



Flash Eurobarometer 374

BUSINESSES' ATTITUDES TOWARDS CORRUPTION IN THE EU

REPORT

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This survey has been requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Home Affairs and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication.

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Flash Eurobarometer 374 - TNS Political & Social

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**Businesses' attitudes towards
corruption in the EU**

Conducted by TNS Political & Social at the request of
the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Home Affairs

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and
Eurobarometer" Unit)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION..... 3

MAIN FINDINGS 5

1. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED WHEN DOING BUSINESS 8

2. BUSINESSES AND THE LEVEL OF CORRUPTION IN THEIR COUNTRY 20

 2.1 Is corruption widespread across the European Union?..... 20

 2.2 The most common corrupt practices 25

 2.3 How corrupt are politicians at national, regional or local level? 30

3. BUSINESSES’ OPINIONS ABOUT PRACTICES LEADING TO CORRUPTION IN THEIR COUNTRY 36

4. BUSINESSES AND CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC TENDERS OR PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES 44

 4.1 What gifts offered to a public official are considered to be a bribe?.. 44

 4.2 Experience in public tender or public procurement procedures 47

 4.2.1 Level of participation in a public tender or public procurement procedure in the last 3 years 47

 4.2.2 Proportion of annual turnover coming from public tenders or public procurement..... 50

 4.2.3 Is corruption preventing businesses from winning a public tender? 53

 4.2.4 Discouraging factors affecting participation in a public tender or public procurement procedure..... 56

 4.3 Frequency of illegal practices in public procurement..... 60

 4.4 Corruption in public procurement at national level 72

 4.5 Experience of bribery 76

- 5. **BUSINESSES’ OPINIONS ABOUT HOW CORRUPTION IS TACKLED IN THEIR COUNTRY** 82
 - 5.1 **Chances of being prosecuted or sanctioned for corruption**..... 82
 - 5.2 **Sanctions for petty and grand corruption**..... 88
 - 5.3 **Transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties** 94
 - 5.4 **Is corruption tackled with impartiality?** 97

- ANNEXES**
 - Technical specifications
 - Questionnaire
 - Tables

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the Flash Eurobarometer 374 survey "Businesses' attitudes towards corruption in the EU", carried out between the 18th of February and the 8th of March 2013. This survey was requested by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Home Affairs and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit).

The primary objective of this survey is to understand the level of corruption perceived 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.

To do this, companies were asked about corruption in a range of areas:

- The prevalence of a range of corrupt practices in their country
- The management of public tender and public procurement processes
- The prevalence of various corrupt practices in public tender and public procurement processes
- Bribery among political parties and senior officials
- How corruption is managed and punished in their country

The results are analysed first at EU level (for the six sectors being investigated), then through a comparison between these sectors and of country-level results across the sectors. Finally, the report looks at differences based on certain company characteristics.

This Flash Eurobarometer was carried out by TNS Political & Social in the then 27 EU Member States and Croatia. All interviews were conducted using the TNS e-Call centre (our centralised CATI system). The sample of 7842 businesses was selected from an international business database and, where necessary, from local sources in the countries concerned.

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)¹. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals².

Note: In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS			
BE	Belgium	LT	Lithuania
BG	Bulgaria	LU	Luxembourg
CZ	Czech Republic	HU	Hungary
DK	Denmark	MT	Malta
DE	Germany	NL	The Netherlands
EE	Estonia	AT	Austria
EL	Greece	PL	Poland
ES	Spain	PT	Portugal
FR	France	RO	Romania
IE	Ireland	SI	Slovenia
IT	Italy	SK	Slovakia
CY	Republic of Cyprus*	FI	Finland
LV	Latvia	SE	Sweden
HR	Croatia	UK	The United Kingdom
		EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
		EU15	BE, IT, FR, DE, LU, NL, DK, UK, IE, PT, ES, EL, AT, SE, FI**
		NMS12	BG, CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, MT, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK***
		EURO ZONE	BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK
		NON-EURO ZONE	BG, CZ, DK, LV, LT, HU, PL, RO, SE, UK

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. 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 and in the EU27 average.

** EU15 refers to the 15 countries forming the European Union before the enlargements of 2004 and 2007.

*** The NMS12 are the 12 'new Member States' which joined the European Union during the 2004 and 2007 enlargements.

* * * * *

We wish to thank the people throughout Europe who have given their time to take part in this survey. Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

² The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent was able to give several answers to the question.

MAIN FINDINGS

More than 4 out of 10 companies consider corruption to be a problem when doing business, but this is not considered to be their main problem when doing business

- Tax rates (72%) and fast-changing legislation and policies (70%) are most likely to be problems for companies when doing business. Corruption is less likely to be seen as a problem (43%).
- Companies in NMS12 countries are more likely than those in EU15 countries to say that corruption (52% vs. 40%) and patronage and nepotism (51% vs. 38%) are problems for their company when doing business.
- Construction companies are much more likely than those in other sectors to say corruption and patronage and nepotism are problems for them when doing business.
- Corruption is most likely to be considered a problem when doing business by companies in the Czech Republic (71%), Portugal (68%), Greece and Slovakia (both 66%).

Three quarters of companies consider corruption to be widespread in their country

- Three quarters of companies say that corruption is widespread in their country (75%). Construction companies are the most likely to say this (79%) and telecoms/IT companies the least likely (62%).
 - Companies in the euro zone are more likely to say corruption is widespread than those outside the zone (79% vs. 66%). Companies in NMS12 countries are more likely to say this compared to companies in EU15 countries (89% vs. 71%).
 - Companies in Greece (99%), Spain and Italy (97%) are most likely to say corruption is widespread in their country, but at least nine out of ten companies in the Czech Republic, Slovenia (both 94%), Slovakia (92%), Hungary, Romania (both 91%), Portugal and Croatia (both 90%) say the same.

An absolute majority of companies agree that certain practices lead to corruption in their country

- Eight out of ten companies agree that corruption comes from links between business and politics being too close, 73% agree that favouritism and corruption hampers business competition, and 69% agree that bribery and the use of connections are often the easiest way to obtain certain public services.
- Almost half (47%) of companies agree that the only way to succeed in business in their country is to have political connections.

- Construction companies are the most likely to agree with almost all of these statements - particularly that favouritism and corruption hamper business competition in their country (79% vs. 63%-72%).
- Companies in NMS12 countries are more likely to agree with each of these statements compared to their EU15 counterparts. This is particularly the case for bribery being the easiest way to obtain certain public services (84% vs. 66%), but also applies for close links between business and politics leading to corruption (88% vs. 78%), succeeding in business via political connections (56% vs. 44%), and favouritism and corruption hampering business competition (86% vs. 70%).
- EU27 companies in the euro zone are also more likely to agree with each of these statements compared to those outside the euro zone - in particular, the statement that the only way to succeed in business in their country is to have political connections (euro zone: 50% vs. non-euro zone: 39%).
- Favouring friends and family in business (43%) or public institutions (43%) are considered the most widespread corrupt practices, followed by tax fraud and non-payment of VAT (42%).
 - Although the ranking and proportions differ, across the six sectors studied in this report the three practices considered to be most widespread are: favouring friends or family members in public institutions, or in business, or tax fraud/non-payment of VAT.
 - Greek companies are the most likely to say that tax fraud or non-payment of VAT (52%), bribes (48%) or kickbacks (52%) are widespread practices.
- 73% of companies say that bribery is widespread among politicians, party representatives or senior officials at national level and 70% say this about these officials at a regional/local level.

More than 3 out of 10 companies that have participated in a public tender say corruption prevented them from winning

- The threshold for money, gifts or services given to a public official to be considered a bribe is low: 13% say any gift of this kind is a bribe, while 50% say that items of this nature valued between 1 and 100 euros qualify as a bribe.
- 37% of companies have participated in a public tender or public procurement process in the last three years, and if companies have participated at all, they are most likely to have taken part on more than one occasion.
 - Construction companies are the most likely to have taken part in public tender or procurement procedures in the last three years (46%), and financial services and healthcare companies the least likely (17% and 22%, respectively).

- More than half (56%) of companies that have participated in a public tender in the last three years say up to 40% of their turnover comes from these processes.
 - Companies in the construction, healthcare and telecoms/IT sectors that have participated in tenders or procurements are the most likely to say that more than 20% of their turnover comes from these processes.
 - Greek companies are a notable exception - 46% say that 81%-100% of their turnover comes from public tenders/public procurement.
- 32% of companies that have participated in public tenders/public procurement say corruption prevented them winning a contract, and this view is most widely held among construction (35%) and engineering sector companies (33%).
 - Bulgaria (58%), Slovakia (57%), Cyprus (55%) and the Czech Republic (51%) are the only countries where at least half of all companies say this.
- The main reasons companies have not taken part in a public tender/procurement process in the last three years are the bureaucratic processes (21%) and criteria that seem to be tailor-made for certain participants (16%). More than four out of ten say that a range of illegal practices in public procurement procedures are widespread, particularly specifications tailor-made for particular companies (57%), conflict of interests in bid evaluation (54%), collusive bidding (52%) and unclear selection or evaluation criteria (51%).
 - Engineering and construction companies are generally the most likely to say each of these practices are widespread.
- More than half of all companies say that corruption in public procurement managed by national (56%) or regional/local authorities (60%) is widespread.
- 46% of companies have been in contact with public authorities to obtain permits or use services in the past 12 months, but the actual experience of bribery in these cases is extremely low (1-2%).

Companies are generally pessimistic about the way corruption is tackled in their country

- Six out of ten companies think it is unlikely that corrupt people or businesses would be caught, or reported to the authorities, while 64% think it is unlikely that corrupt people or businesses would be fined or imprisoned. Telecoms/IT companies are the most pessimistic.
- 46% of all companies agree that those caught for petty corruption or bribery are appropriately punished in their country, however only 29% agree that people and businesses caught bribing a senior official are appropriately punished.
- The majority of companies (70%) do not think there is sufficient transparency and supervision of funding of political parties in their country.
- 42% of companies agree that measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives in their country, while 50% disagree.

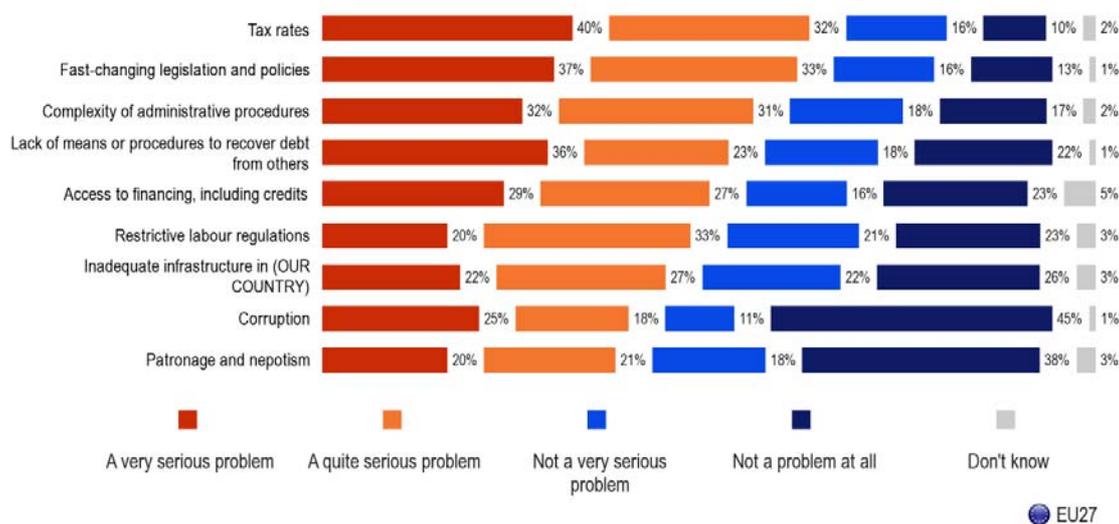
1. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED WHEN DOING BUSINESS

- Tax rates and fast-changing legislation are the most serious problems for companies -

Companies were asked how serious a range of issues were for them when doing business in their country. At least seven out of ten say tax rates (72%) and fast-changing legislation and policies (70%) are problems. This is followed by complex administration procedures (63%), lack of debt recovery means (59%), and access to financing (56%), restrictive labour regulations (53%) and inadequate infrastructure (49%). Corruption (43%) and patronage and nepotism (41%) are least likely to be seen as problems.

Looking just at the proportion of companies that say each issue is a 'very serious' problem, the picture is slightly different. One quarter (25%) say that corruption is a very serious problem for the company when doing business in their country, moving it up the rankings from 8th to 6th position. However, corruption is also the issue that companies are most likely to consider 'not a problem at all' (45%). In fact, this is the only issue where at least four out of ten companies say this.

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



Companies in EU15 countries are more likely to say tax rates (74% vs. 67%) and access to financing (59% vs. 43%) are problems for them than their NMS12 counterparts. Companies in NMS12 countries, on the other hand, are more likely than those in EU15 countries to say that corruption (52% vs. 40%) and patronage and nepotism (51% vs. 38%) are problems for their company when doing business.

The differences between EU27 companies in the euro zone and those outside the euro zone are even more striking. Euro zone companies are much more likely to say each issue is a problem, compared to non-euro zone companies. For example, 81% of companies in the euro zone say that tax rates are a problem, compared to 55% of non-euro zone companies. In the case of corruption, the difference is slightly smaller: 47% of euro zone companies say this is a problem, compared to 33% of those outside the euro zone.

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

% Total 'A problem'

	Tax rates	Fast-changing legislation and policies	Complexity of administrative procedures	Lack of means or procedures to recover debt from others	Access to financing, including credits	Restrictive labour regulations	Inadequate infrastructure in (OUR COUNTRY)	Corruption	Patronage and nepotism
All sectors	72%	70%	63%	59%	56%	53%	49%	43%	41%
Results per sector									
Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals	67%	72%	65%	53%	51%	49%	43%	31%	34%
Healthcare and pharmaceutical	58%	66%	59%	44%	39%	39%	42%	34%	33%
Engineering and electronics, motor vehicles	72%	64%	64%	55%	55%	56%	45%	35%	32%
Construction and building	78%	75%	66%	68%	62%	60%	55%	50%	48%
Telecommunications and information technologies	63%	54%	55%	47%	46%	39%	41%	33%	34%
Financial services, banking and investment	67%	70%	64%	47%	52%	44%	40%	29%	33%

Looking at the results across the six sectors illustrates that companies in the construction and building industry³ are the most likely to say that each of these issues is a problem, although the size of the difference varies. For example, 50% of construction sector companies say that corruption is a problem for them when doing business compared to 35% of engineering, electronics and motor vehicle companies and 29% of financial services, banking and investment companies⁴.

Other issues that construction companies are much more likely to consider a problem are: patronage and nepotism (48% vs. 32%-34%); lack of means for debt recovery (68% vs. 44%-55%); access to financing (62% vs. 39%-55%); and inadequate infrastructure (55% vs. 40%-45%).

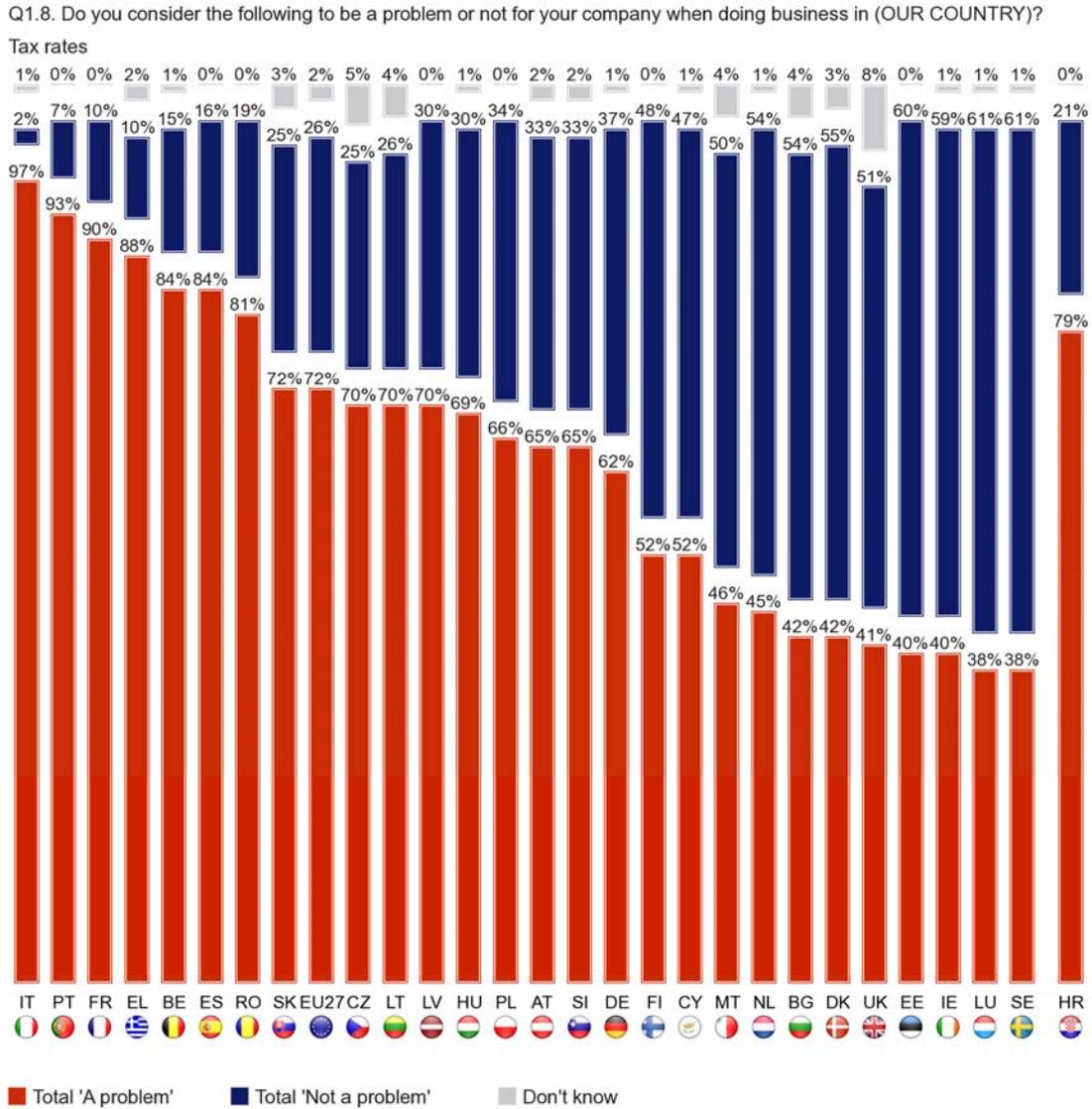
Overall, tax rates are the most mentioned problem for construction (78%), engineering (72%) and telecom/IT companies (63%). Fast-changing legislation and policies are the most mentioned problem by companies in the energy (72%), financial services (70%) and healthcare (66%) sectors.

The following pages will review the country-level results for all sectors and illustrate the wide variation in opinion between companies in different countries.

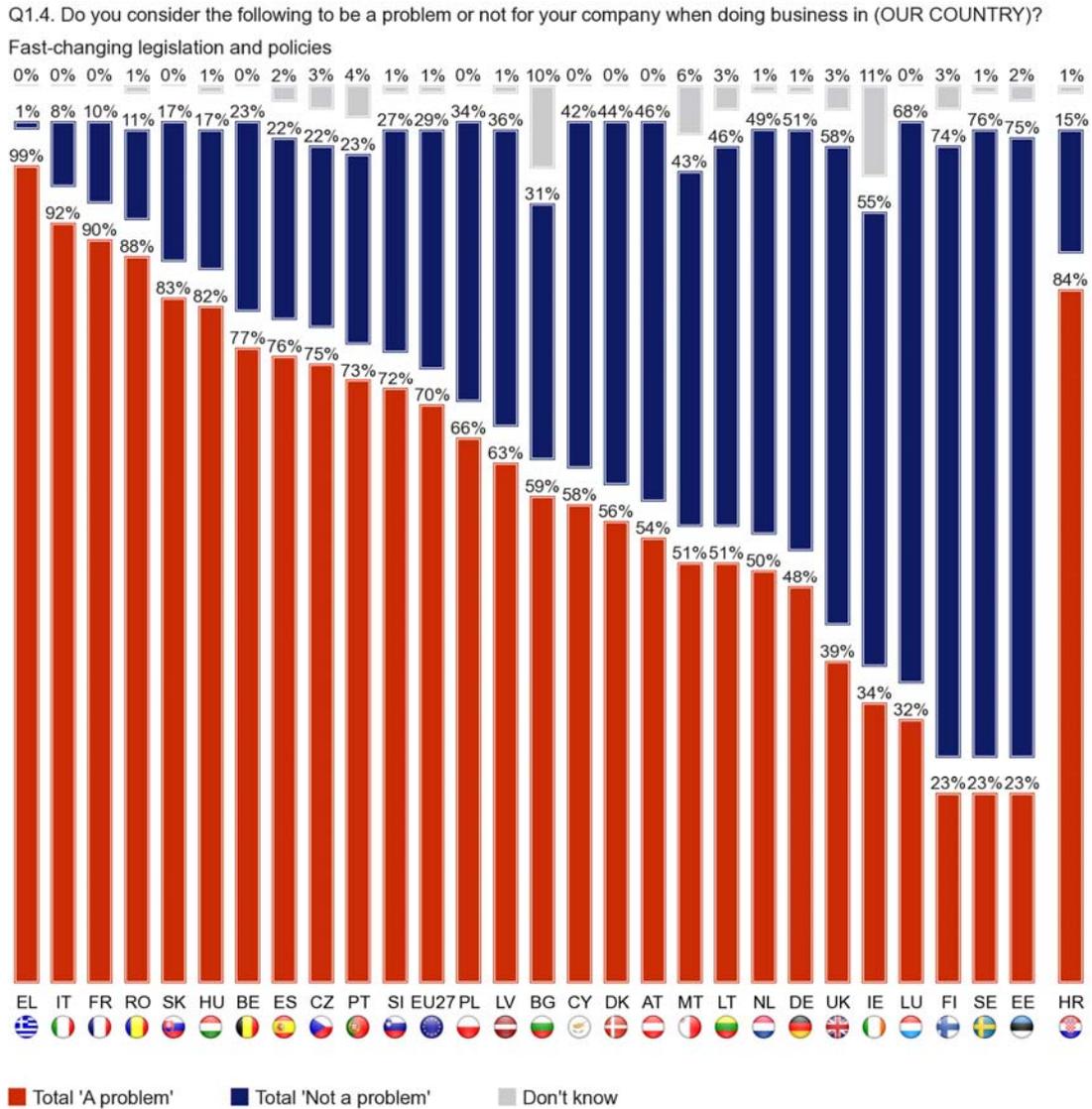
³ For the rest of this report, the construction and building sector will be referred to as "construction".

⁴ For the rest of this report, the engineering and electronics, motor vehicles sector will be referred to as "engineering". The financial services, banking and investment sector will be referred to as "financial services".

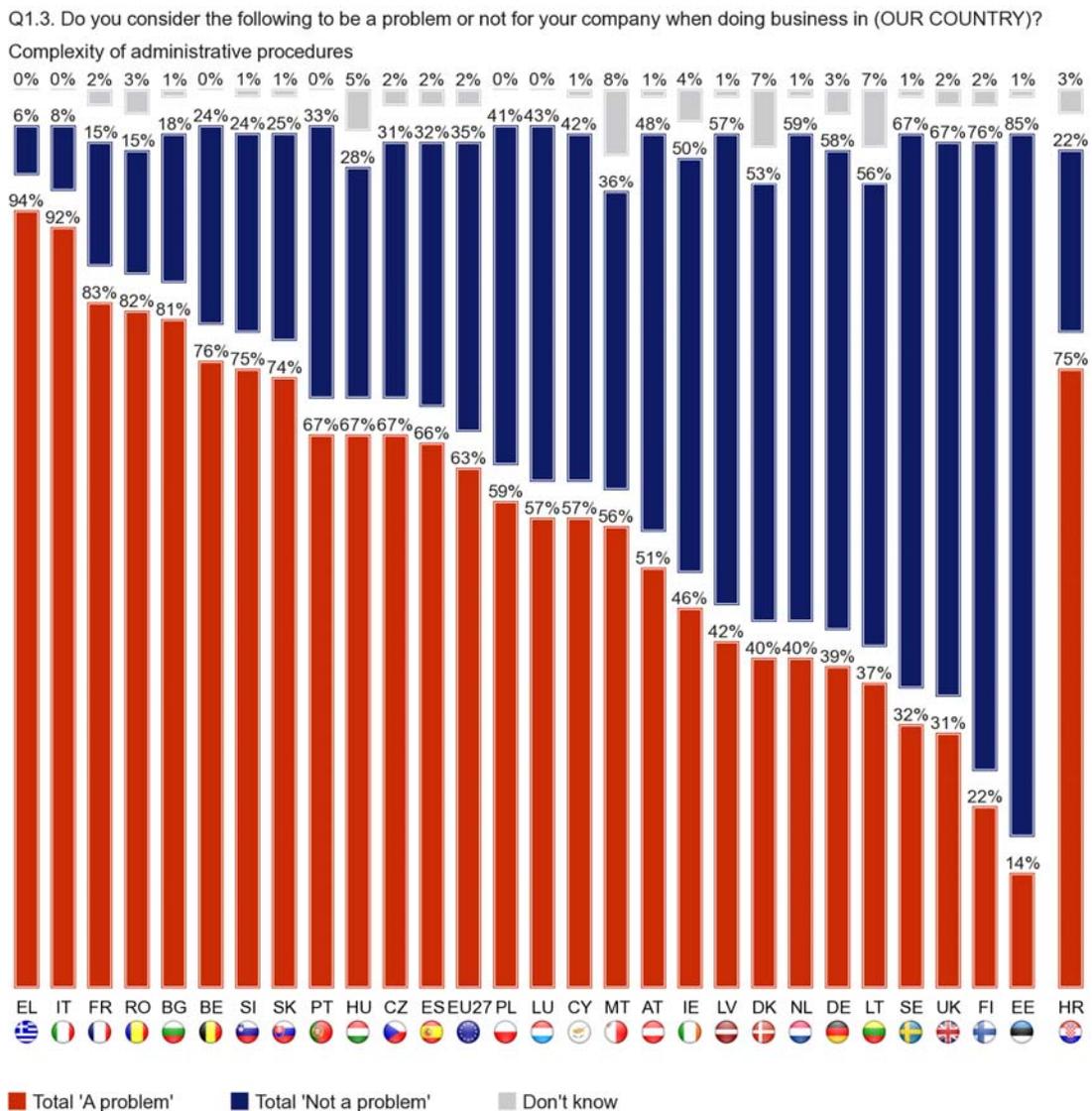
The view that **tax rates** are a problem is almost universal among companies in Italy (97%). Tax rates are also considered to be a problem for more than nine out of ten companies in Portugal (93%) and France (90%). Companies in Sweden and Luxembourg are the least likely to consider tax rates to be a problem, but even here more than one third think they are an issue when doing business in their country (both 38%).



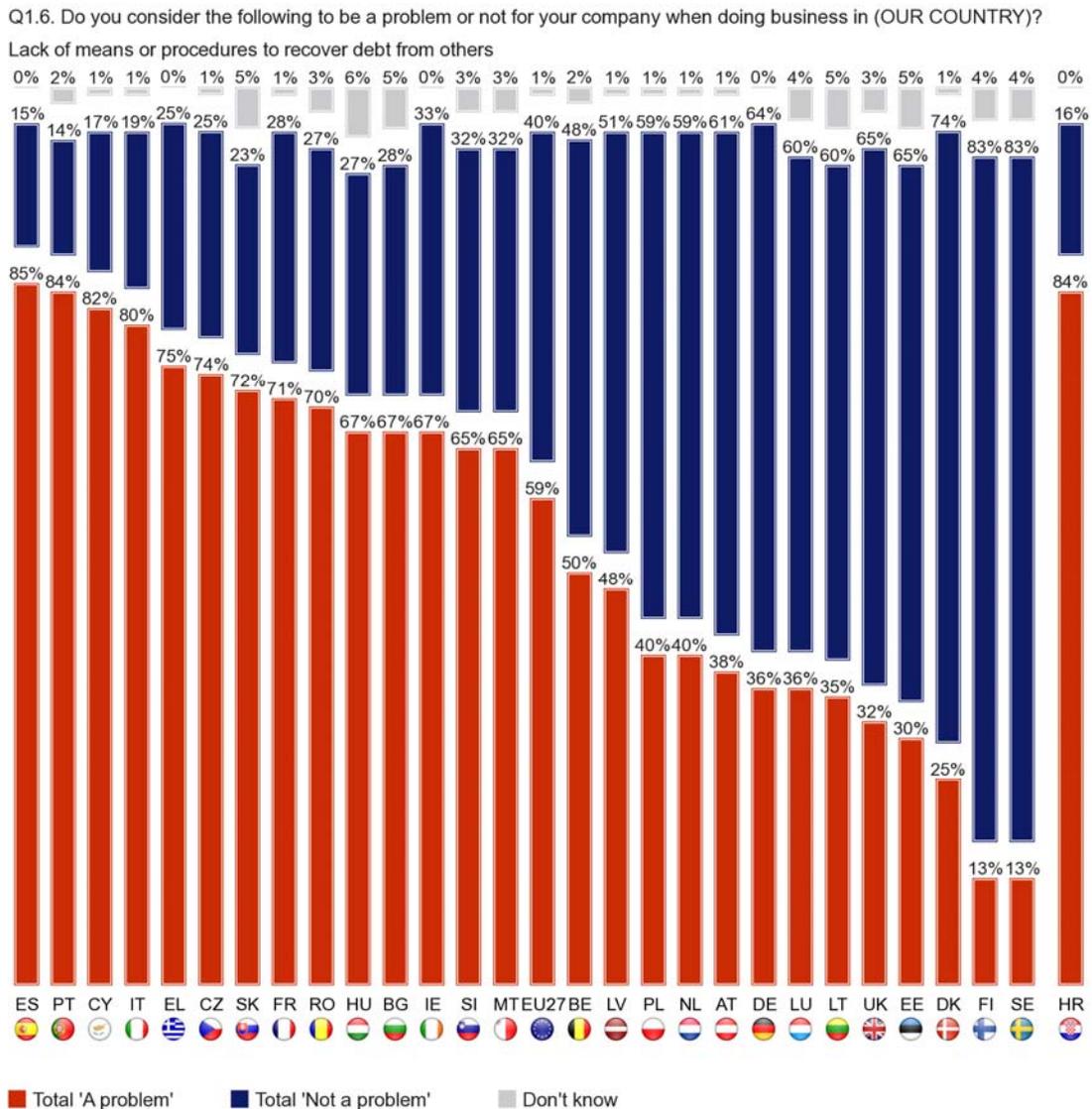
There is a range of 76 percentage points between countries where companies are most and least likely to say that **fast-changing legislation and policies** are a problem. Almost all Greek companies in these sectors say this (99%), a view shared by 92% of Italian and 90% of French companies. In contrast, less than one quarter of Finnish, Swedish and Estonian companies consider this to be a problem for them when doing business (all 23%).



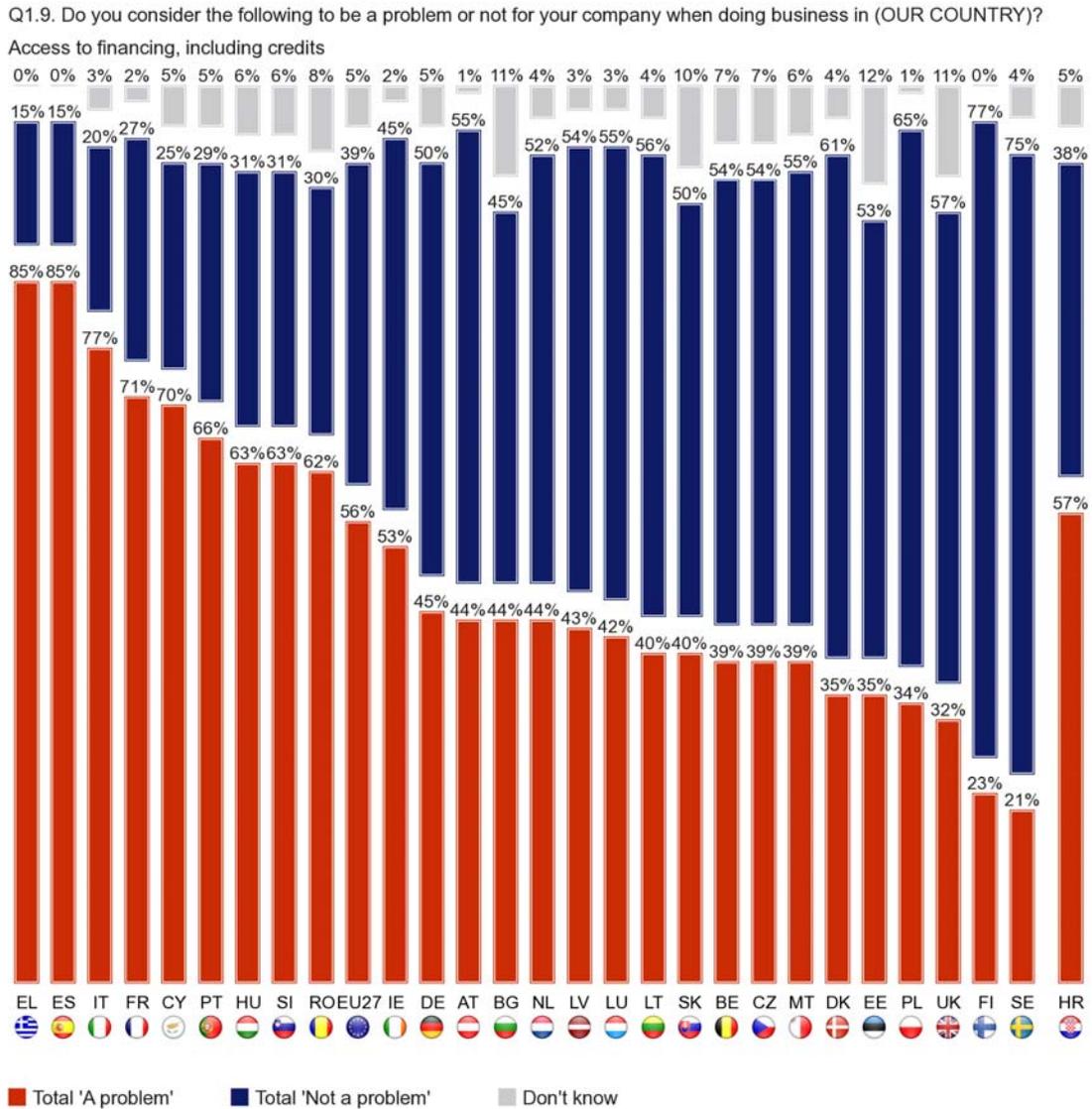
Greek (94%), Italian (92%) and French (83%) companies are the most likely to say that the **complexity of administrative procedures** is a problem for them when doing business in their country. Opinion on this issue also varies widely across countries, with 80 percentage points separating Greece and Estonia (14%). Companies in Finland are also notably less likely to consider this issue a problem (22%).



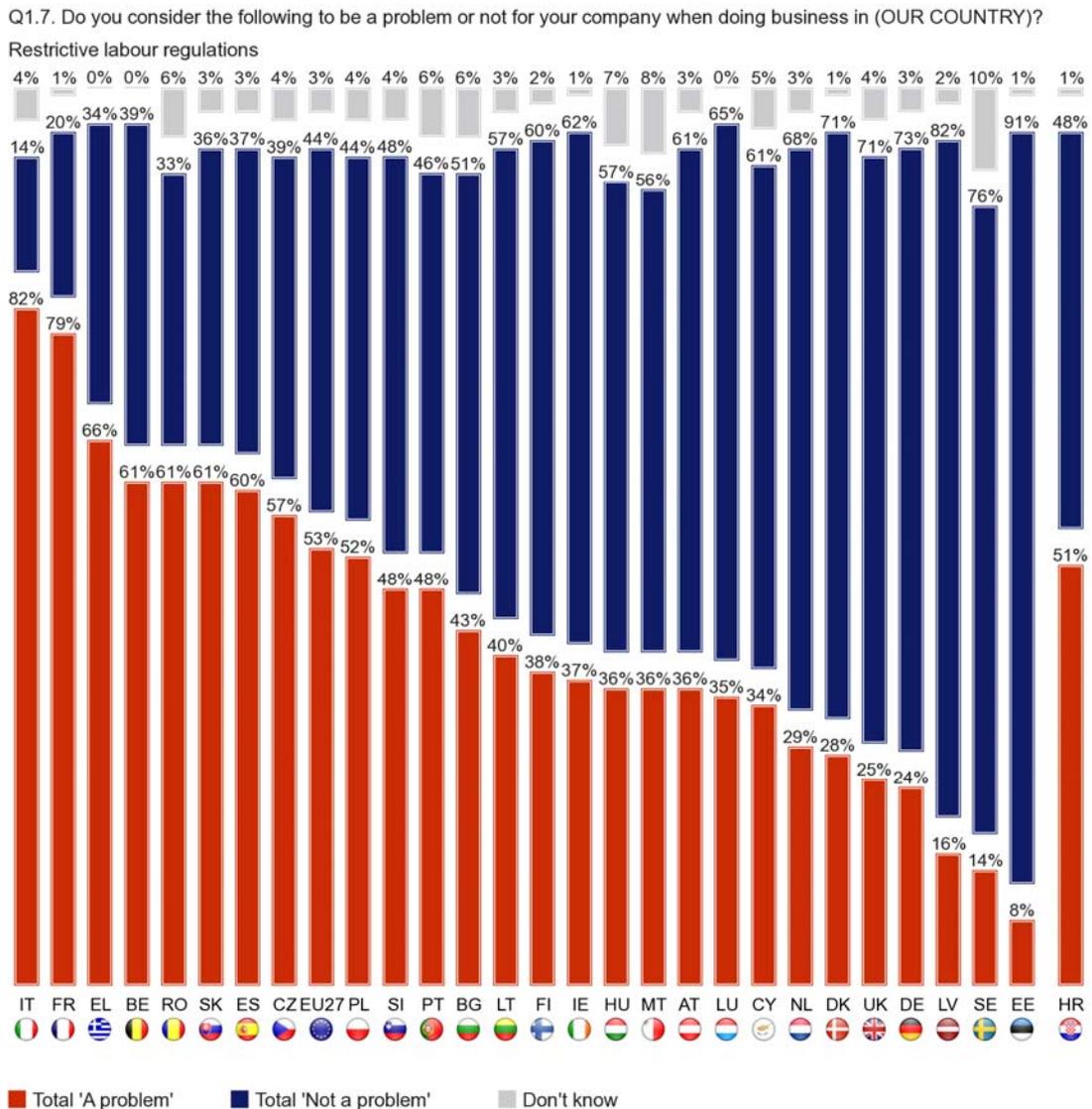
A **lack of means or procedures to recover debt from others** is generally less mentioned compared to the issues already discussed. It is most widely mentioned by companies in Spain (85%), Portugal, Croatia (both 84%) and Cyprus (82%). In contrast, only 13% of Finnish and Swedish companies consider a lack of debt recovery means to be a problem.



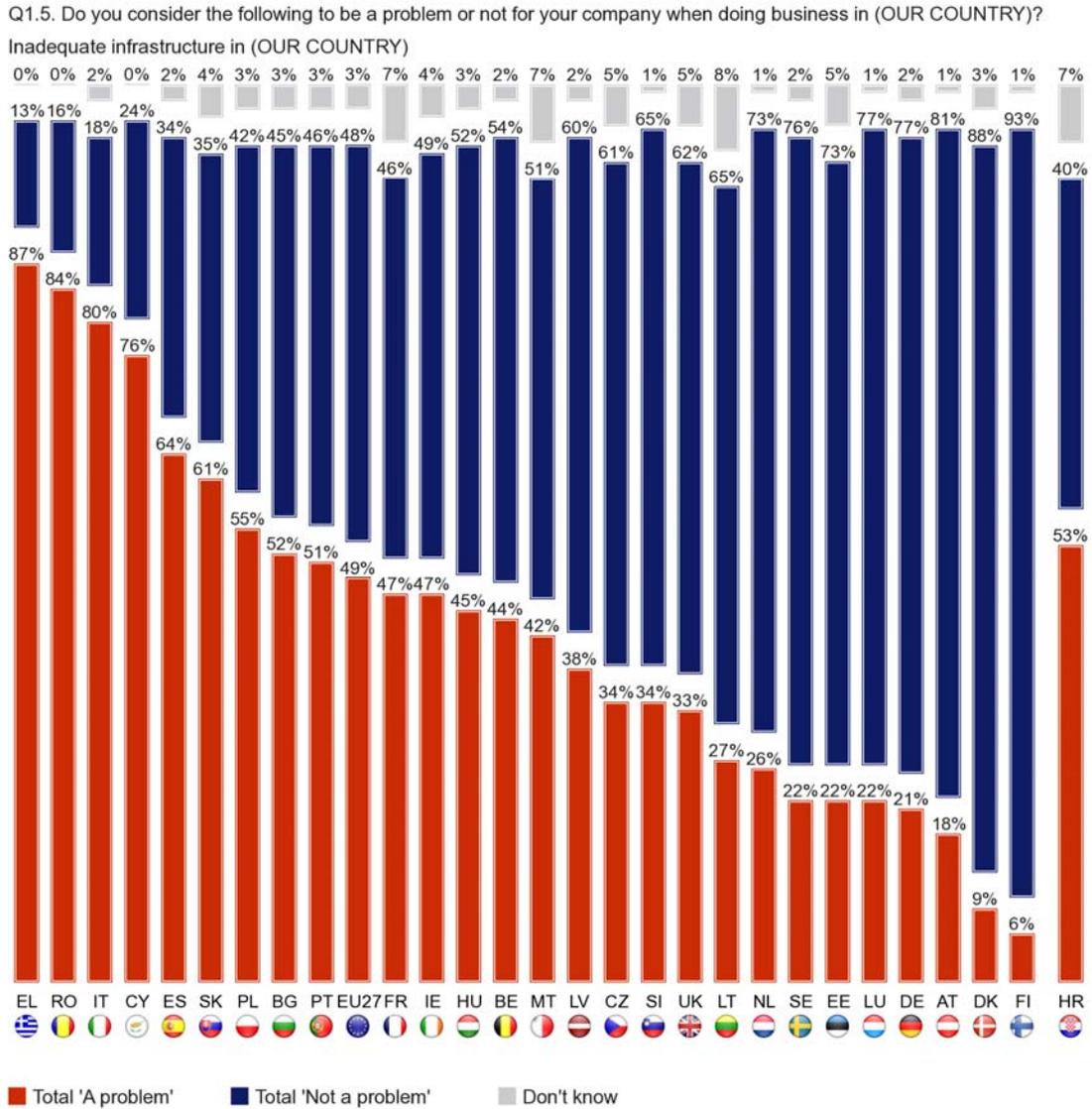
Greek and Spanish companies are the most likely to say that **access to financing** is a problem for their company when doing business (both 85%), followed by companies in Italy (77%). Swedish (21%) and Finnish (23%) companies are the least likely to consider this to be a problem for their company.



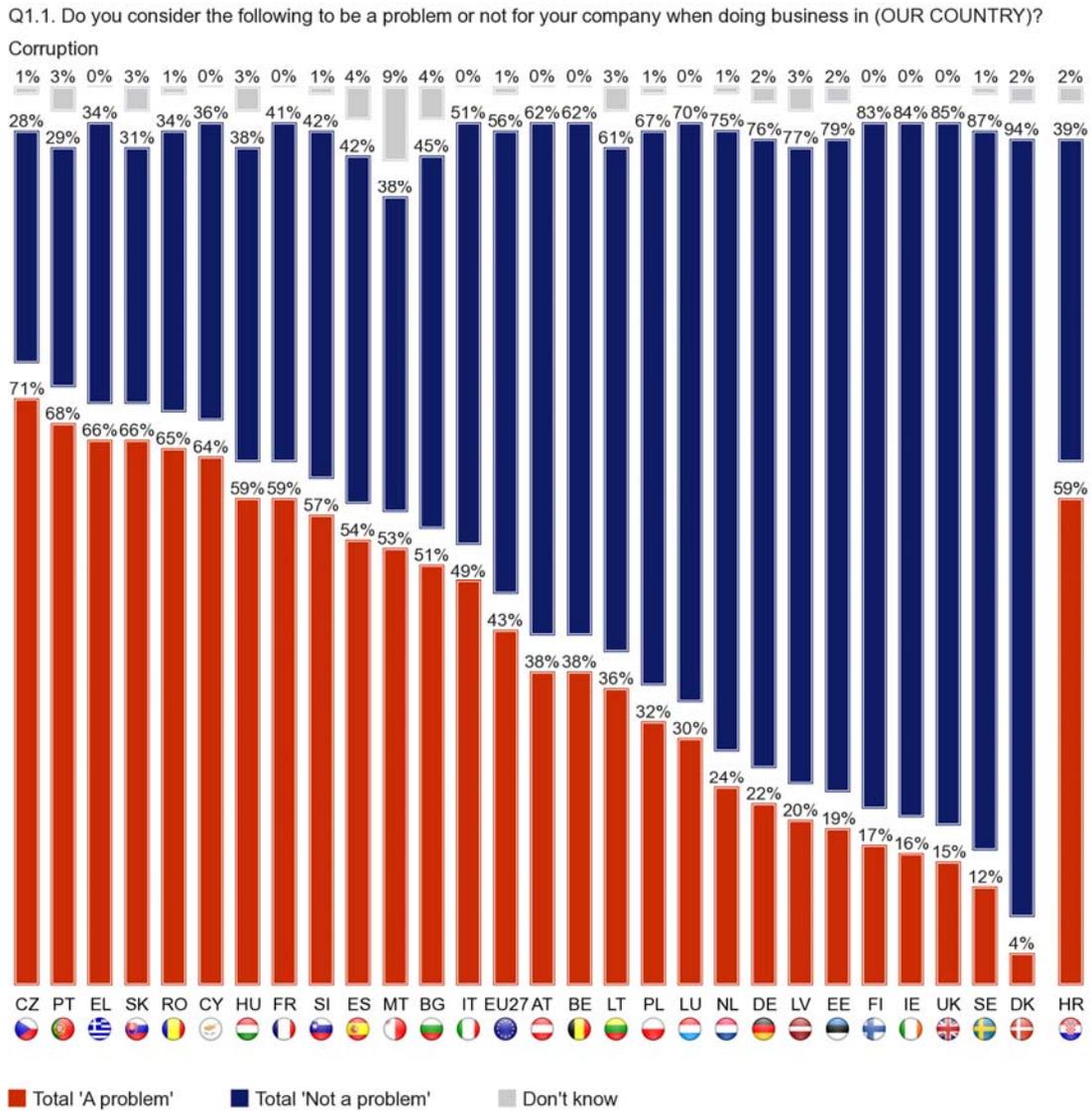
Italian (82%), French (79%) and Greek (66%) companies are the most likely to say that **restrictive labour regulations** are a problem for them when doing business. In contrast, 8% of Estonian, 14% of Swedish and 16% of Latvian companies say the same.



