



PRESS-RELEASE

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The 2009 Global Corruption Barometer, a global public opinion survey released today by Transparency International (TI), found that over half (54%) of those polled believe that the private sector uses bribes to influence public policy, laws and regulations or, in other words, captures the state. As illustrated in Figure 1, this perception is particularly widespread in the Newly Independent States (NIS)¹: more than 70% of the surveyed pointed to the existence of state capture in their countries.

In roughly a fifth of the countries and territories surveyed, including countries home to some of the world's major financial centres, such as Hong Kong, Luxembourg and Switzerland, respondents identified the private sector as the most corrupt institution (see Table 1). The Barometer also showed that half of respondents are willing to actively support clean business (see Table 2). Armenia is placed in a group of countries, where 46-64% of the interviewed are ready to pay more to buy from corruption-free companies.

The survey, with more than 73,000 respondents from 69 countries and territories around the world was conducted by Gallup International as a part of Voice of the People Survey in 50 countries and by other polling organizations in 19 countries between October 2008 and February 2009. In Armenia it was carried out by the Georgian Opinion Research Business International organization for 1,000 respondents in the period from January 25 till February 5, 2009 through face-to-face interviews.

The 2009 Barometer revealed that the poor is disproportionately burdened by bribe demands. More than 1 in 10 people interviewed reported having paid a bribe in the previous 12 months (see Table 3). Figure 2 shows that 4 out of 10 respondents in the Middle East and North Africa and 3 out of 10 respondents in the NIS region and Sub-Saharan Africa paid bribes in the reporting period. Moreover, for 4 in 10 respondents, who paid bribes, payments amounted, on average, to around 10% of their annual income (see Figure 3).

As demonstrated in Table 3, the countries reported to be most affected by petty bribery are (in alphabetical order): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cameroon, Cambodia, Iraq, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Uganda. In the meantime, the police were identified by all respondents as the most common source of bribe demands: globally, one in four of those who had contact with the police in the previous year paid a bribe (see Figure 4).

In addition, the survey pointed out that government efforts to combat corruption are generally perceived as ineffective: 56% of respondents believed their government's efforts to fight corruption were effective (see Table 4). Among the surveyed NIS countries, Georgia (57% of respondents) and Ukraine (7% of respondents) respectively received the most and the least positive assessments of anti-corruption reforms, whereas in the case of Armenia it was 38% of those who considered the latter as effective.

As shown in Table 5, the respondents have high levels of perceived corruption in political parties (68%), parliaments (63%) and the civil service (60%). Meanwhile, respondents from Armenia, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Kosovo, Mongolia and Peru view the judiciary as the most corrupt sector (see Table 6).

¹ Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Mongolia, Russia and Ukraine

Figure 5 summarises the reasons given by respondents for not reporting bribery: most of those polled felt that existing channels for making corruption-related complaints were ineffective. Fewer than one in four who paid a bribe in the past year lodged a formal complaint, demonstrating serious deficits in the perceived legitimacy and effectiveness of channels for reporting and addressing bribery.

