/2022	11 025	0.14%
HU		502	04/04-21/04/2022	227 981	2.96%
MT		253	04/04-15/04/2022	9 402	0.12%
NL		502	04/04-15/04/2022	510 865	6.62%
AT		500	04/04-15/04/2022	129 317	1.68%
PL		502	04/04-22/04/2022	671 013	8.70%
PT		503	04/04-19/04/2022	245 582	3.18%
RO		507	04/04-19/04/2022	137 616	1.78%
SI		500	04/04-21/04/2022	44 009	0.57%
SK		500	04/04-22/04/2022	163 784	2.12%
FI		501	04/04-22/04/2022	88 822	1.15%
SE		503	04/04-14/04/2022	194 628	2.52%

Note (1): Universe calculations based on Eurostat Enterprise Statistics and Business Demography, 2019

Margin of error

Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances. The “margin of error” quantifies uncertainty about (or confidence in) a survey result. As a general rule, the more interviews conducted (sample size), the smaller the margin of error. A sample of 500 will produce a margin of error of not more than 4.4 percentage points, and a sample of 1,000 will produce a margin of error of not more than 3.1 percentage points.

The maximum margin of sampling error when comparing individual country results between surveys is ± 8.8 percentage points for countries with a sample size of 500.

Statistical margins due to sampling tolerances (at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%	95%
n=50	± 6.0	± 8.3	± 12.0	± 13.9	± 12.0	± 8.3	± 6.0
n=100	± 4.3	± 5.9	± 8.5	± 9.8	± 8.5	± 5.9	± 4.3
n=200	± 3.0	± 4.2	± 6.0	± 6.9	± 6.0	± 4.2	± 3.0
n=500	± 1.9	± 2.6	± 3.8	± 4.4	± 3.8	± 2.6	± 1.9
n=1000	± 1.4	± 1.9	± 2.7	± 3.1	± 2.7	± 1.9	± 1.4
n=1500	± 1.1	± 1.5	± 2.2	± 2.5	± 2.2	± 1.5	± 1.1
n=2000	± 1.0	± 1.3	± 1.9	± 2.2	± 1.9	± 1.3	± 1.0

Questionnaire

ASK ALL

Intro_DX1 (READ OUT) Let me start with a few basic questions regarding your company. For all questions, please limit your responses to the activities of your company in (YOUR COUNTRY) only.

ASK ALL

DX1 What is the main activity of your company?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER) [RANDOMISE 1-6]

Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals	1
Healthcare and pharmaceutical	2
Engineering and electronics, motor vehicle manufacturing	3
Construction and building	4
Telecommunications and Information technologies	5
Financial services, banking and investment	6
None (DO NOT READ OUT) [STOP INTERVIEW IF DX1 = 7]	7
Don't know/No answer (DO NOT READ OUT) [STOP INTERVIEW IF DX1 = 8]	8

FL482 - D1

ASK ALL

Intro_Q1 (READ OUT) When we mention corruption, we mean it in a broad sense, including offering, giving, requesting and accepting bribes or kickbacks, valuable gifts and important favours, as well as any abuse of power for private gain. Please note, it is important that you consider your answers in the light of your own or your company's experience.

ASK ALL

Q1 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWERS PER LINE) [RANDOMISE ITEMS 1 TO 9]

Q1_1 Corruption	
Q1_2 Patronage and nepotism	
Q1_3 Complexity of administrative procedures	
Q1_4 Fast-changing legislation and policies	
Q1_5 Inadequate infrastructure in (YOUR COUNTRY)	
Q1_6 Lack of means or procedures to recover debt from others	
Q1_7 Restrictive labour regulations	
Q1_8 Tax rates	
Q1_9 Access to financing, including credits	
(RESPONSE SCALE)	
A very serious problem	1
A quite serious problem	2
Not a very serious problem	3
Not a problem at all	4
Don't know/No answer (DO NOT READ OUT)	5

FL482 - Q1

ASK ALL

Intro_Q2 (READ OUT) In this questionnaire, we refer to public officials. By public officials, we mean employees of public authorities and ministries including government officials, customs officers, policemen, judges, prosecutors, tax officials, etc.; and we also mean local officials, such as housing/building regulators, mayors, local government officers and people working in the local authorities.

ASK ALL

Q2 A gift from someone in return for a favour may be evidence of his esteem and kindness, but may also qualify as a bribe. If a public official receives money, a gift or a service from someone, what would be the minimum value at which you would consider this to be a bribe?

(WRITE DOWN THE ANSWER)

(LOCAL CURRENCY)

0 (Any gift is a bribe) (DO NOT READ OUT) 0

Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT) 9999999

FL482 - Q2

ASK ALL

Q3 How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (YOUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very widespread 1

Fairly widespread 2

Fairly rare 3

Very rare 4

Non-existent (DO NOT READ OUT) 5

Don't know/No answer (DO NOT READ OUT) 6

FL482 - Q3

ASK ALL

Q4 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (YOUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE) [RANDOMISE ITEMS 1 TO 7]

Q4_1 Abuse of negotiated procedures

Q4_2 Abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of non competitive or fast-track procedure

Q4_3 Involvement of bidders in the design of specifications

Q4_4 Conflict of interests in the evaluation of bids

Q4_5 Tailor-made specifications for particular companies

Q4_6 Collusive bidding

INTERVIEWER: If the respondent asks, give the following definition of a collusive bidding: "Collusive bidding is an attempt by conspiring bidders to get round rules and laws laid down to ensure free and competitive bidding, including rules against price-fixing".

Q4_7 Amendments of the contract terms after conclusion of the contract

(RESPONSE SCALE)

Very widespread 1

Fairly widespread 2

Fairly rare 3

Very rare 4

Non-existent (DO NOT READ OUT) 5

Don't know/No answer (DO NOT READ OUT) 6

FL482 - Q4

ASK ALL

Q5 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (YOUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

Q5_1 Corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities

Q5_2 Corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities

(RESPONSE SCALE)

Very widespread	1
Fairly widespread	2
Fairly rare	3
Very rare	4
Non-existent (DO NOT READ OUT)	5
Don't know/No answer (DO NOT READ OUT)	6

FL482 - Q5

ASK ALL

Q6 Which of the following practices do you consider to be the most widespread in (YOUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE) [RANDOMISE 1-7; CODE 9 AND CODE 10 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

Kickbacks 1

INTERVIEWER: If the respondent asks, give the following definition of kickbacks: "Paying back a certain percentage of the contract value or gain to a person who has influence over the contract or who decides which services or goods should be ordered".

Bribes 2

Tax fraud or non-payment of VAT 3

Offering a free gift or trip in exchange for a service 4

Favouring friends and/or family members in business 5

Funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making 6

Favouring friends and/or family members in public institutions 7

Other (DO NOT READ OUT) 8

None (DO NOT READ OUT) 9

Don't know/No answer (DO NOT READ OUT) 10

FL482 - Q6

ASK ALL

Q7 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE) [RANDOMISE ITEMS 1 TO 8]

Q7_1 Too close links between business and politics in (YOUR COUNTRY) lead to corruption

Q7_2 Bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in (YOUR COUNTRY)

Q7_3 There is sufficient transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties in (YOUR COUNTRY)

Q7_4 In (YOUR COUNTRY) the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections

Q7_5 In (YOUR COUNTRY) favouritism and corruption hamper business competition

Q7_6 In (YOUR COUNTRY) measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives

Q7_7 People and businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished in (YOUR COUNTRY)

Q7_8 People and businesses caught for bribing a senior official are appropriately punished in (YOUR COUNTRY)

(RESPONSE SCALE)	
Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
Don't know/No answer (DO NOT READ OUT)	5
<i>FL482 - Q7</i>	

ASK ALL

Q8 How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (YOUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE) [RANDOMISE ITEMS 1 TO 3]

Q8_1 They would be caught by or reported to the police or prosecutors

Q8_2 They would face charges and go to court

Q8_3 They would be heavily fined or imprisoned by a court

(RESPONSE SCALE)	
Very likely	1
Fairly likely	2
Fairly unlikely	3
Very unlikely	4
Don't know/No answer (DO NOT READ OUT)	5
<i>FL482 - Q8</i>	

ASK ALL

DX7 In the past three years, has your company taken part in a public tender or a public procurement procedure?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

No	1
Yes, once	2
Yes, more than once	3
Don't know/No answer (DO NOT READ OUT)	4
<i>FL482 - D7</i>	

ASK IF DX7=2 or 3

DX8 In the last three years, do you think that corruption has prevented you or your company from winning a public tender or a public procurement contract?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	1
No	2
Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT)	3
Don't know/No answer (DO NOT READ OUT)	4
<i>FL482 - D8</i>	

ASK IF DX7=2 or 3

DX9a Could you please estimate what proportion of your annual turnover comes from public tenders or public procurement procedures?

(WRITE DOWN THE ANSWER)

%	
Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT)	999
<i>FL482 - D9a</i>	

ASK IF DX7=1

DX9b Was it for any of the following reasons?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) [RANDOMISE 1-5; CODE 7 AND CODE 8 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

The criteria seemed to be tailor-made for certain participants	1
The deal seemed to be done before the call to tender	2
You had the impression that collusive bidding would take place	3
INTERVIEWER: If the respondent asks, give the following definition of collusive bidding: "Collusive bidding is an attempt by conspiring bidders to get round rules and laws laid down to ensure free and competitive bidding, including rules against price-fixing".	
The deadlines for submitting the project were too tight and impossible to meet	4
The procedure seemed too bureaucratic or burdensome	5
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	6
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	7
Don't know/No answer (DO NOT READ OUT)	8

FL482 - D9b

ASK ALL

DX10 Over the last 12 months, has your company been in contact with the public authorities in order to obtain the following permits or to use their services in the following categories?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) [RANDOMISE 1-6; CODE 8 AND CODE 9 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

Building permits	1
Business permits	2
Change of land use	3
Environmental permits including waste and water treatment	4
Licence plates or permits related to vehicles	5
State aid and social, structural funds	6
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	7
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	8
Don't know/No answer (DO NOT READ OUT)	9

FL482 - D10

ASK DX10=1 TO 6

DX11 And has anyone in (YOUR COUNTRY) asked or expected someone from your company to give a gift, favour or extra money for any of the following permits or services?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) [CODE 7 AND CODE 8 ARE EXCLUSIVE]

Building permits [SHOW IF DX10 = 1]	1
Business permits [SHOW IF DX10 = 2]	2
Change of land use [SHOW IF DX10 = 3]	3
Environmental permits including waste and water treatment [SHOW IF DX10 = 4]	4
Licence plates or permits related to vehicles [SHOW IF DX10 = 5]	5
State aid and social, structural funds [SHOW IF DX10 = 6]	6
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	7
Don't know/No answer (DO NOT READ OUT)	8

