



## Flash Eurobarometer 524

# Businesses' attitudes towards corruption in the EU

Report



Fieldwork:

**March-April 2023**

Publication:

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

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Flash Eurobarometer 524 – Ipsos European Public Affairs





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(DG COMM "Media Monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)

<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer>

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## Introduction

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**Corruption is a multi-sector phenomenon, present both in the public and private sector, and in the political arena.** While corruption can take the form of petty crime or complex high-level corruption, it can also hide behind favouritism and nepotism, conflicts of interest and revolving doors – where business meets politics.

**Corruption is harmful to society.** It constitutes a threat to security as it enables and drives organised crime, terrorism, and other forms of crimes, including money-laundering or drug trafficking. Corruption deepens inequalities, erodes citizens' trust in public institutions, undermines good governance and social justice, and constitutes a serious threat to the rule of law, democracy and fundamental rights. Corruption also has a negative impact on prosperity and economic growth by creating business uncertainty, lowering investment levels, hampering fair competition and reducing public finances. It also adversely affects government objectives that focus on improving income disparity and environmental protection.<sup>1</sup>

The European Commission (EC) has been given a political mandate to measure efforts in the fight against corruption and to develop a comprehensive EU anti-corruption policy. **On 3 May 2023, the European Commission adopted anti-corruption measures.** This includes a proposal for a new Directive on combating corruption by criminal law. It aims to update and harmonise EU rules on definitions and penalties for corruption offences to ensure high standards against the full range of corruption crimes. It provides also for corruption prevention. Prevention helps to support a culture of integrity, in which corruption and impunity are not tolerated.

This Eurobarometer survey, first conducted in 2013<sup>2</sup>, and repeated in 2015<sup>3</sup>, 2017<sup>4</sup>, 2019<sup>5</sup> and 2022<sup>6</sup>, is designed to explore the level of corruption perceived and experienced by businesses employing one or more persons in the following six key sectors: energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals; healthcare and pharmaceutical; engineering and electronics, motor vehicles; construction and building; telecommunications and information technologies; and financial services, banking and investment. The survey covers a range of areas, including:

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

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<sup>1</sup> Source: [https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/internal-security/corruption\\_en](https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/internal-security/corruption_en)

<sup>2</sup> <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/1077>

<sup>3</sup> <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2084>

<sup>4</sup> <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2177>

<sup>5</sup> <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2248>

<sup>6</sup> <https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2657>

For this Flash Eurobarometer, a representative sample of businesses, employing one or more persons in six key sectors (see above) was interviewed between 20 March 2023 and 6 April 2023 by Ipsos European Public Affairs. Interviews took place via telephone with someone with decision-making responsibilities in the company (managing director, general manager, CEO, financial director), someone leading the commercial activities (commercial manager, sales manager, marketing manager) or a legal officer. In total, 12 875 interviews were conducted.

*Notes:*

- 1) Survey data are weighted to known business population proportions. The EU27 averages are weighted according to the size of the business population of each Member State.
- 2) Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances meaning that not all apparent differences between groups may be statistically significant. Thus, only differences that are statistically significant (at the 5% level) – i.e. where it can be reasonably certain that they are unlikely to have occurred by chance – are highlighted in the text.
- 3) The report looks the most recent year-on-year changes at national level (Flash Eurobarometer 507, conducted in 2022). The term percentage point is used when comparing two different percentages (the abbreviation is pp). Year-on-year differences are calculated from percentages with one decimal and are then rounded to the nearest integer.
- 4) Percentages may not add up to 100%, as they are rounded to the nearest percent. Due to rounding, it may also happen that the percentages for separate response options shown in the charts do not exactly add up to the totals shown in charts and tables, or mentioned in the text. Response percentages will exceed 100% if the question allowed respondents to select multiple responses.
- 5) Countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used correspond to:

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

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



## Key findings

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### Perceptions about the level of corruption

- More than six in ten companies in the EU (65%) think the **problem of corruption is widespread in their country**. Compared to 2022, an **increase** is seen in the proportion saying it is a **'very widespread'** problem (+4 pp, to 28%). Nearly all respondents in Greece and Cyprus (both 95%) say that the problem of corruption is widespread in their country, followed by Croatia (91%), Italy and Romania (both 92%).
- **Corruption is seen by 35% companies in the EU as a problem when doing business** in their country (down from 43% in 2013, 40% in 2015 and 37% in 2017/2019, and stable compared to 2022). The extent to which corruption is perceived as a serious problem **varies considerably across Member States**. The highest proportions of companies for which corruption is a problem are seen in Romania (75%), Greece (74%) and Cyprus (72%), while the lowest proportions are observed in Denmark (6%), Estonia and Ireland (both 7%). **Compared to 2022**, in the vast majority of EU Member States, the proportion of companies **identifying corruption as a problem** has **remained unchanged**.

### Most common types of corruption

- Across the EU, 48% of companies reply that **one of the most widespread corruptive practices in their country** is **favouring friends and/or family members in public institutions** and 46% say the same about favouring friends and/or family members **in business**. Since 2017, these two practices continue to be selected by the largest shares of respondents.
- As in 2022, almost four in ten companies in the EU (38%) select **funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making** as one of the most widespread corrupt practices in their country. **Offering a gift or trip in exchange of a service** is selected by 26% of companies as widespread corrupt practice; **kickbacks** and **bribes** are each selected by 22%.
- A majority of respondents across the EU reply that even **a small gift (with a value of up to 50 euros) received by a public official in return for a favour, should be considered a bribe**. In more detail, 25% of companies reply that 'any gift is a bribe' and 30% that a gift with a value of between 1 euro and 50 euros should be considered a bribe.

### Practices leading to corruption

- More than three quarters of companies in the EU (78%) agree that **too close links between business and politics** in their country lead to corruption. Just under four in ten companies (38%) agree that, in their country, the only way to succeed in business is to have **political**

**connections.** More than seven in ten companies (72%) agree that favouritism and corruption **hamper business competition** in their country. About six in ten companies (59%) agree that **bribery and the use of connections** is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in their country. The EU level results for this question have remained largely the same compared to 2022 and before.

- In all Member States, except Denmark and Luxembourg, more than half of the companies agree that **too close links between business and politics in their country lead to corruption.** The largest shares agreeing that too close links between business and politics lead to corruption are found in Greece (93%), as well as in Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Spain (all 91%). Although with the smallest shares, 42% of companies in Denmark and 48% in Luxembourg agree with this statement.

## Measures against corruption

- Slightly more than half of the companies in the EU (53%) think it is likely that **individuals and businesses engaging in corrupt practices would face charges and go to court.** A high 77% of companies in Estonia, followed by 70% of companies in Denmark, consider it likely that individuals and businesses engaging in corrupt practices in their country would face charges and go to court. In turn, in Bulgaria (22%) and Slovakia (27%), less than three in ten companies agree that such legal consequences would be likely.
- One in two companies (50%) believe that individuals and businesses engaged in corrupt practices are likely to **be caught by or reported to the police or prosecutors.** Less than four in ten respondents (38%) think that individuals and business engaging in corrupt practices will be **heavily fined or imprisoned by a court.**
- A clear majority (58%) of companies in the EU disagree that people and businesses caught for **bribing a senior official are appropriately punished.** Equal shares agree (43%) and disagree (43%) that people and businesses caught for **petty corruption are appropriately punished** in their country.
- A majority of respondents (55%) doubt whether **measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives** in their country.
- As last year, two-thirds of companies in the EU (67%) disagree that there is **sufficient transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties.**

## Corruption in public procurement

- Among companies that have participated in a public procurement procedure, 26% think that **corruption has prevented them from winning a public tender or a public procurement contract.**
- Across the EU, 53% of companies think that **corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities** is widespread in their country. In 16 Member States, this view is

shared by a majority of respondents. A similar proportion (54%) of companies in the EU say the same about corruption in public procurement managed **by regional or local authorities**.

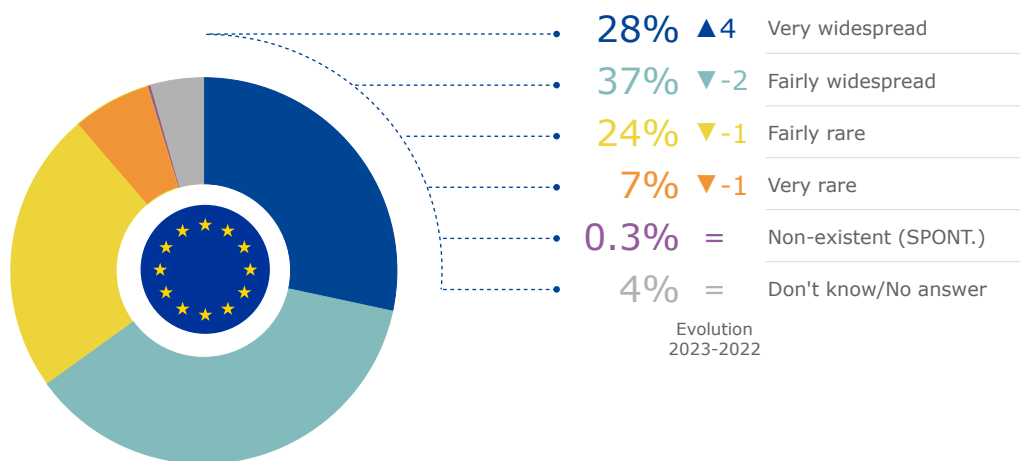
- About six in ten respondents (61%) think that **specifications that are tailor-made for particular companies** are a widespread practice in public procurement in their country. In four Member States, more than three quarters of companies describe this practice as widespread: Greece (87%), Portugal (79%), Cyprus (78%) and Slovakia (77%).

## Section 1. Perceptions about corruption and practices leading to corruption

### 1.1. How widespread is the problem of corruption?

More than six in ten (65%) companies in the EU think the **problem of corruption is 'very' or 'fairly widespread'** in their country. Notably, the proportion saying that corruption is a **'very widespread'** problem has increased compared to 2022 (+4 pp, to 28%). About three in ten companies think that corruption is 'fairly rare' (24%), 'very rare' (7%) or non-existent (0.3%).

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

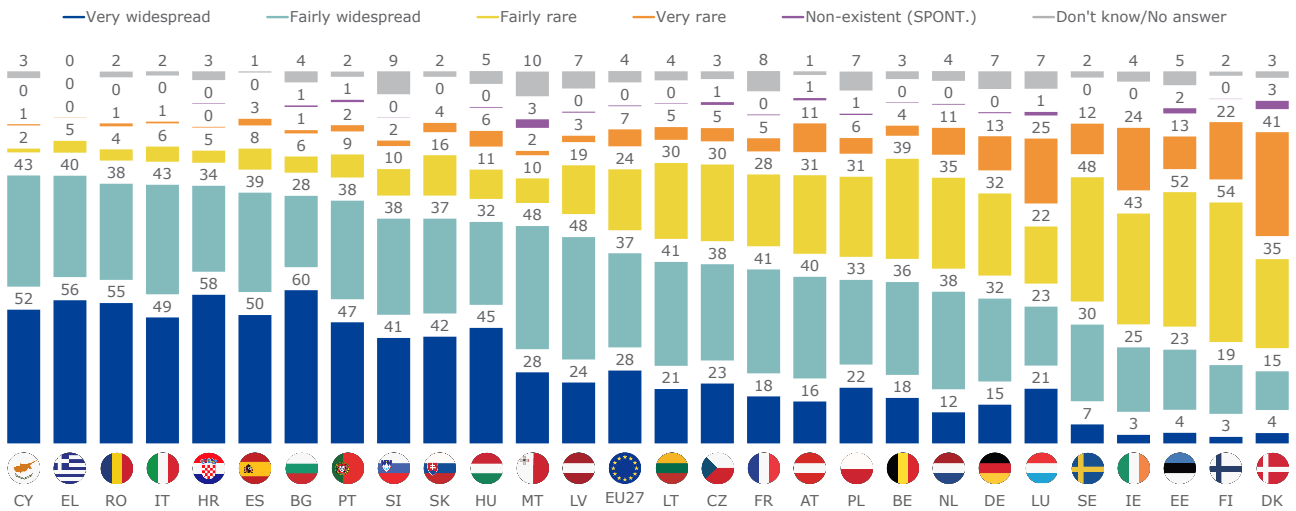


Base: all companies (n=12 875)

In Greece and Cyprus, nearly all respondents (both 95%) say that the **problem of corruption is 'very' or 'fairly widespread'** in their country. This proportion is also higher than 90% in Croatia (91%), as well as in Italy and Romania (both 92%). Moreover, in four of these countries, more than half of respondents reply that corruption is 'very widespread': 52% in Cyprus, 55% in Romania, 56% in Greece and 58% in Croatia. In Bulgaria, 60% of respondents think that corruption is 'very widespread' in their country.

In Denmark, on the other hand, about one in five (19%) respondents reply that corruption is widespread in their country, while more than twice as many respondents (41%) say that **corruption is 'very rare'**. Other countries close to Denmark, with less than three in ten respondents saying that corruption is widespread, include Finland (22%), Estonia (28%) and Ireland (29%). In the latter countries, however, the proportion saying corruption is 'very rare' is much lower than in Denmark (between 13% and 24%).

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

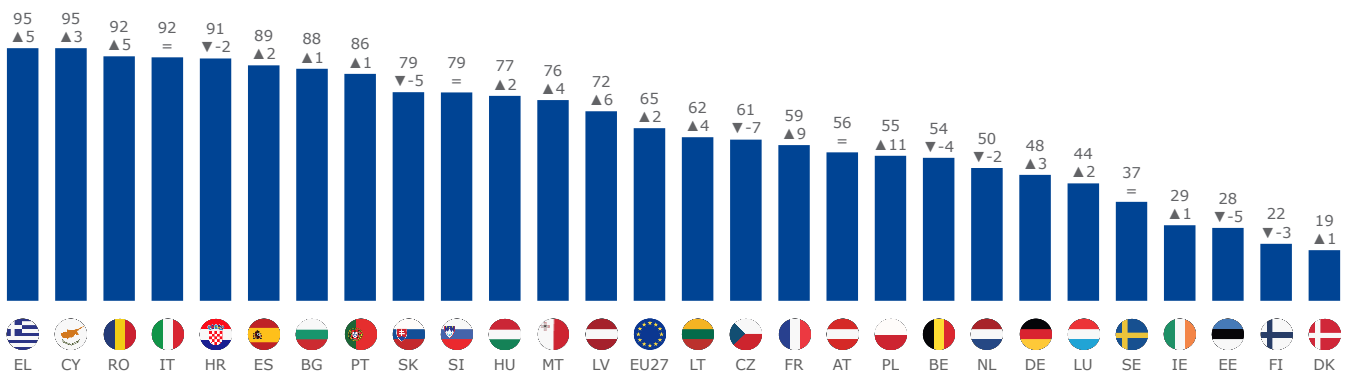


Base: all companies (n=12 875)

**Trend compared to 2022**

In three Member States, there is a **negative trend** when it comes to perceptions about the level of corruption. Compared to 2022, a significant **increase** is observed in the proportion of respondents saying that **corruption is widespread** in Poland (+11 pp compared to 2022, to 55%), Greece (+5 pp, to 95%) and Romania (+5 pp, to 92%).<sup>7</sup>

**Q3** How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (YOUR COUNTRY)?  
(% **Total 'Widespread'**, evolution 2023-2022, by country)



▼▲ Evolution 2023-2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 507, April 2022)

Base: all companies (2023: n=12 875; 2022: n=12 790)

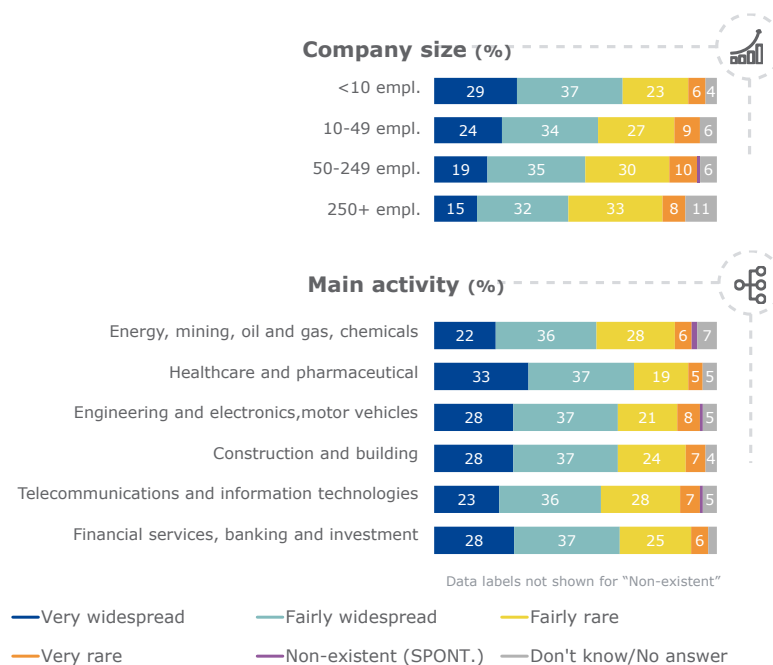
<sup>7</sup> Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances meaning that not all apparent differences between years may be statistically significant. Thus, only statistically significant differences (at the 5% level) – i.e. where it can be reasonably certain that they are unlikely to have occurred by chance – are highlighted in the text.

## Company characteristics

The proportion of companies saying that the problem of corruption is widespread in their country decreases with company size. In micro companies (<10 employees), 67% of respondents say that corruption is widespread in their country; this figure decreases to 48% for large companies (250 or more employees).

Companies active in the 'healthcare and pharmaceutical' sector are overall the most likely to think that the problem of corruption is widespread in their country (70%), while those active in 'energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals' (58%) and 'telecommunications and information technologies' (59%) are the least likely to share this view.

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



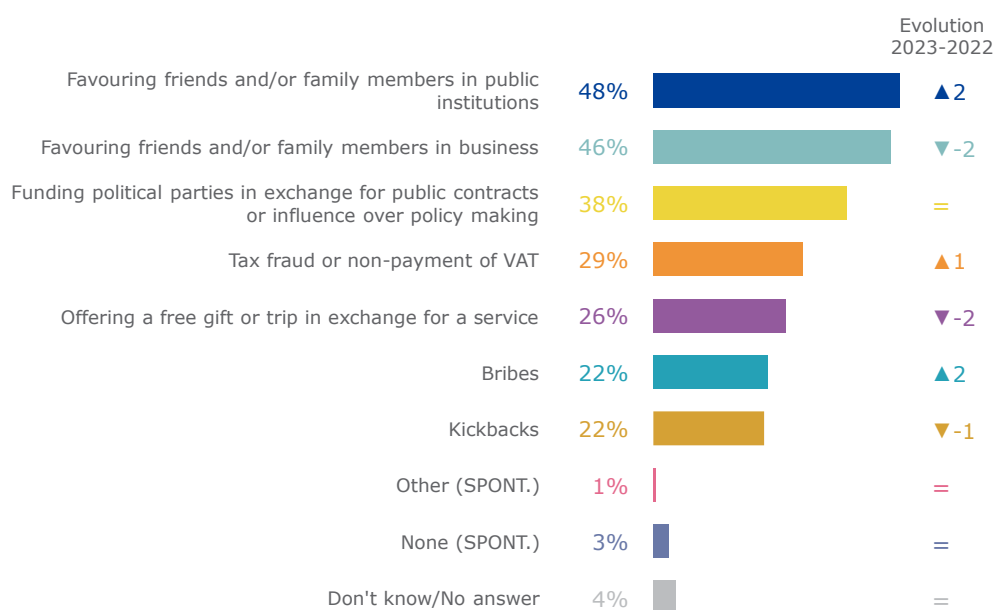
Base: all companies (n=12 875)

## 1.2. Most common types of corruption

Across the EU, 48% of companies reply that **one of the most widespread corruptive practices in their country is favouring friends and/or family members in public institutions** and 46% say the same about favouring friends and/or family members **in business**.<sup>8</sup> These two practices were also selected by the largest shares of respondents in 2022.

Almost four in ten respondents (38%) select **funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making** as one of the most widespread corrupt practices in their country. **Tax fraud or non-payment of VAT** is selected by 29% of respondents and **offering a gift or trip in exchange of a service** by 26% of respondents. **Kickbacks** and **bribes** (each selected by 22%) are considered the least widespread corrupt practices. The overall rank order of these practices is comparable to that observed in 2022.

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



Base: all companies (n=12 875)

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

**Favouring friends and/or family members in public institutions and in business** are considered among the most widespread corrupt practices by companies across the EU. In ten of the 27 Member States, favouring friends and/or family members **in public institutions** features as the (joint) highest-ranking corrupt practice. This is the case, for example, in Poland and Spain (both 61%), as well as in Lithuania and Romania (both 59%). Favouring friends and/or family members in business is the highest-ranking corrupt practice in 13 Member States. This is the case, for example, in Sweden (61%) and Estonia (58%).

**Funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making** is the (joint) highest-ranking corrupt practice in Czechia (43%), Malta (44%) and Bulgaria (43%). The proportion selecting this practice is overall the highest in Spain (57%), followed by Romania (53%) and Poland (52%).

**Tax fraud or non-payment of VAT** is considered one of the most widespread corrupt practices by 41% of respondents in Italy, 39% in Sweden and 38% in Denmark, while this practice is selected by less than half as many respondents in Poland (16%). The proportion selecting **offering a free gift or trip in exchange for a service** as a widespread practice is the highest in the Netherlands (44%) and the lowest in Bulgaria (11%).

Compared to other countries, companies in Cyprus (62%) and Greece (55%) are the most likely to say that **kickbacks** are one of the most widespread corrupt practices in their country. In the remaining countries, the proportion selecting this practice ranges from 3% in Finland to 42% in Slovakia.

Similarly, **bribing** is considered one of the most widespread practices by between 5% of companies in Denmark and Estonia, and 41% in Greece. When asked about their actual experience with bribery, among those companies that have been in contact with public authorities to obtain a permit or use services in the past 12 months (48% of all companies), 4% reply that they were **asked or expected to give a gift, favour or extra money for one of these permits or services**.<sup>9</sup>

## Trend compared to 2022

Companies' views about the most widespread corrupt practices in their country **remained largely the same compared to 2022**. For each of the corruptive practices, **a significant change in the proportion considering the practice widespread is seen in few Member States**. For example, the proportion of companies saying that one of the most widespread corruptive practices in their country is favouring friends and/or family members in public institutions has significantly increased in four Member States: Lithuania (+13 pp, to 59%), Latvia (+13 pp, to 55%), Poland (+10 pp, to 61%) and Hungary (+8 pp, to 39%).

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



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

		Favouring friends and/or family members in public institutions	Favouring friends and/or family members in business	Funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making	Tax fraud or non-payment of VAT	Offering a free gift or trip in exchange for a service	Bribes	Kickbacks
EU27		48	46	38	29	26	22	22
BE		50	52	30	30	39	14	28
BG		35	21	43	29	11	36	32
CZ		46	43	46	24	26	29	23
DK		34	49	20	38	22	5	9
DE		33	41	39	29	25	18	22
EE		42	58	41	31	17	5	10
IE		32	42	23	30	22	9	17
EL		44	33	47	33	19	41	55
ES		61	39	50	31	24	27	37
FR		47	48	29	27	30	22	18
HR		51	40	41	25	13	36	25
IT		49	50	35	42	21	33	7
CY		49	32	57	21	15	35	62
LV		55	41	47	32	15	19	30
LT		59	45	45	27	22	31	20
LU		30	46	13	22	14	19	16
HU		39	49	34	25	21	20	29
MT		41	37	44	21	20	28	25
NL		47	55	27	35	44	13	15
AT		52	55	43	21	33	15	15
PL		61	45	52	16	19	16	24
PT		56	55	37	22	28	25	26
RO		59	43	53	29	25	39	23
SI		42	36	28	25	20	32	37
SK		53	35	50	33	19	30	42
FI		32	48	30	23	30	10	3
SE		42	61	19	39	32	13	17

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

Base: all companies (n=12 875)

## Company characteristics

Favouring friends and/or family members in public institutions is seen as a more widespread corrupt practice by small companies (48% for companies with <10 employees and 47% for companies with between 10 and 49 employees) than by larger companies (41% for companies with between 50 and 249 employees and 38% for companies with more than 250 employees). A similar pattern is also seen for funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making.

