

GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER (GCB) 2010 RESULTS

10 December 2010

Royal Selangor Club
Bukit Kiara, Kuala Lumpur

Agenda

- 9.45 am Opening remarks - Datuk Paul Low,
President, Transparency International – Malaysia
- 9.50 am Release of 2010 GCB Results
- 10.15 am Questions and Answers

WHAT IS THE GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER (GCB)?

Worldwide survey of **general public**:

- **Views of corruption and bribery**
- **Perception of corruption of key institutions and public services**
- **Views on government efforts to fight corruption**
- **Views on institutions most trusted to fight corruption**



ABOUT THE BAROMETER

- Largest worldwide survey of **general public**'s views and experiences of corruption
- 7th edition (1st in 2003) – but not every country every year
- >91,500 people interviewed in 86 countries
- Period: 1 June - 30 September 2010
- Conducted by Gallup International in 84 countries
- Complements surveys of country experts and businessmen: TI's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) - (2 years' data) and Bribe Payers Index (BPI)



GENERAL RESULTS

- **Corruption levels worldwide seen as increasing over the past three years**
 - 60% consider that corruption levels in their country have increased
- **Political parties identified as the most corrupt institution around the world**
 - 80% consider political parties as corrupt or extremely corrupt, followed by the civil service, the judiciary, parliaments, and the police
- **Experience of petty bribery is widespread, unchanged compared to 2006**
 - Police identified as most frequent recipient of bribes in the past 12 months.
 - Police has the biggest increase in bribery incidents
- **Government action to fight corruption often seen as ineffective**
 - 50% consider their government's actions to be ineffective to stop corruption
- **Little trust in formal institutions to fight corruption**
 - 25% do not trust any particular institution 'most of all' to fight corruption
- **Significant belief that the public has a role to stop corruption**
 - 70% think ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption, while 50% could imagine themselves getting involved