FL482 - D11

Data annex

Q1_1 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)? Corruption

		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know/No answer
EU27		20▼-3	14▼-3	14▼-1	50▲6	2=
BE		21▲9	12▼-2	21▲2	42▼-11	4▲2
BG		47▲18	14▼-7	11▼-2	23▼-9	4▲1
CZ		18▲5	16▼-3	25▼-6	35▲3	5▲1
DK		4▲3	3▼-2	12▼-1	80▼-1	1▲1
DE		8▼-4	9▼-2	13▼-8	71▲17	1▼-3
EE		2▼-1	7▲1	17▼-4	71▲6	4▼-3
IE		3=	4▼-3	15▼-4	76▲6	1▲1
EL		50▲20	26▼-3	15=	9▼-17	2▼-1
ES		43▲8	16▲1	11=	29▼-9	1=
FR		20▼-13	11▼-7	12▲3	55▲16	3▲2
HR		48▲11	18▼-2	11▼-7	21▼-3	2▲1
IT		24▼-10	17▼-4	8▼-2	50▲17	1▼-2
CY		46▲23	32▲6	15▼-10	6▼-21	2▲2
LV		8▲3	15▲1	23▲2	48▼-11	6▲5
LT		10▲3	12▲4	19▼-6	53▼-5	6▲4
LU		27=	11▼-3	17▲5	42▼-2	3▲1
HU		27▲2	18▼-5	11▼-5	40▲9	4▼-1
MT		30▼-1	28▼-1	12▼-1	26▲3	4=
NL		6▼-2	6▲2	12▲1	76▼-2	0=
AT		12▲3	12▼-7	24▲3	51▲2	0▼-1
PL		6▼-5	13▼-2	23▲4	49▼-1	9▲4
PT		31▼-1	24▲3	9=	36▼-2	0▼-1
RO		48▼-11	22▼-7	12▲6	13▲8	6▲4
SI		21▼-3	17=	18▼-2	40▲5	4=
SK		27▼-4	23▲1	20▲7	28▼-5	2▲1
FI		6▲1	9=	23▼-2	61▲2	1▼-1
SE		5▲1	9=	12▼-1	74▼-1	1▲1

Q1_2 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)? Patronage and nepotism

		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know/No answer
EU27		15▼-5	18▼-2	18▲1	45▲6	3=
BE		15▲6	25▲3	21▼-8	35▼-2	3▲1
BG		49▲15	17▼-6	8▼-1	22▼-8	3▲1
CZ		16▲1	22▼-2	27▼-6	31▲6	4=
DK		5▲3	9▲6	10▼-12	70▲1	5▲2
DE		6▼-4	11▼-4	21▼-6	59▲16	4▼-2
EE		3▲1	12▲2	19▼-2	63▲5	3▼-6
IE		4▼-1	4▼-1	22▼-7	68▲8	2=
EL		38▲7	30▲3	20▲2	10▼-9	2▼-3
ES		24▼-2	19▼-1	19▲8	35▼-5	4=
FR		14▼-12	21▼-6	20▲8	41▲10	4▲1
HR		35▲4	25▲4	13▼-3	23▼-5	3▼-1
IT		22▼-11	18▼-3	11▲2	49▲14	0▼-1
CY		36▲9	36▲3	16▼-2	6▼-15	6▲5
LV		9▲1	16▲7	19▲1	51▼-13	5▲4
LT		9=	13▲4	20▼-4	51▼-6	8▲6
LU		21=	17▼-6	15▼-3	45▲9	2▼-1
HU		11▼-6	17▼-7	15▼-9	42▲13	15▲10
MT		26▼-2	25▼-4	13▼-1	27▲7	9▼-1
NL		3=	6=	17▼-1	71▲1	4▼-1
AT		9▼-3	17▼-5	39▲9	35▼-2	1▲1
PL		13▼-2	22▲4	14▼-1	49=	3▼-2
PT		16=	31=	11▲1	41▼-2	1▲1
RO		44▼-3	24▼-12	14▲7	14▲9	4=
SI		12▼-5	19▲3	22▼-4	37▼-1	9▲6
SK		22▼-3	24▲2	24▲7	26▼-6	4=
FI		3▼-1	16▲7	23▼-6	56▼-2	2▲1
SE		9▲4	16▲2	21▼-11	54▲6	1=

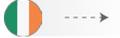
Q1_3 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)? Complexity of administrative procedures

		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know/No answer
EU27		33=	34▲1	17=	15=	1▼-1
BE		28▼-5	38▼-2	22▲8	11▼-1	1=
BG		47▲10	27▲1	13▼-12	12▲1	2=
CZ		34▼-4	30▼-4	21▲3	14▲7	1▼-1
DK		16▲8	23▼-1	22▼-7	37▲5	2▼-4
DE		32▲3	28▼-1	15▼-8	23▲7	2▼-2
EE		6▲3	14▲2	26▼-7	53▲4	1▼-1
IE		7=	21▲2	30=	40▼-1	2=
EL		48▼-7	36▲5	15▲7	2▼-5	0=
ES		31▲7	34▲1	20▼-4	14▼-4	1=
FR		49=	37▲3	8=	5▼-4	1▲1
HR		39▼-2	32▲3	10▼-3	12▼-1	7▲2
IT		43▼-7	40▲3	11▲6	6▼-1	1▼-1
CY		36▲6	43▲7	15▼-1	6▼-10	0▼-3
LV		15=	28▼-1	28=	26▼-3	3▲3
LT		16▲5	21▼-4	32▲1	29▼-2	3▲1
LU		20▲3	27▼-8	29▲1	24▲5	1=
HU		17=	33▲7	22▼-12	27▲9	2▼-3
MT		23▼-5	30▲10	21▼-6	22▲1	5▼-1
NL		7▲1	39▲7	29▼-3	25▼-5	0=
AT		23▼-3	33▲4	24▼-1	19▼-2	2▲1
PL		40▲10	34▼-7	16=	10▼-3	1=
PT		14▼-4	36▼-2	25▲5	25▲3	0▼-1
RO		39▼-3	40▼-7	13▲6	6▲5	1▼-1
SI		33▼-6	30▼-6	19▲2	18▲9	1▲1
SK		35▼-6	31▼-3	25▲10	8▼-2	1▲1
FI		13▲8	31▼-6	29▼-1	27▼-1	1=
SE		8▼-8	23▲1	29▼-11	38▲17	2▲1

Q1_4 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)? Fast-changing legislation and policies

		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know/No answer
EU27		30▼-1	31▼-4	19▼-1	19▲7	1=
BE		26▲4	33▼-7	25▼-3	15▲6	1=
BG		36▲1	25▼-1	20▼-4	15▲3	4▲1
CZ		25▼-9	27▼-7	30▲7	16▲8	3▲1
DK		13▲7	17▼-13	28▼-7	40▲12	2▲2
DE		21▲4	24▼-10	20▼-11	33▲17	2=
EE		8=	13▼-11	31▲8	46▲3	2=
IE		6▲3	21▲1	31▼-5	41▲1	1▲1
EL		46▼-5	32▼-4	16▲7	6▲2	1=
ES		28▲6	33▼-3	26▼-1	13▼-2	1▲1
FR		32▼-14	37▼-1	13▲5	18▲11	1=
HR		42▼-5	32=	12=	12▲5	1=
IT		41▼-9	40▲1	8▲1	11▲8	0▼-1
CY		23=	43▲17	21=	10▼-12	4▼-5
LV		24▲2	32▼-7	26▼-1	17▲6	1=
LT		15▲3	27▲4	23▼-12	32▲5	3▲1
LU		15▲2	28▼-4	19▼-4	38▲7	0▼-1
HU		23▲4	23▼-7	22▼-8	30▲13	2▼-1
MT		18▼-3	28▼-4	23▼-6	30▲15	2▼-1
NL		12▲3	31▼-1	31=	26▼-2	0=
AT		24▲2	25▼-7	34=	16▲5	0▼-1
PL		61▲22	24▼-14	7▼-6	8▼-1	1▼-2
PT		19▼-4	38▲3	27▲3	15▼-1	1=
RO		52▲4	31▼-15	9▲8	5▲4	2=
SI		25▼-15	24▼-7	24▲7	25▲14	2▲1
SK		31▼-14	34▲1	27▲11	8▲1	1=
FI		7▲3	18▼-9	35▼-2	41▲8	0=
SE		6▼-2	16▼-5	26▼-13	49▲18	3▲2

Q1_5 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)? Inadequate infrastructure in (YOUR COUNTRY)

		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know/No answer
EU27		15▼-7	23▼-3	23▼-1	37▲11	2=
BE		14▼-5	23▼-8	28▲7	31▲3	3▲2
BG		40▲15	25▼-5	14▼-12	19▼-1	2▲2
CZ		10▼-7	18▼-5	28▼-7	41▲19	3▲1
DK		3▼-3	11▼-3	13▼-17	71▲22	3▲2
DE		10▼-7	21▲5	22▼-13	45▲15	1=
EE		1▲1	10▼-1	23▲9	64▼-9	2▼-1
IE		9▼-4	25▲6	29▼-4	37▲2	1=
EL		44▼-1	38▲3	14▼-3	4=	0=
ES		26▼-3	30▼-1	18▼-1	24▲4	2▲1
FR		10▼-11	22▼-6	25▲6	40▲10	4▲1
HR		20▼-9	35▲7	20▼-5	22▲6	3▲2
IT		28▼-16	30▼-1	17▲4	25▲15	0▼-3
CY		28▲5	47▲8	15▼-11	7▼-5	3▲2
LV		7▼-1	19▼-2	30▼-1	41▲2	3▲2
LT		5▲1	13▼-3	26▼-11	53▲12	3▲2
LU		11=	20▲3	21▼-9	47▲7	2▼-1
HU		10▼-1	20▼-6	29▼-9	38▲16	4▲1
MT		16=	29▲1	24▼-9	26▲10	5▼-1
NL		6▼-1	18▼-2	27▲8	49▼-6	0=
AT		12=	19▲1	30▲1	39▼-2	0=
PL		5▼-4	16▼-13	24▼-10	51▲27	3▼-1
PT		9▼-1	31▼-3	33▲1	26▲3	1=
RO		55▼-1	26▼-11	12▲8	6▲4	2=
SI		12▼-12	24▼-7	24▲3	38▲17	3▼-1
SK		18▼-12	34▲4	29▲7	18▲3	1▼-2
FI		4▲1	11▼-2	20=	63▲1	2=
SE		7▲1	9▼-4	30▼-6	51▲10	3▼-1

Q1_6 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)? Lack of means or procedures to recover debt from others

		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know/No answer
EU27		19▼-4	22▼-2	20▼-1	36▲7	3=
BE		10▼-7	24▲5	26▼-10	37▲11	3▲1
BG		26▼-3	15▼-2	18▼-6	33▲7	8▲3
CZ		22=	24▲1	20▼-7	29▲4	5▲3
DK		4▲1	7▼-2	15▼-14	67▲9	7▲5
DE		7▲2	15▲5	19▼-16	57▲9	3=
EE		9▲2	15▲10	20▲7	49▼-15	6▼-4
IE		12▲6	17▼-7	25▼-3	42▲4	4▲1
EL		38▲9	33▼-3	13▼-6	12▲2	4▼-2
ES		34▼-5	26▲2	16▼-1	22▲5	1▼-1
FR		15▼-4	28▼-8	24▲7	29▲6	4▼-1
HR		28▼-7	24▼-6	22▲3	25▲8	1=
IT		31▼-9	26▼-8	16▲7	28▲11	1▼-1
CY		39▲5	39▲3	8▼-6	11▼-2	3▼-1
LV		8▼-5	13▼-7	23▼-1	50▲10	6▲2
LT		12▲6	14▼-3	22▼-10	44▲3	9▲4
LU		13▼-3	23=	24▼-6	39▲10	2▼-1
HU		13▲2	16▼-8	15▼-13	48▲21	8▼-3
MT		21▼-11	23▼-7	27▲7	26▲10	2▲2
NL		4▼-1	13▼-4	38▲9	44▼-4	1▲1
AT		9▲1	13=	38▼-4	38▲3	2=
PL		16▼-13	25▲6	14▼-2	40▲8	5▲1
PT		41▲6	29▼-4	15▲2	15▼-4	0=
RO		34▼-1	30▼-12	15▲4	16▲10	5▼-1
SI		16▼-11	18▼-4	22▼-6	38▲17	6▲4
SK		33▼-12	22▲8	19▲1	24▲5	3▼-2
FI		5▲2	10▲2	24=	58▼-4	4▲1
SE		5▲2	7▼-5	16▼-11	68▲16	3▼-2