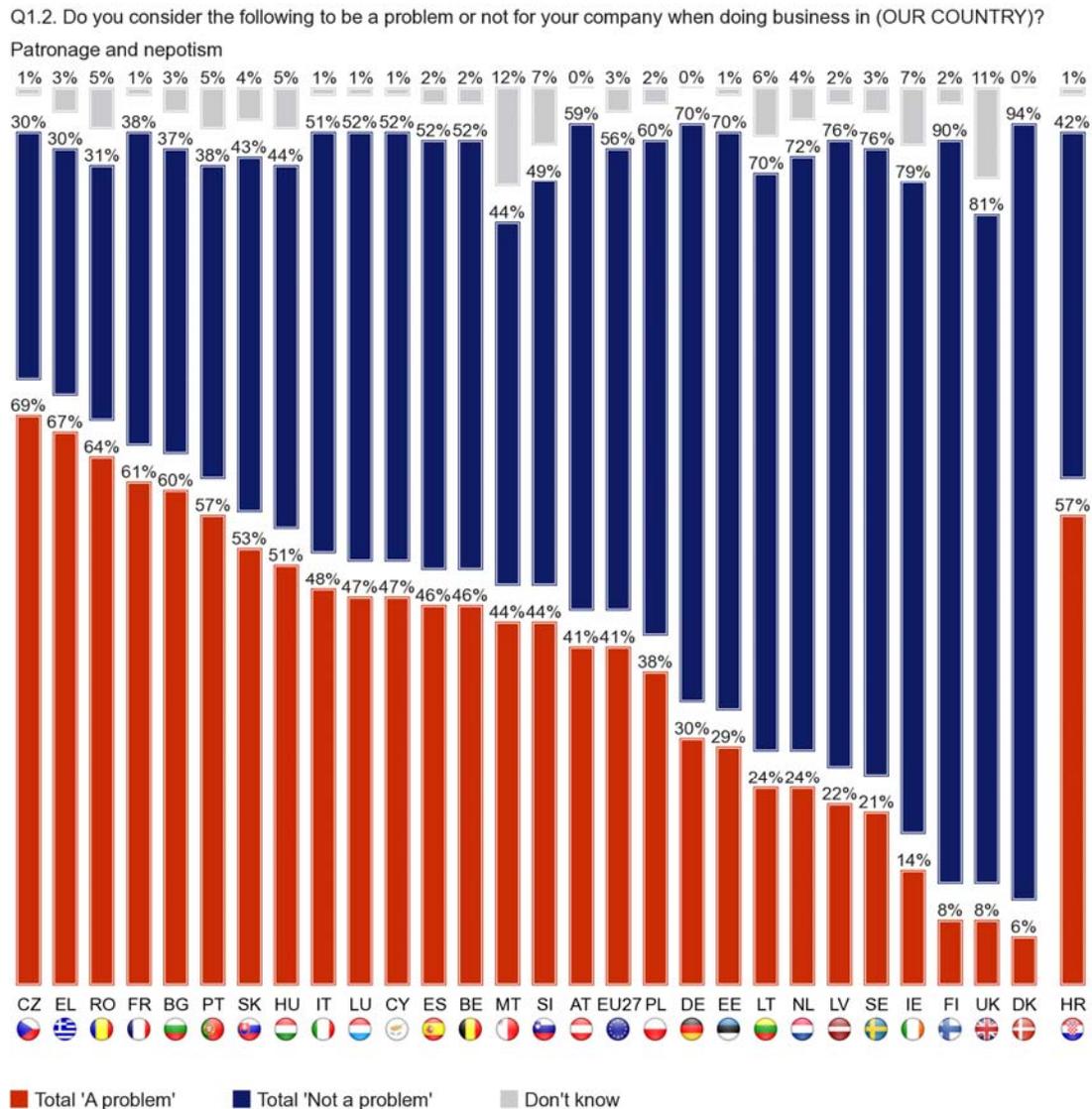
Greek companies are the most likely to say that **inadequate infrastructure** in their country is a problem when doing business (87%), followed by those in Romania (84%) and Italy (80%). There is a range of 81 percentage points across countries, with Finnish (6%) and Danish (9%) companies the least likely to say this issue is a problem.



Corruption is most likely to be considered a problem when doing business by companies in the Czech Republic (71%), Portugal (68%), Greece and Slovakia (both 66%). In fact in 12 countries at least half of all companies consider corruption to be a problem when doing business. Companies in Denmark (4%) and Sweden (12%) are much less likely to say that corruption is a problem.



Compared to the issues already discussed, companies are generally less likely to consider **patronage and nepotism** to be a problem. Those in the Czech Republic (69%), Greece (67%) and Romania (64%) are the most likely to say that this is a problem, compared to 6% of Danish and 8% of Finnish and UK companies.



A review of company characteristics shows that:

- The smaller the company, the more likely they are to say that corruption and patronage and nepotism are problems for them when doing business. For example, 44% of companies with 1-9 employees say that corruption is a problem, compared to 22% of those with more than 250 employees. Companies with more than 250 employees are the least likely to say that any of these issues is a problem. The exception is complexity of administrative procedures, where companies with 50-249 employees are least likely to say this is a problem (by 1 percentage point). Companies with fewer than 50 employees are also more likely than larger companies to say tax rates are a problem (70%-74% vs. 52%-56%).

- Companies whose turnover decreased in the past two years are more likely to say that each of these issues is a problem, compared to companies whose turnover remained unchanged or increased. For example, 53% of companies whose turnover decreased say corruption is a problem for them when doing business, compared to 42% of companies whose turnover is unchanged and 29% of companies whose turnover increased.
- Companies that took part in a public tender in the last 3 years⁵ at least once are more likely to say that corruption, nepotism and patronage, complex administrative procedures and lack of means to recover debts are serious problems for their business. More than half (58%) of companies that took part in one tender process say patronage and nepotism is a problem, compared to 44% of those who took part in more than one tender and 38% of companies that have not participated in any tender processes in the last 3 years.
- Companies that say corruption is widespread in their country are more likely to say that each of these issues is a problem, compared to companies that say corruption is not a problem⁶. In fact, 50% of companies that say corruption is widespread say corruption is a problem for their company, compared to 18% of companies that say corruption is rare.

Q1 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (OUR COUNTRY)?
% of Total 'A problem'

	Tax rates	Fast-changing legislation and policies	Complexity of administrative procedures	Lack of means or procedures to recover debt from others	Access to financing, including credits	Restrictive labour regulations	Inadequate infrastructure in (OUR COUNTRY)	Corruption	Patronage and nepotism
EU27	72%	70%	63%	59%	56%	53%	49%	43%	41%
Company size									
1 to 9	74%	69%	64%	60%	57%	53%	50%	44%	43%
10 to 49	70%	72%	63%	59%	56%	54%	49%	38%	37%
50 to 249	56%	64%	56%	54%	53%	49%	47%	37%	33%
250 or more	52%	62%	57%	32%	29%	37%	29%	22%	22%
Company's turnover (past 2 years)									
Increased	66%	61%	56%	45%	42%	44%	37%	29%	29%
Decreased	80%	78%	70%	73%	69%	63%	60%	53%	49%
Remained unchanged	69%	67%	64%	54%	51%	52%	47%	42%	43%
Corruption: widespread in (COUNTRY)									
Widespread	78%	76%	69%	66%	60%	59%	56%	50%	47%
Rare	53%	50%	45%	37%	42%	36%	27%	18%	21%
Took part in a public tender (past 3 years)									
Yes, once	82%	75%	72%	69%	67%	65%	50%	57%	58%
Yes, more than once	74%	71%	67%	64%	56%	55%	51%	46%	44%
No	70%	68%	61%	55%	55%	50%	48%	39%	38%

⁵ Based on the responses to Q2 "In the past three years, has your company taken part in a public tender or a public procurement procedure?" See section 4.2.1 for full discussion of these results.

⁶ Based on the responses to Q6 "How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (OUR COUNTRY)?" See section 2.1 for full discussion of these results.

2. BUSINESSES AND THE LEVEL OF CORRUPTION IN THEIR COUNTRY

2.1 Is corruption widespread across the European Union?

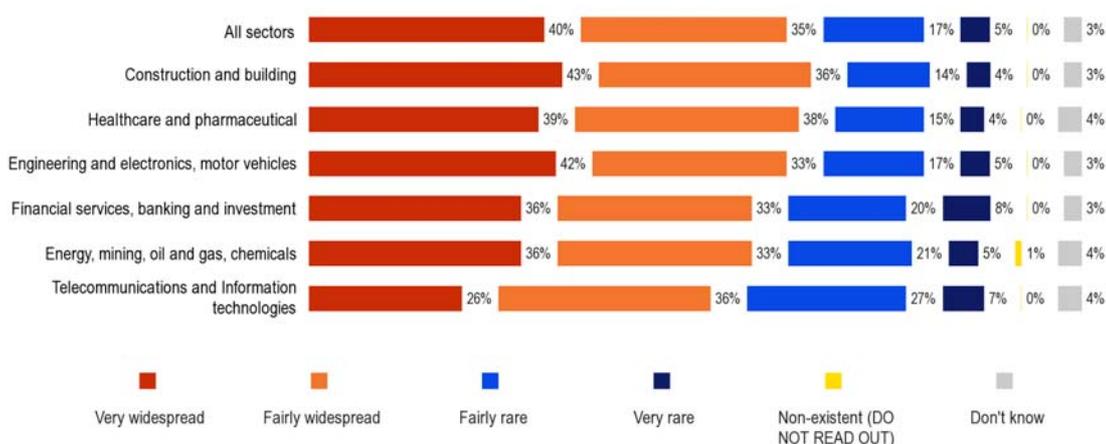
- Three quarters of companies say corruption is widespread in their country -

Overall, 75% of companies across the six sectors say that corruption is widespread. Furthermore, it is worth noting that no companies think that corruption is non-existent in their country.

Construction companies are the most likely to say that corruption is widespread (79%), and 43% say that it is "very widespread". This is notably higher than the 26% of telecommunications and information technology companies that say the same⁷. In fact, 27% of telecoms/IT companies say that corruption is "fairly rare" in their country, whereas only 14% of construction companies have this opinion.

At least three quarters of healthcare and pharmaceutical companies⁸ (77%) and 75% of engineering companies also say that corruption is widespread in their country. Almost seven out of ten energy, mining, oil and gas and chemicals companies⁹ and financial services companies say that corruption is widespread (both 69%), as do 62% of telecoms/IT companies.

Q6. How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (OUR COUNTRY)?



EU27

Companies in these sectors in NMS12 countries are much more likely to say that corruption is widespread than their EU15 counterparts (89% vs. 71%). Almost half of NMS12 companies say that corruption is "very widespread" in their country (49% vs. 37% of EU15 companies). A similar pattern applies when comparing EU27 companies in the euro zone with their non-euro zone counterparts (79% vs. 66%), companies in the euro zone being more likely to say that corruption is "very widespread" (44% vs. 30%).

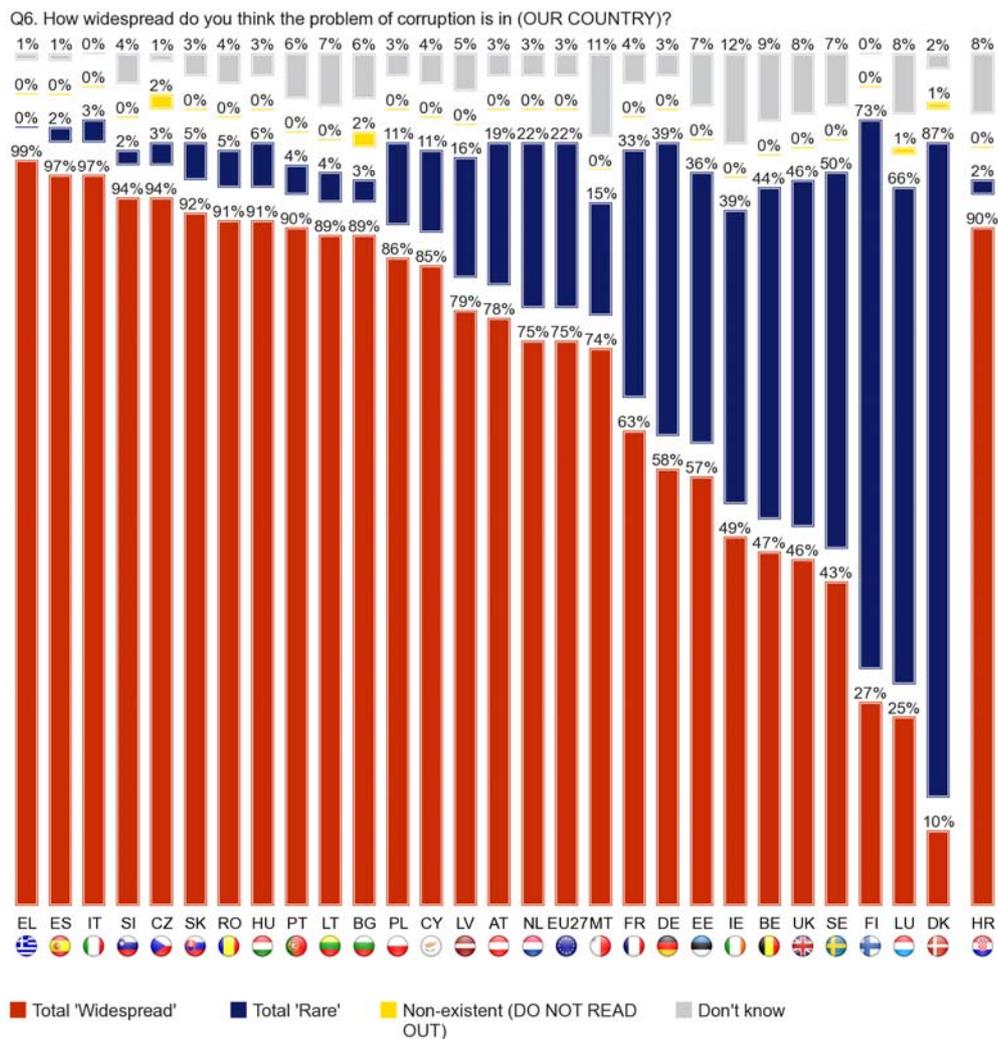
⁷ For the rest of this report, the telecommunications and information technology sector will be referred to as "telecoms/IT".

⁸ For the rest of this report, the healthcare and pharmaceutical sector will be referred to as "healthcare".

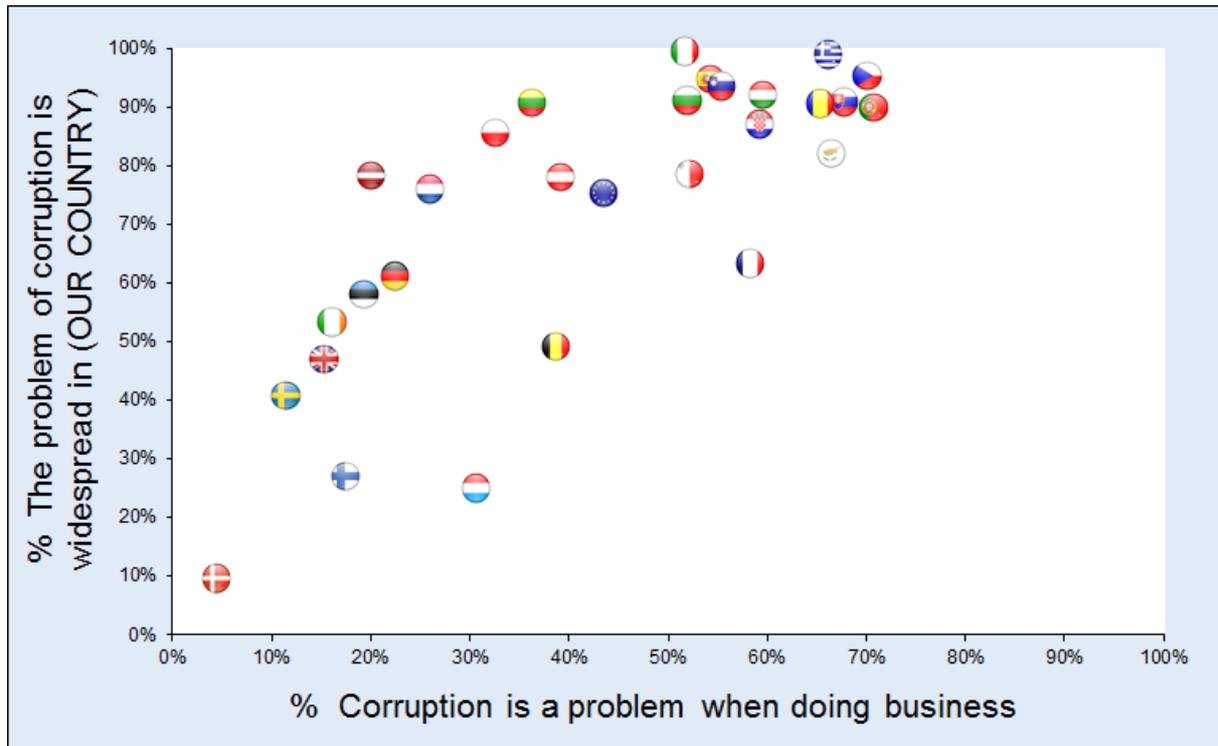
⁹ For the rest of this report, the energy, mining, oil and gas and chemicals sector will be referred to as "energy".

The country-level results for all sectors reveal that almost all companies in Greece (99%), Spain and Italy (both 97%) think that corruption is widespread in their country - in each case, more than six in ten companies say the problem is “very widespread”. At least nine out of ten companies in the Czech Republic, Slovenia (both 94%), Slovakia (92%), Hungary, Romania (both 91%), Portugal and Croatia (both 90%) say that corruption is widespread in their country. It is worth noting that Czech, Portuguese, Slovakian and Greek companies are also the most likely to say that corruption is a problem for them when doing business (71%, 68% and 66%, respectively).

At the other end of the scale, just 10% of Danish companies say that corruption is widespread - a difference of 89 percentage points. This is a striking variation - from almost all companies in Greece, Spain and Italy, to just one in ten companies in Denmark. Companies in Luxembourg (25%) and Finland (27%) are also much less likely to say corruption is widespread. Overall, there are only 7 countries where fewer than half say that corruption is widespread: Denmark, Luxembourg, Finland, Sweden (43%), UK (46%), Belgium (47%) and Ireland (49%).



An additional analysis was performed to see if there is any correlation between agreeing that corruption was a problem when doing business and saying that corruption is widespread in their country. This analysis shows a positive correlation ($r=0.77$) across countries. Companies that think that corruption is a problem when they are doing business tend to believe also that corruption is a widespread problem in their country. However, there are some interesting outliers. For example, 75% of the companies in the Netherlands say that corruption is widespread in their country but only 24% of them agree that this is a problem when doing business. The same applies in Latvia, where 79% of the companies think that corruption is widespread in their country but only 20% of them agree that this is a problem when doing business.



A review of company characteristics shows that:

- Companies with less than 50 employees are more likely to say that corruption is widespread compared to those with 50+ employees (74%-76% vs. 63%-65%).
- Companies whose turnover has decreased in the past 2 years are more likely to say that corruption is widespread (85%) compared to those whose turnover remained the same (76%) or increased (63%). In addition, the larger a company's turnover last year, the less likely they are to say that corruption is widespread in their country: 83% of companies with a turnover of less than 100 000 euros say this, compared to 62% of companies with a turnover of more than 50 million.
- Companies that have been running for less than a year are more likely to say corruption is widespread compared to those that have been established for longer (84% vs. 71%-76%).
- Not surprisingly, companies that think corruption is a problem or is widespread in other areas are more likely to say that corruption is widespread in their country:
 - 89% of companies that think corruption is a problem for their company when doing business say that corruption is widespread, compared to 65% that say this is not a problem for their business.
 - Companies that think that corruption in nationally-managed public procurement is widespread are more likely to say that corruption is widespread in their country¹⁰ (93% vs. 43%). The same pattern applies for regionally/locally-managed public procurement (91% vs. 46%).
 - 88% of companies that agree corruption hampers business competition in their country say that corruption is widespread compared to 38% of those who do not agree. In addition, 88% of companies that agree corruption is often the easiest way to obtain public services in their country say that corruption is widespread, compared to 43% of those who do not agree¹¹.

¹⁰ Based on Q8 "And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (OUR COUNTRY)? Corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities; Corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities." See section 4.4 for a full discussion of these results.

¹¹ Based on Q12 "Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? In (OUR COUNTRY) favouritism and corruption hamper business competition; Bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in (OUR COUNTRY). See section 3 for a full discussion of these results.

Q6 How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	Total 'Widespread'	Total 'Rare'	DK/NA
EU27	75%	22%	3%
Company size			
1 to 9	76%	21%	3%
10 to 49	74%	23%	3%
50 to 249	65%	32%	3%
250 or more	63%	34%	3%
Company's turnover (past 2 years)			
Increased	63%	33%	4%
Decreased	85%	13%	2%
Remained unchanged	76%	20%	4%
Years of activity			
Less than one year	84%	16%	-
1 to 5	71%	25%	4%
6 to 10	76%	21%	3%
11 or more	75%	21%	4%
Turnover last year (euros)			
Less than 100 000	83%	14%	3%
100 000 - 500 000	76%	20%	4%
500 001 - 2 million	73%	24%	3%
>2 to 10 million	62%	34%	4%
>10 to 50 million	64%	32%	4%
More than 50 million	62%	37%	1%
Corruption: a problem for my company when doing business			
A problem	89%	9%	2%
Not a problem	65%	31%	4%
Corruption in national public procurement			
Widespread	93%	6%	1%
Rare	43%	54%	3%
Corruption in regional/local public procurement			
Widespread	91%	8%	1%
Rare	46%	51%	3%
Corruption: easiest way to obtain public services			
Agree	88%	10%	2%
Disagree	43%	52%	5%
Corruption hampers business competition			
Agree	88%	10%	2%
Disagree	38%	57%	5%

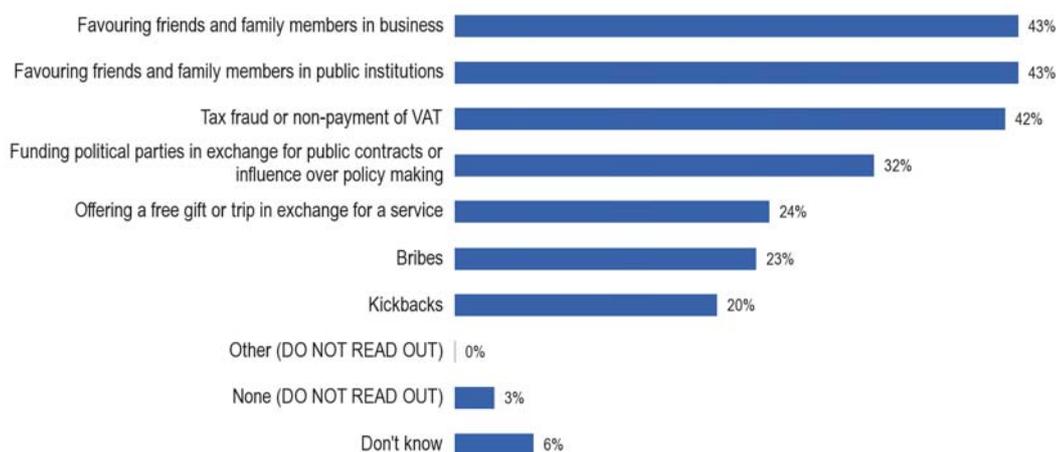
2.2 The most common corrupt practices

- Favouring friends and family in business or public institutions are considered the most widespread corrupt practices, followed by tax fraud and non-payment of VAT -

Companies were given a list of practices, and asked to say which they considered to be the most widespread in their country. Up to three answers were possible.

More than four in ten mention favouring friends or family members in public institutions (43%) or business (43%), or tax fraud/non-payment of VAT as being the most widespread in their country. Just under a third mention funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making (32%), while 24% say offering a free gift or trip in exchange for a service and 23% mention bribes. One in five (20%) say kickbacks are the most widespread practice in their country.

Q11. Which of the following practices do you consider to be the most widespread in (OUR COUNTRY)?



EU27

(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Companies in EU15 countries are more likely to say favouring friends and family members in business compared to their NMS12 counterparts (45% vs. 36%). Companies in EU15 countries are also more likely to say that tax fraud and non-payment of VAT is the most widespread (45% vs. 30%). However, when it comes to favouring friends and family members in public institutions, companies in NMS12 countries are more likely to say that this is the most widespread practice in their country (46% vs. 41%). Companies in NMS12 countries are also more likely than those in EU15 countries to say kickbacks are widespread (26% vs. 18%).

Across the EU, companies in the euro zone are more likely than those in the non-euro zone to mention favouring friends and family members in business (46% vs. 38%), or public institutions (45% vs. 37%), tax fraud or non-payment of VAT (45% vs. 36%), or funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making (34% vs. 29%).

Although the ranking and proportions differ, across all sectors the three practices considered to be most widespread are: favouring friends or family members in public institutions, or in business, or tax fraud/non-payment of VAT.

Favouring friends or family members in business is the most mentioned practice by companies in the telecoms/IT (50%), financial services (47%), energy (42%) and engineering (39%) sectors. Favouring friends or family members in public institutions is the most mentioned practice by construction companies (44%), while healthcare companies consider tax fraud or non-payment of VAT to be the most widespread practice in their country (46%).

Telecoms/IT and financial services companies are more likely to mention offering a free gift or trip in exchange for a service compared to the other sectors (33% and 32% vs. 21%-27%). Bribes are most likely to be mentioned by engineering companies (25%), and are least likely to be mentioned by telecoms/IT companies (19%). There is little difference in the mention of kickbacks, with around one in five companies in each sector considering this practice to be widespread (19%-23%).

Q11 Which of the following practices do you consider to be the most widespread in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Favouring friends and family members in business	Favouring friends and family members in public institutions	Tax fraud or non-payment of VAT	Funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making	Offering a free gift or trip in exchange for a service	Bribes	Kickbacks
All sectors	43%	43%	42%	32%	24%	23%	20%
Results by sector							
Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals	42%	38%	38%	32%	27%	20%	23%
Healthcare and pharmaceutical	45%	37%	46%	35%	25%	21%	19%
Engineering and electronics, motor vehicles	39%	38%	34%	31%	26%	25%	19%
Construction and building	41%	44%	42%	31%	21%	24%	20%
Telecommunications and Information technologies	50%	40%	39%	33%	33%	19%	20%
Financial services, banking and investment	47%	46%	43%	36%	32%	20%	20%
Highest percentage per sector				Lowest percentage per sector			
Highest percentage per item				Lowest percentage per item			

At least half of all companies in five countries consider **favouring friends or family in business** to be widespread in their country: the Netherlands (58%), Sweden (55%), Germany (53%), France (52%) and Luxembourg (51%). This compares to 18% of Cypriot companies that think the same way. French companies are also among those in four countries where at least half think that **favouring friends or family in public institutions** is widespread in their country: Spain (69%), Poland (63%), Slovenia (54%) and France (50%). In contrast, around one quarter of UK (24%) and Maltese (26%) companies say this.

Q11 Which of the following practices do you consider to be the most widespread in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	Favouring friends and family members in business	Favouring friends and family members in public institutions	Tax fraud or non-payment of VAT	Funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making	Offering a free gift or trip in exchange for a service	Bribes	Kickbacks
 EU27	43%	43%	42%	32%	24%	23%	20%
 BE	43%	48%	37%	22%	31%	15%	19%
 BG	26%	28%	36%	31%	11%	28%	23%
 CZ	22%	36%	30%	46%	16%	39%	23%
 DK	45%	34%	45%	24%	32%	2%	18%
 DE	53%	31%	39%	40%	34%	16%	18%
 EE	43%	29%	32%	32%	16%	8%	8%
 IE	48%	33%	36%	28%	21%	15%	18%
 EL	25%	31%	52%	26%	19%	48%	52%
 ES	40%	69%	51%	40%	11%	30%	30%
 FR	52%	50%	42%	37%	38%	20%	18%
 IT	44%	40%	51%	30%	17%	31%	7%
 CY	18%	31%	30%	17%	28%	28%	33%
 LV	27%	37%	34%	40%	16%	18%	43%
 LT	24%	36%	8%	31%	24%	29%	14%
 LU	51%	44%	18%	6%	24%	11%	12%
 HU	45%	36%	43%	35%	17%	21%	36%
 MT	42%	26%	49%	44%	26%	24%	16%
 AT	43%	35%	39%	33%	34%	22%	12%
 NL	58%	39%	49%	26%	43%	13%	15%
 PL	40%	63%	22%	24%	21%	22%	25%
 PT	46%	48%	26%	35%	16%	23%	17%
 RO	36%	42%	24%	38%	19%	29%	15%
 SI	43%	54%	24%	17%	19%	23%	34%
 SK	40%	41%	41%	37%	19%	26%	34%
 FI	42%	29%	49%	36%	23%	7%	11%
 SE	55%	28%	43%	10%	29%	14%	24%
 UK	38%	24%	45%	27%	29%	16%	19%
 HR	35%	41%	47%	34%	16%	39%	39%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Greek (52%), Italian and Spanish companies (both 51%) are the most likely to consider **tax fraud or non-payment of VAT** to be the most widespread problem in their country, whereas only 8% of Lithuanian and 18% of Luxembourgish companies think this way. It is worth noting that Greek, Spanish and Italian companies are also the most likely to say that corruption is widespread in their country (99%, 97% and 97% respectively).

Funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making is most likely to be seen as widespread by Czech (46%) and Maltese (44%) companies, and least likely to be considered widespread by companies in Luxembourg (6%) and Sweden (10%). Companies in the Netherlands (43%) and France (38%) are the most likely to consider **offering a free gift or trip in exchange for a service** to be the most widespread problem, compared to 11% of Spanish or Bulgarian companies.

Across all the countries studied, Greek companies are the most likely to say that **bribes** (48%) and **kickbacks** (52%) are the most widespread problems in their country. Greek companies are also the most likely to say that corruption is widespread in their country (99%) and one of the most likely to say that corruption is a problem for their company when doing business (66%). In contrast, just 2% of Danish companies consider bribes to be the most widespread issue. Although 97% of Italian companies think that corruption is widespread in their country, this is not in the form of kickbacks, as only 7% of Italian companies think this practice is widespread.

A review of company characteristics illustrates that:

- Companies with 250+ employees are the most likely to mention funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making (52%) and offering a free gift or trip in exchange for a service (34%). They are, however, much less likely than smaller companies to mention bribes (7% vs. 22%-28%). Medium-sized companies (50-249 employees) are the most likely to mention kickbacks (29% vs. 17%-20%).
- Compared to companies that have been operating for a longer period, companies running for less than one year are much more likely to mention favouring friends and family members in business (70%), funding political parties (62%) and kickbacks (46%). They are, however, least likely to mention favouring friends and family members in public institutions (25%), tax fraud (14%) or offering a free gift or trip in exchange for a service (15%).
- Companies that took part in a public tender more than once in the past three years are the least likely to say that favouring friends and family members in public institutions (38%) and tax fraud or non-payment of VAT (36%) are the most widespread practices in their country. However, they are the most likely to mention offering a free gift or trip in exchange for a service (31%), particularly compared to those who took part in a tender only once (18%).
- Companies that say corruption is widespread in their country are more likely to mention favouring friends and family members in public institutions (46%), tax fraud (44%), funding political parties (35%), bribes (29%) and kickbacks (22%) compared to companies that say corruption is rare.

- Companies that think corruption in nationally-managed procurement is widespread are more likely to mention favouring friends and family members in public institutions (48%), funding political parties (39%) and bribes (32%), compared to those who say corruption in procurement is rare. On the other hand, companies that think corruption in nationally-managed public procurement is widespread are less likely to mention favouring friends and family members in business (40%). The same patterns apply for companies that think corruption in regional/locally-managed public procurement is widespread.

Q11 Which of the following practices do you consider to be the most widespread in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Favouring friends and family members in business	Favouring friends and family members in public institutions	Tax fraud or non-payment of VAT	Funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making	Offering a free gift or trip in exchange for a service	Bribes	Kickbacks
EU27	43%	43%	42%	32%	24%	23%	20%
Company size							
1 to 9	43%	45%	42%	32%	23%	22%	20%
10 to 49	46%	36%	41%	30%	28%	28%	19%
50 to 249	39%	37%	38%	34%	27%	24%	29%
250 or more	30%	39%	42%	52%	34%	7%	17%
Years of activity							
Less than one year	70%	25%	14%	62%	15%	24%	46%
1 to 5	48%	45%	40%	32%	25%	23%	20%
6 to 10	42%	44%	43%	31%	27%	22%	20%
11 or more	42%	42%	42%	32%	24%	23%	20%
Corruption: widespread in (COUNTRY)							
Widespread	41%	46%	44%	35%	24%	29%	22%
Rare	53%	33%	38%	25%	28%	6%	14%
Corruption: a problem for my company when doing business							
A problem	39%	44%	46%	36%	21%	28%	22%
Not a problem	46%	41%	39%	29%	27%	20%	19%
Took part in a public tender (past 3 years)							
Yes, once	42%	47%	48%	44%	18%	23%	17%
Yes, more than once	41%	38%	36%	30%	31%	22%	21%
No	45%	45%	43%	32%	22%	23%	21%
Corruption in national public procurement							
Widespread	40%	48%	43%	39%	24%	32%	23%
Rare	49%	36%	39%	24%	28%	11%	18%
Corruption in regional/local public procurement							
Widespread	41%	49%	44%	38%	25%	30%	24%
Rare	49%	35%	39%	25%	27%	12%	16%

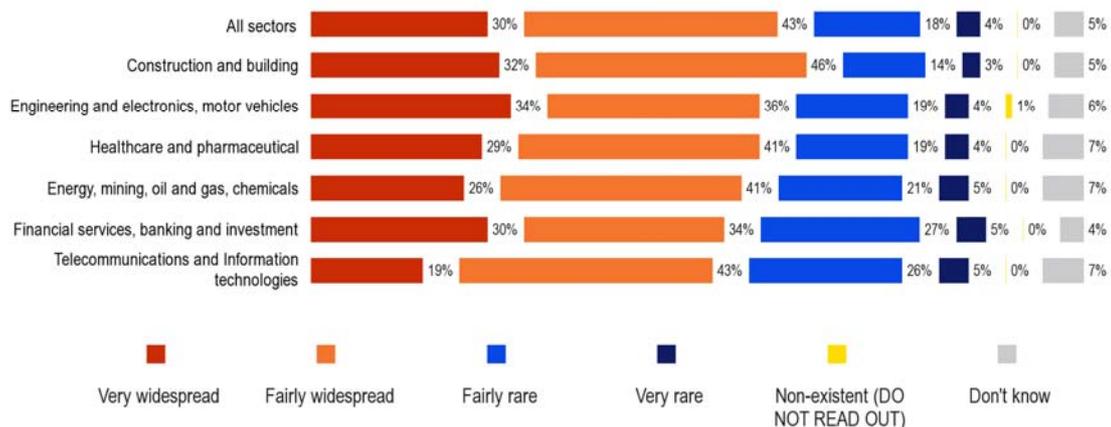
2.3 How corrupt are politicians at national, regional or local level?

- Seven out of ten companies say that bribery is widespread among politicians, party representatives or senior officials at national or regional/local level -

Almost three quarters of companies think that bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain is widespread among politicians, party representatives or senior officials at national level (73%). Almost the same proportion of companies (70%) say these practices are widespread among these officials at a regional or local level. No companies say that these practices are non-existent in their country, and very few say that they are very rare (no more than 4%).

Companies in the construction industry are the most likely to say that bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain is widespread among politicians, party representatives or senior officials at a **national level** (78%), particularly when compared to telecoms/IT companies (62%) and those in financial services (64%).

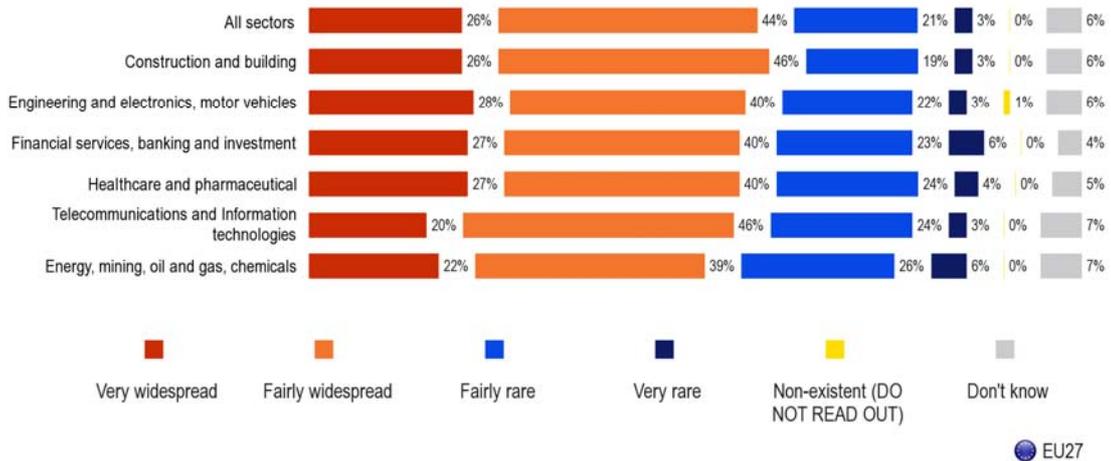
Q13. How widespread do you think bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain are among the following groups in (OUR COUNTRY)? Politicians, party representatives or senior officials at national level



EU27

Companies in the construction industry are also the most likely to say that bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain are widespread among politicians, party representatives or senior officials at a **regional or local level**, particularly compared to those in the energy sector (72% vs. 61%).

Q13. How widespread do you think bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain are among the following groups in (OUR COUNTRY)? Politicians, party representatives or senior officials at regional or local level



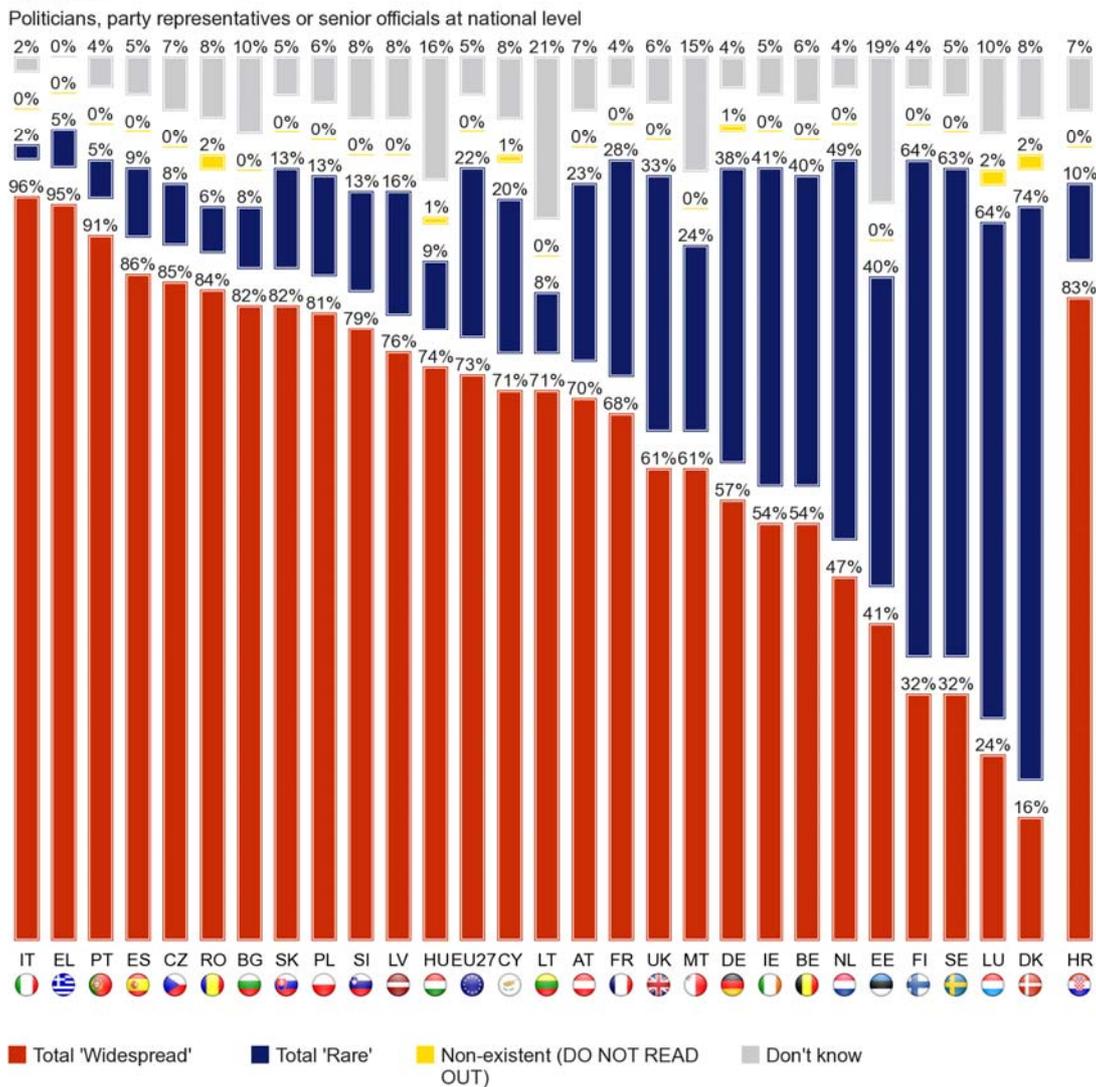
Companies in NMS12 countries are more likely than those in EU15 countries to say that bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain is widespread among politicians, party representatives or senior officials at national level (81% vs. 71%) and at a regional/local level (74% vs. 68%).

EU27 companies in the euro zone are more likely than their non-euro zone counterparts to say that corruption is widespread among these officials at national (76% vs. 67%) and at a regional/local level (72% vs. 63%).

Turning to the country-level results, at least nine out of ten companies in Italy (96%), Greece (95%) and Portugal (91%) say that bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain is widespread among politicians, party representatives or senior officials at **national level** is widespread in their company. In all of these countries, at least 90% of companies also say corruption is widespread in their country, and at least one in five companies say that bribery is one of the most widespread practices in their country.

Overall, the majority of companies in 22 countries say that bribery and the abuse of power among these national officials are widespread. The most notable exceptions are Danish (16%) and Luxembourgish companies (24%).

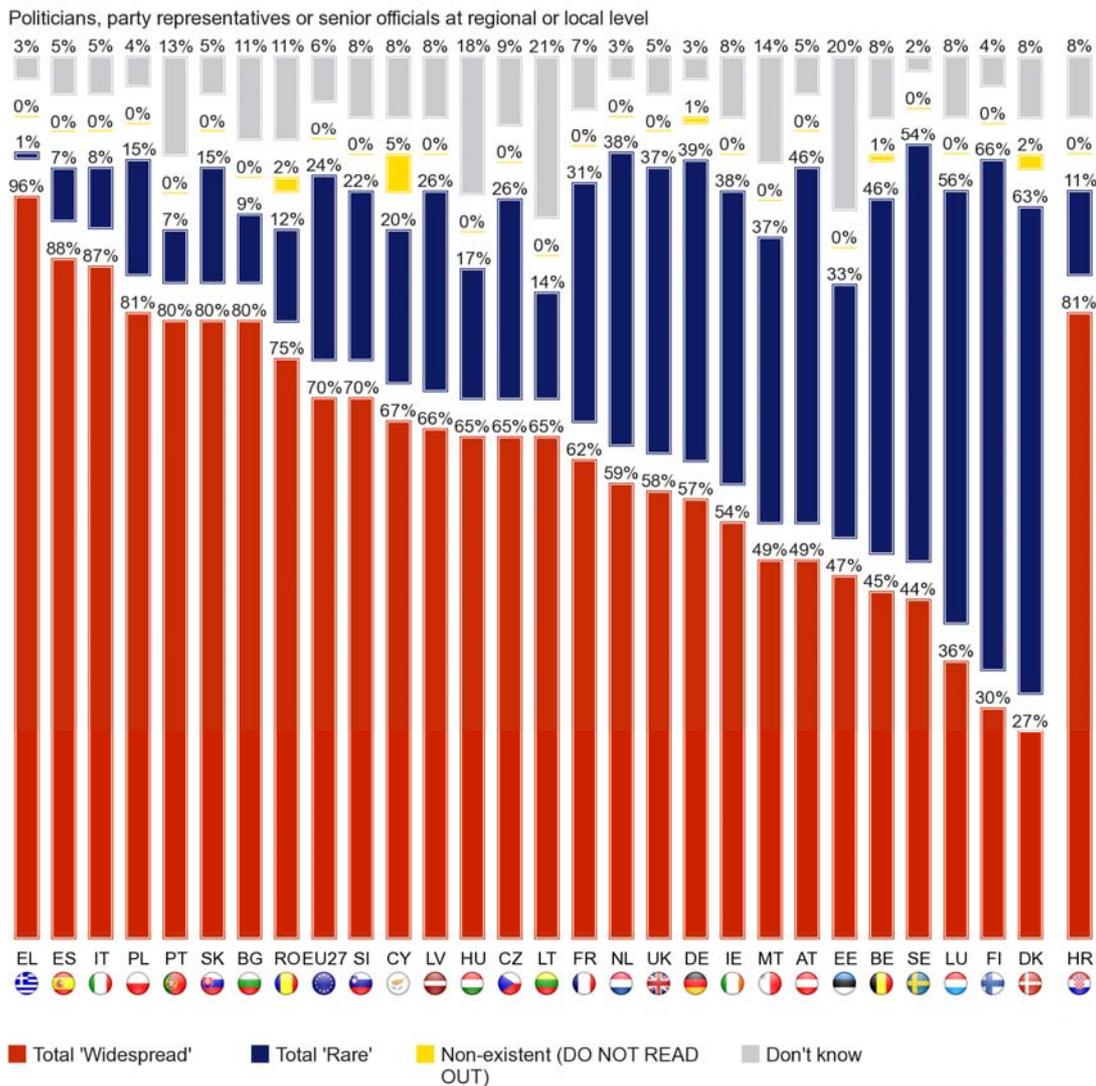
Q13.1. How widespread do you think bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain are among the following groups in (OUR COUNTRY)?



Almost all companies in Greece (96%) say that bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain is widespread among politicians, party representatives or senior officials at a **regional or local level**, and 88% of Spanish and 87% of Italian companies agree. These are also the three countries where at least 97% of companies say corruption is widespread, and at least 30% of companies say that the practice of bribery is one of the most widespread in their country.

Overall, at least half of all companies in 20 countries say that bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain among these regional or local officials is widespread. There is a wide range of opinion across countries, but only 27% of Danish, 30% of Finnish and 36% of Luxembourgish companies say that bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain is widespread among politicians, party representatives or senior officials at a regional or local level in their country. These are also the three countries where companies are least likely to say that corruption is widespread.

Q13.2. How widespread do you think bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain are among the following groups in (OUR COUNTRY)?



A review of company characteristics reveals that:

- Companies with 250 or more employees are the least likely to consider that bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain is widespread among politicians, party representatives or senior officials at the national (60%) or regional/local (60%) level.
- Companies whose turnover decreased in the past two years are the most likely to say that this type of corruption is widespread among these officials at the national (79%) or regional/local level (75%).
- In general the lower the turnover of a company, the more likely it is to say that corruption is widespread among these officials at the national or regional/local level. For example, 77% of companies with turnover of less than 100 000 euros say corruption is widespread among these groups at a national level, compared to 56% of companies with a turnover of more than 50 million.

Companies that think corruption is a problem or is widespread in other areas are also more likely to say that bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain is widespread among these officials at the national or regional/local level. For example, 91% of companies that think corruption in nationally-managed public procurement is widespread also say bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain is widespread among these people, compared to 44% of companies that think corruption in national public procurement is rare. A similar pattern applies for companies that think corruption in regional/local public procurement is widespread, companies that agree that corruption is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services, and companies that agree that corruption hampers business competition.