APPENDIX: TABLES AND FIGURES

Figure 1. People's views on state capture, by region

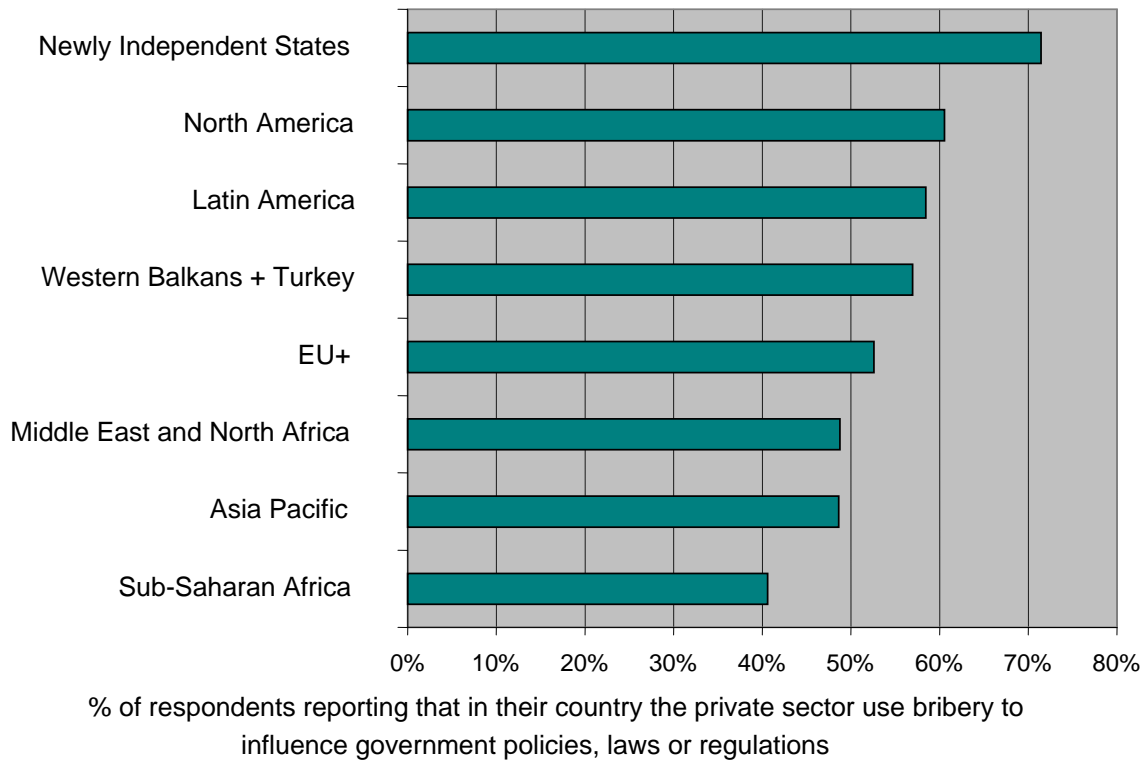


Table 1: To what extent do you perceive the following institutions in this country to be affected by corruption? (1 - not all corrupt, 5 - extremely corrupt)

Country/Territory	Political Parties	Parliament/ Legislature	Business/ Private Sector	Media	Public Officials/Civil Servants	Judiciary	Average Score
Total Sample	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.6
Asia-Pacific	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.6
Brunei Darussalam	2.1	2.1	2.7	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.3
Cambodia	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.3	3.5	4.0	3.0
Hong Kong	3.3	2.7	3.9	3.6	3.0	2.5	3.2
India	4.2	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.2	3.5
Indonesia	4.0	4.4	3.2	2.3	4.0	4.1	3.7
Japan	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.3	3.2	3.9
Malaysia	3.9	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.1	3.4
Pakistan	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.0	4.1	3.8	3.6
Philippines	4.0	3.9	3.0	2.0	4.0	3.4	3.4
Singapore	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.2
South Korea	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.9
Thailand	4.1	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.6	2.8	3.3
EU+	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.4
Austria	3.3	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.8
Bulgaria	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.0	4.1	4.5	4.0
Czech Republic	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.4
Denmark	2.6	2.1	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.7	2.4
Finland	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.5
Greece	4.4	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.7
Hungary	4.2	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.1	3.8
Iceland	3.9	3.1	4.3	3.5	3.4	2.7	3.5
Israel	4.3	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.6	2.9	3.5
Italy	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.7
Lithuania	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.9	3.9	3.7
Luxembourg	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.3
Netherlands	2.6	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.6
Norway	3.1	2.7	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.5	3.1
Poland	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.5
Portugal	4.0	3.4	3.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4
Romania	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.0
Spain	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2
Switzerland	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.8
United Kingdom	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.3
Latin America	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.2	4.0	4.1	3.8
Argentina	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.3	4.3	4.2	4.0
Bolivia	4.5	4.2	3.4	3.3	4.1	4.4	4.0
Chile	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.4	4.0	4.2	3.9
Colombia	4.0	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.5
El Salvador	4.4	3.4	2.9	3.0	3.9	4.2	3.6
Panama	4.6	4.6	3.3	2.8	4.3	4.4	4.0
Peru	4.3	4.3	3.5	3.3	3.8	4.4	3.9
Venezuela	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.1	3.9
Middle East and North Africa	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.9	3.1	3.5
Iraq	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.9	3.1	3.5
Kuwait	2.3	1.8	3.0	2.4	3.4	1.7	2.5
Lebanon	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.6
Morocco	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.7	4.6	4.1	3.6
Newly Independent States+	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.4	4.0	3.9
Armenia	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.1
Azerbaijan	2.8	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.9	4.0	3.3
Belarus	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.7	3.4	3.4
Georgia	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.1
Moldova	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.5
Mongolia	3.9	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.6	4.1	3.7
Russia	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.5	3.9	3.9
Ukraine	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.3
North America	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.6
Canada	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.2
United States	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.1	3.7	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.6	3.5
Cameroon	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.5	4.3	4.5	4.0
Ghana	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.0	4.2	4.1	3.6
Kenya	4.0	4.0	3.3	1.8	4.1	4.0	3.5
Liberia	3.4	4.1	3.7	2.8	4.0	4.3	3.7
Nigeria	4.2	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.5
Senegal	3.7	3.7	3.1	2.9	3.9	3.8	3.6
Sierra Leone	4.0	3.8	3.9	2.6	4.3	4.3	3.8
Uganda	3.3	3.4	2.5	2.1	3.9	3.9	3.2
Zambia	3.5	2.8	2.9	2.2	4.1	3.8	3.2
Western Balkans + Turkey	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.2
Croatia	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.1
FYR Macedonia	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.3	4.0	4.2	3.8
Kosovo	3.8	3.4	3.7	2.3	3.3	4.0	3.4
Serbia	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9
Turkey	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5