Q1_7 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)? Restrictive labour regulations

		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know/No answer
EU27		16▼-3	28▼-5	24▼-1	30▲8	3=
BE		13▲2	23▼-9	29▼-7	28▲10	8▲4
BG		16▼-1	25▲5	23▼-10	29▲4	7▲3
CZ		10▼-4	25▼-5	35▼-8	27▲15	3▲2
DK		6▲1	14▼-1	23▼-16	52▲12	6▲4
DE		10▼-1	19▲4	19▼-25	50▲23	2=
EE		3▲2	7▼-3	27▲13	61▼-13	2▲1
IE		3▲1	14▼-3	37▲7	44▼-6	2▲1
EL		20▼-1	28▼-14	35▲11	16▲6	2▼-2
ES		19▼-2	26▼-10	26=	26▲10	3▲2
FR		28=	39▼-7	14▲4	17▲3	2▲1
HR		24▲2	38▲1	21▼-1	16▼-1	2=
IT		22▼-6	35▼-9	23▲9	19▲7	1▼-1
CY		21▲5	33▲10	31▼-5	12▼-13	4▲2
LV		7=	15▼-7	29▲5	44=	5▲2
LT		4▼-4	21▲2	33▼-2	39▲3	3▲1
LU		8▼-3	24▲2	26▼-9	39▲10	3=
HU		7=	15▼-7	25▼-12	48▲27	5▼-7
MT		14▼-6	25▼-1	31▲5	28▲1	3=
NL		5▼-2	25▲1	26▲5	42▼-3	2▼-1
AT		12▼-4	29▼-1	33▲4	22▲1	4=
PL		14▼-7	27▼-3	25▲3	33▲10	2▼-2
PT		9=	37▼-5	32▲9	21▼-5	2▲1
RO		23▼-9	36▼-14	25▲18	14▲7	2▼-3
SI		18▼-16	24▼-5	21▲5	33▲14	4▲3
SK		14▼-7	29▼-5	34▲11	20▲6	4▼-6
FI		10▲2	24▼-3	29▲6	36▼-5	1=
SE		4=	11▼-2	13▼-26	55▲16	17▲12

Q1_8 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)? Tax rates

		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know/No answer
EU27		28▼-7	32▲1	20▲1	18▲5	2=
BE		36▼-4	28▼-5	20▲7	13=	2▲1
BG		18▲2	21▼-2	26=	30▼-1	5▲1
CZ		12▼-4	22▼-16	41▲8	22▲12	3▼-1
DK		11▲5	14▼-9	24▼-11	49▲14	2▲1
DE		16▼-2	25▼-6	23▼-7	33▲13	3▲3
EE		15▲3	22▼-12	29▼-2	34▲13	1▼-1
IE		9▲1	21▲5	33▼-8	32▼-1	5▲3
EL		54▼-12	34▲4	10▲6	2▲1	0=
ES		36▼-1	32=	16▼-5	15▲7	1▼-1
FR		32▼-14	42▲9	15▲6	10▼-1	2=
HR		32▼-11	39▲6	17▲2	12▲4	1▼-1
IT		43▼-18	38▲10	9▲6	9▲5	0▼-2
CY		24▲10	45▲26	17▼-19	14▼-15	1▼-2
LV		28▼-6	39▼-2	22▲5	11▲4	1=
LT		18▼-7	32▼-9	27▲10	21▲7	1▼-1
LU		8▼-2	33▼-2	27▲2	27▼-2	6▲3
HU		17▼-8	29▼-11	23▲2	30▲20	2▼-3
MT		22▼-4	21=	32▲7	25▼-1	1▼-1
NL		7=	22▼-5	39▲6	29▼-5	4▲3
AT		27▼-5	32▲6	26▼-2	13▲1	2=
PL		31▼-1	35▲4	15▼-5	16▲2	3▲1
PT		48▼-5	38▲3	10=	3▲1	1▲1
RO		33▼-3	34▼-12	21▲13	10▲5	3▼-3
SI		22▼-11	33▼-5	16▼-6	27▲20	1▲1
SK		27▼-7	32▼-1	26▲4	13▲5	1▼-2
FI		13▼-4	28▼-7	30▲7	27▲1	2▲2
SE		14▲4	19▼-13	24▼-12	43▲21	1▼-1

Q1_9 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)? Access to financing, including credits

		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know/No answer
EU27		13▼-2	21▼-2	24▼-3	39▲7	4▼-1
BE		8▼-1	20▲3	27▼-7	42▲6	3▼-1
BG		17▲4	16▲3	21▼-5	38▼-2	9▲1
CZ		7▲3	13▲1	32▼-7	42▲3	6▲1
DK		8▼-3	13▼-6	14▼-15	61▲21	5▲2
DE		6=	14=	22▼-14	55▲15	3▼-2
EE		5▼-5	11▼-1	25▲11	52▲2	8▼-7
IE		8▼-5	18▲6	26▼-2	39=	9▲1
EL		33▼-11	30▲4	22▲4	12▲3	4=
ES		16=	23=	27▼-2	32▲3	2=
FR		17▼-1	22▼-9	21▼-1	37▲12	2▼-1
HR		16▼-2	22▲1	22▼-7	36▲7	4▲1
IT		19▼-10	32▼-2	19▲5	28▲11	2▼-4
CY		27▲2	30▼-2	20▼-3	17▼-1	5▲4
LV		9▼-4	18▼-8	22▼-4	45▲12	6▲3
LT		12▲5	19▼-11	24▼-3	36▲3	10▲6
LU		9▲1	24▲2	26▼-3	37▲2	4▼-3
HU		10▲1	18▲4	21▼-19	47▲15	5▼-1
MT		24▼-7	32▲11	15▼-5	22=	7=
NL		5▲1	11▼-5	26=	52▲4	6=
AT		7▼-3	18▼-1	37▼-3	33▲5	5▲2
PL		12▲5	23▲7	26▼-6	34▼-7	6▲3
PT		10=	21▲4	41▲5	25▼-7	4▼-1
RO		26▼-6	32▼-15	22▲13	15▲8	6▼-1
SI		17▲2	23▲5	22▼-7	30▲3	9▼-3
SK		12=	20▲5	26▼-7	36▲6	6▼-4
FI		6▲1	13▲2	22▼-3	57=	2▲1
SE		3▼-2	8▼-8	16▼-19	65▲21	9▲7

Q2r1 A gift from someone in return for a favour may be evidence of his esteem and kindness, but may also qualify as a bribe. If a public official receives money, a gift or a service from someone, what would be the minimum value at which you would consider this to be a bribe?

		0 euros (Any gift is a bribe)	1 to 50 euros	51-100 euros	101-200 euros	201+ euros	REFUSAL/DK /NA
EU27		26▲15	31▼-10	15▲1	5▼-1	16=	7▼-4
BE		22▲15	24▼-5	13▼-7	6▲1	24▼-9	11▲4
BG		35▲28	20▼-17	11▼-5	4▼-2	16▲3	14▼-9
CZ		24▲4	45▼-1	2=	9▼-3	11▲3	10▼-4
DK		29▲8	14▲3	18▼-3	14▼-11	18▲4	7▼-1
DE		17▲11	49▼-2	16▼-3	1=	10▼-8	8▲3
EE		23▲20	21▼-14	19▲3	4=	19▲5	14▼-13
IE		13▲1	31▼-9	19▲2	4▼-1	21▲6	14▲1
EL		23▲19	25▼-12	17▲2	5▲1	26▲7	4▼-16
ES		42▲28	20▼-27	15▼-2	3=	16▲3	4▼-1
FR		27▲18	23▼-15	20▲3	7▼-1	20▼-1	4▼-5
HR		20▲9	25▼-3	24▼-2	15▲1	11=	6▼-6
IT		36▲35	20▼-31	14=	3▲1	23▲4	6▼-10
CY		64▲44	21▼-31	4▼-7	1▼-1	4▼-5	6▼-1
LV		31▲28	30▼-18	13▼-4	0▼-1	12▼-1	14▼-4
LT		26▲19	28▼-20	13▼-8	3▼-2	19▲4	12▲7
LU		9▲2	34▼-3	18▲2	10▲2	18▲1	12▼-4
HU		24▼-4	40▲18	9▲4	6▼-10	10▲1	11▼-8
MT		19▼-6	39▲2	18▲5	5▲5	8▼-5	11▼-2
NL		13=	33▼-1	20▲4	10▲1	19▼-1	5▼-2
AT		4▲2	34▼-6	28▼-1	8▲3	20▲4	6▼-2
PL		31▲4	37▼-4	9▲7	9▲1	4▼-1	11▼-7
PT		19▼-2	42▲2	17▲7	4▼-3	10▲2	9▼-6
RO		27▲7	42▲8	11▲10	7▼-2	6▼-3	8▼-19
SI		29▲10	35▼-14	20▲5	3▲1	9▲1	4▼-4
SK		32▲11	22▼-9	15▼-5	4=	20▲8	7▼-5
FI		20▲6	28▲2	22▲2	7▼-6	20▲1	3▼-4
SE		18▼-1	47▲24	14▼-6	4▼-16	8▼-7	10▲4

Q3 How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (YOUR COUNTRY)?

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	Non-existent	Don't know/No answer
EU27		25▼-5	38▲3	25▲3	7▲1	1=	4▼-2
BE		17▲5	40▲4	35▼-6	4▼-2	0=	3▼-2
BG		58=	29▲2	6▲1	3=	0=	5▼-2
CZ		22▼-8	45=	22▲4	6▲4	0=	4=
DK		3▲1	15▲1	32=	45▼-2	2=	4=
DE		13▲1	31▲12	34▼-8	15▲3	2▲1	5▼-9
EE		5▼-1	28▼-11	44▲7	13▲7	3▲1	8▼-4
IE		5=	23▼-5	42▼-3	24▲8	0=	6=
EL		52▲8	38▼-13	7▲4	1=	0=	2▲1
ES		40▼-9	46▲7	9▲2	2▲1	0=	2▼-1
FR		11▼-7	39▲2	36▲10	7▼-4	0▼-2	7▲2
HR		64▲11	29▼-8	3▼-1	2▼-1	0=	2=
IT		44▼-8	47▲9	5▲1	1▲1	0=	2▼-3
CY		50▲1	42▲3	3▼-4	1▼-1	0=	4▲1
LV		16▼-13	50▲1	22▲10	5▲4	1▲1	7▼-3
LT		17▼-6	41▼-4	31▲8	6▲1	0▼-1	6▲2
LU		19▲14	24▲4	25▼-6	25▼-8	1▼-2	6▼-2
HU		44▼-1	31▼-3	14▲5	4▲3	1▼-2	7▼-1
MT		31▼-4	41=	12▲6	2▲1	2▲2	14▼-4
NL		12▼-4	40▼-1	33▲1	10▲5	0=	5▼-1
AT		19=	37▼-2	31▼-2	11▲4	1=	2▼-1
PL		10▼-3	34▼-2	37▲11	8▼-4	2▲1	9▼-3
PT		45▼-10	40▲3	9▲4	3▲3	1▲1	2▼-1
RO		47▼-10	41▲1	8▲6	1▲1	0=	4▲2
SI		42▼-3	36▼-10	12▲8	4▲2	0=	6▲3
SK		49▼-11	35▲7	13▲8	2▼-1	0▼-1	2▼-1
FI		5▼-2	19▼-11	48=	24▲11	2▲1	2=
SE		8▲2	30▲6	50▼-7	11=	0=	1▼-1