Favouring friends and/or family members in public institutions is seen as a less widespread corrupt practice by companies in 'energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals' (40%) than by companies in other sectors (46%-50%). Companies in 'financial services, banking and investment' (36%) are more likely than companies in other sectors (20%-31%) to say that tax fraud or non-payment of VAT is one of the most widespread corrupt practices in their country. Companies in 'healthcare and pharmaceutical' (42%) and in 'engineering and electronics, motor vehicles' (40%) are somewhat more likely than their counterparts in 'construction and building' (35%) to reply that funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making is one of the most widespread corrupt practices in their country.

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

	Favouring friends and/or family members in public institutions	Favouring friends and/or family members in business	Funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making	Tax fraud or non-payment of VAT	Offering a free gift or trip in exchange for a service	Bribes	Kickbacks
EU27	48	46	38	29	26	22	22
<b>Company size</b>							
<10 employees	48	46	38	30	26	23	22
10-49 employees	47	48	36	28	25	19	20
50-249 employees	41	46	29	26	25	20	25
≥250 employees	38	43	31	33	33	21	17
<b>Sector of activity</b>							
Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals	40	48	37	20	26	23	24
Healthcare and pharmaceutical	50	46	42	31	24	24	20
Engineering and electronics, motor vehicles	50	45	40	27	24	21	25
Construction and building	47	46	35	28	26	23	21
Telecommunications and information technologies	49	50	39	28	28	20	23
Financial services, banking and investment	46	46	36	36	27	21	23

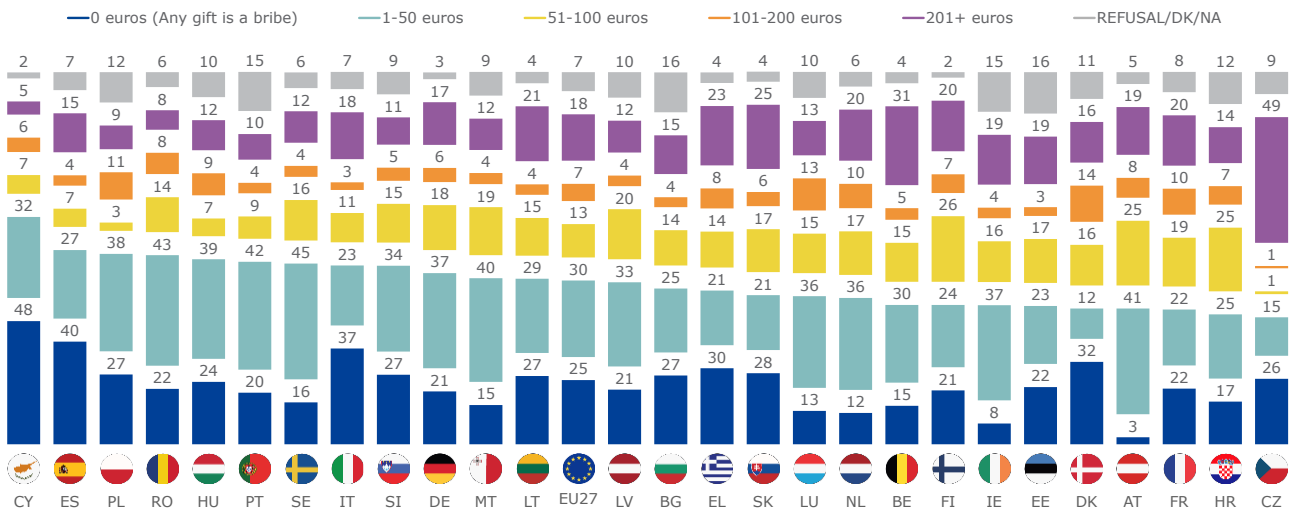
Base: all companies (n=12 875)

### 1.3. Gifts and bribes

Companies in this survey were asked about the minimum value at which they would consider a gift or service received by a public official in return for a favour to be a bribe. As in 2022, a majority of respondents reply that even a small gift, with a value of up to 50 euros, should be considered a bribe. In more detail, 25% of respondents reply that **'any gift is a bribe'** and 30% that **a gift with a value of between 1 euro and 50 euros** would be considered a bribe. At the other end of the spectrum, 18% of respondents answer that only if a public official has received a **gift of more than 200 euros** they would consider this a bribe.

The analysis of the **country results** shows that between 41% of respondents in Czechia and 80% in Cyprus answer that any gift, even if the value is low (**between 0 and 50 euros**), should be considered a bribe. The proportion of companies stating values of **more than 200 euros**, on other hand, ranges from 5% in Cyprus to 49% in

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



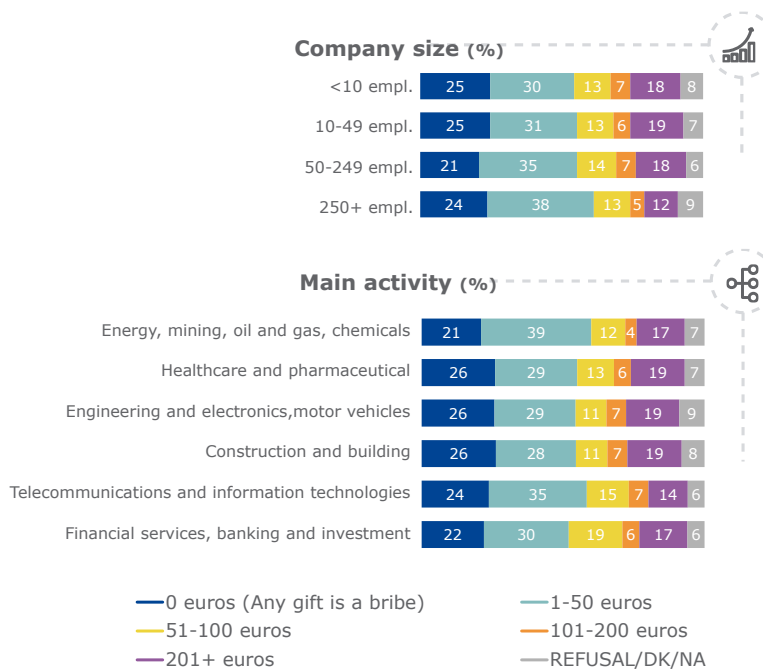
Base: all companies (n=12 875)

## Company characteristics

Respondents in companies with 250 or more employees are somewhat more likely than those in smaller companies to answer that any gift in return for a favour, even if the value is low (between 0 and 50 euros), should be considered a bribe (61% in large companies compared to, for example, 55% in companies with less than ten employees).

Respondents in companies active in 'energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals' (60%) or 'telecommunications and information technologies' (59%) are somewhat more likely to reply that even a small gift, with a value of up to 50 euros, should be considered a bribe (vs 52%-55% for companies active in the other sectors surveyed).

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



Base: all companies (n=12 875)

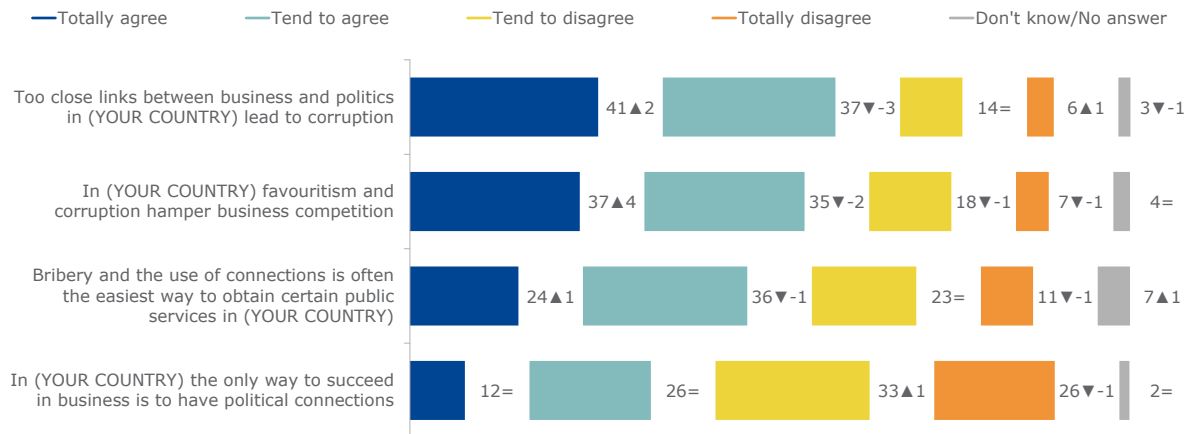
## 1.4. Opinions about practices leading to corruption

More than three quarters of companies (78%) 'totally agree' or 'tend to agree' that too close **links between business and politics** in their country **lead to corruption**. Just under four in ten respondents (38%) agree that, in their country, the only way to succeed in business is to have **political connections**.

More than seven in ten companies (72%) agree that, in their country, **favouritism and corruption hamper business competition**. About six in ten companies (59%) agree that **bribery and the use of connections** is often the **easiest way to obtain certain public services in their country**.

Opinions about practices that lead to corruption remained largely unchanged compared to 2022.

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



▼▲ Evolution 2023-2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 507, April 2022)  
Base: all companies (2023: n=12 875; 2022: n=12 790)

In all but two Member States, more than half of the companies interviewed agree that **too close links between business and politics in their country lead to corruption**. The smallest shares agreeing with this statement are seen in Denmark (42%) and Luxembourg (48%), while the largest shares are found in Greece (93%), as well as in Cyprus, Poland, Portugal and Spain (all 91%). In line with the EU average results, across most countries, this is the statement that companies are the most likely to agree with.

There is more variation across countries for the statements that **favouritism and corruption hamper business competition** or that **bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services** in their country. The proportion agreeing with this former statement ranges from 29% in Denmark to 93% in Greece, and for the latter statement from 25% in Finland to 90% in Greece.

Across most countries, a smaller share of companies agree that, in their country, **the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections**. Nonetheless, in four countries, a majority of respondents agree with this statement: Portugal (60%), Cyprus (58%), Greece (56%) and Hungary (51%). In Sweden, on the other hand, just about one in ten respondents (11%) agree that the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections.

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

		Too close links between business and politics in (YOUR COUNTRY) lead to corruption	In (YOUR COUNTRY) favouritism and corruption hamper business competition	Bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in (YOUR COUNTRY)	In (YOUR COUNTRY) the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections
EU27		78	72	59	38
BE		64	50	46	29
BG		90	87	81	47
CZ		82	65	58	30
DK		42	29	31	14
DE		72	48	43	32
EE		71	47	31	20
IE		66	55	34	22
EL		93	93	90	56
ES		91	87	72	50
FR		71	71	57	36
HR		87	86	83	49
IT		88	89	73	50
CY		85	81	80	58
LV		84	83	60	30
LT		87	77	67	37
LU		48	41	30	37
HU		79	77	66	51
MT		70	84	64	35
NL		58	53	34	18
AT		73	45	50	30
PL		91	88	71	43
PT		90	90	74	60
RO		87	86	74	49
SI		85	84	69	47
SK		91	85	78	36
FI		57	42	25	14
SE		57	39	26	11

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

Base: all companies (n=12 875)

## Trend compared to 2022

Opinions about practices that lead to corruption, **remained largely unchanged compared to 2022. For each of the statement, a significant change in the proportion agreeing is only seen in a few Member States.**

The proportion of companies agreeing that **too close links between business and politics in their country lead to corruption** has significantly increased in Slovenia (+9 pp, to 85%) and Latvia (+6 pp, to 84%), while it has significantly decreased in Finland (-8 pp, to 57%).

The proportion of companies agreeing that **favouritism and corruption hamper business competition in their country** has also significantly increased in Slovenia (+10 pp, to 84%) and Latvia (+6 pp, to 83%), while it has significantly decreased in Cyprus (-11 pp, to 81%).

The proportion of companies agreeing that **bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in their country** has significantly increased in Hungary (+12 pp, to 66%), while it has significantly decreased in Cyprus (-13 pp, to 80%) and Finland (-8 pp, to 25%).

No significant changes are seen, compared to 2022, for the statement that **the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections.**



## Company characteristics

Respondents in smaller companies tend to be more likely than those in larger companies to agree that practices, such as too close links between business and politics or bribery and the use of connections lead to corruption. For example, among large companies with 250 or more employees, 57% of respondents agree that favouritism and corruption hamper business competition in their country, while among micro companies (<10 employees), 72% are concerned about bribery and the use of connections.

Respondents in 'engineering and electronics, motor vehicle' (82%) are more likely to agree that too close links between business and politics in their country lead to corruption, especially when compared to respondents in the 'financial services, banking and investment' sector (75%). Respondents in 'engineering and electronics, motor vehicle' (75%) are also more likely than companies in, for example, 'energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals' (65%) to agree that, in their country, favouritism and corruption hamper business competition.

Companies active in the field of 'healthcare and pharmaceutical' are more likely to agree that, in their country, the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections (44% vs 32%-38% in the other sectors) and to agree that bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in their country (64% vs e.g. 51% of companies active in 'energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals').

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

	Too close links between business and politics in (YOUR COUNTRY) lead to corruption	In (YOUR COUNTRY) favouritism and corruption hamper business competition	Bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in (YOUR COUNTRY)	In (YOUR COUNTRY) the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections
EU27	78	72	59	38
<10 employees	79	72	60	39
10-49 employees	77	67	53	34
50-249 employees	71	60	50	33
≥250 employees	70	57	46	31
Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals	76	65	51	34
Healthcare and pharmaceutical	79	73	64	44
Engineering and electronics, motor vehicles	82	75	61	35
Construction and building	78	72	58	38
Telecommunications and information technologies	78	69	54	35
Financial services, banking and investment	75	69	58	32

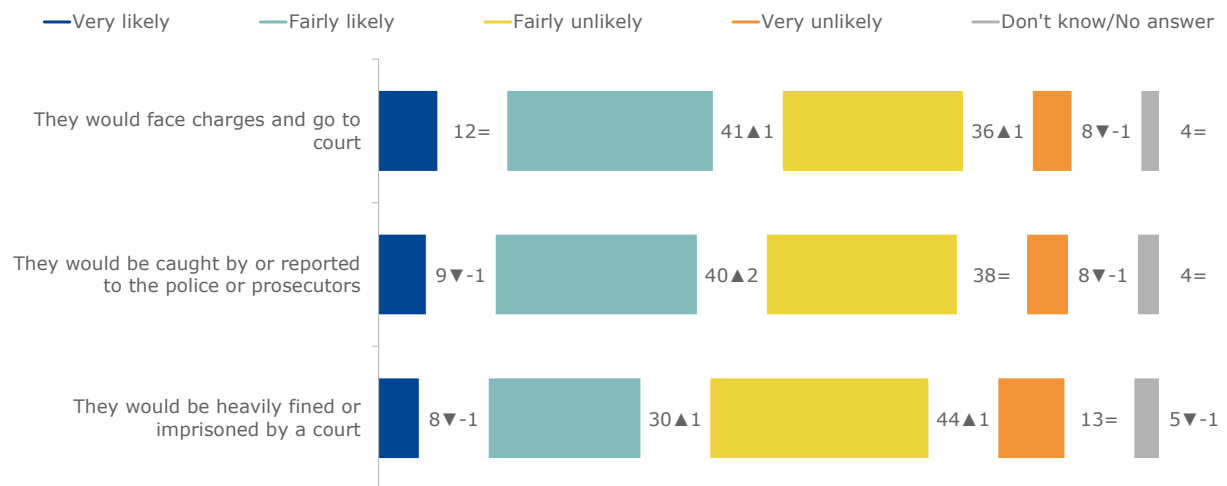
Base: all companies (n=12 875)

## Section 2. Attitudes and beliefs about measures against corruption

### 2.1. Opinions about law enforcement

Overall, across the EU, a slim majority of companies believe that it is 'very' or 'fairly likely' that individuals and businesses engaged in corrupt practices would **face charges and go to court** (12% 'very likely' and 41% 'fairly likely'). One in two companies think it is likely that individuals and businesses engaging in corrupt practices in their country will be **caught by or reported to the police or prosecutors** (9% 'very likely' and 40% 'fairly likely'). Less than four in ten respondents think that individuals and businesses engaging in corrupt practices will be **heavily fined or imprisoned by a court** (8% 'very likely' and 30% 'fairly likely').

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



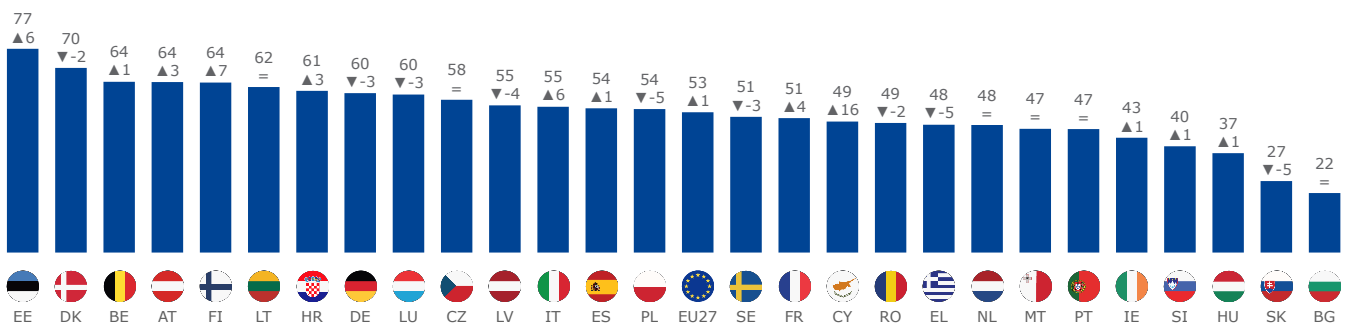
▼▲ Evolution 2023-2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 507, April 2022)  
Base: all companies (2023: n=12 875; 2022: n=12 790)

## Country results and trend compared to 2022

More than three quarters (77%) of companies in Estonia, followed by 70% of companies in Denmark, consider it 'very' or 'fairly likely' that individuals and businesses engaging in corrupt practices in their country would **face charges and go to court**. In Bulgaria (22%) and Slovakia (27%), in sharp contrast, less than three in ten companies agree that this is likely.

In all but one of the Member States, the proportion of companies considering it likely that individuals and businesses engaging in corrupt practices in their country would face charges and go to court has remained unchanged compared to 2022. In Cyprus, on the other hand, there is a positive trend with a significant increase in this proportion compared to 2022 (+16 pp, to 49%).

**Q8** How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (YOUR COUNTRY)?  
**They would face charges and go to court**  
(% Total 'Likely', evolution 2023-2022, by country)

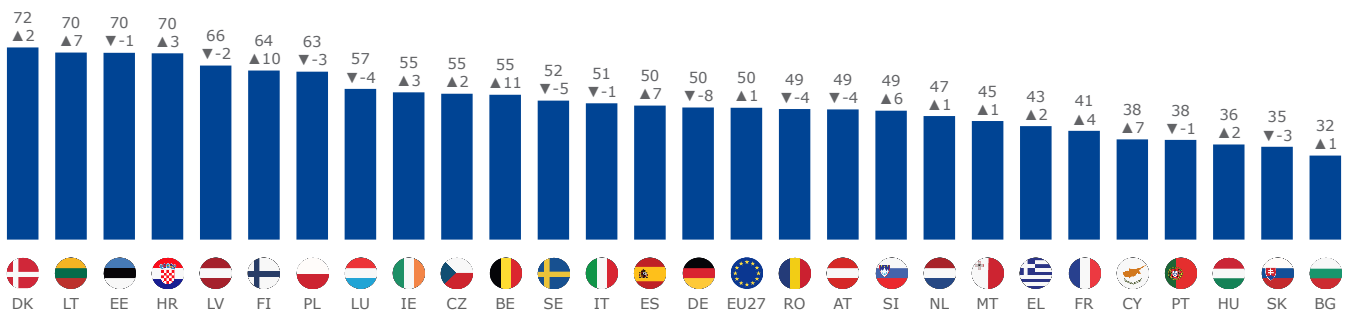


▼▲ Evolution 2023-2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 507, April 2022)  
Base: all companies (2023: n=12 875; 2022: n=12 790)

Respondents in Denmark (72%) and Estonia (70%) are also among the most inclined to think it is likely that people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in their country **would be caught by or reported to the police or prosecutors**; similarly high shares are also observed in Croatia and Lithuania (both 70%). In turn, respondents in Bulgaria (32%), Slovenia (35%) and Hungary (36%) are again the least likely to consider it likely that people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in their country would be caught or reported to the authorities.

In two countries, there is a significant positive trend with companies considering it now more likely than in 2022 that businesses and individuals engaging in corruptive practices would be caught by or reported to the police or prosecutors: Belgium (+11 pp, to 55%) and Finland (+10 pp, to 64%).

**Q8** How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (YOUR COUNTRY)?  
**They would be caught by or reported to the police or prosecutors**  
(% Total 'Likely', evolution 2023-2022, by country)

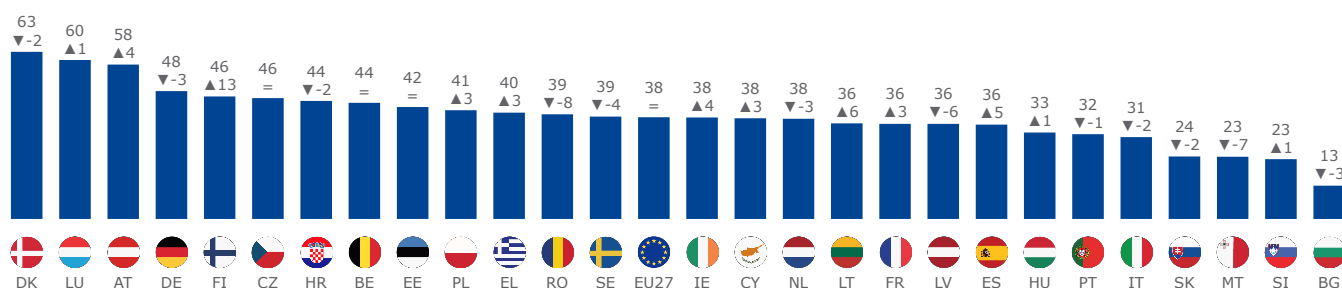


▼▲ Evolution 2023-2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 507, April 2022)  
Base: all companies (2023: n=12 875; 2022: n=12 790)

More than six in ten (63%) companies interviewed in Denmark think it is likely that individuals and businesses engaging in corrupt practices will be **heavily fined or imprisoned by a court**. In addition to Denmark, there are two other countries where more than half of respondents consider it likely that there would be a heavy fine or imprisonment for individuals and businesses engaging in corrupt practices: Luxembourg (60%) and Austria (58%). In Bulgaria, the view that corruption practices are followed up by fines or imprisonment by a court is shared by only 13% of companies. This proportion is also lower than a quarter in Slovenia and Malta (both 23%), as well as in Slovakia (24%).

Compared to 2022, a positive trend – i.e. a significant increase in the proportion of companies thinking it is likely that individuals and businesses engaging in corrupt practices will be heavily fined or imprisoned by a court – is observed in Finland (+13 pp, to 46%), while a negative trend – i.e. a significant decrease in this proportion – is seen in Romania (-8 pp, to 39%).

**Q8** How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (YOUR COUNTRY)?  
**They would be heavily fined or imprisoned by a court**  
(% Total 'Likely', evolution 2023-2022, by country)



▼▲ Evolution 2023-2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 507, April 2022)  
Base: all companies (2023: n=12 875; 2022: n=12 790)

## Company characteristics

As in 2022, smaller companies tend to be less likely to think that individuals or businesses engaging in corrupt practices would be prosecuted or sanctioned. For example, in companies with 250 or more employees, 68% reply that it is likely that individuals or businesses engaging in corrupt practices would face charges and go to court; this proportion decreases to 53% for micro companies (<10 employees) and 51% for small companies (10-49 employees).

For two of the statements, differences across activity sectors tend to be minor, not reaching statistical significance. There are, however, some significant differences in views whether individuals or businesses engaging in corrupt practices would be heavily fined or imprisoned by a court – with companies active in the field of 'financial services, banking and investment' being the least likely to consider this likely (33%) and those in the 'energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals' sector being the most likely (45%).