Q13 How widespread do you think bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain are among the following groups in (OUR COUNTRY)?
% of Total 'Widespread'

	Politicians, party representatives or senior officials at national level	Politicians, party representatives or senior officials at regional or local level
EU27	73%	70%
Company size		
1 to 9	73%	70%
10 to 49	76%	68%
50 to 249	68%	68%
250 or more	60%	60%
Company's turnover (past 2 years)		
Increased	64%	60%
Decreased	79%	75%
Remained unchanged	75%	70%
Turnover last year (euros)		
Less than 100 000	77%	76%
100 000 - 500 000	72%	70%
500 001 - 2 million	73%	68%
>2 to 10 million	70%	63%
>10 to 50 million	63%	52%
More than 50 million	56%	58%
Corruption: widespread in (COUNTRY)		
Widespread	86%	80%
Rare	33%	36%
Corruption: a problem for my company when doing business		
A problem	83%	79%
Not a problem	66%	63%
Corruption in national public procurement		
Widespread	91%	85%
Rare	44%	47%
Corruption in regional/local public procurement		
Widespread	87%	88%
Rare	47%	40%
Corruption: easiest way to obtain public services		
Agree	86%	82%
Disagree	42%	40%
Corruption hampers business competition		
Agree	84%	80%
Disagree	41%	40%

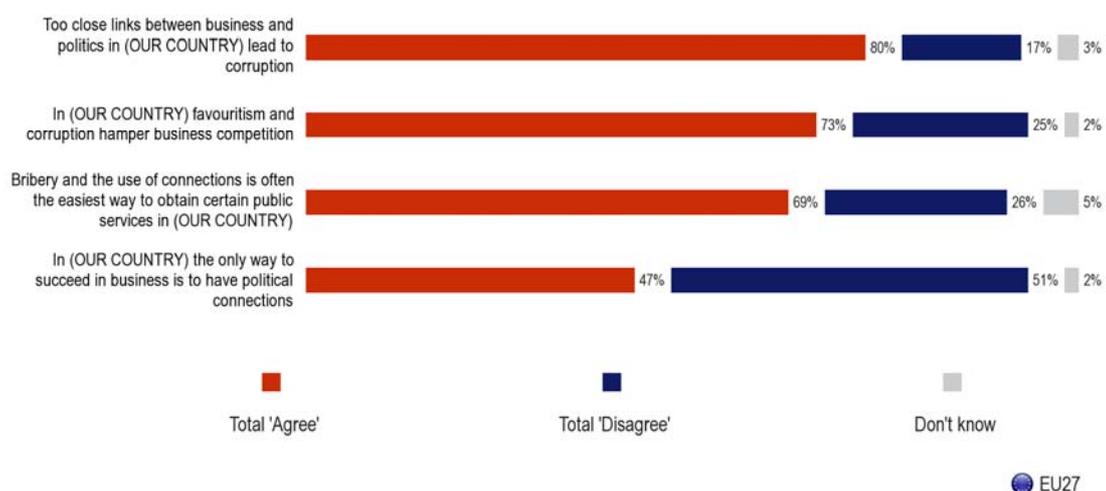
3. BUSINESSES' OPINIONS ABOUT PRACTICES LEADING TO CORRUPTION IN THEIR COUNTRY

- Eight out of ten companies agree that too-close links between business and politics leads to corruption -

Companies were given a range of statements relating to corruption, and asked to say whether they agreed or disagreed with each one. Eight out of ten agree that corruption comes from links between business and politics being too close (80%), while 73% agree that favouritism and corruption hampers business competition in their country.

More than two thirds agree that bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services (69%). However less than half (47%) agree that the only way to succeed in business in their country is to have political connections.

Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



Companies in NMS12 countries are more likely to agree with each of these statements compared to their EU 15 counterparts. This is particularly the case for bribery being the easiest way to obtain certain public services (84% vs. 66%), but also applies for close links between business and politics leading to corruption (88% vs. 78%), succeeding in business via political connections (56% vs. 44%), and favouritism and corruption hampering business competition (86% vs. 70%).

EU27 companies in the euro zone are also more likely to agree with each of these statements compared to those outside the euro zone - in particular, the statement that the only way to succeed in business in their country is to have political connections (euro zone: 50% vs. non-euro zone: 39%).

Construction companies again stand out as the most likely to agree with almost all of these statements - particularly that favouritism and corruption hamper business competition in their country (79% vs. 63%-72%).

There is least variation in opinion when it comes to too-close links between business and politics leading to corruption, with a range of eight percentage points separating telecoms/IT companies (75%) and engineering sector companies (83%).

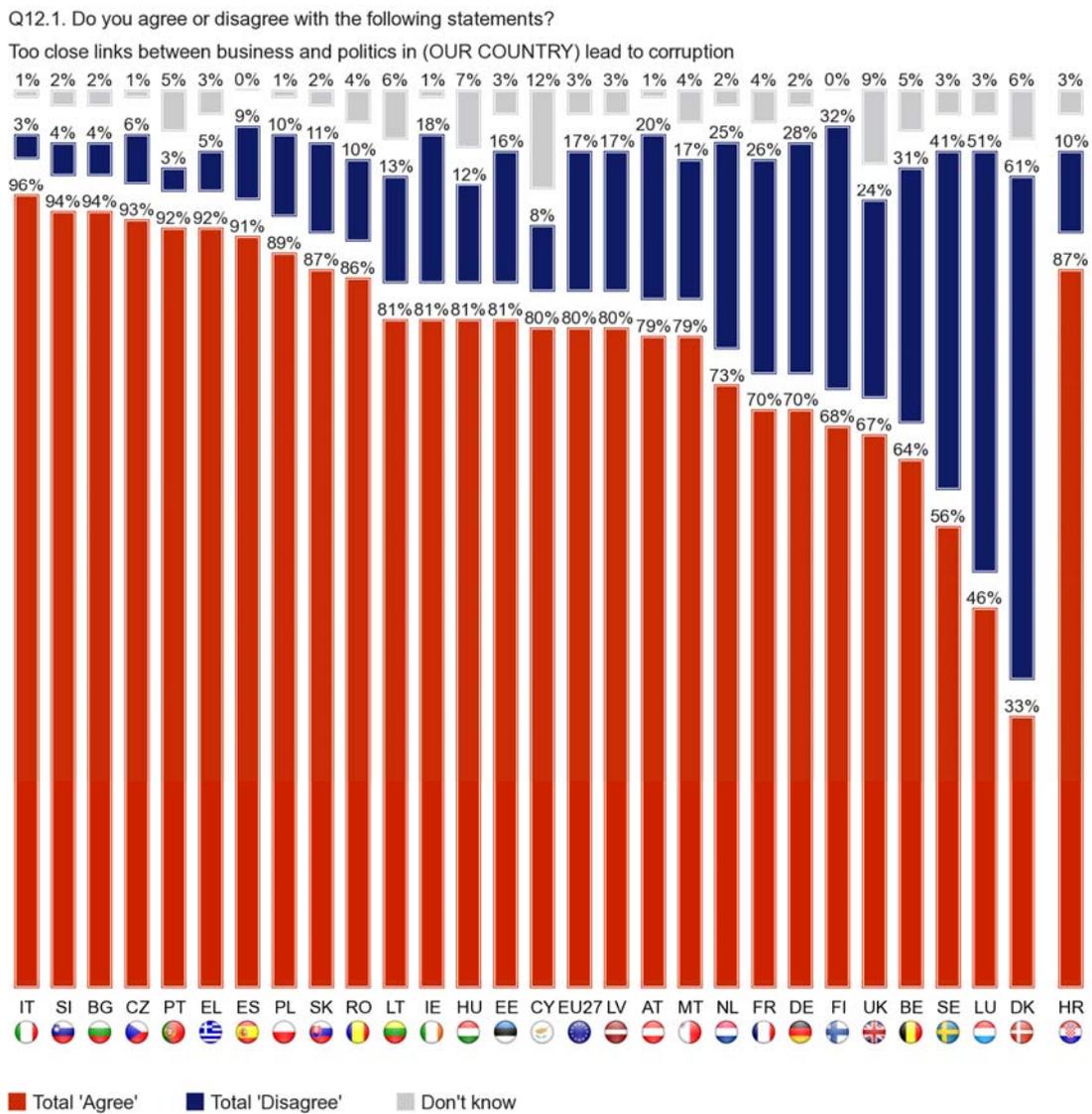
Q12 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Total 'Agree'

	Too close links between business and politics in (OUR COUNTRY) lead to corruption	In (OUR COUNTRY) favouritism and corruption hamper business competition	Bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in (OUR COUNTRY)	In (OUR COUNTRY) the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections
All sectors	80%	73%	69%	47%
Results by sector				
Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals	77%	68%	63%	44%
Healthcare and pharmaceutical	81%	68%	65%	42%
Engineering and electronics, motor vehicles	83%	72%	69%	45%
Construction and building	82%	79%	74%	51%
Telecommunications and Information technologies	75%	63%	60%	36%
Financial services, banking and investment	76%	66%	64%	45%

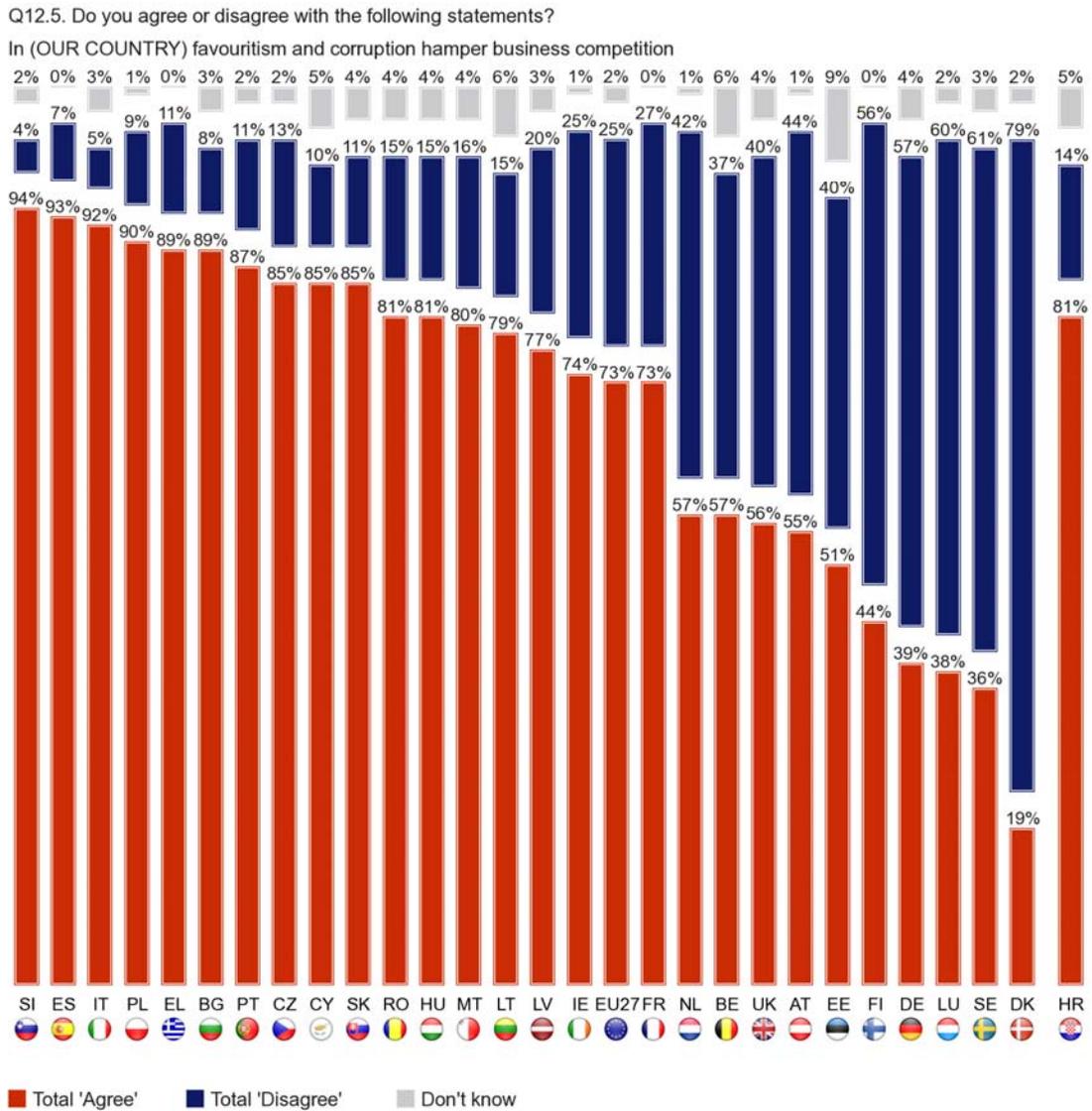
In all but two countries, the majority of companies agree that **too-close links between business and politics leads to corruption**. This is held most strongly by companies in Italy (96%), Slovenia and Bulgaria (both 94%).

The exceptions are Denmark and Luxembourg, where 33% and 46% respectively agree with this statement. Companies in these countries are also the least likely to say that corruption is widespread in their country (10% and 25% respectively).

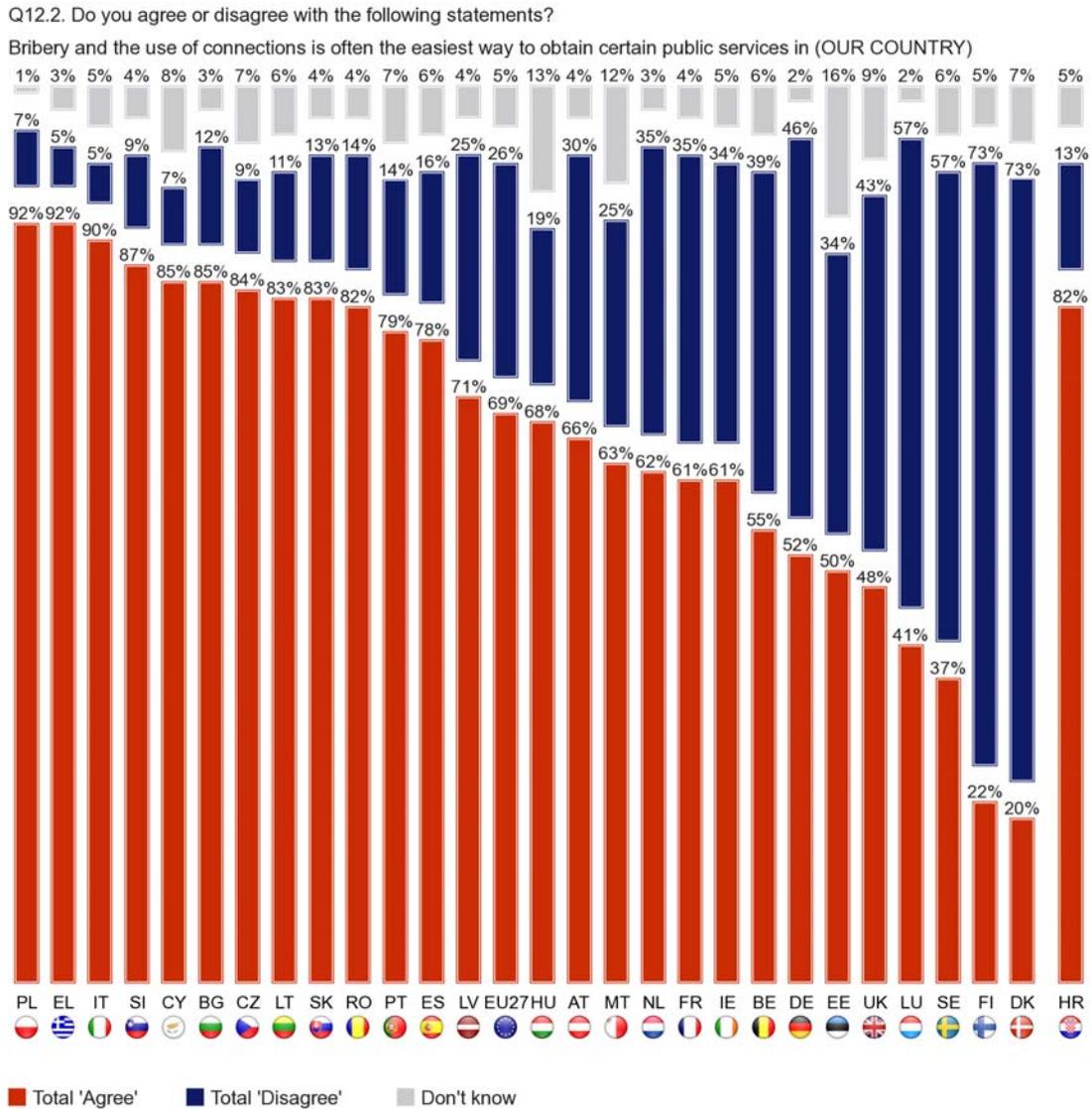


Companies in Slovenia (94%), Spain (93%) and Italy (92%) are the most likely to agree that **favouritism and corruption hampers business competition** in their country. At least 90% of companies in each of these countries also agree that corruption is widespread in their country.

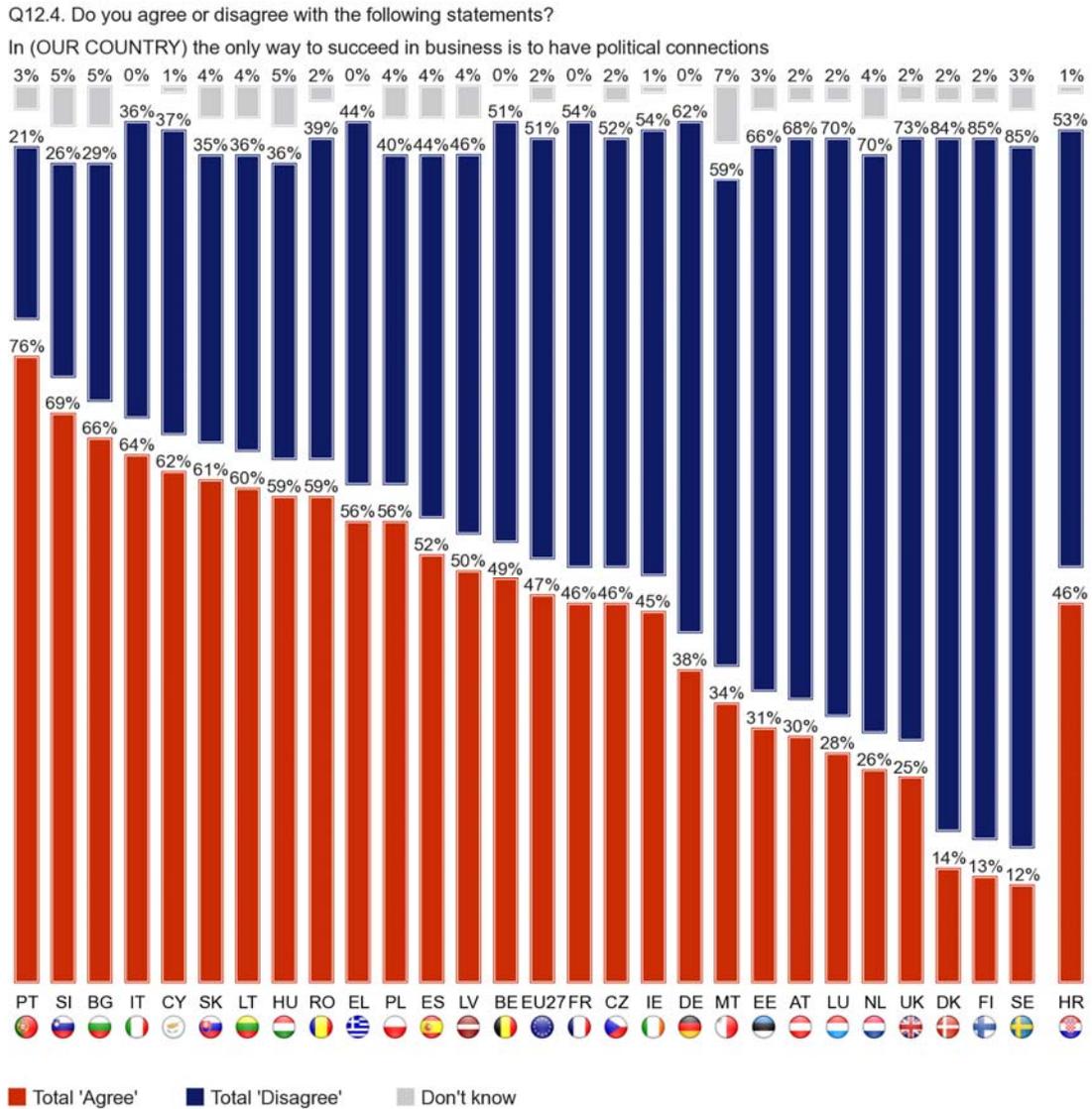
In contrast, 19% of Danish companies agree that favouritism and corruption hampers business competition in their country - a range of 75 percentage points.



At least nine out of ten Polish, Greek (both 92%) and Italian (90%) companies agree that **bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services** in their country. Danish companies are least likely to agree (20%), closely followed by Finnish companies (22%).



Agreement with the statement that **the only way to succeed in business in their country is to have political connections** is generally lower, although there is still a wide range of opinion across countries. More than three quarters of Portuguese companies (76%) agree with this statement, as do 69% of Slovenian and 66% of Bulgarian companies, compared with 12% of Swedish, 13% of Finnish and 14% of Danish (14%) companies.



A review of company characteristics illustrates that:

- The smallest companies are the most likely to agree that corruption hampers competition (75%), bribery and personal connections are often the easiest way to obtain public services (71%) and that the only way to succeed in business is via political connections (49%). Companies with 250+ employees are the least likely to agree. Similarly, companies with the smallest turnovers in the last year (500 000 euros or less) are the most likely to agree with each statement.
- Not surprisingly, companies that say corruption is widespread in their country are more likely to agree with each statement, particularly that favouritism and corruption hamper competition (86% vs. 33% who say corruption is rare). In a similar vein, companies that say corruption is a problem for them are also more likely to agree with each statement. Again, this is particularly evident for the statement that favouritism and corruption hamper competition (87% vs. 63% of those who say corruption isn't a problem for them).
- Companies that agree corruption hampers business competition are more likely to agree with each other statement. For example, 58% also agree that in their country the only way to succeed in business is via political connections. This compares to 15% of those who disagree that corruption hampers competition. The same pattern applies for companies that agree that corruption is often the easiest way to obtain a public service.
- Companies that say corruption in nationally-managed public procurement is widespread in their country are more likely to agree with each statement, compared to those who say this is rare. The same pattern applies for regional/locally-managed public procurement.

Q12 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
% of Total 'Agree'

	Too close links between business and politics in (OUR COUNTRY) lead to corruption	In (OUR COUNTRY) favouritism and corruption hamper business competition	Bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in (OUR COUNTRY)	In (OUR COUNTRY) the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections
EU27	80%	73%	69%	47%
Company size				
1 to 9	81%	75%	71%	49%
10 to 49	80%	69%	64%	39%
50 to 249	74%	62%	59%	41%
250 or more	76%	54%	53%	36%
Turnover last year (euros)				
Less than 100 000	84%	80%	79%	54%
100 000 - 500 000	82%	76%	72%	50%
500 001 - 2 million	77%	68%	65%	40%
>2 to 10 million	71%	61%	56%	38%
>10 to 50 million	77%	45%	49%	27%
More than 50 million	79%	58%	56%	36%
Corruption: widespread in (COUNTRY)				
Widespread	89%	86%	82%	54%
Rare	55%	33%	34%	23%
Corruption: a problem for my company when doing business				
A problem	86%	87%	80%	57%
Not a problem	77%	63%	61%	39%
Corruption in national public procurement				
Widespread	92%	88%	87%	59%
Rare	62%	46%	44%	28%
Corruption in regional/local public procurement				
Widespread	91%	86%	84%	56%
Rare	62%	47%	46%	29%
Corruption: easiest way to obtain public services				
Agree	92%	87%	100%	58%
Disagree	54%	37%		19%
Corruption hampers business competition				
Agree	89%	100%	83%	58%
Disagree	56%		33%	15%

4. BUSINESSES AND CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC TENDERS OR PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES

4.1 What gifts offered to a public official are considered to be a bribe?

- More than one in ten consider that a gift of any value given to a public official in return for a favour is a bribe -

Companies were asked to consider a gift, money or a service given to a public official in return for a favour, and asked what value this gift would have to have to be considered a bribe.

Most companies consider a value of 1-100 euros or less to be a bribe (50%) - in fact, 37% say that a gift of this kind with a value of 50 euros or less is a bribe. However, more than one in ten (13%) go further and say that any gift given in return for a favour is a bribe. At the other end of the scale, almost one in five (17%) say that the value of such a gift would need to be more than 200 euros for them to consider it a bribe.

Q5 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?
-% EU27

	0 euros (Any gift is a bribe)	1-50 euros	51-100 euros	101-200 euros	201+ euros	REFUSAL/DK
All sectors	13%	37%	13%	7%	17%	13%
Results by sector						
Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals	13%	40%	15%	6%	14%	13%
Healthcare and pharmaceutical	14%	41%	11%	8%	13%	13%
Engineering and electronics, motor vehicles	13%	44%	9%	7%	11%	15%
Construction and building	12%	35%	14%	5%	20%	14%
Telecommunications and Information technologies	14%	39%	16%	7%	15%	9%
Financial services, banking and investment	13%	41%	12%	11%	14%	10%

Between 12 and 14 percent of companies in each sector consider any gift, money or service to be a bribe. Around half of the companies in each sector think that a value of between 1 and 100 euros makes a gift given to a public official in return for a favour a bribe. Construction companies are, however, the most likely to say that a gift would need to be worth more than 200 euros before it would be considered a bribe (20% vs. 11%-15% for other sectors).

Companies in NMS12 countries are more likely than their EU counterparts to say that any gift given to a public official in return for a favour is a bribe (23% vs. 10%). EU15 companies, on the other hand, generally consider that a gift needs to have a higher value before being considered a bribe. In fact, 19% say that a gift would have to be worth over 200 euros before being considered a bribe - compared to 9% of NMS12 companies.

Companies outside the euro zone are also more likely to say that a gift, money or services of any value is a bribe, compared to companies in the euro zone (21% vs. 8%). Euro zone companies, on the other hand, are more likely to say that such a gift would have to be valued at more than 200 euros to be considered a bribe (20% vs. 11%).

Looking at the country-level responses across all sectors shows that at least three in ten Romanian (36%), Czech (33%) and Bulgarian (32%) companies say that a gift of any value given to a public official in return for a favour is a bribe. In a stark contrast, no Cypriot companies say this (0%).

At the other end of the scale, at least one in five Belgian (33%), Greek (25%), Finnish (24%), Spanish, Dutch, Italian (all 23%) and French (21%) companies say that a gift of this kind would have to be worth more than 200 euros to be considered a bribe.

Q5 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)	1-50 euros	51-100 euros	101-200 euros	201+ euros	REFUSAL/DK
EU27	13%	37%	13%	7%	17%	13%
BE	10%	23%	9%	8%	33%	16%
BG	32%	18%	9%	4%	16%	21%
CZ	33%	44%	1%	6%	7%	10%
DK	16%	12%	16%	22%	19%	16%
DE	3%	55%	22%	2%	11%	7%
EE	7%	39%	14%	6%	14%	21%
IE	18%	40%	13%	5%	3%	21%
EL	3%	38%	11%	1%	25%	23%
ES	25%	33%	12%	6%	23%	2%
FR	5%	37%	23%	3%	21%	12%
IT	1%	39%	13%	5%	23%	19%
CY	0%	46%	18%	2%	13%	21%
LV	18%	33%	16%	13%	7%	12%
LT	19%	30%	5%	9%	11%	27%
LU	17%	28%	18%	10%	18%	8%
HU	23%	34%	3%	10%	0%	30%
MT	23%	18%	18%	4%	16%	21%
AT	3%	41%	22%	6%	16%	13%
NL	11%	35%	23%	2%	23%	6%
PL	20%	44%	1%	13%	11%	10%
PT	15%	46%	11%	1%	6%	22%
RO	36%	23%	2%	7%	10%	23%
SI	2%	53%	18%	6%	11%	11%
SK	10%	34%	16%	4%	13%	22%
FI	8%	23%	26%	10%	24%	8%
SE	16%	27%	24%	17%	7%	9%
UK	16%	37%	9%	11%	16%	12%
HR	24%	28%	24%	14%	1%	9%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

A comparison of company characteristics across all sectors highlights few differences:

- Companies with 50-249 employees are more likely than smaller companies to say that gifts valued at 1-50 euros given to a public official in return for a favour are a bribe (45% vs. 36%-38%).
- Companies that have been operating for less than a year are the most likely to say that a gift would have to be worth more than 200 euros to be considered a bribe (26%), compared to those that have been operating longer (14%-19%).

Q5 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)	1-50 euros	51-100 euros	101-200 euros	201+ euros	REFUSAL/DK/NA
EU27	13%	37%	13%	7%	17%	13%
Company size						
1 to 9	13%	38%	13%	6%	17%	13%
10 to 49	11%	36%	15%	7%	19%	12%
50 to 249	10%	45%	12%	10%	12%	11%
250 or more	11%	40%	12%	19%	9%	10%
Years of activity						
Less than one year	9%	39%	2%	6%	26%	19%
1 to 5	14%	40%	9%	10%	19%	8%
6 to 10	13%	38%	14%	7%	14%	13%
11 or more	12%	37%	14%	6%	17%	14%

4.2 Experience in public tender or public procurement procedures

4.2.1 Level of participation in a public tender or public procurement procedure in the last 3 years

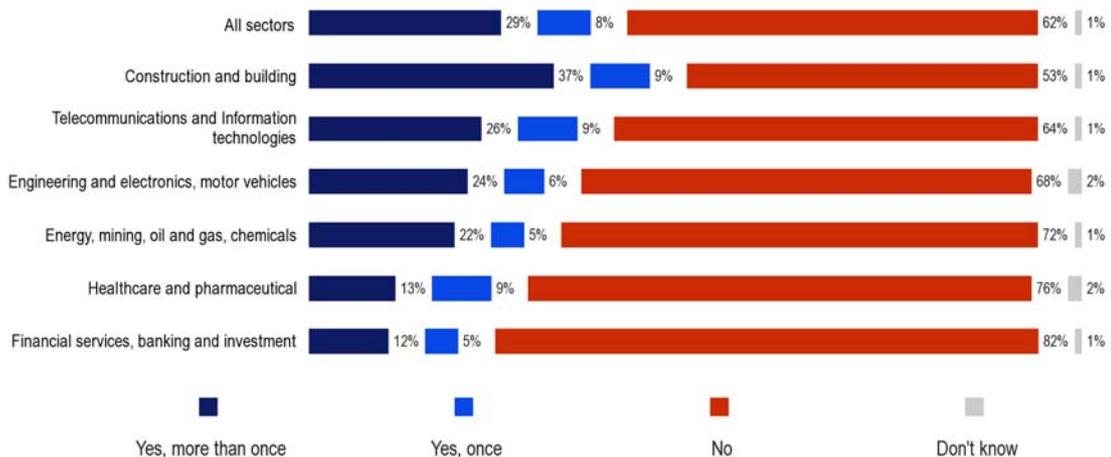
- More than a third of companies have participated in a public tender or public procurement process in the last three years -

Across all sectors, 37% of companies have participated in at least one public tender or public procurement procedure in the last three years. Most companies had done this on multiple occasions (29%), while 8% had taken part in one of these procedures.

Construction companies are the most likely to have taken part in public tender or procurement procedures in the last three years (46%) and are also the most likely to have taken part in multiple public tender or procurement procedures in the last three years (37%). The telecoms/IT sector (35%) is the next most likely to have taken part in these types of procedures at least once in the last three years, while financial services and healthcare companies are the least likely to have done so (17% and 22%, respectively).

The results also illustrate that, irrespective of sector, if companies have participated at all in public tender or public procurement procedures in the last three years, they are most likely to have taken part on more than one occasion.

Q2. In the past three years, has your company taken part in a public tender or a public procurement procedure?

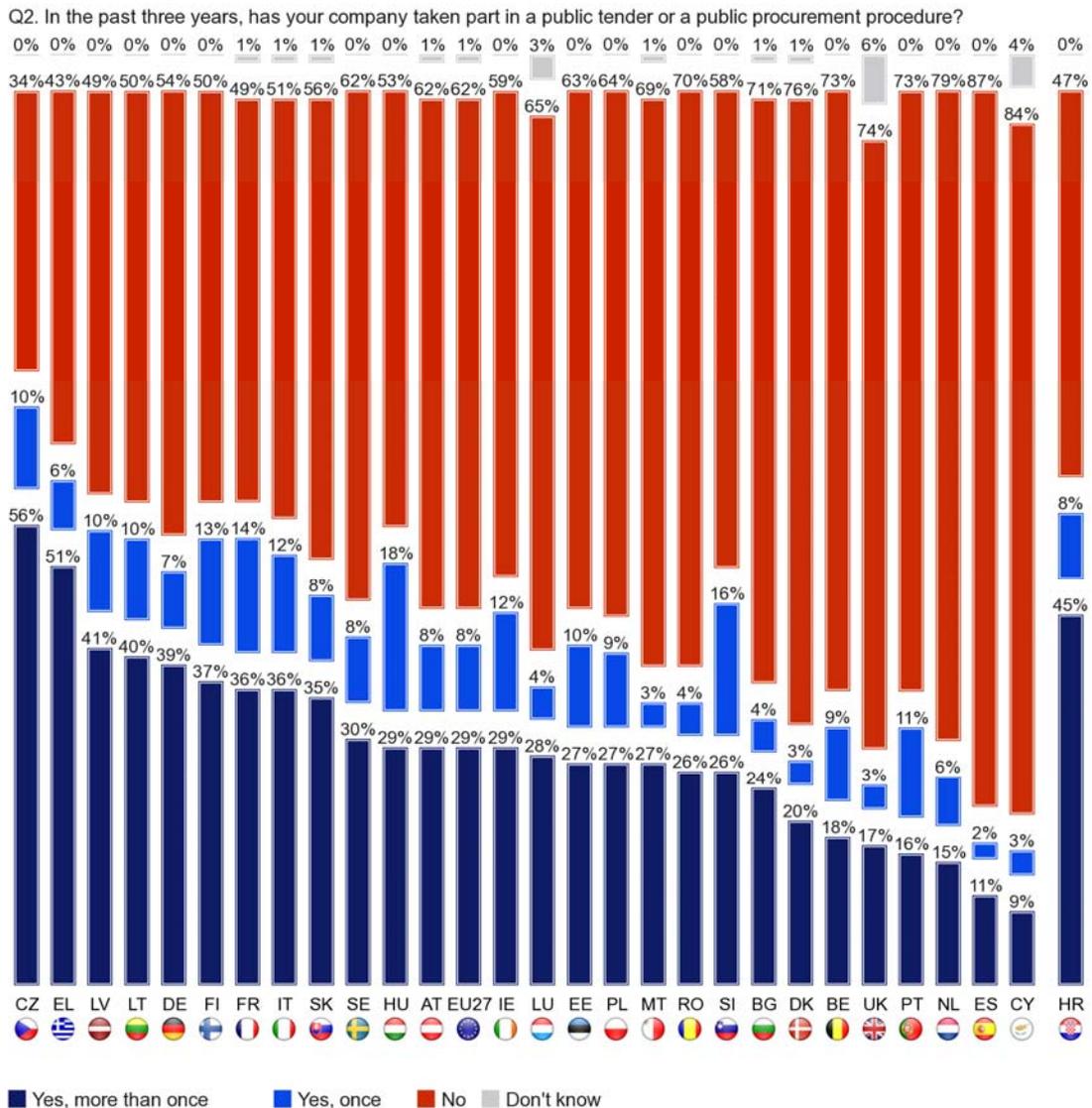


EU27

Looking at the country-level results across all sectors shows that at least half of all companies in the Czech Republic (66%), Greece (57%), Croatia (53%), Latvia (51%), France, Lithuania and Finland (all 50%) have taken part in a public tender or public procurement procedure in the last three years. At least half of all Czech and Greek companies have participated on more than one occasion (56% and 51%, respectively). It is interesting to note that, in spite of this high level of participation, Greek and Czech companies are among those most likely to say that corruption is widespread in public procurement managed by national (76% and 77%, respectively) or by regional or local authorities (94% and 67%, respectively).

In contrast, just 12% of Cypriot and 13% of Spanish companies have taken part in at least one public tender or public procurement procedure in the past three years.

The country chart illustrates again that, among companies that have taken part in public tender or public procurement procedures in the last three years, it is much more common to have participated in more than one such process.



A review of company characteristics shows that:

- The smallest companies are the least likely to have participated in a public tender or public procurement process (31% vs. 54%-56%)
- The longer a company has been in operation, the more likely they are to have participated in at least one of these procedures: 22% of companies operating for less than one year have done so, compared to 40% of companies operating for 11 or more years.
- Companies with a turnover between two and ten million euros are the most likely to have participated in a tender or procurement process in the past three years (65%).
- Companies that say corruption in national public procurement is widespread are less likely to have participated in a public tender or procurement process than companies that say this corruption is rare (35% vs. 43%). The same pattern applies for regional/locally-managed processes (35% vs. 45%).

Q2 In the past three years, has your company taken part in a public tender or a public procurement procedure?

	Total 'Yes'	No	DK/NA
EU27	37%	62%	1%
Company size			
1 to 9	31%	68%	1%
10 to 49	54%	45%	1%
50 to 249	55%	44%	1%
250 or more	56%	39%	5%
Years of activity			
Less than one year	22%	78%	-
1 to 5	30%	70%	-
6 to 10	37%	62%	1%
11 or more	40%	59%	1%
Turnover last year (euros)			
Less than 100 000	22%	77%	1%
100 000 - 500 000	35%	65%	-
500 001 - 2 million	49%	50%	1%
>2 to 10 million	65%	35%	-
>10 to 50 million	56%	44%	-
More than 50 million	52%	46%	2%
Corruption in national public procurement			
Widespread	35%	64%	1%
Rare	43%	56%	1%
Corruption in regional/local public procurement			
Widespread	35%	64%	1%
Rare	45%	54%	1%

4.2.2 Proportion of annual turnover coming from public tenders or public procurement

- Among companies that have participated in a public tender in the last three years, an average of 27% of their turnover comes from this kind of procedure -

Companies that participated in a public tender or procurement procedure were asked what proportion of their annual turnover comes from such procedures. For this group of companies, an average of 27% of their turnover comes from this kind of work.

It is interesting to note, however, that for 7% of companies more than 80% of their turnover comes from public tender or procurement procedures.

Q4 Could you please estimate what proportion of your annual turnover comes from public tenders or public procurement procedures?
-% EU27

	0%	1-20%	21-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-99%	100%	REFUSAL/DK	Average (%)
All sectors	13%	45%	11%	11%	6%	4%	3%	7%	27
Results by sector									
Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals	8%	62%	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	13%	19,8
Healthcare and pharmaceutical	14%	33%	10%	7%	5%	12%	2%	17%	32,9
Engineering and electronics, motor vehicles	17%	61%	8%	5%	1%	1%	1%	6%	14,5
Construction and building	12%	42%	11%	13%	8%	4%	4%	6%	30
Telecommunications and Information technologies	14%	50%	15%	7%	6%	1%	1%	6%	20,5
Financial services, banking and investment	17%	60%	1%	5%	2%	4%	-	11%	13,4

Base: Companies that took part in a public tender or a public procurement procedure / Base (n=2,816)

Looking at the sector-level results, companies in the healthcare (32.9%) and construction sectors (30%) derive the largest proportion of their turnover from public tenders or public procurement. In fact, 19% of healthcare and 16% of construction companies say that more than 60% of their turnover comes from this area of work.

In contrast, telecoms/IT companies say an average of 20.5% of their turnover comes from public tender or public procurement, followed by 19.8% of energy companies, 14.5% of engineering companies and 13.4% of financial services companies.

The country-level results across all sectors show that Greek companies derive a considerably larger proportion of their turnover from public tender and procurement work compared to those in other countries. Greek companies that participate in public tender/procurement derive an average of 63.4% of their turnover from this work, notably higher than the next countries, the UK (38%) and Romania (37.5%). Greek companies are also the most likely to say that 100% of their turnover came from this type of work (19%).

The results for Greece are interesting considering that Greek companies are the most likely to say that corruption is widespread in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities (94%), and are also among those most likely to say the same about these processes when they are managed by national authorities (76%).

At the other end of the scale, companies in Austria (12.2%), Luxembourg (16.8%), Germany (17.3%) and Slovenia (17.4%) generate a much smaller proportion of their turnover from this type of work.

Q4 Could you please estimate what proportion of your annual turnover comes from public tenders or public procurement procedures?

	0	1-20%	21-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-99%	100%	REFUSAL/DK	Average (%)
 EU27	13%	45%	11%	11%	6%	4%	3%	7%	27
 BE	5%	64%	2%	2%	2%	8%	0%	17%	18.1
 BG	14%	38%	2%	8%	8%	6%	2%	22%	27.7
 CZ	26%	39%	10%	17%	6%	0%	0%	2%	21.2
 DK	3%	53%	10%	5%	12%	9%	0%	8%	30.1
 DE	12%	60%	11%	4%	6%	1%	0%	6%	17.3
 EE	9%	26%	22%	21%	5%	2%	4%	11%	33
 IE	11%	41%	28%	9%	9%	1%	0%	1%	25.7
 EL	8%	16%	8%	9%	12%	27%	19%	1%	63.4
 ES	14%	53%	5%	1%	12%	2%	1%	12%	19
 FR	4%	52%	17%	10%	4%	3%	1%	9%	24.9
 IT	14%	48%	3%	10%	5%	4%	10%	6%	29.6
 CY	17%	39%	7%	26%	3%	2%	3%	3%	26.8
 LV	19%	41%	6%	16%	10%	1%	4%	3%	26.5
 LT	11%	38%	3%	24%	6%	0%	1%	17%	26.8
 LU	3%	66%	20%	3%	5%	0%	0%	3%	16.8
 HU	19%	34%	10%	12%	8%	8%	1%	8%	29.6
 MT	2%	42%	15%	0%	19%	5%	0%	17%	34
 AT	14%	72%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	6%	12.2
 NL	20%	38%	7%	13%	9%	0%	0%	13%	22.4
 PL	21%	35%	17%	13%	8%	1%	2%	3%	24.7
 PT	20%	32%	16%	9%	7%	1%	0%	15%	22.6
 RO	10%	35%	12%	10%	11%	10%	5%	7%	37.5
 SI	20%	56%	8%	5%	10%	0%	0%	1%	17.4
 SK	27%	33%	10%	17%	0%	5%	0%	8%	22.6
 FI	12%	46%	14%	14%	5%	0%	8%	1%	29
 SE	13%	30%	16%	19%	4%	8%	1%	9%	33.3
 UK	2%	38%	14%	13%	13%	10%	0%	10%	38
 HR	22%	49%	8%	2%	10%	1%	0%	8%	18.3

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Base: Companies that took part in a public tender or a public procurement procedure / Base (n=2,816)

A review of company characteristics of those that have participated in a public tender or procurement procedure in the past three years illustrates that:

- Companies with 1-9 employees are the most likely to say that none of their turnover came from public tender or procurement (16%). In contrast, 44% of companies with 250+ employees say that 61%-99% of their turnover was from this area, a much larger proportion than for smaller companies (8%-25%).

Q4 Could you please estimate what proportion of your annual turnover comes from public tenders or public procurement procedures?

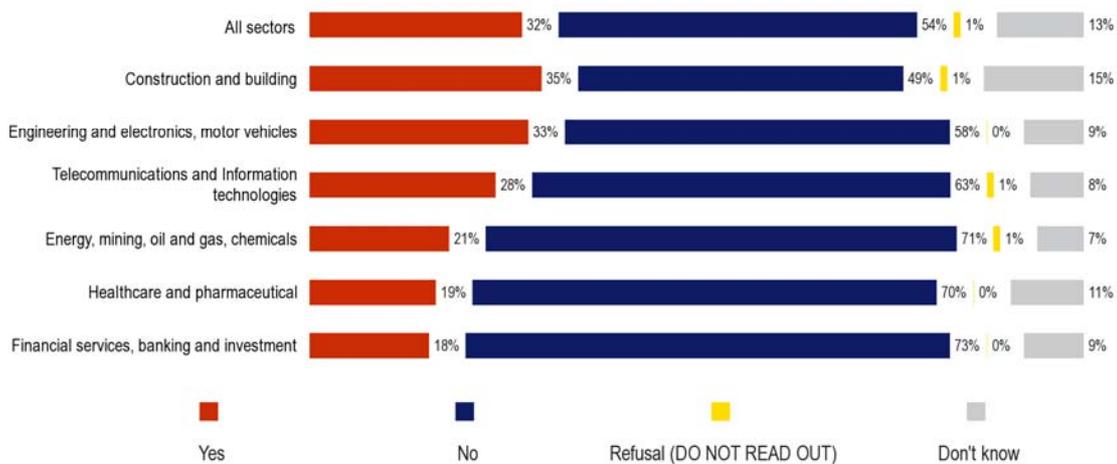
	0%	1-20%	21-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-99%	100%	REFUSAL/ DK/NA
EU27	13%	45%	11%	11%	6%	4%	3%	7%
Company size								
1 to 9	16%	47%	10%	10%	6%	2%	2%	7%
10 to 49	8%	43%	14%	14%	5%	4%	6%	6%
50 to 249	5%	43%	10%	8%	7%	18%	1%	8%
250 or more	5%	32%	3%	2%	30%	14%	-	14%

4.2.3 Is corruption preventing businesses from winning a public tender?

- 32% of companies say corruption prevented them winning a public tender or procurement contract -

Almost one third of companies that have participated in a public tender or procurement process in the last three years say that corruption prevented them from winning the contract (32%). This view is most widely held among construction (35%) and engineering sector companies (33%). Financial services and healthcare companies are the least likely to think that corruption prevented them from winning such a contract (18% and 19%, respectively).

Q3. 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?



Base: Companies that took part in a public tender or a public procurement procedure / Base (n=2,816)

EU27

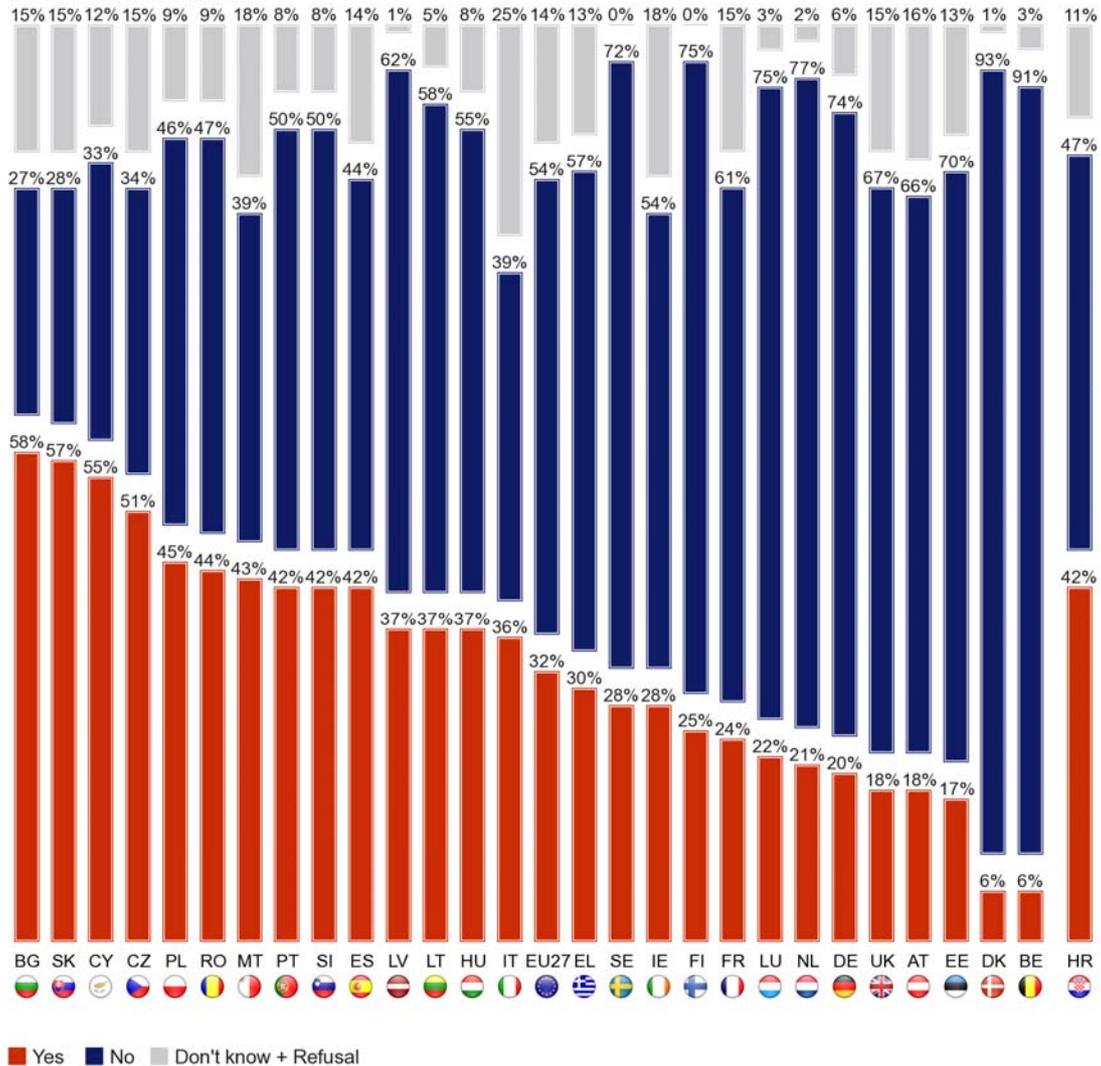
Across all sectors, companies in NMS12 countries that have participated in a public tender or procurement process in the last three years are much more likely to say that corruption prevented them from winning this kind of contract compared to companies in EU15 countries (47% vs. 28%).

