

# **NATIONAL SURVEY ON CORRUPTION 2014**

## **FINAL REPORT**

**Presented**

**by**

**StraConsult**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This survey about the perception of corruption in Mauritius 2014 has been commissioned by the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC). StraConsult was contracted out to undertake this survey following a tendering process.

This report is based on the opinions and experiences of 2,100 citizens aged between 18 and 65 in Mauritius and Rodrigues. The opinions and experiences of the sample of citizens do reflect those of the adult population of Mauritius. The sample design, the administration of the field work and the data processing and analysis were done in the most rigorous manner as commands such survey. The full details of the methodology are described in Annex 1. The randomly selected sample of 2,100 cases allows inferences to national adult populations with an average margin of error of no more than plus or minus 3 percentage points at a confidence level of 95 percent.

The field work was conducted from the second week of September 2014 up to first week of October 2014.

Although this survey was commissioned and the fieldwork conducted when the previous Government was in office and the report is being released when a different one is now in office, the findings remain valid: they stress the institutional nature of the problem and remain applicable today. They certainly inform of successes, but also of limitations and challenges that should be addressed.

Survey-oriented diagnostic studies help identify the pattern and profile of corruption and facilitate analysis into the institutional weaknesses and societal conditions at the heart of the problem. Survey data reflect the opinions and real experiences of the people who interact with the state in many ways and through many interfaces. These opinions and experiences are essential for the development of a well-informed anti-corruption strategy.

Institutions empowered to fight corruption and governments in many countries are aware of the need to regularly commission national surveys to evaluate the state of public understanding of what constitute corruption, public perception of the state of corruption and the strength of success of the fight against corruption as well as the public commitment to support the fight. It may not be possible or even useful to commission such surveys annually - ICAC Hong Kong commissions such surveys annually<sup>1</sup>. However, having a ten year period between two surveys not only deprives the institution from more regular feedback and renders trend analysis less meaningful. A periodicity of three years would be more reasonable.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.icac.org.hk/en/useful\\_information/sd/sd/index.html](http://www.icac.org.hk/en/useful_information/sd/sd/index.html)

The report does not unfortunately give a very positive picture of the state of perception of corruption and the fight against corruption in Mauritius although the country improved its score from 52 (ranked 52 out of 177 countries) in 2013 to 54 (ranked 47 out of 175 countries) on the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index scale where 0 means that a country is perceived as highly corrupt and a 100 means that a country is perceived as very clean.

The survey reveals that the people of Mauritius do not consider corruption as the most important problem of Mauritius. It only ranks 4<sup>th</sup> in the list of their concerns. However, more than 60% are of the opinion that both high level and small scale corruption have increased over the last three years. The survey concludes on the belief of 59% of respondents that corruption will continue to spread and 26.8% do not expect any change with respect to the present situation. 62.5% believe that ICAC can do better.

This survey has revealed that the gap between personal experience of corruption and the perception of people has decreased. Indeed while 13% of respondents inform they have personally been asked for a bribe and only 5.6% admit having given a bribe, the answer to the proxy questions reveals a shocking 37% of respondents knowing of someone having been asked for a bribe and 27.1% knowing of a third party who has paid a bribe. In fact, this figure has hardly been improved since 2004 when 31% reported they know someone who has been asked for a bribe.

Besides personal experience, people derive their perception of the state corruption in the country, particularly high scale cases, from media reports and about 60% trust such media reports particularly the radios, and 62.5% of respondents consider that media's portrayal of ICAC is fair. Indeed, 63.1% get information about corruption predominantly from private (44.5%) or public media (18.6%). Word of mouth from friends and acquaintances accounts for 16.4%.

As a consequence, it is not surprising that the overwhelming majority had already indicated they consider that both high scale and small scale corruption have increased in Mauritius. About or over 70% of people consider there is corruption in most spheres of Mauritian society – in government, in parastatals, in local authorities, and in the private sector. Even in the case of NGOs, there are more people (45.8%) who believe there is corruption in this realm than those (28.1%) who disagree there is such. 44.4% of respondents consider they are personally affected by corruption in their everyday life!

Cynicism has pervaded the mindset in the nation, as shown by the fact that 76.4% of people consider that corruption is part of business culture in the country, 78.9% that bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services, and 67.9% that the only way to succeed in business is to have connections.

In the public perception, those who top the chart are the same categories as in 2004. Again a majority of respondents (75%) consider that police officers are involved in corrupt practices. Other officers who are perceived as being corrupt are NTA Officers (67.5%), Ministers (64.9%), Customs Officers (63.1%), Municipal/District Councillors (60.7%), and members of the National Assembly (56.4%).

In the 2004 report, 36.9% of respondents indicated that it is likely that magistrates and judges demand bribes for services. It is seriously worrying that in this 2014 survey, 42.9% of people perceive that the judiciary is quite or highly corrupt! Furthermore 37.3% are of the opinion that the judiciary is not committed to fighting corruption. The result of the 2004 survey shocked the head of the judiciary who claimed that people's perception was wrong. Once again, perception is more likely not a true reflection of reality, but the question to be asked is what is it that gives rise to such perception?

While 66.8% of respondents said they perceive there is corruption in the private sector, real experience or knowledge of someone who has encountered such experience is quite low. However, some areas do see a red flag, namely: HR managers and bank officers responsible for loans.

The survey brings out three salient reasons for the continued level of prevalence of corruption and the difficulty in fighting corruption.

The first is related to personal motivation and structural inefficiency of service delivery by institutions. Desire for personal gain is considered by respondents as the most important cause of corruption. The second most important cause mentioned, namely that of "low salaries or alternate source of income" is to a large extent a correlate of the desire for personal gains.

Furthermore respondents also pointed out to the "need to speed up the process and procedures" or "lack of patience to get things done through proper channel" as causes for corruption. Both point to the issues of poor level of service provision in many institutions which has not kept pace with the exigencies of society where people's expectation for more speedy service is rising constantly.