Q4_1 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (YOUR COUNTRY)? Abuse of negotiated procedures

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	Non-existent	Don't know/No answer
EU27		13▲1	30▼-4	27▲4	10▲2	2=	19▼-3
BE		7▲2	30▼-6	43▲3	7▼-5	1=	13▲5
BG		35▲5	21▼-5	9=	5▲2	2▲2	27▼-5
CZ		16▲9	23▼-4	29▲3	10▲5	4▲2	18▼-16
DK		6▲4	13▼-5	30▼-1	23▲6	5▲3	24▼-7
DE		11▲6	17▼-3	29▼-3	26▲10	4▼-1	13▼-10
EE		3=	19▲8	33▲26	13=	10▲2	23▼-36
IE		5▼-2	19▼-2	43▼-2	23▲8	0=	10▼-1
EL		29▲11	43▲3	14▼-9	5=	1=	7▼-5
ES		20▲2	38▼-13	21▲10	7▲2	0=	14▼-1
FR		6▼-1	34▼-7	31▲9	5▼-6	0▼-1	24▲6
HR		28▲3	40▲5	9▼-4	5▼-4	2▲1	18▼-1
IT		16▼-3	40▲2	16▲4	4▲2	0=	23▼-4
CY		35▲6	36▼-4	13=	2=	2=	12▼-2
LV		9▼-3	31▲2	28▼-1	8▲2	2=	22=
LT		11▼-3	29▼-6	29▲7	7▲4	4▲3	21▼-5
LU		8▲2	21▲5	35▲1	16▼-6	2▼-2	18=
HU		20▲7	23▼-4	15▲2	7▼-1	2▲1	34▼-4
MT		19▼-7	30▼-9	18▲4	8▲3	2▲2	24▲7
NL		7=	32▼-10	37▲8	9▲2	1▲1	14▼-1
AT		4▼-1	20▼-3	32▲1	18▲7	3▲2	22▼-6
PL		10▲3	20▼-3	28▼-1	12▲1	7▲5	22▼-6
PT		29▲2	39▼-6	13▲3	7▲2	2=	11▼-2
RO		16▼-11	37▼-9	20▲16	7▲5	3▲1	17▼-2
SI		24▼-3	30▼-6	18▲5	8▲2	1=	19▲2
SK		12▼-9	33▲9	25▲13	9▲2	0▼-1	21▼-14
FI		2=	18▼-4	46▼-6	21▲7	2▲2	11▲1
SE		7▲2	24▲5	41▼-13	9▼-1	1=	19▲7

Q4_2 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (YOUR COUNTRY)? Abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of non-competitive or fast-track procedure

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	Non-existent	Don't know/No answer
EU27		15▲3	31▼-3	26▲2	8▲1	2▲1	18▼-3
BE		8▲4	31▲6	40▼-8	8▼-1	1▲1	13▼-1
BG		32▲10	19▼-3	10▼-7	5▼-1	2▲1	32=
CZ		17▲6	28▲6	28▼-2	11▲6	3▲2	13▼-17
DK		6▲1	14▼-1	27▲1	19▲7	5▲5	29▼-12
DE		10▲3	26▼-2	27▼-5	17▲6	6▲2	15▼-5
EE		5▲2	9▲1	32▲22	11=	11▲4	32▼-30
IE		2▼-4	19▲2	40▲5	25▼-3	0=	14=
EL		37▲15	39▼-8	12▼-2	3▼-1	1=	8▼-5
ES		29▲4	33▼-6	20▲7	5▼-2	0=	14▼-3
FR		4▼-1	30▼-7	35▲5	7▼-3	0▼-1	23▲7
HR		35▲10	34▼-5	13▲1	4▼-3	0▼-1	15▼-3
IT		21▲2	43▲3	16▲4	3=	1▲1	16▼-10
CY		32▲5	47▲10	4▼-12	4▼-1	1▼-2	13=
LV		16▲7	31▼-6	25=	7=	1▼-2	21=
LT		11▲7	27▼-5	22▼-3	12▲7	2▲2	26▼-8
LU		3=	20▲1	32▼-5	21=	6▲3	19▲1
HU		20▲5	28=	13▲1	8▲3	1=	31▼-8
MT		18▲2	39▼-2	16▲4	6▼-1	0=	22▼-3
NL		4▲1	27▼-8	42▲5	7=	0▼-1	19▲2
AT		9▼-1	26▼-3	30=	11▲6	1=	24=
PL		15▲5	24▼-2	26▼-4	8=	7▲5	20▼-4
PT		41▲5	34▼-9	10▲3	6▲4	2▲1	7▼-4
RO		15▼-12	39▼-11	21▲15	8▲7	3▲1	14▼-1
SI		23▼-3	31▼-4	21▲2	8▲4	1▼-1	16▲2
SK		28▲3	28▲8	28▲11	4▼-1	0=	12▼-21
FI		7▼-1	16▼-8	51▼-1	19▲9	3▲2	6▼-1
SE		11▲7	26▼-1	37▼-8	8▼-6	1▲1	18▲8

Q4_3 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (YOUR COUNTRY)? Involvement of bidders in the design of specifications

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	Non-existent	Don't know/No answer
EU27		14=	33▼-3	23▲3	8=	2=	20▼-1
BE		10=	37▲5	31▼-7	8=	1▼-1	14▲3
BG		34▲9	21▼-8	8▼-1	3▼-1	1▲1	33▲1
CZ		17▲1	30▼-1	25▲3	12▲6	2▲1	14▼-10
DK		7▲4	21▼-1	28▼-4	19▲5	3▲2	23▼-6
DE		12▼-3	25▼-6	28▲6	15▲2	6▲3	15▼-3
EE		9▲3	26▲11	22▲17	9▼-1	9▲1	25▼-30
IE		3▼-3	29▼-1	25▼-8	25▲5	1▲1	16▲6
EL		34▲1	43▼-4	11▲3	1▼-2	1=	11▲2
ES		16▼-6	38▼-2	21▲5	9▲3	0▼-2	18▲1
FR		9=	33▼-6	28▲4	3▼-6	0▼-2	27▲9
HR		30▲3	36▼-3	11▼-1	9▲3	0=	14▼-2
IT		15=	43▲2	17▲6	4=	0=	21▼-8
CY		38▲6	39=	8▼-6	3▼-1	3▼-2	8▲2
LV		14=	40▼-6	22▲7	5▲1	2▼-1	17▼-2
LT		15▲3	34▼-1	19▲1	10▲4	2▲1	22▼-9
LU		7▼-1	24▼-12	23=	21▲6	0=	25▲8
HU		23▼-1	29▲1	14▲6	6▼-1	2▲2	27▼-6
MT		23▼-2	34▲2	13▼-5	5▲1	1▲1	24▲4
NL		7▲1	38=	32=	7=	1=	16▼-1
AT		10=	36▼-2	23▼-1	6▲2	2▲1	24▼-1
PL		11▲2	24=	24▼-2	9=	5▲2	27▼-2
PT		28▲6	36▼-10	11▲2	8▲4	0▼-1	17▼-2
RO		16▼-8	41▼-4	15▲6	9▲8	3▲3	15▼-5
SI		30▼-8	35=	13▲1	6▲2	1▼-1	15▲5
SK		20▲4	34▲9	25▲4	5▲2	0=	17▼-19
FI		4▲2	27▼-9	42▼-1	15▲4	3▲3	10▲1
SE		12▲5	28▼-16	35▲7	13▲3	1▲1	12=

Q4_4 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (YOUR COUNTRY)? Conflict of interests in the evaluation of bids

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	Non-existent	Don't know/No answer
EU27		16=	37=	23=	9▲1	2▲1	14▼-3
BE		14▲5	39▲1	29▼-9	9▼-1	0=	9▲4
BG		36▲5	20▼-11	12▲2	5▲1	2▲1	26▲3
CZ		17▼-1	37▲3	25=	10▲3	3▲2	9▼-6
DK		9▲1	17▼-1	30▼-1	19▲6	4▲2	22▼-6
DE		13▲6	32▼-1	22▼-6	19▲3	5▲2	10▼-3
EE		7▲2	28▲11	28▲19	10▼-2	8▼-2	20▼-28
IE		7▼-2	27▼-2	41▲5	13▼-1	0=	12=
EL		30▼-1	49▲4	8▼-1	4▼-1	1=	7=
ES		21=	42▼-4	16=	9▲6	0=	12▼-2
FR		12▼-4	41▲4	26▼-1	6▼-3	0=	15▲4
HR		31▲4	36▼-4	12▼-2	8=	0=	13▲1
IT		25▲1	42▲3	13▲2	4▲2	1▲1	15▼-9
CY		38▲3	47▲3	6▼-3	3=	2▼-2	4▼-1
LV		14=	39▼-2	26▲1	4▲2	1=	16▼-1
LT		12▼-2	33▼-3	28▲6	9▲7	1▲1	17▼-9
LU		8▼-1	20▼-5	33▲5	21=	1=	17▲2
HU		17▲4	23▼-3	14▲1	8▼-1	3▲2	35▼-3
MT		36▲11	35▼-7	7▼-2	3▼-2	1=	18=
NL		6▼-1	37▼-8	35▲2	8▲4	2▲1	12▲1
AT		15▲3	32▼-6	23▼-1	9▲4	3=	19=
PL		9=	25▲3	30▲2	8▼-3	8▲6	22▼-8
PT		33▼-1	45▼-1	11▲4	5▲4	1=	5▼-5
RO		22▼-5	37▼-9	18▲11	9▲8	3▲2	12▼-8
SI		22▼-15	40▲11	14▼-2	7▲4	2▲1	17▲1
SK		24▼-1	40▲15	20▲8	3▼-3	0=	13▼-19
FI		6▲2	28▼-7	42▼-3	17▲11	2▲2	5▼-4
SE		9▲3	34=	40▼-1	5▼-3	1=	13=

Q4_5 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (YOUR COUNTRY)? Tailor-made specifications for particular companies

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	Non-existent	Don't know/No answer
EU27		22▲1	38▼-1	18▲2	7▲1	2▲1	14▼-3
BE		12=	41▲5	29▼-8	5▼-3	0=	13▲5
BG		52▲6	19▼-7	5=	3▲1	1=	21▼-1
CZ		29▼-1	36▼-2	18▼-1	7▲6	2▲1	8▼-3
DK		9▲4	23▼-9	29▲2	17▲6	4▲3	17▼-7
DE		15▼-2	35▼-2	18▲1	17▲6	7▲5	8▼-9
EE		15▲6	29▲8	24▲17	7▲3	8▲1	18▼-35
IE		10▲1	16▼-11	41▲5	19▲1	0=	14▲5
EL		46▲5	36▼-6	9▼-2	3=	0▼-1	6▲4
ES		32=	38▲1	15▲5	6=	1▲1	7▼-6
FR		12=	38▼-5	25▲7	5▼-5	0▼-1	20▲4
HR		40▲9	39=	9▼-2	2▼-3	1▲1	10▼-4
IT		21▼-1	48▲9	10▼-1	2▼-1	0=	18▼-6
CY		44=	42▲3	3▼-9	3▲1	2=	7▲5
LV		27=	43▼-1	13▲3	4▲1	2=	11▼-2
LT		22▼-2	35▼-1	19▲4	9▲6	1=	15▼-7
LU		7▼-3	26▼-6	31▲7	10▼-2	5▲2	22▲3
HU		41▲11	23▼-7	9▲1	3▲1	1=	22▼-6
MT		33▲4	25▼-4	18▼-1	9▲4	1▼-3	14▼-1
NL		9=	42▼-3	28▲3	6▲1	2▲1	14▼-1
AT		22▼-1	41▼-1	22▲6	3=	1=	12▼-4
PL		24▲8	33▼-3	14▼-7	8▲4	3▲2	18▼-4
PT		35▼-3	42▲1	8▼-2	6▲3	0▼-1	9▲1
RO		25▼-5	39▼-12	18▲12	6▲4	3▲2	10▼-1
SI		37▼-8	33▼-3	12▲4	5▲4	0=	13▲4
SK		46▲1	32▲10	12▲6	3▲1	0=	7▼-17
FI		8▼-1	38▼-4	35▼-2	10▲4	2▲2	6▲1
SE		13▼-3	41▼-2	30▲2	5▼-3	0=	11▲5