At a country level, Bulgaria (58%), Slovakia (57%), Cyprus (55%)¹² and the Czech Republic (51%) are the only countries where at least half of all companies say that corruption prevented them from winning a public tender or public procurement contract. In contrast, just 6% of Belgian and Danish companies think the same way.

In many countries, at least one in ten companies are unwilling or unable to answer. This is particularly the case in Italy (25%).

¹² Results from Cyprus should be interpreted with caution due to low sample size (N=22).

Q3. 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?



Base: Companies that took part in a public tender or a public procurement procedure / Base (n=2816)

A review of company characteristics shows that:

- Companies with more than 250 employees are much less likely to say corruption prevented them from winning a public tender or procurement contract compared to smaller companies (12% vs. 30%-35%).
- Companies with a turnover of more than 10 million euros are less likely to say corruption prevented them from winning such a contract compared to companies with a smaller turnover (9%-11% vs. 25%-45%).

- Not surprisingly, companies that say corruption is widespread in their country are more likely to say corruption prevented them from winning a contract compared to companies that say corruption is rare (40% vs. 11%). The same pattern applies for companies that say corruption is a problem for their company when doing business (45% vs. 21%), and for companies that say corruption hampers business competition in their country (42% vs. 7% that disagree).
- Companies that say corruption in nationally-managed public procurement is widespread are more likely to say that corruption prevented them from winning a public tender or procurement contract (46% vs. 17% of those that say this type of corruption is rare). The same pattern applies for regional/locally-managed public procurement (48% vs. 11%).

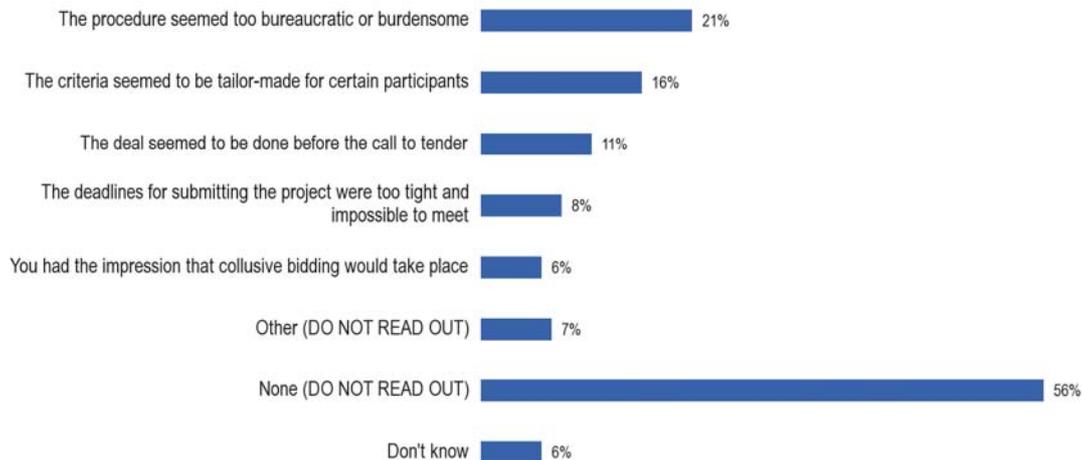
Q3 In the last three years, do you think that corruption has prevented you or your company from winning a public tender or a public procurement contract?

	Yes	No	Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
EU27	32%	54%	1%	13%
Company size				
1 to 9	35%	50%	-	15%
10 to 49	30%	58%	-	12%
50 to 249	33%	60%	-	7%
250 or more	12%	74%	-	14%
Turnover last year (euros)				
Less than 100 000	45%	44%	2%	9%
100 000 - 500 000	34%	48%	-	18%
500 001 - 2 million	25%	56%	-	19%
>2 to 10 million	35%	61%	-	4%
>10 to 50 million	9%	84%	-	7%
More than 50 million	11%	76%	-	13%
Corruption: widespread in (COUNTRY)				
Widespread	40%	45%	-	15%
Rare	11%	80%	-	9%
Corruption: a problem for my company when doing business				
A problem	45%	38%	1%	16%
Not a problem	21%	69%	-	10%
Corruption in national public procurement				
Widespread	46%	42%	1%	11%
Rare	17%	69%	-	14%
Corruption in regional/local public procurement				
Widespread	48%	39%	-	13%
Rare	11%	76%	-	13%
Corruption hampers business competition				
Agree	42%	41%	1%	16%
Disagree	7%	87%	-	6%

4.2.4 Discouraging factors affecting participation in a public tender or public procurement procedure

- One in five companies that didn't participate in a public tender/procurement say the procedure seemed too bureaucratic -

Q3b. Was it for any of the following reasons?



Base: Companies that did not take part in a public tender or a public procurement procedure / Base (n=4651)

EU27

Companies that have not participated in a public tender or procurement procedure in the past three years were asked if it was for one of a particular set of reasons. One in five (21%) say that the procedure seemed too bureaucratic or burdensome, while 16% say the criteria seemed tailor-made for certain participants. However, companies are most likely to say that none of the reasons listed applied (56%).

For most sectors, the fact that the procedure seemed too bureaucratic or burdensome is the most mentioned of the reasons given, although this is more likely to be mentioned by construction and telecoms/IT companies (27% and 24% respectively).

Construction companies are the most likely to mention most reasons, with the exception of collusive bidding, where there is little difference between sectors (2%-8%). Financial services sector companies are the most likely to say that none of the reasons applied (70%).

Q3b Was it for any of the following reasons? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	The procedure seemed too bureaucratic or burdensome	The criteria seemed to be tailor-made for certain participants	The deal seemed to be done before the call to tender	The deadlines for submitting the project were too tight and impossible to meet	You had the impression that collusive bidding would take place	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	None (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
All sectors	21%	16%	11%	8%	6%	7%	56%	6%
Results by sector								
Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals	14%	13%	8%	5%	5%	8%	64%	5%
Healthcare and pharmaceutical	10%	5%	4%	3%	2%	6%	65%	15%
Engineering and electronics, motor vehicles	17%	15%	7%	6%	8%	7%	55%	5%
Construction and building	27%	21%	15%	11%	7%	7%	50%	4%
Telecommunications and information technologies	24%	16%	10%	6%	8%	6%	54%	7%
Financial services, banking and investment	9%	10%	6%	3%	4%	8%	70%	4%
Highest percentage per sector								
Lowest percentage per sector								
Highest percentage per item								
Lowest percentage per item								

Base: Companies that did not take part in a public tender or a public procurement procedure / Base (n=4651)

French and Belgian companies are the most likely to say they did not take part in a public tender/procurement process because it seemed **too bureaucratic** (48% and 40%, respectively). This is also the most mentioned of the reasons in 10 other countries, although the proportions varied (lowest is Spain at 10%).

In 14 countries, the fact that the **criteria seemed to be tailor-made for certain participants** was the main reason for not taking part in a tender/procurement procedure. This is particularly the case for Portuguese (36%) companies. In addition, Portuguese companies are the most likely to mention the fact that the **deal seemed to be done before the tender** (33%), **impossible deadlines** (31%) and the impression that **collusive bidding** would take place (24%). Portuguese companies are also among the most likely to say that corruption is a problem for them when doing business (68%), that corruption in their country is widespread (90%) and that corruption in public procurement managed by national and regional/local authorities is widespread (78% and 83%, respectively). It is perhaps not surprising therefore that they are among the least likely to have participated in any public tender/procurement procedures (27%).

Companies in France (31%), Belgium (27%), Cyprus (25%), the Czech Republic, Greece and Croatia (all 23%) are the most likely to say that the **criteria seemed to be tailor-made for certain participants**, while Czech and Croatian companies are also among those most likely to say that the **deal seemed to be done before the call to tender** (23% and 21%, respectively). Danish (80%), Italian (78%) and Spanish (74%) companies that have not participated in a public tender/procurement process are the most likely to say that **none** of these reasons applied.

Q3b Was it for any of the following reasons? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	The procedure seemed too bureaucratic or burdensome	The criteria seemed to be tailor-made for certain participants	The deal seemed to be done before the call to tender	The deadlines for submitting the project were too tight and impossible to meet	You had the impression that collusive bidding would take place	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	None (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
 EU27	21%	16%	11%	8%	6%	7%	56%	6%
 BE	40%	27%	14%	18%	13%	4%	34%	1%
 BG	14%	19%	6%	1%	2%	9%	57%	5%
 CZ	11%	23%	23%	10%	9%	11%	50%	4%
 DK	9%	7%	1%	1%	3%	10%	80%	1%
 DE	23%	13%	7%	1%	9%	10%	50%	6%
 EE	3%	10%	3%	3%	3%	16%	67%	1%
 IE	21%	19%	19%	13%	6%	13%	38%	8%
 EL	25%	23%	12%	6%	14%	43%	25%	0%
 ES	10%	10%	7%	7%	1%	3%	74%	1%
 FR	48%	31%	18%	17%	4%	12%	38%	1%
 IT	7%	8%	4%	2%	1%	1%	78%	9%
 CY	12%	25%	15%	4%	9%	13%	51%	0%
 LV	13%	18%	10%	14%	9%	18%	37%	6%
 LT	18%	19%	6%	11%	13%	14%	46%	3%
 LU	17%	16%	4%	4%	3%	13%	52%	0%
 HU	24%	22%	12%	6%	14%	20%	20%	1%
 MT	18%	8%	8%	2%	2%	15%	52%	6%
 AT	20%	16%	11%	3%	8%	17%	46%	2%
 NL	8%	10%	8%	4%	5%	5%	66%	3%
 PL	29%	16%	13%	12%	5%	2%	51%	5%
 PT	35%	36%	33%	31%	24%	10%	41%	4%
 RO	12%	15%	12%	7%	4%	9%	68%	3%
 SI	15%	21%	10%	11%	12%	7%	64%	0%
 SK	19%	21%	17%	9%	18%	9%	52%	4%
 FI	19%	19%	10%	6%	4%	13%	58%	1%
 SE	11%	13%	8%	3%	11%	7%	62%	7%
 UK	26%	15%	12%	4%	6%	4%	43%	20%
 HR	19%	23%	21%	8%	16%	35%	26%	1%

Highest percentage per country*Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Base: Companies that did not take part in a public tender or a public procurement procedure / Base (n=4651)

A review of company characteristics illustrates that:

- Companies with fewer than 50 employees are more likely than larger companies to say that the procedure seemed too bureaucratic (15%-23% vs. 1%-5%) or that the criteria seemed to be tailor-made for certain participants (13%-18% vs. 1%-4%).
- Companies with a turnover of 2 million euros or less in the last year are more likely than those with higher turnover to say that the procedure seemed too bureaucratic (21%-26% vs. 3%-8%) or that the criteria seemed to be tailor-made for certain participants (17%-20% vs. 3%-10%). In contrast, 86% of companies with a turnover of more than 50 million euros say that none of the reasons applied.
- Companies that say corruption is a problem for them when doing business in their country are more likely than those for whom corruption is not a problem to say the procedure seemed too bureaucratic (29% vs. 16%), the criteria seemed to be tailor-made for certain participants (25% vs. 11%), the deal seemed to be done before the call to tender (19% vs. 6%) or that the deadlines were impossible to meet (13% vs. 4%).

Q3b Was it for any of the following reasons? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	The procedure seemed too bureaucratic or burdensome	The criteria seemed to be tailor-made for certain participants	The deal seemed to be done before the call to tender	The deadlines for submitting the project were too tight and impossible to meet	You had the impression that collusive bidding would take place	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	None (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
EU27	21%	16%	11%	8%	6%	7%	56%	6%
Company size								
1 to 9	23%	18%	12%	8%	6%	7%	54%	5%
10 to 49	15%	13%	8%	4%	6%	6%	60%	7%
50 to 249	5%	4%	1%	3%	0%	3%	81%	5%
250 or more	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	23%	65%	9%
Turnover last year (euros)								
Less than 100 000	21%	17%	13%	9%	6%	6%	56%	5%
100 000 - 500 000	23%	17%	12%	9%	7%	7%	52%	5%
500 001 - 2 million	26%	20%	9%	6%	4%	9%	48%	8%
>2 to 10 million	8%	10%	4%	1%	3%	7%	69%	5%
>10 to 50 million	3%	7%	1%	1%	1%	16%	71%	3%
More than 50 million	5%	3%	0%	2%	1%	2%	86%	4%
Corruption: a problem for my company when doing business								
A problem	29%	25%	19%	13%	9%	6%	46%	4%
Not a problem	16%	11%	6%	4%	4%	7%	62%	7%

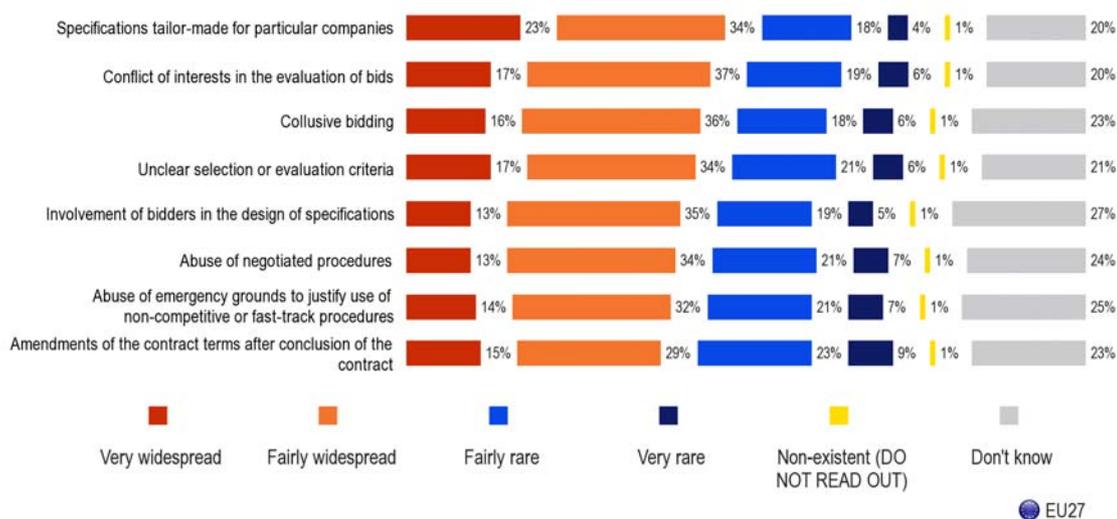
4.3 Frequency of illegal practices in public procurement

- More than four out of ten companies say that a range of illegal practices in public procurement procedures are widespread -

All companies were asked how widespread they thought a range of practices related to public procurement procedures were in their country. In each case, at least four out of ten companies think the practice is widespread. Companies are most likely to say this about specifications tailor-made for particular companies (57%), conflict of interests in bid evaluation (54%), collusive bidding (52%) and unclear selection or evaluation criteria (51%). Companies are least likely to say that the practice of amending contract terms after the conclusion of a contract is widespread, but even so 44% say this.

Very few companies (1% in all cases) say that any of the practices are non-existent in their country. However, it is worth noting that for each practice there is a high level of "don't know" responses (20%-27%), perhaps due to the specific nature of the questions, or a lack of experience or familiarity with the practices in question.

Q7. And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (OUR COUNTRY)?



Companies in NMS12 countries are more likely than their EU15 counterparts to say that the following practices are widespread: abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of non-competitive or fast-track procedures (52% vs. 46%); tailor-made specifications (71% vs. 53%); and collusive bidding (59% vs. 49%).

There are more differences when comparing EU27 countries in the euro zone with those outside the euro zone. Euro zone companies are more likely to say that the following practices are widespread: abuse of negotiation procedures (51% vs. 38%); abuse of emergency grounds (52% vs. 37%); involvement of bidders in specification design (51% vs. 42%); unclear selection or evaluation criteria (55% vs. 45%); conflict of interests in bid evaluation (59% vs. 44%); collusive bidding (55% vs. 45%); and amendment of contract terms after conclusion of the contract (47% vs. 37%).

Engineering companies are more likely than those in other sectors to say the practices of specifications that are tailor-made for particular companies (64% vs. 53%-58%) and bidder involvement in specification design (54% vs. 43%-49%) are widespread.

Construction companies are the most likely to say that collusive bidding (55% vs. 47%-48%), abuse of negotiated procedures (51% vs. 36%-45%), amendment of terms after conclusion of the contract (46% vs. 38%-42%) and abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of fast-track or non-competitive procedures (51% vs. 35%-45%) are widespread.

For most of these practices, telecoms/IT companies are the least likely to say they are widespread. This is particularly the case for abuse of negotiated procedures (36% vs. 41%-51%) and the abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of fast-track or non-competitive procedures (35% vs. 42%-51%).

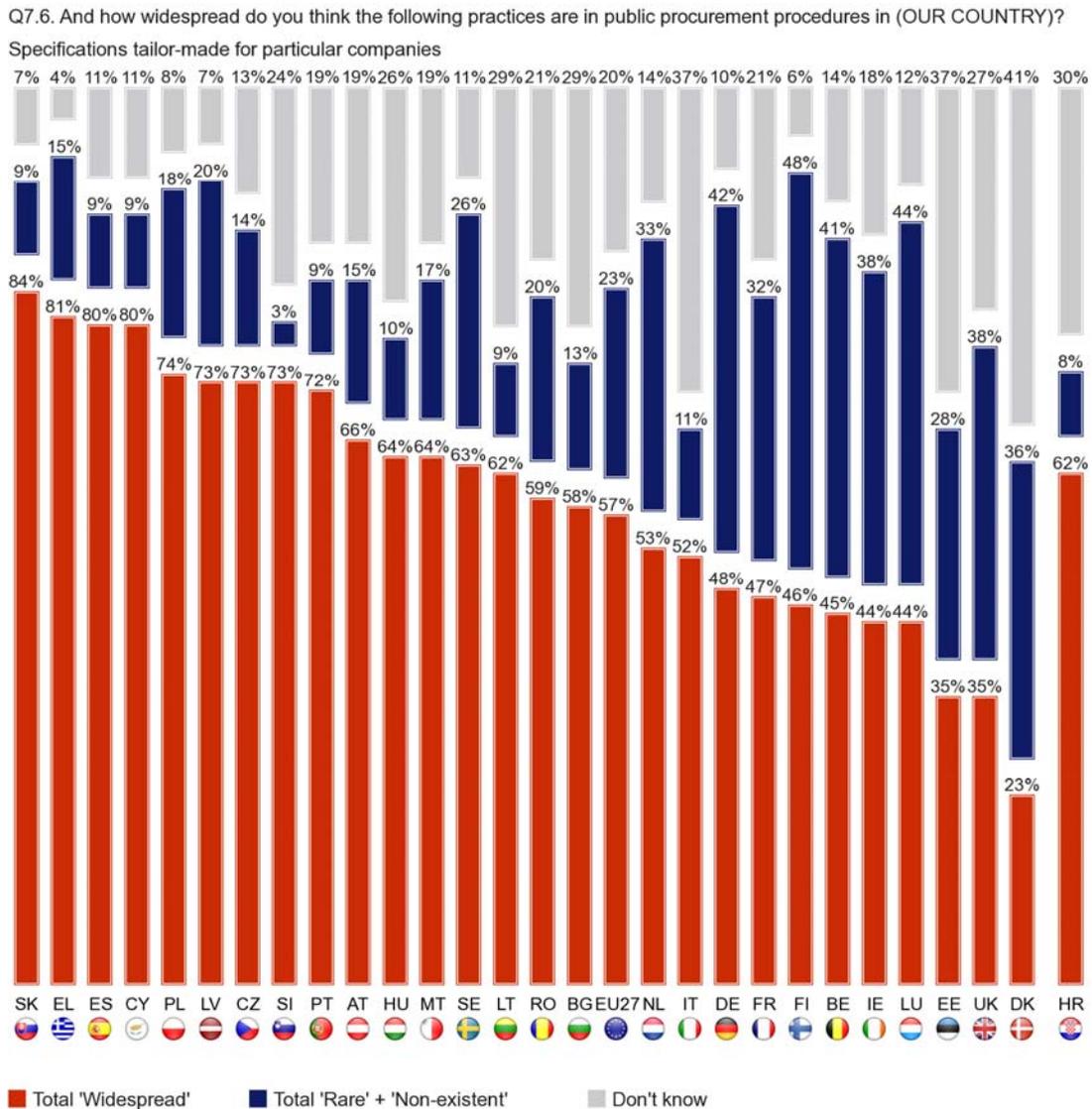
Q7 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (OUR COUNTRY)?

-% Total 'Widespread'

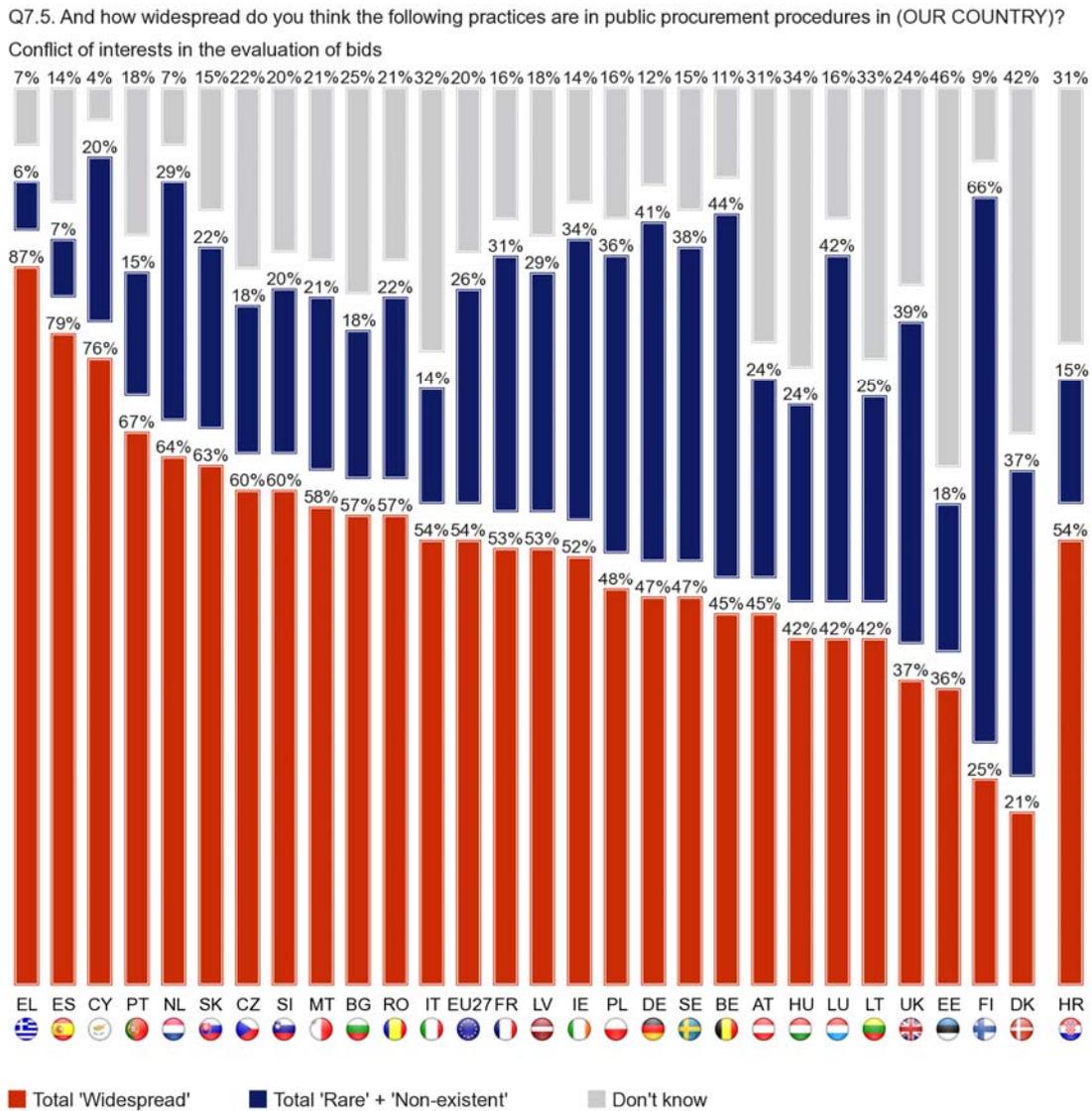
	Specifications tailor-made for particular companies	Conflict of interests in the evaluation of bids	Collusive bidding	Unclear selection or evaluation criteria	Involvement of bidders in the design of specifications	Abuse of negotiated procedures	Abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of non-competitive or fast-track procedures	Amendments of the contract terms after conclusion of the contract
All sectors	57%	54%	52%	51%	48%	47%	46%	44%
Results by sector								
Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals	56%	50%	47%	54%	46%	43%	44%	42%
Healthcare and pharmaceutical	53%	55%	48%	52%	45%	41%	42%	40%
Engineering and electronics, motor vehicles	64%	53%	48%	53%	54%	45%	43%	40%
Construction and building	57%	55%	55%	52%	48%	51%	51%	46%
Telecommunications and information technologies	58%	48%	47%	50%	49%	36%	35%	38%
Financial services, banking and investment	57%	52%	47%	51%	43%	45%	45%	40%

At least half of all companies in 19 Member States say that the practice of tailor-made specifications for particular companies is widespread. This is particularly the case among Slovakian (84%), Greek (81%), Spanish and Cypriot companies (both 80%). Greek and Spanish companies are also among the most likely to say that corruption is widespread in public procurement managed by national or regional/local officials.

Danish companies are the least likely to say that the practice of tailor-made bids is widespread (23%), followed by those in the United Kingdom and Estonia (both 35%).

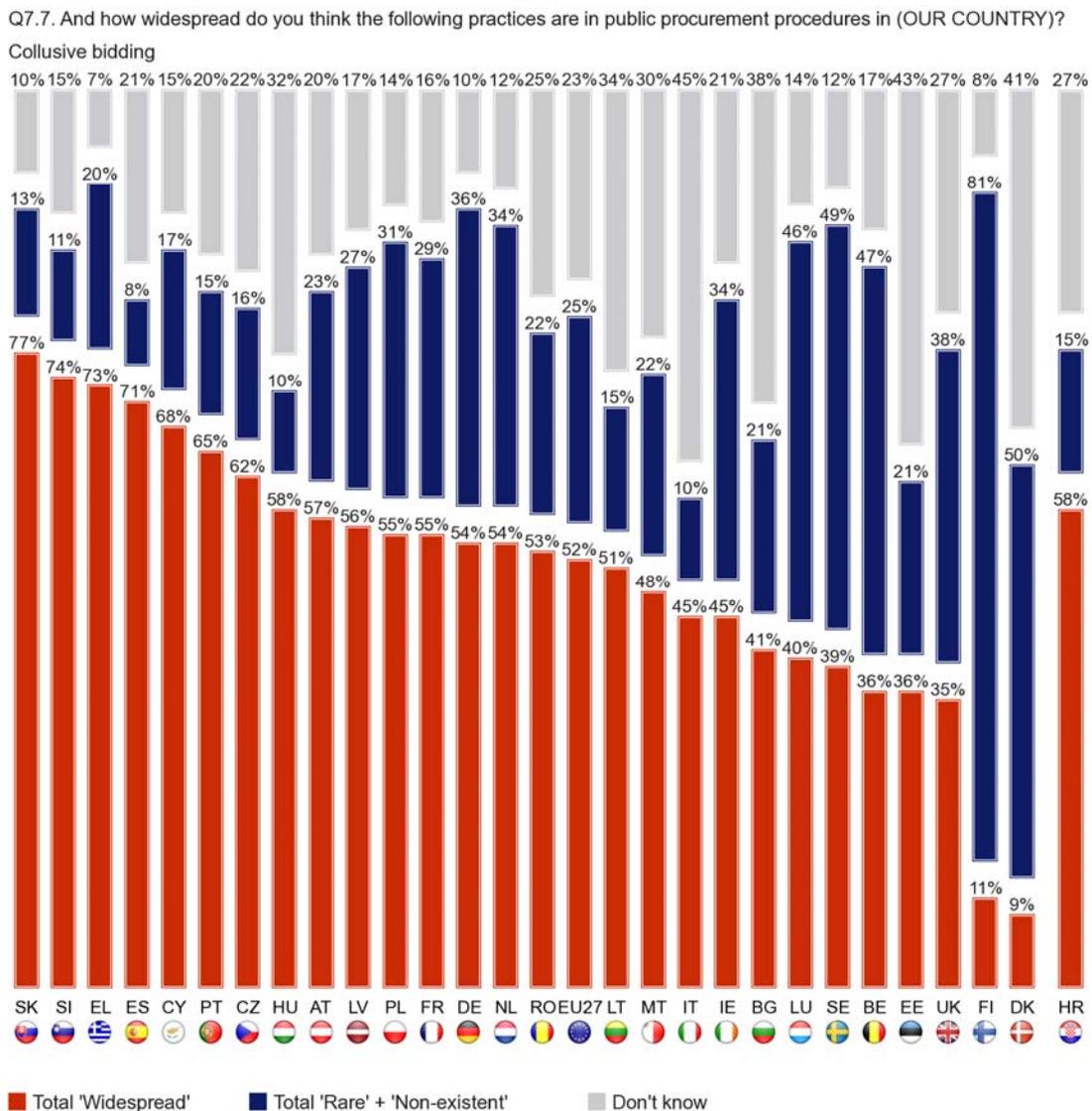


Greek and Spanish companies are again the most likely to say that conflict of interests in bid evaluation is widespread (87% and 79%, respectively). Just over three quarters of Cypriot companies say the same (76%). At the other end of the scale, Danish (21%) and Finnish (25%) companies are the least likely to say that this practice is widespread.



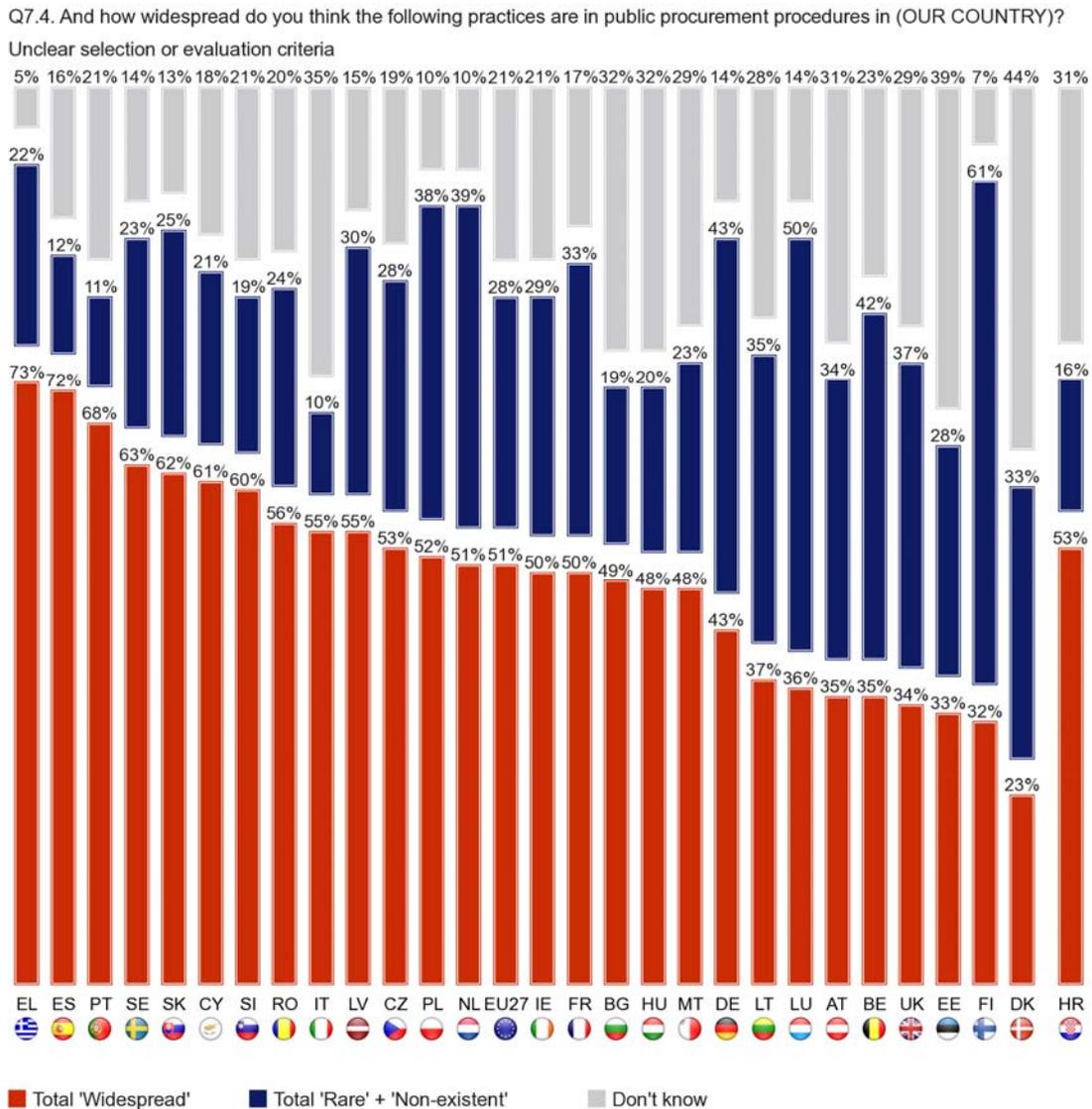
Collusive bidding is most likely to be considered widespread by companies in Slovakia (77%), Slovenia (74%), Greece (73%) and Spain (71%). In each of these countries at least two thirds of companies also say that corruption in public procurement managed by national or regional/local authorities is widespread.

Danish and Finnish companies are the least likely to say this practice is widespread (9% and 11%, respectively).

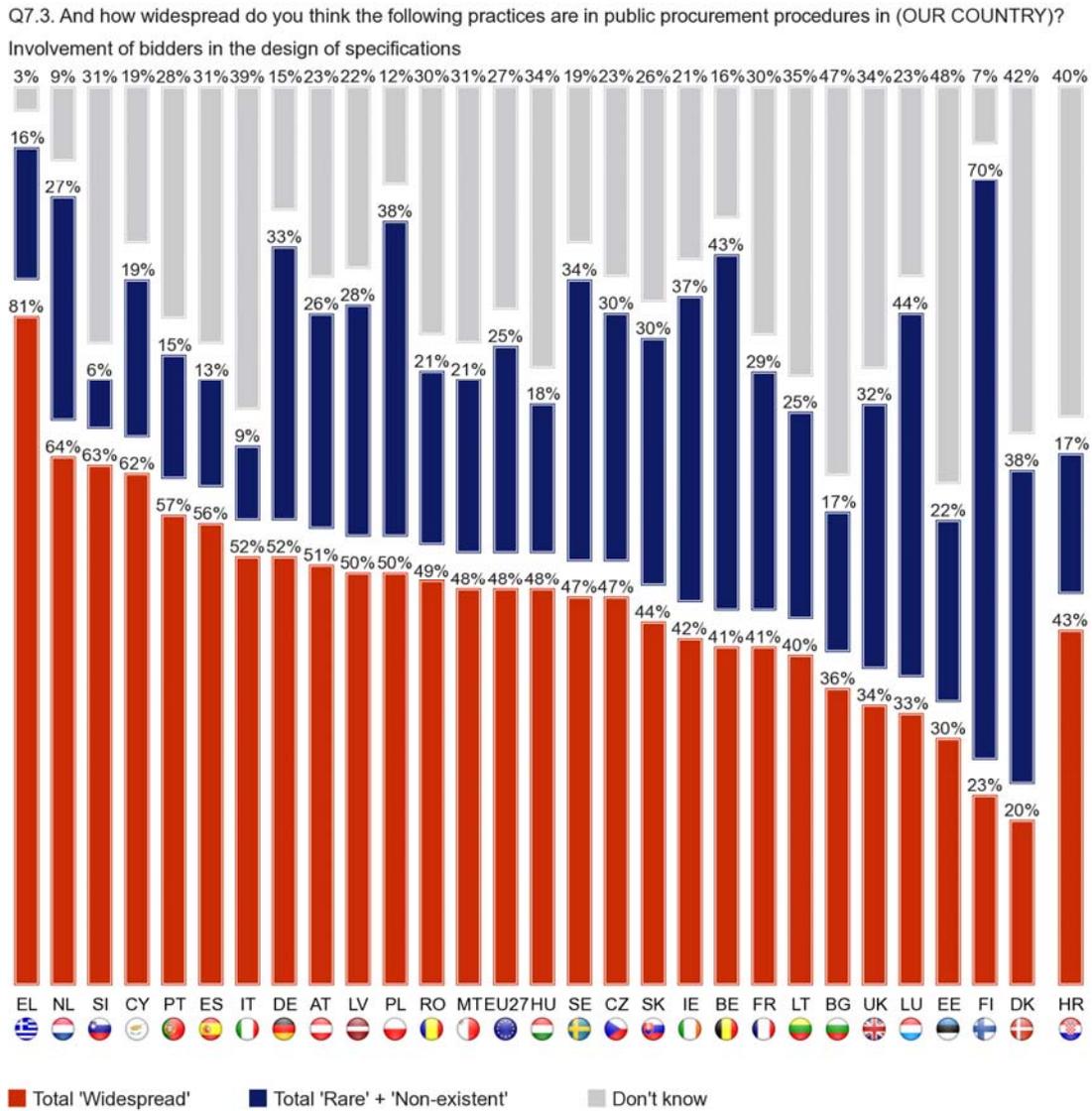


In 16 Member States, at least half of all companies say that the practice of unclear selection or evaluation criteria is widespread, and this is particularly the case in Greece (73%), Spain (72%) and Portugal (68%) - all countries where at least three quarters of companies say that corruption in public procurement managed by national or regional/local authorities is widespread.

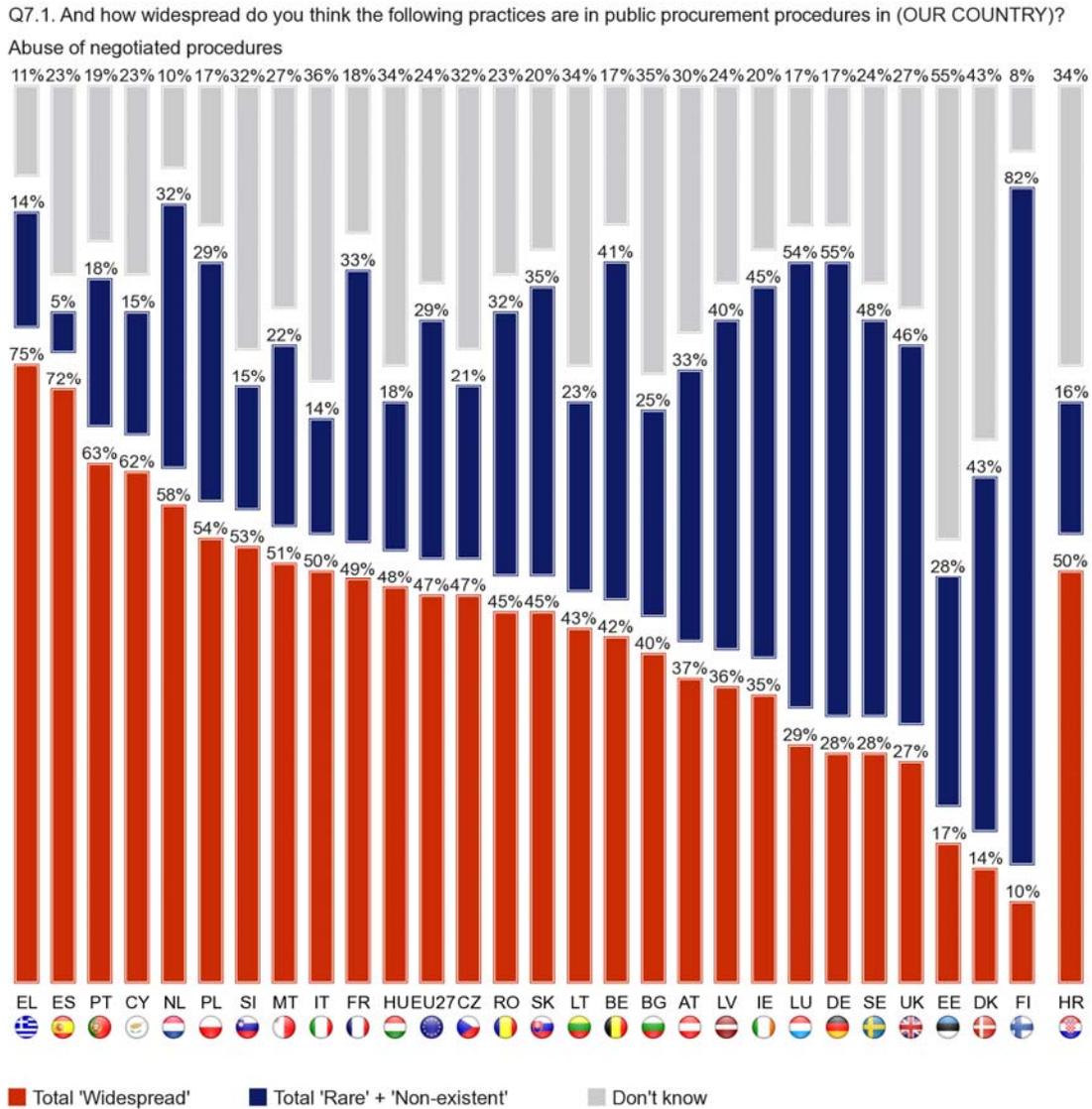
Danish companies are the least likely to say this practice is widespread (23%), followed by those in Finland (32%) and Estonia (33%).



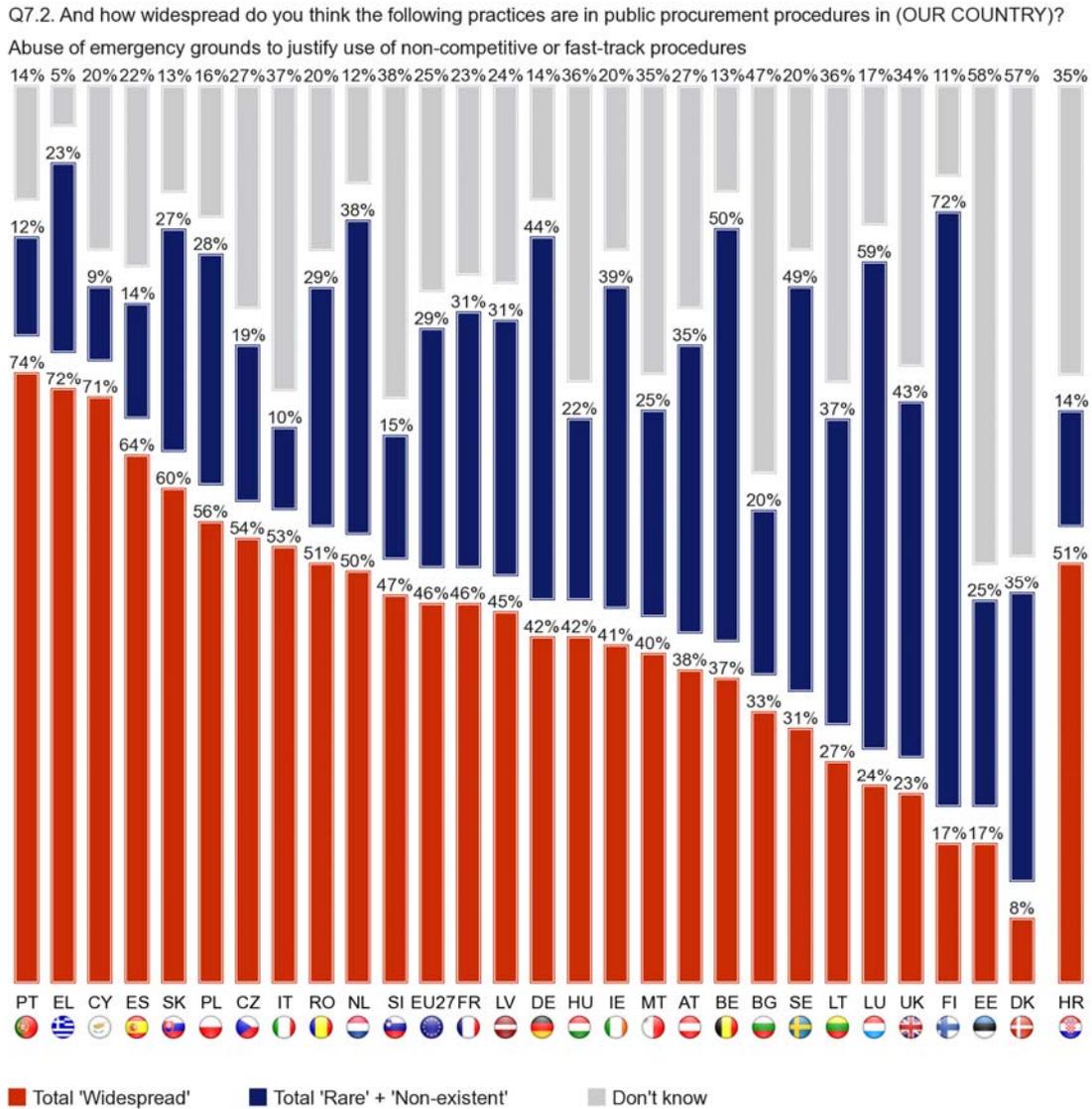
Greek companies are much more likely than those in other countries to say that involvement of bidders in the design of specifications is widespread (81%), although at least six in ten Dutch (64%), Slovenian (63%) and Cypriot (62%) companies also say this. Danish (20%) and Finnish (23%) companies are the least likely to say this practice is widespread.



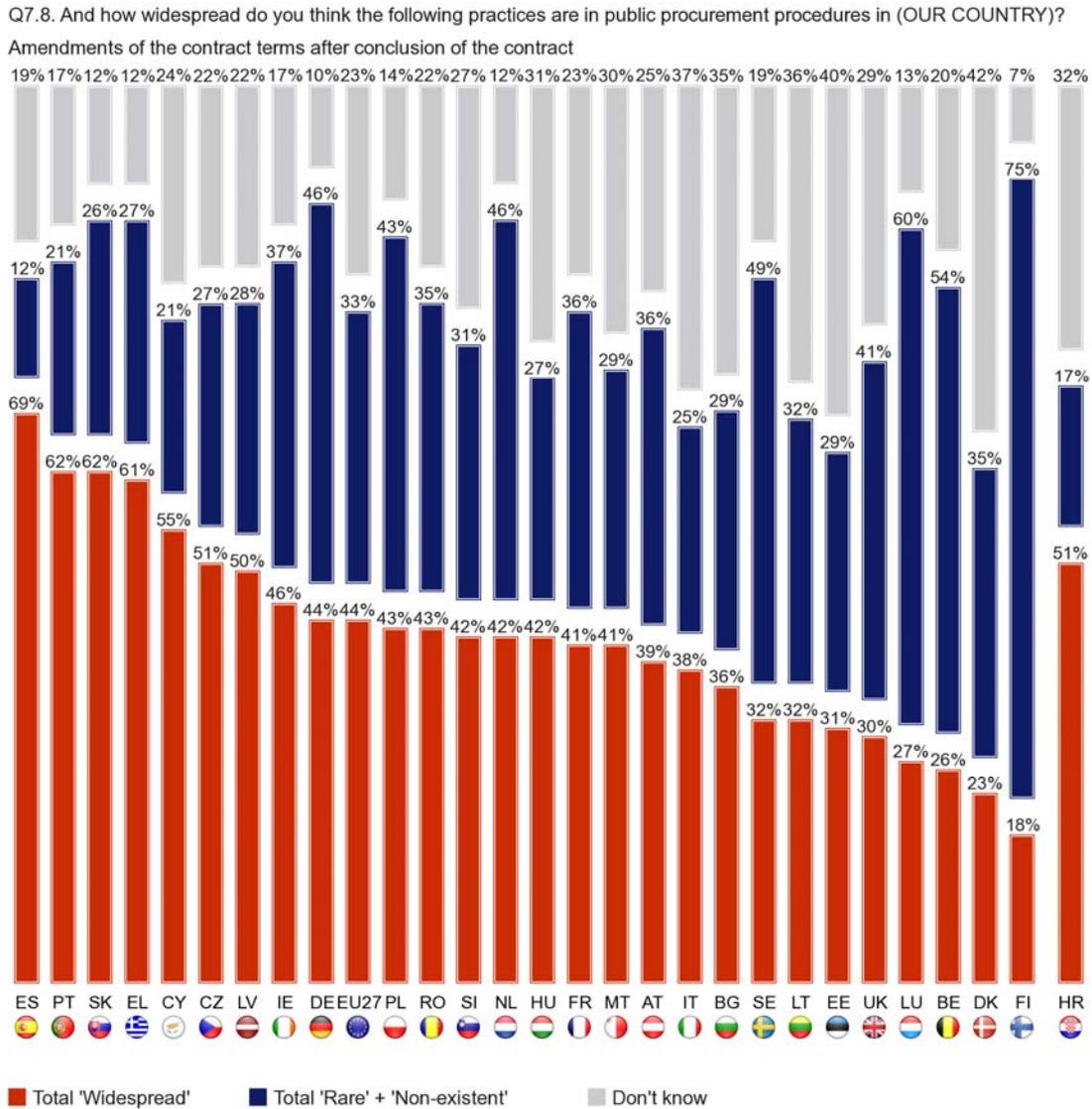
Greek (75%) and Spanish (72%) companies are the most likely to say the abuse of negotiated procedures is a widespread practice, followed by companies in Portugal (63%) and Cyprus (62%). Finnish (10%), Danish (14%) and Estonian (17%) companies are the least likely to say this.