Table 2. Percentage of respondents reporting that they would be willing to pay more to buy from a corruption-free company, by country

% of respondents reporting they would be willing to pay more to buy from a corruption free company	Country/Territory
High: More than 64 per cent of respondents	Austria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ghana, Hong Kong, Israel, Kosovo, Lebanon, Liberia, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Uganda, United States, Venezuela, Zambia.
Upper-Medium: Between 46 and 64 per cent of respondents	Armenia, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, FYR Macedonia, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Thailand, United Kingdom.
Lower-Medium: Between 30 and 45 per cent respondents	Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Croatia, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Georgia, India, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Serbia, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine.
Low: Less than 30 per cent respondents	Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Switzerland.

Table 3: In the past 12 months, have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form?

Country/Territory	Percentage of respondents who paid a bribe
Total	13%
Asia-Pacific	10%
Brunei Darussalam	1%
Cambodia	47%
Hong Kong	7%
India	9%
Indonesia	29%
Japan	1%
Malaysia	9%
Pakistan	18%
Philippines	11%
Singapore	6%
South Korea	2%
Thailand	11%
EU+*	5%
Austria	2%
Bulgaria	5%
Czech Republic	11%
Denmark	1%
Finland	2%
Greece	18%
Hungary	14%
Iceland	2%
Israel	1%
Lithuania	30%
Luxembourg	4%
Netherlands	1%
Norway	2%
Poland	4%
Portugal	2%
Romania	14%
Spain	2%
Switzerland	1%
United Kingdom	3%
Latin America*	10%
Argentina	4%
Bolivia	30%
Chile	10%
Colombia	8%
Panama	4%
Peru	20%
Venezuela	28%
Middle East and North Africa*	40%
Iraq	44%
Kuwait	20%
Lebanon	14%
Newly Independent States+	28%
Armenia	43%
Azerbaijan	46%
Belarus	13%
Georgia	2%
Moldova	28%
Mongolia	32%
Russia	31%
Ukraine	21%
North America	2%
Canada	2%
United States	2%
Sub-Saharan Africa*	26%
Cameroon	55%
Ghana	42%
Kenya	37%
Liberia	87%
Nigeria	17%
Senegal	39%
Sierra Leone	62%
Uganda	55%
Western Balkans + Turkey	4%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9%
Croatia	4%
FYR Macedonia	4%
Kosovo	13%
Serbia	20%
Turkey	2%