Q4_6 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (YOUR COUNTRY)? Collusive bidding

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	Non-existent	Don't know/No answer
EU27		16▲2	35=	23▲2	9=	2=	15▼-5
BE		8▲2	37▼-1	35▼-1	7▼-3	1▼-1	13▲3
BG		31▲11	17▼-4	10▼-2	5▼-2	2▲1	35▼-5
CZ		14▲3	32▲6	24▲2	14▲9	4▲1	13▼-19
DK		6▲3	12▼-3	30▼-1	24▲1	5▲4	24▼-3
DE		17▲6	33=	23▲1	18▲2	3▼-1	6▼-9
EE		9▲5	27▲7	28▲20	11▲5	9▲1	17▼-39
IE		5▼-4	21▲1	37=	20=	0=	18▲3
EL		40▲18	39▼-6	10▼-4	3▼-3	1▲1	6▼-6
ES		20▼-1	42▲8	20▲3	6=	0▼-1	12▼-9
FR		8▲3	37▼-6	27▲4	6▼-4	1▼-2	21▲5
HR		44▲4	39▲9	4▼-6	5▼-2	1▲1	8▼-5
IT		19▼-1	41▲5	16▲5	4▼-2	0=	19▼-8
CY		41▲4	39▼-6	6▼-3	3▼-2	2▲1	10▲6
LV		17▼-4	38▼-2	20▲2	7▲4	1▼-1	16▲1
LT		19▼-1	33▼-1	22▲3	8▲2	1▲1	17▼-4
LU		3▼-1	25▼-2	32▲1	17▼-2	2▲1	21▲2
HU		32▲2	26=	11▲3	5▲1	1=	25▼-7
MT		29▲2	32▼-5	13=	4▲1	0▼-1	21▲3
NL		7▲1	33▼-4	36▼-2	13▲6	2▲1	10▼-2
AT		17▼-3	35▼-2	18=	5=	2=	23▲6
PL		10▲3	21▼-6	31▲4	9=	7▲4	22▼-5
PT		20▼-2	53▲9	9▼-1	4▲1	1=	13▼-7
RO		21▼-1	36▼-8	16▲5	9▲8	3▲2	15▼-7
SI		39▼-3	35▼-2	11▲4	6▲2	0=	8▼-1
SK		43▲4	34▲5	12▲5	3▼-1	0=	8▼-14
FI		3▼-1	26▼-4	40▼-5	21▲10	2▲1	8▼-1
SE		10▲2	31▲6	35▼-6	15▼-2	1=	8=

Q4_7 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (YOUR COUNTRY)? Amendments of the contract terms after conclusion of the contract

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	Non-existent	Don't know/No answer
EU27		12=	26▼-1	30▲3	12=	3▲1	18▼-3
BE		9▲3	28▲2	43▲6	9▼-7	0▼-2	10▼-1
BG		24▲1	16▲2	17▲1	8=	3▲1	32▼-4
CZ		16▼-3	22▼-3	28▲1	19▲7	4▲3	12▼-5
DK		6▼-1	17▲1	27=	23▲6	5▲3	23▼-9
DE		9▼-1	19▲1	33▲2	26▲4	5▲1	8▼-7
EE		5▼-3	17▲3	31▲21	13▲1	11▲3	22▼-25
IE		4▼-3	18▲2	44▼-6	20▲3	1▲1	14▲4
EL		25▲9	35▼-4	17▼-6	10▲1	2▼-1	12▲1
ES		18▲1	30▼-4	23▼-2	12▲6	0▼-1	17▼-1
FR		7▼-2	27▲1	36▲13	3▼-11	0▼-3	27▲3
HR		24▲1	39▲7	13▼-1	7▼-6	0▼-1	18▼-1
IT		15▲1	33▲4	21▼-3	7▲2	2▲2	22▼-5
CY		23▲1	45▲7	11▼-4	8▼-1	0▼-4	14▲1
LV		10▼-3	32▲7	30▲2	11▼-1	2▼-2	17▼-3
LT		11▼-2	26▼-2	27▲3	14▲7	2▲1	21▼-6
LU		8▼-1	18▼-4	28▲1	18▼-5	3▲1	26▲8
HU		16▲4	20▼-9	21▲8	9▲1	4▲1	31▼-5
MT		20▼-2	30▲6	16▼-1	10▲4	1▼-1	23▼-6
NL		9▲1	17▼-8	48▲7	13▲2	1▼-2	13▼-1
AT		8▼-2	19▼-3	43▲9	12=	3=	16▼-4
PL		7=	23▲1	28▼-4	14▼-1	10▲8	19▼-3
PT		24▼-3	31▼-3	16▲1	9▲2	3▲2	17=
RO		15▼-8	33▼-9	23▲8	13▲11	3=	13▼-2
SI		25▼-3	29▲3	22=	12▲4	2▲2	11▼-4
SK		20▲5	31▲7	31▲10	6▼-4	0=	12▼-18
FI		4=	15▼-2	42▼-14	32▲12	3▲3	5=
SE		12▲6	23▼-12	37=	16▲2	1▼-1	12▲5

Q5_1 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (YOUR COUNTRY)?
Corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	Non-existent	Don't know/No answer
EU27		17▼-4	33▲1	27▲4	10▲1	1=	12▼-1
BE		13▲4	34▲6	37▼-3	6▼-8	1=	9=
BG		48▼-2	21▼-3	8▲2	2▼-1	1▲1	20▲3
CZ		24▲1	39▲1	21▼-2	8▲4	1▼-1	8▼-3
DK		5▲3	14=	36▲2	29▼-5	4▲3	12▼-3
DE		8▲1	19▲2	36▲1	21▲3	3=	13▼-7
EE		4▲1	21▼-5	36▲19	12▲4	9▲3	18▼-22
IE		3▼-3	18▼-5	47▼-1	23▲9	1▲1	7▼-1
EL		30▼-2	41=	15▲1	4▼-1	1=	10▲1
ES		26▼-11	43▲6	19▲2	7▲5	0=	5▼-2
FR		10▼-6	33▼-3	35▲13	9▼-2	0▼-2	12▲1
HR		42▲5	38▲2	7▼-1	5▲1	1▲1	8▼-9
IT		25▼-12	45=	17▲8	2▲1	0▼-1	12▲4
CY		31▲7	41=	14▼-4	1▼-3	2=	12▼-1
LV		16▼-8	43▼-1	24▲4	6▲4	0▼-1	11▲1
LT		19▲5	28▼-8	23▼-2	9▲6	0=	21▼-1
LU		5▼-1	22▲10	30▼-4	28▼-6	3▲1	11=
HU		29▲6	24▼-5	13▲6	7=	1▲1	25▼-7
MT		24▼-2	30▼-6	25▲12	6▲1	2=	13▼-4
NL		5=	22▲2	48▼-3	14▲1	1=	10=
AT		11▲3	26=	29▲1	12=	1=	21▼-4
PL		15▼-6	31▲11	19▼-4	9▲1	2▲2	23▼-4
PT		32▼-6	47▲5	10▼-4	2▲2	2▲1	8▲2
RO		33=	35▼-16	16▲11	7▲6	2▲1	9▼-2
SI		25▼-15	42▲4	17▲6	6▲4	2=	9=
SK		25▼-11	38▲10	20▲14	4▲1	0=	13▼-14
FI		6▼-3	18▼-1	44▼-3	28▲6	2▲1	3▼-1
SE		7▲3	20▲4	46▼-1	23▼-2	1▼-1	4▼-3

Q5_2 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (YOUR COUNTRY)?
Corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	Non-existent	Don't know/No answer
EU27		19▼-3	34▲1	26▲4	9=	1=	11▼-2
BE		15▲5	37▲3	37▲1	5▼-5	0▼-1	5▼-3
BG		48▼-1	22=	7▼-1	3▲1	1=	20▲1
CZ		20▼-1	36▲3	25▼-1	9▲5	2▲1	8▼-7
DK		5▲3	14=	36▼-1	28▼-3	4▲4	13▼-3
DE		11▲4	25▲4	32▼-5	19▲1	4▲2	9▼-5
EE		7▲4	26▲6	31▲19	12▲3	9▲2	16▼-34
IE		3▼-3	22▼-11	47▲4	20▲9	0=	9=
EL		44▲11	34▼-8	11=	3=	0=	8▼-3
ES		33▼-3	40▲2	16▲1	7▲2	0=	4▼-1
FR		11▼-9	40▲1	32▲14	7▼-5	0▼-2	11▲1
HR		39▼-2	38▲4	6▼-2	4▲1	1=	12▼-2
IT		30▼-9	43▲4	16▲5	2▲1	0▼-1	10▼-1
CY		36▼-3	41▲4	5▼-3	1▼-3	3▲3	13▲2
LV		19▼-2	41▼-6	22▲5	4▲1	0▼-1	15▲3
LT		22=	33▼-13	18▲5	8▲7	0=	19▲1
LU		8=	18▲4	36▼-2	22▼-6	5▲2	10▲1
HU		24▲3	28▲2	12▲1	7=	1▼-1	28▼-6
MT		19▲1	28▼-3	19=	11▲3	0=	22▼-1
NL		7=	30▼-2	43▲3	11=	1=	9▼-2
AT		11▲2	28▼-5	28▲2	8=	2▲1	24=
PL		10▼-2	28▲1	29▲1	9▼-2	2▲1	22▲2
PT		37▼-5	40▲3	9▼-1	5▲2	0▼-1	9▲2
RO		30▼-5	36▼-8	16▲10	6▲5	3▲1	9▼-3
SI		27▼-5	37▼-3	20▲6	6▲4	2=	7▼-3
SK		24▼-7	37▲4	27▲21	3▲1	0=	9▼-18
FI		5▼-1	22▼-6	47=	22▲7	2▲2	2▼-2
SE		10▲2	26▲4	41▼-6	18▲1	0▼-1	5=

