

BACKGROUND STATISTICS FOR SEMINAR

# **„CORRUPTION-FREE SOCIETY: PERSPECTIVES FROM THE NORTH“**

SENATE OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC - 12<sup>th</sup> October 2014

# 1. CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX

## *(CPI results from 2013 - Czech Republic and Nordic countries in the overall rankings covering 177 countries)*

**Evaluation of countries:** The evaluation is linked to the perception of the level of corruption among state officials and politicians, as perceived by representative of the business sector and analysts of a given country. The score can be between 100-0 (100 = country almost without corruption; 0 = very high level of corruption).

**Surveys used:** Gives the number of surveys or reports, which have been used for calculating the CPI 2013 of a given country. In 2013 the basis were 13 surveys and reports. For a given country to be ranked in the CPI, there have to be at least the results of 3 sources available.

Overall ranking	Ranking in the EU region + Western Europe	Country	CPI 2013 - Evaluation	Surveys used	Lowest and highest evaluation	
					MIN	MAX
1	1	Denmark	91	7	83	98
3	2	Finland	89	7	83	98
3	2	Sweden	89	7	83	98
5	4	Norway	86	7	80	98
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57	25	Czech Republic	48	10	34	62

**Corruption Perception Index, CPI** is being published by the international non-governmental organization Transparency International (TI) since 1995. The index ranks countries according to the perceived level of corruption in the public sector.

The Ranking is based on the results of surveys, where the respondents evaluate the ability of the governing institutions to fight and prosecute corruption, the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures, the level of corruption in specific institutions and areas of the public administration, the level of transparency of the operation of institutions and the level of misuse of public offices and public resources.

Details and results of the CPI can be found on the websites of TI-Czech Republic [www.transparency.cz](http://www.transparency.cz) and TI [www.transparency.org](http://www.transparency.org).

## 2. GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER

*(results from 2013, which includes the Czech Republic and the Nordic states Denmark, Finland and Norway)*

- **Percentage of respondents who felt these institutions were corrupt/extremely corrupt in their country:** There is a significant difference between the CR and the Nordic States, especially in the perception of the level of corruption in/among public officials and civil servants (CR 71% vs. 11-29%), the judiciary (CR 52% vs. 5-9%), political parties (CR 73%, vs. 30-41%) and the parliament / legislature (CR 59%, vs. 18-31%).
- In the CR prevails a significant **mistrust in the effectiveness of government actions**, (4% vs. 20-33%), or rather a strong conviction of its ineffectiveness (72% vs. 28-41%).
- **The willingness to report cases of corruption** is in the CR significantly lower than in the Nordic countries (55% vs. 65-93%), whilst their reason for not reporting does not differ among respondents for those countries („nothing would happen“, CR 51% vs. 37-48%).
- **Paying of bribes:** in the North almost non-existent (1-3%), vs. CR 15%.
- **Perceived level of corruption:** In the CR still prevails the conviction, that the level of corruption is rising (57%, vs. „stayed the same“ – 36%), in the North the perception is more balanced (rather „stayed the same“ – 45-68%).

	Denmark	Finland	Norway	CR
<b>Percentage of respondents who felt these institutions were corrupt / extremely corrupt in their country / territory</b>				
Political parties	30 %	45 %	41 %	73 %
Parliament / legislature	18 %	31 %	21 %	59 %
Business	31 %	42 %	41 %	45 %
Judiciary	5 %	9 %	9 %	52 %
Police	9 %	5 %	16 %	54 %
Public officials / civil servants	11 %	25 %	29 %	71 %
<b>How effective do you think your government's actions are in the fight against corruption?</b>				
Very effective / effective	33 %	21 %	20 %	4 %
Ineffective / very ineffective	28 %	36 %	41 %	72 %
<b>Over the past two years how has the level of corruption in your country changed?</b>				
Increased a lot / increased a little	27 %	44 %	45 %	57 %
Stayed the same	68 %	45 %	48 %	36 %
Have you or anyone in your household paid a bribe to one of these services (judiciary, public services, medical and health services, education services etc.) in the last 12 months? (% of respondents: YES)	1 %	1 %	3 %	15 %
<b>Would you report a case of corruption</b>				
YES	93 %	65 %	91 %	55 %
NO	7 %	35 %	9 %	45 %
<b>If NO, why not?</b>				
I don't know where to report	8 %	29 %	19 %	23 %
I am afraid of the effects	35 %	15 %	30 %	24 %
Nothing would happen	46 %	37 %	48 %	51 %

**Global Corruption Barometer (GCB)** examines the opinions and experiences with corruption of the respondents. The basis is a survey of the public, which means that it is supposed to be a certain indicator of how corruption is affecting the lives of individuals on the national level and how people perceive the efforts of the government in the fight against corruption. At the same time the survey reflects the personal experiences of the respondents with corruption during the last year. The GCB is published by the international non-governmental organization Transparency International (TI) and included 107 countries in 2013. Detailed results are available at [www.transparency.org](http://www.transparency.org).