The second is the low commitment of various categories of stakeholders to truly engage in the fight against corruption. 51% of respondents do not consider the private sector as a stakeholder committed to fighting corruption. 58% of respondents do not believe that politicians in government and 62% similarly about the opposition are committed to fighting corruption.

Journalists stand out being considered by 69% of respondents as the most committed and efficient in the fight against corruption. Surprisingly and sadly, the majority of people perceive the younger generation as not so committed or even not committed at all. Quite worrying for the future!

The third is that 40% of people feel that although the law to combat corruption is adequate, it is not efficiently applied. Worse, the same proportion also considers that some people are above the law even if it is adequate. In short, they have little trust in the law enforcement institutions

As a consequence, while most Mauritians feel concern about corruption, there is still some reluctance to report cases of corruption. We note that six out of ten respondents would report cases of corruption if they come to know about it. Yet, 41.6% of respondents say they would not report a case of corruption out of which 30% argue that those who report get more problems or they fear retaliation (21.3%). Avoiding court hassle is also indicated as an important reason. Long and delayed judicial processes seem to be a serious deterrent.

The performance of ICAC as the main law enforcement institution is rated as good or very good by 36.8%. The perception of the performance of ICAC is a consequence of three factors: (a) its communication and (b) the regulatory constraints within which it operates versus the high expectation of the population and (c) a trust gap.

Although the institution has improved its communication over the years, the message to the general public is still too formal and not cast from a public perception perspective. It is not what you want people to know which is important, it is what people want to know! The website of the organisation and its reports do carry a lot of information, however these are not visible in the media which carry reports on cases of corruption. There is no explanation as to why there are many cases that are reported but cannot be conclusively investigated.

The trust gap is a major handicap for the institution. The perception that some people are above the law and that cases regarding high profile individuals are related to the political context as well as political campaigns against ICAC often for self-interest reasons have greatly undermined the trust of people in the institution.

The report concludes with recommendations emanating from the findings of the survey. These recommendations focus inter alia on:

- a) The need for political commitment from both government and the opposition to be seen beyond the verbal, namely on the reduction of discretionary powers in the executive governance space and reform of the PoCA to ensure real independence of ICAC.
- b) The urgent need to revise the existing law so that the power of appointment and removal of office of the Director General and other Commissioners of ICAC be out of the hands of the Executive and placed under the responsibility of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission. The recommendations deal also with the question of security of tenure of office of the Director General and Board members.
- c) The need for enhancement of PoCA on certain aspects such as giving scope for inquiry on unexplained wealth.

- d) The need to have regular Regulatory Impact Assessment of the law to ensure that emerging issues are taken into consideration and weaknesses are remedied.

**The analysis and opinions expressed in this report are those of StraConsult. The questionnaire was prepared by the consultant in consultation with the client. The result of the field survey and the raw data as well as the frequency tables have been generated by the statistician of StraConsult.**

## THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

Institutions empowered to fight corruption and governments in many countries are aware of the need to regularly commission national surveys to evaluate the state of public understanding of what constitute corruption, public perception of the state of corruption and the strength of success of the fight against corruption as well as the public commitment to support the fight.

Over the years, the ICAC of Hong Kong has engaged independent pollsters to conduct such opinion surveys on an annual basis<sup>2</sup>. For over a decade, ICAC HK conducted such community-wide opinion surveys through telephone interviews on an annual basis. However, recognising the need for more in-depth understanding of the public's perception and their concerns over the issue of corruption, ICAC HK commissions face-to-face household interviews since 2010. Obviously, not all anti-corruption watchdog bodies have the financial resources for conducting such surveys on an annual basis.

ICAC Mauritius commissioned a nationwide survey on corruption in 2003 when the institution was just in its first year of operation and the report was presented in 2004. This is the second survey commissioned by the institution.

During the last ten years, there have not been other specific surveys solely on the issue of Corruption.

However, StraConsult conducted several survey assignments focussed on the issue of governance and has, in that context, gauged the perception of citizens of the Republic of Mauritius on the issue of corruption. Thus, in 2007, StraConsult surveyed citizens for a study entitled "Consolidating Democratic Governance in Africa" for the Electoral Institute of Southern Africa (EISA) covering a sample of 120 citizens and also in 2012 during the Afrobarometer survey which covered 1,200 citizens of the Republic.

The Afrobarometer Survey (2012) indicates that Corruption is considered by only 6% of respondents to be one of the major problems that Government should address while Crime and Security and Unemployment top the list of concerns.

These surveys provide some comparative indicators and trends.

This present survey and report thereof has been commissioned by ICAC with the objectives of having appropriate and reliable data that would help in:

- (i) Assessing the attitude of the public towards corruption and corrupt practices.

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<sup>2</sup> [http://www.icac.org.hk/en/useful\\_information/sd/sd/index.html](http://www.icac.org.hk/en/useful_information/sd/sd/index.html). ICAC HK started annual surveys since 1992. Up to 2009 such surveys were conducted over the phone but since 2010 they are conducted face to face. 1,500 respondents aged 15 to 64 are interviewed annually.

- (ii) Assessing the individuals' experience of corruption and willingness of citizens to support efforts to combat corruption;
- (iii) Gauging public expectations and its understanding of the anti-corruption framework in the Republic of Mauritius;
- (iv) Gauge public's understanding of perception of corruption and experience of corruption; and
- (v) Identifying areas that the ICAC should prioritise in its short term, medium-term and long-term strategies.

ICAC also wishes the survey to be a contribution to its anti-corruption work. In that respect, it needed to be conducted in line with the objectives set in the Prevention of Corruption Act (PoCA) 2002, as amended.