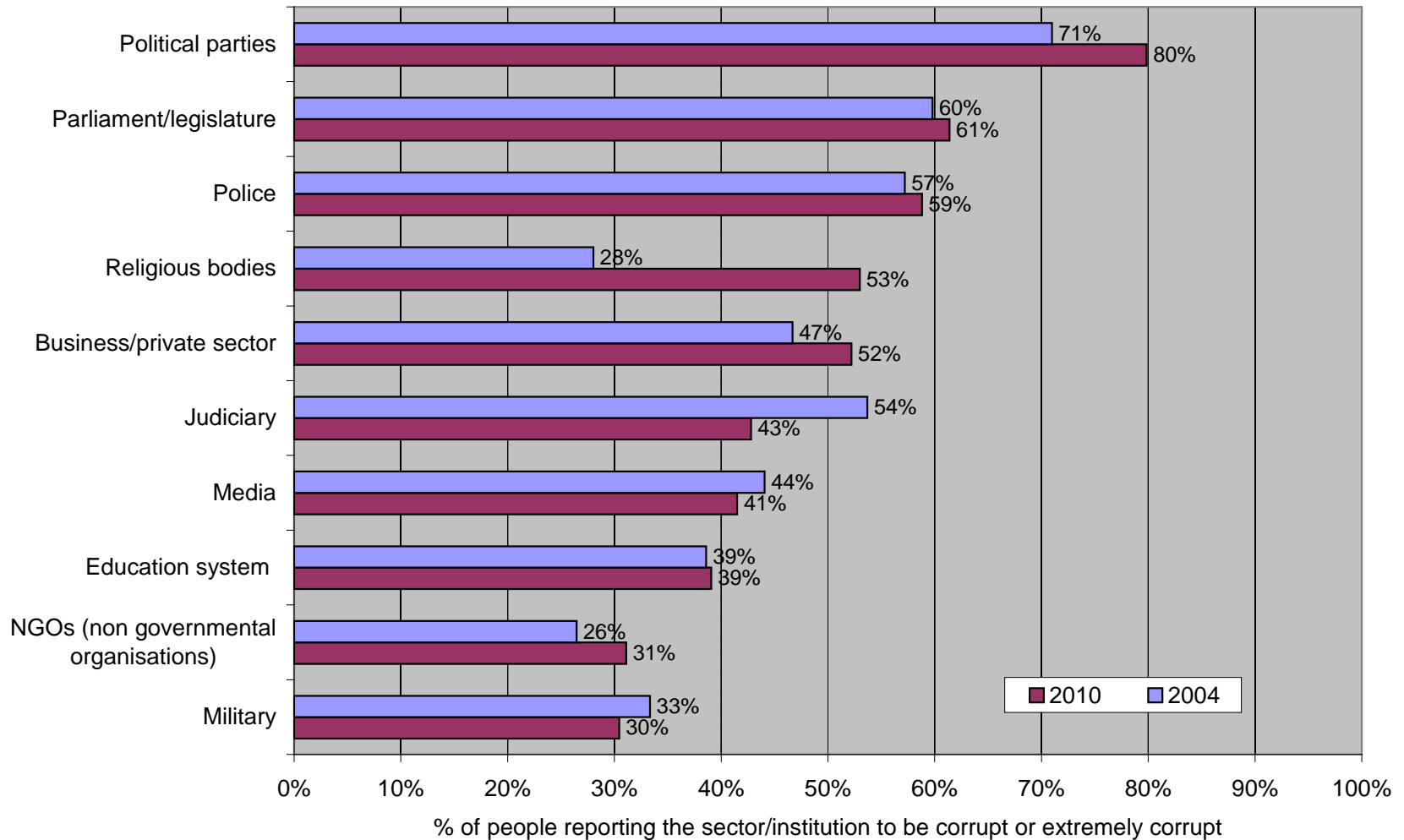


The view around the world: Corruption has increased in the past three years

Asia Pacific	EU+	Latin America	Middle East&North Africa	North America	NIS+	Sub-Saharan Africa	Western Balkans + Turkey
Afghanistan	Austria	Argentina	Iraq	Canada	Armenia	Cameroon	Bosnia & Herzegovina
Australia	Bulgaria	Bolivia	Israel	United States	Azerbaijan	Ghana	Croatia
Bangladesh	Czech Republic	Brazil	Lebanon		Belarus	Kenya	FYR Macedonia
Cambodia	Denmark	Chile	Morocco		Georgia	Liberia	Kosovo
China	Finland	Colombia	Palestine		Moldova	Nigeria	Serbia
Fiji	France	El Salvador			Mongolia	Senegal	Turkey
Hong Kong	Germany	Mexico			Russia	Sierra Leone	
India	Greece	Peru			Ukraine	South Africa	
Indonesia	Hungary	Venezuela				Uganda	
Japan	Iceland					Zambia	
Korea (South)	Ireland						
Malaysia	Italy						
New Zealand	Latvia						
Pakistan	Lithuania						
Papua New Guinea	Luxembourg						
Philippines	Netherlands						
Singapore	Norway						
Solomon Islands	Poland						
Taiwan	Portugal						
Thailand	Romania						
Vanuatu	Slovenia						
Vietnam	Spain						
	Switzerland						
	United Kingdom						



Corruption affecting key institutions/sectors, comparison over time, overall results



Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2004 and 2010. Percentages are weighted. Only countries included in both editions are used in the analysis