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

	They would face charges and go to court	They would be caught by or reported to the police or prosecutors	They would be heavily fined or imprisoned by a court
EU27	53	50	38
<b>Company size</b>			
<10 employees	53	50	38
10-49 employees	51	50	40
50-249 employees	62	56	51
≥250 employees	68	57	51
<b>Sector of activity</b>			
Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals	58	53	45
Healthcare and pharmaceutical	54	47	38
Engineering and electronics, motor vehicles	53	51	40
Construction and building	53	51	40
Telecommunications and information technologies	50	50	36
Financial services, banking and investment	50	46	33

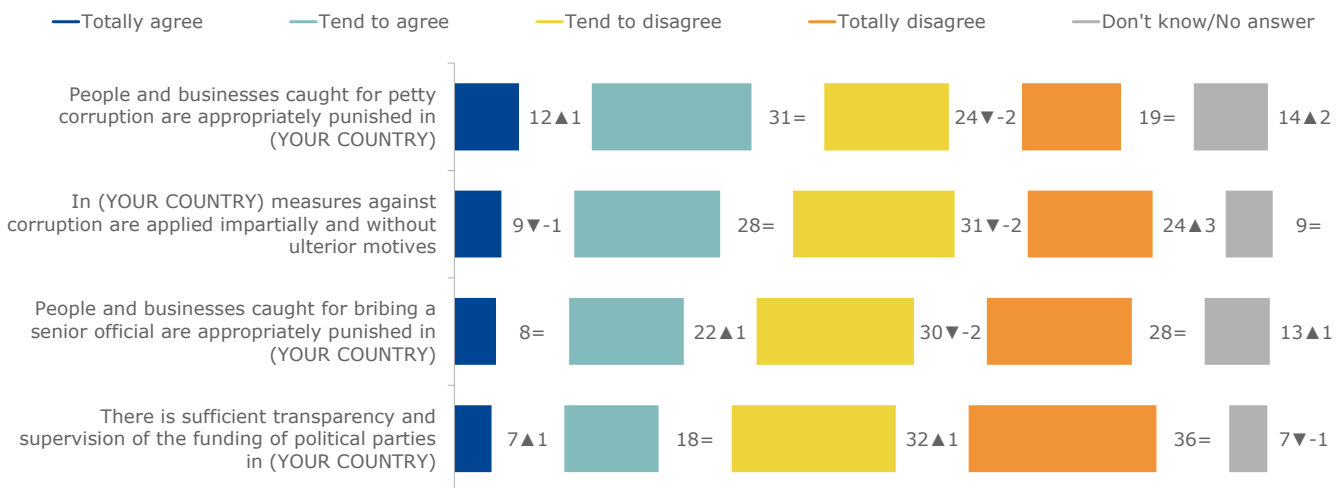
Base: all companies (n=12 875)

## 2.2. Opinions about how corruption is tackled

When asked if people and businesses caught for **petty corruption are appropriately punished** in their country, companies are divided, with equal shares agreeing (43%) and disagreeing (43%). However, a clear majority (58%) disagree that people and businesses caught for **bribing a senior official are appropriately punished** in their country.

A majority of respondents (55%) also doubt whether **measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives** in their country. A quarter of companies (25%) agree that there is **sufficient transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties** in their country, while two-thirds (65%) disagree.

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



▼▲ Evolution 2023-2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 507, April 2022)  
Base: all companies (2023: n=12 875; 2022: n=12 790)

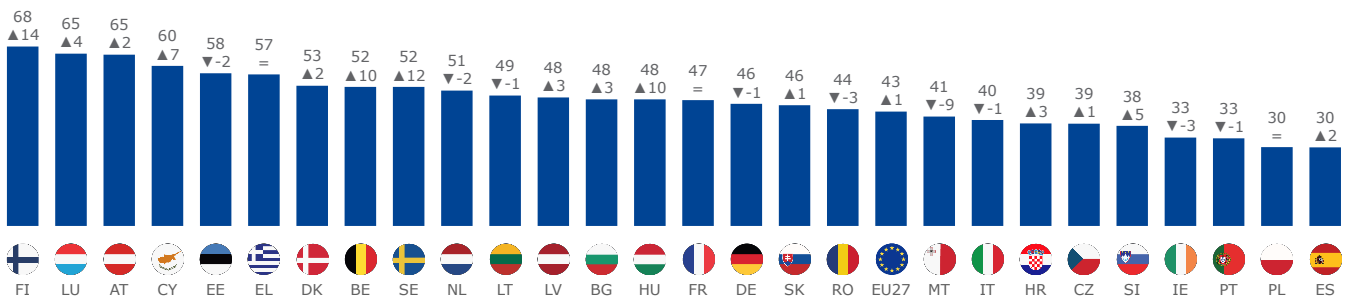
## Country results and trend compared to 2022

In ten EU Member States, a majority of companies 'totally agree' or 'tend to agree' that **people and businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished** in their country. Companies in Finland are overall the most likely to agree with this statement (68%), followed by respondents in Austria and Luxembourg (both 65%). In Poland and Spain, on the other hand, less than half as many respondents agree (both 30%) that people and businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished.

In four countries, respondents are now more likely than in 2022 to agree that, in their country, people and businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished: Finland (+14 pp, 68%), Sweden (+12 pp, to 52%), Belgium (+10 pp, to 52%), Hungary (+10 pp, to 48%).

**Q7** Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?  
**People and businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished in (YOUR COUNTRY)**

(% Total 'Agree', evolution 2023-2022, by country)



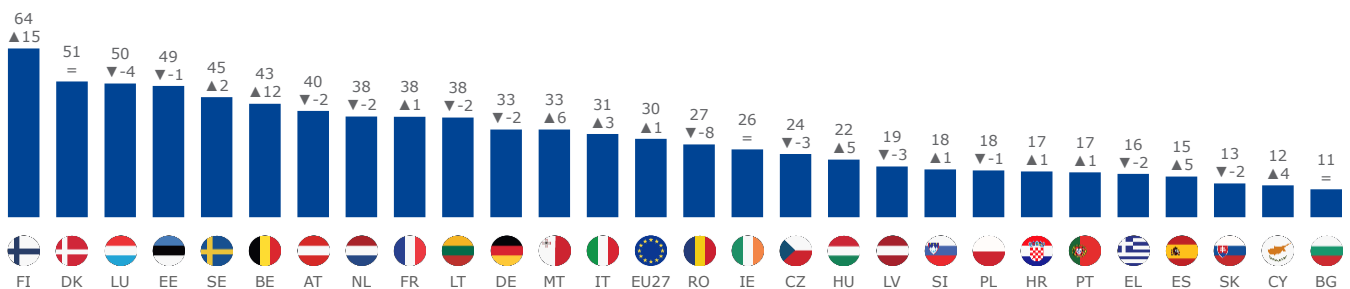
▼▲ Evolution 2023-2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 507, April 2022)  
Base: all companies (2023: n=12 875; 2022: n=12 790)



Companies in Finland (64%) are also the most likely to agree that **people and businesses caught for bribing a senior official** are appropriately punished in their country. In Estonia (49%), Luxembourg (50%) and Denmark (51%), about half of respondents agree with this statement. At the other end of the spectrum, in Bulgaria (11%), Cyprus (12%) and Slovakia (13%), less than one in seven respondents agree with this statement.

Compared to 2022, there is an increase in the proportion of companies agreeing that people and businesses caught for bribing a senior official are appropriately punished in their country in Finland (+15 pp, to 64%) and Belgium (+12 pp, to 43%). In Romania, on the other hand, the proportion agreeing had decreased (-8 pp, to 27%).

**Q7** Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?  
**People and businesses caught for bribing a senior official are appropriately punished in (YOUR COUNTRY)**  
(% Total 'Agree', evolution 2023-2022, by country)

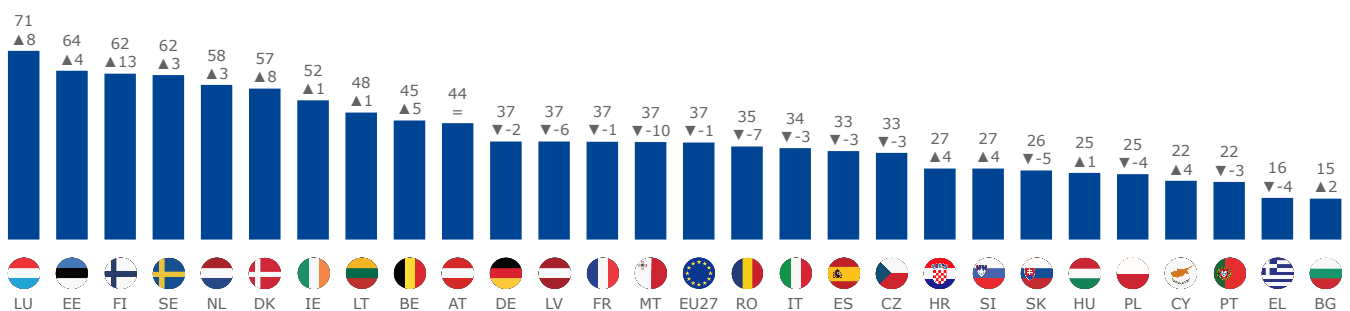


▼▲ Evolution 2023-2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 507, April 2022)  
Base: all companies (2023: n=12 875; 2022: n=12 790)

In Luxembourg, 71% of companies agree that, in their country, **measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives**. In another six Member States, more than half of respondents agree with this statement on impartiality (from 52% in Ireland to 64% in Estonia). In Bulgaria (15%) and Greece (16%), on the other hand, less than one in five respondents agree that anti-corruption measures are applied impartially in their country.

In Finland (+13 pp, to 62%), there is a significant positive trend with companies being now more likely than in 2022 to agree that, in their country, measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives.

**Q7** Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?  
**In (YOUR COUNTRY) measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives**  
(% Total 'Agree', evolution 2023-2022, by country)

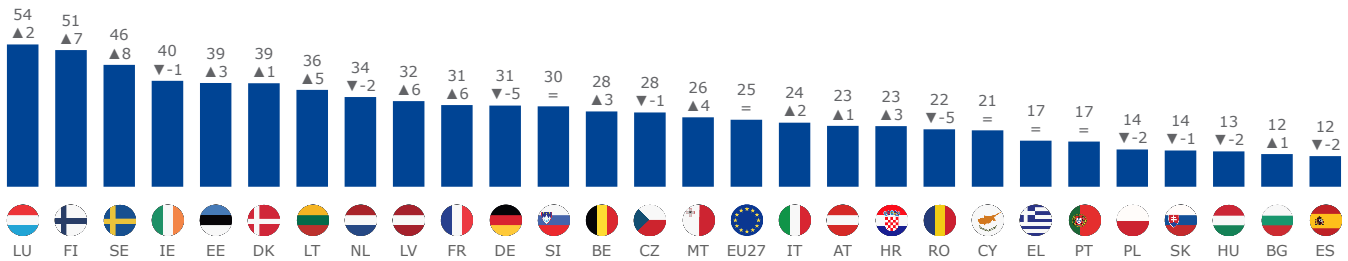


▼▲ Evolution 2023-2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 507, April 2022)  
Base: all companies (2023: n=12 875; 2022: n=12 790)

There is also considerable variation across Member States in the proportion of companies agreeing that there is **sufficient transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties** in their country. In Luxembourg, 54% of companies agree that there is sufficient transparency and supervision. Companies in Luxembourg are followed by those in Finland (51%) and Sweden (46%). In Bulgaria and Spain (both 12%), on the other hand, this view is shared by not much more than one in ten companies. Other Member States at the lower end of the country ranking are Hungary (13%), Slovakia and Poland (both 14%).

There are no significant changes in the proportions agreeing there is sufficient transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties in their country compared to 2022.

**Q7** Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?  
**There is sufficient transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties in (YOUR COUNTRY)**  
(% Total 'Agree', evolution 2023-2022, by country)



▼▲ Evolution 2023-2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 507, April 2022)  
Base: all companies (2023: n=12 875; 2022: n=12 790)

## Company characteristics

Smaller companies are somewhat less likely to think that individuals or businesses engaging in corrupt practices would be prosecuted or sanctioned, as noted in section 4.1 above. Moreover, micro companies (<10 employees) are less likely to agree with the statements about how corruption is tackled. For example, 50% of respondents in large companies (with 250 or more employees) agree that, in their country, measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives, compared to 35% of respondents of micro companies (<10 employees).

Companies active in the field of 'financial services, banking and investment' are overall the most likely to agree that, in their country, measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives (42% agree vs e.g. 35% in 'healthcare and pharmaceutical'). There are also some small differences in the level of agreement for the statement that people and businesses caught for bribing a senior official are appropriately punished; for example, this proportion is 27% in 'telecommunications and information technologies', compared to 34% in 'financial services, banking and investment'.

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

	People and businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished in (YOUR COUNTRY)	In (YOUR COUNTRY) measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives	People and businesses caught for bribing a senior official are appropriately punished in (YOUR COUNTRY)	There is sufficient transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties in (YOUR COUNTRY)
EU27	43	37	30	25
<b>Company size</b>				
<10 employees	42	35	29	25
10-49 employees	48	43	32	25
50-249 employees	49	47	35	33
≥250 employees	48	50	33	31
<b>Industry</b>				
Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals	45	40	31	29
Healthcare and pharmaceutical	44	35	29	24
Engineering and electronics, motor vehicles	40	36	28	25
Construction and building	43	36	30	25
Telecommunications and information technologies	42	37	27	27
Financial services, banking and investment	42	42	34	27

Base: all companies (n=12 875)

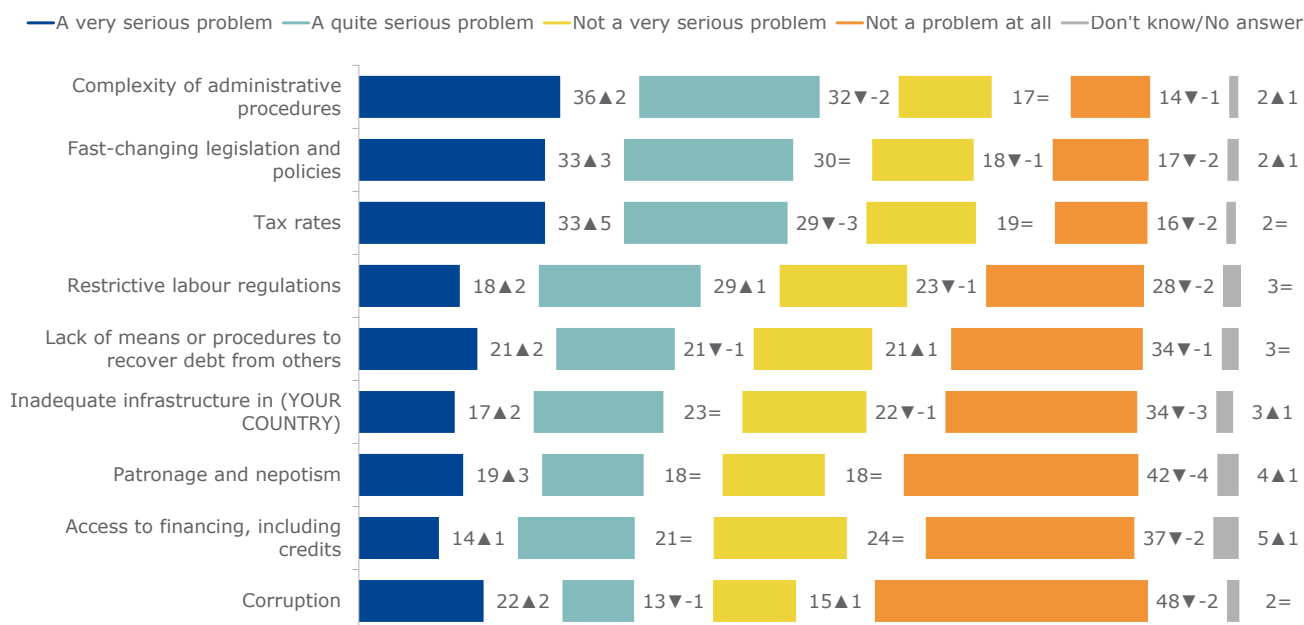
## Section 3. Problems encountered when doing business

**Corruption** is considered a 'very serious' or 'quite serious' problem by more than a third of companies in the EU (35%) when doing business in their country. An increased number of companies (37%) compared to 2022 (+3 pp) consider **patronage and nepotism** a serious problem when doing business in their country.

The **complexity of administrative procedures, fast-changing legislation and policies, and tax rates** are the **main problems companies face when doing business in their country**. Two-thirds of companies (68%) report that the complexity of administrative procedures is a serious problem for them when doing business in their country. This is followed by fast-changing legislation and policies (identified by 64% of respondents as a serious problem), and tax rates (63%).<sup>10</sup>

Restrictive labour regulations are identified as a problem by 47% of companies and a lack of means or procedures to recover debt from others by 42%. Four in ten companies (40%) answer that inadequate infrastructure in their country is a serious problem when doing business. Access to financing (including credits) is seen as a serious problem by 35% of companies in the EU.

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



▼▲ Evolution 2023-2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 507, April 2022)  
Base: all companies (2023: n=12 875; 2022: n=12 790)

<sup>10</sup> Due to rounding, it may also happen that the percentages for separate response options shown in the charts do not exactly add up to the totals shown in charts and tables, or mentioned in the text.

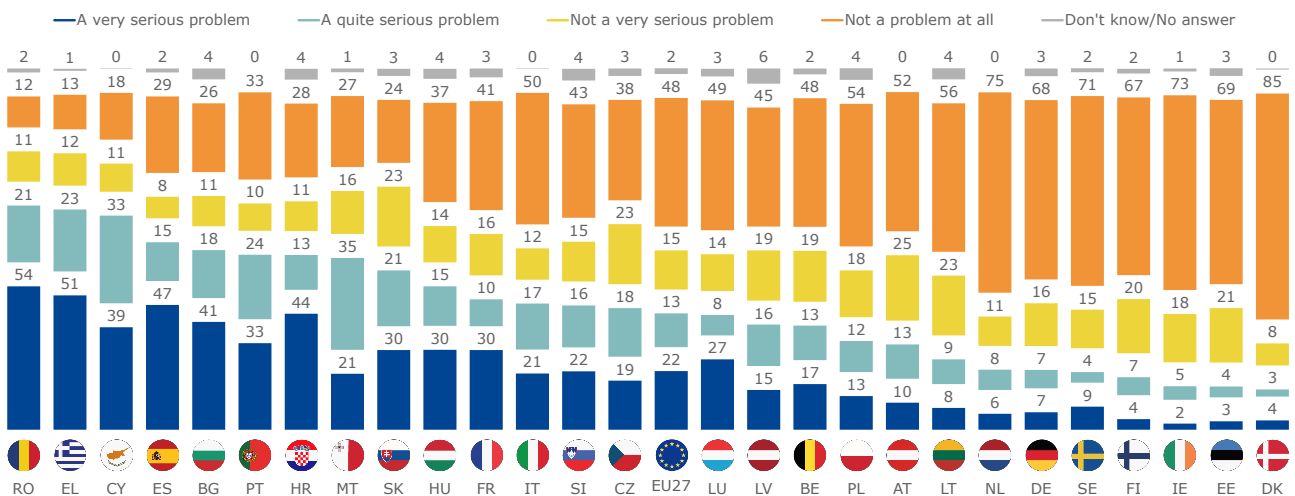
The results for this question, in terms of the rank-order of problems encountered when doing business, have remained largely unchanged compared to 2022. There is, nonetheless, an increase of three percentage points (from 34% to 37%) in the proportion of respondents saying **'patronage and nepotism' is an increasingly serious problem** for their company when doing business in their country.

### 3.1. Corruption

There is a large variation across countries in the **extent to which corruption is considered a serious problem** when doing business. The highest proportions of companies for which corruption is a 'very serious' or 'quite serious' problem are seen in Romania (75%), Greece (74%) and Cyprus (72%), while the lowest proportions are observed in Denmark (6%), Estonia (7%) and Ireland (7%). In the latter three countries, about seven in ten – or more – companies reply that corruption is 'not at all a problem' for their company (85% in Denmark, 73% in Ireland and 69% in Estonia); similarly high proportions are also observed in Germany (68%), Sweden (71%) and the Netherlands (75%).

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

**Corruption** (% by country)



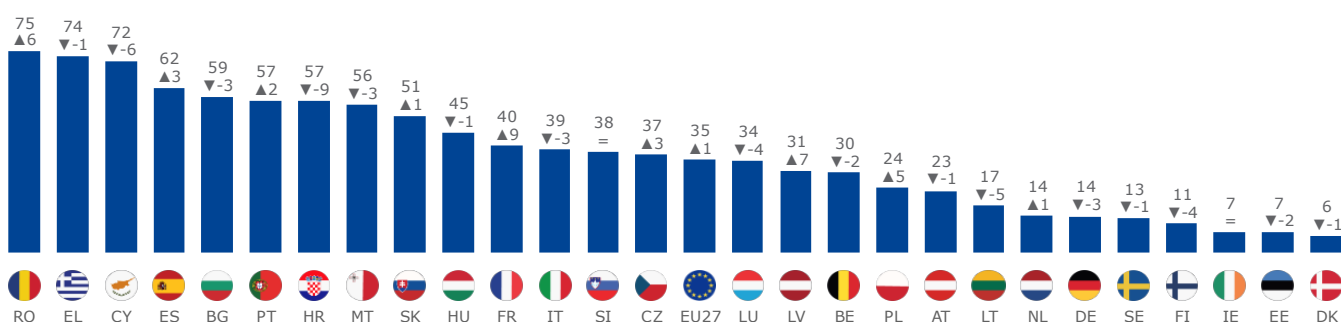
Base: all companies (n=12 875)

## Trend compared to 2022

Compared to 2022 and on average across the EU, the proportion of companies **identifying corruption as a problem** has **remained unchanged** (35%, +1 pp). At the individual country level, a significant change is seen in only two countries. In Croatia, fewer companies surveyed consider corruption a problem for their company (-9 pp, to 57%), while a significant increase in companies think so in Latvia (+7 pp, to 31%).

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

**Corruption** (% Total 'A problem', evolution 2023-2022, by country)



▼▲ Evolution 2023-2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 507, April 2022)  
Base: all companies (2023: n=12 875; 2022: n=12 790)

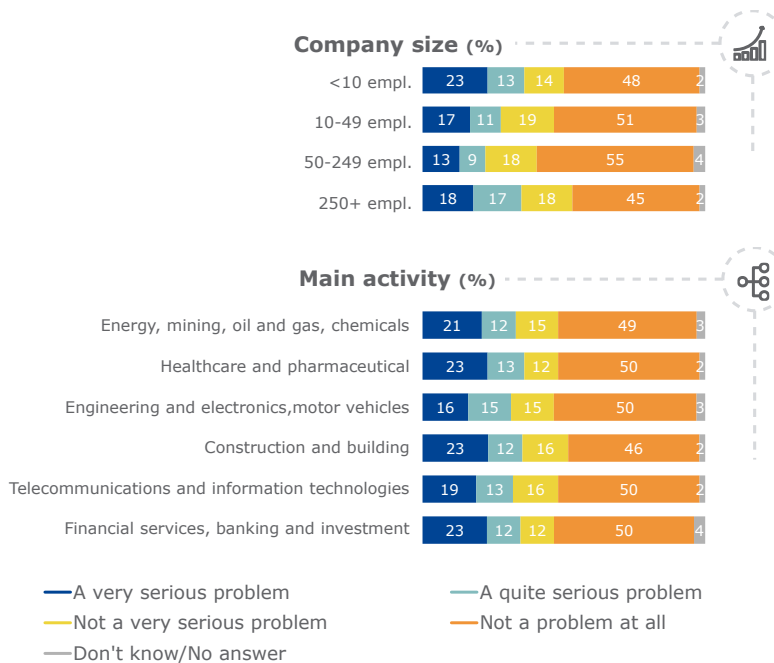
## Results by company characteristics

More than a third of respondents in micro companies of less than ten employees (36%) and in large companies with more than 249 employees (35%) say that corruption is a 'very serious' or 'quite serious' problem for them when doing business in their country. This figure is slightly lower for middle-sized companies.

The extent to which companies consider corruption a problem for their company when doing business in their country does not vary significantly across activity sectors.