### 3. GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT 2013-2014

#### *(published by the World Economic Forum)*

Selected results from the Global Competitiveness Index data platform (comparison of CR and the Nordic states – Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Norway):

- On the **overall Global Competitiveness** Index the Czech Republic ranks 46<sup>th</sup> of 148 surveyed states.
- Noteworthy is also the subindex **“public trust in politicians”**, where the Czech Republic is on the 146<sup>th</sup> place (again, from 148!). Nordic states scored within the top 20 surveyed states.
- The Czech Republic additionally scored exceptionally bad with regard to **“favoritism in decisions of government officials”** (123<sup>rd</sup> rank).

	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Denmark	CR
Global Competitiveness Index (rank within all 148 surveyed states)	3	6	11	15	46
1.A Public Institutions	1	6	9	20	87
1.04 Public trust in politicians	7	6	4	16	146
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	2	10	6	15	81
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4	2	8	16	123
Survey: What is the most problematic factors for doing business? Answer: Corruption (in % of respondents)	0	0,3	0	0	17,2

The Global Competitiveness Report is published yearly by the World Economic Forum. For the last report of 2013-2014, 148 states were surveyed.

More detailed information can be found here: <http://www.weforum.org/issues/competitiveness-0/gci2012-data-platform/>.

## 4. EUROBAROMETER 2013

### *(underlying research for the EU Anti-Corruption Report by the European Commission from 3.2.2014)*

Selected results (comparison of CR and the Nordic states – Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Norway):

- **Perception of the spread of corruption in a given country: in the Nordic states minimal** („very widespread“ max. 7%, vs. CR: 61%)
- **Presence of corruption within national public institutions** in the CR according to the perception of those surveyed significantly higher (agreeing with the term „There is corruption in the national public institutions in our country“: Totally agree - CR 54% vs. Nordic states 8-21%)
- **In the CR a significantly higher percentage of those surveyed states, that they are personally affected by corruption in their daily lives** (Total agree with the term “You are personally affected by corruption in your daily life”: CR 28% vs. Nordic states 3-12%)
- **Immense spread of corruption in business in the CR vs. minimal effect on business in Nordic states:**
  - ✓ Totally agree with the term „Too close links between business and politics on our country lead to corruption“: **CR 45%, Nordic states 11-24%**
  - ✓ Totally agree with the term „Corruption is part of the business culture in our country“: **CR 41%, Nordic states 5-8%**
  - ✓ Totally agree with the term „In our country the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections“: **CR 21%, Nordic states 2-4%**
  - ✓ Totally agree with the term „In our country, favoritism and corruption hamper business competition“: **CR 33%, Nordic states 5-15%**

## 5. FLASH EUROBAROMETER SURVEY 2013

*(underlying research for the EU Anti-Corruption Report by the European Commission from 3.2.2014; focusing on business)*

Selected results (comparison of CR and the Nordic states – Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Norway):

- **Problem encountered in doing business:**
  - ✓ Corruption: A very serious problem or a quite serious problem: CR 71%, Nordic states 4-17%
  - ✓ Fast-changing legislation and policies: A very serious problem: CR 48%, Nordic states 3-14%
  - ✓ Complexity of administrative procedures: A very serious problem: CR 43%, Nordic states 3-10%
- **Corruption in public procurement:**
  - ✓ How widespread do you think is corruption in your country in public procurement by national authorities: Total widespread CR 77%, Nordic states 14-22%
  - ✓ How widespread do you think is corruption in your country in public procurement by regional or local authorities: Total widespread CR 67%, Nordic states 15-33%

Both surveys were completed at the beginning of 2013 within the preparation of the EU Anti-Corruption Report, available here:

[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/e-library/documents/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/corruption/docs/acr\\_2014\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/e-library/documents/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/corruption/docs/acr_2014_en.pdf)).

**Eurobarometer** is a regular survey, which is being conducted every other year in all EU member states in the form of a personal survey with 500-1000 respondents, depending on the size of a given country. The results are available here:

[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/eb\\_special\\_399\\_380\\_en.htm#397](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_399_380_en.htm#397).

**Flash Eurobarometer** was conducted in 2013 for the first time in the form of telephone interviews with representatives of six business sectors (energy, health, construction, manufacturing, telecommunication and financial sector). Detailed results are available at:

[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/flash\\_arch\\_374\\_361\\_en.htm#374](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/flash_arch_374_361_en.htm#374).