More specifically, the objectives of the survey as outlined in the TORs are as follows:

- a) To gauge trend in public attitude, extent and location of corruption in the country as well as its priority in relation to other serious social problems over the last 10 years;
- b) To identify areas of activities prone to corruption which are of greatest concern to the people;
- c) To assess the trend in public opinion concerning the seriousness of the problem of corruption in those areas over the last 10 years;
- d) To gauge public understanding of the different facets of corruption;
- e) To assess the level of knowledge of the public about the anti-corruption law (Prevention of Corruption Act 2002, as subsequently amended), international and regional obligations, resources available for the fight against corruption and the work being done to fight the problem, as well as their attitudes towards the effectiveness of law enforcement and related efforts (including the Judiciary, Director of public prosecutions amongst others);
- f) To gauge public experiences of corruption;
- g) To assess public opinion on the extent of private sector corruption in Mauritius;
- h) To determine the motivations to indulge in corrupt practices corrupters/corrupt perspective;
- i) To assess corrupt behaviour in immediate environment of the respondents;
- j) To gauge improvement of anti-corruption mechanism in public and private sector organisations;

- k) To assess public willingness to support the fight against corruption and report corruption offences;
- l) To assess the level of public awareness of the mechanism in place to ensure the accountability and independence of the ICAC (appointment of Director-General, functioning of the Parliamentary Committee and Director of Public Prosecutions);
- m) To assess effectiveness and impact of public education activities and prevention work;
- n) To gauge public opinion on media influence on the perception of corruption and ICAC work;
- o) To gather public views on major initiatives the authorities should adopt to strengthen the fight against corruption;
- p) To help identify the gaps and shortfalls between the current level of anti-corruption work and the level of public expectation; and
- q) To provide reference and planning data for formulation and improvement of policy legislative and strategic against corruption.

Although this survey was commissioned and the field work conducted when the previous Government was in office and the report is being released when a different one is now in office, the findings remain valid, they stress the institutional nature of the problem and remain applicable today. They certainly inform of successes, but also of limitations and challenges that should be addressed.

## **OVERVIEW OF THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN MAURITIUS**

Since the year 2000, the Republic of Mauritius has adopted a comprehensive and strategic approach in the fight against corruption and money laundering. The introduction of new legislations which go along the line of international conventions and treaties in the fight against corruption and money laundering to which Mauritius is signatory has helped Mauritius to reinforce its anti-corruption infrastructure. The Republic of Mauritius has subscribed to the following conventions and protocols against corruption.

- UN Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime
- SADC Protocol Against Corruption
- UN Convention Against Corruption
- African Union Convention in Preventing and Combating Corruption

The Prevention of Corruption Act of 2002 (PoCA) and the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Act 2002 (FIAMLA) are the two main legislations enacted by Mauritius in this respect. Both incorporate and give effect to the broad principles enunciated in international conventions regarding corruption and transnational crime. They promote the principles of the rule of law, proper management of public affairs and public property, integrity, transparency and accountability. Accordingly, the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and the Financial Intelligence Unit were set up in 2002.

Also in the panoply of legal instruments in the realm of the fight against corruption and money laundering are:

- Mutual Assistance in Criminal and Related Matters Act of 2003
- Asset Recovery Act 2012

### **The Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC)**

The ICAC, which was set up as a provision of the Prevention of Corruption Act in 2002, has as core functions to lead, implement and administer the prevention, education and enforcement elements of the national strategy to fight corruption within the established parameters.

The ICAC's mission, amongst others, is to make of corruption a socially and morally unacceptable concept through education of the public, a culture of integrity, public

intolerance against corruption, public confidence in the fight against corruption and effective law enforcement through a participatory approach with the community and stakeholders, including government and the press.

The Commission has been operating through the following divisions, namely the

- (i) Corruption Investigation Division (Corruption Investigation Branch and the Anti-Money Laundering Branch),
- (ii) Corruption Prevention and Education Division (System Enhancement Branch and the Community Relations Branch),
- (iii) Legal Division and
- (iv) Corporate Services Division.

The ICAC has the responsibility to lead the national anti-corruption strategy which is described within the Prevention of Corruption Act 2002 and operations guided by action plans. Section 20 of the Act describes the functions of the Commission. Section 30 of the Prevention of Corruption Act 2002 provides the mandate of the Corruption Prevention and Education Division.

The ICAC reports<sup>3</sup> that its thrust in the national anti-corruption strategies has evolved throughout the decade in view of the changing nature and pattern of corruption. Innovation in the anti-corruption strategies has been instrumental to further the national fight against corruption to effectively address the preventive mandate of the institution. Indeed, the introduction of initiatives such as the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Framework in 2009 and the Public Private Platform Against Corruption in 2013 are examples of innovations meant to bring along the culture of no tolerance towards corruption in the public and private sectors through collective actions. The strategies are in line with regional and international obligations of Mauritius in the fight against corruption.

## **Main Achievements of the ICAC**

### **Evolution of Prevention and Education Actions**

Corruption prevention is a key component of a successful strategy to fight corruption. The past ten years have been assiduously invested in sensitizing, educating and empowering the Mauritian population through direct interfacing, mass communication and other media outlets. At the same time, systems and procedures in public bodies in corruption prone areas have been continuously upgraded to become corruption resistant. No doubt, all these

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<sup>3</sup> Information provided by ICAC on 10 November 2014

actions have led to an increased level of comprehension of corruption and its effects together with the development of anti-corruption attitudes among the public.

A fair and clean public service and youth empowerment in the fight against corruption have always been among the priority objectives. In that vein, numerous anti-corruption initiatives such as the implementation of the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Framework (PSACF), the setting up of regional Non-Governmental Organisations committees, the constitution of a Public Private Sector Platform Against Corruption, the designation and training of Integrity Officers in ministries have been taken to deal with corruption collectively.

The youth remains one of ICAC's main focal point in its education and sensitization campaign as they are the leaders of tomorrow. A more structured approach has been adopted with them lately which have resulted in enhanced youth engagement in the fight against corruption. This is evidenced by the increase in the number of Integrity Clubs, activities held at the level of secondary schools and universities and the number of adherents to the anti-corruption youth network.

### **Public Private Platform Against Corruption (PPPAC)**

In the context of the new economic environment and the various international anti-corruption initiatives, there was consensus during a forum held in 2012 for the active participation of private businesses in the fight against corruption. Participants moved for the setting up of the '**Business Action Group Against Corruption**' (**BAGAC**) the purpose of which was to develop and implement anti-corruption initiatives in member businesses/organisations and create synergy among businesses for collective action through the sharing of information on effective ways to fight corruption.