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

**Corruption** (% by business characteristics)



Base: all companies (n=12 875)



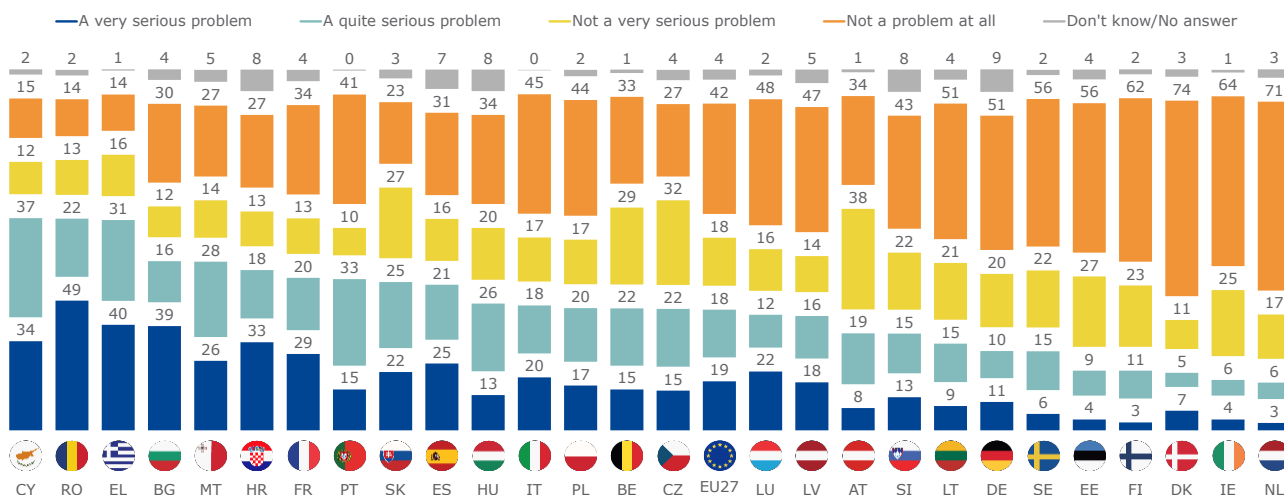
### 3.2. Patronage and nepotism

At least two-thirds of respondents in Cyprus (72%), as well as in Greece and Romania (both 68%), view patronage and nepotism as a **'very serious'** or **'quite serious'** problem for their company when doing business in their country.

On the other hand, only about one in ten companies in the Netherlands (9%) say that patronage and nepotism is a serious problem for them when doing business in their country, compared to 71% who say that this is 'not a problem at all'. The share saying that there is no problem at all with patronage and nepotism is the highest in Denmark – at 74%. In Finland (62%) and Ireland (64%), this view is shared by more than six in ten companies.

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

**Patronage and nepotism** (% by country)



Base: all companies (n=12 875)

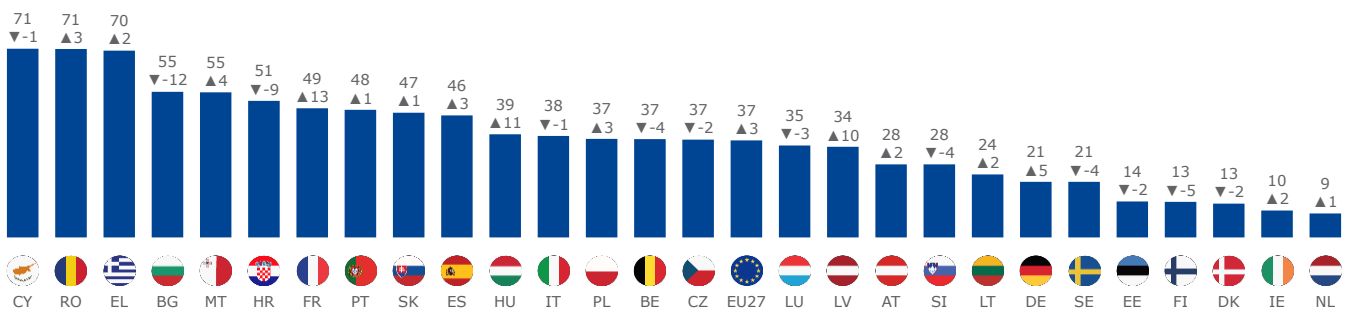
## Trend compared to 2022

Compared to 2022 and on average across the EU, the proportion of companies **identifying patronage and nepotism as a problem** has **increased by three percentage points (from 34% to 37%)**. At the individual country level, a significant increase is seen in three countries: France (+13 pp, to 49%), Hungary (+11 pp, to 39%) and Latvia (+10 pp, 34%).

In Bulgaria, the proportion of companies saying that patronage and nepotism is a problem for their company has **significantly decreased** (-12 pp, to 55%); a significant decrease in this proportion is also seen in Croatia (-9 pp, to 51%).

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

**Patronage and nepotism** (% Total 'A problem', evolution 2023-2022, by country)



▼▲ Evolution 2023-2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 507, April 2022)  
Base: all companies (2023: n=12 875; 2022: n=12 790)

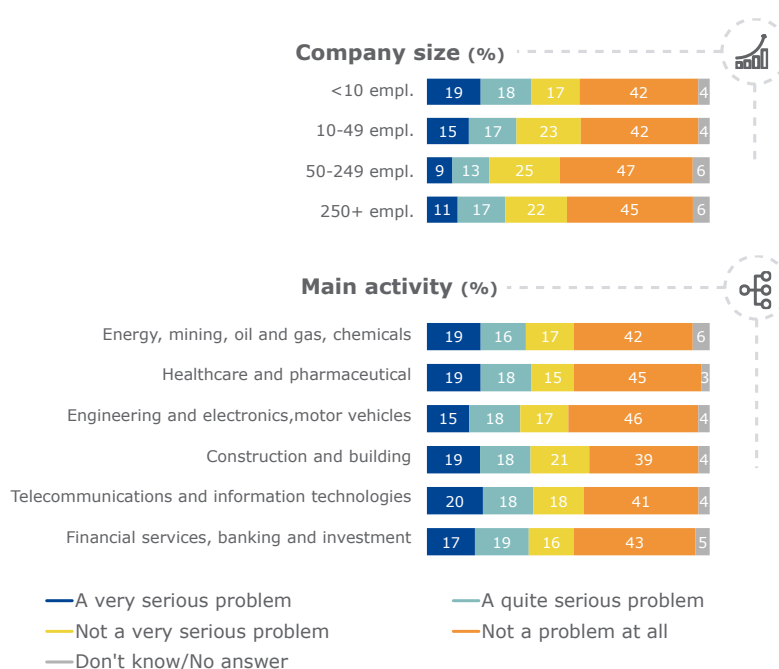
## Results by company characteristics

The proportion of companies saying that patronage and nepotism is a serious problem for them when doing business in their country is the highest for companies with less than ten employees (38%) and the lowest for companies with between 50 and 249 employees (22%).

The extent to which companies consider patronage and nepotism a problem for their company when doing business in their country does not vary significantly across activity sectors.

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

**Patronage and nepotism** (% by business characteristics)































Base: all companies (n=12 875)

## 3.3. Other problems encountered when doing business

**In line with the EU average results, across many countries, complexity of administrative procedures, fast-changing legislation and policies, and tax rates are among the main problems companies face when doing business in their country.** For example, in France, 88% of respondents identify complexity of administrative procedures as a serious problem for their business, 80% say the same about tax rates and 71% about fast-changing legislation and policies; for the remaining problems listed in the survey, however, fewer respondents in France describe these as a serious problem – e.g. 41% mention inadequate infrastructure in the country and 44% mention the lack of means or procedures to recover debt from others.

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

		Complexity of administrative procedures	Fast-changing legislation and policies	Tax rates	Restrictive labour regulations	Lack of means or procedures to recover debt from others	Inadequate infrastructure in (YOUR COUNTRY)	Access to financing, including credits
EU27		68	64	63	47	42	40	35
BE		68	62	63	46	35	38	30
BG		69	61	34	35	40	62	32
CZ		64	57	37	39	42	26	21
DK		40	38	23	21	10	11	18
DE		55	49	45	34	19	30	28
EE		20	25	30	15	25	14	18
IE		27	27	30	17	28	31	24
EL		83	83	89	49	60	79	68
ES		71	67	64	57	62	56	44
FR		88	71	80	62	44	41	52
HR		67	68	70	53	49	47	35
IT		83	79	82	56	60	60	42
CY		75	55	59	49	64	64	60
LV		51	56	65	26	23	37	29
LT		38	39	51	24	34	18	34
LU		43	42	39	35	35	33	30
HU		51	62	56	27	35	37	26
MT		56	41	42	40	44	42	68
NL		50	43	30	30	19	25	17
AT		57	49	58	38	25	32	25
PL		72	85	74	53	42	28	28
PT		51	55	87	47	70	43	27
RO		80	88	80	69	69	81	58
SI		68	65	63	50	36	42	38
SK		74	73	58	50	63	57	34
FI		42	24	46	37	12	14	17
SE		35	21	27	10	12	23	9

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

Base: all companies (n=12 875)

## Section 4. Corruption in public procurement

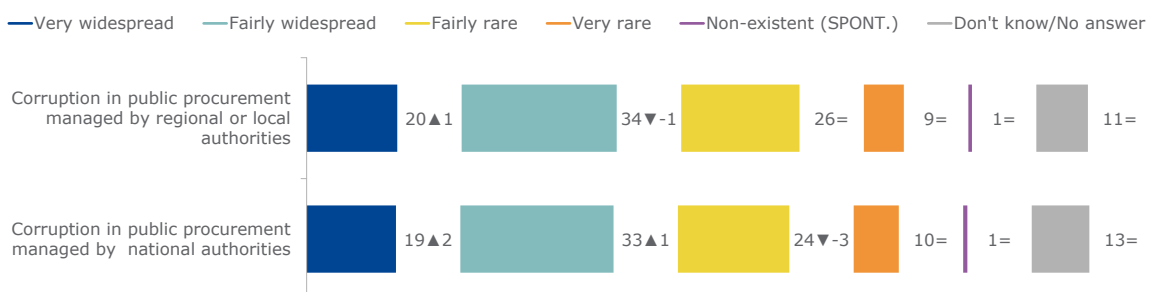
This section focuses on perceptions about corruption in public procurement. Among the companies surveyed across the EU, 27% report that they have **taken part in a public tender or a public procurement procedure** in the past three years (unchanged compared to 2022). At the individual country level, this proportion varies between 11% in Bulgaria and 40% in Slovakia. Among the companies that have participated in a procurement procedure, 26% think that **corruption has prevented them from winning a public tender or a public procurement contract**; this proportion has not significantly changed compared to 2022.<sup>11</sup> Independent of their experience with public procurement, all respondents in this survey were asked about the **perceived level of corruption in public procurement in their country**; the results of this question are discussed in section 3.1

Among companies that have not participated in a public tender, some reply that they did not do so because the criteria seemed to be **tailor-made for certain participants** (mentioned by 15%), that the **deal seemed to be done** before the call for tender (12%) or that they had the impression that **collusive bidding** would take place (8%). The results are similar to those observed in 2022. Both groups of companies, with public procurement experience and those without, were asked **how widespread they think the aforementioned types of practices are in public procurement procedures in their country**; the results for this question are discussed in section 3.2.

### 4.1. Perceived level of corruption in public procurement

Overall, across the EU, a slim majority of respondents report that **corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities** is widespread in their country (19% 'very widespread' and 33% 'fairly widespread') and a similar proportion say the same about **corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities** (20% 'very widespread' and 34% 'fairly widespread').

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



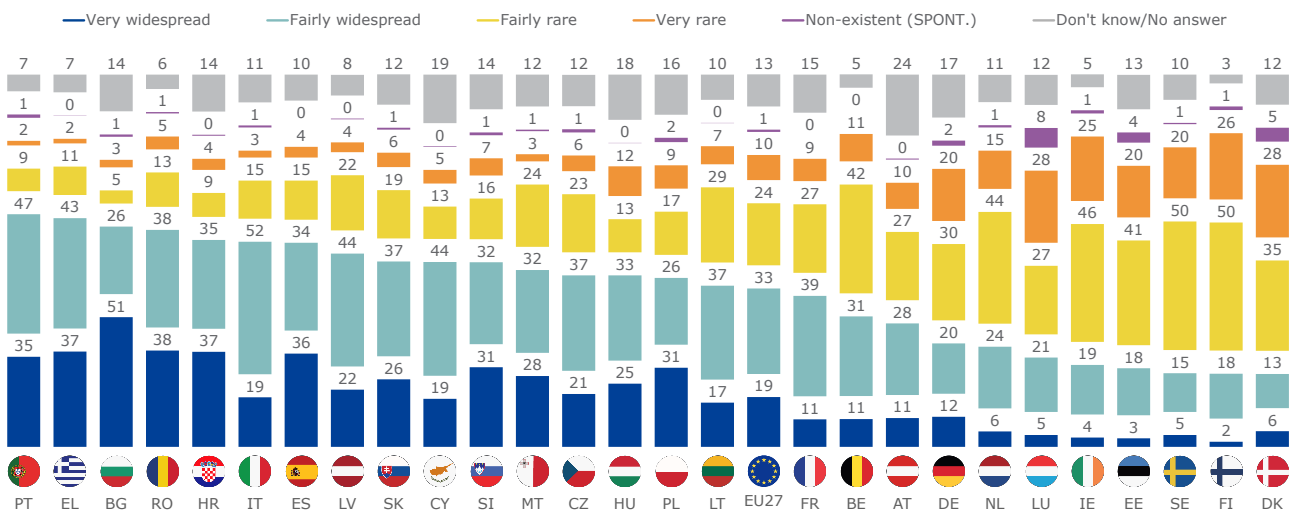
▼▲ Evolution 2023-2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 507, April 2022)  
Base: all companies (2023: n=12 875; 2022: n=12 790)

<sup>11</sup> Due to the smaller base sizes for this question, results at national level are not discussed.

About eight in ten respondents in Portugal (82%) and Greece (80%) reply that **corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities** in their country is 'very' or 'fairly widespread'. In total, in 16 Member States, this is the majority view. Nonetheless, in Bulgaria, about half of respondents say that corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities is 'very widespread'.

In eight Member States, less than three in ten companies reply that corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities in their country is widespread (from 19% in Denmark to 31% in Germany).

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

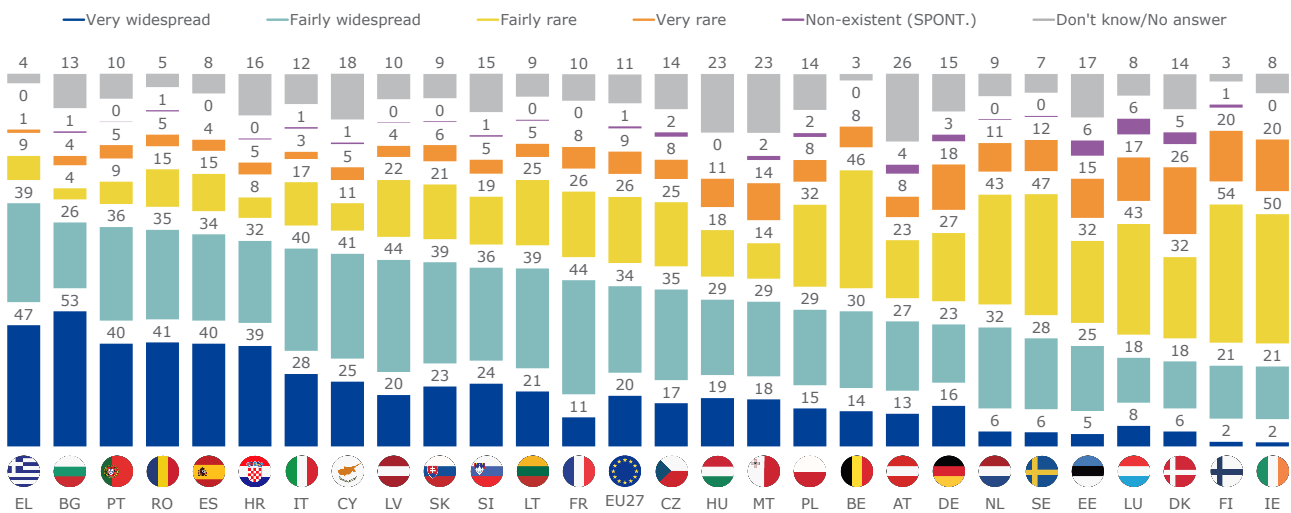


Base: all companies (n=12 875)

Companies in Greece, Bulgaria, Portugal and Romania are not only the most likely to reply that **corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities** is widespread in their country, they are also the most likely to say this about public procurement managed by **regional or local authorities**. Between 75% of respondents in Romania and 86% in Greece answer that corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities is 'very' or 'fairly widespread' in their country. Respondents in Bulgaria are – once again – the most likely to say corruption in public procurement is 'very widespread' (53%).

There are also similarities among the countries where companies are the least likely to think that corruption in public procurement is widespread. Less than a quarter of respondents in Denmark (24%), as well as in Finland and Ireland (both 22%) answer that corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities is widespread in their country.

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



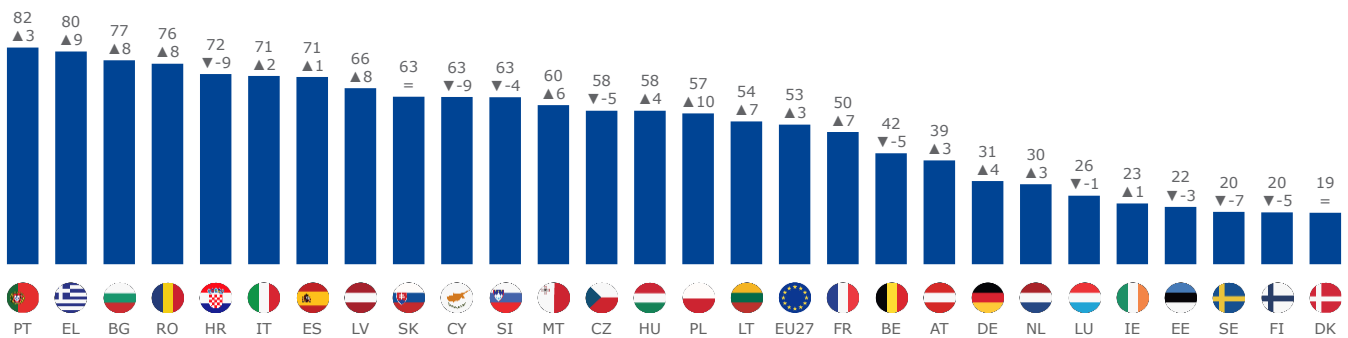
Base: all companies (n=12 875)

## Trend compared to 2022

In five Member States, a significant **increase** is observed in the proportion saying that corruption in **procurement managed by national authorities** is widespread: Poland (+10 pp compared to 2022, to 57%), Greece (+9 pp, to 80%), Bulgaria (+8 pp, to 77%), Romania (+8 pp, to 76%) and Latvia (+8 pp, to 66%). An opposite trend is observed in Croatia, where this proportion has significantly **decreased** compared to 2022 (-9 pp, to 72%).

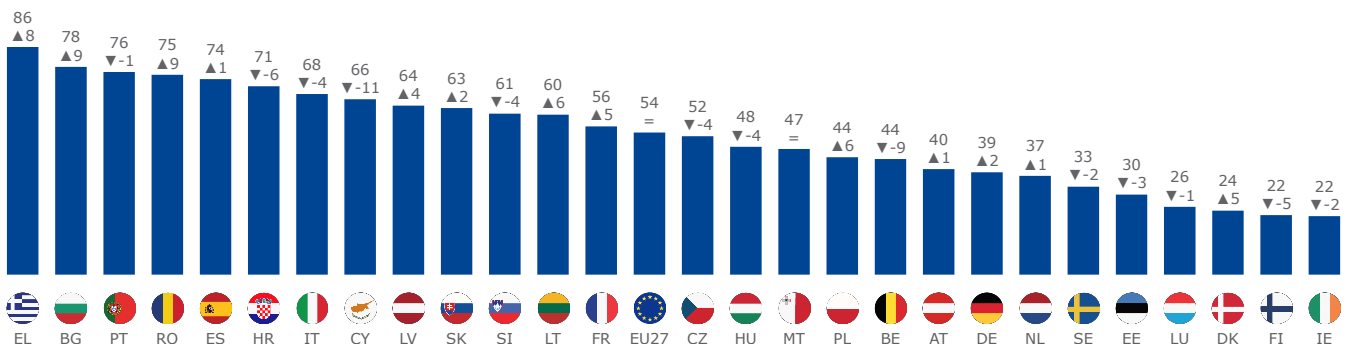
In three Member States, a significant **increase** is observed in the proportion of respondents saying that corruption in **procurement managed by regional or local authorities** is widespread: Bulgaria (+9 pp, to 78%), Romania (+9 pp, to 75%) and Greece (+8 pp, to 86%). There are no countries where this proportion has significantly decreased.

**Q5** And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (YOUR COUNTRY)?  
**Corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities**  
(% Total 'Widespread', evolution 2023-2022, by country)



▼▲ Evolution 2023-2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 507, April 2022)  
Base: all companies (2023: n=12 875; 2022: n=12 790)

**Q5** And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (YOUR COUNTRY)?  
**Corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities**  
(% Total 'Widespread', evolution 2023-2022, by country)



▼▲ Evolution 2023-2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 507, April 2022)  
Base: all companies (2023: n=12 875; 2022: n=12 790)



## Company characteristics

The smallest companies – with less than ten employees – are more likely than larger companies to report that corruption in public procurement managed by national, or by regional or local authorities in their country is 'very' or 'fairly widespread'. A slim majority (54%) of micro companies (<10 employees) answer that corruption is widespread in public procurement managed by national authorities and about the same proportion (55%) say the same about corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities, while among larger companies these views are shared by less than half of respondents (35%-44%).

In the sector of 'healthcare and pharmaceutical', 62% of companies answer that corruption is widespread in public procurement managed by national authorities; in the other sectors surveyed, this view is shared by between 49% and 52% of companies. A similar difference is seen for views about corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities.

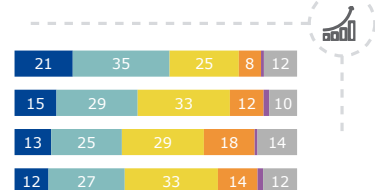
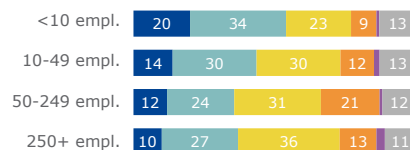
### Q5 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (YOUR COUNTRY)? (% by company characteristics)

Corruption in public procurement managed by ...

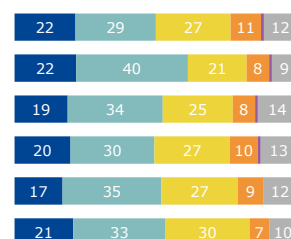
... by national authorities

... by regional or local authorities

#### Company size (%)



#### Main activity (%)



Data labels not shown for "non-existent"

— Very widespread — Fairly widespread — Fairly rare — Very rare — Non-existent (SPONT.) — Don't know/No answer

Base: all companies (n=12 875)

## 4.2. Extent of illegal practices in public procurement procedures

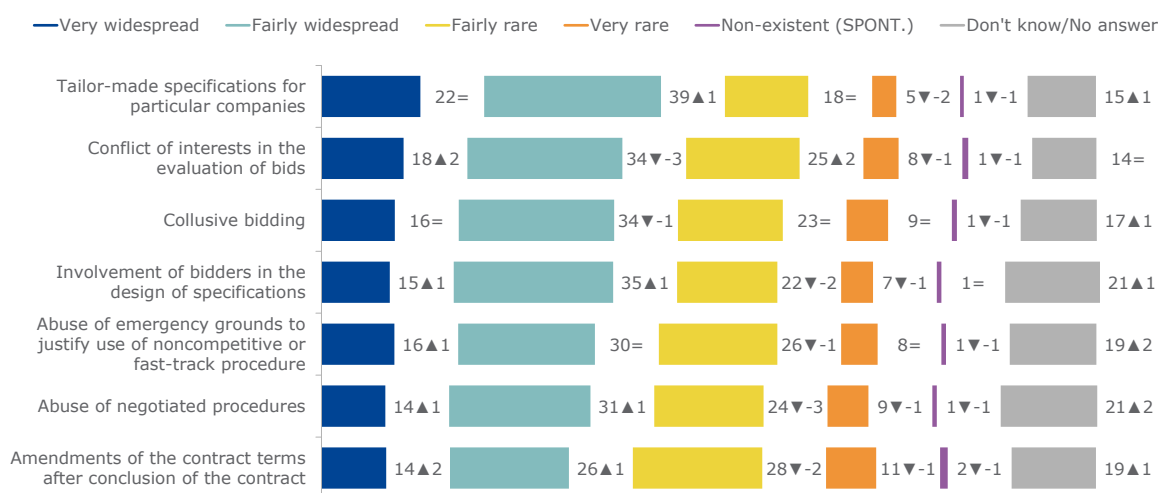
Respondents were asked how widespread they believe certain practices are in public procurement in their country. The largest share of respondents (61%) think that **specifications that are tailor-made for particular companies** are a 'very' or 'fairly widespread' practice in their country. In turn, the smallest share of respondents (40%) say that it is a widespread practice in their country to make **amendments of contract terms after conclusion of the contract**.