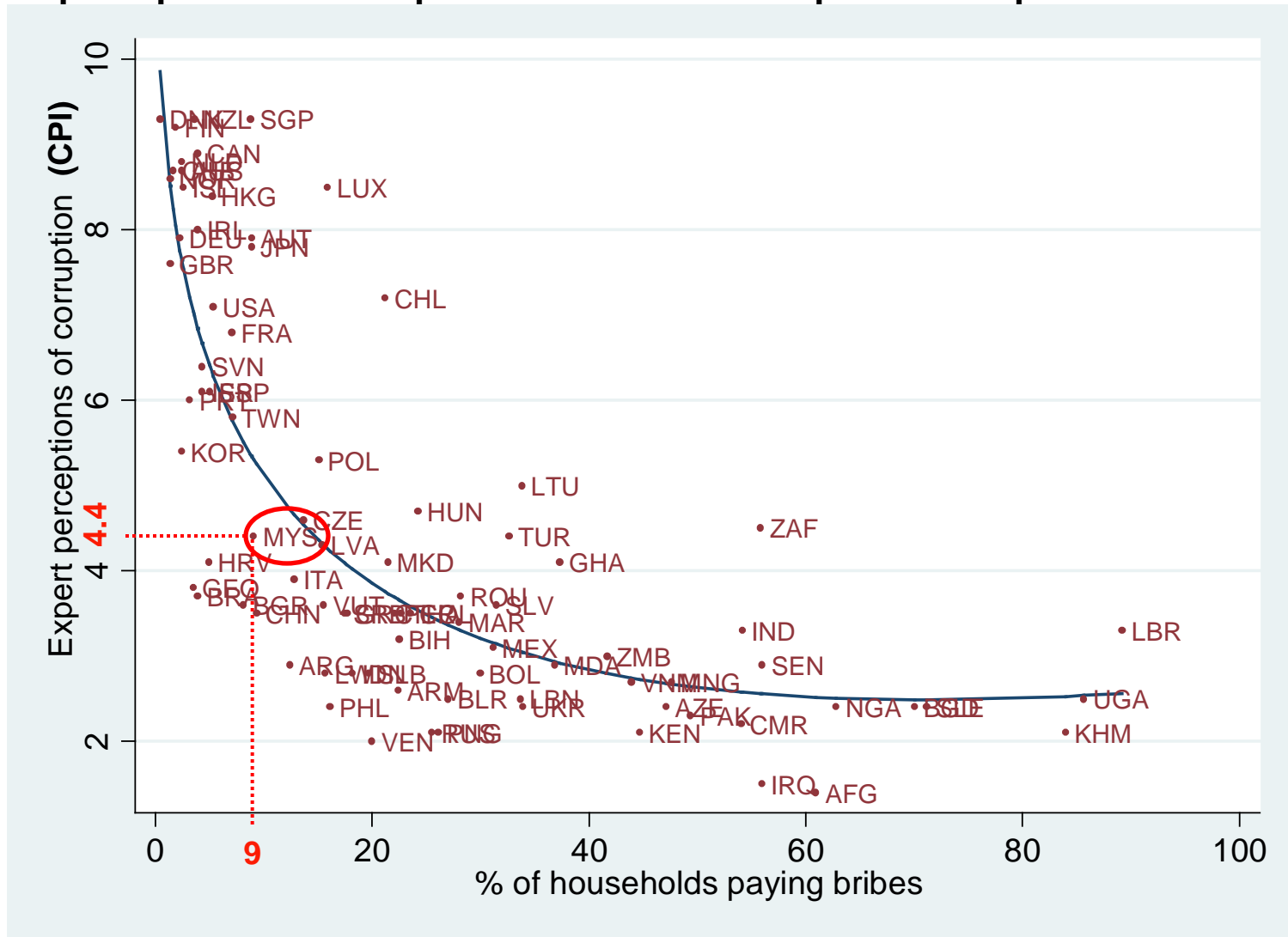
Percentage of people by region reporting that the last bribe paid was to...

	Asia Pacific	EU+	Latin America	Middle East and North Africa	North America	NIS+	Sub-Saharan Africa	Western Balkans +Turkey	Total
Avoid a problem with the authorities	12%	6%	10%	9%	16%	12%	67%	6%	44%
Speed things up	28%	15%	44%	48%	9%	28%	20%	21%	22%
Receive a service entitled to	35%	8%	34%	14%	6%	21%	11%	15%	17%
Don't know	20%	59%	8%	20%	59%	33%	1%	53%	14%
Don't remember	5%	12%	5%	10%	10%	6%	0%	5%	3%

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2010. Percentages are weighted.



People's experiences of bribery in the 2010 Barometer compared to experts' perceptions of corruption in the 2010 Corruption Perceptions Index



Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2010 and Corruption Perceptions Index 2010. Each dot represents a country.



2010 GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER (GCB) RESULTS

MALAYSIA

http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/gcb/2010

SAMPLING FOR MALAYSIA

- *Sample* 1,000 persons (adult population, 16 years and above)
- *Methodology* Face to face
- *Coverage* National (57% urban, 43% rural)
- *Field dates* June 28 to July 26 2010
- *Sampling firm* TNS Malaysia
- *Margin of Error* Between +/- 2.18% and 4.40%



In the past 3 years, how has the level of corruption changed?

Country	Decreased (%)	Stayed the same (%)	Increased (%)
Asia Pacific	15	38	47
Cambodia	30	27	43
China	25	29	46
Hong Kong	32	35	33
India	10	16	74
Indonesia	27	30	43
Japan	14	40	46
Korea Rep.	24	44	32
Malaysia	19	35	46
Pakistan	6	16	77
Philippines	6	25	69
Singapore	28	33	38
Taiwan	23	35	42
Thailand	39	32	29
Vietnam	18	19	63

Source: Global Corruption Barometer 2010. Percentages are weighted. Figures are weighted.



Transparency International Malaysia

Do you expect the level of corruption in the next year to change in Malaysia?