At least seven out of ten Portuguese (74%), Greek (72%) and Cypriot (71%) companies say that abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of non-competitive or fast-track procedures is widespread in public procurement in their country. This compares to 8% of Danish and 17% of Finnish and Estonian companies.



Spanish (69%), Portuguese, Slovakian (both 62%) and Greek (61%) companies are the most likely to say that the practice of amending the contract terms after conclusion of the contract is widespread, compared to 18% of Finnish companies, 23% of Danish companies and 26% of Belgian companies.



A review of company characteristics illustrates that:

- Companies with less than 50 employees are more likely than larger companies to say the practice of unclear selection or evaluation criteria is widespread (50%-53% vs. 44%). Furthermore, the larger the company, the less likely they are to say that the abuse of negotiated procedures is widespread (1-9 employees: 50%, 250+: 33%). The largest companies are also much less likely to say that the abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of non-competitive or fast-track procedures is widespread in their country (28% vs. 42%-48%).
- Companies that have taken part in at least one public tender process in the past three years are more likely to say the involvement of bidders in the design of specifications is widespread, compared to those who have not participated in such a process (51%-53% vs. 46%).
- Companies whose turnover decreased in the past two years are more likely to say that each of these practices is widespread.
- Companies that have been operating for less than one year are more likely than those that have been operating for longer to say that the following practices are widespread: specifications tailor-made for particular companies (75% vs. 55%-64%); collusive bidding (64% vs. 51%-55%); abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of non-competitive or fast-track procedures (57% vs. 46%-51%) and amending contracts after completion (69% vs. 40%-46%). However, they are much less likely to say that conflicts of interest in evaluating bids (18% vs. 54%-56%), involvement of bidders in specification design (10% vs. 47%-51%) and abuse of negotiated procedures (31% vs. 44%-48%) are widespread.
- Not surprisingly, companies that say corruption in nationally- or regional/locally-managed public procurement is widespread are also more likely to say each practice is widespread, compared to those who say such corruption is rare. The same pattern applies for companies that say corruption is widespread in their country, that corruption hampers business competition, and for companies that say corruption is a problem for them when doing business.

Q7 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (OUR COUNTRY)?
% of Total 'Widespread'

	Specifications tailor-made for particular companies	Conflict of interests in the evaluation of bids	Collusive bidding	Unclear selection or evaluation criteria	Involvement of bidders in the design of specifications	Abuse of negotiated procedures	Abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of non-competitive or fast-track procedures	Amendments of the contract terms after conclusion of the contract
EU27	57%	54%	52%	51%	48%	47%	46%	44%
Company size								
1 to 9	59%	55%	54%	53%	48%	50%	48%	44%
10 to 49	55%	52%	48%	50%	48%	41%	45%	42%
50 to 249	57%	49%	45%	44%	46%	38%	42%	34%
250 or more	51%	42%	43%	44%	51%	33%	28%	42%
Company's turnover (past 2 years)								
Increased	54%	49%	45%	45%	46%	41%	39%	38%
Decreased	63%	60%	59%	57%	50%	56%	54%	49%
Remained unchanged	54%	51%	48%	51%	49%	42%	44%	41%
Years of activity								
Less than one year	75%	18%	64%	56%	10%	31%	57%	69%
1 to 5	64%	56%	51%	57%	51%	44%	51%	40%
6 to 10	55%	54%	55%	45%	49%	47%	47%	46%
11 or more	56%	54%	51%	53%	47%	48%	46%	43%
Turnover last year (euros)								
Less than 100 000	62%	56%	55%	53%	49%	51%	50%	46%
100 000 - 500 000	62%	58%	55%	56%	49%	50%	50%	48%
500 001 - 2 million	52%	52%	52%	53%	52%	46%	45%	42%
>2 to 10 million	58%	47%	43%	38%	43%	38%	41%	37%
>10 to 50 million	47%	50%	32%	42%	37%	33%	47%	45%
More than 50 million	50%	49%	32%	40%	55%	38%	36%	32%
Corruption: widespread in (COUNTRY)								
Widespread	66%	63%	61%	59%	54%	57%	56%	50%
Rare	33%	29%	22%	33%	30%	15%	19%	24%
Corruption: a problem for my company when doing business								
A problem	65%	63%	61%	60%	53%	56%	57%	50%
Not a problem	52%	47%	45%	46%	44%	40%	40%	38%
Took part in a public tender (past 3 years)								
Yes, once	58%	52%	49%	59%	51%	46%	50%	40%
Yes, more than once	62%	53%	53%	54%	53%	50%	49%	43%
No	56%	55%	51%	50%	46%	46%	46%	44%
Corruption in national public procurement								
Widespread	73%	69%	68%	65%	58%	63%	65%	56%
Rare	40%	37%	32%	37%	38%	26%	25%	29%
Corruption in regional/local public procurement								
Widespread	73%	70%	69%	66%	59%	62%	63%	57%
Rare	37%	32%	27%	34%	34%	26%	24%	26%
Corruption hampers business competition								
Agree	65%	62%	59%	58%	52%	56%	54%	49%
Disagree	39%	34%	32%	35%	37%	23%	25%	28%

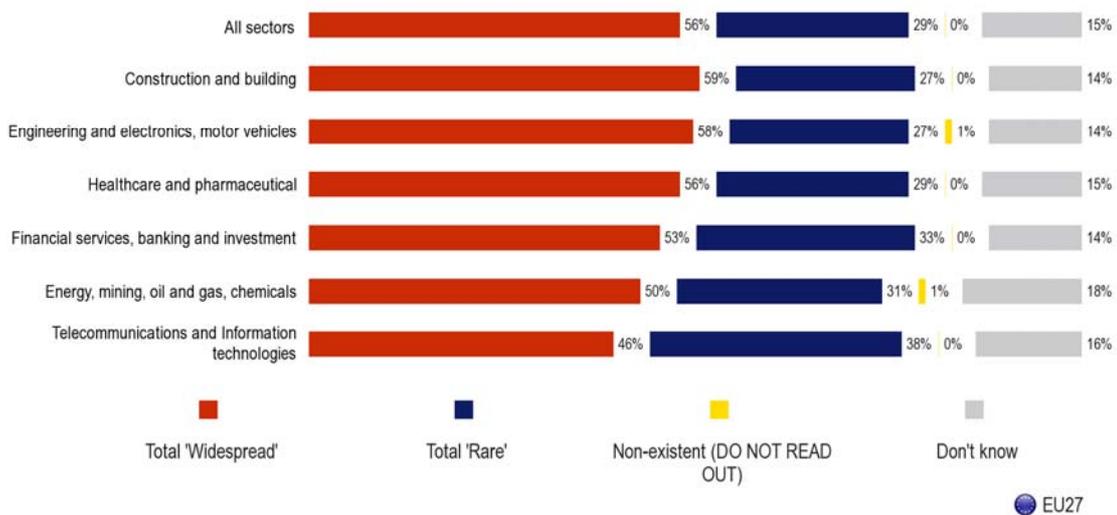
4.4 Corruption in public procurement at national level

- More than half of all companies say that corruption in public procurement managed by national or regional/local authorities is widespread -

More than half of all companies say that corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities is widespread in their country (56%), and no companies say that it is non-existent. Companies in the construction and engineering sectors are the most likely to say that corruption in nationally-managed public procurement is widespread (59% and 58%, respectively), and at least half of companies in all other sectors except telecoms/IT (46%) say the same.

Companies in NMS12 countries are more likely than their EU15 counterparts to say that corruption in this area is widespread (65% vs. 53%). EU27 companies in the euro zone are also more likely to say that corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities is widespread compared to those outside the zone (60% vs. 49%).

Q8. And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (OUR COUNTRY)? Corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities

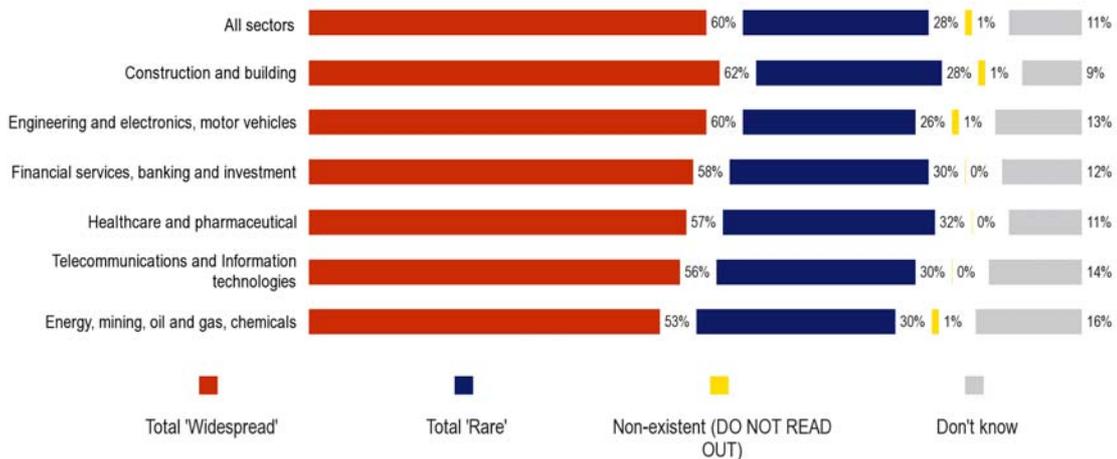


Companies are even more likely to say that corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities is widespread in their country (60%), although 1% of companies say that it is non-existent.

Again, construction (62%) and engineering companies (60%) are the most likely to say that this corruption is widespread, although at least half of the companies in each sector also say this. Energy companies are the least likely to say this type of corruption is widespread (53%). In each sector, companies are at least slightly more likely to say that corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities is widespread, compared to procurement managed by national authorities.

EU27 companies in the euro zone are much more likely than non-euro zone companies to say that corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities is widespread in their country (65% vs. 50%).

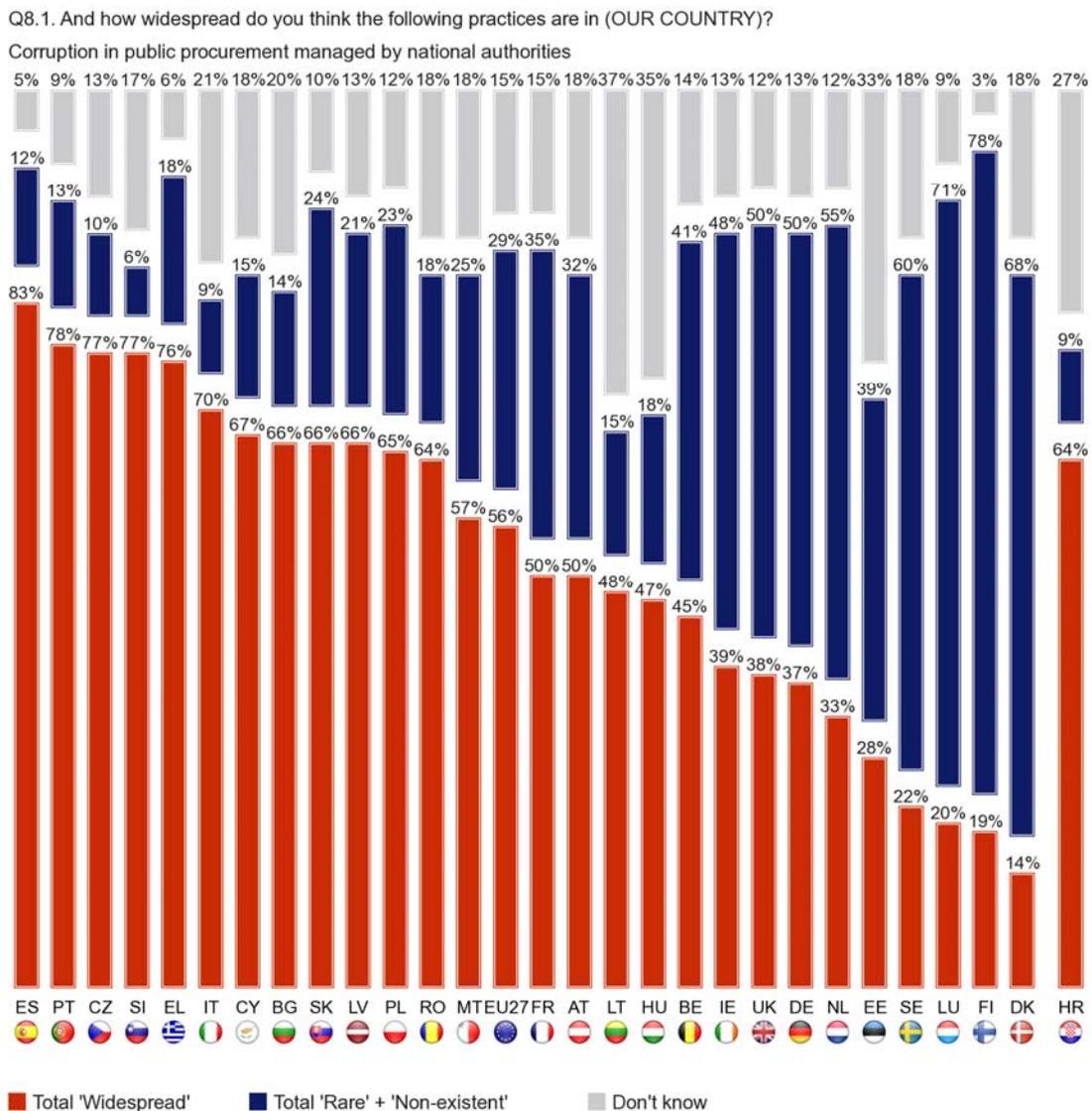
Q8. And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (OUR COUNTRY)? Corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities



EU27

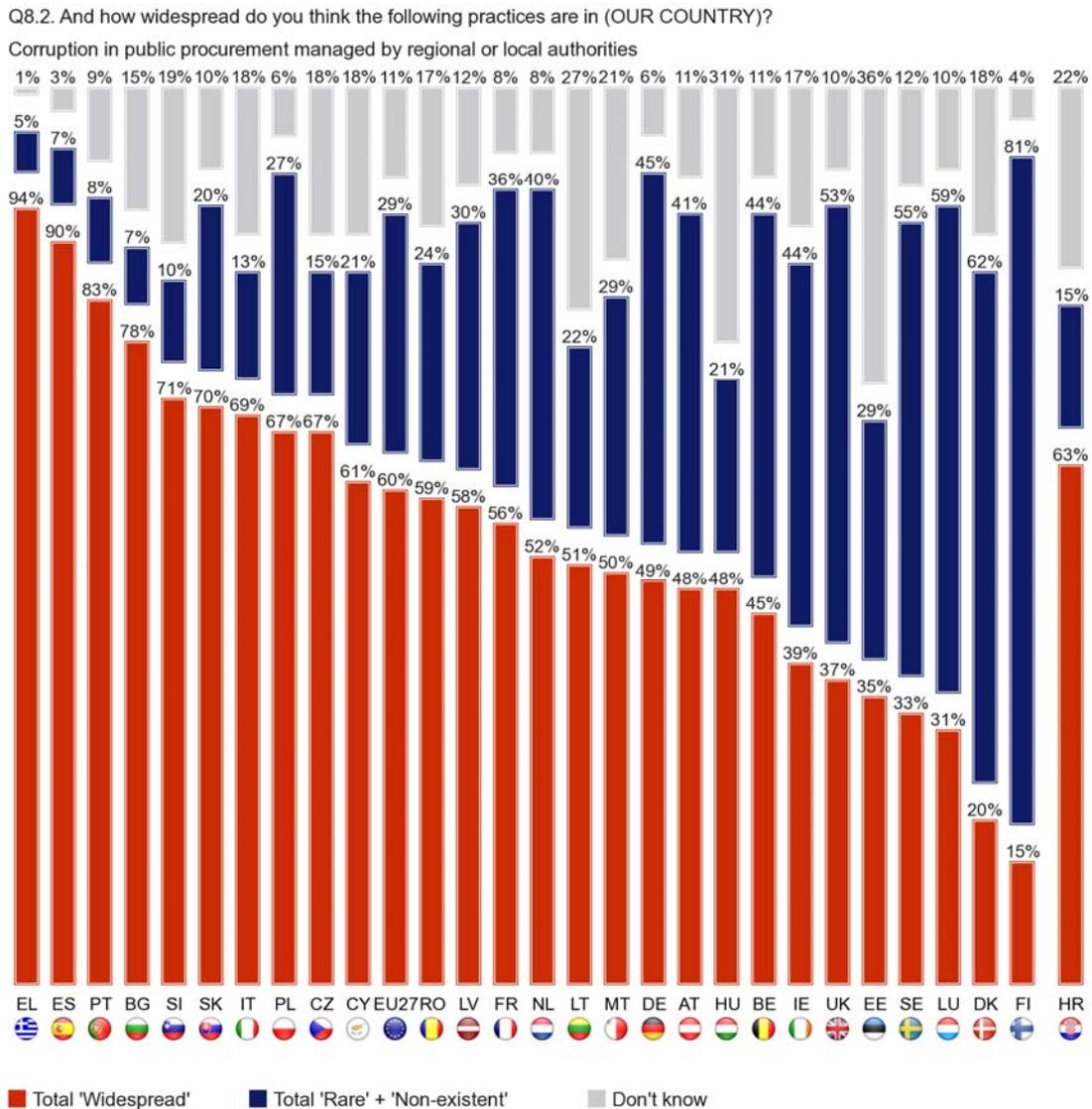
Spanish companies are the most likely to say that there is widespread corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities (83%), followed by Portuguese (78%), Czech, Slovenian (77%) and Greek companies (76%). At least 90% of companies in each of these countries also say that corruption is widespread in their country.

Danish companies are the least likely to say corruption in this area is widespread (14%), followed by those in Finland (19%), Luxembourg (20%) and Sweden (22%).



Greek companies are the most likely to say that there is widespread corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities (94%), followed by Spanish (90%) and Portuguese companies (83%). Companies in these countries are also among the most likely to say that there is widespread corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities.

Finnish companies are the least likely to say corruption in this area is widespread (15%), along with those in Denmark (20%).



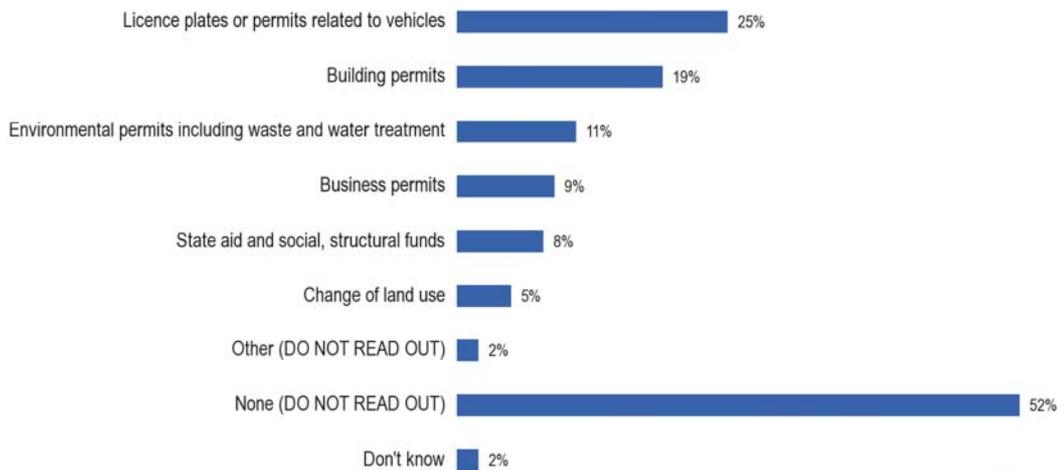
4.5 Experience of bribery

- 46% of companies have been in contact with public authorities to obtain permits or use services in the past 12 months, but the experience of bribery in these cases is extremely low -

In the past 12 months, almost half (46%) of all companies have been in contact with public authorities to either obtain permits or use their services. It is most likely that companies have contacted public authorities in relation to licence plates or vehicle permits (25%), while 19% have been in contact regarding building permits.

Around one in ten companies have contacted public authorities relating to environmental permits (11%), business permits (9%) or state aid and social, structural funds (8%). Contact relating to change of land use is the least common (5%).

Q9. 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?



EU27

Construction companies are the most likely to have contacted public authorities regarding licence plates or vehicle permits (30%), or for building permits (28%). Energy companies are the second most likely to have been in contact for these reasons, but are the most likely to have contacted public authorities for each of the other reasons listed - particularly environmental permits (32% vs. 4%-15%).

At least six out of ten telecoms/IT (67%), financial services (65%) and healthcare (62%) companies have not been in contact with public authorities for any of these reasons in the past 12 months.

Q9 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)

	Licence plates or permits related to vehicles	Building permits	Environmental permits including waste and water treatment	Business permits	State aid and social, structural funds	Change of land use	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	None (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
All sectors	25%	19%	11%	9%	8%	5%	2%	52%	2%
Results by sector									
Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals	25%	24%	32%	16%	14%	10%	2%	42%	2%
Healthcare and pharmaceutical	11%	8%	15%	9%	5%	4%	2%	62%	2%
Engineering and electronics, motor vehicles	22%	11%	11%	7%	8%	3%	1%	59%	3%
Construction and building	30%	28%	12%	10%	8%	7%	2%	44%	2%
Telecommunications and Information technologies	17%	6%	4%	8%	9%	2%	1%	67%	1%
Financial services, banking and investment	18%	7%	4%	11%	6%	4%	2%	65%	1%

Highest percentage per sector	Lowest percentage per sector
Highest percentage per item	Lowest percentage per item

In 19 countries, companies are most likely to have been in contact with public authorities regarding **vehicle permits or licence plates**, although Belgium is the only country where more than half of all companies say this (54%). Greek (43%), Polish, German (both 42%) and Czech (41%) companies are also likely to have done this, while those in the Netherlands (9%) are least likely to have done so.

Companies in Latvia are most likely to have made contact with public authorities about **building permits** (36%), followed by those in the Czech Republic (31%). This kind of contact is least common among companies in Luxembourg and Slovenia (both 10%). Companies in Greece are the most likely to have been in contact with public authorities about **environmental permits** (28%), while German companies are most likely to have been in contact about **business permits** (24%). More than one in five Maltese companies have been in contact about **state aid** (22%), while Dutch companies are most likely to have been in contact about **change of land use** (13%). It is worth noting that at least two thirds of Irish (70%), Slovenian (68%), Dutch (67%) and Bulgarian (66%) companies say they have not been in contact with public authorities in the last 12 months for any of these reasons.

Q9 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)

	Licence plates or permits related to vehicles	Building permits	Environmental permits including waste and water treatment	Business permits	State aid and social, structural funds	Change of land use	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	None (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
EU27	25%	19%	11%	9%	8%	5%	2%	52%	2%
BE	54%	22%	14%	8%	11%	7%	1%	33%	0%
BG	15%	13%	6%	6%	3%	4%	1%	66%	3%
CZ	41%	31%	19%	17%	8%	6%	3%	35%	0%
DK	36%	17%	15%	11%	16%	10%	1%	43%	0%
DE	42%	26%	14%	24%	11%	10%	2%	31%	2%
EE	20%	18%	6%	19%	3%	6%	2%	58%	2%
IE	21%	18%	9%	12%	5%	4%	0%	70%	1%
EL	43%	25%	28%	16%	14%	7%	2%	31%	0%
ES	12%	19%	4%	7%	8%	2%	1%	58%	5%
FR	28%	20%	5%	3%	10%	4%	0%	52%	2%
IT	13%	17%	4%	4%	5%	0%	5%	64%	1%
CY	28%	19%	16%	15%	15%	6%	0%	53%	3%
LV	22%	36%	12%	17%	10%	6%	3%	41%	0%
LT	11%	15%	5%	8%	4%	4%	2%	64%	2%
LU	34%	10%	14%	9%	14%	3%	1%	46%	0%
HU	23%	22%	10%	10%	8%	4%	1%	52%	0%
MT	20%	17%	11%	14%	22%	5%	0%	56%	2%
AT	30%	20%	9%	14%	15%	12%	3%	45%	2%
NL	9%	14%	11%	11%	1%	13%	1%	67%	0%
PL	42%	16%	13%	13%	15%	8%	0%	41%	1%
PT	23%	25%	6%	9%	11%	4%	1%	51%	2%
RO	31%	16%	7%	9%	5%	4%	4%	56%	0%
SI	18%	10%	6%	8%	5%	4%	0%	68%	1%
SK	31%	21%	16%	12%	6%	6%	1%	53%	1%
FI	28%	24%	13%	21%	10%	12%	0%	46%	0%
SE	19%	20%	7%	9%	9%	8%	0%	58%	0%
UK	13%	15%	23%	7%	1%	7%	0%	60%	2%
HR	37%	23%	2%	12%	9%	8%	3%	45%	0%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

A comparison of company characteristics illustrates that:

- The more employees a company has, the more likely they are to have been in contact with public authorities for any of these reasons. For example, 21% of companies with 1-9 employees have been in contact about licence plates and vehicle permits, compared to 50% of companies with 250+ employees.
- Companies that have been established for less than one year are the most likely to have contacted public authorities regarding vehicle permits or licence plates (67% vs. 23%-27%), environmental permits (31% vs. 6%-12%) or business permits (42% vs. 9%-12%).
- Companies that have taken part in more than one public tender process in the past three years are more likely to have contacted public authorities for any of these reasons compared to those who have taken part in none or one of these processes.

Q9 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)

	Licence plates or permits related to vehicles	Building permits	Environmental permits including waste and water treatment	Business permits	State aid and social, structural funds	Change of land use	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	None (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
EU27	25%	19%	11%	9%	8%	5%	2%	52%	2%
Company size									
1 to 9	21%	17%	8%	8%	6%	5%	1%	58%	2%
10 to 49	33%	23%	15%	11%	11%	5%	3%	41%	1%
50 to 249	37%	30%	34%	18%	15%	9%	1%	31%	1%
250 or more	50%	38%	38%	30%	28%	23%	1%	23%	4%
Years of activity									
Less than one year	67%	1%	31%	42%	0%	-	1%	22%	-
1 to 5	24%	18%	11%	12%	10%	6%	1%	51%	0%
6 to 10	27%	18%	6%	9%	7%	4%	2%	54%	1%
11 or more	23%	20%	12%	9%	8%	6%	2%	52%	2%
Took part in a public tender (past 3 years)									
Yes, once	27%	8%	7%	9%	10%	2%	1%	57%	1%
Yes, more than once	39%	27%	16%	12%	11%	9%	3%	37%	2%
No	18%	18%	9%	8%	6%	4%	1%	59%	2%

Among companies that have been in contact with public authorities for at least one of these reasons in the past 12 months the experience of bribery is extremely low. Between 0% and 2% say someone in their company had been asked or expected to pay a bribe for any of these services or permits.

The experience of bribery is also extremely low across all six sectors. Construction companies are the most likely to say that someone in their company has been asked or expected to pay a bribe for at least one of these services (6%), compared to 2% of energy or healthcare companies.

Q10 And has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked or expected someone from your company to pay a bribe for any of the following permits or services?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Building permits	Licence plates or permits related to vehicles	Business permits	Environmental permits including waste and water treatment	State aid and social, structural funds	Change of land use	None (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA	At least one
All sectors	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	91%	4%	5%
Results by sector									
Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	95%	3%	2%
Healthcare and pharmaceutical	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	-	92%	6%	2%
Engineering and electronics, motor vehicles	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	92%	3%	5%
Construction and building	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	0%	90%	4%	6%
Telecommunications and Information technologies	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	91%	4%	4%
Financial services, banking and investment	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	93%	4%	3%

Base: Companies that have been in contact with the public authorities in order to obtain permits or to use their services over the last 12 months / Base (n=3405)

Companies in NMS12 countries are more likely to have experienced bribery in at least one of these areas compared to companies in EU15 countries (11% vs. 3%).

Across countries, there is generally a very low incidence of bribery in each of these areas, with only a few cases worth highlighting. Companies in Ireland (12%), Bulgaria (11%) and Greece (10%) are the most likely to say that someone in their company has been asked for or expected to pay a bribe for **building permits**. Bulgarian (16%) and Slovakian (10%) companies are the most likely to say this about **licence plates or vehicle permits** (16%), while Polish companies are the most likely to say that someone in their company has been asked for or expected to pay a bribe for environmental permits (7%).

Q10 And has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked or expected someone from your company to pay a bribe for any of the following permits or services?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Building permits	Licence plates or permits related to vehicles	Business permits	Environmental permits including waste and water treatment	State aid and social, structural funds	Change of land use	None (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know
	EU27	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	91%	4%
	BE	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	92%	7%
	BG	11%	16%	0%	0%	5%	5%	62%	10%
	CZ	5%	3%	1%	3%	0%	0%	89%	5%
	DK	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	99%	1%
	DE	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	0%	89%	8%
	EE	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	93%	7%
	IE	12%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	86%	0%
	EL	10%	4%	1%	5%	0%	0%	81%	3%
	ES	1%	1%	0%	0%	5%	0%	93%	1%
	FR	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	98%	1%
	IT	0%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%	89%	6%
	CY	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	97%	2%
	LV	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	91%	5%
	LT	0%	0%	0%	6%	1%	7%	84%	8%
	LU	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	96%	0%
	HU	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	93%	2%
	MT	9%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	87%	4%
	AT	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	95%	4%
	NL	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	96%	3%
	PL	4%	4%	0%	7%	5%	1%	83%	1%
	PT	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	91%	9%
	RO	5%	7%	2%	2%	4%	1%	84%	4%
	SI	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	96%	1%
	SK	5%	10%	2%	2%	3%	0%	81%	6%
	FI	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	99%	1%
	SE	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	92%	8%
	UK	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	95%	2%
	HR	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	89%	7%

Base: Companies that have been in contact with the public authorities in order to obtain permits or to use their services over the last 12 months / Base (n=3405)

Given the small proportion of companies experiencing bribery in these areas, it is not surprising that an analysis of company characteristics reveals no notable differences.

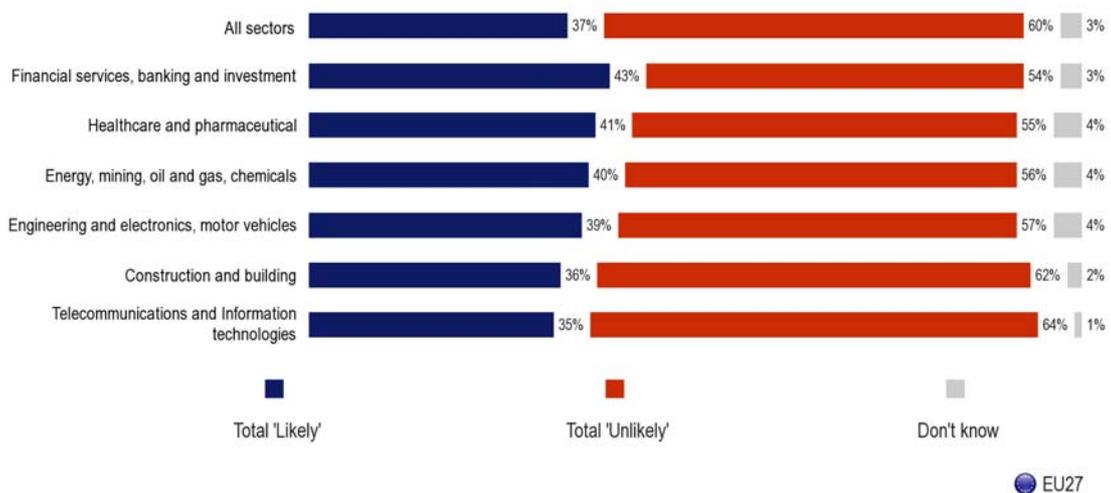
5. BUSINESSES' OPINIONS ABOUT HOW CORRUPTION IS TACKLED IN THEIR COUNTRY

5.1 Chances of being prosecuted or sanctioned for corruption

- Six out of ten companies think it is unlikely that corrupt people or businesses would be caught, fined or imprisoned -

Most companies think that it is unlikely corrupt people or businesses in their country would be caught or reported to the police or prosecutors (60%). The majority of companies in each sector also think this way. Telecoms/IT and construction companies are the most sceptical, with 64% and 62% respectively saying it is unlikely corrupt people or businesses would be caught by or reported to the authorities. This compares with 54% of financial services companies.

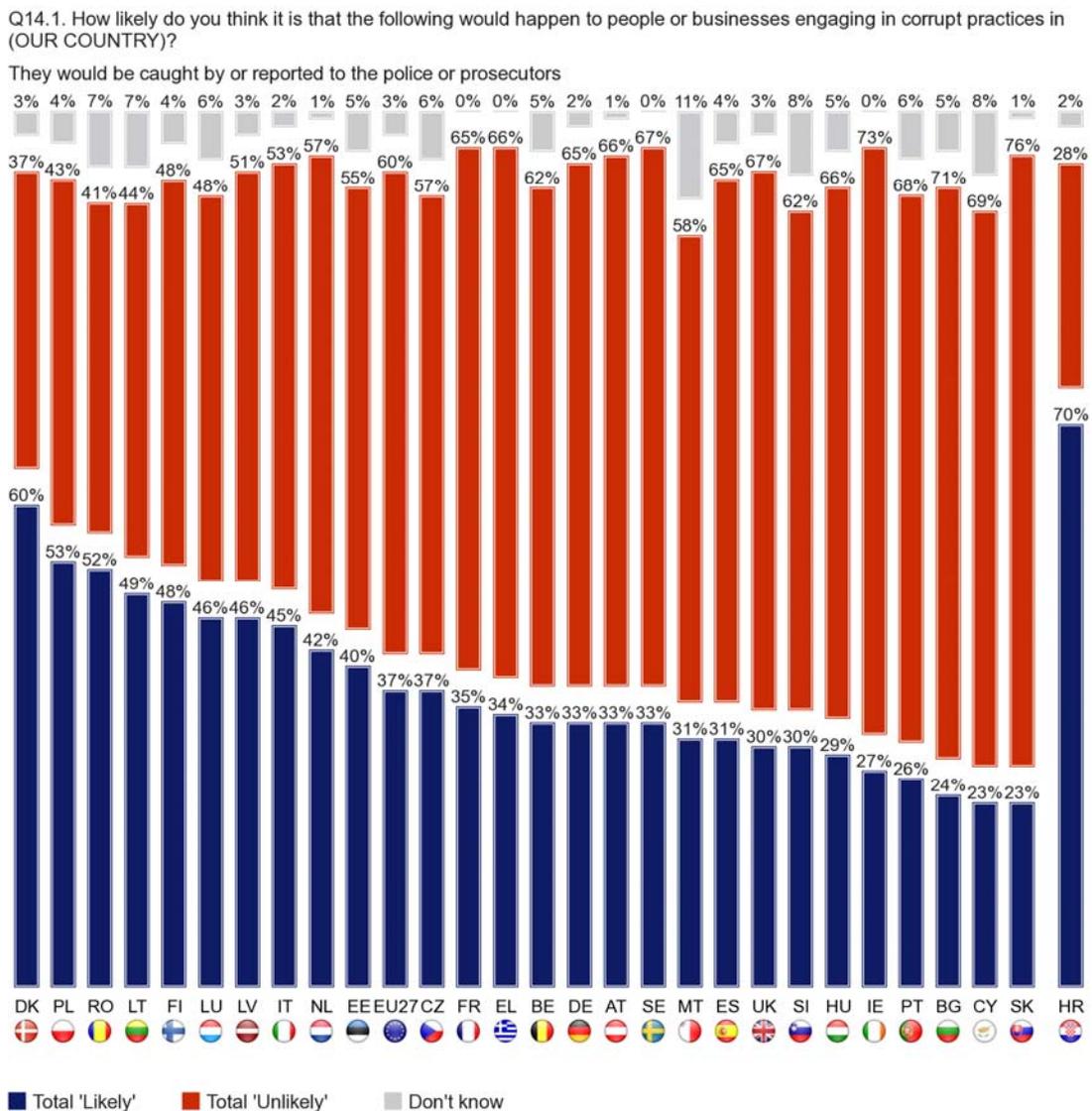
Q14. How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (OUR COUNTRY)? They would be caught by or reported to the police or prosecutors



Companies in EU15 countries are more likely to say that corrupt businesses or people in their country are unlikely to be caught or reported to the police or prosecutors than companies in NMS12 countries (62% vs. 55%).

In only four countries do a majority of companies say that it is likely corrupt people or businesses in their country would be caught or reported to the police or prosecutors: Croatia (70%), Denmark (60%), Poland (53%) and Romania (52%). This is interesting, as companies in these countries have quite different views on corruption in their country - just 10% of Danish companies say corruption is widespread, compared to 86% of Polish, 90% of Croatian and 91% of Romanian companies.

The general view across all countries, however, is more pessimistic. At least half of all companies in 21 countries saying that it is unlikely corrupt people or businesses in their country would be caught or reported to the police or prosecutors. This is particularly the case for companies in Slovakia (76%), Ireland (73%) and Bulgaria (71%). Again, this shows there is no correlation between the view of how widespread corruption is and the likelihood of getting caught: 49% of Irish companies say corruption in their country is widespread, compared to 92% of Slovakian and 89% of Bulgarian companies.



An analysis of company characteristics illustrates that:

- Companies with 50 or more employees are more likely than smaller companies to say that it is likely corrupt businesses or people would get caught or be reported compared to smaller companies (44%-49% vs. 36%).
- Companies operating for less than one year are far less likely than those operating for longer to say that corrupt individuals or businesses would be caught or reported (17% vs. 36%-39%).
- Companies that took part in one tender process in the past three years are the most optimistic: 45% say it is likely a corrupt individual or business would be caught or reported, compared to 34% that have participated in more than one tender process and 37% of those that have not participated.
- Companies that say corruption is widespread in their country are more likely to say that it is unlikely a corrupt individual or business would be caught or reported (63% vs. 54%). The same pattern applies for companies that say corruption is a problem for them when doing business (63% vs. 58%).

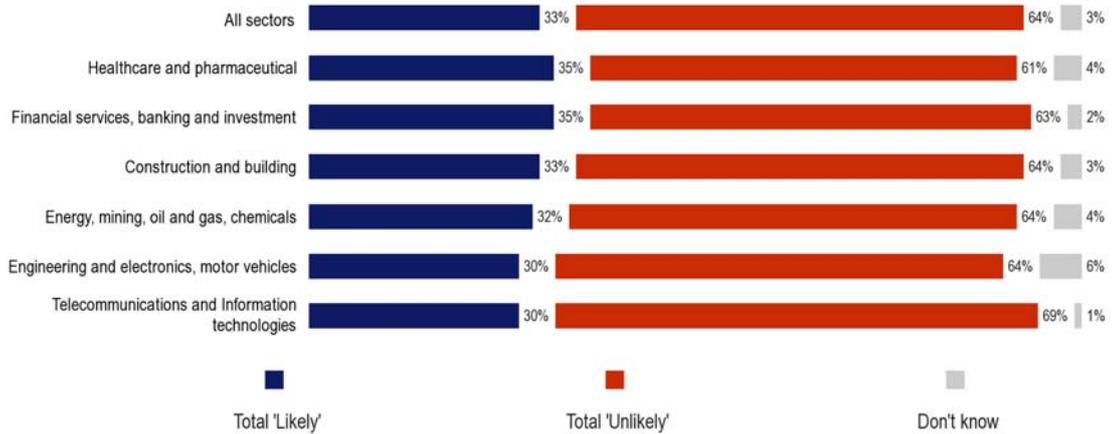
Q14.1 How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (OUR COUNTRY)?

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

	Total 'Likely'	Total 'Unlikely'	DK/NA
EU27	37%	60%	3%
Company size			
1 to 9	36%	61%	3%
10 to 49	36%	61%	3%
50 to 249	44%	51%	5%
250 or more	49%	49%	2%
Years of activity			
Less than one year	17%	83%	-
1 to 5	39%	59%	2%
6 to 10	39%	59%	2%
11 or more	36%	61%	3%
Corruption: widespread in (COUNTRY)			
Widespread	34%	63%	3%
Rare	44%	54%	2%
Corruption: a problem for my company when doing business			
A problem	35%	63%	2%
Not a problem	39%	58%	3%
Took part in a public tender (past 3 years)			
Yes, once	45%	55%	-
Yes, more than once	34%	64%	2%
No	37%	59%	4%

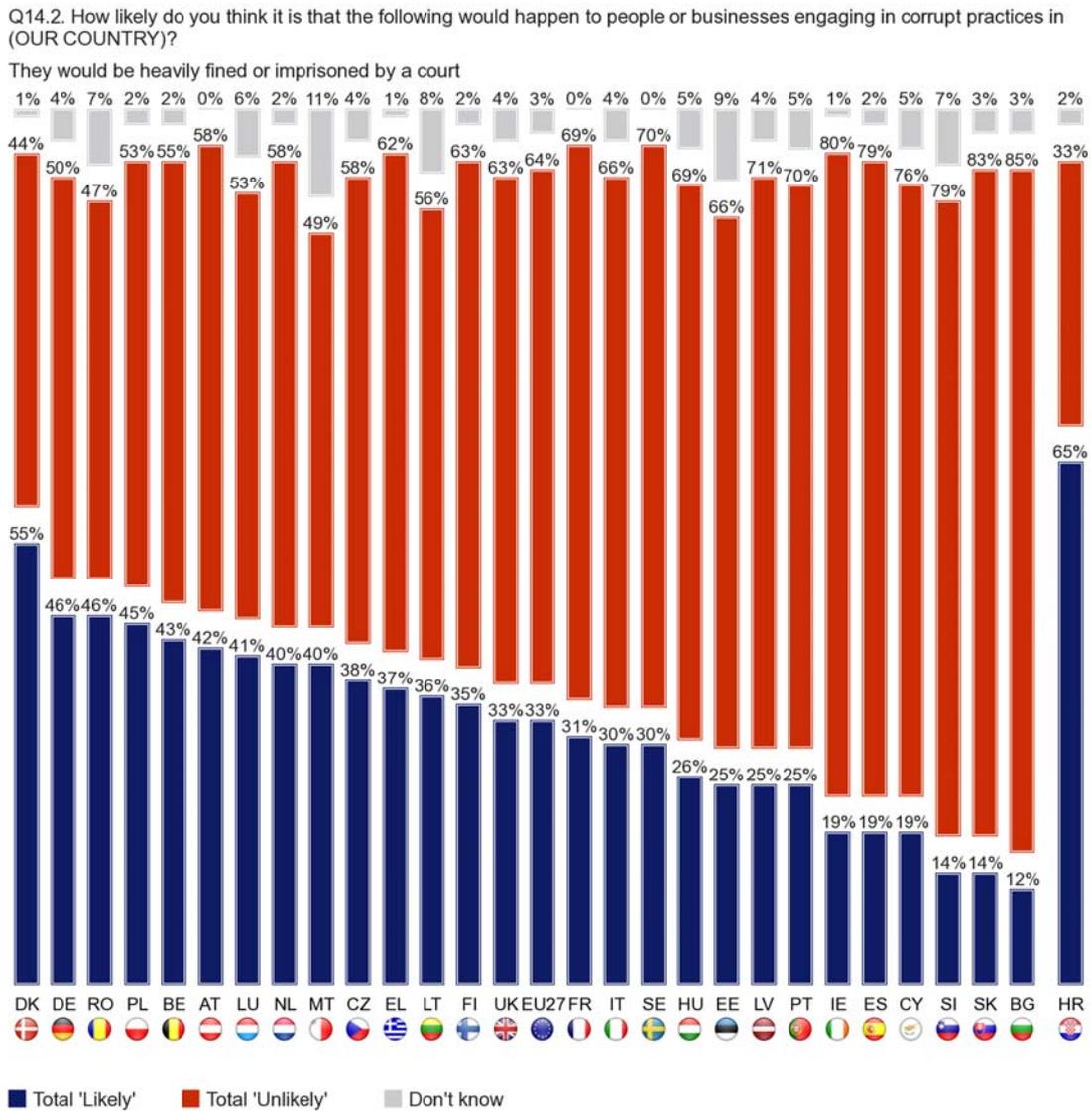
Companies are almost equally pessimistic about the likelihood of corrupt people or businesses being heavily fined or imprisoned, with 64% saying this is unlikely. Telecoms/IT companies are the most pessimistic (69% unlikely), with the other sectors reasonably similar (61%-64% unlikely).

Q14. How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (OUR COUNTRY)? They would be heavily fined or imprisoned by a court



Croatia and Denmark are the only countries where at least half of all companies say it is likely that corrupt businesses or individuals would be heavily fined or imprisoned (65% and 55%, respectively). Again, this view is not related to how widespread they think corruption is in their country (Denmark: 10%, Croatia: 90%).

In 24 countries, however, at least half of all companies think it is unlikely that corrupt people or businesses would be fined or imprisoned. This is particularly the case in Bulgaria (85%), Slovakia (83%) and Ireland (80%).



An analysis of company characteristics illustrates that:

- Companies with 250+ employees are the most optimistic: 46% say it is likely corrupt individuals or businesses would be fined or imprisoned, compared to 32%-35% of smaller companies.
- Companies operating for less than one year are the least optimistic: 14% say it is likely corrupt individuals or businesses would be fined or imprisoned, compared to 31%-39% of companies that have been operating for longer.
- Companies that took part in one tender process in the past three years are the most optimistic: 39% say it is likely a corrupt individual or business is likely to be fined or imprisoned, compared to 33% that have participated in more than one tender process and 32% of those that have not participated.
- Companies that say corruption is widespread in their country are more likely to be pessimistic, with 30% saying fines or imprisonment are likely, compared to 43% of companies that say corruption is rare.

Q14.2 How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (OUR COUNTRY)?