Figure 2. Percentage of people who reported paying bribes in the previous 12 months, by region

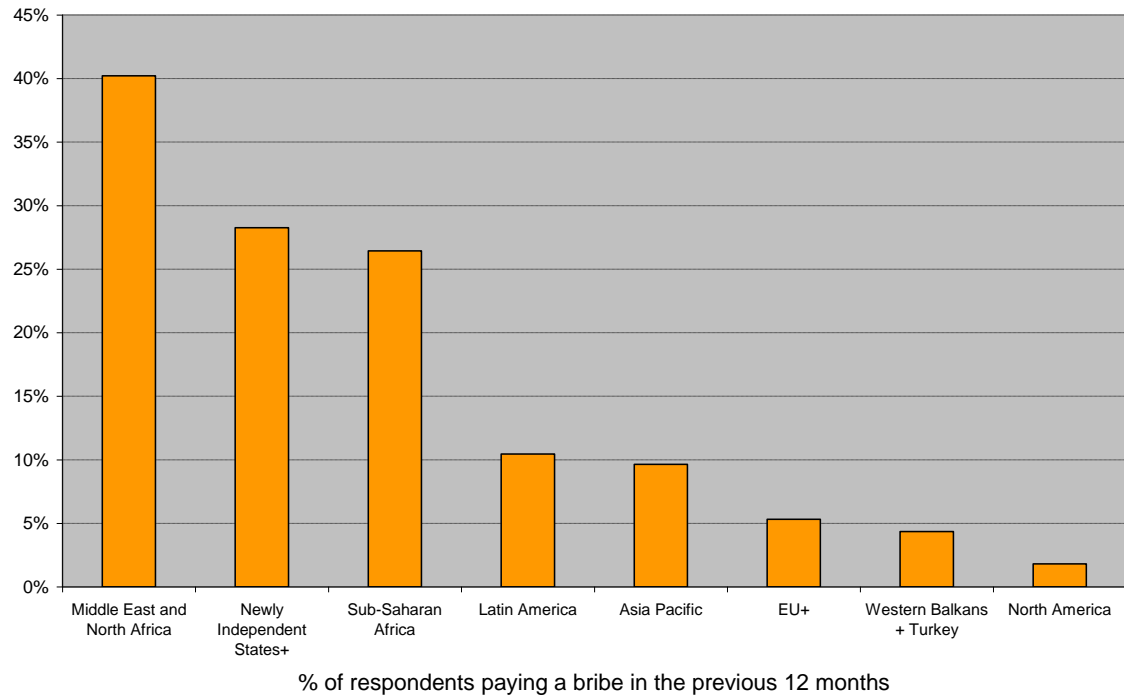


Figure 3. Percentage of annual household income reported to be paid in bribes

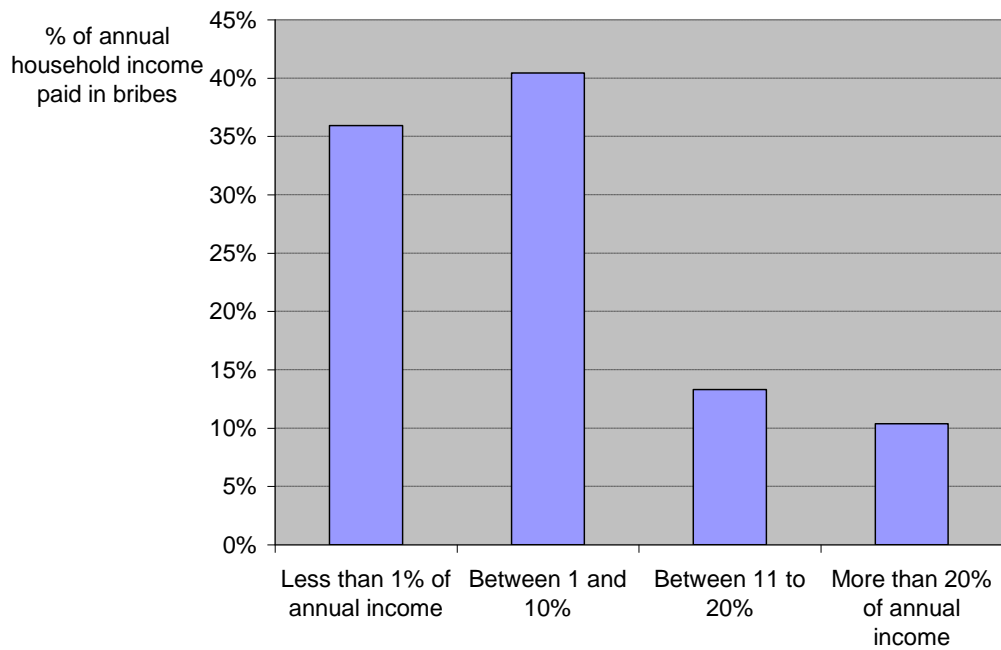