A slim majority of respondents (52%) think that **conflicts of interest in the evaluation of bids** is a widespread practice in public procurement in their country. One in two respondents (50%) answer that **collusive bidding** is widespread and a similar proportion (49%) say the same about **involvement of bidders in the design of specifications**. Somewhat lower proportions think that **abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of non-competitive or fast-track procedures** (46%) or **abuse of negotiated procedures** (45%) are widespread practices in their country.

Given that a considerable share of companies do not have recent experience with public procurement, the number of 'don't know' responses is somewhat higher for this question (between 14% and 21%).

The results for this question, for each of the types of practices and in terms of their rank-order, have remained unchanged compared to 2022.

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



▼▲ Evolution 2023-2022 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 507, April 2022)  
Base: all companies (2023: n=12 875; 2022: n=12 790)

Across most Member States (20 out of 27), the (joint) largest share of companies think that **specifications tailor-made for particular companies** are a widespread corrupt practice in their country. In four Member States, more than three quarters of companies describe this practice as widespread: Greece (87%), Portugal (79%), Cyprus (78%) and Slovakia (77%).

Additionally, across most countries, the smallest share of respondents say that it is a widespread practice in their country to **make amendments to contract terms after conclusion of the contract**. Nonetheless, in nine Member States, more than 50% of respondents think this practice is widespread; companies in Greece are overall the most likely to share this view (70%).

In Greece, 83% of respondents also think that **conflicts of interest in the evaluation of bids** is a widespread practice in their country and the same proportion share this view about **collusive bidding**. Conflicts of interest in the evaluation of bids is the highest-ranking practice in Malta (68%), Belgium (55%), France (53%) and Ireland (33%). Collusive bidding, in turn, is the highest-ranking practice in Croatia (74%) and Slovenia (73%).

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

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

		Tailor-made specifications for particular companies	Conflict of interests in the evaluation of bids	Collusive bidding	Involvement of bidders in the design of specifications	Abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of noncompetitive or fast-track procedure	Abuse of negotiated procedures	Amendments of the contract terms after conclusion of the contract
EU27		61	52	50	49	46	45	40
BE		49	55	47	49	35	42	30
BG		74	57	48	55	59	59	47
CZ		67	45	44	45	43	41	34
DK		42	29	19	31	24	23	25
DE		48	44	48	42	38	30	32
EE		43	33	32	36	19	19	26
IE		24	33	26	31	24	26	19
EL		87	83	83	82	84	75	70
ES		75	66	59	59	59	68	54
FR		51	53	50	34	36	37	41
HR		69	61	74	67	61	62	56
IT		67	62	56	65	64	58	51
CY		78	76	72	71	62	68	56
LV		74	52	58	54	42	45	43
LT		58	49	56	51	41	46	43
LU		30	26	30	27	24	32	23
HU		70	47	65	59	50	44	44
MT		60	68	61	63	56	48	47
NL		52	42	38	48	29	40	24
AT		62	45	56	45	35	25	28
PL		64	39	38	45	46	39	34
PT		79	76	72	61	75	72	58
RO		72	67	64	66	65	63	58
SI		67	57	73	62	55	57	55
SK		77	61	74	59	61	51	51
FI		51	30	23	32	25	21	16
SE		58	44	34	42	29	29	31

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

Base: all companies (n=12 875)

## Trend compared to 2022

Opinions about how widespread practices, such as collusive bidding, involvement of bidders in the design of specifications etc., are in public procurement procedures in their country remained largely the same compared to 2022. There are, nonetheless, a few trends worth pointing out.

In 2022, it was observed that the figures for **Romania** showed a clear positive trend – i.e. for most practices, companies were less likely than in 2019 to describe the practices as widespread. The current survey, however, shows again a **continued negative trend in the proportions saying that these different practices are widespread** in public procurement in their country. For example, the proportion of companies in Romania saying that abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of non-competitive or fast-track procedure is a widespread practice in public procurement in their country has increased by 12 percentage points compared to 2022 (to 65%). Other countries where a negative trend tends to be seen include **Greece and Poland**. In these countries, for most practices, a small increase is seen in the proportion saying it is widespread, and for at least two of the practices, this increase reached statistical significance.

In **Croatia**, there is a **positive trend** – i.e. for most practices, there is a small decrease in the proportion of companies describing the practices as widespread, and for two practices, this decrease is statistically significant. The proportion of companies in Croatia saying that tailor-made specifications for particular companies are a widespread practice in public procurement procedures has decreased by 11 percentage points compared to 2022 (to 69%) and the share saying the same about collusive bidding has decreased by nine percentage points (to 74%).

## Company characteristics

Micro companies (with less than ten employees) tend to be more likely to think that the practices, such as collusive bidding, involvement of bidders in the design of specifications etc., are widespread in public procurement procedures in their country. For example, 62% of micro companies (<10 employees) report that tailor-made specifications for particular companies is a widespread practice in public procurement in their country, compared to 52% of large companies (with 250 or more employees).

Some differences are also observed across activity sectors. For instance, companies active in 'telecommunications and information technologies' are more likely to report that tailor-made specifications (67% vs 59%-61% in the other sectors) and involvement of bidders in the design of specifications (55% vs 44%-51%) are widespread practices in public procurement in their country. Furthermore, companies in 'healthcare and pharmaceutical' are more likely to report that conflicts of interest in the evaluation of bids is a widespread issue in public procurement procedures (59% vs 48%-51% in other sectors).

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

	Tailor-made specifications for particular companies	Conflict of interests in the evaluation of bids	Collusive bidding	Involvement of bidders in the design of specifications	Abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of noncompetitive or fast-track procedure	Abuse of negotiated procedures	Amendments of the contract terms after conclusion of the contract
EU27	61	52	50	49	46	45	40
<b>Company size</b>							
<10 employees	62	53	51	50	48	46	41
10-49 employees	54	46	45	44	39	41	38
50-249 employees	51	40	41	44	39	36	31
≥250 employees	52	47	43	45	41	36	35
<b>Sector of activity</b>							
Energy, mining, oil and gas, chemicals	60	51	51	44	48	45	39
Healthcare and pharmaceutical	61	59	54	50	50	47	40
Engineering and electronics, motor vehicles	60	51	49	51	44	42	40
Construction and building	59	48	48	47	44	44	42
Telecommunications and information technologies	67	50	51	55	47	45	37
Financial services, banking and investment	60	54	51	49	50	47	41

Base: all companies (n=12 875)

## Technical specifications

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
Between 20 March and 6 April 2023, Ipsos European Public affairs carried out Flash Eurobarometer 524 at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs. It is a business survey coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit.

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

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

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

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

		Number of interviews	Fieldwork dates	Universe (absolute number) <sup>1</sup>	% of EU27 universe
EU27		<b>12 875</b>	<b>20.3-6.4.2023</b>	<b>8 504 875</b>	<b>100%</b>
BE		505	20.3-31.3.2023	239 657	2.82%
BG		514	20.3-3.4.2023	67 450	0.79%
CZ		500	20.3-4.4.2023	354 720	4.17%
DK		508	20.3-3.4.2023	98 558	1.16%
DE		506	20.3-31.3.2023	934 685	10.99%
EE		507	20.3-31.3.2023	33 907	0.40%
IE		505	20.3-31.3.2023	107 538	1.26%
EL		501	20.3-31.3.2023	189 555	2.23%
ES		501	20.3-31.3.2023	764 397	8.99%
FR		504	20.3-4.4.2023	1 437 520	16.90%
HR		500	20.3-4.4.2023	54 347	0.64%
IT		503	20.3-31.3.2023	1 088 448	12.80%
CY		242	20.3-30.3.2023	21 971	0.26%
LV		505	20.3-31.3.2023	27 843	0.33%
LT		507	20.3-3.4.2023	57 607	0.68%
LU		254	20.3-3.4.2023	11 159	0.13%
HU		506	20.3-31.3.2023	251 379	2.96%
MT		228	20.3-3.4.2023	12 989	0.15%
NL		505	20.3-31.3.2023	629 032	7.40%
AT		504	20.3-31.3.2023	156 334	1.84%
PL		513	20.3-4.4.2023	952 205	11.20%
PT		503	20.3-3.4.2023	262 709	3.09%
RO		520	20.3-31.3.2023	152 082	1.79%
SI		503	20.3-5.4.2023	46 852	0.55%
SK		503	20.3-6.4.2023	185 855	2.19%
FI		518	20.3-3.4.2023	122 465	1.44%
SE		510	20.3-30.3.2023	243 611	2.86%

Note (1): Universe calculations based on Eurostat Enterprise Statistics and Business Demography, 2021



## Margin of error

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

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

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

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

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

## Questionnaire

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ASK ALL

Intro\_DX1 (READ OUT) Let me start with a few basic questions regarding your company. For all questions, please limit your responses to the activities of your company in (YOUR COUNTRY) only.

ASK ALL

**DX1 What is the main activity of your company?**

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

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

FL507 - DX1

ASK ALL

Intro\_Q1 (READ OUT) When we mention corruption, we mean it in a broad sense, including offering, giving, requesting and accepting bribes or kickbacks, valuable gifts and important favours, as well as any abuse of power for private gain. Please note, it is important that you consider your answers in the light of your own or your company's experience.

ASK ALL

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

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

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

FL507 - Q1

ASK ALL

Intro\_Q2 (READ OUT) In this questionnaire, we refer to public officials. By public officials, we mean employees of public authorities and ministries including government officials, customs officers, policemen, judges, prosecutors, tax officials, etc.; and we also mean local officials, such as housing/building regulators, mayors, local government officers and people working in the local authorities.

ASK ALL

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

(WRITE DOWN THE ANSWER)

(LOCAL CURRENCY)

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

Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT) 9999999

FL507 - Q2

ASK ALL

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

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very widespread 1

Fairly widespread 2

Fairly rare 3

Very rare 4

Non-existent (DO NOT READ OUT) 5

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

FL507 - Q3

ASK ALL

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

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

Q4\_1 Abuse of negotiated procedures

Q4\_2 Abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of non competitive or fast-track procedure

Q4\_3 Involvement of bidders in the design of specifications

Q4\_4 Conflict of interests in the evaluation of bids

Q4\_5 Tailor-made specifications for particular companies

Q4\_6 Collusive bidding

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

Q4\_7 Amendments of the contract terms after conclusion of the contract

(RESPONSE SCALE)

Very widespread 1

Fairly widespread 2

Fairly rare 3

Very rare 4

Non-existent (DO NOT READ OUT) 5

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

FL507 - Q4

ASK ALL

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

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

Q5\_1 Corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities

Q5\_2 Corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities

(RESPONSE SCALE)

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

FL507 - Q5

ASK ALL

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

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

Kickbacks 1

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

Bribes 2

Tax fraud or non-payment of VAT 3

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

Favouring friends and/or family members in business 5

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

Favouring friends and/or family members in public institutions 7

Other (DO NOT READ OUT) 8

None (DO NOT READ OUT) 9

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

FL507 - Q6

ASK ALL

**Q7 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**

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

Q7\_1 Too close links between business and politics in (YOUR COUNTRY) lead to corruption

Q7\_2 Bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in (YOUR COUNTRY)

Q7\_3 There is sufficient transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties in (YOUR COUNTRY)

Q7\_4 In (YOUR COUNTRY) the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections

Q7\_5 In (YOUR COUNTRY) favouritism and corruption hamper business competition

Q7\_6 In (YOUR COUNTRY) measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives

Q7\_7 People and businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished in (YOUR COUNTRY)

Q7\_8 People and businesses caught for bribing a senior official are appropriately punished in (YOUR COUNTRY)

(RESPONSE SCALE)	
Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
Don't know/No answer (DO NOT READ OUT)	5
<i>FL507 - Q7</i>	

ASK ALL

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

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

Q8\_1 They would be caught by or reported to the police or prosecutors

Q8\_2 They would face charges and go to court

Q8\_3 They would be heavily fined or imprisoned by a court

(RESPONSE SCALE)	
Very likely	1
Fairly likely	2
Fairly unlikely	3
Very unlikely	4
Don't know/No answer (DO NOT READ OUT)	5
<i>FL507 - Q8</i>	

ASK ALL

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

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

No	1
Yes, once	2
Yes, more than once	3
Don't know/No answer (DO NOT READ OUT)	4
<i>FL507 - DX7</i>	

ASK IF DX7=2 or 3

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

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	1
No	2
Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT)	3
Don't know/No answer (DO NOT READ OUT)	4
<i>FL507 - DX8</i>	

ASK IF DX7=2 or 3

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

(WRITE DOWN THE ANSWER)

%	
Refusal (DO NOT READ OUT)	999
<i>FL507 - DX9a</i>	

ASK IF DX7=1

**DX9b Was it for any of the following reasons?**

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

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

FL507 - DX9b

ASK ALL

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

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

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

FL507 - DX10

ASK DX10=1 TO 6

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

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

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

FL507 - DX11

## **Data annex**

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Q1\_1 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)? **Corruption**

		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know/No answer
EU27		22▲2	13▼-1	15▲1	48▼-2	2=
BE		17▼-4	13▲1	19▼-2	48▲6	2▼-2
BG		41▼-6	18▲4	11=	26▲3	4=
CZ		19▲1	18▲2	23▼-3	38▲3	3▼-3
DK		4▼-1	3=	8▼-3	85▲5	0▼-1
DE		7▼-1	7▼-2	16▲3	68▼-3	3▲2
EE		3▲1	4▼-3	21▲4	69▼-1	3▼-1
IE		2▼-1	5▲1	18▲3	73▼-3	1=
EL		51▲1	23▼-2	12▼-3	13▲4	1▼-1
ES		47▲5	15▼-1	8▼-3	29=	2=
FR		30▲10	10▼-1	16▲4	41▼-14	3▲1
HR		44▼-4	13▼-5	11=	28▲7	4▲2
IT		21▼-2	17=	12▲4	50▼-1	0=
CY		39▼-7	33▲2	11▼-4	18▲12	0▼-2
LV		15▲7	16▲1	19▼-4	45▼-3	6=
LT		8▼-2	9▼-3	23▲4	56▲3	4▼-1
LU		27=	8▼-3	14▼-3	49▲7	3=
HU		30▲3	15▼-4	14▲3	37▼-2	4=
MT		21▼-9	35▲7	16▲4	27▲1	1▼-2
NL		6=	8▲1	11▼-1	75=	0=
AT		10▼-2	13▲1	25▲1	52▲1	0=
PL		13▲7	12▼-2	18▼-5	54▲5	4▼-5
PT		33▲1	24▲1	10▲1	33▼-3	0=
RO		54▲6	21▼-1	11=	12▼-1	2▼-4
SI		22▲1	16▼-1	15▼-3	43▲3	4=
SK		30▲3	21▼-2	23▲2	24▼-4	3▲1
FI		4▼-2	7▼-2	20▼-3	67▲6	2=
SE		9▲4	4▼-5	15▲3	71▼-3	2▲1




























Q1\_2 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)? **Patronage and nepotism**

		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know/No answer
EU27		19▲3	18=	18=	42▼-4	4▲1
BE		15=	22▼-4	29▲8	33▼-3	1▼-1
BG		39▼-10	16▼-2	12▲3	30▲8	4▲1
CZ		15▼-1	22=	32▲5	27▼-3	4=
DK		7▲2	5▼-4	11▲1	74▲4	3▼-3
DE		11▲5	10▼-1	20▼-1	51▼-9	9▲5
EE		4▲1	9▼-3	27▲8	56▼-7	4=
IE		4=	6▲2	25▲3	64▼-4	1▼-1
EL		40▲2	31=	16▼-4	14▲4	1▼-2
ES		25▲2	21▲1	16▼-3	31▼-4	7▲3
FR		29▲14	20▼-1	13▼-7	34▼-7	4▲1
HR		33▼-2	18▼-7	13=	27▲4	8▲5
IT		20▼-2	18=	17▲6	45▼-4	0=
CY		34▼-3	37▲2	12▼-4	15▲9	2▼-4
LV		18▲9	16=	14▼-6	47▼-4	5=
LT		9▲1	15▲2	21▲2	51=	4▼-4
LU		22▲1	12▼-4	16=	48▲2	2=
HU		13▲2	26▲9	20▲5	34▼-9	8▼-7
MT		26▲1	28▲4	14▲1	27=	5▼-5
NL		3=	6=	17=	71=	3▼-1
AT		8=	19▲3	38▼-1	34▼-2	1=
PL		17▲4	20▼-1	17▲2	44▼-5	2=
PT		15▼-1	33▲2	10▼-1	41=	0▼-1
RO		49▲5	22▼-3	13▼-1	14=	2▼-1
SI		13=	15▼-4	22▼-1	43▲5	8▼-1
SK		22=	25▲1	27▲3	23▼-2	3▼-1
FI		3=	11▼-5	23=	62▲5	2=
SE		6▼-3	15▼-1	22▲1	56▲2	2▲1

Q1\_3 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)? **Complexity of administrative procedures**

		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know/No answer
EU27		36▲2	32▼-2	17=	14▼-1	2▲1
BE		30▲3	38=	23▲1	9▼-2	0▼-1
BG		40▼-8	29▲3	15▲3	14▲2	2=
CZ		30▼-4	34▲4	25▲4	10▼-4	1=
DK		15=	25▲1	23▲1	34▼-3	3▲1
DE		34▲2	22▼-7	16▲1	24▲1	4▲3
EE		5▼-1	15▲1	32▲6	46▼-7	2▲1
IE		5▼-2	21▲1	27▼-3	44▲4	2▼-1
EL		51▲3	32▼-4	12▼-3	5▲4	0=
ES		38▲7	32▼-2	15▼-6	10▼-3	5▲4
FR		55▲6	32▼-5	9▲1	3▼-2	1=
HR		41▲2	26▼-6	12▲2	16▲4	5▼-2
IT		50▲7	33▼-7	12▲1	5▼-2	0▼-1
CY		28▼-8	47▲4	11▼-4	14▲7	1▲1
LV		17▲3	33▲5	23▼-5	24▼-3	3=
LT		14▼-2	25▲4	30▼-2	31▲2	1▼-1
LU		16▼-4	27=	25▼-4	32▲8	1=
HU		17=	34▲1	23▲1	23▼-4	3▲1
MT		26▲2	30=	14▼-6	25▲3	5▲1
NL		7=	43▲4	27▼-2	24▼-2	0=
AT		21▼-2	35▲2	22▼-2	19=	3▲1
PL		41▲1	31▼-2	12▼-4	15▲5	2=
PT		16▲2	35▼-1	23▼-2	26▲1	0=
RO		41▲1	39▼-1	15▲2	4▼-2	1=
SI		35▲2	33▲3	14▼-4	17▼-1	1=
SK		34▼-1	40▲9	17▼-8	8=	1▼-1
FI		9▼-4	33▲2	32▲4	25▼-2	1=
SE		10▲2	25▲2	32▲3	31▼-7	2=

Q1\_4 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)? **Fast-changing legislation and policies**

		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know/No answer
EU27		33▲3	30=	18▼-1	17▼-2	2▲1
BE		24▼-2	39▲5	24▼-1	13▼-2	1=
BG		35▼-2	27▲2	16▼-3	19▲4	4=
CZ		19▼-5	38▲11	27▼-3	15▼-1	1▼-2
DK		17▲4	21▲4	22▼-6	40▲1	0▼-2
DE		21=	28▲4	22▲2	26▼-8	4▲2
EE		7▼-1	18▲5	34▲4	40▼-6	2▼-1
IE		6=	20=	34▲3	39▼-2	1=
EL		46▲1	37▲5	12▼-4	5▼-1	0▼-1
ES		38▲10	29▼-3	20▼-6	11▼-2	2▲1
FR		41▲9	30▼-7	14▲1	12▼-6	4▲3
HR		39▼-3	29▼-3	15▲3	14▲2	3▲2
IT		40▼-1	40=	8▼-1	13▲2	0=
CY		18▼-6	37▼-6	16▼-4	27▲17	2▼-1
LV		26▲2	30▼-1	24▼-3	20▲3	1=
LT		13▼-2	26▼-1	25▲2	35▲3	2▼-2
LU		16▲1	27▼-2	18▼-1	40▲2	0=
HU		34▲11	29▲5	19▼-4	19▼-11	1▼-2
MT		19▲1	22▼-6	26▲3	32▲2	2=
NL		12=	32▲1	30▼-1	26=	0=
AT		26▲2	23▼-2	33▼-2	18▲2	0=
PL		59▼-2	26▲2	6▼-1	8=	1=
PT		19=	37▼-1	28▲1	16▲1	0▼-1
RO		63▲11	25▼-6	7▼-2	4▼-2	2▼-1
SI		35▲10	30▲6	14▼-10	20▼-5	1▼-1
SK		40▲10	33▼-1	19▼-8	8▼-1	1=
FI		4▼-3	20▲2	37▲3	38▼-2	0=
SE		6▲1	15▼-1	31▲5	45▼-4	2▼-1

Flash Eurobarometer 524 - Businesses' attitudes towards corruption in the EU

Fieldwork: 20/3-6/4/2023 / (%) Base: n=12 875 - All companies

▼▲ Evolution 2023-2012 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 507, April 2022)

Q1\_5 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)? **Inadequate infrastructure in (YOUR COUNTRY)**

		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know/No answer
EU27		17▲2	23=	22▼-1	34▼-3	3▲1
BE		12▼-2	26▲3	33▲5	28▼-4	2▼-2
BG		36▼-4	26▲1	15▲1	21▲3	2▼-1
CZ		7▼-3	18▲1	37▲9	35▼-7	3=
DK		3=	8▼-3	13▲1	76▲5	1▼-2
DE		11▲1	19▼-3	22=	45=	3▲2
EE		5▲3	9▼-1	29▲7	55▼-9	2=
IE		8▼-1	23▼-2	27▼-1	41▲4	0▼-1
EL		47▲3	32▼-6	16▲3	4=	0=
ES		30▲4	26▼-4	17▼-1	23▼-1	4▲2
FR		20▲11	21▼-1	16▼-9	35▼-5	9▲4
HR		23▲3	24▼-11	23▲3	28▲6	3▼-1
IT		25▼-2	34▲5	17=	23▼-2	0=
CY		31▲2	34▼-13	24▲9	11▲3	2▼-2
LV		14▲7	23▲4	27▼-3	32▼-9	5▲2
LT		6▲1	12▼-2	35▲10	46▼-7	1▼-2
LU		9▼-2	24▲4	15▼-6	51▲4	2=
HU		14▲5	23▲3	33▲4	30▼-8	1▼-3
MT		13▼-3	29=	28▲4	27▲1	3▼-2
NL		6▲1	19▲1	29▲2	46▼-3	0=
AT		13▲2	19=	30▼-1	39▼-1	0=
PL		9▲3	19▲3	26▲2	40▼-11	6▲3
PT		12▲4	30▼-1	33▼-1	24▼-2	1=
RO		56▲1	25▼-1	12=	6=	1▼-1
SI		13▲2	29▲5	22▼-2	35▼-3	2▼-1
SK		26▲7	32▼-3	28▼-1	14▼-4	1=
FI		2▼-1	11=	27▲7	57▼-5	2=
SE		8=	16▲6	20▼-10	55▲4	2=

Q1\_6 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)? **Lack of means or procedures to recover debt from others**

