2020 Global Corruption Barometer (GCB)

Citizens’ views and experiences of corruption

Cambodia & Asia

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Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) captures public perceptions and experiences of corruption

2020 GCB: 10th edition

Release interval: 2-3 years
Asia

Selected countries in Asia: 17 Countries
Sample size: nearly 20,000 people
Period of interview: March 2019 – September 2020

Cambodia

Sample size: 1,000 adults (18+)
The survey was carried out via telephone interviews
Sampling method: Random digit dialing with quota control
Period of interview: 19 June – 25 July 2020
**Demographic information**

**Gender**
- Male: 48.5%
- Female: 51.5%

**Age group**
- 18-24: 17%
- 25-34: 19%
- 35-54: 44%
- 55+: 20%

**Location**
- Urban: 31%
- Rural: 69%

**Level of education**
- No formal education: 7.2%
- Informal schooling only (including koranic/religious schooling): 1.2%
- Some primary schooling: 4.2%
- Primary school completed: 16.9%
- Some higher secondary/equivalent: 7.0%
- Higher secondary/equivalent completed: 4.7%
- Some secondary school: 5.6%
- Secondary school completed: 3.5%
- Some Bachelor/equivalent degree: 3.5%
- Bachelor/equivalent degree completed: 3.5%
- Some higher secondary/equivalent degree: 0.4%
- Masters/equivalent degree: 0.4%
PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION:
GOVERNMENT ACTION
33% think that corruption in the Cambodian government is a big problem.

Perception on change in level of corruption over the past year

- Decreased
- Stayed the same
- Increased
Perception of corruption by institution - proportion that think some, most or all people in these groups are corrupt – Cambodia

- **Police**: 75% (14%)
- **Local government councilors**: 68% (9%)
- **Government officials**: 64% (8%)
- **Judges and Magistrates**: 61% (11%)
- **Army leaders**: 59% (7%)
- **The Office of the President/ Prime Minister**: 58% (7%)
- **Members of Parliament**: 56% (6%)
- **Non-governmental organisations**: 50% (3%)
- **Business executives**: 50% (4%)
- **Religious leaders**: 45% (4%)
- **Bankers**: 32% (2%)

Legend:
- Blue: Some of them
- Red: Most or all of them
How well or badly is the current government fighting corruption in the government – Asia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Badly</th>
<th>Well</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Average</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXPERIENCES OF CORRUPTION:
BRIBERY
Service users paid a bribe to at least one of six public services in the past 12 months – Asia

- Police: 23%
- Courts: 17%
- Identity Documents: 17%
- Schools: 14%
- Utilities: 14%
- Hospitals: 10%
Service users paid a bribe to at least one of six public services in the past 12 months.
Cambodian service users paid a bribe to at least one of six public services in the past 12 months.

However, only 2.5% of them (of the 37% Cambodian service users who paid a bribe) reported the case to officials/authorities.
Service users paid a bribe to five public services over the past years - Cambodia

- Police
- ID document
- Hospital
- Public schools
- Utilities service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Police</th>
<th>ID document</th>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Public schools</th>
<th>Utilities service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PEOPLE SPEAKING OUT AGAINST CORRUPTION
Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption
Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption - Cambodia
Ordinary people can report corruption without fear - Cambodia

- Can report without fear: 57%
- Fear reprisals: 38%
- Don't know: 5%
Recommendations

- Given the prevalence of corrupt practices in public services, the government should accelerate efforts to address the problem, by eliminating bribery and favoritism, strengthening merit-based recruitment processes, streamlining administrative procedures, and enhancing other preventative measures.

- **Empower and engage citizens** in the fight against corruption and ensure they can report corruption without fear of retaliation. In particular, adopt a Law on Protection of Reporting Persons (Whistleblowers).
Recommendations

- Ensure citizens **right to information** and prioritise easy, accessible and proactive disclosure mechanisms for public information. Specifically, adopt a Law on Access to Information that meets international standards.

- Amend a number of articles of the current Anti-corruption Law, including **removing the possibility of imprisonment** for the complainant of a corruption-related crimes.

- Promote a **culture of integrity, transparency and accountability** across all spectrum of the society.
Thank you

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