Figure 4. Percentage of people who reported paying bribes in the previous 12 months, by sector/service

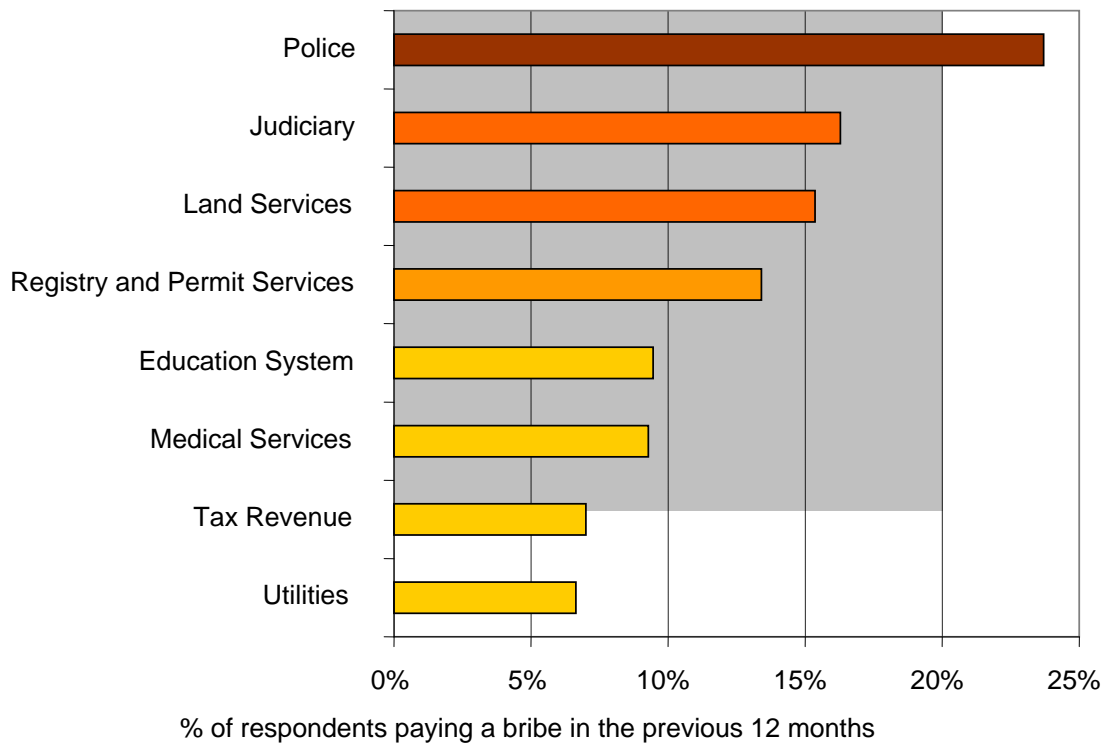


Table 4: How would you assess your current government's actions in the fight against corruption?