Q6 Which of the following practices do you consider to be the most widespread in (YOUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Kickbacks	Bribes	Tax fraud or non-payment of VAT	Offering a free gift or trip in exchange for a service	Favouring friends and/or family members in business	Funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making	Favouring friends and/or family members in public institutions	Other	None	Don't know/No answer
EU27		23▲1	20▼-3	28▼-2	28▲1	48▲3	38▲4	46▲3	0=	3=	5▼-2
BE		29▼-3	18▲4	29▲4	39▼-1	54▲8	32▲4	47▲11	1▲1	3▲1	2▼-4
BG		35▼-5	31▲4	24▼-3	15▲1	29▲2	40▼-6	31▲5	1=	5▲1	7▼-2
CZ		23▼-6	29▼-4	30▲6	26▲6	38=	50▲4	44▲4	0▼-1	2▲1	4▼-1
DK		11▲1	5▲3	40=	23▼-1	38▼-6	28▲8	25▼-5	0=	11▲3	6▼-7
DE		19=	17▲4	29▲6	35▲12	46▲7	46▲9	34▲1	0▼-1	9▲1	2▼-8
EE		11▲4	11▲2	28▲11	17▲4	45▲3	35▲6	42▲1	1=	10▲6	6▼-20
IE		19▼-8	11▼-1	23▲4	22▲2	41▼-9	22▼-8	37▼-4	2▲1	8▲4	16▲1
EL		46▲1	35▼-14	28▼-4	19▼-3	41▲7	47▲12	43▲15	0=	3=	3▼-1
ES		43▲8	21▼-1	42▲13	19▼-1	46▲8	47▲6	57▲3	0=	1=	2▼-1
FR		24▲4	15▼-7	17▼-16	38▼-2	57▲1	30▼-3	48▼-2	0=	0▼-4	4▲1
HR		26▲3	35▲7	23▼-2	16▲4	44▼-4	40▼-7	44▼-2	0▼-1	3▲1	4▼-1
IT		9▼-2	32▼-4	38▼-2	24▲1	47▲6	32▲6	50▲4	0=	1▲1	5▼-1
CY		68▲5	35=	32▼-6	20▲8	37▲3	53▲2	43▲5	0=	0=	1▼-3
LV		35▼-3	20▼-9	24▼-12	12▼-8	30▼-5	41▼-8	41▼-6	0=	3▲2	8▲4
LT		18▼-1	25▼-2	24▲6	20▲1	43▲7	32=	47▲1	0▼-2	4▲3	6▼-2
LU		20▲5	22=	19▼-3	22▼-2	50▲3	13=	35▲1	1▲1	15▼-6	6▲3
HU		36▲8	21▼-3	23▲3	14▲3	41▼-2	30▲7	31▲5	0▼-1	5▼-3	11▼-1
MT		21▲11	30=	21▼-4	22▲4	33▼-10	45▲8	33▼-8	1=	3▼-2	10=
NL		14=	10▼-5	36▲2	41▼-7	53▼-12	29▼-5	46▲2	1=	2▼-1	3=
AT		14▼-5	12▼-2	21▼-3	33▲7	55▼-5	44▲5	50▲3	1▲1	3=	3=
PL		19▼-3	11▼-6	15▼-3	18▲1	42▼-2	44▲7	51▼-2	0=	3▲2	11▲1
PT		24▼-1	25▼-9	17▼-11	31=	58▲3	35▲1	55▼-4	0=	1▲1	3▼-1
RO		30▼-2	39▼-12	21▼-17	22▲9	38▲16	45▲15	52▲28	0▼-2	6=	4▼-2
SI		48▲11	31▼-6	26▲4	21=	43▲5	28▼-8	39▼-2	1▼-1	3▲3	4▼-1
SK		40▲12	32▲12	35▲2	22▲8	40▲13	49▲14	55▲24	0=	0▼-1	2▼-9
FI		8▼-2	9▼-6	25▼-8	26▼-6	52▲1	38▼-10	41▼-1	0=	7▲4	1▼-3
SE		14▼-6	16▲2	32▲8	31▼-14	60▲9	20▲9	44▲8	0=	3▼-2	4▼-1

Q7_1 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Too close links between business and politics in (YOUR COUNTRY) lead to corruption

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know/No answer
EU27		39▼-2	40▲2	13▲1	5=	3▼-1
BE		25▲3	46▲1	21▼-1	5=	3▼-4
BG		64▲1	25▼-5	4▲2	3▲2	4=
CZ		35▼-6	48▲3	11▲1	5▲4	1▼-3
DK		13▲1	32▼-3	23▼-9	22▲9	10▲2
DE		32▼-2	37▼-1	20▲2	7=	5▲1
EE		31▲6	45▼-4	12▼-2	8▲5	5▼-5
IE		20▼-3	47▲4	21▼-5	6▲3	6▲1
EL		57▲5	33▼-5	6▲2	3▼-1	1▼-2
ES		63▲5	27▼-4	7▲1	3=	0▼-1
FR		31▼-8	44▲8	18▲6	2▼-6	4=
HR		39▼-6	46▲5	7▼-1	3▲1	5▲2
IT		37▼-10	52▲11	5▼-2	4▲4	2▼-3
CY		62▲11	28▼-5	6▼-3	4=	1▼-3
LV		31▼-5	47=	13▲1	4▲1	6▲4
LT		36▲5	48▼-10	9▲2	5▲3	3=
LU		12▲4	36▲4	26▼-3	20▼-3	6▼-2
HU		47▲10	28▼-3	9▼-1	5▼-3	10▼-4
MT		37▼-6	40▼-1	10▲1	2=	11▲5
NL		27▲5	35▼-7	28▲1	7▲2	4▼-1
AT		33▼-6	43▲8	17▼-3	6▲2	2▼-1
PL		50▼-1	40▲3	5▼-2	1▼-2	5▲2
PT		50▼-9	40▲6	7▲5	2▼-2	1=
RO		55▲11	32▼-8	6▲3	5=	2▼-6
SI		49▼-8	27▼-5	11▲6	7▲1	6▲5
SK		50▼-5	37▲5	8▲3	2▼-3	3=
FI		16▼-1	50▼-5	27▲4	6▲5	1▼-2
SE		26▲10	29▼-7	16▼-8	22▲2	6▲3

Q7_2 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in (YOUR COUNTRY)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know/No answer
EU27		23=	36▼-1	22▼-1	12▲2	6=
BE		12▼-1	37▲10	31▼-6	15=	6▼-2
BG		46▲1	33▼-3	8▲2	6▲2	7▼-2
CZ		20▼-1	46▲2	20▼-5	8▲4	5▲1
DK		7▲3	19▼-4	26▼-6	38▲8	10▼-1
DE		13▲2	26▲3	30▼-18	25▲11	6▲2
EE		10▼-2	26▲5	30▲8	23▲2	10▼-13
IE		9▼-4	29▲4	36▲1	22▲1	5▼-1
EL		47▲1	42▲5	6▼-4	3▼-2	3=
ES		40▲7	33▼-10	16▲1	7▲1	5▲1
FR		17▼-4	38▲3	27▲4	11▼-4	8▲2
HR		36▼-1	45▼-3	9▼-2	5▲3	6▲4
IT		30▼-3	49▲1	12▲4	7▲3	2▼-5
CY		61▲10	33▼-3	2▼-3	3▼-1	2▼-3
LV		14▼-3	46▲2	25=	5▼-1	10▲1
LT		21▲2	39▼-14	23▲4	10▲7	7▲1
LU		10▼-1	19=	29▼-4	29=	13▲4
HU		26▲5	29▼-1	17▼-1	12▲1	17▼-4
MT		31▲1	38▲9	14▼-2	5=	11▼-8
NL		12=	23▼-1	39▲1	19▲5	7▼-4
AT		18▼-2	34▼-8	31▲4	10▲3	7▲3
PL		24▲1	42▼-5	19▼-2	6▲4	10▲2
PT		32=	41▼-7	13▲4	9▲5	5▼-2
RO		35▼-3	35▼-6	16▲8	10▲4	4▼-3
SI		31▼-12	38▲4	16▲3	7▼-1	9▲6
SK		22▼-5	53▲7	16▲1	3▼-1	6▼-2
FI		8▲4	25▼-12	47▲5	18▲3	2=
SE		10=	21▼-1	21▼-3	40=	8▲3

Q7_3 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? There is sufficient transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties in (YOUR COUNTRY)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know/No answer
EU27		6▼-1	19▼-1	31▼-1	36▲1	9▲1
BE		3▼-5	22▼-3	34▲5	33▲8	8▼-4
BG		4▲2	8▼-4	20▼-4	56▲5	13▲2
CZ		5▲2	24▲6	37▼-4	28▲1	6▼-5
DK		16▲5	22▼-9	25▼-7	23▲10	15▲1
DE		12▲4	24▼-5	30▼-2	30▲4	5▼-2
EE		11▲6	26▲10	29▲3	23▼-6	12▼-12
IE		14▲5	27▲3	32▲1	20▼-8	6▼-1
EL		7▲1	10▼-4	26▼-3	51▲9	6▼-3
ES		7▲3	6=	24▼-4	60▲3	3▼-1
FR		5▼-6	21=	37▲5	26▼-8	12▲10
HR		4▼-2	16▼-1	32▼-1	40▲3	8=
IT		3▼-3	20▲3	31▲3	39▼-2	7▼-1
CY		10▲6	10=	22▲2	55▼-2	2▼-5
LV		3▼-1	24▲5	33▼-5	25▼-6	15▲7
LT		5▼-1	27▲3	31▼-12	22▲3	16▲7
LU		12▲3	40▼-4	19▲4	9▼-3	20▲1
HU		4▲1	12▼-1	21▼-11	47▲12	17▼-1
MT		3▼-1	19▼-3	28▼-10	41▲15	10▼-2
NL		10=	26▲1	35▲3	15▼-1	15▼-3
AT		6▼-1	16▼-3	35=	37▲1	6▲3
PL		3▲1	14▼-8	25▼-10	47▲15	11▲1
PT		5▲1	13▲2	32▲1	44▼-5	7=
RO		9▼-3	18▼-2	22▼-6	44▲16	8▼-6
SI		12▲9	18=	22▼-10	40▼-5	9▲6
SK		2▲1	13▲1	47▲12	34▼-8	5▼-5
FI		8▲7	37▲8	38▼-10	14▼-6	3▲1
SE		18▼-5	20▼-11	19▼-3	25▲11	18▲7

Q7_4 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? In (YOUR COUNTRY) the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know/No answer
EU27		12=	26▼-2	32=	27▲3	2▼-1
BE		5=	28▲4	44▲8	22▼-7	0▼-5
BG		26▲1	25▼-3	22▲2	23=	4=
CZ		10▲4	21▼-1	35▼-4	33▲1	1=
DK		2=	10▲2	18▼-10	67▲8	3=
DE		16▲12	19▼-3	33▼-8	32=	1▼-2
EE		7▲3	15▲4	27=	49▼-1	3▼-6
IE		2▼-2	21▼-2	27▲2	48▲2	1=
EL		23▲10	34▲1	25▼-2	18▼-9	1=
ES		24▲2	21▼-14	31▲2	21▲9	3▲2
FR		6▼-5	36▲6	36▼-1	19▲2	3▼-1
HR		17▼-6	41▲10	25▼-6	17▲3	1▼-1
IT		13▼-5	34▼-9	30▲9	22▲8	1▼-2
CY		32▲7	23▼-6	23▼-5	22▲4	1=
LV		5▼-4	22▼-7	40▲4	29▲5	4▲2
LT		12▲2	24▼-13	30▼-1	32▲14	3▼-1
LU		8=	29▲5	23=	37▼-2	2▼-2
HU		18▲1	26▼-8	24▲1	24▲7	9▼-1
MT		9▼-11	32▲14	31▼-10	19▲2	9▲5
NL		2=	14▼-1	37▼-5	44▲5	2▲1
AT		4▼-1	24▲3	40▲1	30▼-1	2▼-2
PL		10▼-4	29▲3	33=	24▲2	4▼-1
PT		25▼-6	35▲2	20=	18▲5	3=
RO		20▼-11	24▼-9	27▲13	28▲14	2▼-7
SI		16▼-18	24=	26▲5	33▲12	1=
SK		12▼-2	22▼-6	40▲9	25▲4	2▼-5
FI		2▼-1	16=	53▲3	29=	1▼-1
SE		5▲2	8▼-4	19▼-4	66▲4	3▲2