They would be heavily fined or imprisoned by a court

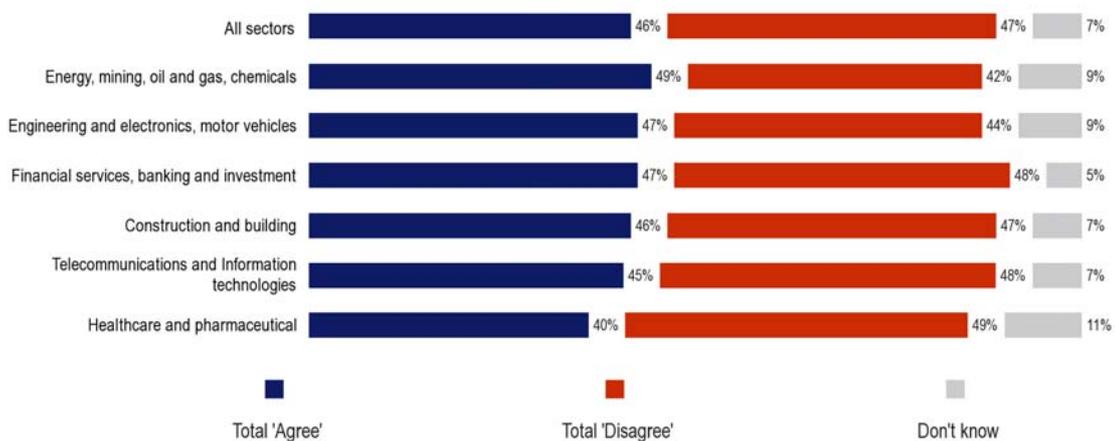
	Total 'Likely'	Total 'Unlikely'	DK/NA
EU27	33%	64%	3%
Company size			
1 to 9	33%	65%	2%
10 to 49	32%	65%	3%
50 to 249	35%	59%	6%
250 or more	46%	52%	2%
Years of activity			
Less than one year	14%	86%	-
1 to 5	35%	63%	2%
6 to 10	39%	59%	2%
11 or more	31%	66%	3%
Corruption: widespread in (COUNTRY)			
Widespread	30%	67%	3%
Rare	43%	56%	1%
Took part in a public tender (past 3 years)			
Yes, once	39%	60%	1%
Yes, more than once	33%	65%	2%
No	32%	65%	3%

5.2 Sanctions for petty and grand corruption

- Less than half of all companies agree that those caught for petty corruption or bribery are appropriately punished -

Companies are almost evenly divided between those that agree people or businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished in their country (46%) and those that disagree (47%). This pattern is repeated for most sectors, although there are two exceptions. Almost half (49%) of energy companies agree that there is appropriate punishment for those caught for petty corruption, while the same proportion (49%) of healthcare companies disagree that this is the case.

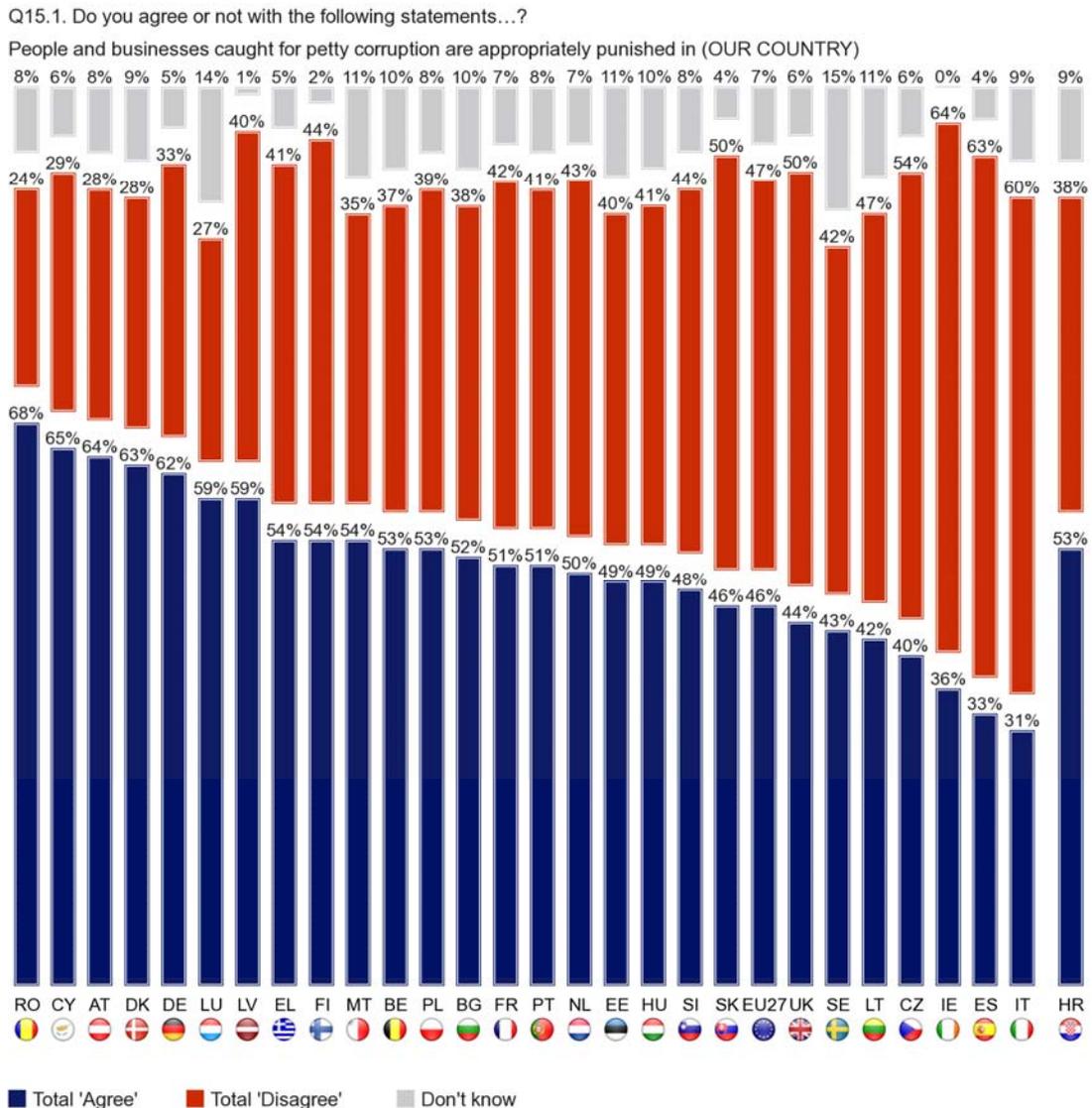
Q15. Do you agree or not with the following statements...? People and businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished in (OUR COUNTRY)



EU27

Across all sectors, Romanian companies are the most likely to agree that people or businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished (68%), followed by those in Cyprus (65%), Austria (64%), Denmark (63%) and Germany (62%). Once again, there is no consistent relationship between these views and how widespread corruption is in their country, with results ranging from 10% in Denmark to 58% in Germany and 91% in Romania.

Companies in Ireland (64%), Spain (63%) and Italy (60%) are the most likely to disagree that people or businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished.



A review of company characteristics illustrates that:

- Companies operating for less than one year are the most optimistic: 78% agree people or businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished in their country, compared to 45%-49% of companies that have been operating for longer.
- The larger a company's turnover, the less likely they are to agree that people or businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished in their country: 53% of companies turning over less than 100 000 euros say this, compared to 34% of companies turning over more than 50 million.
- Companies that took part in one tender process in the past three years are the most optimistic: 52% agree people or businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished in their country, compared to 42% that have participated in more than one tender process and 46% of those that have not participated.
- Companies that say corruption is widespread in their country are more likely to be pessimistic, with 44% saying punishment is appropriate, compared to 51% of companies that say corruption is rare.

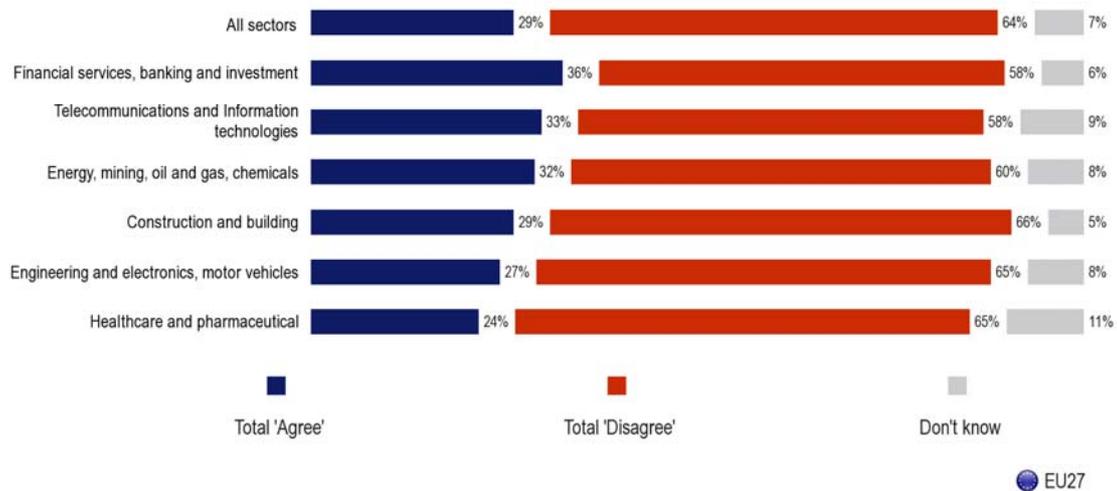
Q15.1 Do you agree or not with the following statements...?

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK/NA
EU27	46%	47%	7%
Years of activity			
Less than one year	78%	17%	5%
1 to 5	49%	45%	6%
6 to 10	46%	48%	6%
11 or more	45%	47%	8%
Turnover last year (euros)			
Less than 100 000	53%	39%	8%
100 000 - 500 000	44%	50%	6%
500 001 - 2 million	44%	49%	7%
>2 to 10 million	48%	46%	6%
>10 to 50 million	37%	45%	18%
More than 50 million	34%	58%	8%
Corruption: widespread in (COUNTRY)			
Widespread	44%	49%	7%
Rare	51%	43%	6%
Took part in a public tender (past 3 years)			
Yes, once	52%	44%	4%
Yes, more than once	42%	51%	7%
No	46%	46%	8%

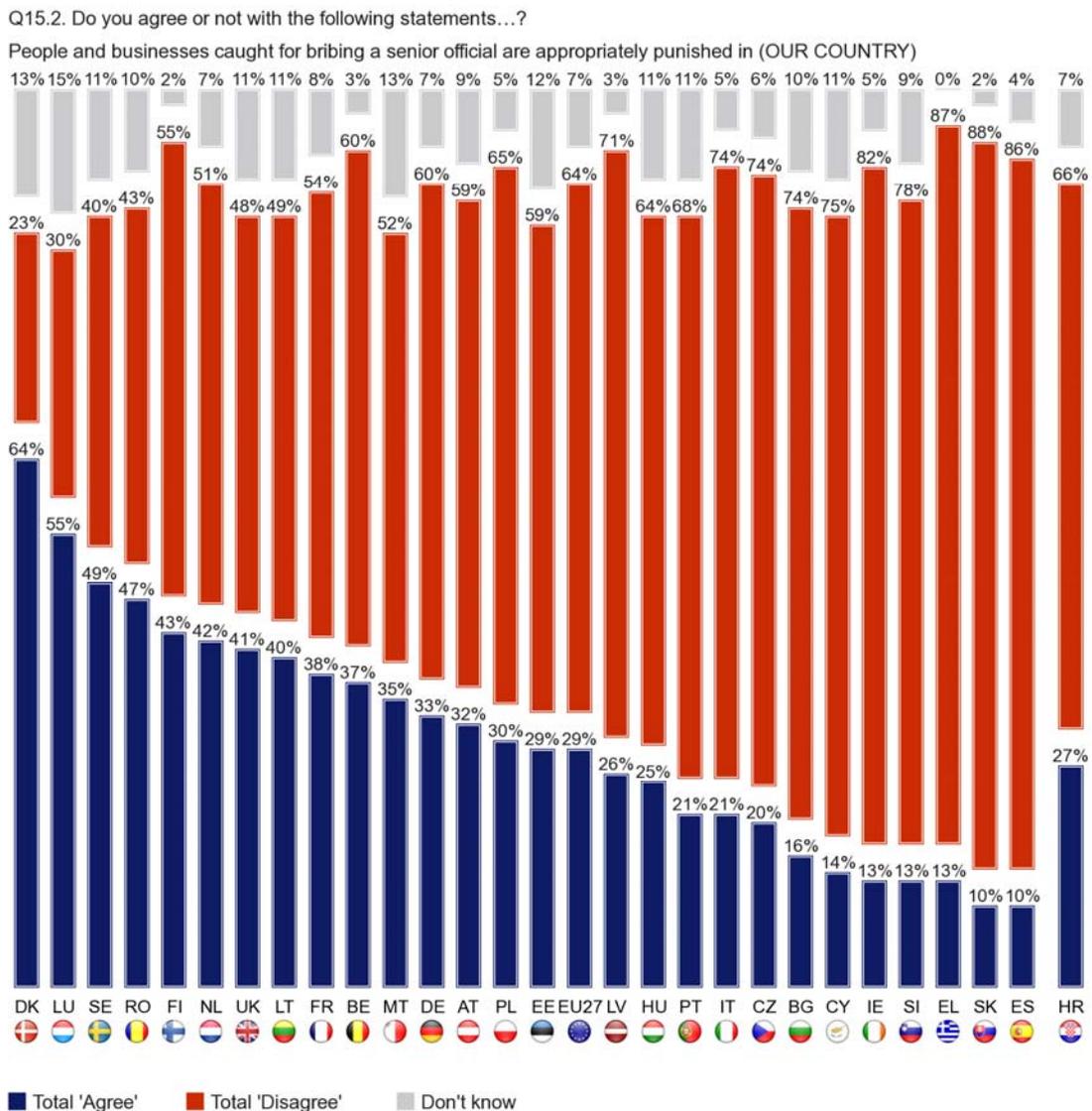
Companies are even more pessimistic about the punishment of those committing bribery, with less than one third (29%) agreeing that people and businesses caught bribing a senior official are appropriately punished. Across the sectors, financial services companies are the most optimistic (36%), particularly compared to healthcare companies, where only 24% agree.

Q15. Do you agree or not with the following statements...? People and businesses caught for bribing a senior official are appropriately punished in (OUR COUNTRY)



Danish companies are the most likely to agree that people and businesses caught bribing a senior official are appropriately punished (64%). In fact, Denmark and Luxembourg (55%) are the only countries where at least half of all companies agree. These two countries also have relatively few companies that think bribery is widespread in their country (2% and 11%, respectively).

Companies in Slovakia (88%), Greece (87%), Spain (86%) and Ireland (82%) are the most likely to disagree that people and businesses caught bribing a senior official are appropriately punished in their country. Greek and Spanish companies are also among the most likely to say that bribes are widespread in their country (48% and 30%, respectively).



A review of company characteristics shows that:

- Companies operating for less than one year are the least optimistic: 18% agree people and businesses caught bribing a senior official are appropriately punished in their country, compared to 28%-34% of companies that have been operating for longer.
- Companies that took part in one tender process in the past three years are the most optimistic: 35% agree people and businesses caught bribing a senior official are appropriately punished in their country, compared to 28% that have participated in more than one tender process and 29% of those that have not participated.
- Companies that say corruption is widespread in their country are more likely to be pessimistic, with 24% saying punishment is appropriate, compared to 46% of companies that say corruption is rare.

Q15.2 Do you agree or not with the following statements...?

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

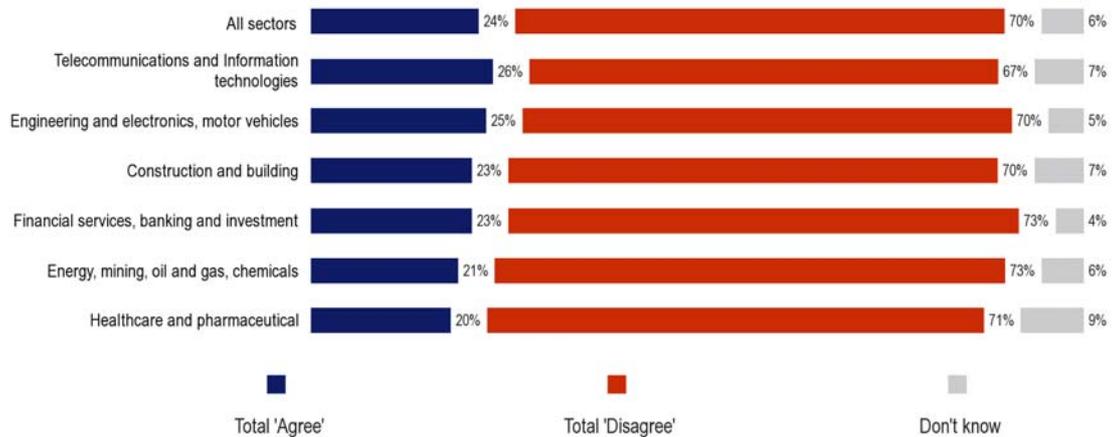
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK/NA
EU27	29%	64%	7%
Years of activity			
Less than one year	18%	77%	5%
1 to 5	30%	64%	6%
6 to 10	34%	60%	6%
11 or more	28%	65%	7%
Corruption: widespread in (COUNTRY)			
Widespread	24%	70%	6%
Rare	46%	47%	7%
Took part in a public tender (past 3 years)			
Yes, once	35%	62%	3%
Yes, more than once	28%	66%	6%
No	29%	64%	7%

5.3 Transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties

- Less than a quarter of companies agree there is sufficient transparency and supervision of political party funding -

The majority of companies (70%) do not think there is sufficient transparency and supervision of funding of political parties in their country, with just 24% in agreement. The pattern is very similar across all sectors, with telecoms/IT companies the most likely to agree (26%) and healthcare companies the least likely (20%).

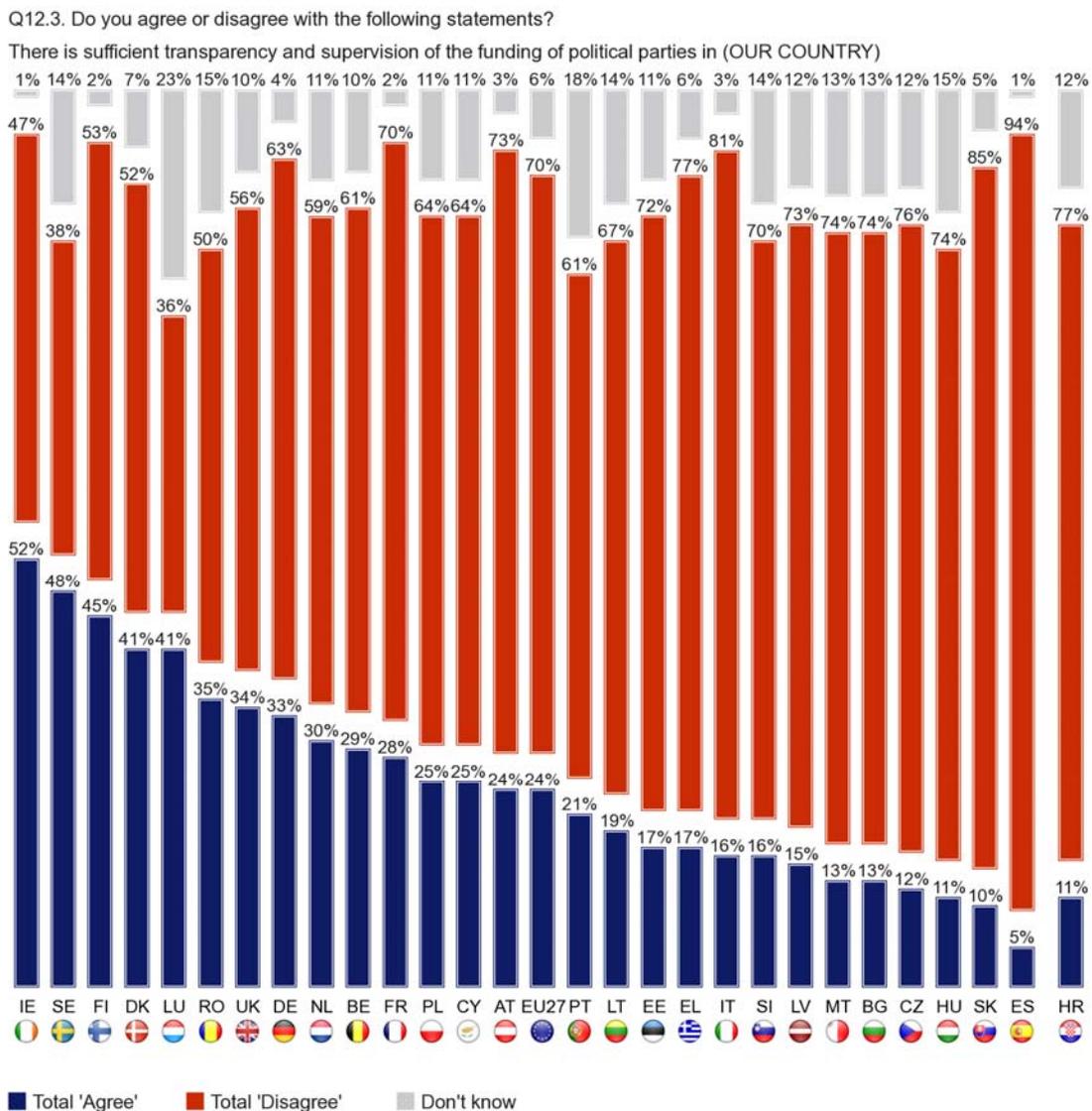
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? There is sufficient transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties in (OUR COUNTRY)



Ireland is the only country where at least half of all companies in these sectors agree that there is sufficient transparency and supervision of funding of political parties (52%), followed by those in Sweden (48%), Finland (45%), Denmark and Luxembourg (both 41%). In contrast, just 5% of Spanish companies say the same.

Almost all Spanish companies disagree that there is sufficient transparency and supervision in this area (94%), as do 85% of Slovakian and 81% of Italian companies. More than eight out of ten companies in these countries also agree that too close links between business and politics lead to corruption, and at least 90% of companies in these countries say that corruption generally is widespread in their country.

It is worth noting that in many countries at least 10% of companies are unable to answer, and this is particularly the case in Luxembourg (23%) and Portugal (18%).



An analysis of company characteristics highlights few differences:

- Companies that have been in operation for less than one year are less likely to say that there is sufficient transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties compared to those that have been in operation for at least one year (11% vs. 23%-25%).
- Companies that say corruption is widespread in their country are less likely to say that there is sufficient transparency and supervision, compared to those who say corruption is rare (19% vs. 40%).

Q12.3 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

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

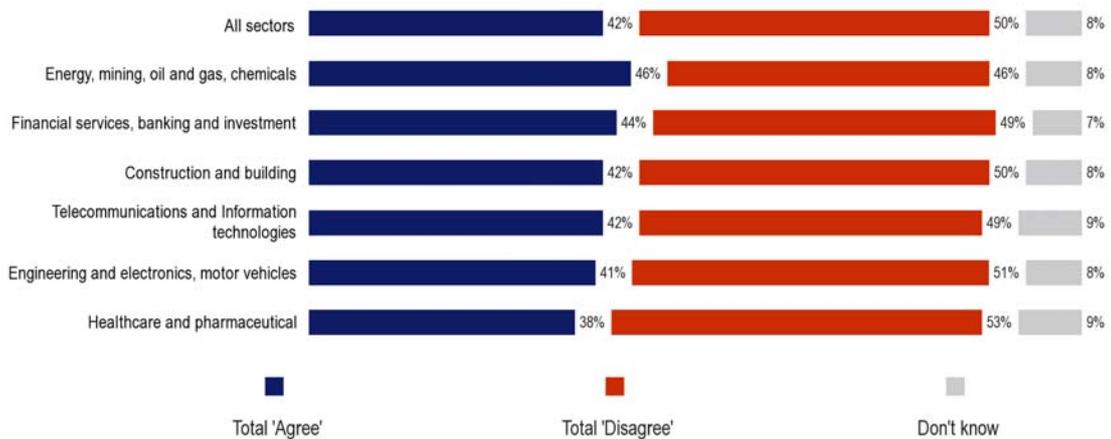
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK/NA
EU27	24%	70%	6%
Years of activity			
Less than one year	11%	85%	4%
1 to 5	25%	68%	7%
6 to 10	25%	68%	7%
11 or more	23%	71%	6%
Corruption: widespread in (COUNTRY)			
Widespread	19%	75%	6%
Rare	40%	55%	5%

5.4 Is corruption tackled with impartiality?

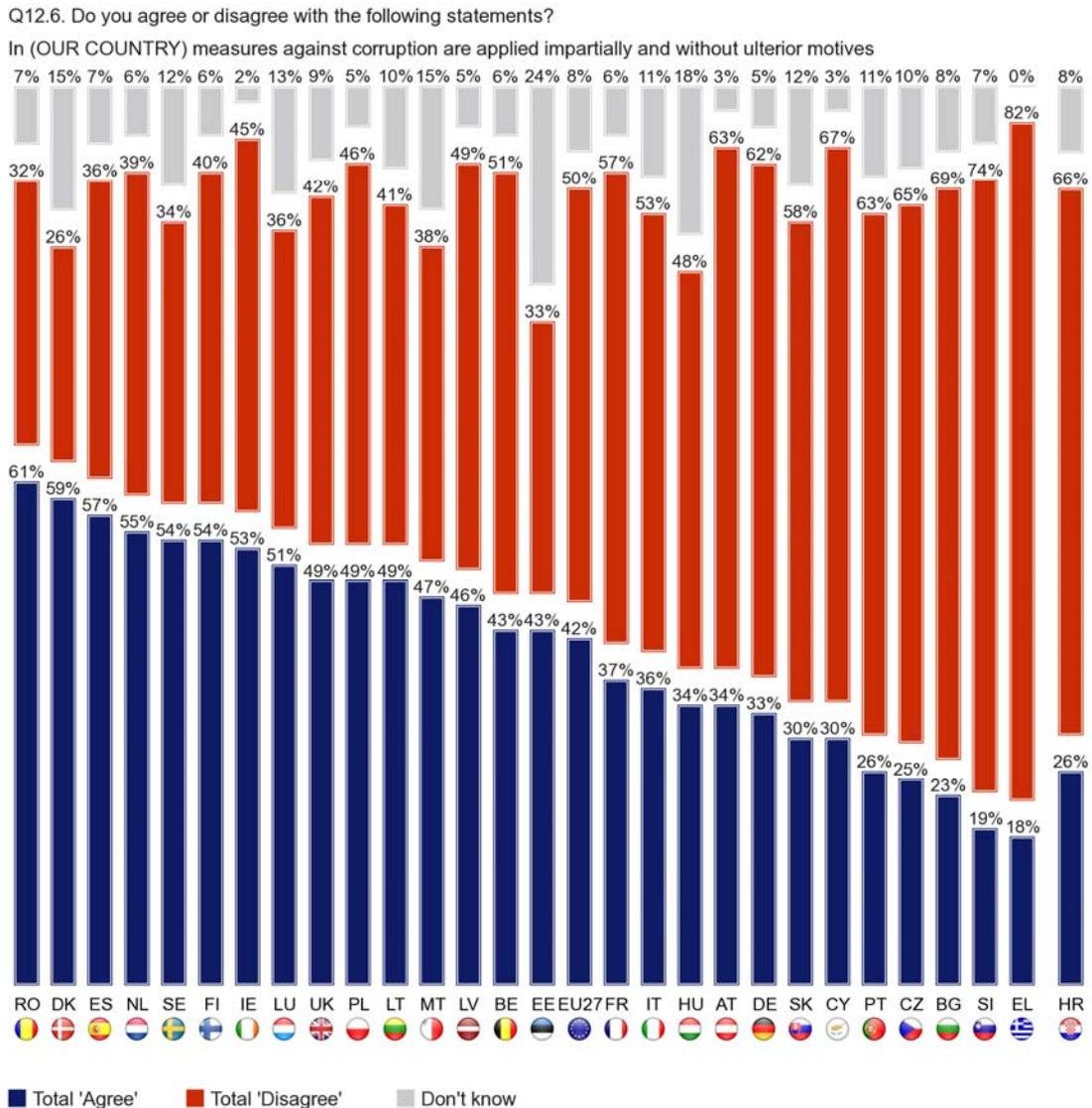
- Four out of ten companies agree that measures against corruption are applied impartially -

Just over four in ten companies (42%) agree that measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motive in their country, while 50% disagree. Within the six sectors, energy companies are the most likely to agree (46%), and healthcare companies the least likely (38%).

Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? In (OUR COUNTRY) measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives



Romanian (61%), Danish (59%) and Spanish (57%) companies are the most likely to agree that measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motive in their country, with those in Greece (18%) and Slovenia (19%) least likely to do so. In fact, 82% of Greek companies disagree that measures against corruption are applied impartially.



A review of company characteristics shows that:

- Companies that have been in operation for less than one year are less likely than those that have been operating for longer to say that measures against corruption are applied impartially (19% vs. 39%-48%).
- Companies that say corruption is widespread in their country are less likely to say that measures are applied impartially, compared to those who say corruption is rare (39% vs. 51%).
- Companies that have participated in more than one tender in the past three years are less likely to say that measures are applied impartially (35%) than companies who have participated in one (42%) or no tender processes (45%).

Q12.6 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

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

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	DK/NA
EU27	42%	50%	8%
Years of activity			
Less than one year	19%	78%	3%
1 to 5	46%	49%	5%
6 to 10	48%	45%	7%
11 or more	39%	52%	9%
Corruption: widespread in (COUNTRY)			
Widespread	39%	54%	7%
Rare	51%	42%	7%
Took part in a public tender (past 3 years)			
Yes, once	42%	55%	3%
Yes, more than once	35%	56%	9%
No	45%	47%	8%

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

FLASH EUROBAROMETER 374
"Businesses' attitudes towards
corruption in the EU"
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 18th of February and the 8 of March 2013, TNS Political & Social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 374 about "Businesses' attitudes towards corruption in the EU".

This survey has been requested by the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Home Affairs. It is a business to business survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit). The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 374 covers companies employing 1 or more persons in all the following sectors in the 27 European Union Member States and Croatia:

- Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals
- Healthcare and pharmaceutical
- Engineering and electronics
- Construction and building
- Telecommunications and Information technologies
- Financial services, banking and investment

Whenever a company was eligible the selected respondent had to be CEOs, general managers, financial directors or significant owners.

All interviews were carried using the TNS e-Call center (our centralized CATI system). The sample was selected from an international business database, with some additional sample from local sources in countries where necessary. Quotas were applied on both company size and sectors. 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 cell.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)											
<i>various sample sizes are in rows</i>						<i>various observed results are in columns</i>					
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		UNIVERSE
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	301	18/02/2013	01/03/2013	146.499
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	301	18/02/2013	01/03/2013	55.966
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa s.r.o	302	18/02/2013	28/02/2013	267.646
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup A/S	300	18/02/2013	06/03/2013	121.751
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	302	20/02/2013	28/02/2013	465.574
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	307	18/02/2013	22/02/2013	13.649
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	303	18/02/2013	06/03/2013	133.956
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia S.A	302	18/02/2013	04/03/2013	615.511
FR	France	TNS Sofres	301	18/02/2013	04/03/2013	721.161
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	182	18/02/2013	05/03/2013	40.935
IT	Italy	TNS ITALIA	300	18/02/2013	05/03/2013	954.850
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR	180	18/02/2013	27/02/2013	10.856
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	303	18/02/2013	06/03/2013	14.733
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	302	18/02/2013	26/02/2013	20.269
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Dimarso	181	18/02/2013	08/03/2013	6.848
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	300	18/02/2013	06/03/2013	156.032
MT	Malta	MISCO International Ltd	180	18/02/2013	07/03/2013	11.877
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	302	18/02/2013	07/03/2013	260.421
AT	Austria	TNS Austria	300	18/02/2013	05/03/2013	64.041
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	301	18/02/2013	28/02/2013	437.006
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	301	18/02/2013	26/02/2013	177.458
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	303	18/02/2013	27/02/2013	94.345
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	182	18/02/2013	21/02/2013	41.177
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA Slovakia	300	18/02/2013	07/03/2013	151.396
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	303	18/02/2013	07/03/2013	70.231
SE	Sweden	TNS SIFO	301	18/02/2013	07/03/2013	178.366
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	301	18/02/2013	04/03/2013	642.384
TOTAL EU27			7.541	18/02/2013	08/03/2013	5.874.938
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	301	18/02/2013	04/03/2013	40.363
TOTAL			7.842	18/02/2013	08/03/2013	5.915.301

QUESTIONNAIRE

ASK ALL

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

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

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	DK/NA
1	Corruption	1	2	3	4	5
2	Patronage and nepotism	1	2	3	4	5
3	Complexity of administrative procedures	1	2	3	4	5
4	Fast-changing legislation and policies	1	2	3	4	5
5	Inadequate infrastructure in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
6	Lack of means or procedures to recover debt from others	1	2	3	4	5
7	Restrictive labour regulations	1	2	3	4	5
8	Tax rates	1	2	3	4	5
9	Access to financing, including credits	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

Q2 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
DK/NA	4

NEW

ASK Q3 AND Q4 IF "YOUR COMPANY HAS TAKEN PART IN A PUBLIC TENDER OR A PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PROCEDURE" CODE 2 OR 3 IN Q2

Q3 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
DK/NA	4

NEW

Q4: NUMBER MUST BE BETWEEN 0 AND 100 OR = 999

Q4 Could you please estimate what proportion of your annual turnover comes from public tenders or public procurement procedures?

(WRITE DOWN THE ANSWER IN PERCENTAGES) (IF REFUSAL/DK/NA CODE "999")

			%
--	--	--	---

NEW

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Q6	How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (OUR 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
DK/NA	6

NEW

Q7: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 8

INT: 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"

Q7	And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (OUR COUNTRY)?
----	--

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Very wide spre ad	Fairl y wide spre ad	Fairl y rare	Very rare	Non- exist (DO NOT REA D OUT	DK/ NA

1	Abuse of negotiated procedures	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of non-competitive or fast-track procedures	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Involvement of bidders in the design of specifications	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Unclear selection or evaluation criteria	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Conflict of interests in the evaluation of bids	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Specifications tailor-made for particular companies	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Collusive bidding	1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Amendments of the contract terms after conclusion of the contract	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

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Q8 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Very wide spre ad	Fairl y wide spre ad	Fairl y rare	Very rare	Non- exist ent (DO NOT REA D OUT	DK/ NA
--	--	----------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------	--------------	---	-----------

1	Corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

Q9: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 6

Q9: ITEM 8 'NONE' IS SINGLE CODE

--

Q9 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)

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,
DK/NA	9,

NEW

ASK Q10 IF CODES 1 TO 6 IN Q9

ASK Q10.1 ONLY IF Q9=1

ASK Q10.2 ONLY IF Q9=2

ASK Q10.3 ONLY IF Q9=3

ASK Q10.4 ONLY IF Q9=4

ASK Q10.5 ONLY IF Q9=5

ASK Q10.6 ONLY IF Q9=6

Q10: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 6

Q10: CODE 7 IS A SINGLE CODE

Q10 And has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked or expected someone from your company to pay a bribe for any of the following permits or services?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

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,
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	7,
DK/NA	8,

NEW

ASK ALL

Q11: ROTATE ITEMS 1 TO 7

Q11: ITEM 9 'NONE' IS A SINGLE CODE

INT: 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"
--

Q11	Which of the following practices do you consider to be the most widespread in (OUR COUNTRY)?
-----	--

(READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Kickbacks	1,
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 family members in business	5,
Funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making	6,
Favouring friends and family members in public institutions	7,
Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	8,
None (DO NOT READ OUT)	9,
DK/NA	10,

NEW

Q12: ROTATE STATEMENTS 1 TO 6

--

Q12	Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
-----	---

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA
1	Too close links between business and politics in (OUR COUNTRY) lead to corruption	1	2	3	4	5
2	Bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
3	There is sufficient transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
4	In (OUR COUNTRY) the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections	1	2	3	4	5
5	In (OUR COUNTRY) favouritism and corruption hamper business competition	1	2	3	4	5
6	In (OUR COUNTRY) measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

INT (IF NECESSARY): The second statement includes the mayor of the city/village/municipality

Q13 How widespread do you think bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain are among the following groups in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Very wide spre ad	Fairl y wide spre ad	Fairl y rare	Very rare	Non- exist ent (DO NOT REA D OUT	DK/ NA
--	--	----------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------	--------------	---	-----------

1	Politicians, party representatives or senior officials at national level	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Politicians, party representatives or senior officials at regional or local level	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

Q14 How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Very likely	Fairly likely	Fairly unlikely	Very unlikely	DK/NA
1	They would be caught by or reported to the police or prosecutors	1	2	3	4	5
2	They would be heavily fined or imprisoned by a court	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

--

Q15	Do you agree or not with the following statements...?
-----	---

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA
1	People and businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
2	People and businesses caught for bribing a senior official are appropriately punished in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

TABLES

Q1.1 Considérez-vous que les propositions suivantes constituent, ou non, un problème pour l'activité de votre entreprise en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

La corruption

Q1.1 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Corruption

Q1.1 Stellen die folgenden Dinge Ihrer Meinung nach für die geschäftlichen Tätigkeiten Ihres Unternehmens in (UNSER LAND) ein Problem dar oder nicht?

Korruption

		Un problème très sérieux	Un problème assez sérieux	Pas un problème très sérieux	Pas un problème du tout	NSP/SR	Total 'Un problème'	Total 'Pas un problème'
		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	DK/NA	Total 'A problem'	Total 'Not a problem'
		Ein sehr ernstes Problem	Ein ziemlich ernstes Problem	Kein sehr ernstes Problem	Überhaupt kein Problem	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Ein Problem'	Gesamt 'Kein Problem'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	25	18	11	45	1	43	56
	BE	18	20	8	54	0	38	62
	BG	31	20	21	24	4	51	45
	CZ	43	28	15	13	1	71	28
	DK	2	2	8	86	2	4	94
	DE	10	12	19	57	2	22	76
	EE	4	15	33	46	2	19	79
	IE	11	5	15	69	0	16	84
	EL	38	28	24	10	0	66	34
	ES	38	16	6	36	4	54	42
	FR	36	23	12	29	0	59	41
	IT	33	16	3	48	0	49	51
	CY	33	31	19	17	0	64	36
	LV	5	15	25	52	3	20	77
	LT	8	28	21	40	3	36	61
	LU	16	14	20	50	0	30	70
	HU	28	31	15	23	3	59	38
	MT	35	18	12	26	9	53	38
	NL	12	12	13	62	1	24	75
	AT	16	22	22	40	0	38	62
	PL	9	23	18	49	1	32	67
	PT	39	29	9	20	3	68	29
	RO	41	24	15	19	1	65	34
	SI	42	15	12	30	1	57	42
	SK	38	28	10	21	3	66	31
	FI	4	13	18	65	0	17	83
	SE	6	6	11	76	1	12	87
	UK	7	8	13	72	0	15	85
	HR	43	16	21	18	2	59	39

Q1.2 Considérez-vous que les propositions suivantes constituent, ou non, un problème pour l'activité de votre entreprise en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Le favoritisme et le népotisme

Q1.2 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Patronage and nepotism

Q1.2 Stellen die folgenden Dinge Ihrer Meinung nach für die geschäftlichen Tätigkeiten Ihres Unternehmens in (UNSER LAND) ein Problem dar oder nicht?

Klientelismus und Vetternwirtschaft

		Un problème très sérieux	Un problème assez sérieux	Pas un problème très sérieux	Pas un problème du tout	NSP/SR	Total 'Un problème'	Total 'Pas un problème'
		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	DK/NA	Total 'A problem'	Total 'Not a problem'
		Ein sehr ernstes Problem	Ein ziemlich ernstes Problem	Kein sehr ernstes Problem	Überhaupt kein Problem	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Ein Problem'	Gesamt 'Kein Problem'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	20	21	18	38	3	41	56
	BE	22	24	15	37	2	46	52
	BG	39	21	12	25	3	60	37
	CZ	37	32	19	11	1	69	30
	DK	2	4	23	71	0	6	94
	DE	10	20	28	42	0	30	70
	EE	9	20	28	42	1	29	70
	IE	8	6	16	63	7	14	79
	EL	38	29	21	9	3	67	30
	ES	25	21	15	37	2	46	52
	FR	27	34	15	23	1	61	38
	IT	30	18	9	42	1	48	51
	CY	25	22	16	36	1	47	52
	LV	7	15	18	58	2	22	76
	LT	8	16	20	50	6	24	70
	LU	20	27	22	30	1	47	52
	HU	15	36	19	25	5	51	44
	MT	26	18	15	29	12	44	44
	NL	9	15	25	47	4	24	72
	AT	17	24	24	35	0	41	59
	PL	12	26	16	44	2	38	60
	PT	17	40	15	23	5	57	38
	RO	40	24	13	18	5	64	31
	SI	24	20	14	35	7	44	49
	SK	25	28	18	25	4	53	43
	FI	2	6	32	58	2	8	90
	SE	5	16	24	52	3	21	76
	UK	3	5	22	59	11	8	81
	HR	33	24	25	17	1	57	42

Q1.3 Considérez-vous que les propositions suivantes constituent, ou non, un problème pour l'activité de votre entreprise en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

La complexité des procédures administratives

Q1.3 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Complexity of administrative procedures

Q1.3 Stellen die folgenden Dinge Ihrer Meinung nach für die geschäftlichen Tätigkeiten Ihres Unternehmens in (UNSER LAND) ein Problem dar oder nicht?

Komplexität von Verwaltungsverfahren

		Un problème très sérieux	Un problème assez sérieux	Pas un problème très sérieux	Pas un problème du tout	NSP/SR	Total 'Un problème'	Total 'Pas un problème'
		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	DK/NA	Total 'A problem'	Total 'Not a problem'
		Ein sehr ernstes Problem	Ein ziemlich ernstes Problem	Kein sehr ernstes Problem	Überhaupt kein Problem	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Ein Problem'	Gesamt 'Kein Problem'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	32	31	18	17	2	63	35
	BE	42	34	19	5	0	76	24
	BG	44	37	11	7	1	81	18
	CZ	43	24	22	9	2	67	31
	DK	6	34	23	30	7	40	53
	DE	18	21	25	33	3	39	58
	EE	4	10	45	40	1	14	85
	IE	20	26	10	40	4	46	50
	EL	74	20	5	1	0	94	6
	ES	27	39	24	8	2	66	32
	FR	52	31	10	5	2	83	15
	IT	49	43	3	5	0	92	8
	CY	33	24	13	29	1	57	42
	LV	13	29	33	24	1	42	57
	LT	8	29	26	30	7	37	56
	LU	21	36	22	21	0	57	43
	HU	26	41	19	9	5	67	28
	MT	19	37	21	15	8	56	36
	NL	8	32	27	32	1	40	59
	AT	21	30	27	21	1	51	48
	PL	30	29	23	18	0	59	41
	PT	26	41	18	15	0	67	33
	RO	48	34	11	4	3	82	15
	SI	48	27	10	14	1	75	24
	SK	35	39	17	8	1	74	25
	FI	3	19	47	29	2	22	76
	SE	10	22	27	40	1	32	67
	UK	13	18	29	38	2	31	67
	HR	46	29	15	7	3	75	22

Q1.4 Considérez-vous que les propositions suivantes constituent, ou non, un problème pour l'activité de votre entreprise en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Une législation et des politiques qui changent fréquemment

Q1.4 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Fast-changing legislation and policies

Q1.4 Stellen die folgenden Dinge Ihrer Meinung nach für die geschäftlichen Tätigkeiten Ihres Unternehmens in (UNSER LAND) ein Problem dar oder nicht?

Sich schnell ändernde Rechtsvorschriften und Richtlinien

		Un problème très sérieux	Un problème assez sérieux	Pas un problème très sérieux	Pas un problème du tout	NSP/SR	Total 'Un problème'	Total 'Pas un problème'
		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	DK/NA	Total 'A problem'	Total 'Not a problem'
		Ein sehr ernstes Problem	Ein ziemlich ernstes Problem	Kein sehr ernstes Problem	Überhaupt kein Problem	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Ein Problem'	Gesamt 'Kein Problem'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	37	33	16	13	1	70	29
	BE	41	36	20	3	0	77	23
	BG	35	24	17	14	10	59	31
	CZ	48	27	18	4	3	75	22
	DK	14	42	25	19	0	56	44
	DE	23	25	31	20	1	48	51
	EE	4	19	35	40	2	23	75
	IE	13	21	18	37	11	34	55
	EL	68	31	1	0	0	99	1
	ES	35	41	12	10	2	76	22
	FR	50	40	4	6	0	90	10
	IT	64	28	2	6	0	92	8
	CY	35	23	18	24	0	58	42
	LV	26	37	27	9	1	63	36
	LT	21	30	22	24	3	51	46
	LU	12	20	36	32	0	32	68
	HU	36	46	12	5	1	82	17
	MT	15	36	24	19	6	51	43
	NL	12	38	27	22	1	50	49
	AT	15	39	26	20	0	54	46
	PL	32	34	18	16	0	66	34
	PT	36	37	13	10	4	73	23
	RO	61	27	7	4	1	88	11
	SI	38	34	14	13	1	72	27
	SK	47	36	14	3	0	83	17
	FI	3	20	47	27	3	23	74
	SE	4	19	35	41	1	23	76
	UK	10	29	28	30	3	39	58
	HR	55	29	12	3	1	84	15

Q1.5 Considérez-vous que les propositions suivantes constituent, ou non, un problème pour l'activité de votre entreprise en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Des infrastructures insuffisantes en (NOTRE PAYS)

Q1.5 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Inadequate infrastructure in (OUR COUNTRY)

Q1.5 Stellen die folgenden Dinge Ihrer Meinung nach für die geschäftlichen Tätigkeiten Ihres Unternehmens in (UNSER LAND) ein Problem dar oder nicht?

Unzureichende Infrastruktur in (UNSER LAND)

		Un problème très sérieux	Un problème assez sérieux	Pas un problème très sérieux	Pas un problème du tout	NSP/SR	Total 'Un problème'	Total 'Pas un problème'
		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	DK/NA	Total 'A problem'	Total 'Not a problem'
		Ein sehr ernstes Problem	Ein ziemlich ernstes Problem	Kein sehr ernstes Problem	Überhaupt kein Problem	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Ein Problem'	Gesamt 'Kein Problem'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	22	27	22	26	3	49	48
	BE	20	24	31	23	2	44	54
	BG	28	24	25	20	3	52	45
	CZ	11	23	41	20	5	34	61
	DK	2	7	34	54	3	9	88
	DE	8	13	28	49	2	21	77
	EE	10	12	28	45	5	22	73
	IE	13	34	9	40	4	47	49
	EL	41	46	10	3	0	87	13
	ES	24	40	13	21	2	64	34
	FR	17	30	28	18	7	47	46
	IT	52	28	9	9	2	80	18
	CY	34	42	8	16	0	76	24
	LV	11	27	30	30	2	38	60
	LT	4	23	28	37	8	27	65
	LU	6	16	33	44	1	22	77
	HU	15	30	38	14	3	45	52
	MT	16	26	26	25	7	42	51
	NL	6	20	24	49	1	26	73
	AT	10	8	30	51	1	18	81
	PL	18	37	23	19	3	55	42
	PT	18	33	21	25	3	51	46
	RO	55	29	13	3	0	84	16
	SI	16	18	26	39	1	34	65
	SK	25	36	25	10	4	61	35
	FI	0	6	35	58	1	6	93
	SE	10	12	13	63	2	22	76
	UK	8	25	24	38	5	33	62
	HR	34	19	24	16	7	53	40

Q1.6 Considérez-vous que les propositions suivantes constituent, ou non, un problème pour l'activité de votre entreprise en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Le manque de moyens ou procédures pour recouvrer les créances

Q1.6 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Lack of means or procedures to recover debt from others

Q1.6 Stellen die folgenden Dinge Ihrer Meinung nach für die geschäftlichen Tätigkeiten Ihres Unternehmens in (UNSER LAND) ein Problem dar oder nicht?

Mangel an Mitteln bzw. Verfahren zum Eintreiben von offenen Forderungen

		Un problème très sérieux	Un problème assez sérieux	Pas un problème très sérieux	Pas un problème du tout	NSP/SR	Total 'Un problème'	Total 'Pas un problème'
		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	DK/NA	Total 'A problem'	Total 'Not a problem'
		Ein sehr ernstes Problem	Ein ziemlich ernstes Problem	Kein sehr ernstes Problem	Überhaupt kein Problem	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Ein Problem'	Gesamt 'Kein Problem'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	36	23	18	22	1	59	40
	BE	21	29	19	29	2	50	48
	BG	37	30	13	15	5	67	28
	CZ	56	18	16	9	1	74	25
	DK	11	14	27	47	1	25	74
	DE	16	20	26	38	0	36	64
	EE	14	16	25	40	5	30	65
	IE	44	23	16	17	0	67	33
	EL	43	32	18	7	0	75	25
	ES	53	32	9	6	0	85	15
	FR	38	33	17	11	1	71	28
	IT	64	16	14	5	1	80	19
	CY	65	17	3	14	1	82	17
	LV	23	25	22	29	1	48	51
	LT	19	16	25	35	5	35	60
	LU	14	22	30	30	4	36	60
	HU	32	35	14	13	6	67	27
	MT	43	22	11	21	3	65	32
	NL	12	28	25	34	1	40	59
	AT	15	23	33	28	1	38	61
	PL	20	20	25	34	1	40	59
	PT	63	21	5	9	2	84	14
	RO	42	28	17	10	3	70	27
	SI	48	17	9	23	3	65	32
	SK	50	22	9	14	5	72	23
	FI	0	13	30	53	4	13	83
	SE	4	9	19	64	4	13	83
	UK	12	20	22	43	3	32	65
	HR	62	22	9	7	0	84	16

Q1.7 Considérez-vous que les propositions suivantes constituent, ou non, un problème pour l'activité de votre entreprise en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Des réglementations du travail restrictives

Q1.7 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Restrictive labour regulations

Q1.7 Stellen die folgenden Dinge Ihrer Meinung nach für die geschäftlichen Tätigkeiten Ihres Unternehmens in (UNSER LAND) ein Problem dar oder nicht?