The ICAC in collaboration with the Joint Economic Council (JEC) and the Mauritius Institute of Directors (MIoD), took the following two initiatives to enhance collective action against corruption:

- A public private forum now termed, **Public Private Platform Against Corruption (PPPAC)**; and
- A private sector led voluntary initiative now termed, **Private Sector Anti-Corruption Taskforce (PACT)**.

The 'Public Private Platform Against Corruption' aims at collective action from two major stakeholders namely **public sector and the private sector**. It enables various interest groups to work together to build a strong alliance against this crime. The PPPAC had its first meeting to adopt its mandate and objectives in November 2013 and is co-chaired by the Joint Economic Council, the Office of Public Sector Governance and the Independent Commission Against Corruption.

The Private Sector Anti-Corruption Task Force (PACT) has as objectives to bring about collective action against corruption in the private sector and the implementation of anti-corruption initiatives by businesses.

### **Strengthening Institutional Capacity to prevent corruption**

In line with Section 20(g) of the PoCA 2002, the Independent Commission Against Corruption is mandated to exercise vigilance and superintendence over systems integrity of public bodies. In furtherance of this mandate, ICAC conducts Corruption Prevention Reviews (CPRs) in Public Bodies to build systems integrity. A CPR involves the identification of corruption risk areas in organisational systems and procedures and appropriate recommendations to counter corruption opportunities through the promotion of accountability, transparency and fairness so as to render the systems and procedures more corruption resistant.

The objectives of the CPRs are to identify the systemic loopholes which lead to corruption risks and to come up with appropriate anti-corruption measures to plug in the identified loopholes and corruption risks so that corruption does not undermine national development.

As at 31 December 2014, **89** corruption prevention reviews have been conducted containing some **1925** recommendations in corruption prone areas such as recruitment, procurement, law enforcement, contract management and licensing, among others. On average 75% of the recommendations are implemented.

Implementation of these recommendations has reduced corruption opportunities by reinforcing systems/processes while promoting ethical behaviour and practices. ICAC reports<sup>4</sup> that some public bodies have come up with legislative reforms in some cases to address risk areas identified. For example, ICAC recommended that Government should review the discretionary power of the Minister of Finance under Section 4 of the Customs Tariff Act 1981 to exempt religious bodies, enterprises and individuals of customs duties on imported goods as there was no proper monitoring after the exemptions were granted. The discretionary powers of the Minister of Finance were removed with the enactment of the Finance Act 2006 which repealed Section 4 of the Customs Tariff Act 1981, allowing the State to recoup some Rs. 1.5 billion yearly custom duties foregone.

This is a promising step towards sustainable efforts in maintaining public sector integrity. The possible outcome of eventual legal reforms can be the creation of an efficient institutional system for corruption prevention and reduction of corruption risks in public institutions.

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<sup>4</sup> Document provided by ICAC

## **Public Sector Anti-Corruption Framework**

The ICAC has developed the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Framework (PSACF) to enable public bodies to establish the requisite capacity to prevent and combat corruption in their sphere of operation.

The framework provides a risk-based approach to preventing corruption and other malpractices in public bodies. It recognizes the importance of detecting, preventing and combating corruption. It aims at strengthening institutional capabilities of public bodies through the establishment of appropriate mechanisms to control corruption. The objective of this initiative is to assist public bodies in the setting up of anti-corruption strategies, evaluating them independently and improving on existing measures. Corruption Risk Management is an essential part of the framework.

As at 31 December 2014, **49** public bodies in Mauritius and Rodrigues are implementing the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Framework and have already set up their Anti-corruption Committee (ACC), **43** have already approved their Anti-corruption Policy (ACP) and **38** are in the Corruption Risk Management (CRM) phase. These are the components that according to ICAC will eventually culminate into an integrity management standard.

### **Integrity Officers**

This program entails the designation and training of public officers to act as integrity officers. The Integrity Officer project complements the Public Sector Anti-corruption Framework which is being established in public sector organisations. This project is expected to contribute to the establishment of an enduring ethical culture, help prevent corruption and effectively address it, and provide a public demonstration of public bodies' commitment to integrity.

The Integrity Officer's role is essentially preventive. He/she will among others coordinate integrity issues within the Ministry/organisation and be the desk officer for integrity-related matters at the level of the Ministry/organisation and will liaise with ICAC for relevant support. As reported on ICAC's website<sup>5</sup>, as at December 2014 some 65 civil servants from most ministries and public departments have been trained to become Integrity Officers.

### **Best Practices and Guidelines**

Anti-corruption tools are strong means of empowering employees and consolidating the fight against corruption. In this context, numerous anti-corruption tools have been developed to address and manage corruption risks proactively. The materials are mainly in

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.icac.mu/English/News/Pages/Training-of-Public-Officers-to-act-as-%E2%80%98Integrity-Officers%E2%80%99.aspx>

the form of Best Practices and Guidelines and have been developed by ICAC in collaboration with organisations concerned. The materials are intended to serve as self-assessment tools for the enhancement of systems and procedures in public bodies.

### **Ethics Committees in Local Authorities**

Ethics Committees have been set up in all municipal and district councils in Mauritius to promote organisational integrity. An Ethics Committee is a committee working under the leadership of a chairperson or mayor of the municipal and district councils and supported by a secretary and three other council members.

According to the terms of reference, the committee has to promote and disseminate the values of the code of conduct for councillors. It also has to examine current concerns about standards of conduct of councillors. It also recommends policies or procedures to the council towards enhancing ethical conduct of councillors. It provides guidance for the implementation, monitoring and review of such policies and procedures and provides guidance to councillors on ethical issues arising from governance of local authorities, etc.