		Gender		Age			Education			Income			Region	
	Total	Male	Female	<30	30-50	50+	None/ Basic	Secondary	High Level	Low	Medium	High	Rural	Urban
Increase a lot	13	15	11	17	11	10	11	13	19	10	15	10	14	12
Increase a little	14	14	14	17	12	14	10	15	13	17	13	13	15	14
Stay the same	41	40	42	42	42	37	39	41	42	40	41	46	41	41
Decrease a little	22	24	21	18	26	23	24	23	17	21	22	21	22	23
Decrease a lot	3	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	3
Don't know/No answer	7	5	9	5	6	13	14	6	6	9	6	7	7	7

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2010. Percentages are weighted.



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Perceptions of corruption in key institutions/sectors – Asia Pacific countries

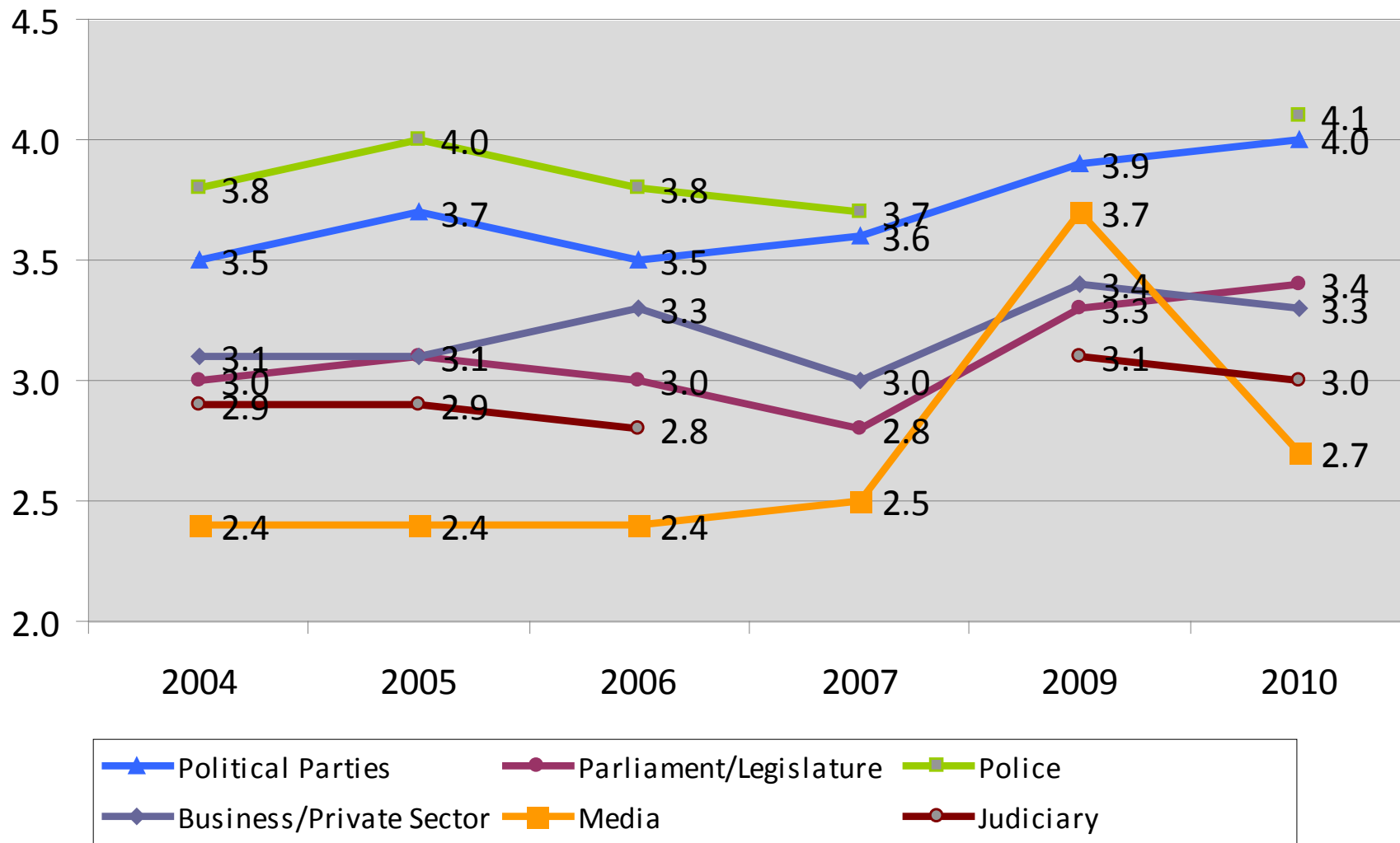
Country	Political parties	Parliament/ Legislature	Police	Business/ Private Sector	Media	Public Officials/ Civil Servants	Judiciary	NGOs	Religious bodies	Military	Education System
Asia Pacific	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.8	3.2	3.5
Cambodia	3.1	2.9	3.7	2.7	2.6	3.5	4.0	1.9	1.8	2.6	3.0
China	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.0
Hong Kong	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8
India	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.4
Indonesia	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.0
Japan	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.1	3.1	4.0	3.3	3.6
Korea Rep.	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.5
Malaysia	4.0	3.4	4.1	3.3	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.4
Pakistan	4.1	4.0	4.5	3.8	3.3	4.2	3.6	3.8	2.8	3.0	3.1
Philippines	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.9	2.0	3.5	3.1	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.7
Singapore	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7
Taiwan	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.2
Thailand	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.7	3.0	2.5	2.4	3.5	3.3
Vietnam	2.0	1.9	3.6	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.5	2.3	3.3