Country/Territory	Ineffective	Neither	Effective
Total	56%	13%	31%
Asia-Pacific	62%	14%	25%
Brunei Darussalam	17%	5%	78%
Cambodia	28%	5%	67%
Hong Kong	12%	0%	88%
India	45%	13%	42%
Indonesia	19%	7%	74%
Japan	68%	21%	11%
Malaysia	67%	6%	28%
Pakistan	51%	24%	25%
Philippines	77%	2%	21%
Singapore	4%	0%	96%
South Korea	81%	3%	16%
Thailand	65%	6%	28%
EU+	56%	20%	24%
Austria	57%	11%	32%
Bulgaria	76%	14%	10%
Czech Republic	64%	27%	9%
Denmark	22%	29%	49%
Finland	50%	0%	50%
Greece	76%	12%	12%
Hungary	70%	23%	7%
Iceland	47%	37%	16%
Israel	86%	0%	13%
Italy	69%	15%	16%
Lithuania	84%	13%	3%
Luxembourg	18%	34%	48%
Netherlands	34%	6%	60%
Norway	61%	0%	39%
Poland	43%	36%	21%
Portugal	73%	10%	16%
Romania	69%	11%	20%
Spain	44%	27%	29%
Switzerland	26%	33%	41%
United Kingdom	39%	30%	31%
Latin America	61%	13%	26%
Argentina	81%	12%	7%
Bolivia	43%	18%	39%
Chile	59%	20%	21%
Colombia	34%	4%	62%
El Salvador	53%	36%	11%
Panama	65%	25%	10%
Peru	71%	17%	12%
Venezuela	65%	21%	14%
Middle East and North Africa	50%	17%	34%
Iraq	49%	18%	33%
Kuwait	23%	9%	68%
Lebanon	65%	7%	28%
Morocco	64%	15%	21%
Newly Independent States+	55%	24%	21%
Armenia	48%	14%	38%
Azerbaijan	62%	23%	14%
Belarus	29%	20%	51%
Georgia	21%	22%	57%
Moldova	40%	21%	39%
Mongolia	47%	22%	31%
Russia	52%	26%	22%
Ukraine	73%	19%	7%
North America	72%	0%	28%
Canada	63%	0%	37%
United States	73%	0%	27%
Sub-Saharan Africa	28%	13%	59%
Cameroon	63%	5%	33%
Ghana	34%	8%	58%
Kenya	62%	14%	24%
Liberia	45%	8%	48%
Nigeria	14%	15%	71%
Senegal	72%	12%	16%
Sierra Leone	25%	12%	64%
Uganda	45%	7%	48%
Zambia	49%	9%	42%
Western Balkans + Turkey	53%	14%	33%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	71%	14%	16%
Croatia	71%	14%	16%
FYR Macedonia	18%	18%	65%
Kosovo	43%	14%	43%
Serbia	58%	14%	28%
Turkey	52%	14%	35%

Table 5: Which of these six sectors/organisations would you consider to be the most affected by corruption?