Q7_5 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? In (YOUR COUNTRY) favouritism and corruption hamper business competition

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know/No answer
EU27		33▼-4	37▲3	18▲1	8=	4=
BE		16▲4	39▲2	36▲1	6▼-5	4▼-2
BG		66▲3	24▼-2	3=	3▲1	4▼-2
CZ		24▼-3	43▲4	22▼-6	8▲4	4▲1
DK		9▲2	19▼-6	26▼-5	37▲8	8▲1
DE		14▲2	28▲1	33▼-8	18▲3	7▲2
EE		21▲5	27▼-5	29▲2	17▲3	6▼-6
IE		16▼-6	37▼-2	27▲3	18▲6	2▼-2
EL		59▼-2	31▲1	7▲2	3▲1	1=
ES		54▼-7	32▲10	8▼-4	4▲2	3▲1
FR		23▼-14	50▲8	22▲12	4▼-6	2=
HR		41▼-3	42▲1	12▲1	4▲3	1▼-2
IT		41▼-7	48▲6	5▲2	4▲2	2▼-3
CY		67▲24	25▼-14	3▼-10	3▲1	2▼-1
LV		35▼-5	42▲2	14▲1	2=	7▲3
LT		29▼-2	41▼-6	19▲3	7▲5	4▼-1
LU		9▼-3	27▼-4	30▲1	26▲5	8▲2
HU		50▲8	23▼-7	10▼-4	5=	11▲3
MT		48▲8	35▼-4	8▼-4	3▲2	6▼-2
NL		18▼-1	35▼-3	37▲4	7▲1	3▼-2
AT		14▼-1	31▼-4	40▲5	9▲3	5▼-3
PL		52▼-7	30▼-2	8▲1	5▲5	5▲3
PT		67▼-6	24▲3	4=	5▲2	1▲1
RO		52▲13	33▼-6	8▼-1	6▼-1	1▼-5
SI		43▼-8	32▼-7	14▲9	5▲1	6▲4
SK		42▼-8	41▲4	11▲5	2▼-1	4=
FI		11▼-3	38▼-5	39▲7	9▲1	3=
SE		11▲3	30▲6	24▼-5	32▼-4	4▼-1

Q7_6 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? In (YOUR COUNTRY) measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know/No answer
EU27		10=	28▼-1	33=	22▲2	8=
BE		6=	34▼-2	36▼-1	16▲7	8▼-4
BG		6▲2	8▼-7	21▼-3	58▲11	8▼-3
CZ		6▲2	30▲12	36▼-14	22▲2	7▼-2
DK		23▼-3	26▼-13	15▲1	14▲9	22▲5
DE		13▲1	26▼-5	37▼-3	14▲5	10▲1
EE		18▲8	41▲9	18▲1	11▲7	12▼-24
IE		14▲4	37▼-5	29▼-2	12=	8▲3
EL		5▼-1	15▲2	31▼-5	46▲6	4▼-2
ES		18▼-5	19▲2	27=	33▲2	3▲1
FR		7▲2	30▲1	37▲2	15▼-8	10▲3
HR		4▼-1	19▼-3	39▲9	33▼-4	5▼-2
IT		7=	30▼-3	36▲8	23▼-2	3▼-3
CY		7▲2	12▼-1	22▼-5	56▲5	3▼-1
LV		6=	36▲10	35▼-7	13▼-1	10▼-2
LT		10▲5	37▼-2	28▼-7	13▲4	13▼-1
LU		22▼-3	41▲4	17▼-1	7▼-1	13▲1
HU		8▲2	16▼-7	23▼-5	37▲12	16▼-3
MT		17▲5	30=	24▼-9	14▲3	16=
NL		18▲2	37▼-6	25=	13▲8	7▼-4
AT		9▲3	35▼-1	38▼-2	11▼-1	7▲2
PL		2▼-4	27▼-3	34▼-1	24▲9	14▼-2
PT		5▼-4	20▲3	37▼-1	33▲1	5▲1
RO		20▲6	22▼-5	26▼-5	27▲10	4▼-6
SI		6▲4	16▼-3	26▼-10	43▲3	9▲6
SK		6▼-2	24▲4	39▲12	25▼-8	6▼-6
FI		8▲2	41▼-3	31=	12▲2	7▼-1
SE		28▼-7	31▲3	14▼-3	13▲2	14▲6

Q7_7 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? People and businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished in (YOUR COUNTRY)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know/No answer
EU27		11=	31▲2	26▼-4	19▲1	12▲1
BE		8▼-3	35=	30▲3	18▲6	10▼-7
BG		19▲4	26▲1	17▼-1	27▼-3	12▼-1
CZ		9▲1	29▼-6	40▲5	16▲5	7▼-6
DK		24▲10	27▼-15	17▲3	13▲1	19▲1
DE		15▲2	33▲1	25▼-9	13▲4	15▲2
EE		21▲10	39▼-3	21▲7	9▼-1	11▼-14
IE		8▼-3	28▼-1	32▼-2	25▲3	7▲2
EL		22▲2	36▲11	21▼-5	17▼-5	5▼-3
ES		7▲1	21▲11	26▼-13	40▼-1	6▲2
FR		13▼-2	34▲1	23▼-2	15▲2	15=
HR		7▼-1	29▼-3	31▲1	29▲5	4▼-1
IT		6=	35▲10	28▼-7	24=	7▼-3
CY		34▲9	19▼-9	16▼-8	25▲5	6▲3
LV		9▼-1	37▲6	30▼-7	15▼-1	11▲3
LT		12▲1	39▲8	19▼-16	16▲5	14▲1
LU		23▼-1	38▲3	13=	6▼-2	20=
HU		16▲3	22▼-9	20▼-2	20▲4	22▲3
MT		26=	24▼-6	22▲2	14▲1	14▲3
NL		15▲5	38=	21▼-9	10▲4	15=
AT		24▼-1	39▲3	17=	8=	12▼-2
PL		7▼-6	23▼-6	32▲1	18▲3	21▲8
PT		10▼-6	24▲6	35▲1	21▼-3	10▲3
RO		20▲2	28▲3	25▼-1	20▼-4	8=
SI		11=	21▼-3	22▼-7	35▲11	10▼-1
SK		12▼-3	33=	36▲13	12▼-12	8▲2
FI		9▲3	45▼-1	27▼-7	10▲2	10▲2
SE		17▼-4	23▼-6	21▲6	17▲1	22▲4

Q7_8 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? People and businesses caught for bribing a senior official are appropriately punished in (YOUR COUNTRY)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know/No answer
EU27		7▼-2	21▼-1	32=	28▲3	12=
BE		7▼-5	24▼-5	37▲10	20=	12▼-1
BG		4=	6▼-3	22▼-4	60▲11	8▼-4
CZ		6▲2	20▲4	41▼-2	27▼-3	5▼-1
DK		24▲7	27▼-7	15▼-3	15▲2	19▲1
DE		10▼-4	26▼-2	31▼-5	22▲8	12▲2
EE		14▲3	37▲1	23▲7	16▲5	11▼-16
IE		4▲2	22▼-2	32▲1	32▼-4	11▲3
EL		5=	13▼-2	35▲3	41▲2	5▼-4
ES		5▼-2	6▼-9	31▲3	55▲9	4▼-2
FR		7▼-8	29▲1	30▲3	18▲3	15▲2
HR		4▼-1	12▲1	41▲11	40▼-8	3▼-3
IT		3▼-2	26▲6	35▲6	28▼-4	9▼-5
CY		2▼-1	6▼-2	23▼-8	64▲11	5▼-1
LV		4=	18▲5	43▲1	28▼-9	8▲2
LT		10▲4	30▼-3	26▼-6	25▲6	10▼-1
LU		23▼-3	31▼-1	16▲2	10▲1	20=
HU		6=	11▼-2	25▼-10	40▲13	18▼-1
MT		13▼-8	15▼-10	36▲10	24▲2	13▲6
NL		15▲5	25▼-3	31▼-5	11▲7	19▼-4
AT		15▲1	27▲6	34▼-3	11▼-3	14▼-2
PL		4▼-3	15▼-4	33▼-3	28▲2	20▲8
PT		6▼-2	10▲3	34▼-3	43▲3	7=
RO		16▲3	19▼-5	24▼-5	34▲11	8▼-4
SI		8▲4	9▲3	19▼-6	51▼-1	13=
SK		3▼-1	12▲3	45▲7	35▼-8	5▼-2
FI		6▲1	42▼-5	33▲1	11▲1	7▲2
SE		20▼-5	23=	21▼-4	18▲2	18▲6

Q8_1 How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (YOUR COUNTRY)? They would be caught by or reported to the police or prosecutors

		Very likely	Fairly likely	Fairly unlikely	Very unlikely	Don't know/No answer
EU27		11▲2	38▲3	38▼-2	9▼-2	4▼-1
BE		7▲1	36▲3	44=	9=	3▼-4
BG		8▲5	23▲1	43▼-9	22▲5	5▼-1
CZ		8▲3	45▲5	36▼-7	7=	5=
DK		27▲6	43▼-3	17=	8▼-3	5▼-1
DE		17▲6	41▲10	27▼-15	11▲1	5▼-3
EE		17▲12	55▲7	19▼-3	4▲1	6▼-17
IE		14▲8	38▲1	33▼-13	12▲2	2▲2
EL		16▲8	25=	44▼-8	13▲3	2▼-2
ES		15▲4	29▼-5	42▲2	12▼-1	3▼-1
FR		6▼-2	32▲2	45▲6	12▼-6	5▼-1
HR		13▲3	54▲5	21▼-5	10▼-5	3▲2
IT		8▼-3	44▲7	37▼-4	8=	3▼-1
CY		5▼-4	26▼-1	40▼-2	22▲5	7▲2
LV		11▲5	57▲1	22▼-8	3▼-1	8▲3
LT		14▲2	50▲6	27▼-9	4=	6▲1
LU		17▲4	44▲1	19▼-6	14▲1	7▼-1
HU		6▲1	28▲4	37▼-1	21▲2	9▼-7
MT		9▲1	35▼-6	34▲6	9▼-2	13▲1
NL		8▲1	38▼-3	48▲3	5=	2▼-1
AT		12▲2	41▲3	35▼-8	5=	7▲3
PL		12▲3	54▲1	25▲2	2▼-5	7▼-1
PT		10▼-1	29▼-2	54▲3	5=	2▲1
RO		14▼-5	39▲8	32=	11▼-1	4▼-1
SI		9▲3	33=	36▼-8	17▲6	5▼-1
SK		5▲1	32▲13	49▼-1	11▼-7	2▼-5
FI		11▲3	43▼-9	32▼-1	12▲5	3▲1
SE		16▲5	42▲3	34▼-3	5▼-6	4▲1

Q8_2 How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (YOUR COUNTRY)? They would face charges and go to court