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2010.
(1 – not corrupt, 5 – very corrupt) Scores are averaged.



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Perceptions of corruption in key Malaysian institutions/sectors - 2004 to 2010



Source: Global Corruption Barometer 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009 and 2010.
(1 – not corrupt, 5 – very corrupt). Percentages are weighted.



Transparency International Malaysia

Percentage of respondents paying a bribe to at least one of nine different service providers in the past 12 months

Country	%
Asia Pacific	18
Cambodia	84
China	9
Hong Kong	5
India	54
Indonesia	18
Japan	9
Korea Rep.	2
Malaysia	9
Pakistan	49
Philippines	16
Singapore	9
Taiwan	7
Thailand	23
Vietnam	44

Source: Global Corruption Barometer 2010. Percentages are weighted. Figures are calculated for respondents who paid a bribe to the service providers. Groups were defined using cluster analysis.



Transparency International Malaysia

Percentage of respondents who trust the following institutions the most to fight corruption

	Asia Pacific	EU+	Latin America	Middle East and North Africa	NIS+	North America	Sub-Saharan Africa	Western Balkans+ Turkey	Total
Media	34%	18%	22%	21%	10%	22%	15%	11%	25%
Nobody	26%	34%	30%	29%	39%	33%	13%	45%	25%
Government leaders	17%	13%	29%	28%	35%	13%	40%	17%	22%
Business /private sector	10%	9%	4%	3%	2%	8%	17%	2%	11%
NGOs (Non governmental organisations)	10%	9%	8%	12%	5%	20%	7%	14%	9%
International organisations [eg UN, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, etc]	3%	18%	8%	7%	8%	5%	7%	10%	8%

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2010. Percentages are weighted.



How would you assess your government's actions in the fight against corruption?