### **Youth Engagement in the fight against corruption**

The youth in Mauritius which makes up to 30.4% of the population has become ICAC's main focal point in its education and sensitization campaign. The youth are being empowered to act as anti-corruption ambassadors. Accordingly, more initiatives are being taken to engage the youth in the fight against corruption. This has resulted in:

- an increase in the number of Integrity Clubs in secondary schools
- an increased involvement of university students in anti-corruption clubs
- engagement of young professionals in anti-corruption initiatives
- the revamping of the anti-corruption youth network, and
- increased youth participation on ICAC social networks

### **“Guidelines for Officers of Public Bodies”**

In addition to the sensitization and empowerment sessions conducted for officers of public bodies, “Guidelines for Officers of Public Bodies” have been prepared in line with Section 44 of the Prevention of Corruption Act (PoCA) 2002, as amended. The aim is to remind officers of public bodies of their duty to report acts of corruption and to provide them with pertinent information relating to the PoCA 2002, as amended. The Guidelines have been disseminated to all officers in Ministries, Government Departments, Local Authorities and

Public Sector Organisations and is expected to encourage officers of public bodies to report acts of corruption in good faith and provide handy information on the various channels for reporting corruption.

### **Strengthening civil society vigilance**

Anti-corruption policies are most likely to succeed with the full support and participation of key stakeholders in society. Thus, no effort has been spared over the years to enlist and sustain public support and prompt for vigilance against corrupt practices. Promoting the active participation of groups from the civil society, namely, non-governmental, Trade unions, community-based, youth and women organisations has been an important part in the national strategy in the fight against corruption.

### **Involvement of ICAC at regional and international levels**

Corruption is not limited to national boundaries; it can have regional and international ramifications. Thus, fighting this scourge requires a synergy of efforts from both regional and international partners. The Republic of Mauritius (represented by the ICAC) is fully involved in anti-corruption initiatives be it at regional and international levels.

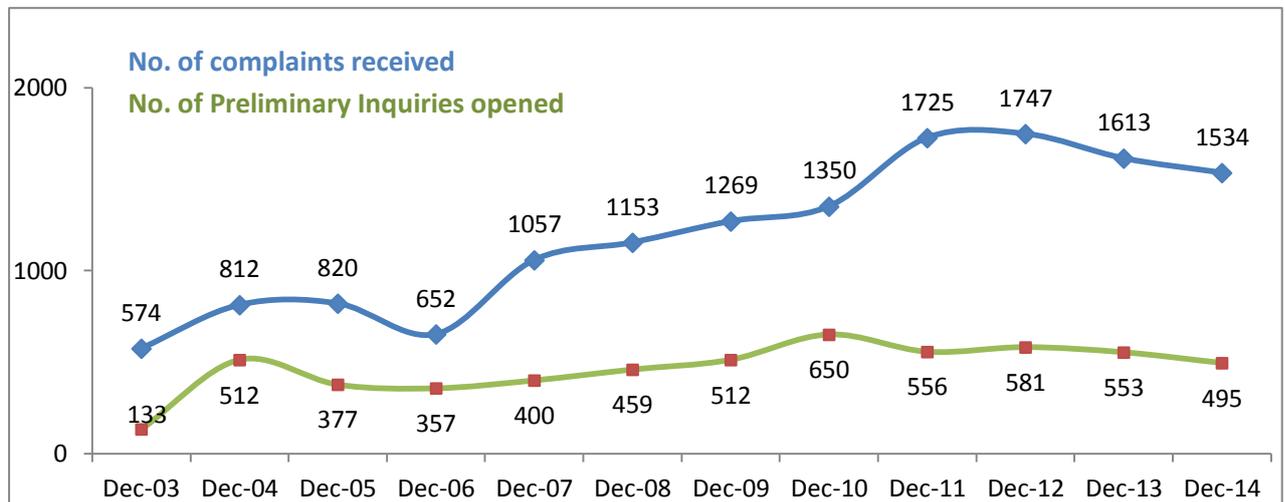
- Mauritius is an active member since 2004 of the ***Southern African Forum Against Corruption (SAFAC)*** which is a regional platform established for the purposes of mutual cooperation in combating corruption and provides a platform for anti-corruption agencies in the SADC region for anti-corruption activities, sharing of experiences and best practices in fighting corruption.
- The ICAC is a member of the ***International Association of Anti-Corruption Agencies (IAACA)*** and regularly attends the Annual Conferences and General Assembly Meetings since it was set up in Beijing in October 2006
- The ICAC is an active member of the ***Association of Anti-Corruption Agencies of Commonwealth Africa (AAACA)***.

### **Statistical Highlights of ICAC's Achievements concerning Corruption Investigation**

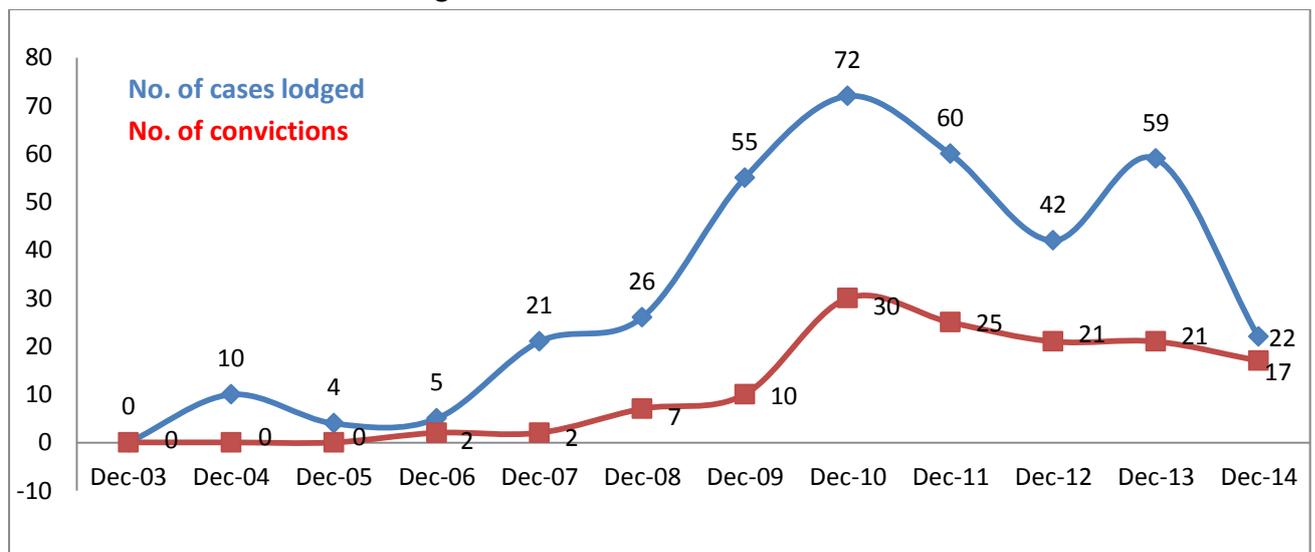
Two statistical charts published on the opening page of the institution's website summarise ICAC's achievements with respect to complaints received, enquiries opened on such cases, cases lodged in court through DPP for prosecutions and number of convictions therefrom.