Restriktive arbeitsrechtliche Bestimmungen

		Un problème très sérieux	Un problème assez sérieux	Pas un problème très sérieux	Pas un problème du tout	NSP/SR	Total 'Un problème'	Total 'Pas un problème'
		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	DK/NA	Total 'A problem'	Total 'Not a problem'
		Ein sehr ernstes Problem	Ein ziemlich ernstes Problem	Kein sehr ernstes Problem	Überhaupt kein Problem	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Ein Problem'	Gesamt 'Kein Problem'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	20	33	21	23	3	53	44
	BE	24	37	24	15	0	61	39
	BG	19	24	30	21	6	43	51
	CZ	16	41	30	9	4	57	39
	DK	4	24	36	35	1	28	71
	DE	7	17	32	41	3	24	73
	EE	2	6	28	63	1	8	91
	IE	20	17	18	44	1	37	62
	EL	22	44	29	5	0	66	34
	ES	22	38	22	15	3	60	37
	FR	38	41	10	10	1	79	20
	IT	39	43	8	6	4	82	14
	CY	19	15	16	45	5	34	61
	LV	5	11	35	47	2	16	82
	LT	8	32	27	30	3	40	57
	LU	9	26	30	35	0	35	65
	HU	9	27	46	11	7	36	57
	MT	12	24	30	26	8	36	56
	NL	5	24	26	42	3	29	68
	AT	13	23	27	34	3	36	61
	PL	17	35	14	30	4	52	44
	PT	14	34	22	24	6	48	46
	RO	25	36	26	7	6	61	33
	SI	29	19	18	30	4	48	48
	SK	22	39	23	13	3	61	36
	FI	3	35	33	27	2	38	60
	SE	3	11	27	49	10	14	76
	UK	6	19	22	49	4	25	71
	HR	20	31	33	15	1	51	48

Q1.8 Considérez-vous que les propositions suivantes constituent, ou non, un problème pour l'activité de votre entreprise en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Les taux d'imposition

Q1.8 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Tax rates

Q1.8 Stellen die folgenden Dinge Ihrer Meinung nach für die geschäftlichen Tätigkeiten Ihres Unternehmens in (UNSER LAND) ein Problem dar oder nicht?

Steuersätze

		Un problème très sérieux	Un problème assez sérieux	Pas un problème très sérieux	Pas un problème du tout	NSP/SR	Total 'Un problème'	Total 'Pas un problème'
		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	DK/NA	Total 'A problem'	Total 'Not a problem'
		Ein sehr ernstes Problem	Ein ziemlich ernstes Problem	Kein sehr ernstes Problem	Überhaupt kein Problem	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Ein Problem'	Gesamt 'Kein Problem'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	40	32	16	10	2	72	26
	BE	54	30	10	5	1	84	15
	BG	14	28	28	26	4	42	54
	CZ	31	39	20	5	5	70	25
	DK	9	33	27	28	3	42	55
	DE	29	33	21	16	1	62	37
	EE	8	32	30	30	0	40	60
	IE	20	20	40	19	1	40	59
	EL	50	38	10	0	2	88	10
	ES	40	44	12	4	0	84	16
	FR	65	25	8	2	0	90	10
	IT	69	28	1	1	1	97	2
	CY	24	28	23	24	1	52	47
	LV	36	34	20	10	0	70	30
	LT	28	42	15	11	4	70	26
	LU	10	28	32	29	1	38	61
	HU	28	41	22	8	1	69	30
	MT	22	24	30	20	4	46	50
	NL	16	29	33	21	1	45	54
	AT	25	40	22	11	2	65	33
	PL	33	33	20	14	0	66	34
	PT	68	25	1	6	0	93	7
	RO	46	35	14	5	0	81	19
	SI	34	31	20	13	2	65	33
	SK	34	38	17	8	3	72	25
	FI	18	34	33	15	0	52	48
	SE	15	23	27	34	1	38	61
	UK	12	29	26	25	8	41	51
	HR	53	26	18	3	0	79	21

Q1.9 Considérez-vous que les propositions suivantes constituent, ou non, un problème pour l'activité de votre entreprise en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

L'accès au financement, y compris aux crédits

Q1.9 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Access to financing, including credits

Q1.9 Stellen die folgenden Dinge Ihrer Meinung nach für die geschäftlichen Tätigkeiten Ihres Unternehmens in (UNSER LAND) ein Problem dar oder nicht?

Zugang zu Finanzmitteln, einschließlich Kredite

		Un problème très sérieux	Un problème assez sérieux	Pas un problème très sérieux	Pas un problème du tout	NSP/SR	Total 'Un problème'	Total 'Pas un problème'
		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	DK/NA	Total 'A problem'	Total 'Not a problem'
		Ein sehr ernstes Problem	Ein ziemlich ernstes Problem	Kein sehr ernstes Problem	Überhaupt kein Problem	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Ein Problem'	Gesamt 'Kein Problem'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	29	27	16	23	5	56	39
	BE	17	22	30	24	7	39	54
	BG	21	23	17	28	11	44	45
	CZ	14	25	25	29	7	39	54
	DK	15	20	19	42	4	35	61
	DE	21	24	21	29	5	45	50
	EE	11	24	14	39	12	35	53
	IE	24	29	20	25	2	53	45
	EL	56	29	10	5	0	85	15
	ES	52	33	7	8	0	85	15
	FR	42	29	17	10	2	71	27
	IT	45	32	8	12	3	77	20
	CY	44	26	7	18	5	70	25
	LV	16	27	26	28	3	43	54
	LT	22	18	27	29	4	40	56
	LU	13	29	24	31	3	42	55
	HU	32	31	21	10	6	63	31
	MT	7	32	26	29	6	39	55
	NL	16	28	18	34	4	44	52
	AT	15	29	23	32	1	44	55
	PL	9	25	23	42	1	34	65
	PT	33	33	12	17	5	66	29
	RO	40	22	19	11	8	62	30
	SI	38	25	15	16	6	63	31
	SK	8	32	20	30	10	40	50
	FI	9	14	39	38	0	23	77
	SE	8	13	18	57	4	21	75
	UK	10	22	19	38	11	32	57
	HR	29	28	24	14	5	57	38

Q2 Au cours des trois dernières années, votre entreprise a-t-elle participé à un appel d'offres public ou à une procédure de passation de marché public ?

Q2 In the past three years, has your company taken part in a public tender or a public procurement procedure?

Q2 Hat Ihr Unternehmen in den letzten drei Jahren an einer öffentlichen Ausschreibung oder einer öffentlichen Auftragsvergabe teilgenommen?

		Non	Oui, une fois	Oui, plus d'une fois	NSP/SR	Total 'Oui'
		No	Yes, once	Yes, more than once	DK/NA	Total 'Yes'
		Nein	Ja, einmal	Ja, mehr als einmal	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Ja'
%		Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374
	EU 27	62	8	29	1	37
	BE	73	9	18	0	27
	BG	71	4	24	1	28
	CZ	34	10	56	0	66
	DK	76	3	20	1	23
	DE	54	7	39	0	46
	EE	63	10	27	0	37
	IE	59	12	29	0	41
	EL	43	6	51	0	57
	ES	87	2	11	0	13
	FR	49	14	36	1	50
	IT	51	12	36	1	48
	CY	84	3	9	4	12
	LV	49	10	41	0	51
	LT	50	10	40	0	50
	LU	65	4	28	3	32
	HU	53	18	29	0	47
	MT	69	3	27	1	30
	NL	79	6	15	0	21
	AT	62	8	29	1	37
	PL	64	9	27	0	36
	PT	73	11	16	0	27
	RO	70	4	26	0	30
	SI	58	16	26	0	42
	SK	56	8	35	1	43
	FI	50	13	37	0	50
	SE	62	8	30	0	38
	UK	74	3	17	6	20
	HR	47	8	45	0	53

Q3 Au cours des trois dernières années, pensez-vous que la corruption vous a empêché ou a empêché votre entreprise de remporter un appel d'offres ou un marché public?

Q3 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?

Q3 Sind Sie der Meinung, dass Sie oder Ihr Unternehmen in den letzten drei Jahren einen Auftrag im Rahmen einer öffentlichen Ausschreibung bzw. einer öffentlichen Auftragsvergabe nicht erhalten haben, weil Korruption im Spiel war?

		Oui	Non	Refus (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR
		Yes	No	Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Ja	Nein	Spontan: Verweigert (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA
%		Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374
	EU 27	32	54	1	13
	BE	6	91	0	3
	BG	58	27	0	15
	CZ	51	34	3	12
	DK	6	93	0	1
	DE	20	74	1	5
	EE	17	70	0	13
	IE	28	54	0	18
	EL	30	57	4	9
	ES	42	44	0	14
	FR	24	61	0	15
	IT	36	39	0	25
	CY	55	33	0	12
	LV	37	62	0	1
	LT	37	58	0	5
	LU	22	75	0	3
	HU	37	55	0	8
	MT	43	39	0	18
	NL	21	77	0	2
	AT	18	66	0	16
	PL	45	46	0	9
	PT	42	50	0	8
	RO	44	47	0	9
	SI	42	50	0	8
	SK	57	28	0	15
	FI	25	75	0	0
	SE	28	72	0	0
	UK	18	67	0	15
	HR	42	47	0	11

Q4 Pourriez-vous estimer quelle proportion de votre chiffre d'affaires annuel est le résultat d'appels d'offres publics ou de procédures de passation de marché public ?

Q4 Could you please estimate what proportion of your annual turnover comes from public tenders or public procurement procedures?

Q4 Welchen prozentualen Anteil an Ihrem Jahresumsatz machen schätzungsweise die Aufträge aus, die Sie im Rahmen öffentlicher Ausschreibungen erhalten haben?

		0	1-20%	21-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-99%	1	REFUS/NSP/ SR
		0	1-20%	21-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-99%	1	REFUSAL/DK /NA
		0	1-20%	21-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-99%	1	VERWEIGER T/WN/KA
%		Flash EB 374							
	EU 27	13	45	11	11	6	4	3	7
	BE	5	64	2	2	2	8	0	17
	BG	14	38	2	8	8	6	2	22
	CZ	26	39	10	17	6	0	0	2
	DK	3	53	10	5	12	9	0	8
	DE	12	60	11	4	6	1	0	6
	EE	9	26	22	21	5	2	4	11
	IE	11	41	28	9	9	1	0	1
	EL	8	16	8	9	12	27	19	1
	ES	14	53	5	1	12	2	1	12
	FR	4	52	17	10	4	3	1	9
	IT	14	48	3	10	5	4	10	6
	CY	17	39	7	26	3	2	3	3
	LV	19	41	6	16	10	1	4	3
	LT	11	38	3	24	6	0	1	17
	LU	3	66	20	3	5	0	0	3
	HU	19	34	10	12	8	8	1	8
	MT	2	42	15	0	19	5	0	17
	NL	20	38	7	13	9	0	0	13
	AT	14	72	2	1	2	2	1	6
	PL	21	35	17	13	8	1	2	3
	PT	20	32	16	9	7	1	0	15
	RO	10	35	12	10	11	10	5	7
	SI	20	56	8	5	10	0	0	1
	SK	27	33	10	17	0	5	0	8
	FI	12	46	14	14	5	0	8	1
	SE	13	30	16	19	4	8	1	9
	UK	2	38	14	13	13	10	0	10
	HR	22	49	8	2	10	1	0	8

Q3b Etait-ce pour les raisons suivantes? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q3b Was it for any of the following reasons? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Q3b Geschah dies aus folgenden Gründen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Les critères semblaient être faits sur mesure pour certains participants	Le marché semblait avoir été conclu avant l'appel d'offre	Vous avez eu l'impression que des soumissions concertées allaient avoir lieu	Les délais pour soumettre le projet étaient trop courts et impossibles à respecter
		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
		Die Kriterien schienen auf bestimmte Teilnehmer zugeschnitten zu sein	Der Auftrag schien schon vor der Ausschreibung vergeben	Sie hatten den Eindruck, dass eine Angebotsabsprache stattfinden würde	Die Fristen zur Einreichung des Angebots waren zu kurz und unmöglich einzuhalten
%		Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374
	EU 27	16	11	6	8
	BE	27	14	13	18
	BG	19	6	2	1
	CZ	23	23	9	10
	DK	7	1	3	1
	DE	13	7	9	1
	EE	10	3	3	3
	IE	19	19	6	13
	EL	23	12	14	6
	ES	10	7	1	7
	FR	31	18	4	17
	IT	8	4	1	2
	CY	25	15	9	4
	LV	18	10	9	14
	LT	19	6	13	11
	LU	16	4	3	4
	HU	22	12	14	6
	MT	8	8	2	2
	NL	10	8	5	4
	AT	16	11	8	3
	PL	16	13	5	12
	PT	36	33	24	31
	RO	15	12	4	7
	SI	21	10	12	11
	SK	21	17	18	9
	FI	19	10	4	6
	SE	13	8	11	3
	UK	15	12	6	4
	HR	23	21	16	8

Q3b Etait-ce pour les raisons suivantes? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q3b Was it for any of the following reasons? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Q3b Geschah dies aus folgenden Gründen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		La procédure semblait être trop bureaucratique ou pénible	Autre (NE PAS LIRE)	Aucune (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR
		The procedure seemed too bureaucratic or burdensome	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	None (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Das Verfahren erschien zu bürokratisch oder aufwändig	Spontan: Andere (NICHT VORLESEN)	Spontan: Nichts davon (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA
%		Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374
	EU 27	21	7	56	6
	BE	40	4	34	1
	BG	14	9	57	5
	CZ	11	11	50	4
	DK	9	10	80	1
	DE	23	10	50	6
	EE	3	16	67	1
	IE	21	13	38	8
	EL	25	43	25	0
	ES	10	3	74	1
	FR	48	12	38	1
	IT	7	1	78	9
	CY	12	13	51	0
	LV	13	18	37	6
	LT	18	14	46	3
	LU	17	13	52	0
	HU	24	20	20	1
	MT	18	15	52	6
	NL	8	5	66	3
	AT	20	17	46	2
	PL	29	2	51	5
	PT	35	10	41	4
	RO	12	9	68	3
	SI	15	7	64	0
	SK	19	9	52	4
	FI	19	13	58	1
	SE	11	7	62	7
	UK	26	4	43	20
	HR	19	35	26	1

Q5 Un cadeau de quelqu'un en retour d'un service rendu peut témoigner de son estime et de sa gentillesse, mais peut aussi être considéré comme un pot-de-vin. Si un fonctionnaire reçoit de l'argent, un cadeau ou un service de quelqu'un, quelle serait la valeur minimum à partir de laquelle vous considéreriez qu'il s'agit d'un pot-de-vin ?

Q5 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?

Q5 Ein Geschenk, das von jemandem im Gegenzug für eine Gefälligkeit gemacht wird, kann ein Beleg für dessen Wertschätzung oder Freundlichkeit sein, aber auch eine Form der Bestechung darstellen. Wenn ein Amtsträger von jemandem Geld, ein Geschenk oder eine Leistung erhält, ab welchem Wert würden Sie dies für Bestechung halten?

		0 Euros (Tout cadeau est un pot-de-vin)	1-50 Euros	51-100 Euros	101-200 Euros	201+ Euros	REFUS/NSP/SR
		0 Euros (Any gift is a bribe)	1-50 Euros	51-100 Euros	101-200 Euros	201+ Euros	REFUSAL/DK/NA
		0 Euro (Jedes Geschenk ist Bestechung)	1-50 Euro	51-100 Euro	101-200 Euro	201+ Euro	VERWEIGERT/WN/KA
%		Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374
	EU 27	13	37	13	7	17	13
	BE	10	23	9	8	33	16
	BG	32	18	9	4	16	21
	CZ	33	44	1	6	7	10
	DK	16	12	16	22	19	16
	DE	3	55	22	2	11	7
	EE	7	39	14	6	14	21
	IE	18	40	13	5	3	21
	EL	3	38	11	1	25	23
	ES	25	33	12	6	23	2
	FR	5	37	23	3	21	12
	IT	1	39	13	5	23	19
	CY	0	46	18	2	13	21
	LV	18	33	16	13	7	12
	LT	19	30	5	9	11	27
	LU	17	28	18	10	18	8
	HU	23	34	3	10	0	30
	MT	23	18	18	4	16	21
	NL	11	35	23	2	23	6
	AT	3	41	22	6	16	13
	PL	20	44	1	13	11	10
	PT	15	46	11	1	6	22
	RO	36	23	2	7	10	23
	SI	2	53	18	6	11	11
	SK	10	34	16	4	13	22
	FI	8	23	26	10	24	8
	SE	16	27	24	17	7	9
	UK	16	37	9	11	16	12
	HR	24	28	24	14	1	9

Q5T Un cadeau de quelqu'un en retour d'un service rendu peut témoigner de son estime et de sa gentillesse, mais peut aussi être considéré comme un pot-de-vin. Si un fonctionnaire reçoit de l'argent, un cadeau ou un service de quelqu'un, quelle serait la valeur minimum à partir de laquelle vous considéreriez qu'il s'agit d'un pot-de-vin ?

Q5T 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?

Q5T Ein Geschenk, das von jemandem im Gegenzug für eine Gefälligkeit gemacht wird, kann ein Beleg für dessen Wertschätzung oder Freundlichkeit sein, aber auch eine Form der Bestechung darstellen. Wenn ein Amtsträger von jemandem Geld, ein Geschenk oder eine Leistung erhält, ab welchem Wert würden Sie dies für Bestechung halten?

		0 Euros (Tout cadeau est un pot-de-vin)	1-1000 Euros	1001-10000 Euros	10001+ Euros	REFUS/NSP/SR
		0 Euros (Any gift is a bribe)	1-1000 Euros	1001-10000 Euros	10001+ Euros	REFUSAL/DK/NA
		0 Euro (Jedes Geschenk ist Bestechung)	1-1000 Euro	1001-10000 Euro	10001+ Euros	VERWEIGERT/WN/KA
%		Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374
	EU 27	13	72	2	0	13
	BE	10	70	3	0	16
	BG	32	44	3	0	21
	CZ	33	57	0	0	10
	DK	16	66	3	0	16
	DE	3	90	0	0	7
	EE	7	69	3	0	21
	IE	18	61	0	0	21
	EL	3	71	3	0	23
	ES	25	70	4	0	2
	FR	5	83	1	0	12
	IT	1	77	4	0	19
	CY	0	78	1	0	21
	LV	18	68	2	0	12
	LT	19	53	1	0	27
	LU	17	72	3	0	8
	HU	23	47	0	0	30
	MT	23	49	6	0	21
	NL	11	78	4	0	6
	AT	3	83	1	0	13
	PL	20	69	1	0	10
	PT	15	63	1	0	22
	RO	36	37	5	0	23
	SI	2	86	0	0	11
	SK	10	66	2	0	22
	FI	8	81	1	2	8
	SE	16	72	3	0	9
	UK	16	68	3	1	12
	HR	24	67	0	0	9

Q6 Selon vous, dans quelle mesure le problème de la corruption est-il répandu en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Q6 How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Q6 Wie weit verbreitet ist Ihrer Meinung nach das Problem der Korruption in (UNSER LAND)?

		Très répandu	Plutôt répandu	Plutôt rare	Très rare
		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare
		Sehr verbreitet	Ziemlich verbreitet	Ziemlich selten	Sehr selten
%		Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374
	EU 27	40	35	17	5
	BE	18	29	39	5
	BG	53	36	3	0
	CZ	74	20	3	0
	DK	1	9	41	46
	DE	24	34	31	8
	EE	12	45	33	3
	IE	21	28	27	12
	EL	65	34	0	0
	ES	69	28	2	0
	FR	18	45	28	5
	IT	64	33	3	0
	CY	51	34	7	4
	LV	24	55	13	3
	LT	30	59	2	2
	LU	10	15	45	21
	HU	40	51	5	1
	MT	34	40	15	0
	NL	24	51	18	4
	AT	35	43	17	2
	PL	31	55	10	1
	PT	57	33	3	1
	RO	57	34	3	2
	SI	65	29	2	0
	SK	64	28	4	1
	FI	3	24	56	17
	SE	8	35	42	8
	UK	16	30	34	12
	HR	50	40	1	1

Q6 Selon vous, dans quelle mesure le problème de la corruption est-il répandu en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Q6 How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Q6 Wie weit verbreitet ist Ihrer Meinung nach das Problem der Korruption in (UNSER LAND)?

		Inexistant (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR	Total 'Répandu'	Total 'Rare'
		Non-existent (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA	Total 'Widespread'	Total 'Rare'
		Spontan: Nicht existent (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Verbreitet'	Gesamt 'Selten'
%		Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374
	EU 27	0	3	75	22
	BE	0	9	47	44
	BG	2	6	89	3
	CZ	2	1	94	3
	DK	1	2	10	87
	DE	0	3	58	39
	EE	0	7	57	36
	IE	0	12	49	39
	EL	0	1	99	0
	ES	0	1	97	2
	FR	0	4	63	33
	IT	0	0	97	3
	CY	0	4	85	11
	LV	0	5	79	16
	LT	0	7	89	4
	LU	1	8	25	66
	HU	0	3	91	6
	MT	0	11	74	15
	NL	0	3	75	22
	AT	0	3	78	19
	PL	0	3	86	11
	PT	0	6	90	4
	RO	0	4	91	5
	SI	0	4	94	2
	SK	0	3	92	5
	FI	0	0	27	73
	SE	0	7	43	50
	UK	0	8	46	46
	HR	0	8	90	2

Q7.1 Et, selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pratiques suivantes liées aux procédures de passation de marchés publics sont-elles répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Utilisation abusive des procédures négociées

Q7.1 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Abuse of negotiated procedures

Q7.1 Und wie weit verbreitet sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Praktiken bei der Vergabe öffentlicher Aufträge in (UNSER LAND)?

Missbrauch des Verhandlungsverfahrens

		Très répandues	Plutôt répandues	Plutôt rares	Très rares
		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare
		Sehr verbreitet	Ziemlich verbreitet	Ziemlich selten	Sehr selten
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	13	34	21	7
	BE	10	32	28	13
	BG	17	23	15	8
	CZ	15	32	17	4
	DK	2	12	22	17
	DE	4	24	38	14
	EE	3	14	20	8
	IE	13	22	31	14
	EL	25	50	11	2
	ES	31	41	4	1
	FR	8	41	26	6
	IT	17	33	9	3
	CY	19	43	8	5
	LV	10	26	30	8
	LT	9	34	18	4
	LU	3	26	39	15
	HU	11	37	13	4
	MT	13	38	17	4
	NL	8	50	27	5
	AT	15	22	17	14
	PL	9	45	22	6
	PT	32	31	12	4
	RO	10	35	20	5
	SI	21	32	13	2
	SK	20	25	26	7
	FI	3	7	65	17
	SE	5	23	33	13
	UK	5	22	33	12
	HR	19	31	6	10

Q7.1 Et, selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pratiques suivantes liées aux procédures de passation de marchés publics sont-elles répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Utilisation abusive des procédures négociées

Q7.1 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Abuse of negotiated procedures

Q7.1 Und wie weit verbreitet sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Praktiken bei der Vergabe öffentlicher Aufträge in (UNSER LAND)?

Missbrauch des Verhandlungsverfahrens

		Inexistantes (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR	Total 'Répandu'	Total 'Rare'
		Non-existent (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA	Total 'Widespread'	Total 'Rare'
		Spontan: Nicht existent (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Verbreitet'	Gesamt 'Selten'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	1	24	47	28
	BE	0	17	42	41
	BG	2	35	40	23
	CZ	0	32	47	21
	DK	4	43	14	39
	DE	3	17	28	52
	EE	0	55	17	28
	IE	0	20	35	45
	EL	1	11	75	13
	ES	0	23	72	5
	FR	1	18	49	32
	IT	2	36	50	12
	CY	2	23	62	13
	LV	2	24	36	38
	LT	1	34	43	22
	LU	0	17	29	54
	HU	1	34	48	17
	MT	1	27	51	21
	NL	0	10	58	32
	AT	2	30	37	31
	PL	1	17	54	28
	PT	2	19	63	16
	RO	7	23	45	25
	SI	0	32	53	15
	SK	2	20	45	33
	FI	0	8	10	82
	SE	2	24	28	46
	UK	1	27	27	45
	HR	0	34	50	16

Q7.2 Et, selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pratiques suivantes liées aux procédures de passation de marchés publics sont-elles répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Invocation abusive de motifs d'urgence pour justifier l'utilisation de procédures non concurrentielles ou accélérées

Q7.2 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (OUR COUNTRY)?

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

Q7.2 Und wie weit verbreitet sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Praktiken bei der Vergabe öffentlicher Aufträge in (UNSER LAND)?

Missbräuchliche Vorgabe von Dringlichkeit, um die Anwendung nicht wettbewerbsorientierter oder beschleunigter Verfahren zu rechtfertigen

		Très répandues	Plutôt répandues	Plutôt rares	Très rares
		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare
		Sehr verbreitet	Ziemlich verbreitet	Ziemlich selten	Sehr selten
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	14	32	21	7
	BE	10	27	38	12
	BG	9	24	15	5
	CZ	17	37	17	0
	DK	0	8	18	13
	DE	9	33	31	11
	EE	3	14	16	9
	IE	15	26	28	11
	EL	23	49	19	3
	ES	34	30	9	5
	FR	4	42	24	7
	IT	24	29	9	1
	CY	19	52	3	6
	LV	7	38	25	4
	LT	5	22	25	9
	LU	5	19	42	17
	HU	10	32	13	7
	MT	13	27	20	5
	NL	5	45	32	6
	AT	14	24	25	8
	PL	8	48	24	3
	PT	37	37	8	4
	RO	11	40	18	6
	SI	22	25	11	4
	SK	25	35	19	8
	FI	2	15	52	20
	SE	7	24	38	10
	UK	3	20	27	16
	HR	19	32	6	8

Q7.2 Et, selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pratiques suivantes liées aux procédures de passation de marchés publics sont-elles répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Invocation abusive de motifs d'urgence pour justifier l'utilisation de procédures non concurrentielles ou accélérées

Q7.2 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (OUR COUNTRY)?

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

Q7.2 Und wie weit verbreitet sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Praktiken bei der Vergabe öffentlicher Aufträge in (UNSER LAND)?

Missbräuchliche Vorgabe von Dringlichkeit, um die Anwendung nicht wettbewerbsorientierter oder beschleunigter Verfahren zu rechtfertigen

		Inexistantes (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR	Total 'Répandu'	Total 'Rare'
		Non-existent (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA	Total 'Widespread'	Total 'Rare'
		Spontan: Nicht existent (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Verbreitet'	Gesamt 'Selten'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	1	25	46	28
	BE	0	13	37	50
	BG	0	47	33	20
	CZ	2	27	54	17
	DK	4	57	8	31
	DE	2	14	42	42
	EE	0	58	17	25
	IE	0	20	41	39
	EL	1	5	72	22
	ES	0	22	64	14
	FR	0	23	46	31
	IT	0	37	53	10
	CY	0	20	71	9
	LV	2	24	45	29
	LT	3	36	27	34
	LU	0	17	24	59
	HU	2	36	42	20
	MT	0	35	40	25
	NL	0	12	50	38
	AT	2	27	38	33
	PL	1	16	56	27
	PT	0	14	74	12
	RO	5	20	51	24
	SI	0	38	47	15
	SK	0	13	60	27
	FI	0	11	17	72
	SE	1	20	31	48
	UK	0	34	23	43
	HR	0	35	51	14

Q7.3 Et, selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pratiques suivantes liées aux procédures de passation de marchés publics sont-elles répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Implication des soumissionnaires dans l'élaboration des spécifications

Q7.3 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Involvement of bidders in the design of specifications

Q7.3 Und wie weit verbreitet sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Praktiken bei der Vergabe öffentlicher Aufträge in (UNSER LAND)?

Beteiligung von Bietern bei der Gestaltung der Leistungsbeschreibung

		Très répandues	Plutôt répandues	Plutôt rares	Très rares
		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare
		Sehr verbreitet	Ziemlich verbreitet	Ziemlich selten	Sehr selten
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	13	35	19	5
	BE	10	31	37	6
	BG	16	20	11	4
	CZ	20	27	18	8
	DK	4	16	20	14
	DE	18	34	25	7
	EE	5	25	19	2
	IE	9	33	27	10
	EL	29	52	11	4
	ES	22	34	9	4
	FR	6	35	26	3
	IT	14	38	8	1
	CY	30	32	14	2
	LV	15	35	24	2
	LT	12	28	18	4
	LU	7	26	30	14
	HU	15	33	11	6
	MT	11	37	18	3
	NL	9	55	21	6
	AT	18	33	16	10
	PL	7	43	28	9
	PT	29	28	11	4
	RO	10	39	11	5
	SI	25	38	6	0
	SK	16	28	20	9
	FI	2	21	64	6
	SE	7	40	23	11
	UK	3	31	24	8
	HR	16	27	8	9

Q7.3 Et, selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pratiques suivantes liées aux procédures de passation de marchés publics sont-elles répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Implication des soumissionnaires dans l'élaboration des spécifications

Q7.3 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Involvement of bidders in the design of specifications

Q7.3 Und wie weit verbreitet sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Praktiken bei der Vergabe öffentlicher Aufträge in (UNSER LAND)?

Beteiligung von Bietern bei der Gestaltung der Leistungsbeschreibung

		Inexistantes (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR	Total 'Répandu'	Total 'Rare'
		Non-existent (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA	Total 'Widespread'	Total 'Rare'
		Spontan: Nicht existent (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Verbreitet'	Gesamt 'Selten'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	1	27	48	24
	BE	0	16	41	43
	BG	2	47	36	15
	CZ	4	23	47	26
	DK	4	42	20	34
	DE	1	15	52	32
	EE	1	48	30	21
	IE	0	21	42	37
	EL	1	3	81	15
	ES	0	31	56	13
	FR	0	30	41	29
	IT	0	39	52	9
	CY	3	19	62	16
	LV	2	22	50	26
	LT	3	35	40	22
	LU	0	23	33	44
	HU	1	34	48	17
	MT	0	31	48	21
	NL	0	9	64	27
	AT	0	23	51	26
	PL	1	12	50	37
	PT	0	28	57	15
	RO	5	30	49	16
	SI	0	31	63	6
	SK	1	26	44	29
	FI	0	7	23	70
	SE	0	19	47	34
	UK	0	34	34	32
	HR	0	40	43	17

Q7.4 Et, selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pratiques suivantes liées aux procédures de passation de marchés publics sont-elles répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Critères de sélection ou d'évaluation peu clairs

Q7.4 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Unclear selection or evaluation criteria

Q7.4 Und wie weit verbreitet sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Praktiken bei der Vergabe öffentlicher Aufträge in (UNSER LAND)?

Unklare Auswahl- bzw. Bewertungskriterien

		Très répandues	Plutôt répandues	Plutôt rares	Très rares
		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare
		Sehr verbreitet	Ziemlich verbreitet	Ziemlich selten	Sehr selten
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	17	34	21	6
	BE	8	27	38	4
	BG	23	26	11	7
	CZ	27	26	20	8
	DK	4	19	17	12
	DE	13	30	32	10
	EE	5	28	20	7
	IE	19	31	22	7
	EL	28	45	17	4
	ES	26	46	8	4
	FR	13	37	26	7
	IT	20	35	10	0
	CY	26	35	6	14
	LV	13	42	23	5
	LT	8	29	28	6
	LU	5	31	35	15
	HU	9	39	14	5
	MT	12	36	18	5
	NL	11	40	32	7
	AT	10	25	27	5
	PL	21	31	29	9
	PT	43	25	5	4
	RO	16	40	13	6
	SI	27	33	11	5
	SK	25	37	19	6
	FI	4	28	51	10
	SE	19	44	18	5
	UK	7	27	27	10
	HR	22	31	5	9

Q7.4 Et, selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pratiques suivantes liées aux procédures de passation de marchés publics sont-elles répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Critères de sélection ou d'évaluation peu clairs

Q7.4 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Unclear selection or evaluation criteria

Q7.4 Und wie weit verbreitet sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Praktiken bei der Vergabe öffentlicher Aufträge in (UNSER LAND)?

Unklare Auswahl- bzw. Bewertungskriterien

		Inexistantes (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR	Total 'Répandu'	Total 'Rare'
		Non-existent (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA	Total 'Widespread'	Total 'Rare'
		Spontan: Nicht existent (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Verbreitet'	Gesamt 'Selten'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	1	21	51	27
	BE	0	23	35	42
	BG	1	32	49	18
	CZ	0	19	53	28
	DK	4	44	23	29
	DE	1	14	43	42
	EE	1	39	33	27
	IE	0	21	50	29
	EL	1	5	73	21
	ES	0	16	72	12
	FR	0	17	50	33
	IT	0	35	55	10
	CY	1	18	61	20
	LV	2	15	55	28
	LT	1	28	37	34
	LU	0	14	36	50
	HU	1	32	48	19
	MT	0	29	48	23
	NL	0	10	51	39
	AT	2	31	35	32
	PL	0	10	52	38
	PT	2	21	68	9
	RO	5	20	56	19
	SI	3	21	60	16
	SK	0	13	62	25
	FI	0	7	32	61
	SE	0	14	63	23
	UK	0	29	34	37
	HR	2	31	53	14

Q7.5 Et, selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pratiques suivantes liées aux procédures de passation de marchés publics sont-elles répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Conflit d'intérêts dans l'évaluation des offres

Q7.5 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Conflict of interests in the evaluation of bids

Q7.5 Und wie weit verbreitet sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Praktiken bei der Vergabe öffentlicher Aufträge in (UNSER LAND)?

Interessenkonflikte bei der Bewertung von Angeboten

		Très répandues	Plutôt répandues	Plutôt rares	Très rares
		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare
		Sehr verbreitet	Ziemlich verbreitet	Ziemlich selten	Sehr selten
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	17	37	19	6
	BE	13	32	39	5
	BG	30	27	13	3
	CZ	24	36	11	5
	DK	1	20	20	13
	DE	11	36	24	13
	EE	5	31	14	4
	IE	12	40	21	13
	EL	42	45	3	2
	ES	35	44	3	4
	FR	7	46	24	7
	IT	24	30	13	1
	CY	40	36	10	6
	LV	9	44	22	5
	LT	10	32	19	3
	LU	8	34	34	8
	HU	9	33	18	5
	MT	16	42	18	3
	NL	10	54	25	4
	AT	17	28	15	9
	PL	12	36	31	5
	PT	36	31	10	3
	RO	21	36	12	4
	SI	29	31	16	4
	SK	24	39	17	4
	FI	1	24	57	9
	SE	5	42	32	6
	UK	7	30	28	11
	HR	20	34	7	8

Q7.5 Et, selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pratiques suivantes liées aux procédures de passation de marchés publics sont-elles répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Conflit d'intérêts dans l'évaluation des offres

Q7.5 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Conflict of interests in the evaluation of bids

Q7.5 Und wie weit verbreitet sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Praktiken bei der Vergabe öffentlicher Aufträge in (UNSER LAND)?

Interessenkonflikte bei der Bewertung von Angeboten

		Inexistantes (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR	Total 'Répandu'	Total 'Rare'
		Non-existent (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA	Total 'Widespread'	Total 'Rare'
		Spontan: Nicht existent (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Verbreitet'	Gesamt 'Selten'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	1	20	54	25
	BE	0	11	45	44
	BG	2	25	57	16
	CZ	2	22	60	16
	DK	4	42	21	33
	DE	4	12	47	37
	EE	0	46	36	18
	IE	0	14	52	34
	EL	1	7	87	5
	ES	0	14	79	7
	FR	0	16	53	31
	IT	0	32	54	14
	CY	4	4	76	16
	LV	2	18	53	27
	LT	3	33	42	22
	LU	0	16	42	42
	HU	1	34	42	23
	MT	0	21	58	21
	NL	0	7	64	29
	AT	0	31	45	24
	PL	0	16	48	36
	PT	2	18	67	13
	RO	6	21	57	16
	SI	0	20	60	20
	SK	1	15	63	21
	FI	0	9	25	66
	SE	0	15	47	38
	UK	0	24	37	39
	HR	0	31	54	15

Q7.6 Et, selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pratiques suivantes liées aux procédures de passation de marchés publics sont-elles répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Spécifications élaborées sur mesure pour certaines entreprises

Q7.6 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Specifications tailor-made for particular companies

Q7.6 Und wie weit verbreitet sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Praktiken bei der Vergabe öffentlicher Aufträge in (UNSER LAND)?

Auf bestimmte Unternehmen zugeschnittene Leistungsanforderungen

		Très répandues	Plutôt répandues	Plutôt rares	Très rares
		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare
		Sehr verbreitet	Ziemlich verbreitet	Ziemlich selten	Sehr selten
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	23	34	18	4
	BE	8	37	35	6
	BG	32	26	8	4
	CZ	44	29	12	0
	DK	3	20	23	10
	DE	18	30	29	11
	EE	7	28	21	5
	IE	9	35	24	14
	EL	35	46	7	7
	ES	39	41	5	4
	FR	12	35	28	4
	IT	25	27	9	2
	CY	41	39	5	1
	LV	24	49	19	1
	LT	19	43	7	1
	LU	16	28	34	10
	HU	31	33	7	2
	MT	25	39	12	3
	NL	8	45	28	5
	AT	28	38	11	3
	PL	32	42	16	1
	PT	42	30	6	3
	RO	15	44	11	3
	SI	48	25	3	0
	SK	42	42	8	1
	FI	6	40	43	5
	SE	22	41	19	7
	UK	10	25	31	6
	HR	33	29	2	6

Q7.6 Et, selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pratiques suivantes liées aux procédures de passation de marchés publics sont-elles répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Spécifications élaborées sur mesure pour certaines entreprises

Q7.6 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Specifications tailor-made for particular companies

Q7.6 Und wie weit verbreitet sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Praktiken bei der Vergabe öffentlicher Aufträge in (UNSER LAND)?

Auf bestimmte Unternehmen zugeschnittene Leistungsanforderungen

		Inexistantes (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR	Total 'Répandu'	Total 'Rare'
		Non-existent (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA	Total 'Widespread'	Total 'Rare'
		Spontan: Nicht existent (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Verbreitet'	Gesamt 'Selten'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	1	20	57	22
	BE	0	14	45	41
	BG	1	29	58	12
	CZ	2	13	73	12
	DK	3	41	23	33
	DE	2	10	48	40
	EE	2	37	35	26
	IE	0	18	44	38
	EL	1	4	81	14
	ES	0	11	80	9
	FR	0	21	47	32
	IT	0	37	52	11
	CY	3	11	80	6
	LV	0	7	73	20
	LT	1	29	62	8
	LU	0	12	44	44
	HU	1	26	64	9
	MT	2	19	64	15
	NL	0	14	53	33
	AT	1	19	66	14
	PL	1	8	74	17
	PT	0	19	72	9
	RO	6	21	59	14
	SI	0	24	73	3
	SK	0	7	84	9
	FI	0	6	46	48
	SE	0	11	63	26
	UK	1	27	35	37
	HR	0	30	62	8

Q7.7 Et, selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pratiques suivantes liées aux procédures de passation de marchés publics sont-elles répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Soumissions concertées

Q7.7 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Collusive bidding

Q7.7 Und wie weit verbreitet sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Praktiken bei der Vergabe öffentlicher Aufträge in (UNSER LAND)?

Angebotsabsprachen

		Très répandues	Plutôt répandues	Plutôt rares	Très rares
		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare
		Sehr verbreitet	Ziemlich verbreitet	Ziemlich selten	Sehr selten
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	16	36	18	6
	BE	10	26	40	6
	BG	22	19	10	9
	CZ	21	41	10	4
	DK	3	6	23	22
	DE	14	40	24	12
	EE	5	31	17	3
	IE	17	28	27	7
	EL	22	51	10	9
	ES	30	41	6	2
	FR	6	49	26	3
	IT	15	30	7	1
	CY	30	38	12	5
	LV	18	38	24	3
	LT	16	35	11	3
	LU	11	29	30	16
	HU	20	38	10	0
	MT	17	31	19	3
	NL	11	43	28	6
	AT	15	42	15	6
	PL	16	39	26	4
	PT	33	32	11	4
	RO	17	36	12	5
	SI	46	28	11	0
	SK	42	35	9	4
	FI	2	9	63	18
	SE	10	29	37	12
	UK	8	27	26	12
	HR	26	32	8	7

Q7.7 Et, selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pratiques suivantes liées aux procédures de passation de marchés publics sont-elles répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Soumissions concertées

Q7.7 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Collusive bidding

Q7.7 Und wie weit verbreitet sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Praktiken bei der Vergabe öffentlicher Aufträge in (UNSER LAND)?

Angebotsabsprachen

		Inexistantes (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR	Total 'Répandu'	Total 'Rare'
		Non-existent (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA	Total 'Widespread'	Total 'Rare'
		Spontan: Nicht existent (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Verbreitet'	Gesamt 'Selten'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	1	23	52	24
	BE	1	17	36	46
	BG	2	38	41	19
	CZ	2	22	62	14
	DK	5	41	9	45
	DE	0	10	54	36
	EE	1	43	36	20
	IE	0	21	45	34
	EL	1	7	73	19
	ES	0	21	71	8
	FR	0	16	55	29
	IT	2	45	45	8
	CY	0	15	68	17
	LV	0	17	56	27
	LT	1	34	51	14
	LU	0	14	40	46
	HU	0	32	58	10
	MT	0	30	48	22
	NL	0	12	54	34
	AT	2	20	57	21
	PL	1	14	55	30
	PT	0	20	65	15
	RO	5	25	53	17
	SI	0	15	74	11
	SK	0	10	77	13
	FI	0	8	11	81
	SE	0	12	39	49
	UK	0	27	35	38
	HR	0	27	58	15

Q7.8 Et, selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pratiques suivantes liées aux procédures de passation de marchés publics sont-elles répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Amendements apportés aux clauses contractuelles après la conclusion du marché

Q7.8 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Amendments of the contract terms after conclusion of the contract

Q7.8 Und wie weit verbreitet sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Praktiken bei der Vergabe öffentlicher Aufträge in (UNSER LAND)?

Änderungen der Vertragsbedingungen nach Abschluss des Vertrages

		Très répandues	Plutôt répandues	Plutôt rares	Très rares
		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare
		Sehr verbreitet	Ziemlich verbreitet	Ziemlich selten	Sehr selten
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	15	29	23	9
	BE	4	22	37	17
	BG	21	15	18	8
	CZ	23	28	18	7
	DK	5	18	21	11
	DE	13	31	28	16
	EE	3	28	20	9
	IE	16	30	22	15
	EL	28	33	24	3
	ES	30	39	7	5
	FR	10	31	26	10
	IT	16	22	15	9
	CY	15	40	12	5
	LV	10	40	22	6
	LT	7	25	25	4
	LU	7	20	41	19
	HU	11	31	17	9
	MT	15	26	23	6
	NL	7	35	35	11
	AT	15	24	19	11
	PL	11	32	35	7
	PT	27	35	11	10
	RO	19	24	21	7
	SI	19	23	27	1
	SK	22	40	15	11
	FI	3	15	44	30
	SE	6	26	39	9
	UK	6	24	31	9
	HR	17	34	9	8

Q7.8 Et, selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pratiques suivantes liées aux procédures de passation de marchés publics sont-elles répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Amendements apportés aux clauses contractuelles après la conclusion du marché

Q7.8 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Amendments of the contract terms after conclusion of the contract

Q7.8 Und wie weit verbreitet sind Ihrer Meinung nach die folgenden Praktiken bei der Vergabe öffentlicher Aufträge in (UNSER LAND)?

Änderungen der Vertragsbedingungen nach Abschluss des Vertrages

		Inexistantes (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR	Total 'Répandu'	Total 'Rare'
		Non-existent (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA	Total 'Widespread'	Total 'Rare'
		Spontan: Nicht existent (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Verbreitet'	Gesamt 'Selten'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	1	23	44	32
	BE	0	20	26	54
	BG	3	35	36	26
	CZ	2	22	51	25
	DK	3	42	23	32
	DE	2	10	44	44
	EE	0	40	31	29
	IE	0	17	46	37
	EL	0	12	61	27
	ES	0	19	69	12
	FR	0	23	41	36
	IT	1	37	38	24
	CY	4	24	55	17
	LV	0	22	50	28
	LT	3	36	32	29
	LU	0	13	27	60
	HU	1	31	42	26
	MT	0	30	41	29
	NL	0	12	42	46
	AT	6	25	39	30
	PL	1	14	43	42
	PT	0	17	62	21
	RO	7	22	43	28
	SI	3	27	42	28
	SK	0	12	62	26
	FI	1	7	18	74
	SE	1	19	32	48
	UK	1	29	30	40
	HR	0	32	51	17

Q8.1 Et, selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pratiques suivantes sont-elles répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

La corruption dans le cadre de marchés publics gérés par des autorités nationales

Q8.1 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities

Q8.1 Und für wie weit verbreitet halten Sie die folgenden Praktiken in (UNSER LAND)?

Korruption bei der Vergabe von öffentlichen Aufträgen durch Bundesbehörden

		Très répandues	Plutôt répandues	Plutôt rares	Très rares
		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare
		Sehr verbreitet	Ziemlich verbreitet	Ziemlich selten	Sehr selten
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	22	34	22	7
	BE	17	28	33	8
	BG	35	31	11	3
	CZ	41	36	10	0
	DK	1	13	32	35
	DE	8	29	36	13
	EE	6	22	31	7
	IE	10	29	27	17
	EL	41	35	18	0
	ES	41	42	11	1
	FR	7	43	26	9
	IT	35	35	9	0
	CY	30	37	9	5
	LV	19	47	14	7
	LT	15	33	11	4
	LU	3	17	45	24
	HU	12	35	12	6
	MT	18	39	22	3
	NL	4	29	43	12
	AT	18	32	25	7
	PL	28	37	19	4
	PT	40	38	9	4
	RO	23	41	8	5
	SI	40	37	5	1
	SK	34	32	15	8
	FI	2	17	48	30
	SE	3	19	41	19
	UK	11	27	38	12
	HR	32	32	7	2

Q8.1 Et, selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pratiques suivantes sont-elles répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

La corruption dans le cadre de marchés publics gérés par des autorités nationales

Q8.1 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities

Q8.1 Und für wie weit verbreitet halten Sie die folgenden Praktiken in (UNSER LAND)?

Korruption bei der Vergabe von öffentlichen Aufträgen durch Bundesbehörden

		Inexistantes (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR	Total 'Répandu'	Total 'Rare'
		Non-existent (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA	Total 'Widespread'	Total 'Rare'
		Spontan: Nicht existent (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Verbreitet'	Gesamt 'Selten'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	0	15	56	29
	BE	0	14	45	41
	BG	0	20	66	14
	CZ	0	13	77	10
	DK	1	18	14	67
	DE	1	13	37	49
	EE	1	33	28	38
	IE	4	13	39	44
	EL	0	6	76	18
	ES	0	5	83	12
	FR	0	15	50	35
	IT	0	21	70	9
	CY	1	18	67	14
	LV	0	13	66	21
	LT	0	37	48	15
	LU	2	9	20	69
	HU	0	35	47	18
	MT	0	18	57	25
	NL	0	12	33	55
	AT	0	18	50	32
	PL	0	12	65	23
	PT	0	9	78	13
	RO	5	18	64	13
	SI	0	17	77	6
	SK	1	10	66	23
	FI	0	3	19	78
	SE	0	18	22	60
	UK	0	12	38	50
	HR	0	27	64	9

Q8.2 Et, selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pratiques suivantes sont-elles répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

La corruption dans le cadre de marchés publics gérés par des autorités régionales ou locales

Q8.2 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities

Q8.2 Und für wie weit verbreitet halten Sie die folgenden Praktiken in (UNSER LAND)?