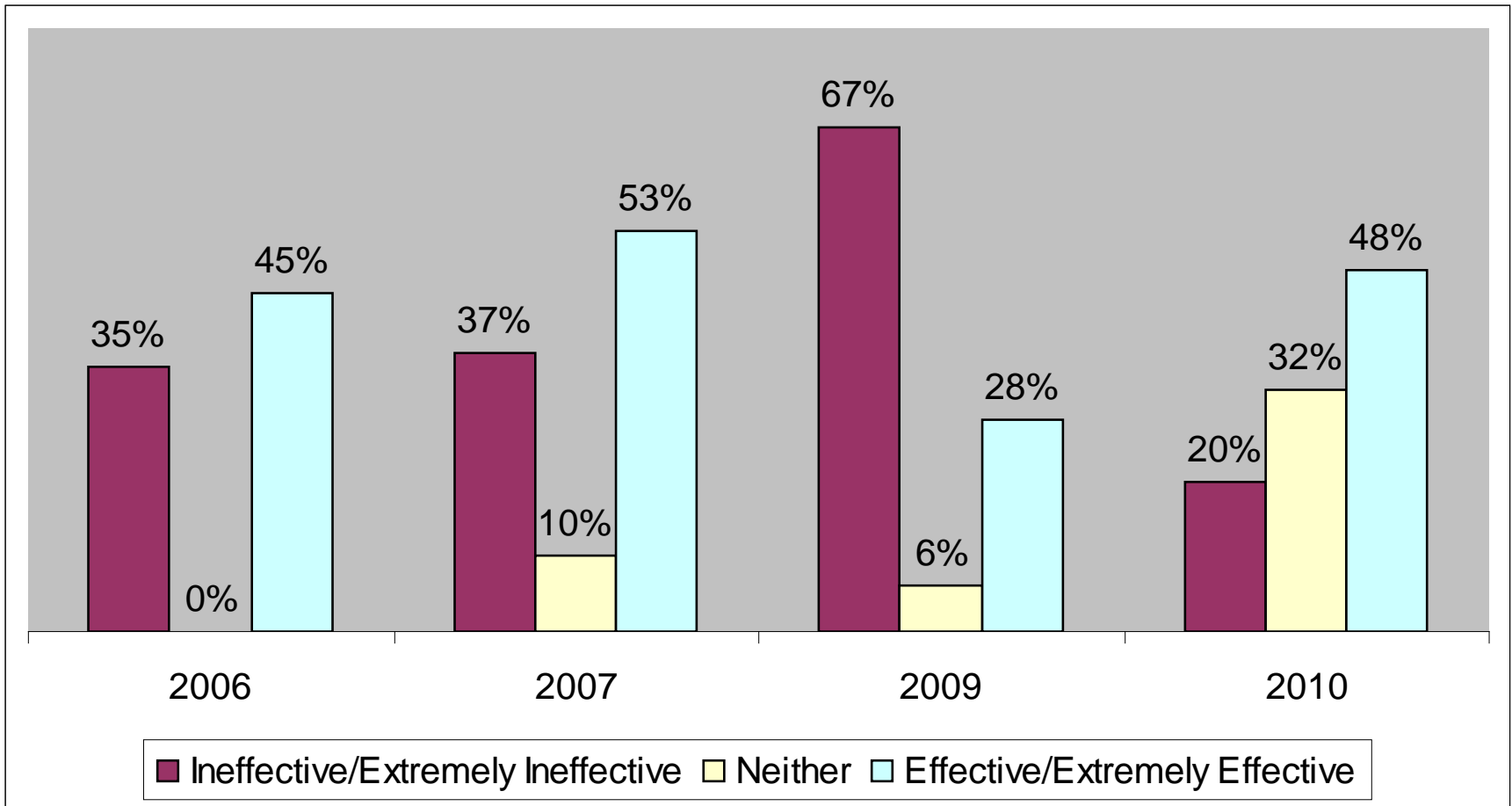
Country	Ineffective (%)	Neither (%)	Effective (%)
Asia Pacific	44	33	23
Cambodia	15	14	72
China	35	30	36
Hong Kong	43	30	27
India	44	31	25
Indonesia	35	32	33
Japan	45	35	20
Korea Rep.	54	20	26
Malaysia	20	32	48
Pakistan	73	15	12
Philippines	48	24	28
Singapore	31	40	29
Taiwan	28	35	37
Thailand	47	31	22
Vietnam	34	29	37

Source: Global Corruption Barometer 2010. Figures are weighted.



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Assessment of Malaysian Government's actions in the fight against corruption 2006 to 2010



Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2006, 2007, 2009 and 2010. Percentages are weighted.



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Government Initiatives

1. Integrity - NKRA, with improvement of the CPI score (4.5 to 4.9) as KPI
2. Formation of MACC with more powers, autonomy and independent panels
3. Whistleblower Protection Act, to expose corruption and protect whistleblowers
4. TI's IPs for government procurement
5. Government guidelines on support letters
6. MyProcurement website – tender awards
7. 18 special corruption courts and amendments to the CPC
8. MACC website “Name and Shame” of convicted corruption offenders
9. Compliance units in key enforcement agencies

Concerns

- “Big fish”
- PKFZ fiasco
- NFA by A-G in judicial appointments tampering (“Lingam tapes”)
- Snowballing mega projects and contracts without open tenders or competitive bidding
- No Integrity Pacts (IPs) implemented yet

TI Malaysia's Recommendations

1. Make MACC more independent and autonomous to reinforce the rule of law that no one is above the law
2. Reform political financing and regulation of political parties and elections, and public disclosure of politicians' assets
3. Promote freedom of information - repeal or drastically curb OSA, Seditions Act and Printing Presses and Publications Act
4. Effective and vigorous enforcement of existing laws and policies

Government must show strong political will to fight corruption

Thank you for your attention
Questions please?

http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/gcb/2010