		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know/No answer
EU27		21▲2	21▼-1	21▲1	34▼-1	3=
BE		13▲3	22▼-2	33▲8	31▼-7	1▼-2
BG		24▼-2	16=	19▲2	31▼-2	10▲2
CZ		21▼-1	21▼-3	25▲5	29=	3▼-2
DK		4=	5▼-1	15▼-1	73▲6	3▼-4
DE		10▲3	9▼-6	24▲5	53▼-3	4▲1
EE		10▲1	15=	24▲4	46▼-3	5▼-2
IE		12▼-1	17=	23▼-2	45▲3	3▼-1
EL		28▼-9	32▼-2	22▲9	17▲5	2▼-2
ES		35=	27▲1	12▼-4	24▲2	2▲1
FR		19▲4	25▼-3	20▼-5	33▲3	4=
HR		23▼-5	27▲2	16▼-6	32▲7	3▲2
IT		32▲2	28▲2	16=	23▼-5	1▲1
CY		28▼-11	36▼-4	19▲11	16▲4	2▼-1
LV		10▲2	14=	25▲2	43▼-7	9▲3
LT		12▲1	21▲8	16▼-6	45▲1	5▼-3
LU		13=	22▼-1	26▲2	39=	1▼-1
HU		16▲3	19▲3	23▲8	34▼-14	8=
MT		26▲5	18▼-5	29▲2	22▼-5	6▲3
NL		5▲1	14=	38=	43▼-1	0▼-1
AT		9=	16▲3	36▼-2	38=	2=
PL		22▲6	20▼-6	19▲5	37▼-3	3▼-2
PT		40▼-1	30▲2	15=	15=	0=
RO		38▲5	30=	18▲3	8▼-7	5▼-1
SI		16▼-1	20▲2	23▲2	36▼-2	5▼-1
SK		34▲2	29▲7	18=	15▼-9	4▲1
FI		3▼-1	9▼-2	27▲3	59▲1	2▼-1
SE		3▼-2	9▲1	22▲6	62▼-6	4▲1

Q1\_7 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)? **Restrictive labour regulations**

		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know/No answer
EU27		18▲2	29▲1	23▼-1	28▼-2	3=
BE		15▲3	31▲8	31▲2	22▼-6	1▼-7
BG		13▼-3	21▼-4	22▼-1	36▲7	7▲1
CZ		12▲2	27▲3	36=	23▼-4	2=
DK		7▲1	14▲1	17▼-6	58▲6	4▼-1
DE		14▲4	20▲1	21▲2	41▼-9	4▲2
EE		4▲1	11▲3	33▲6	52▼-9	1▼-1
IE		4▲1	13▼-1	39▲3	42▼-2	2=
EL		19▼-1	30▲2	30▼-6	18▲2	3▲2
ES		29▲10	28▲2	18▼-8	21▼-5	4▲1
FR		28=	34▼-5	15▲1	19▲3	4▲2
HR		20▼-4	33▼-5	20▼-1	24▲8	3▲1
IT		20▼-2	36▲1	22▼-1	20=	2▲1
CY		17▼-4	32▼-1	19▼-12	31▲20	1▼-3
LV		7=	19▲4	26▼-4	43=	5=
LT		7▲2	17▼-4	36▲3	37▼-2	3▲1
LU		12▲3	23▼-1	20▼-6	44▲6	1▼-2
HU		9▲1	18▲3	32▲7	38▼-10	3▼-1
MT		19▲5	21▼-4	25▼-6	35▲7	1▼-2
NL		4▼-1	26▲1	26=	43▲1	2▼-1
AT		11▼-1	27▼-2	33=	26▲5	2▼-2
PL		21▲8	32▲5	19▼-6	26▼-7	2=
PT		8▼-1	39▲2	29▼-3	22▲1	2=
RO		34▲11	35▼-1	19▼-6	9▼-5	3=
SI		18=	32▲7	18▼-2	25▼-8	7▲3
SK		20▲6	30▲1	32▼-2	17▼-2	1▼-3
FI		9▼-1	28▲4	32▲2	31▼-5	0▼-1
SE		1▼-3	8▼-2	23▲10	52▼-3	15▼-2

Q1\_8 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)? **Tax rates**

		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know/No answer
EU27		33▲5	29▼-3	19=	16▼-2	2=
BE		31▼-6	33▲5	24▲4	12▼-2	1▼-1
BG		13▼-5	21=	22▼-3	41▲11	3▼-3
CZ		11=	25▲3	39▼-2	23▲1	2▼-1
DK		10▼-1	13▼-1	20▼-4	57▲8	1▼-1
DE		25▲9	20▼-4	22▼-1	29▼-4	4▲1
EE		9▼-6	21▼-1	33▲4	36▲2	2=
IE		9=	21▲1	36▲3	29▼-3	5▼-1
EL		58▲4	31▼-3	9▼-2	3▲1	0=
ES		35▼-1	28▼-4	19▲3	14▼-1	3▲2
FR		51▲19	29▼-13	11▼-4	9▼-1	1▼-1
HR		34▲2	36▼-3	15▼-2	13▲1	3▲2
IT		42▼-1	40▲2	10▲1	8▼-1	0=
CY		16▼-8	44▼-1	20▲4	18▲3	3▲2
LV		29▲1	36▼-3	19▼-3	15▲4	2▲1
LT		21▲3	30▼-2	28=	22=	0▼-1
LU		8=	31▼-2	25▼-2	32▲5	5▼-1
HU		25▲8	30▲2	24▲1	18▼-11	2=
MT		22=	20=	33▲2	24=	0▼-1
NL		7=	23▲1	39▲1	28▼-1	3▼-1
AT		31▲5	27▼-5	24▼-2	15▲2	2=
PL		40▲9	34▼-2	14▼-1	12▼-4	1▼-2
PT		53▲5	34▼-5	12▲2	1▼-2	0▼-1
RO		49▲16	31▼-3	11▼-10	8▼-2	2▼-2
SI		29▲6	34▲1	17=	18▼-9	3▲1
SK		22▼-6	36▲4	31▲5	11▼-2	0▼-1
FI		14▲1	32▲3	28▼-2	26▼-1	0▼-2
SE		10▼-3	16▼-2	28▲4	42▼-1	3▲3

Q1\_9 Do you consider the following to be a problem or not for your company when doing business in (YOUR COUNTRY)? **Access to financing, including credits**

		A very serious problem	A quite serious problem	Not a very serious problem	Not a problem at all	Don't know/No answer
EU27		14▲1	21=	24=	37▼-2	5▲1
BE		7▼-1	22▲2	24▼-3	45▲3	2▼-1
BG		13▼-3	18▲3	19▼-2	43▲5	6▼-2
CZ		7▼-1	14▲2	32=	40▼-2	8▲1
DK		9▲1	9▼-4	12▼-3	65▲4	5▲1
DE		14▲8	14=	21▼-2	47▼-8	5▲2
EE		6▲1	13▲2	21▼-4	51▼-2	10▲3
IE		8▲1	16▼-2	27▲1	39=	10▲1
EL		33▲1	35▲5	14▼-8	15▲4	2▼-1
ES		18▲2	26▲3	27=	23▼-10	7▲5
FR		23▲6	29▲7	20▼-1	27▼-11	2▼-1
HR		16▲1	18▼-4	23=	37▲1	6▲1
IT		16▼-3	26▼-6	17▼-3	40▲12	2=
CY		20▼-6	40▲9	18▼-2	18▲1	3▼-2
LV		13▲4	16▼-2	23▲2	40▼-5	7▲1
LT		15▲4	19▼-1	23=	34▼-2	9▼-2
LU		7▼-2	23▼-1	25▼-1	39▲2	6▲2
HU		10=	16▼-1	29▲8	39▼-8	6▲1
MT		27▲3	41▲9	11▼-5	15▼-7	7▼-1
NL		5▲1	12▲1	27▲1	50▼-2	5▼-1
AT		6▼-1	19▲1	34▼-3	37▲4	4▼-1
PL		11▼-1	17▼-7	24▼-1	41▲8	7▲1
PT		8▼-2	19▼-2	41=	28▲3	5▲1
RO		26▲1	32=	25▲3	11▼-4	6=
SI		16▼-1	22=	15▼-7	36▲7	11▲2
SK		13▲1	21▲1	34▲8	26▼-10	5=
FI		6=	12▼-2	25▲3	55▼-2	3=
SE		3=	6▼-2	28▲13	59▼-6	4▼-5



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

		0 euros (Any gift is a bribe)	1-50 euros	51-100 euros	101-200 euros	201+ euros	REFUSAL/DK /NA
EU27		25▼-1	30▼-1	13▼-2	7▲1	18▲2	7▲1
BE		15▼-7	30▲7	15▲3	5▼-2	31▲6	4▼-7
BG		27▼-8	25▲5	14▲3	4=	15▼-1	16▲1
CZ		26▲2	15▼-30	1▼-1	1▼-8	49▲38	9▼-2
DK		32▲3	12▼-2	16▼-2	14=	16▼-2	11▲4
DE		21▲4	37▼-12	18▲1	6▲5	17▲7	3▼-6
EE		22▼-1	23▲2	17▼-2	3=	19▼-1	16▲2
IE		8▼-5	37▲7	16▼-3	4=	19▼-2	15▲2
EL		30▲6	21▼-3	14▼-3	8▲3	23▼-3	4▲1
ES		40▼-2	27▲7	7▼-8	4▲1	15▼-1	7▲3
FR		22▼-5	22▼-1	19▼-1	10▲3	20▼-1	8▲4
HR		17▼-4	25=	25▲1	7▼-8	14▲3	12▲7
IT		37▲2	23▲4	11▼-2	3=	18▼-5	7▲1
CY		48▼-16	32▲10	7▲3	6▲5	5▲1	2▼-4
LV		21▼-10	33▲3	20▲7	4▲4	12▲1	10▼-4
LT		27▲1	29▲1	15▲2	4▲1	21▲3	4▼-7
LU		13▲4	36▲2	15▼-3	13▲2	13▼-4	10▼-1
HU		24=	39▼-2	7▼-2	9▲3	12▲2	10▼-2
MT		15▼-3	40▲1	19▲1	4▼-1	12▲4	9▼-2
NL		12▼-1	36▲3	17▼-3	10=	20▲1	6▲1
AT		3▼-1	41▲7	25▼-3	8=	19▼-2	5▼-1
PL		27▼-4	38▲2	3▼-6	11▲2	9▲5	12▲1
PT		20▲1	42=	9▼-8	4=	10=	15▲6
RO		22▼-5	43▲2	14▲3	8▲1	8▲2	6▼-2
SI		27▼-2	34▼-2	15▼-5	5▲2	11▲2	9▲5
SK		28▼-4	21▼-1	17▲1	6▲1	25▲5	4▼-3
FI		21▲1	24▼-3	26▲3	7=	20=	2▼-1
SE		16▼-2	45▼-2	16▲2	4▲1	12▲4	6▼-4

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

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	Non-existent	Don't know/No answer
EU27		28▲4	37▼-2	24▼-1	7▼-1	0=	4=
BE		18=	36▼-4	39▲4	4=	0=	3=
BG		60▲2	28▼-1	6▲1	1▼-1	1=	4▼-1
CZ		23▲1	38▼-8	30▲8	5▼-1	1▲1	3▼-1
DK		4▲1	15▲1	35▲3	41▼-4	3▲1	3▼-1
DE		15▲2	32▲1	32▼-2	13▼-2	0▼-1	7▲2
EE		4=	23▼-4	52▲8	13=	2▼-1	5▼-3
IE		3▼-1	25▲2	43▲1	24▲1	0=	4▼-2
EL		56▲3	40▲2	5▼-2	0▼-1	0=	0▼-2
ES		50▲10	39▼-8	8▼-1	3=	0=	1▼-1
FR		18▲8	41▲2	28▼-8	5▼-2	0=	8▲1
HR		58▼-6	34▲5	5▲2	0▼-1	0=	3▲1
IT		49▲5	43▼-5	6▲1	1=	0=	2=
CY		52▲2	43▲1	2▼-2	1=	0=	3▼-1
LV		24▲8	48▼-2	19▼-3	3▼-2	0▼-1	7=
LT		21▲5	41▼-1	30▼-1	5▼-1	0=	4▼-2
LU		21▲3	23▼-1	22▼-3	25=	1=	7▲1
HU		45▲1	32▲1	11▼-2	6▲3	0=	5▼-2
MT		28▼-3	48▲8	10▼-2	2=	3▲2	10▼-4
NL		12=	38▼-2	35▲2	11=	0=	4▼-1
AT		16▼-2	40▲2	31=	11=	1=	1▼-1
PL		22▲12	33▼-1	31▼-6	6▼-1	1▼-1	7▼-2
PT		47▲2	38▼-1	9=	2▼-1	1=	2=
RO		55▲8	38▼-3	4▼-3	1=	0=	2▼-1
SI		41▼-1	38▲1	10▼-2	2▼-1	0=	9▲3
SK		42▼-7	37▲2	16▲3	4▲2	0=	2=
FI		3▼-3	19=	54▲6	22▼-2	0▼-2	2▼-1
SE		7=	30=	48▼-2	12▲1	0=	2▲1





























Q4\_1 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (YOUR COUNTRY)? **Abuse of negotiated procedures**

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	Non-existent	Don't know/No answer
EU27		14▲1	31▲1	24▼-3	9▼-1	1▼-1	21▲2
BE		9▲2	33▲4	44▲1	6▼-1	1=	7▼-6
BG		33▼-2	26▲5	8▼-1	4▼-1	1▼-1	28=
CZ		12▼-4	29▲6	31▲2	7▼-2	2▼-2	19▲1
DK		6=	17▲5	25▼-5	20▼-3	6▲1	26▲2
DE		8▼-4	22▲5	25▼-4	23▼-3	4▼-1	19▲6
EE		1▼-2	19=	39▲6	13▲1	5▼-5	24▲1
IE		5=	21▲3	45▲2	20▼-3	0=	9▼-1
EL		31▲1	44▲1	12▼-2	4▼-1	1=	9▲1
ES		28▲8	40▲2	11▼-10	4▼-3	0=	17▲3
FR		7▲1	30▼-4	21▼-10	6▲1	0=	36▲12
HR		28=	34▼-5	13▲4	7▲2	0▼-1	18=
IT		19▲3	39▼-2	14▼-2	4▼-1	1=	24▲1
CY		19▼-16	50▲14	11▼-2	3▲1	3=	15▲3
LV		12▲3	32▲1	26▼-2	11▲3	2=	17▼-6
LT		13▲2	33▲4	33▲4	9▲2	1▼-3	12▼-9
LU		8▼-1	24▲3	29▼-5	12▼-4	5▲3	22▲4
HU		19▼-1	26▲3	17▲2	11▲4	0▼-2	28▼-6
MT		11▼-8	37▲7	16▼-2	10▲2	3=	24=
NL		7=	33=	36▼-1	8=	0▼-1	16▲1
AT		4=	21▲1	32=	20▲2	5▲2	18▼-4
PL		11=	29▲8	29▲1	8▼-4	3▼-4	21▼-1
PT		30▲1	42▲4	11▼-3	6▼-1	2▲1	9▼-2
RO		23▲7	40▲2	18▼-3	8▲2	1▼-1	10▼-7
SI		22▼-2	35▲5	16▼-2	7=	2=	18▼-1
SK		15▲3	35▲3	28▲2	7▼-2	0=	15▼-6
FI		3▲1	18▲1	54▲8	14▼-7	1▼-1	10▼-1
SE		6▼-1	24=	43▲3	10=	1=	17▼-2





























Q4\_2 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (YOUR COUNTRY)? **Abuse of emergency grounds to justify use of noncompetitive or fast-track procedure**

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	Non-existent (DO NOT READ OUT)	Don't know/No answer
EU27		16▲1	30=	26▼-1	8=	1▼-1	19▲2
BE		7▼-1	29▼-3	48▲8	9▲1	1=	8▼-6
BG		29▼-3	30▲11	9▼-1	3▼-2	1▼-1	29▼-3
CZ		15▼-2	28▼-1	31▲3	7▼-4	3▼-1	16▲3
DK		7=	18▲4	18▼-9	20▲2	6▲1	31▲2
DE		12▲3	26=	24▼-2	17=	3▼-4	19▲4
EE		1▼-4	18▲9	33=	18▲7	4▼-7	27▼-5
IE		4▲1	21▲1	40=	24▼-1	0=	12▼-2
EL		35▼-2	49▲11	9▼-3	2▼-1	1=	4▼-4
ES		30▲1	29▼-4	14▼-5	6▲1	1▲1	20▲7
FR		6▲2	30▼-1	33▼-2	5▼-3	0=	27▲4
HR		29▼-6	32▼-2	12=	6▲2	1▲1	20▲5
IT		23▲2	41▼-2	11▼-5	3=	2▲1	20▲4
CY		16▼-16	46=	11▲8	6▲1	2▲1	19▲6
LV		13▼-3	29▼-1	29▲5	9▲2	2▲1	18▼-4
LT		16▲5	26▼-1	32▲10	13▲1	0▼-1	13▼-13
LU		4▲2	19▼-1	28▼-4	20▼-1	6=	23▲4
HU		21▲1	29▲1	17▲4	7▼-1	0▼-1	27▼-3
MT		13▼-5	43▲4	15▼-1	9▲4	0=	19▼-2
NL		3▼-1	26▼-2	41▼-1	9▲2	0=	20▲1
AT		7▼-2	28▲3	29▼-1	11=	1=	23=
PL		19▲5	27▲3	30▲4	7▼-1	2▼-5	15▼-5
PT		42▲2	33▼-2	9▼-1	8▲1	3▲1	5▼-2
RO		25▲9	41▲2	15▼-6	8=	1▼-2	10▼-4
SI		19▼-4	36▲5	16▼-4	8=	1=	20▲4
SK		27▼-1	34▲6	21▼-7	6▲2	0=	12=
FI		4▼-3	21▲5	50▼-1	14▼-5	2▼-1	10▲4
SE		5▼-6	25▼-1	39▲2	12▲4	0▼-1	19▲1

Q4\_3 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (YOUR COUNTRY)? **Involvement of bidders in the design of specifications**

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	Non-existent	Don't know/No answer
EU27		15▲1	35▲1	22▼-2	7▼-1	1=	21▲1
BE		9▼-1	40▲3	37▲6	6▼-3	0▼-1	9▼-5
BG		25▼-9	29▲8	9▲1	2▼-1	2▲1	33=
CZ		14▼-3	32▲1	29▲4	8▼-4	2=	16▲2
DK		9▲2	22▲1	24▼-4	15▼-4	6▲3	24▲2
DE		15▲4	27▲1	23▼-5	14▼-1	3▼-3	19▲4
EE		4▼-5	32▲7	27▲5	8=	4▼-6	26=
IE		4▲1	27▼-2	25=	28▲3	1=	15▼-2
EL		41▲7	41▼-2	12▲1	1▼-1	0▼-1	6▼-4
ES		25▲10	34▼-4	11▼-9	4▼-5	1▲1	24▲7
FR		6▼-3	28▼-5	24▼-4	4=	0=	38▲11
HR		30=	36▲1	7▼-4	10=	1▲1	16▲2
IT		15=	50▲7	16=	2▼-2	1▲1	16▼-6
CY		27▼-12	44▲5	11▲3	2=	3▼-1	13▲5
LV		16▲2	38▼-3	18▼-3	7▲2	1=	20▲3
LT		14▼-1	37▲4	24▲5	9▼-1	1=	15▼-7
LU		8▲1	20▼-5	21▼-2	19▼-2	3▲2	31▲5
HU		23=	36▲7	12▼-2	7▲1	0▼-2	22▼-4
MT		24▲1	39▲5	9▼-4	6▲1	1▲1	22▼-3
NL		8▲1	40▲2	31=	7=	1=	13▼-3
AT		10=	35=	25▲2	6=	2▼-1	23▼-1
PL		13▲1	32▲8	22▼-1	10▲1	3▼-2	20▼-7
PT		29▲2	32▼-4	11▲1	10▲2	0=	17=
RO		22▲6	43▲2	16▲1	4▼-4	2▼-2	12▼-3
SI		23▼-7	38▲3	13=	6=	1=	19▲5
SK		19▼-1	40▲6	20▼-5	6▲1	0=	15▼-1
FI		3▼-1	29▲2	46▲4	13▼-2	2▼-1	8▼-2
SE		7▼-4	35▲7	36▲2	9▼-4	1=	12=




























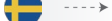
Q4\_4 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (YOUR COUNTRY)? **Conflict of interests in the evaluation of bids**

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	Non-existent	Don't know/No answer
EU27		18▲2	34▼-3	25▲2	8▼-1	1▼-1	14=
BE		15▲1	40▲1	35▲6	7▼-2	0=	4▼-6
BG		31▼-5	26▲7	13▲1	4=	2=	24▼-2
CZ		16▼-1	29▼-8	32▲7	9▼-1	2▼-1	14▲4
DK		5▼-3	23▲6	21▼-9	18▼-1	8▲5	24▲2
DE		14▲2	29▼-2	24▲3	19▼-1	3▼-2	10=
EE		6▼-1	26▼-2	36▲9	9▼-1	3▼-5	19=
IE		6▼-1	27=	37▼-4	15▲2	0=	15▲3
EL		38▲8	45▼-5	8=	3▼-1	0▼-1	6▼-2
ES		31▲9	35▼-6	12▼-4	6▼-3	1▲1	16▲3
FR		12=	41▼-1	24▼-2	5▼-1	0=	18▲4
HR		28▼-3	33▼-3	15▲4	8=	1=	15▲2
IT		29▲4	33▼-10	21▲9	4=	1=	12▼-3
CY		29▼-10	48▲1	10▲4	3▼-1	0▼-2	11▲7
LV		13▼-1	39=	26▲1	6▲2	2▲1	15▼-2
LT		17▲4	33=	29▲1	10▲2	0▼-1	11▼-7
LU		8▲1	18▼-2	29▼-5	22▲1	4▲3	20▲3
HU		18▲1	29▲5	17▲3	12▲4	1▼-2	24▼-11
MT		35▼-2	33▼-1	6▼-1	4▲1	2▲1	20▲2
NL		7▲1	35▼-2	37▲2	8=	3=	10▼-1
AT		16▲1	30▼-2	22▼-1	7▼-1	4▲1	21▲2
PL		13▲5	26▲2	33▲3	7▼-1	1▼-7	20▼-1
PT		34▲1	42▼-3	12▲1	6▲1	1=	5=
RO		24▲3	43▲6	15▼-3	5▼-4	1▼-1	11=
SI		22▼-1	35▼-5	17▲3	7▲1	1▼-1	19▲2
SK		22▼-2	39▼-1	25▲5	5▲2	0=	10▼-3
FI		3▼-2	26▼-2	53▲11	8▼-9	1=	7▲2
SE		8▼-1	36▲3	41▲1	7▲3	1=	8▼-5

Q4\_5 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (YOUR COUNTRY)? **Tailor-made specifications for particular companies**

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	Non-existent	Don't know/No answer
EU27		22=	39▲1	18=	5▼-2	1▼-1	15▲1
BE		9▼-4	40▼-2	38▲10	7▲1	0=	7▼-6
BG		50▼-2	25▲6	3▼-2	3=	1▼-1	19▼-1
CZ		29▲1	37▲1	16▼-2	7▼-1	0▼-1	11▲2
DK		9=	32▲9	20▼-9	13▼-4	4=	22▲4
DE		14=	34▼-1	22▲4	12▼-6	2▼-5	17▲8
EE		7▼-7	36▲6	25▲1	10▲3	4▼-4	17=
IE		11▲1	14▼-3	43▲2	20▲1	0=	13▼-1
EL		49▲4	38▲2	8▼-1	1▼-3	0=	4▼-2
ES		31▼-1	44▲5	11▼-4	4▼-2	1=	9▲2
FR		13▲1	38=	20▼-4	3▼-2	0=	26▲6
HR		39▼-1	30▼-9	11▲2	5▲4	1=	14▲5
IT		23▲2	45▼-3	13▲3	2▼-1	0=	18▼-1
CY		36▼-8	42=	10▲7	1▼-1	1▼-1	10▲4
LV		30▲3	44▲1	13▼-1	4▼-1	1▼-1	9▼-2
LT		20▼-2	38▲3	24▲5	7▼-2	0=	11▼-4
LU		7=	22▼-3	27▼-4	8▼-2	7▲2	29▲7
HU		37▼-4	33▲10	10▲1	6▲3	0▼-1	14▼-9
MT		30▼-4	30▲6	18=	7▼-2	1=	15▲1
NL		10▲1	42=	26▼-2	7▲1	1=	14▲1
AT		22=	41=	22=	3▲1	2=	11▼-1
PL		26▲2	38▲5	17▲3	5▼-4	2▼-1	13▼-5
PT		38▲3	42=	7▼-2	5▼-1	1=	8▼-1
RO		31▲7	41▲2	13▼-4	5▼-1	1▼-1	9▼-1
SI		34▼-2	33▼-1	13▲1	3▼-3	1▲1	16▲4
SK		35▼-11	42▲10	12=	3▲1	0=	8▲1
FI		10▲2	42▲3	35=	6▼-4	1▼-1	6=
SE		15▲2	42▲1	25▼-5	10▲5	1=	7▼-4