Data provided by ICAC (Chart 1) show that from 2003 to 2014, the number of complaints received has risen from 574 to 1,534. The number of preliminary inquiries opened for the same period has risen from 133 to 495.

**Chart 1 – Statistics about Complaints received and Preliminary Inquiries Opened -2003 to 2014**



**Chart 2 – Statistics about Cases Lodged and Conviction -2003 to 2014**



Source: ICAC Website December 2014

One notes from Chart 2 that since 2003 there have been 376 cases lodged before the courts by the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) on behalf of ICAC. As at December 2014, there have been 135 convictions. It is to be noted that even though some cases do not end up with convictions, the DPP as Section 3 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Act can recommend disciplinary actions in the form of either "warnings in lieu of prosecution" or "disciplinary/departmental actions". In its Newsletter Issue 7 of September 2014, ICAC report that 73 cases (23 "warnings in lieu of prosecution" and 50 "disciplinary/departmental

actions" were recommended by the DPP. 70 persons involved in these cases have accepted their guilt and have accepted disciplinary measures against them.

Benchmarked against a selected number of notable sister organisations in other countries, ICAC shows a commensurate rate in terms of conviction rate.

**Table 1 Performance of Anti-Corruption Institutions in various Countries**

Agencies	Years of Existence	Staff	No. of persons prosecuted	Non-Conviction Rate
ICAC - Mauritius	12	160	482	23%
ICAC - Hong Kong	40	1,300	686	19%
CPIB - Singapore	62	88	175	24%
MACC - Malaysia	47	5,000	1,353	20%

Source – ICAC Newsletter Issue 7- September 2014

It is important to remind readers that ICAC's role remains only that of an enquiring body. As per Section of 47 (6) of PoCA, it is the sole responsibility of the Director of the Public Prosecution to determine if a case submitted to him by ICAC should be lodged for prosecution before a court.

An illustration of the pipeline from ICAC to court through DPP is illustrated by the Table 2.

**Table 2 Statistics about Cases Referred to DPP by ICAC 2010 to date**

YEAR		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	No of cases sent to DPP	138	93	240	219	148
2.	No of cases lodged in Court	72	60	42	59	22
3.	No of cases heard	35	33	39	41	24
4.	No of Convictions	30	25	21	21	17

Source: ICAC

## Defining Corruption in Mauritius

Section 2 of the Prevention of Corruption Act 2002 defines what constitute acts of corruption in Mauritius as follows:

- (a) an act which constitutes a corruption offence; and
- (b) includes-
  - (i) any conduct whereby, in return for a gratification, a person does or neglects from doing an act in contravention of his public duties;
  - (ii) the offer, promise, soliciting or receipt of a gratification as an inducement or reward to a person to do or not to do any act, with a corrupt intention;
  - (iii) the abuse of a public or private office for private gain;
  - (iv) an agreement between 2 or more persons to act or refrain from acting in violation of a person's duties in the private or public sector for profit or gain;
  - (v) any conduct whereby a person accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification for inducing a public official, by corrupt or illegal means, or by the exercise of personal influence, to do or abstain from doing an act in the exercise of his duties to show favour or disfavour to any person.

Part II, sections 4 to 17 defines in more precise terms what constitute specific corruption offences with respect to:

- a) Bribery by public official
- b) Bribery of public official
- c) Taking gratification to screen offender from punishment
- d) Public official using his office for gratification
- e) Bribery of or by a public official to influence the decision of a public body
- f) Influencing public official
- g) Trafic d'influence
- h) Public official taking gratification
- i) Bribery for procuring contracts
- j) Conflict of interests
- k) Treating of public official
- l) Receiving gift for a corrupt purpose

- m) Corruption of agent
- n) Corruption to provoke a serious offence

Furthermore and beyond the main legislation, civil servants of all grades are also called upon to respect the Code of Ethics pertaining to public officers prepared by the Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms which states that: "Public Officers shall not abuse their official position for personal gain. They shall not solicit or accept gifts, rewards or benefits, which might compromise their integrity and that of their organisation and the Civil Service. Gifts or benefits include, but are not restricted to, free or less than market value accommodation, entertainment, hospitality and travel."<sup>6</sup>

Apart from the Code of Ethics, Ministries and public departments are also now called upon to adopt anti-corruption policies or the Anti-Corruption Charter prepared by the ICAC. Moreover, each public department has adopted the Public Sector Anti-Corruption Framework. ICAC in collaboration with the ministries and public bodies conducts Corruption Prevention Reviews and Corruption Risks Assessments to examine the systems in place and how to eliminate risks of corruption.

### **Review of some Corruption Ratings and Perception surveys carried out over the past years**

The country improved its ranking from 52 out of 177 countries in 2013 to 47 out of 175 countries in 2014 on the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index scale where 0 means that a country is perceived as highly corrupt and a 100 means that a country is perceived as very clean.

The World Bank Control of Corruption Indicator shows an improved rating of Mauritius from 2003 to 2008, but a decline thereafter to 2010.

By all different international rankings and ratings by different organisations using diverse methodologies, Mauritius is not perceived to be a highly corrupt state, nonetheless it still remains a middle-table country and perception of corruption exists according to Transparency International's ratings.

The national survey remains undoubtedly the most reliable and credible perception survey of the state of corruption in a country. It is truly the people's perception.