Korruption bei der Vergabe von öffentlichen Aufträgen durch regionale oder kommunale Behörden

		Très répandues	Plutôt répandues	Plutôt rares	Très rares
		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare
		Sehr verbreitet	Ziemlich verbreitet	Ziemlich selten	Sehr selten
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	24	36	22	6
	BE	18	27	32	12
	BG	44	34	2	5
	CZ	28	39	13	2
	DK	4	16	34	27
	DE	11	38	32	9
	EE	7	28	23	6
	IE	13	26	37	7
	EL	48	46	5	0
	ES	56	34	4	3
	FR	13	43	29	7
	IT	33	36	9	2
	CY	22	39	9	12
	LV	15	43	23	7
	LT	18	33	18	4
	LU	10	21	40	19
	HU	16	32	14	7
	MT	6	44	22	7
	NL	3	49	34	6
	AT	20	28	30	11
	PL	24	43	24	3
	PT	44	39	4	4
	RO	23	36	13	7
	SI	41	30	9	1
	SK	30	40	12	8
	FI	0	15	60	21
	SE	7	26	46	9
	UK	9	28	41	12
	HR	32	31	13	2

Q8.2 Et, selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pratiques suivantes sont-elles répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

La corruption dans le cadre de marchés publics gérés par des autorités régionales ou locales

Q8.2 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities

Q8.2 Und für wie weit verbreitet halten Sie die folgenden Praktiken in (UNSER LAND)?

Korruption bei der Vergabe von öffentlichen Aufträgen durch regionale oder kommunale Behörden

		Inexistantes (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR	Total 'Répandu'	Total 'Rare'
		Non-existent (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA	Total 'Widespread'	Total 'Rare'
		Spontan: Nicht existent (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Verbreitet'	Gesamt 'Selten'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	1	11	60	28
	BE	0	11	45	44
	BG	0	15	78	7
	CZ	0	18	67	15
	DK	1	18	20	61
	DE	4	6	49	41
	EE	0	36	35	29
	IE	0	17	39	44
	EL	0	1	94	5
	ES	0	3	90	7
	FR	0	8	56	36
	IT	2	18	69	11
	CY	0	18	61	21
	LV	0	12	58	30
	LT	0	27	51	22
	LU	0	10	31	59
	HU	0	31	48	21
	MT	0	21	50	29
	NL	0	8	52	40
	AT	0	11	48	41
	PL	0	6	67	27
	PT	0	9	83	8
	RO	4	17	59	20
	SI	0	19	71	10
	SK	0	10	70	20
	FI	0	4	15	81
	SE	0	12	33	55
	UK	0	10	37	53
	HR	0	22	63	15

Q9 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, votre entreprise a-t-elle été en contact avec les autorités publiques pour obtenir les permis suivants ou utiliser leurs services parmi les catégories suivantes ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q9 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)

Q9 Ist Ihr Unternehmen in den letzten 12 Monaten mit Behörden in Kontakt gewesen, um eine der folgenden Genehmigungen zu erhalten oder um Behördenleistungen in folgenden Bereichen in Anspruch zu nehmen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Des permis de construire	Des permis d'exploitation	La modification de l'affectation des sols
		Building permits	Business permits	Change of land use
		Baugenehmigungen	Gewerbeerlaubnis	Änderung der Flächennutzung
%		Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374
	EU 27	19	9	5
	BE	22	8	7
	BG	13	6	4
	CZ	31	17	6
	DK	17	11	10
	DE	26	24	10
	EE	18	19	6
	IE	18	12	4
	EL	25	16	7
	ES	19	7	2
	FR	20	3	4
	IT	17	4	0
	CY	19	15	6
	LV	36	17	6
	LT	15	8	4
	LU	10	9	3
	HU	22	10	4
	MT	17	14	5
	NL	14	11	13
	AT	20	14	12
	PL	16	13	8
	PT	25	9	4
	RO	16	9	4
	SI	10	8	4
	SK	21	12	6
	FI	24	21	12
	SE	20	9	8
	UK	15	7	7
	HR	23	12	8

Q9 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, votre entreprise a-t-elle été en contact avec les autorités publiques pour obtenir les permis suivants ou utiliser leurs services parmi les catégories suivantes ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q9 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)

Q9 Ist Ihr Unternehmen in den letzten 12 Monaten mit Behörden in Kontakt gewesen, um eine der folgenden Genehmigungen zu erhalten oder um Behördenleistungen in folgenden Bereichen in Anspruch zu nehmen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Des permis environnementaux concernant notamment le traitement des déchets et de l'eau	Des plaques d'immatriculation ou des permis liés à des véhicules	Des aides publiques et des fonds sociaux et structurels
		Environmental permits including waste and water treatment	Licence plates or permits related to vehicles	State aid and social, structural funds
		Genehmigungen in Bezug auf Umweltauflagen, einschließlich des Umgangs mit Abfall und Abwasser	Amtliche Kennzeichen oder andere Genehmigungen für Fahrzeuge	Staatliche Beihilfen und Sozial- bzw. Strukturfonds
%		Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374
	EU 27	11	25	8
	BE	14	54	11
	BG	6	15	3
	CZ	19	41	8
	DK	15	36	16
	DE	14	42	11
	EE	6	20	3
	IE	9	21	5
	EL	28	43	14
	ES	4	12	8
	FR	5	28	10
	IT	4	13	5
	CY	16	28	15
	LV	12	22	10
	LT	5	11	4
	LU	14	34	14
	HU	10	23	8
	MT	11	20	22
	NL	11	9	1
	AT	9	30	15
	PL	13	42	15
	PT	6	23	11
	RO	7	31	5
	SI	6	18	5
	SK	16	31	6
	FI	13	28	10
	SE	7	19	9
	UK	23	13	1
	HR	2	37	9

Q9 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, votre entreprise a-t-elle été en contact avec les autorités publiques pour obtenir les permis suivants ou utiliser leurs services parmi les catégories suivantes ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q9 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)

Q9 Ist Ihr Unternehmen in den letzten 12 Monaten mit Behörden in Kontakt gewesen, um eine der folgenden Genehmigungen zu erhalten oder um Behördenleistungen in folgenden Bereichen in Anspruch zu nehmen? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Autre (NE PAS LIRE)	Aucun (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR	Au moins un
		Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	None (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA	At least one
		Spontan: Andere (Nicht vorlesen)	Spontan: Nichts davon (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA	Mindestens eins
%		Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374
	EU 27	2	52	2	46
	BE	1	33	0	66
	BG	1	66	3	31
	CZ	3	35	0	65
	DK	1	43	0	57
	DE	2	31	2	67
	EE	2	58	2	40
	IE	0	70	1	30
	EL	2	31	0	68
	ES	1	58	5	37
	FR	0	52	2	46
	IT	5	64	1	35
	CY	0	53	3	44
	LV	3	41	0	59
	LT	2	64	2	34
	LU	1	46	0	54
	HU	1	52	0	48
	MT	0	56	2	43
	NL	1	67	0	32
	AT	3	45	2	52
	PL	0	41	1	58
	PT	1	51	2	47
	RO	4	56	0	43
	SI	0	68	1	31
	SK	1	53	1	46
	FI	0	46	0	54
	SE	0	58	0	41
	UK	0	60	2	39
	HR	3	45	0	55

Q10 Et quelqu'un, en (NOTRE PAYS), a-t-il sollicité ou attendu d'un membre de votre entreprise qu'il verse un pot-de-vin en échange des permis ou services suivants ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q10 And has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked or expected someone from your company to pay a bribe for any of the following permits or services? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Q10 Und hat jemand in (UNSER LAND) eine Person aus Ihrem Unternehmen aufgefordert oder von ihr erwartet, dass sie für eine der folgenden Genehmigungen oder Leistungen Bestechungsgeld zahlt? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Des permis de construire	Des permis d'exploitation	La modification de l'affectation des sols
		Building permits	Business permits	Change of land use
		Baugenehmigungen	Gewerbeerlaubnis	Änderung der Flächennutzung
%		Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374
	EU 27	2	1	0
	BE	1	0	0
	BG	11	0	5
	CZ	5	1	0
	DK	0	0	0
	DE	0	1	0
	EE	0	0	0
	IE	12	0	0
	EL	10	1	0
	ES	1	0	0
	FR	0	0	0
	IT	0	5	0
	CY	1	1	1
	LV	1	0	0
	LT	0	0	7
	LU	3	1	0
	HU	2	1	0
	MT	9	1	0
	NL	1	1	1
	AT	1	1	0
	PL	4	0	1
	PT	0	0	0
	RO	5	2	1
	SI	3	0	0
	SK	5	2	0
	FI	0	0	0
	SE	0	0	0
	UK	3	0	0
	HR	0	3	0

Q10 Et quelqu'un, en (NOTRE PAYS), a-t-il sollicité ou attendu d'un membre de votre entreprise qu'il verse un pot-de-vin en échange des permis ou services suivants ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q10 And has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked or expected someone from your company to pay a bribe for any of the following permits or services? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Q10 Und hat jemand in (UNSER LAND) eine Person aus Ihrem Unternehmen aufgefordert oder von ihr erwartet, dass sie für eine der folgenden Genehmigungen oder Leistungen Bestechungsgeld zahlt? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Des permis environnementaux concernant notamment le traitement des déchets et de l'eau	Des plaques d'immatriculation ou des permis liés à des véhicules	Des aides publiques et des fonds sociaux et structurels
		Environmental permits including waste and water treatment	Licence plates or permits related to vehicles	State aid and social, structural funds
		Genehmigungen in Bezug auf Umweltauflagen, einschließlich des Umgangs mit Abfall und Abwasser	Amtliche Kennzeichen oder andere Genehmigungen für Fahrzeuge	Staatliche Beihilfen und Sozial- bzw. Strukturfonds
%		Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374
	EU 27	1	2	1
	BE	0	1	0
	BG	0	16	5
	CZ	3	3	0
	DK	0	0	0
	DE	2	0	1
	EE	0	0	0
	IE	0	0	1
	EL	5	4	0
	ES	0	1	5
	FR	0	0	0
	IT	0	5	0
	CY	1	1	1
	LV	1	1	1
	LT	6	0	1
	LU	0	0	0
	HU	0	1	1
	MT	0	0	0
	NL	1	0	0
	AT	0	0	0
	PL	7	4	5
	PT	0	0	0
	RO	2	7	4
	SI	0	0	0
	SK	2	10	3
	FI	0	0	0
	SE	0	0	0
	UK	0	3	0
	HR	0	0	0

Q10 Et quelqu'un, en (NOTRE PAYS), a-t-il sollicité ou attendu d'un membre de votre entreprise qu'il verse un pot-de-vin en échange des permis ou services suivants ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q10 And has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked or expected someone from your company to pay a bribe for any of the following permits or services? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Q10 Und hat jemand in (UNSER LAND) eine Person aus Ihrem Unternehmen aufgefordert oder von ihr erwartet, dass sie für eine der folgenden Genehmigungen oder Leistungen Bestechungsgeld zahlt? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Aucun (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR	Au moins un
		None (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA	At least one
		Spontan: Nichts davon (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA	Mindestens eins
%		Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374
	EU 27	91	4	5
	BE	92	7	1
	BG	62	10	27
	CZ	89	5	7
	DK	99	1	0
	DE	89	8	3
	EE	93	7	0
	IE	86	0	13
	EL	81	3	15
	ES	93	1	6
	FR	98	1	1
	IT	89	6	5
	CY	97	2	1
	LV	91	5	4
	LT	84	8	8
	LU	96	0	4
	HU	93	2	4
	MT	87	4	9
	NL	96	3	2
	AT	95	4	1
	PL	83	1	16
	PT	91	9	1
	RO	84	4	12
	SI	96	1	3
	SK	81	6	13
	FI	99	1	0
	SE	92	8	0
	UK	95	2	3
	HR	89	7	4

Q11 Parmi les pratiques suivantes, selon vous, lesquelles sont les plus répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q11 Which of the following practices do you consider to be the most widespread in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Q11 Welche der folgenden Praktiken halten Sie in (UNSER LAND) für am weitesten verbreitet? (MAXIMAL 3 NENNUNGEN)

		Les rétro-commissions	Les pots-de-vin	La fraude fiscale ou le non paiement de la TVA
		Kickbacks	Bribes	Tax fraud or non-payment of VAT
		Rückvergütungen bzw. Kick-backs	Bestechung	Steuerbetrug bzw. das Nichtbezahlen von Umsatzsteuer
%		Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374
	EU 27	20	23	42
	BE	19	15	37
	BG	23	28	36
	CZ	23	39	30
	DK	18	2	45
	DE	18	16	39
	EE	8	8	32
	IE	18	15	36
	EL	52	48	52
	ES	30	30	51
	FR	18	20	42
	IT	7	31	51
	CY	33	28	30
	LV	43	18	34
	LT	14	29	8
	LU	12	11	18
	HU	36	21	43
	MT	16	24	49
	NL	15	13	49
	AT	12	22	39
	PL	25	22	22
	PT	17	23	26
	RO	15	29	24
	SI	34	23	24
	SK	34	26	41
	FI	11	7	49
	SE	24	14	43
	UK	19	16	45
	HR	39	39	47

Q11 Parmi les pratiques suivantes, selon vous, lesquelles sont les plus répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q11 Which of the following practices do you consider to be the most widespread in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Q11 Welche der folgenden Praktiken halten Sie in (UNSER LAND) für am weitesten verbreitet? (MAXIMAL 3 NENNUNGEN)

		Offrir un cadeau ou un voyage en échange d'un service	Favoriser des amis ou des membres de la famille dans le monde des affaires	Financer des partis politiques en échange de marchés publics ou pour influencer l'élaboration des politiques
		Offering a free gift or trip in exchange for a service	Favouring friends and family members in business	Funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making
		Das Anbieten von Geschenken oder kostenlosen Reisen im Gegenzug für eine Leistung	Bevorzugte Behandlung von Freunden oder Familienangehörigen bei Geschäften	Unterstützung politischer Parteien als Gegenleistung für öffentliche Aufträge oder die Einflussnahme auf politische Entscheidungen
%		Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374
	EU 27	24	43	32
	BE	31	43	22
	BG	11	26	31
	CZ	16	22	46
	DK	32	45	24
	DE	34	53	40
	EE	16	43	32
	IE	21	48	28
	EL	19	25	26
	ES	11	40	40
	FR	38	52	37
	IT	17	44	30
	CY	28	18	17
	LV	16	27	40
	LT	24	24	31
	LU	24	51	6
	HU	17	45	35
	MT	26	42	44
	NL	43	58	26
	AT	34	43	33
	PL	21	40	24
	PT	16	46	35
	RO	19	36	38
	SI	19	43	17
	SK	19	40	37
	FI	23	42	36
	SE	29	55	10
	UK	29	38	27
	HR	16	35	34

Q11 Parmi les pratiques suivantes, selon vous, lesquelles sont les plus répandues en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q11 Which of the following practices do you consider to be the most widespread in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Q11 Welche der folgenden Praktiken halten Sie in (UNSER LAND) für am weitesten verbreitet? (MAXIMAL 3 NENNUNGEN)

		Favoriser des amis ou à des membres de la famille dans les institutions publiques	Autre (NE PAS LIRE)	Aucune (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR
		Favouring friends and family members in public institutions	Other (DO NOT READ OUT)	None (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
		Bevorzugte Behandlung von Freunden oder Familienangehörigen in öffentlichen Einrichtungen	Spontan: Andere (Nicht vorlesen)	Spontan: Nichts davon (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA
%		Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374	Flash EB 374
	EU 27	43	0	3	6
	BE	48	0	6	7
	BG	28	2	2	9
	CZ	36	0	4	8
	DK	34	1	4	10
	DE	31	0	2	5
	EE	29	0	4	15
	IE	33	0	11	9
	EL	31	0	0	2
	ES	69	0	1	3
	FR	50	0	2	3
	IT	40	0	4	7
	CY	31	0	4	12
	LV	37	0	3	5
	LT	36	2	3	21
	LU	44	0	8	10
	HU	36	0	3	6
	MT	26	0	1	9
	NL	39	0	2	5
	AT	35	0	7	4
	PL	63	0	1	5
	PT	48	0	0	13
	RO	42	2	3	12
	SI	54	0	1	11
	SK	41	0	2	4
	FI	29	0	9	4
	SE	28	0	4	5
	UK	24	1	6	12
	HR	41	0	0	9

Q12.1 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec les propositions suivantes ?

Des liens trop étroits entre le monde des affaires et les hommes et femmes politiques en (NOTRE PAYS) mènent à la corruption

Q12.1 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

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

Q12.1 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Zu enge Verbindungen zwischen Wirtschaft und Politik in (UNSER LAND) führen zu Korruption

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	42	38	12	5
	BE	21	43	27	4
	BG	70	24	1	3
	CZ	64	29	4	2
	DK	6	27	35	26
	DE	37	33	23	5
	EE	34	47	13	3
	IE	40	41	10	8
	EL	60	32	5	0
	ES	66	25	7	2
	FR	25	45	14	12
	IT	63	33	3	0
	CY	44	36	4	4
	LV	39	41	16	1
	LT	36	45	10	3
	LU	10	36	42	9
	HU	41	40	10	2
	MT	34	45	13	4
	NL	24	49	22	3
	AT	37	42	16	4
	PL	40	49	8	2
	PT	59	33	2	1
	RO	60	26	4	6
	SI	66	28	2	2
	SK	54	33	8	3
	FI	10	58	26	6
	SE	21	35	14	27
	UK	19	48	19	5
	HR	38	49	9	1

Q12.1 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec les propositions suivantes ?

Des liens trop étroits entre le monde des affaires et les hommes et femmes politiques en (NOTRE PAYS) mènent à la corruption

Q12.1 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

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

Q12.1 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Zu enge Verbindungen zwischen Wirtschaft und Politik in (UNSER LAND) führen zu Korruption

		NSP/SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		WN/KA	Gesamt 'Stimme zu '	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	3	80	17
	BE	5	64	31
	BG	2	94	4
	CZ	1	93	6
	DK	6	33	61
	DE	2	70	28
	EE	3	81	16
	IE	1	81	18
	EL	3	92	5
	ES	0	91	9
	FR	4	70	26
	IT	1	96	3
	CY	12	80	8
	LV	3	80	17
	LT	6	81	13
	LU	3	46	51
	HU	7	81	12
	MT	4	79	17
	NL	2	73	25
	AT	1	79	20
	PL	1	89	10
	PT	5	92	3
	RO	4	86	10
	SI	2	94	4
	SK	2	87	11
	FI	0	68	32
	SE	3	56	41
	UK	9	67	24
	HR	3	87	10

Q12.2 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec les propositions suivantes ?

La corruption ou l'usage de relations est souvent le moyen le plus facile pour avoir accès à certains services publics en (NOTRE PAYS)

Q12.2 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 (OUR COUNTRY)

Q12.2 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Bestechung und das Nutzen von Beziehungen sind häufig der einfachste Weg, um in (UNSER LAND) bestimmte staatliche Leistungen zu erhalten

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	32	37	17	9
	BE	20	35	27	12
	BG	56	29	6	6
	CZ	43	41	7	2
	DK	5	15	33	40
	DE	17	35	36	10
	EE	14	36	26	8
	IE	22	39	24	10
	EL	61	31	5	0
	ES	48	30	13	3
	FR	19	42	24	11
	IT	56	34	2	3
	CY	55	30	2	5
	LV	20	51	22	3
	LT	28	55	7	4
	LU	9	32	37	20
	HU	28	40	14	5
	MT	20	43	21	4
	NL	18	44	24	11
	AT	28	38	25	5
	PL	35	57	6	1
	PT	37	42	4	10
	RO	39	43	8	6
	SI	47	40	6	3
	SK	42	41	10	3
	FI	3	19	57	16
	SE	13	24	15	42
	UK	13	35	29	14
	HR	33	49	11	2

Q12.2 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec les propositions suivantes ?

La corruption ou l'usage de relations est souvent le moyen le plus facile pour avoir accès à certains services publics en (NOTRE PAYS)

Q12.2 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 (OUR COUNTRY)

Q12.2 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Bestechung und das Nutzen von Beziehungen sind häufig der einfachste Weg, um in (UNSER LAND) bestimmte staatliche Leistungen zu erhalten

		NSP/SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		WN/KA	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	5	69	26
	BE	6	55	39
	BG	3	85	12
	CZ	7	84	9
	DK	7	20	73
	DE	2	52	46
	EE	16	50	34
	IE	5	61	34
	EL	3	92	5
	ES	6	78	16
	FR	4	61	35
	IT	5	90	5
	CY	8	85	7
	LV	4	71	25
	LT	6	83	11
	LU	2	41	57
	HU	13	68	19
	MT	12	63	25
	NL	3	62	35
	AT	4	66	30
	PL	1	92	7
	PT	7	79	14
	RO	4	82	14
	SI	4	87	9
	SK	4	83	13
	FI	5	22	73
	SE	6	37	57
	UK	9	48	43
	HR	5	82	13

Q12.3 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec les propositions suivantes ?

Il y a suffisamment de transparence et de supervision des financements des partis politiques en (NOTRE PAYS)

Q12.3 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

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

Q12.3 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Die Transparenz und Aufsicht über die Finanzierung von politischen Parteien in (UNSER LAND) ist ausreichend

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	8	16	28	42
	BE	5	24	29	32
	BG	3	10	16	58
	CZ	5	7	26	50
	DK	11	30	36	16
	DE	11	22	37	26
	EE	0	17	29	43
	IE	12	40	18	29
	EL	7	10	10	67
	ES	1	4	21	73
	FR	7	21	39	31
	IT	11	5	18	63
	CY	11	14	23	41
	LV	2	13	41	32
	LT	1	18	41	26
	LU	5	36	30	6
	HU	3	8	29	45
	MT	5	8	27	47
	NL	8	22	40	19
	AT	6	18	24	49
	PL	6	19	35	29
	PT	10	11	19	42
	RO	8	27	23	27
	SI	4	12	26	44
	SK	6	4	34	51
	FI	9	36	46	7
	SE	17	31	12	26
	UK	8	26	27	29
	HR	1	10	48	29

Q12.3 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec les propositions suivantes ?

Il y a suffisamment de transparence et de supervision des financements des partis politiques en (NOTRE PAYS)

Q12.3 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

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

Q12.3 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Die Transparenz und Aufsicht über die Finanzierung von politischen Parteien in (UNSER LAND) ist ausreichend

		NSP/SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		WN/KA	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	6	24	70
	BE	10	29	61
	BG	13	13	74
	CZ	12	12	76
	DK	7	41	52
	DE	4	33	63
	EE	11	17	72
	IE	1	52	47
	EL	6	17	77
	ES	1	5	94
	FR	2	28	70
	IT	3	16	81
	CY	11	25	64
	LV	12	15	73
	LT	14	19	67
	LU	23	41	36
	HU	15	11	74
	MT	13	13	74
	NL	11	30	59
	AT	3	24	73
	PL	11	25	64
	PT	18	21	61
	RO	15	35	50
	SI	14	16	70
	SK	5	10	85
	FI	2	45	53
	SE	14	48	38
	UK	10	34	56
	HR	12	11	77

Q12.4 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec les propositions suivantes ?

En (NOTREPAYS) la seule façon de réussir dans les affaires est d'avoir des relations dans le monde politique

Q12.4 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

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

Q12.4 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Gute Beziehungen in die Politik sind in (UNSER LAND) die einzige Möglichkeit, um geschäftlich erfolgreich zu sein

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	18	29	28	23
	BE	16	33	33	18
	BG	31	35	20	9
	CZ	13	33	36	16
	DK	1	13	40	44
	DE	15	23	43	19
	EE	8	23	32	34
	IE	12	33	37	17
	EL	29	27	29	15
	ES	27	25	30	14
	FR	13	33	26	28
	IT	30	34	21	15
	CY	26	36	28	9
	LV	13	37	28	18
	LT	19	41	19	17
	LU	10	18	38	32
	HU	15	44	23	13
	MT	18	16	27	32
	NL	6	20	30	40
	AT	6	24	33	35
	PL	19	37	26	14
	PT	40	36	11	10
	RO	22	37	18	21
	SI	31	38	13	13
	SK	24	37	26	9
	FI	0	13	58	27
	SE	4	8	17	68
	UK	7	18	32	41
	HR	17	29	44	9

Q12.4 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec les propositions suivantes ?

En (NOTREPAYS) la seule façon de réussir dans les affaires est d'avoir des relations dans le monde politique

Q12.4 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

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

Q12.4 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Gute Beziehungen in die Politik sind in (UNSER LAND) die einzige Möglichkeit, um geschäftlich erfolgreich zu sein

		NSP/SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		WN/KA	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	2	47	51
	BE	0	49	51
	BG	5	66	29
	CZ	2	46	52
	DK	2	14	84
	DE	0	38	62
	EE	3	31	66
	IE	1	45	54
	EL	0	56	44
	ES	4	52	44
	FR	0	46	54
	IT	0	64	36
	CY	1	62	37
	LV	4	50	46
	LT	4	60	36
	LU	2	28	70
	HU	5	59	36
	MT	7	34	59
	NL	4	26	70
	AT	2	30	68
	PL	4	56	40
	PT	3	76	21
	RO	2	59	39
	SI	5	69	26
	SK	4	61	35
	FI	2	13	85
	SE	3	12	85
	UK	2	25	73
	HR	1	46	53

Q12.5 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec les propositions suivantes ?

En (NOTRE PAYS), le favoritisme et la corruption entravent la concurrence dans les affaires

Q12.5 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

In (OUR COUNTRY) favouritism and corruption hamper business competition

Q12.5 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Der unternehmerische Wettbewerb wird in (UNSER LAND) durch Korruption und Günstlingswirtschaft behindert

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	36	37	17	8
	BE	14	43	25	12
	BG	60	29	5	3
	CZ	40	45	11	2
	DK	2	17	38	41
	DE	12	27	46	11
	EE	12	39	27	13
	IE	32	42	16	9
	EL	57	32	9	2
	ES	57	36	6	1
	FR	26	47	22	5
	IT	56	36	4	1
	CY	42	43	5	5
	LV	32	45	16	4
	LT	29	50	9	6
	LU	12	26	36	24
	HU	34	47	11	4
	MT	36	44	14	2
	NL	24	33	32	10
	AT	15	40	32	12
	PL	48	42	6	3
	PT	60	27	7	4
	RO	45	36	7	8
	SI	55	39	4	0
	SK	39	46	10	1
	FI	4	40	46	10
	SE	6	30	21	40
	UK	19	37	25	15
	HR	29	52	12	2

Q12.5 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec les propositions suivantes ?

En (NOTRE PAYS), le favoritisme et la corruption entravent la concurrence dans les affaires

Q12.5 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

In (OUR COUNTRY) favouritism and corruption hamper business competition

Q12.5 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Der unternehmerische Wettbewerb wird in (UNSER LAND) durch Korruption und Günstlingswirtschaft behindert

		NSP/SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		WN/KA	Gesamt 'Stimme zu '	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	2	73	25
	BE	6	57	37
	BG	3	89	8
	CZ	2	85	13
	DK	2	19	79
	DE	4	39	57
	EE	9	51	40
	IE	1	74	25
	EL	0	89	11
	ES	0	93	7
	FR	0	73	27
	IT	3	92	5
	CY	5	85	10
	LV	3	77	20
	LT	6	79	15
	LU	2	38	60
	HU	4	81	15
	MT	4	80	16
	NL	1	57	42
	AT	1	55	44
	PL	1	90	9
	PT	2	87	11
	RO	4	81	15
	SI	2	94	4
	SK	4	85	11
	FI	0	44	56
	SE	3	36	61
	UK	4	56	40
	HR	5	81	14

Q12.6 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec les propositions suivantes ?

En (NOTRE PAYS), les mesures contre la corruption sont appliquées de manière impartiale et sans arrière-pensées

Q12.6 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

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

Q12.6 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung von Korruption werden in (UNSER LAND) unvoreingenommen und vorbehaltlos angewendet

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	15	27	30	20
	BE	8	35	39	12
	BG	4	19	23	46
	CZ	4	21	38	27
	DK	30	29	17	9
	DE	7	26	45	17
	EE	10	33	16	17
	IE	20	33	30	15
	EL	9	9	40	42
	ES	36	21	16	20
	FR	9	28	35	22
	IT	20	16	27	26
	CY	12	18	28	39
	LV	4	42	39	10
	LT	8	41	33	8
	LU	12	39	27	9
	HU	5	29	30	18
	MT	13	34	26	12
	NL	12	43	31	8
	AT	10	24	45	18
	PL	9	40	30	16
	PT	10	16	25	38
	RO	19	42	18	14
	SI	5	14	31	43
	SK	9	21	30	28
	FI	12	42	33	7
	SE	29	25	16	18
	UK	11	38	30	12
	HR	6	20	47	19

Q12.6 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec les propositions suivantes ?

En (NOTRE PAYS), les mesures contre la corruption sont appliquées de manière impartiale et sans arrière-pensées

Q12.6 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

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

Q12.6 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung von Korruption werden in (UNSER LAND) unvoreingenommen und vorbehaltlos angewendet

		NSP/SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		WN/KA	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	8	42	50
	BE	6	43	51
	BG	8	23	69
	CZ	10	25	65
	DK	15	59	26
	DE	5	33	62
	EE	24	43	33
	IE	2	53	45
	EL	0	18	82
	ES	7	57	36
	FR	6	37	57
	IT	11	36	53
	CY	3	30	67
	LV	5	46	49
	LT	10	49	41
	LU	13	51	36
	HU	18	34	48
	MT	15	47	38
	NL	6	55	39
	AT	3	34	63
	PL	5	49	46
	PT	11	26	63
	RO	7	61	32
	SI	7	19	74
	SK	12	30	58
	FI	6	54	40
	SE	12	54	34
	UK	9	49	42
	HR	8	26	66

Q13.1 Selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pots-de-vin ou l'abus de pouvoir à des fins de profit personnel sont-ils répandus parmi les groupes suivants en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Les hommes et femmes politiques, les représentants de partis ou les hauts fonctionnaires au niveau national

Q13.1 How widespread do you think bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain are among the following groups in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Politicians, party representatives or senior officials at national level

Q13.1 Für wie weit verbreitet halten Sie Bestechung oder Machtmissbrauch zur persönlichen Bereicherung unter den folgenden Gruppen in (UNSER LAND)?

Unter Politikern, Parteienvertretern und hochrangigen Beamten auf Bundesebene

		Très répandus	Plutôt répandus	Plutôt rares	Très rares
		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare
		Sehr verbreitet	Ziemlich verbreitet	Ziemlich selten	Sehr selten
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
 EU 27		30	43	18	4
 BE		11	43	34	6
 BG		43	39	6	2
 CZ		37	48	7	1
 DK		1	15	53	21
 DE		13	44	31	7
 EE		6	35	33	7
 IE		20	34	29	12
 FI		40	55	5	0
 ES		44	42	8	1
 FR		11	57	27	1
 IT		63	33	1	1
 CY		29	42	19	1
 LV		20	56	15	1
 LT		17	54	7	1
 LU		7	17	52	12
 HU		29	45	8	1
 MT		23	38	21	3
 NL		6	41	41	8
 AT		25	45	20	3
 PL		32	49	10	3
 PT		46	45	3	2
 RO		35	49	3	3
 SI		47	32	11	2
 SK		41	41	13	0
 FI		3	29	52	12
 SE		6	26	51	12
 UK		16	45	26	7
 HR		38	45	9	1

Q13.1 Selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pots-de-vin ou l'abus de pouvoir à des fins de profit personnel sont-ils répandus parmi les groupes suivants en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Les hommes et femmes politiques, les représentants de partis ou les hauts fonctionnaires au niveau national

Q13.1 How widespread do you think bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain are among the following groups in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Politicians, party representatives or senior officials at national level

Q13.1 Für wie weit verbreitet halten Sie Bestechung oder Machtmissbrauch zur persönlichen Bereicherung unter den folgenden Gruppen in (UNSER LAND)?

Unter Politikern, Parteienvertretern und hochrangigen Beamten auf Bundesebene

%		Inexistants (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR	Total 'Répandu'	Total 'Rare'
		Non-existent (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA	Total 'Widespread'	Total 'Rare'
		Spontan: Nicht existent (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Verbreitet'	Gesamt 'Selten'
		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	0	5	73	22
	BE	0	6	54	40
	BG	0	10	82	8
	CZ	0	7	85	8
	DK	2	8	16	74
	DE	1	4	57	38
	EE	0	19	41	40
	IE	0	5	54	41
	EL	0	0	95	5
	ES	0	5	86	9
	FR	0	4	68	28
	IT	0	2	96	2
	CY	1	8	71	20
	LV	0	8	76	16
	LT	0	21	71	8
	LU	2	10	24	64
	HU	1	16	74	9
	MT	0	15	61	24
	NL	0	4	47	49
	AT	0	7	70	23
	PL	0	6	81	13
	PT	0	4	91	5
	RO	2	8	84	6
	SI	0	8	79	13
	SK	0	5	82	13
	FI	0	4	32	64
	SE	0	5	32	63
	UK	0	6	61	33
	HR	0	7	83	10

Q13.2 Selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pots-de-vin ou l'abus de pouvoir à des fins de profit personnel sont-ils répandus parmi les groupes suivants en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Les hommes et femmes politiques, les représentants de partis ou les hauts fonctionnaires au niveau régional ou local

Q13.2 How widespread do you think bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain are among the following groups in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Politicians, party representatives or senior officials at regional or local level

Q13.2 Für wie weit verbreitet halten Sie Bestechung oder Machtmissbrauch zur persönlichen Bereicherung unter den folgenden Gruppen in (UNSER LAND)?

Unter Politikern, Parteienvertretern und hochrangigen Beamten auf regionaler oder kommunaler Ebene

		Très répandus	Plutôt répandus	Plutôt rares	Très rares
		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare
		Sehr verbreitet	Ziemlich verbreitet	Ziemlich selten	Sehr selten
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	26	44	21	3
	BE	11	34	42	4
	BG	47	33	6	3
	CZ	23	42	26	0
	DK	2	25	43	20
	DE	13	44	36	3
	EE	7	40	29	4
	IE	10	44	29	9
	EL	44	52	1	0
	ES	50	38	7	0
	FR	9	53	26	5
	IT	46	41	6	2
	CY	22	45	16	4
	LV	12	54	24	2
	LT	22	43	13	1
	LU	7	29	44	12
	HU	21	44	15	2
	MT	15	34	26	11
	NL	12	47	33	5
	AT	17	32	39	7
	PL	25	56	13	2
	PT	39	41	7	0
	RO	29	46	6	6
	SI	38	32	20	2
	SK	38	42	15	0
	FI	3	27	58	8
	SE	12	32	47	7
	UK	11	47	30	7
	HR	41	40	10	1

Q13.2 Selon vous, dans quelle mesure les pots-de-vin ou l'abus de pouvoir à des fins de profit personnel sont-ils répandus parmi les groupes suivants en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Les hommes et femmes politiques, les représentants de partis ou les hauts fonctionnaires au niveau régional ou local

Q13.2 How widespread do you think bribery or the abuse of power for personal gain are among the following groups in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Politicians, party representatives or senior officials at regional or local level

Q13.2 Für wie weit verbreitet halten Sie Bestechung oder Machtmissbrauch zur persönlichen Bereicherung unter den folgenden Gruppen in (UNSER LAND)?

Unter Politikern, Parteienvertretern und hochrangigen Beamten auf regionaler oder kommunaler Ebene

%		Inexistants (NE PAS LIRE)	NSP/SR	Total 'Répandu'	Total 'Rare'
		Non-existent (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA	Total 'Widespread'	Total 'Rare'
		Spontan: Nicht existent (NICHT VORLESEN)	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Verbreitet'	Gesamt 'Selten'
		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	0	6	70	24
	BE	1	8	45	46
	BG	0	11	80	9
	CZ	0	9	65	26
	DK	2	8	27	63
	DE	1	3	57	39
	EE	0	20	47	33
	IE	0	8	54	38
	EL	0	3	96	1
	ES	0	5	88	7
	FR	0	7	62	31
	IT	0	5	87	8
	CY	5	8	67	20
	LV	0	8	66	26
	LT	0	21	65	14
	LU	0	8	36	56
	HU	0	18	65	17
	MT	0	14	49	37
	NL	0	3	59	38
	AT	0	5	49	46
	PL	0	4	81	15
	PT	0	13	80	7
	RO	2	11	75	12
	SI	0	8	70	22
	SK	0	5	80	15
	FI	0	4	30	66
	SE	0	2	44	54
	UK	0	5	58	37
	HR	0	8	81	11

Q14.1 Selon vous, quelle est la probabilité que les choses suivantes arrivent aux personnes ou entreprises se livrant à des pratiques de corruption en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Qu'ils se fassent prendre ou qu'ils soient dénoncés à la police ou aux procureurs

Q14.1 How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (OUR COUNTRY)?

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

Q14.1 Für wie wahrscheinlich halten Sie es, dass Personen oder Unternehmen, die sich in (UNSER LAND) korrupter Praktiken bedienen, folgende Dinge passieren würden?

Sie würden gefasst oder bei der Polizei oder Staatsanwaltschaft angezeigt werden

		Très probable	Plutôt probable	Plutôt peu probable	Très peu probable
		Very likely	Fairly likely	Fairly unlikely	Very unlikely
		Sehr wahrscheinlich	Ziemlich wahrscheinlich	Ziemlich unwahrscheinlich	Sehr unwahrscheinlich
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	8	29	46	14
	BE	2	31	45	17
	BG	5	19	53	18
	CZ	5	32	41	16
	DK	17	43	31	6
	DE	12	21	54	11
	EE	2	38	47	8
	IE	2	25	37	36
	EL	11	23	57	9
	ES	6	25	48	17
	FR	7	28	47	18
	IT	12	33	46	7
	CY	7	16	36	33
	LV	4	42	46	5
	LT	8	41	39	5
	LU	13	33	40	8
	HU	4	25	46	20
	MT	7	24	51	7
	NL	8	34	46	11
	AT	10	23	54	12
	PL	5	48	38	5
	PT	6	20	52	16
	RO	14	38	30	11
	SI	4	26	38	24
	SK	3	20	42	34
	FI	3	45	42	6
	SE	8	25	49	18
	UK	4	26	48	19
	HR	16	54	21	7

Q14.1 Selon vous, quelle est la probabilité que les choses suivantes arrivent aux personnes ou entreprises se livrant à des pratiques de corruption en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Qu'ils se fassent prendre ou qu'ils soient dénoncés à la police ou aux procureurs

Q14.1 How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (OUR COUNTRY)?

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

Q14.1 Für wie wahrscheinlich halten Sie es, dass Personen oder Unternehmen, die sich in (UNSER LAND) korrupter Praktiken bedienen, folgende Dinge passieren würden?

Sie würden gefasst oder bei der Polizei oder Staatsanwaltschaft angezeigt werden

		NSP/SR	Total 'Probable'	Total 'Peu probable'
		DK/NA	Total 'Likely'	Total 'Unlikely'
		WN/KA	Gesamt 'Wahrscheinlich'	Gesamt 'Unwahrscheinlich'
	%	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	3	37	60
	BE	5	33	62
	BG	5	24	71
	CZ	6	37	57
	DK	3	60	37
	DE	2	33	65
	EE	5	40	55
	IE	0	27	73
	EL	0	34	66
	ES	4	31	65
	FR	0	35	65
	IT	2	45	53
	CY	8	23	69
	LV	3	46	51
	LT	7	49	44
	LU	6	46	48
	HU	5	29	66
	MT	11	31	58
	NL	1	42	57
	AT	1	33	66
	PL	4	53	43
	PT	6	26	68
	RO	7	52	41
	SI	8	30	62
	SK	1	23	76
	FI	4	48	48
	SE	0	33	67
	UK	3	30	67
	HR	2	70	28

Q14.2 Selon vous, quelle est la probabilité que les choses suivantes arrivent aux personnes ou entreprises se livrant à des pratiques de corruption en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Qu'ils soient condamnés à de lourdes amendes ou à des peines de prison par un tribunal

Q14.2 How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (OUR COUNTRY)?

They would be heavily fined or imprisoned by a court

Q14.2 Für wie wahrscheinlich halten Sie es, dass Personen oder Unternehmen, die sich in (UNSER LAND) korrupter Praktiken bedienen, folgende Dinge passieren würden?

Sie würden von einem Gericht zu hohen Geldstrafen oder zu Haftstrafen verurteilt werden

		Très probable	Plutôt probable	Plutôt peu probable	Très peu probable
		Very likely	Fairly likely	Fairly unlikely	Very unlikely
		Sehr wahrscheinlich	Ziemlich wahrscheinlich	Ziemlich unwahrscheinlich	Sehr unwahrscheinlich
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
 EU 27		8	25	44	20
 BE		8	35	42	13
 BG		0	12	45	40
 CZ		4	34	42	16
 DK		23	32	32	12
 DE		20	26	41	9
 EE		3	22	49	17
 IE		9	10	38	42
 EL		5	32	49	13
 ES		5	14	59	20
 FR		10	21	45	24
 IT		6	24	40	26
 CY		5	14	37	39
 LV		3	22	62	9
 LT		5	31	44	12
 LU		14	27	38	15
 HU		3	23	48	21
 MT		8	32	39	10
 NL		8	32	39	19
 AT		9	33	45	13
 PL		6	39	44	9
 PT		8	17	52	18
 RO		13	33	39	8
 SI		1	13	35	44
 SK		2	12	51	32
 FI		3	32	50	13
 SE		8	22	50	20
 UK		11	22	41	22
 HR		8	57	19	14

Q14.2 Selon vous, quelle est la probabilité que les choses suivantes arrivent aux personnes ou entreprises se livrant à des pratiques de corruption en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Qu'ils soient condamnés à de lourdes amendes ou à des peines de prison par un tribunal

Q14.2 How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (OUR COUNTRY)?

They would be heavily fined or imprisoned by a court

Q14.2 Für wie wahrscheinlich halten Sie es, dass Personen oder Unternehmen, die sich in (UNSER LAND) korrupter Praktiken bedienen, folgende Dinge passieren würden?

Sie würden von einem Gericht zu hohen Geldstrafen oder zu Haftstrafen verurteilt werden

		NSP/SR	Total 'Probable'	Total 'Peu probable'
		DK/NA	Total 'Likely'	Total 'Unlikely'
		WN/KA	Gesamt 'Wahrscheinlich'	Gesamt 'Unwahrscheinlich'
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
 EU 27		3	33	64
 BE		2	43	55
 BG		3	12	85
 CZ		4	38	58
 DK		1	55	44
 DE		4	46	50
 EE		9	25	66
 IE		1	19	80
 EL		1	37	62
 ES		2	19	79
 FR		0	31	69
 IT		4	30	66
 CY		5	19	76
 LV		4	25	71
 LT		8	36	56
 LU		6	41	53
 HU		5	26	69
 MT		11	40	49
 NL		2	40	58
 AT		0	42	58
 PL		2	45	53
 PT		5	25	70
 RO		7	46	47
 SI		7	14	79
 SK		3	14	83
 FI		2	35	63
 SE		0	30	70
 UK		4	33	63
 HR		2	65	33

Q15.1 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec les propositions suivantes... ?

Les personnes et les entreprises qui se font prendre pour des actes de petite corruption sont punies de manière appropriée en (NOTRE PAYS)

Q15.1 Do you agree or not with the following statements...?

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

Q15.1 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Personen und Unternehmen, die wegen kleinerer Korruptionsdelikte gefasst werden, werden in (UNSER LAND) angemessen bestraft

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	13	33	32	15
	BE	13	40	22	15
	BG	20	32	22	16
	CZ	11	29	44	10
	DK	16	47	21	7
	DE	23	39	30	3
	EE	9	40	30	10
	IE	13	23	42	22
	EL	23	31	24	17
	ES	11	22	33	30
	FR	13	38	31	11
	IT	6	25	37	23
	CY	35	30	19	10
	LV	12	47	36	4
	LT	6	36	35	12
	LU	11	48	23	4
	HU	16	33	26	15
	MT	15	39	26	9
	NL	8	42	35	8
	AT	26	38	21	7
	PL	12	41	27	12
	PT	24	27	15	26
	RO	27	41	15	9
	SI	24	24	20	24
	SK	14	32	35	15
	FI	9	45	41	3
	SE	15	28	27	15
	UK	7	37	39	11
	HR	15	38	27	11

Q15.1 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec les propositions suivantes... ?

Les personnes et les entreprises qui se font prendre pour des actes de petite corruption sont punies de manière appropriée en (NOTRE PAYS)

Q15.1 Do you agree or not with the following statements...?

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

Q15.1 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Personen und Unternehmen, die wegen kleinerer Korruptionsdelikte gefasst werden, werden in (UNSER LAND) angemessen bestraft

	NSP/SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
	DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Stimme zu '	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu '
%	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
 EU 27	7	46	47
 BE	10	53	37
 BG	10	52	38
 CZ	6	40	54
 DK	9	63	28
 DE	5	62	33
 EE	11	49	40
 IE	0	36	64
 EL	5	54	41
 ES	4	33	63
 FR	7	51	42
 IT	9	31	60
 CY	6	65	29
 LV	1	59	40
 LT	11	42	47
 LU	14	59	27
 HU	10	49	41
 MT	11	54	35
 NL	7	50	43
 AT	8	64	28
 PL	8	53	39
 PT	8	51	41
 RO	8	68	24
 SI	8	48	44
 SK	4	46	50
 FI	2	54	44
 SE	15	43	42
 UK	6	44	50
 HR	9	53	38

Q15.2 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec les propositions suivantes... ?

Les personnes et les entreprises qui se font prendre pour avoir versé des pots-de-vin à un haut fonctionnaire sont punies de manière appropriée en (NOTRE PAYS)

Q15.2 Do you agree or not with the following statements...?

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

Q15.2 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Personen und Unternehmen, die wegen Bestechung eines hochrangigen Beamten gefasst werden, werden in (UNSER LAND) angemessen bestraft

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu
%		Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
	EU 27	8	21	41	23
	BE	15	22	35	25
	BG	2	14	30	44
	CZ	5	15	48	26
	DK	16	48	17	6
	DE	10	23	46	14
	EE	6	23	41	18
	IE	5	8	51	31
	EL	3	10	50	37
	ES	4	6	38	48
	FR	15	23	41	13
	IT	4	17	47	27
	CY	2	12	41	34
	LV	2	24	56	15
	LT	9	31	33	16
	LU	12	43	25	5
	HU	6	19	33	31
	MT	13	22	32	20
	NL	8	34	40	11
	AT	11	21	47	12
	PL	4	26	44	21
	PT	8	13	30	38
	RO	19	28	23	20
	SI	3	10	27	51
	SK	2	8	45	43
	FI	3	40	45	10
	SE	23	26	22	18
	UK	6	35	39	9
	HR	4	23	37	29

Q15.2 Etes-vous d'accord ou non avec les propositions suivantes... ?

Les personnes et les entreprises qui se font prendre pour avoir versé des pots-de-vin à un haut fonctionnaire sont punies de manière appropriée en (NOTRE PAYS)

Q15.2 Do you agree or not with the following statements...?

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

Q15.2 Stimmen Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu oder nicht zu?

Personen und Unternehmen, die wegen Bestechung eines hochrangigen Beamten gefasst werden, werden in (UNSER LAND) angemessen bestraft

	NSP/SR	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
	DK/NA	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
	WN/KA	Gesamt 'Stimme zu '	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu '
%	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334	Flash EB 334
 EU 27	7	29	64
 BE	3	37	60
 BG	10	16	74
 CZ	6	20	74
 DK	13	64	23
 DE	7	33	60
 EE	12	29	59
 IE	5	13	82
 EL	0	13	87
 ES	4	10	86
 FR	8	38	54
 IT	5	21	74
 CY	11	14	75
 LV	3	26	71
 LT	11	40	49
 LU	15	55	30
 HU	11	25	64
 MT	13	35	52
 NL	7	42	51
 AT	9	32	59
 PL	5	30	65
 PT	11	21	68
 RO	10	47	43
 SI	9	13	78
 SK	2	10	88
 FI	2	43	55
 SE	11	49	40
 UK	11	41	48
 HR	7	27	66