Q4\_6 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (YOUR COUNTRY)? **Collusive bidding**

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	Non-existent	Don't know/No answer
EU27		16=	34▼-1	23=	9=	1▼-1	17▲1
BE		12▲4	35▼-2	35=	11▲4	0=	7▼-6
BG		27▼-4	20▲4	13▲3	2▼-3	2▲1	35▼-1
CZ		13▼-1	31=	27▲3	8▼-6	3▼-1	18▲4
DK		4▼-1	15▲4	24▼-6	25▲1	10▲5	21▼-3
DE		16▼-1	31▼-2	22▼-1	16▼-1	2▼-1	12▲6
EE		4▼-4	28▲1	33▲5	13▲2	4▼-6	19▲2
IE		4▼-1	22▲1	37=	19▼-1	0=	18=
EL		45▲5	38▼-2	10=	3▼-1	0▼-1	5▼-1
ES		26▲6	33▼-9	15▼-5	5▼-1	0=	21▲9
FR		7▼-1	43▲6	21▼-6	5▼-1	0▼-1	24▲3
HR		39▼-5	35▼-5	8▲4	4▼-1	1=	13▲6
IT		20▲1	36▼-5	16=	6▲2	0=	22▲3
CY		26▼-15	47▲7	12▲6	2▼-1	1▼-1	13▲3
LV		21▲4	37▼-1	18▼-2	7=	2▲1	15▼-1
LT		23▲4	33=	23▲1	10▲2	0▼-1	10▼-7
LU		2=	27▲2	30▼-2	14▼-3	4▲2	23▲2
HU		33▲1	33▲6	12▲1	8▲3	0▼-1	15▼-10
MT		26▼-4	35▲3	15▲2	6▲1	0=	18▼-3
NL		7=	30▼-3	39▲3	16▲3	1=	7▼-3
AT		18▲2	37▲3	18▼-1	4▼-1	2=	21▼-3
PL		12▲1	26▲5	31=	11▲2	2▼-5	19▼-4
PT		20=	52▼-1	9=	4=	1=	14▲1
RO		25▲4	38▲2	15▼-2	11▲2	1▼-2	10▼-5
SI		36▼-3	37▲1	10▼-1	5▼-1	1▲1	12▲3
SK		35▼-8	39▲5	14▲2	6▲3	0=	7▼-2
FI		4=	19▼-7	46▲6	20▼-1	2▼-1	9▲2
SE		7▼-3	28▼-3	49▲14	11▼-5	1▼-1	6▼-3



Q4\_7 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in public procurement procedures in (YOUR COUNTRY)? **Amendments of the contract terms after conclusion of the contract**

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	Non-existent	Don't know/No answer
EU27		14▲2	26▲1	28▼-2	11▼-1	2▼-1	19▲1
BE		5▼-4	25▼-3	50▲6	15▲6	0=	5▼-5
BG		24=	24▲8	16▼-1	5▼-4	1▼-2	31▼-2
CZ		11▼-4	23▲1	40▲12	13▼-6	2▼-2	11▼-1
DK		8▲2	17=	19▼-7	23▲1	9▲4	24▲1
DE		12▲3	20▲1	31▼-2	20▼-6	3▼-1	14▲7
EE		4▼-1	21▲4	34▲3	17▲4	5▼-7	18▼-4
IE		4=	15▼-3	45▲1	25▲5	0=	11▼-3
EL		30▲5	40▲5	15▼-2	3▼-7	0▼-2	12=
ES		23▲6	31▲1	12▼-11	10▼-2	1=	24▲7
FR		10▲4	31▲4	24▼-12	4▲1	0=	31▲4
HR		24▲1	31▼-8	17▲5	9▲3	1▲1	17▼-1
IT		20▲5	31▼-2	22▲1	6▼-2	2=	20▼-2
CY		15▼-8	41▼-5	18▲8	7▼-1	6▲6	14=
LV		9=	33▲2	26▼-4	12▲1	2▲1	17=
LT		12▲1	31▲5	30▲3	13▼-1	1▼-1	13▼-8
LU		8=	14▼-4	25▼-2	23▲5	4▲1	26=
HU		17▲1	27▲8	19▼-2	13▲3	1▼-3	24▼-7
MT		25▲5	22▼-9	14▼-3	9=	3▲2	28▲5
NL		8▼-1	15▼-1	48▼-1	15▲2	1=	14▲1
AT		6▼-2	22▲3	38▼-5	12=	4▲1	18▲3
PL		13▲6	21▼-1	34▲6	14=	3▼-6	15▼-4
PT		24=	34▲3	15▼-1	10▲1	3=	14▼-3
RO		19▲4	39▲5	25▲2	10▼-3	2▼-1	6▼-7
SI		22▼-3	33▲4	19▼-3	10▼-3	2▲1	14▲4
SK		20▲1	31=	29▼-2	10▲4	0=	9▼-3
FI		2▼-2	14▼-1	49▲7	27▼-5	4▲1	5▼-1
SE		7▼-5	24▲2	43▲5	12▼-4	1▲1	13▲1

Q5\_1 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (YOUR COUNTRY)?  
**Corruption in public procurement managed by national authorities**

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	Non-existent	Don't know/No answer
EU27		19▲2	33▲1	24▼-3	10=	1=	13=
BE		11▼-2	31▼-3	42▲5	11▲5	0▼-1	5▼-4
BG		51▲2	26▲6	5▼-3	3▲1	1=	14▼-5
CZ		21▼-4	37▼-2	23▲2	6▼-2	1▲1	12▲4
DK		6▲1	13▼-1	35=	28▼-1	5▲1	12=
DE		12▲4	20=	30▼-6	20▼-1	2▼-1	17▲4
EE		3=	18▼-3	41▲5	20▲8	4▼-5	13▼-4
IE		4=	19▲1	46▼-1	25▲2	1▲1	5▼-2
EL		37▲8	43▲2	11▼-4	2▼-2	0▼-1	7▼-3
ES		36▲10	34▼-9	15▼-3	4▼-3	0=	10▲5
FR		11=	39▲6	27▼-9	9▼-1	0=	15▲3
HR		37▼-5	35▼-4	9▲3	4=	0▼-1	14▲7
IT		19▼-6	52▲7	15▼-2	3▲1	1▲1	11▼-2
CY		19▼-12	44▲3	13▼-1	5▲4	0▼-2	19▲7
LV		22▲7	44▲1	22▼-3	4▼-2	0=	8▼-3
LT		17▼-2	37▲9	29▲7	7▼-2	0=	10▼-11
LU		5=	21▼-1	27▼-4	28=	8▲4	12=
HU		25▼-5	33▲9	13=	12▲5	0▼-1	18▼-8
MT		28▲3	32▲2	24=	3▼-4	1▼-1	12▼-1
NL		6▲1	24▲2	44▼-4	15▲1	1▼-1	11▲1
AT		11=	28▲2	27▼-3	10▼-2	0▼-1	24▲2
PL		31▲15	26▼-5	17▼-3	9=	2▼-1	16▼-8
PT		35▲3	47=	9▼-1	2▼-1	1▼-1	7▼-1
RO		38▲5	38▲4	13▼-2	5▼-2	1▼-1	6▼-3
SI		31▲6	32▼-10	16▼-1	7▲1	1▼-1	14▲5
SK		26▲2	37▼-1	19▼-2	6▲2	1▲1	12▼-1
FI		2▼-4	18▼-1	50▲6	26▼-2	1=	3▲1
SE		5▼-2	15▼-5	50▲4	20▼-3	1=	10▲6

Q5\_2 And how widespread do you think the following practices are in (YOUR COUNTRY)?  
**Corruption in public procurement managed by regional or local authorities**

		Very widespread	Fairly widespread	Fairly rare	Very rare	Non-existent	Don't know/No answer
EU27		20▲1	34▼-1	26=	9=	1=	11=
BE		14▼-2	30▼-7	46▲9	8▲3	0=	3▼-3
BG		53▲5	26▲4	4▼-2	4▲1	1=	13▼-7
CZ		17▼-3	35▼-1	25=	8▼-1	2=	14▲5
DK		6▲1	18▲4	32▼-5	26▼-2	5=	14▲1
DE		16▲5	23▼-3	27▼-5	18▼-2	3▼-1	15▲6
EE		5▼-2	25=	32▲1	15▲4	6▼-3	17▲1
IE		2▼-1	21▼-1	50▲3	20▲1	0=	8▼-2
EL		47▲3	39▲5	9▼-1	1▼-1	0=	4▼-5
ES		40▲7	34▼-7	15▼-1	4▼-3	0=	8▲3
FR		11▲1	44▲4	26▼-6	8▲1	0=	10=
HR		39=	32▼-6	8▲2	5=	0▼-1	16▲5
IT		28▼-1	40▼-3	17▲1	3▲1	1▲1	12▲1
CY		25▼-11	41▼-1	11▲6	5▲4	1▼-3	18▲4
LV		20▲1	44▲3	22▲1	4=	0=	10▼-5
LT		21=	39▲6	25▲7	5▼-3	0=	9▼-10
LU		8=	18▼-1	43▲7	17▼-5	6▲1	8▼-2
HU		19▼-5	29▲2	18▲6	11▲4	0▼-1	23▼-6
MT		18▼-1	29▲1	14▼-5	14▲4	2▲1	23▲1
NL		6▼-1	32▲2	43=	11▲1	0▼-1	9=
AT		13▲2	27▼-1	23▼-6	8=	4▲2	26▲3
PL		15▲5	29▲1	32▲3	8▼-1	2▼-1	14▼-8
PT		40▲3	36▼-3	9▼-1	5▲1	0=	10▲1
RO		41▲10	35▼-1	15▼-2	5▼-1	1▼-2	5▼-4
SI		24▼-3	36▼-1	19▼-2	5▼-1	1▼-1	15▲8
SK		23▼-1	39▲3	21▼-6	6▲3	0=	9=
FI		2▼-3	21▼-1	54▲7	20▼-2	1▼-1	3▲1
SE		6▼-4	28▲2	47▲6	12▼-6	0=	7▲2

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

		Kickbacks	Bribes	Tax fraud or non-payment of VAT	Offering a free gift or trip in exchange for a service	Favouring friends and/or family members in business	Funding political parties in exchange for public contracts or influence over policy making	Favouring friends and/or family members in public institutions	Other	None	Don't know/No answer
EU27		22▼-1	22▲2	29▲1	26▼-2	46▼-2	38=	48▲2	1=	3=	4=
BE		28▼-1	14▼-4	30▲1	39=	52▼-3	30▼-1	50▲3	0=	5▲2	1▼-1
BG		32▼-3	36▲6	29▲5	11▼-3	21▼-8	43▲3	35▲4	1=	4▼-1	8▲2
CZ		23▼-1	29=	24▼-7	26=	43▲4	46▼-4	46▲2	1▲1	3▲1	4=
DK		9▼-2	5=	38▼-2	22▼-1	49▲11	20▼-7	34▲9	1=	9▼-2	3▼-3
DE		22▲2	18▲1	29▲1	25▼-11	41▼-5	39▼-7	33▼-1	3▲3	10▲1	3▲1
EE		10▼-1	5▼-6	31▲3	17=	58▲12	41▲6	42▼-1	0▼-1	10=	5▼-1
IE		17▼-2	9▼-2	30▲7	22▼-1	42=	23▲1	32▼-5	1▼-1	7▼-2	15▼-1
EL		55▲9	41▲5	33▲5	19=	33▼-8	47▲1	44=	0=	0▼-3	1▼-3
ES		37▼-6	27▲7	31▼-11	24▲5	39▼-7	50▲3	61▲4	0=	1▲1	2▼-1
FR		18▼-6	22▲7	27▲11	30▼-9	48▼-9	29▼-2	47▼-1	0=	1=	5▲2
HR		25▼-1	36▲1	25▲2	13▼-2	40▼-4	41▲1	51▲7	1=	3=	7▲3
IT		7▼-1	33▲1	42▲4	21▼-4	50▲2	35▲3	49▼-1	0=	1=	6▲1
CY		62▼-6	35=	21▼-10	15▼-5	32▼-5	57▲4	49▲6	0=	0=	2▲1
LV		30▼-5	19▼-1	32▲8	15▲3	41▲12	47▲6	55▲13	0=	3▲1	3▼-5
LT		20▲2	31▲6	27▲2	22▲2	45▲2	45▲13	59▲13	0=	4=	2▼-4
LU		16▼-5	19▼-3	22▲3	14▼-8	46▼-4	13▲1	30▼-5	1=	7▼-8	16▲10
HU		29▼-7	20▼-1	25▲2	21▲6	49▲8	34▲4	39▲8	0=	6=	9▼-2
MT		25▲3	28▼-3	21=	20▼-1	37▲4	44▼-1	41▲7	1=	1▼-3	13▲3
NL		15▲1	13▲3	35▼-2	44▲4	55▲2	27▼-2	47▲1	1▲1	2=	2▼-1
AT		15=	15▲3	21=	33▲1	55▼-1	43▼-1	52▲2	1=	1▼-1	3=
PL		24▲4	16▲5	16▲1	19=	45▲4	52▲8	61▲10	0=	2=	7▼-5
PT		26▲2	25=	22▲5	28▼-3	55▼-3	37▲2	56=	0=	0=	3=
RO		23▼-7	39=	29▲8	25▲3	43▲5	53▲8	59▲7	0=	2▼-4	2▼-2
SI		37▼-12	32▲1	25=	20▼-1	36▼-7	28=	42▲3	0▼-1	3=	6▲2
SK		42▲2	30▼-2	33▼-2	19▼-3	35▼-4	50▲1	53▼-2	0=	1▲1	3▲1
FI		3▼-4	10▲1	23▼-2	30▲4	48▼-5	30▼-8	32▼-9	0=	13▲7	3▲1
SE		17▲3	13▼-3	39▲7	32▲1	61▲1	19▼-1	42▼-2	1▲1	2▼-1	7▲3

Q7\_1 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? **Too close links between business and politics in (YOUR COUNTRY) lead to corruption**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know/No answer
EU27		41▲2	37▼-3	14=	6▲1	3▼-1
BE		16▼-9	48▲2	27▲6	6▲1	2▼-1
BG		63=	26▲1	3▼-1	5▲1	3▼-1
CZ		35=	47▼-1	13▲1	1▼-4	5▲4
DK		11▼-2	32▼-1	23▲1	25▲3	9▼-1
DE		35▲4	37▼-1	18▼-2	7=	3▼-2
EE		26▼-5	46▲1	20▲8	6▼-2	3▼-2
IE		18▼-2	48▲1	22▲1	8▲2	4▼-2
EL		65▲8	27▼-6	5▼-1	2▼-1	1=
ES		63▲1	28▲1	5▼-2	4=	1▲1
FR		32▲1	39▼-5	19▲1	7▲5	3▼-1
HR		42▲3	46▼-1	6▼-2	3=	4=
IT		41▲4	47▼-5	7▲1	5▲1	1▼-1
CY		56▼-6	29▲1	9▲3	4=	3▲2
LV		34▲3	50▲3	10▼-3	3▼-1	4▼-2
LT		43▲6	45▼-3	9▲1	2▼-2	1▼-1
LU		9▼-2	39▲3	22▼-4	23▲2	7▲1
HU		50▲3	29▲2	8▼-2	11▲5	2▼-8
MT		34▼-3	36▼-4	15▲5	3▲1	12▲1
NL		27▼-1	32▼-3	30▲3	9▲2	2▼-1
AT		31▼-2	43=	18▲1	7=	2=
PL		60▲11	31▼-10	5▼-1	2▲1	3▼-2
PT		49▼-1	40▲1	6▼-1	3▲1	2=
RO		65▲10	23▼-10	6=	5=	2=
SI		44▼-5	41▲14	7▼-3	2▼-5	6▼-1
SK		45▼-5	46▲9	5▼-4	1▼-1	4▲1
FI		13▼-3	44▼-6	31▲4	9▲3	3▲2
SE		21▼-6	37▲7	22▲5	16▼-6	5▼-1

Q7\_2 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? **Bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in (YOUR COUNTRY)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know/No answer
EU27		24▲1	36▼-1	23=	11▼-1	7▲1
BE		9▼-2	36▼-1	41▲10	10▼-5	3▼-3
BG		48▲2	34▲1	5▼-3	5=	8▲1
CZ		17▼-3	41▼-5	28▲8	6▼-2	8▲2
DK		11▲4	20▲2	20▼-6	37▼-2	12▲3
DE		19▲6	24▼-2	31=	18▼-7	8▲2
EE		8▼-2	23▼-3	35▲4	24=	11▲1
IE		8▼-1	26▼-2	41▲4	21=	4▼-1
EL		55▲8	35▼-7	6=	3=	2▼-2
ES		38▼-2	34▲2	16=	8▲2	4▼-1
FR		16=	41▲3	22▼-4	10▼-1	11▲3
HR		35▼-1	48▲3	10▲1	3▼-2	5▼-1
IT		28▼-2	45▼-4	14▲2	7=	6▲4
CY		47▼-14	33=	11▲9	6▲3	3▲1
LV		19▲5	41▼-5	27▲2	6▲1	7▼-3
LT		21▲1	46▲7	26▲2	7▼-4	1▼-6
LU		14▲4	16▼-3	25▼-4	33▲4	13=
HU		31▲5	35▲7	13▼-4	12=	9▼-7
MT		30▼-2	34▼-4	18▲3	5=	14▲3
NL		12=	21▼-1	38▼-1	21▲2	8▲1
AT		16▼-2	33▼-1	34▲3	10=	6▼-1
PL		30▲7	40▼-2	20▲2	3▼-4	6▼-4
PT		32=	42▲1	12▼-1	9▼-1	5=
RO		46▲10	28▼-7	14▼-2	9=	3▼-1
SI		30▼-1	38=	15▼-1	8▲1	8=
SK		25▲2	53=	15▼-2	3▲1	5▼-1
FI		6▼-2	19▼-6	53▲6	19▲1	3▲2
SE		5▼-5	21=	22▲2	45▲4	7=

Q7\_3 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? **There is sufficient transparency and supervision of the funding of political parties in (YOUR COUNTRY)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know/No answer
EU27		7▲1	18=	32▲1	36=	7▼-1
BE		5▲2	23▲1	40▲5	31▼-2	1▼-7
BG		5▲1	8=	24▲4	53▼-3	11▼-2
CZ		5=	23▼-1	40▲3	25▼-3	7▲1
DK		18▲2	21=	19▼-6	28▲6	14▼-1
DE		12=	19▼-5	34▲4	29▼-1	6▲1
EE		11=	28▲2	32▲4	22▼-2	7▼-5
IE		12▼-2	28▲1	30▼-2	24▲4	7=
EL		6▼-1	12▲1	23▼-3	55▲4	4▼-2
ES		3▼-4	8▲3	23▼-1	62▲2	3▲1
FR		8▲3	23▲3	34▼-4	28▲2	7▼-4
HR		3▼-1	20▲5	30▼-3	35▼-5	13▲4
IT		5▲2	19=	35▲4	34▼-5	7=
CY		8▼-2	13▲3	16▼-6	57▲2	6▲4
LV		3▲1	29▲5	36▲2	25▼-1	7▼-8
LT		6▲1	31▲3	38▲7	19▼-3	7▼-9
LU		14▲2	39=	16▼-4	7▼-2	24▲4
HU		5▲1	9▼-3	21=	53▲6	13▼-4
MT		4▲1	22▲4	24▼-4	43▲3	6▼-4
NL		10=	24▼-3	36▲1	13▼-1	17▲2
AT		7▲1	16=	38▲3	33▼-4	6=
PL		5▲2	9▼-5	27▲2	52▲5	7▼-5
PT		5=	13=	30▼-2	46▲2	7=
RO		9▲1	12▼-5	26▲5	47▲3	5▼-3
SI		5▼-7	25▲7	27▲5	31▼-9	12▲4
SK		2=	12▼-1	41▼-6	39▲6	7▲2
FI		10▲2	41▲5	33▼-6	11▼-3	5▲2
SE		16▼-2	30▲10	26▲7	21▼-4	7▼-11

Q7\_4 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? **In (YOUR COUNTRY) the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know/No answer
EU27		12=	26=	33▲1	26▼-1	2=
BE		6▲1	23▼-5	42▼-2	29▲6	0=
BG		19▼-7	29▲3	24▲2	25▲2	4=
CZ		5▼-5	25▲4	39▲4	29▼-4	2▲1
DK		5▲3	9▼-1	13▼-5	70▲3	4▲1
DE		10▼-6	22▲3	37▲4	28▼-4	3▲2
EE		5▼-1	15=	33▲6	45▼-3	2▼-2
IE		2=	21▼-1	26▼-2	51▲3	0▼-1
EL		21▼-2	35▲1	29▲4	15▼-2	0▼-1
ES		25▲2	25▲4	31▼-1	18▼-3	1▼-2
FR		9▲3	28▼-9	39▲3	22▲3	3=
HR		18▲1	31▼-9	28▲3	19▲3	4▲3
IT		12▼-1	38▲4	29▼-1	19▼-3	2▲1
CY		25▼-7	33▲10	19▼-5	23▲1	1▲1
LV		7▲2	23▲1	38▼-2	29=	2▼-1
LT		12=	25=	30=	31=	2▼-1
LU		10▲1	28▼-2	26▲3	32▼-5	5▲3
HU		18=	33▲7	24=	23▼-1	3▼-6
MT		9=	27▼-5	32▲1	23▲3	10▲1
NL		2=	16▲2	40▲2	40▼-4	3▲1
AT		6▲2	25▲1	38▼-2	30=	2=
PL		14▲5	28▼-1	33=	21▼-3	3▼-1
PT		26▲1	34▼-2	21▲1	17=	2▼-1
RO		23▲3	26▲2	25▼-2	25▼-3	2=
SI		15▼-1	32▲8	21▼-5	31▼-2	2▲1
SK		11=	25▲3	38▼-2	24▼-1	1=
FI		1=	12▼-4	49▼-5	36▲8	2▲1
SE		3▼-2	8▲1	23▲4	63▼-3	3=



Q7\_5 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? **In (YOUR COUNTRY) favouritism and corruption hamper business competition**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know/No answer
EU27		37▲4	35▼-2	18▼-1	7▼-1	4=
BE		15▼-1	35▼-4	39▲3	9▲4	2▼-2
BG		55▼-11	32▲9	4▲1	4▲1	5▲1
CZ		20▼-4	45▲3	28▲6	5▼-4	3=
DK		11▲2	18▼-2	16▼-10	48▲10	8▼-1
DE		15▲2	33▲5	35▲2	14▼-4	4▼-4
EE		14▼-8	34▲7	31▲2	16▼-1	6=
IE		15▼-1	40▲3	24▼-3	20▲1	2=
EL		67▲9	26▼-6	5▼-2	1▼-2	1=
ES		59▲5	27▼-4	8=	4=	1▼-1
FR		30▲8	41▼-9	16▼-6	5▲2	8▲6
HR		39▼-2	46▲5	7▼-5	4=	4▲3
IT		48▲7	41▼-7	6=	3▼-1	2▲1
CY		48▼-19	34▲8	11▲9	3=	5▲2
LV		41▲6	42=	11▼-3	2=	4▼-3
LT		31▲1	47▲6	16▼-3	4▼-4	3▼-1
LU		9=	32▲5	24▼-6	21▼-5	14▲5
HU		50=	27▲4	10=	10▲5	3▼-9
MT		51▲3	33▼-2	9▲1	3=	5▼-1
NL		20▲2	34▼-1	37=	6▼-1	3=
AT		15=	31▼-1	40▼-1	10▲1	5=
PL		57▲6	30=	7▼-1	2▼-3	3▼-2
PT		68▲1	23▼-1	5=	4=	1=
RO		55▲3	32▼-2	10▲2	3▼-4	1=
SI		44▲1	41▲9	8▼-6	5=	2▼-4
SK		41▼-1	44▲3	10▼-1	2▲1	3▼-2
FI		10▼-1	33▼-5	42▲3	13▲4	2=
SE		10▼-1	30=	25▲1	31=	5=