		Very likely	Fairly likely	Fairly unlikely	Very unlikely	Don't know/No answer
EU27		12=	41▲4	35▼-3	9▼-1	4▼-1
BE		18▲1	45▲10	30▼-5	5▼-1	2▼-4
BG		4▼-1	18=	49▼-6	25▲10	4▼-3
CZ		12=	46▲3	35▼-2	6=	2▼-1
DK		33▲5	39▼-4	13▼-1	9▲1	6▼-2
DE		18▲1	45▲7	22▼-8	10▲1	5▼-1
EE		18▲12	53▼-2	21▲2	4▲3	5▼-15
IE		11▲3	31▼-1	44▲2	10▼-7	4▲3
EL		17▲6	36▲10	34▼-15	11=	2▼-1
ES		14▲3	39▲10	33▼-10	11▼-1	3▼-2
FR		8=	39▲4	40▼-2	10▼-3	4=
HR		10▲1	49▲2	26▲2	13▼-6	2▲1
IT		7▼-2	42▲4	40▲1	8▲1	3▼-3
CY		8=	26▼-5	43▼-3	21▲7	3=
LV		9▲6	51▲3	32▼-11	3▼-2	6▲3
LT		13▲4	50▲11	29▼-15	3▼-2	5▲3
LU		19▼-1	43▲1	18=	14▲1	5=
HU		7▲2	30▲1	37▼-1	19▲1	8▼-3
MT		15▲3	31▼-5	29=	13▼-1	12▲3
NL		11▲4	38▼-5	43▲2	7▲1	3▼-1
AT		21▲7	41▲1	30▼-6	6=	3▼-2
PL		10▼-4	49▼-2	31▲4	5▲3	5▼-1
PT		10▲1	37▲1	46▼-3	3=	4▲1
RO		16▼-1	35▲5	37▲3	8▼-6	5▼-2
SI		8▲6	31▲6	37▼-14	20▲1	4▲1
SK		5=	28▲10	56▲5	10▼-9	1▼-6
FI		11▼-2	46▲2	29▼-7	12▲7	2▲1
SE		14▼-2	40▲8	36▼-1	7▼-7	4▲2

Q8_3 How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (YOUR COUNTRY)? They would be heavily fined or imprisoned by a court

		Very likely	Fairly likely	Fairly unlikely	Very unlikely	Don't know/No answer
EU27		9▼-1	29▼-1	43▲3	14▼-2	6=
BE		11▼-1	33▼-3	43▲7	11▲1	2▼-5
BG		3▲2	12▼-1	45▼-9	36▲14	3▼-6
CZ		8▲3	37▲6	40▼-1	9▼-4	5▼-4
DK		26▲9	39▼-5	18▼-1	10=	6▼-3
DE		15▼-1	37▲2	29=	10▼-2	9▲1
EE		7▲3	35▲7	38▲6	13▲7	7▼-22
IE		7▲1	27▲3	48▲1	17▼-6	1▲1
EL		14▲8	23▼-4	47▲4	14▼-5	2▼-3
ES		8▼-4	22▼-5	50▲6	16▲1	4▲1
FR		7▼-2	26▲1	45▲4	17▼-2	5▼-1
HR		7▲1	39▲11	31=	21▼-13	2▲1
IT		3▼-6	30▲2	48▲8	15▼-5	4=
CY		9▲4	26=	39▼-8	26▲6	1▼-1
LV		7▲2	35▲9	46▼-9	6▼-4	6▲2
LT		5▲2	26▲3	51▼-6	15=	4▲1
LU		18▼-3	41▲3	24=	9▼-2	8▲2
HU		7▼-1	25▼-4	35▼-5	22▲8	11▲1
MT		3=	27▼-2	31▼-6	27▲9	12=
NL		11▲3	29▼-5	41▼-1	12▲1	7▲2
AT		11▲2	44▲2	31▼-1	6▼-3	9▲1
PL		8▲3	29▼-12	44▲8	9▲2	9=
PT		11▲5	22▼-3	58▼-3	5=	4▲1
RO		17▲2	31▲4	40▲3	10▼-4	3▼-5
SI		4▲3	18▼-2	42▲3	30▼-7	7▲4
SK		3▼-1	23▲9	57▲5	15▼-6	3▼-7
FI		8▲4	25▼-1	42▲1	22▼-2	3▼-1
SE		13=	30▲7	44▲4	7▼-12	6=

D7 In the past three years, has your company taken part in a public tender or a public procurement procedure?

	No	Yes, once	Yes, more than once	Don't know/No answer
EU27 	72▲6	6▼-2	20▼-3	1▼-1
BE 	73▲9	7=	18▼-5	2▼-4
BG 	81▼-1	8▲2	11=	1▼-2
CZ 	64▲13	10▼-4	26▼-8	0▼-1
DK 	81▲18	6▼-12	12▼-6	0=
DE 	71▲7	7=	22▼-7	0▼-1
EE 	72▼-5	6▲2	22▲3	0=
IE 	63▲2	6▼-3	27=	4▲1
EL 	68▲14	11▲3	21▼-16	0▼-1
ES 	67=	4▼-9	29▲11	0▼-2
FR 	79▲18	7▼-2	13▼-15	2=
HR 	63▲9	8▼-3	28▼-6	1=
IT 	79▲2	3=	18▲1	0▼-3
CY 	86▲28	5▼-10	8▼-17	1▼-1
LV 	63▼-4	8=	29▲4	0▼-1
LT 	60▼-1	8▼-3	31▲6	1▼-2
LU 	64▲4	9▲1	25▼-4	2▼-1
HU 	73▲11	9▼-5	17▼-1	1▼-4
MT 	68▼-4	8▼-6	22▲12	3▼-1
NL 	83▼-2	5=	13▲3	0=
AT 	68▲1	5▼-3	16▲2	11=
PL 	61▼-3	9▲1	29▲1	1▲1
PT 	72▼-1	7▲1	20▼-1	2▲1
RO 	64▼-6	8▼-12	26▲20	1▼-1
SI 	69▲10	8▼-12	23▲3	0▼-1
SK 	63▲2	10▼-1	27▼-1	0▼-1
FI 	68▼-3	8▼-2	24▲5	1=
SE 	74▲15	6▲1	19▼-15	0▼-1

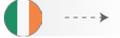
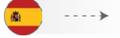
D8 In the last three years, do you think that corruption has prevented you or your company from winning a public tender or a public procurement contract?

	Yes	No	Refusal	Don't know/No answer
EU27 	30	67	0	4
BE 	37	55	0	9
BG 	49	46	0	5
CZ 	36	58	0	6
DK 	13	84	0	3
DE 	13	84	1	2
EE 	17	82	1	1
IE 	7	87	0	6
EL 	47	51	0	1
ES 	35	65	0	0
FR 	38	62	0	0
HR 	30	64	1	5
IT 	31	64	0	5
CY 	52	40	4	4
LV 	31	64	1	4
LT 	27	71	0	2
LU 	24	76	0	0
HU 	31	63	2	4
MT 	28	47	1	23
NL 	19	81	1	0
AT 	21	74	0	5
PL 	31	61	0	9
PT 	21	79	0	1
RO 	36	59	0	6
SI 	26	71	0	3
SK 	43	49	1	8
FI 	20	78	0	2
SE 	26	71	0	3

D9b Was it for any of the following reasons? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		The criteria seemed to be tailor-made for certain participants	The deal seemed to be done before the call to tender	You had the impression that collusive bidding would take place	The deadlines for submitting the project were too tight and impossible to meet	The procedure seemed too bureaucratic or burdensome	Other	None	Don't know/No answer
EU27		14	11	8	8	22	7	57	3
BE		12	10	6	11	30	9	49	2
BG		22	14	4	6	16	13	46	3
CZ		26	24	16	19	32	7	43	3
DK		7	3	1	2	7	15	68	8
DE		11	6	7	5	30	9	49	6
EE		11	7	8	7	14	8	66	1
IE		12	4	5	13	20	11	48	14
EL		22	17	18	13	30	6	48	1
ES		28	21	22	12	30	9	48	2
FR		11	9	5	8	25	2	60	2
HR		17	9	9	11	17	6	55	2
IT		13	6	4	5	14	3	71	1
CY		21	9	8	4	22	4	54	4
LV		12	9	6	8	16	13	55	5
LT		12	7	11	6	24	15	49	4
LU		11	12	11	6	21	22	39	5
HU		17	12	3	6	20	18	43	2
MT		10	8	5	1	12	15	54	3
NL		3	5	3	4	12	3	70	5
AT		20	5	5	5	21	5	55	9
PL		11	10	9	9	16	11	55	6
PT		15	22	7	14	24	6	46	3
RO		28	18	17	15	30	11	43	2
SI		16	11	11	7	20	11	53	1
SK		31	29	26	20	38	4	42	1
FI		6	6	3	2	17	6	68	1
SE		9	3	4	6	16	9	67	3

D10 Over the last 12 months, has your company been in contact with the public authorities in order to obtain the following permits or to use their services in the following categories? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Building permits	Business permits	Change of land use	Environmental permits including waste and water treatment	Licence plates or permits related to vehicles	State aid and social, structural funds	Other	None	Don't know/No answer
EU27		18	10	6	12	25	18	1	48	1
BE		20	10	4	10	33	16	3	48	1
BG		18	8	7	11	14	10	2	55	2
CZ		20	19	7	16	41	17	1	40	0
DK		17	12	7	13	19	9	2	59	1
DE		23	12	12	15	34	18	4	34	4
EE		22	18	4	10	26	7	1	51	0
IE		12	14	4	18	28	6	2	50	2
EL		20	24	5	11	21	28	2	37	0
ES		25	9	2	19	21	31	0	41	1
FR		12	2	1	4	22	22	1	54	0
HR		13	13	3	5	31	16	0	49	0
IT		9	3	3	11	8	13	0	71	1
CY		22	18	6	10	19	12	1	53	1
LV		21	9	3	12	14	14	1	56	0
LT		19	10	9	8	23	19	2	48	2
LU		21	14	4	14	35	16	4	39	3
HU		17	10	4	10	22	9	1	57	2
MT		23	10	4	8	13	14	5	55	2
NL		21	15	10	18	19	5	4	51	0
AT		28	21	11	15	40	21	1	32	6
PL		28	16	17	14	45	24	1	30	0
PT		24	10	3	15	20	9	1	48	1
RO		13	14	4	12	34	13	1	43	2
SI		10	8	7	8	20	17	0	57	0
SK		21	14	7	9	45	19	0	36	0
FI		14	20	6	9	18	15	0	52	1
SE		18	4	8	13	14	19	1	60	1

D11 And has anyone in (YOUR COUNTRY) asked or expected someone from your company to give a gift, favour, or extra money for any of the following permits or services? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Building permits	Business permits	Change of land use	Environmental permits including waste and water treatment	Licence plates or permits related to vehicles	State aid and social, structural funds	None	Don't know/No answer
EU27		2	1	1	0	1	1	94	2
BE		0	0	0	0	2	2	95	1
BG		8	2	2	6	4	1	78	4
CZ		3	0	0	1	1	2	93	1
DK		2	0	0	0	1	0	97	0
DE		2	1	0	0	0	1	91	5
EE		1	0	0	0	0	0	98	0
IE		0	1	0	0	1	0	96	2
EL		4	3	1	2	1	4	89	0
ES		2	2	1	0	1	0	96	0
FR		0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
HR		3	1	1	0	1	3	91	1
IT		3	1	0	0	0	0	97	0
CY		0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
LV		1	0	0	1	1	1	96	1
LT		3	2	1	0	0	0	90	5
LU		3	3	0	1	7	1	84	4
HU		2	2	2	1	4	3	91	0
MT		0	0	0	4	0	0	94	3
NL		2	1	0	0	1	0	95	2
AT		2	1	0	0	0	1	87	11
PL		4	1	3	0	0	1	90	5
PT		1	0	0	1	1	0	95	2
RO		2	2	1	3	2	0	92	2
SI		2	0	2	2	2	3	92	1
SK		4	1	2	1	3	2	89	0
FI		2	1	1	0	1	3	95	0
SE		0	0	0	0	0	1	99	0



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