For sure, when considering the results of the first National Survey on Perception of Corruption conducted in 2003/2004 and the more recent survey (2014) conducted for Afrobarometer as well as the present National Survey on Perception of Corruption

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<sup>6</sup> Code of Ethics for Public Officers, Ministry of Civil Service Affairs and Administration Reform, 2010

commissioned by ICAC, other problems have superseded corruption as the topmost national problems.

**Table 3 Three most serious problems in order of importance 2004**

	1st most serious		2nd most serious		3rd most serious	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<b>1. Corruption</b>	361	20.1	216	12	250	13.9
<b>2. Inefficient government services</b>	46	2.6	62	3.4	58	3.2
<b>3. Unemployment</b>	306	17	269	14.9	243	13.5
<b>4. Poverty</b>	202	11.2	235	13.1	178	9.9
<b>5. Insecurity and Crime</b>	233	12.9	251	13.9	232	12.9
<b>6. Drug</b>	303	16.8	354	19.7	268	14.9
<b>7. Cost of Living</b>	202	11.2	192	10.7	246	13.7
<b>8. State of Environment</b>	22	1.2	42	2.3	58	3.2
<b>9. Degardation of family life</b>	60	3.3	71	3.9	124	6.9
<b>10. Prostitution</b>	48	2.7	91	5.1	121	6.7
<b>11. Others</b>	6	0.3	7	0.4	13	0.7
<b>N/ Stated</b>	11	0.6	10	0.6	9	0.5
<b>Total</b>	1800	100	1800	100	1800	100

Source: National Survey on Perception of Corruption, 2004

Table 3 shows that in 2004, the perception of Mauritians was that Corruption was among the 3 top most serious problems in Mauritius.

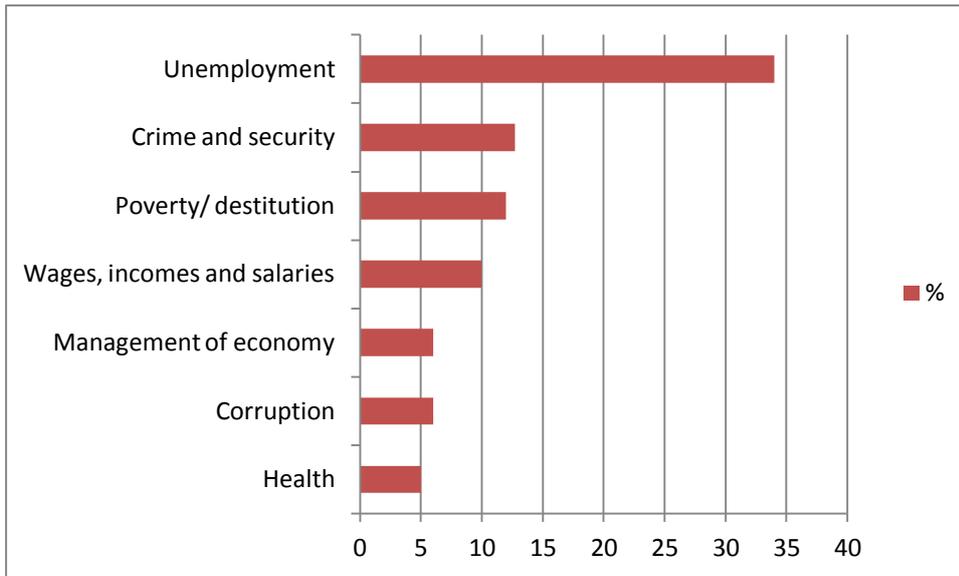
**Table 4: In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address?**

Problems	1st Most Important (%)	2nd Most Important (%)	3rd Most Important (%)
<b>Crime and security</b>	21	13	14
<b>Unemployment</b>	19	16	12
<b>Poverty/ destitution</b>	14	10	10
<b>Water supply</b>	9	11	8
<b>Management of economy</b>	8	2	3
<b>Wages, incomes and salaries</b>	7	5	5
<b>Corruption</b>	6	10	8
<b>Health</b>	3	6	6
<b>Drought</b>	2	2	2

Source: Afrobarometer Round 5 Survey, Mauritius 2012

On the other hand, Table 4 shows that in 2012, Corruption does not feature anymore among the top 3 major area of concern of Mauritians. Chart 3 shows that corruption is not among the top 3 major concerns of Mauritian. It ranks 6<sup>th</sup> on the list.

**Chart 3 – Top Most Problems in Mauritius**



*In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address? (% citing unemployment, crime, poverty, etc., among the top three problems)*

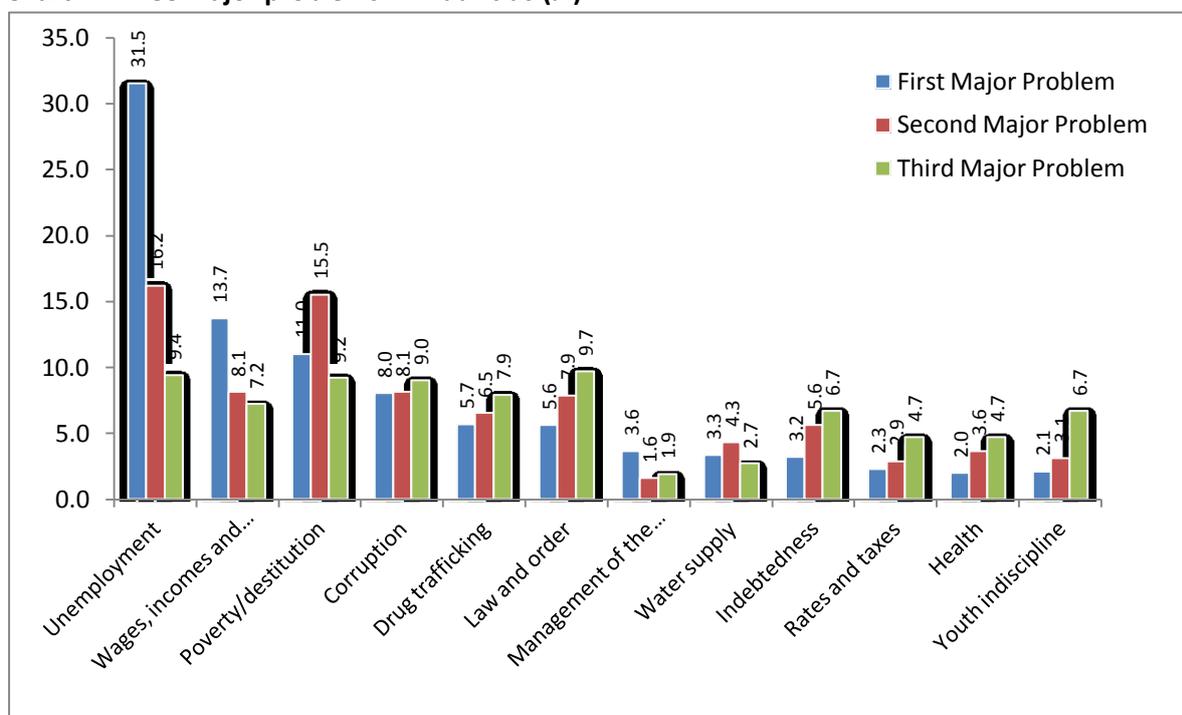
Source: Afrobarometer Round 6 Survey, Mauritius July 2014