Q7\_6 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? **In (YOUR COUNTRY) measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know/No answer
EU27		9▼-1	28=	31▼-2	24▲3	9=
BE		7▲2	38▲4	39▲2	14▼-2	3▼-5
BG		5▼-1	11▲3	24▲3	57▼-1	4▼-3
CZ		6=	27▼-4	44▲8	17▼-5	7=
DK		35▲11	22▼-4	13▼-3	9▼-5	22=
DE		8▼-5	29▲3	32▼-6	22▲8	9▼-1
EE		22▲3	42▲1	18=	7▼-4	12=
IE		15▲1	38=	31▲2	11▼-1	6▼-2
EL		4▼-2	12▼-3	33▲2	50▲5	1▼-3
ES		13▼-5	20▲1	22▼-6	41▲8	5▲1
FR		6▼-1	31=	33▼-4	18▲3	12▲2
HR		6▲2	21▲2	32▼-8	35▲2	7▲2
IT		4▼-3	30▼-1	29▼-6	28▲5	8▲5
CY		11▲4	11=	17▼-6	57=	5▲2
LV		5▼-1	32▼-4	35=	19▲6	10=
LT		8▼-1	39▲2	34▲6	12=	6▼-7
LU		29▲8	42▲1	16▼-2	6▼-1	8▼-5
HU		10▲3	15▼-2	24▲1	41▲4	10▼-6
MT		17=	20▼-10	28▲4	19▲6	16=
NL		19▲1	39▲2	22▼-3	12▼-1	7▲1
AT		10▲1	34▼-1	39▲1	13▲2	4▼-2
PL		4▲2	21▼-7	36▲2	28▲4	12▼-2
PT		5=	17▼-3	38=	36▲3	5=
RO		19▼-1	16▼-6	30▲5	33▲5	2▼-3
SI		5▼-2	22▲6	28▲2	40▼-4	6▼-3
SK		2▼-4	24▼-1	48▲9	21▼-3	5▼-1
FI		14▲5	49▲8	25▼-6	4▼-8	8▲2
SE		23▼-5	39▲7	15▲1	12▼-1	11▼-3

Q7\_7 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? **People and businesses caught for petty corruption are appropriately punished in (YOUR COUNTRY)**

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

Q7\_8 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? **People and businesses caught for bribing a senior official are appropriately punished in (YOUR COUNTRY)**

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know/No answer
EU27		8=	22▲1	30▼-2	28=	13▲1
BE		10▲3	33▲9	41▲5	11▼-9	5▼-7
BG		4=	6=	24▲1	61▲1	5▼-2
CZ		4▼-2	20=	44▲3	26▼-1	6▲1
DK		30▲6	21▼-6	14▼-1	16▲1	19=
DE		10=	24▼-2	33▲2	21=	13▲1
EE		12▼-1	37▲1	25▲2	13▼-3	12▲1
IE		3▼-1	22▲1	33▲1	33▲1	9▼-2
EL		5=	11▼-2	40▲4	43▲1	2▼-3
ES		7▲2	8▲3	22▼-9	57▲2	6▲2
FR		7=	31▲2	25▼-6	14▼-4	24▲9
HR		4=	13▲1	31▼-10	46▲6	5▲2
IT		3=	28▲3	29▼-6	32▲3	8▼-1
CY		3▲1	9▲3	21▼-2	65▲1	2▼-3
LV		3▼-1	16▼-2	42=	34▲6	4▼-3
LT		7▼-2	30▲1	39▲13	19▼-6	5▼-5
LU		22▼-1	29▼-3	18▲3	11▲1	20▲1
HU		10▲4	11▲1	28▲3	41=	10▼-8
MT		13=	20▲5	38▲2	18▼-6	11▼-2
NL		15▼-1	23▼-1	32▲1	10▼-1	20▲1
AT		14▼-1	26▼-1	31▼-2	13▲2	16▲2
PL		3▼-1	15=	37▲4	33▲5	12▼-8
PT		6=	11▲1	31▼-3	45▲2	7▲1
RO		12▼-4	15▼-4	25▲1	44▲11	3▼-5
SI		5▼-3	13▲4	24▲5	47▼-4	11▼-1
SK		1▼-2	11▼-1	44▼-1	38▲2	5▲1
FI		17▲11	47▲5	24▼-9	8▼-4	5▼-3
SE		16▼-4	29▲6	19▼-2	16▼-2	20▲1

Q8\_1 How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (YOUR COUNTRY)? **They would be caught by or reported to the police or prosecutors**

		Very likely	Fairly likely	Fairly unlikely	Very unlikely	Don't know/No answer
EU27		9▼-1	40▲2	38=	8▼-1	4=
BE		7=	47▲11	36▼-8	7▼-2	2▼-1
BG		5▼-3	27▲4	51▲8	14▼-8	3▼-1
CZ		10▲2	45=	36=	4▼-2	5=
DK		32▲5	40▼-2	15▼-2	7▼-1	6▲1
DE		15▼-3	35▼-5	34▲7	10▼-1	7▲2
EE		10▼-7	60▲5	22▲3	4▼-1	4▼-1
IE		13▼-2	43▲5	33▼-1	10▼-2	2▼-1
EL		11▼-5	32▲7	45=	12▼-1	1▼-1
ES		11▼-4	40▲11	36▼-5	10▼-1	3=
FR		6=	35▲4	45▼-1	9▼-3	6▲1
HR		17▲4	54▼-1	16▼-4	9=	4▲2
IT		8=	43▼-1	38▲1	7▼-1	4▲1
CY		8▲3	30▲4	37▼-3	24▲2	1▼-6
LV		9▼-2	57=	23▲1	5▲2	7▼-1
LT		12▼-1	58▲9	23▼-4	4=	2▼-4
LU		18▲2	38▼-6	20▲1	14▲1	9▲2
HU		6=	30▲2	45▲8	12▼-9	8▼-1
MT		11▲2	34▼-1	39▲4	8▼-1	9▼-4
NL		9▲1	38=	48=	5=	1▼-1
AT		9▼-2	40▼-2	38▲3	4▼-1	8▲1
PL		8▼-3	55▲1	26=	7▲5	5▼-2
PT		10=	27▼-1	52▼-2	6▲1	4▲2
RO		11▼-4	38=	38▲6	10▼-1	3▼-1
SI		9=	39▲6	34▼-3	11▼-6	7▲2
SK		2▼-3	32=	51▲2	13▲1	2=
FI		12▲1	52▲9	29▼-3	6▼-5	2▼-1
SE		14▼-2	38▼-4	36▲3	9▲4	2▼-1



Q8\_2 How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (YOUR COUNTRY)? **They would face charges and go to court**

		Very likely	Fairly likely	Fairly unlikely	Very unlikely	Don't know/No answer
EU27		12=	41▲1	36▲1	8▼-1	4=
BE		18=	46▲1	29▼-1	6▲1	1▼-1
BG		5▲1	18=	55▲6	20▼-5	2▼-2
CZ		11=	46=	36▲1	5▼-1	2=
DK		32▼-1	38▼-1	17▲4	8▼-1	6=
DE		19▲1	41▼-4	29▲7	8▼-2	3▼-2
EE		17▼-1	60▲7	18▼-3	2▼-2	3▼-2
IE		12▲1	31=	44=	9▼-2	5▲1
EL		8▼-9	40▲4	38▲4	13▲3	1▼-2
ES		10▼-4	44▲5	31▼-2	12▲1	3=
FR		8▲1	42▲4	37▼-2	8▼-3	5▲1
HR		13▲4	48▼-1	23▼-3	11▼-2	4▲2
IT		13▲5	43▲1	36▼-4	5▼-3	4▲1
CY		4▼-4	45▲20	29▼-14	21=	1▼-2
LV		9▲1	46▼-5	35▲4	6▲3	4▼-2
LT		12▼-1	50=	33▲4	2▼-2	3▼-2
LU		21▲2	39▼-5	15▼-3	17▲2	9▲3
HU		7=	31▲1	44▲7	13▼-6	6▼-2
MT		16=	31=	31▲2	12=	10▼-1
NL		10▼-1	38▲1	45▲2	5▼-1	2▼-1
AT		20▼-1	44▲3	26▼-4	6=	4▲1
PL		10=	44▼-5	35▲3	6▲1	5▲1
PT		11=	36▼-1	47▲1	4▲1	2▼-2
RO		13▼-3	36▲2	38▲2	9▲2	4▼-2
SI		8▲1	32=	36▼-1	18▼-2	6▲2
SK		4=	23▼-5	56=	15▲5	2▲1
FI		10▼-1	54▲8	29=	5▼-7	2=
SE		16▲2	36▼-5	40▲4	8▲1	1▼-3

Q8\_3 How likely do you think it is that the following would happen to people or businesses engaging in corrupt practices in (YOUR COUNTRY)? **They would be heavily fined or imprisoned by a court**

		Very likely	Fairly likely	Fairly unlikely	Very unlikely	Don't know/No answer
EU27		8▼-1	30▲1	44▲1	13=	5▼-1
BE		8▼-3	36▲3	46▲3	10▼-1	1▼-2
BG		2▼-2	11▼-1	55▲9	29▼-7	4=
CZ		5▼-4	41▲4	41▲1	9=	4=
DK		28▲2	35▼-4	19▲1	9▼-1	9▲2
DE		17▲2	32▼-5	42▲12	6▼-4	4▼-5
EE		11▲4	31▼-4	44▲6	9▼-4	5▼-2
IE		7=	31▲4	45▼-3	17=	1▼-1
EL		9▼-6	31▲9	40▼-7	19▲5	1▼-1
ES		8=	27▲5	41▼-9	18▲2	5▲2
FR		4▼-3	32▲6	43▼-2	16▼-1	6▲1
HR		9▲3	35▼-4	28▼-3	22▲2	5▲3
IT		5▲2	26▼-5	48=	18▲3	4=
CY		5▼-4	33▲7	37▼-2	26=	0▼-1
LV		5▼-2	31▼-4	49▲3	9▲3	6=
LT		6▲1	30▲4	48▼-2	13▼-2	3▼-1
LU		20▲2	40▼-1	23▼-1	8▼-2	10▲2
HU		4▼-3	29▲4	48▲13	12▼-10	8▼-3
MT		2▼-1	21▼-6	42▲11	24▼-3	11▼-1
NL		10▼-1	28▼-1	42▲1	14▲2	7=
AT		11=	48▲4	29▼-2	4▼-2	9=
PL		7▼-2	34▲5	45=	8▼-2	7▼-2
PT		11=	20▼-1	58=	6▲1	5▲1
RO		11▼-6	28▼-3	45▲5	13▲3	3=
SI		4▼-1	19▲1	46▲5	27▼-2	4▼-3
SK		2▼-1	21▼-1	52▼-5	22▲7	3=
FI		9▲1	37▲12	36▼-5	15▼-7	2▼-1
SE		11▼-2	28▼-2	44▼-1	13▲6	5▼-1





























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

	No	Yes, once	Yes, more than once	Don't know/No answer
EU27 	73=	6▼-1	21▲1	1=
BE 	71▼-2	6▼-1	23▲5	0▼-2
BG 	87▲6	4▼-4	7▼-4	2▲1
CZ 	63▼-2	7▼-3	30▲4	1=
DK 	80▼-2	7▲1	13▲1	0=
DE 	69▼-2	4▼-3	24▲2	3▲2
EE 	74▲2	7▲2	18▼-4	0=
IE 	59▼-4	8▲2	30▲2	4▼-1
EL 	79▲11	6▼-4	14▼-7	0=
ES 	76▲9	3▼-1	19▼-10	2▲2
FR 	74▼-4	4▼-3	21▲8	1▼-1
HR 	69▲6	6▼-2	24▼-4	1=
IT 	74▼-5	5▲1	21▲4	0=
CY 	82▼-5	5▲1	12▲4	1=
LV 	67▲4	7▼-1	26▼-3	0=
LT 	67▲7	6▼-2	27▼-5	0▼-1
LU 	70▲6	7▼-3	21▼-4	3▲1
HU 	71▼-3	12▲3	17=	0▼-1
MT 	73▲6	6▼-2	19▼-3	1▼-2
NL 	83=	5=	12▼-1	0=
AT 	70▲2	4▼-1	17▲1	9▼-3
PL 	68▲7	7▼-2	25▼-4	0▼-1
PT 	75▲2	7▲1	17▼-2	1=
RO 	75▲10	8▼-1	18▼-8	0▼-1
SI 	75▲6	9▲1	16▼-7	1=
SK 	59▼-4	9▼-1	31▲4	1▲1
FI 	65▼-3	9▲1	25▲2	1=
SE 	71▼-3	11▲4	17▼-2	1▲1






























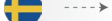
**D8** In the last three years, do you think that corruption has prevented you or your company from winning a public tender or a public procurement contract?

*Caution: small base sizes (<150)*

	Yes	No	Refusal	Don't know/No answer
EU27 	26	68	0	6
BE 	28	69	0	2
BG 	55	37	0	9
CZ 	28	65	1	6
DK 	15	76	1	8
DE 	27	70	0	3
EE 	15	84	0	1
IE 	2	91	0	6
EL 	53	47	0	0
ES 	39	53	0	8
FR 	33	59	0	8
HR 	26	67	1	6
IT 	10	82	0	9
CY 	65	26	0	9
LV 	22	76	0	2
LT 	25	73	1	0
LU 	17	83	0	0
HU 	27	66	0	7
MT 	31	45	1	24
NL 	19	81	0	0
AT 	17	76	0	7
PL 	22	66	1	11
PT 	25	75	0	0
RO 	40	56	0	4
SI 	26	66	2	7
SK 	42	49	0	9
FI 	23	77	0	0
SE 	19	79	0	2

D9a Could you please estimate what proportion of your annual turnover comes from public tenders or public procurement procedures?

Caution: small base sizes (<150)

		0	1-20%	21-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-99%	1	Refusal
EU27		11	46	12	12	8	4	2	5
BE		10	58	8	4	5	3	0	12
BG		21	30	12	5	12	5	0	15
CZ		21	51	14	4	5	3	0	3
DK		13	53	8	7	6	2	4	7
DE		8	44	18	16	6	4	0	5
EE		11	48	21	4	8	5	1	3
IE		14	56	13	4	6	0	1	7
EL		10	52	7	9	9	4	8	3
ES		14	34	9	12	13	4	5	11
FR		5	46	16	17	13	2	0	2
HR		15	39	21	3	3	5	3	12
IT		9	43	10	20	10	5	2	1
CY		17	46	1	13	1	5	0	18
LV		12	44	12	7	13	4	1	8
LT		8	46	12	4	16	7	2	6
LU		16	31	12	16	8	2	2	13
HU		26	40	15	10	5	3	0	1
MT		9	35	14	9	7	0	0	26
NL		13	61	7	10	0	2	3	5
AT		4	72	6	2	1	2	0	14
PL		10	44	10	12	4	8	6	7
PT		15	58	3	2	10	2	3	8
RO		16	50	7	5	9	3	0	10
SI		19	43	9	9	8	8	1	4
SK		25	53	11	4	4	2	0	3
FI		12	42	17	14	4	5	1	4
SE		5	38	20	9	13	8	3	2

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

		The criteria seemed to be tailor-made for certain participants	The deal seemed to be done before the call to tender	You had the impression that collusive bidding would take place	The deadlines for submitting the project were too tight and impossible to meet	The procedure seemed too bureaucratic or burdensome	Other	None	Don't know/No answer
EU27		15▲1	12▲1	8=	8=	23▲1	8▲1	54▼-3	4▲1
BE		19▲6	14▲4	7▲2	16▲5	36▲6	10▲1	41▼-8	4▲2
BG		18▼-4	15▲1	5▲1	6▼-1	18▲1	12▼-2	49▲4	3=
CZ		18▼-8	18▼-7	8▼-7	14▼-5	29▼-3	8▲1	49▲6	2▼-2
DK		6▼-1	4▲1	1=	1=	8▲1	29▲14	54▼-13	4▼-3
DE		15▲4	6=	6▼-1	6▲2	30=	7▼-2	52▲3	5▼-2
EE		8▼-4	4▼-3	3▼-5	8▲2	19▲5	5▼-3	66▲1	1=
IE		12=	3▼-1	6▲1	15▲2	22▲2	10▼-1	47=	13▼-1
EL		32▲9	22▲6	25▲7	14▲2	34▲4	3▼-4	46▼-2	0▼-1
ES		19▼-9	18▼-3	10▼-12	15▲3	24▼-6	11▲2	52▲4	0▼-2
FR		10=	11▲2	6▲1	2▼-6	21▼-4	7▲5	57▼-4	9▲7
HR		26▲9	20▲11	19▲10	9▼-2	22▲5	4▼-2	43▼-12	6▲4
IT		17▲4	8▲2	6▲2	8▲4	15▲1	6▲3	60▼-11	1=
CY		25▲3	13▲3	9▲1	5▲1	19▼-3	1▼-3	62▲8	0▼-4
LV		14▲2	9=	10▲4	8▲1	22▲6	10▼-2	53▼-2	5▲1
LT		25▲14	14▲7	17▲6	14▲8	27▲3	4▼-11	50▲1	1▼-2
LU		9▼-2	12=	8▼-3	6=	14▼-7	13▼-9	49▲10	4▼-1
HU		25▲8	21▲9	12▲10	7▲1	27▲7	9▼-9	43▲1	1▼-1
MT		13▲4	6▼-1	7▲2	1=	19▲7	7▼-8	47▼-6	5▲2
NL		4=	6=	3=	4=	12▲1	5▲1	65▼-5	7▲2
AT		22▲2	4▼-1	7▲2	5▲1	26▲5	3▼-2	52▼-3	9▼-1
PL		14▲3	11▲1	9=	11▲2	26▲10	8▼-3	51▼-3	2▼-4
PT		14=	20▼-2	6▼-1	14▼-1	22▼-2	8▲1	47▲2	5▲1
RO		34▲6	22▲4	21▲3	18▲3	36▲6	7▼-5	42=	1▼-1
SI		18▲1	9▼-2	12▲1	6▼-1	18▼-2	13▲2	54▲1	1=
SK		36▲5	30▲1	31▲5	25▲6	44▲6	2▼-2	39▼-3	0▼-1
FI		7▲1	2▼-3	1▼-1	4▲2	15▼-2	9▲3	69▲1	3▲2
SE		11▲2	3=	4=	2▼-4	24▲9	13▲4	51▼-17	4▲1

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

		Building permits	Business permits	Change of land use	Environmental permits including waste and water treatment	Licence plates or permits related to vehicles	State aid and social, structural funds	Other	None	Don't know/No answer
EU27		16▼-3	10▲1	6=	10▼-2	26▲1	14▼-5	2=	51▲3	1=
BE		16▼-5	9▼-1	3▼-2	13▲3	36▲4	20▲4	2▼-2	44▼-4	0=
BG		15▼-3	6▼-2	9▲2	9▼-2	15▲1	6▼-4	1▼-1	62▲8	3▲1
CZ		26▲6	23▲4	11▲5	19▲3	46▲5	12▼-4	2▲1	31▼-9	0=
DK		19▲2	10▼-2	8▲1	14▲1	24▲5	9=	4▲3	52▼-8	0▼-1
DE		17▼-6	18▲6	12=	11▼-5	36▲2	14▼-4	5▲1	43▲8	1▼-2
EE		13▼-9	11▼-7	4▲1	5▼-5	24▼-2	3▼-4	0▼-1	63▲12	0=
IE		8▼-3	13▼-1	5▲1	18▼-1	31▲2	8▲2	1=	50▲1	3▲1
EL		18▼-3	17▼-7	7▲2	13▲2	19▼-2	17▼-11	1▼-1	49▲12	0=
ES		16▼-9	11▲1	5▲2	17▼-2	13▼-9	19▼-12	2▲2	49▲8	1=
FR		13▲1	3▲1	2▲2	3▼-2	22=	16▼-6	0▼-1	59▲5	1=
HR		11▼-2	8▼-5	3▲1	4▼-1	29▼-3	8▼-7	0=	54▲6	4▲4
IT		9=	5▲2	2▼-1	5▼-6	12▲5	16▲2	0=	68▼-3	1=
CY		28▲5	26▲8	16▲10	10=	24▲5	9▼-3	1=	42▼-10	2▲1
LV		18▼-3	11▲2	4▲2	10▼-2	15▲1	12▼-2	1=	59▲3	0=
LT		21▲2	10▲1	10▲1	11▲3	29▲6	14▼-5	1▼-1	49=	0▼-1
LU		19▼-2	16▲2	2▼-1	15▲1	34▼-2	12▼-4	3=	43▲3	7▲4
HU		14▼-2	6▼-5	4=	7▼-3	20▼-2	6▼-3	1=	61▲5	0▼-2
MT		23=	12▲2	4▲1	9▲1	17▲3	13▼-1	6▲2	55▼-1	1▼-1
NL		20=	14=	10▲1	20▲2	20▲1	6=	4=	49▼-2	1=
AT		25▼-2	24▲3	12=	11▼-3	39▼-1	22▲1	2▲1	34▲2	8▲2
PL		14▼-14	9▼-6	6▼-12	10▼-4	48▲3	13▼-11	1=	41▲11	0=
PT		22▼-2	10▼-1	3=	14▼-1	17▼-2	8▼-1	0=	52▲5	1=
RO		10▼-2	14▲1	4=	13▲1	34=	7▼-6	2▲1	48▲5	1▼-1
SI		8▼-2	7▼-1	4▼-3	6▼-2	23▲4	3▼-14	2▲2	63▲6	0=
SK		20▼-1	16▲2	8▲1	11▲2	45=	14▼-5	1=	39▲3	0=
FI		16▲2	23▲3	7▲1	8▼-1	22▲4	12▼-3	1▲1	47▼-4	0=
SE		15▼-3	4=	7▼-2	11▼-2	10▼-3	7▼-12	3▲2	64▲4	2▲1

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

		Building permits	Business permits	Change of land use	Environmental permits including waste and water treatment	Licence plates or permits related to vehicles	State aid and social, structural funds	None	Don't know/No answer
EU27		2=	1=	1=	1=	1▲1	1=	93▼-1	3▲1
BE		0=	0=	0=	1▲1	1▼-1	0▼-2	96▲1	2▲1
BG		6▼-2	3▲1	2▲1	4▼-2	3▼-1	1▼-1	77▼-1	7▲3
CZ		1▼-2	0=	0=	0▼-1	3▲2	0▼-1	95▲2	1=
DK		1=	0=	1▲1	0=	0▼-1	0=	97=	1▲1
DE		0▼-2	1=	0=	0=	3▲3	0▼-1	89▼-2	7▲2
EE		1▼-1	1▲1	0=	1▲1	2▲2	0=	97▼-1	0=
IE		0=	1=	0=	0=	0=	0=	96=	3▲1
EL		7▲3	3=	1=	1▼-1	3▲2	3▼-1	85▼-4	1▲1
ES		3▲1	0▼-2	1=	2▲2	0▼-1	1▲1	91▼-4	4▲4
FR		4▲4	0=	1▲1	0=	0=	0=	95▼-5	1▲1
HR		1▼-2	2▲1	0=	0=	4▲3	2▼-1	89▼-2	4▲2
IT		1▼-2	0▼-1	0=	0=	0=	1▲1	97▲1	1▲1
CY		4▲4	0=	0=	0=	0=	0=	96▼-4	0=
LV		4▲3	1▲1	0=	0=	2▲1	2▲1	90▼-6	4▲3
LT		3▲1	1▼-1	2▲1	2▲2	2▲1	0=	94▲4	0▼-5
LU		3▲1	1▼-2	0=	2▲1	7=	0=	82▼-2	7▲3
HU		2=	0▼-2	1▼-1	1=	1▼-3	0▼-3	96▲5	0=
MT		0=	0=	0=	2▼-2	0=	0=	98▲4	1▼-2
NL		1▼-1	1=	0=	0=	0▼-1	0=	95=	3▲1
AT		2▲1	1=	0=	0=	0=	3▲2	88▲1	8▼-3
PL		1▼-3	1=	0▼-3	0=	2▲2	1=	92▲2	4▼-1
PT		2▲1	1▲1	0=	1=	0▼-1	0=	96▲1	2▼-1
RO		3▲1	3=	1▲1	4▲1	1▼-1	1=	90▼-2	2=
SI		1▼-1	0=	1▼-1	1▼-1	2▲1	0▼-3	96▲4	1=
SK		6▲2	2▲1	2=	2▲1	1▼-2	3▲1	87▼-2	2▲2
FI		1▼-1	0▼-1	0▼-1	0=	2▲1	1▼-1	96▲1	1▲1
SE		5▲5	1▲1	3▲2	2▲2	1▲1	0▼-1	94▼-5	1▲1

Flash Eurobarometer 524 - Businesses' attitudes towards corruption in the EU / Fieldwork: 20/3-6/4/2023  
(%) Base: n=6 481 - Companies that have been in contact with the public authorities in order to obtain a permit or use services in the past 12 months

▼▲ Evolution 2023-2012 (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 507, April 2022)



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