Country/Territory	Political Parties	Parliament/ Legislature	Business/ Private Sector	Media	Public officials/ Civil Servants	Judiciary
Total	29%	16%	14%	6%	26%	9%
Asia-Pacific	31%	15%	9%	4%	33%	8%
Brunei Darussalam	10%	3%	44%	4%	33%	6%
Cambodia	9%	2%	3%	0%	23%	62%
Hong Kong	10%	2%	59%	15%	11%	3%
India	58%	10%	9%	8%	13%	3%
Indonesia	11%	47%	3%	1%	19%	20%
Japan	40%	4%	5%	3%	46%	1%
Malaysia	42%	4%	12%	1%	37%	5%
Pakistan	12%	14%	12%	8%	40%	14%
Philippines	28%	26%	3%	1%	35%	7%
Singapore	10%	5%	66%	8%	9%	2%
South Korea	38%	34%	9%	3%	12%	4%
Thailand	54%	6%	9%	2%	22%	7%
EU+	32%	11%	23%	9%	18%	9%
Austria	35%	4%	28%	17%	11%	5%
Bulgaria	21%	21%	5%	1%	13%	38%
Czech Republic	23%	12%	12%	5%	40%	9%
Denmark	13%	5%	53%	18%	9%	2%
Finland	39%	6%	35%	15%	3%	2%
Greece	58%	7%	4%	10%	16%	5%
Hungary	42%	9%	34%	5%	8%	2%
Iceland	23%	4%	55%	8%	9%	1%
Israel	40%	23%	6%	7%	19%	5%
Italy	44%	9%	7%	4%	27%	8%
Lithuania	16%	23%	8%	3%	27%	23%
Luxembourg	20%	4%	43%	15%	12%	7%
Netherlands	9%	5%	58%	10%	11%	7%
Norway	6%	5%	62%	7%	16%	3%
Poland	23%	10%	21%	7%	31%	8%
Portugal	29%	5%	33%	4%	15%	14%
Romania	17%	33%	13%	4%	15%	18%
Spain	27%	8%	29%	9%	15%	12%
Switzerland	23%	4%	38%	21%	9%	5%
United Kingdom	30%	14%	27%	15%	10%	3%
Latin America	34%	20%	5%	3%	17%	21%
Argentina	38%	13%	5%	4%	27%	13%
Bolivia	36%	11%	5%	5%	21%	23%
Chile	32%	10%	9%	3%	18%	27%
Colombia	41%	26%	5%	3%	14%	12%
El Salvador	53%	11%	1%	2%	14%	19%
Panama	30%	38%	3%	1%	14%	13%
Peru	18%	30%	4%	2%	7%	39%
Venezuela	34%	8%	3%	11%	30%	14%
Middle East and North Africa	26%	9%	11%	5%	43%	6%
Iraq	27%	10%	13%	5%	42%	4%
Kuwait	13%	9%	10%	12%	54%	2%
Lebanon	36%	14%	5%	9%	29%	8%
Morocco	8%	6%	4%	2%	62%	19%
Newly Independent States+	10%	11%	10%	3%	54%	13%
Armenia	11%	12%	12%	13%	18%	33%
Azerbaijan	1%	4%	16%	1%	49%	29%
Belarus	12%	5%	15%	8%	38%	22%
Georgia	12%	16%	9%	6%	21%	37%
Moldova	17%	15%	25%	5%	19%	18%
Mongolia	22%	21%	4%	3%	23%	28%
Russia	9%	8%	9%	3%	63%	8%
Ukraine	12%	25%	11%	2%	28%	21%
North America	21%	28%	23%	13%	13%	2%
Canada	30%	12%	32%	8%	13%	5%
United States	20%	30%	22%	13%	13%	2%
Sub-Saharan Africa*	47%	13%	5%	3%	18%	14%
Cameroon	18%	3%	5%	4%	35%	34%
Ghana	17%	5%	4%	3%	38%	33%
Kenya	14%	20%	5%	1%	35%	25%
Nigeria	63%	14%	5%	3%	9%	5%
Senegal	23%	9%	6%	7%	27%	27%
Uganda	13%	12%	4%	1%	34%	36%
Zambia	16%	4%	5%	2%	49%	25%
Western Balkans + Turkey	21%	12%	19%	8%	26%	14%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	49%	14%	9%	1%	8%	19%
Croatia	13%	9%	11%	3%	20%	44%
FYR Macedonia	11%	6%	7%	3%	23%	50%
Kosovo	28%	11%	11%	1%	10%	39%
Serbia	30%	14%	17%	7%	17%	15%
Turkey	14%	13%	25%	10%	35%	3%

Table 6. Single institution/sector perceived to be most affected by corruption, by country

Institution/Sector	Country/Territory
Political Parties	Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nigeria, Serbia, South Korea, Thailand, United Kingdom, Venezuela.
Parliament/Legislature	Indonesia, Panama, Romania, United States.
Business/Private Sector	Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Denmark, Hong Kong, Iceland, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland.
Public officials/Civil Servants	Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cameroon, Czech Republic, Ghana, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lithuania, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Senegal, Turkey, Ukraine, Zambia.
Judiciary	Armenia, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Kosovo, Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Uganda.

Figure 5. Reasons given for not presenting a formal complaint about bribery

% of respondents that did not complain because...