## THE 2014 SURVEY FINDINGS

### Corruption is Perceived as only the Fourth National Problem in 2014

The first question asked to Mauritians for this survey was about what they consider as the three main problems in Mauritius. No list of answer options was provided to respondents; they freely provided their own answers: to which, corruption only features as fourth in the list of problems. This is in line with what was presented in the introductory chapter (see Table 4 and Chart 3). Unemployment, Poverty, Wages and Salaries have surpassed Corruption as first, second and third major problems for Mauritians as shown in the chart below.

**Chart 4: Three major problems in Mauritius (%)**



Only 8% of Mauritians consider that Corruption is the first major problem in Mauritius as compared to 31.5% for Unemployment and 13.7 for Wages, Incomes and salaries.

Although more people from the rural area (5%) than from the urban area (3%) consider corruption as a major national problem, both regions rank corruption as the fourth concern.

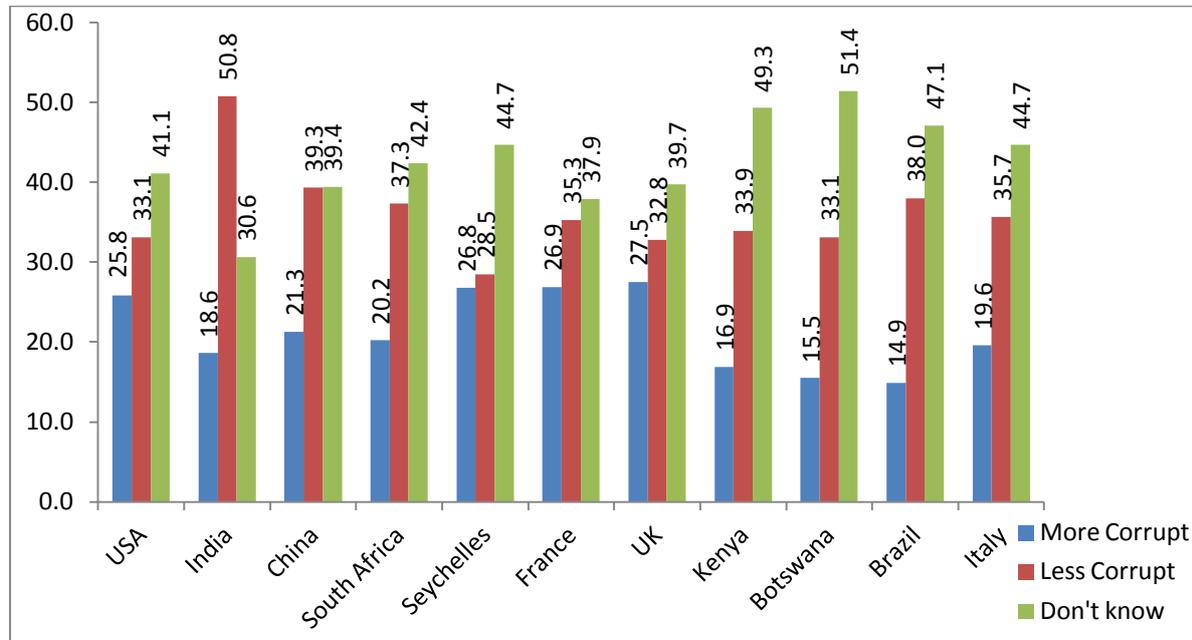
Women rank corruption as the 5<sup>th</sup> most important national problem at par with drug trafficking and after unemployment, poverty, wages, and law and order respectively.

However, 13% of those aged between 26 and 30 years and 9.7% of those aged between 21 and 25 years rank Corruption as third. In the same way, 8.9% of age group 41-45 years and 8.6% of age group 56-60 consider Corruption as the third major problem.

## Mauritius compared to other countries

Nonetheless when respondents were asked about how they perceived the state of corruption in Mauritius compared to other countries, they rated the country as more corrupt than most other countries listed. Chart 5 below shows how different countries were rated as compared to Mauritius in terms of corruption level.

**Chart 5 – Are the following countries more or less corrupt than Mauritius? (%)**



This question has had a lot of "don't knows" as many respondents are not familiar with corruption in other countries. However, it is interesting to note that most of the countries listed, except Seychelles are considered less corrupt than Mauritius. This indicates that those who have expressed an opinion about level of corruption in these countries feel that there is high level of corruption in the country although it is not considered to be amongst the top three most important problems. Thus India is considered less corrupt than Mauritius by 50.8%. In reality, India ranks 85 out of 175 countries in the latest Corruption Perceptions Index produced by Transparency International while Mauritius ranks 47. Similarly, a majority believe that South Africa and Brazil are less corrupt although these countries rank 67 and 69 respectively on the Corruption Perception Index.

## Personal Experience with Corruption

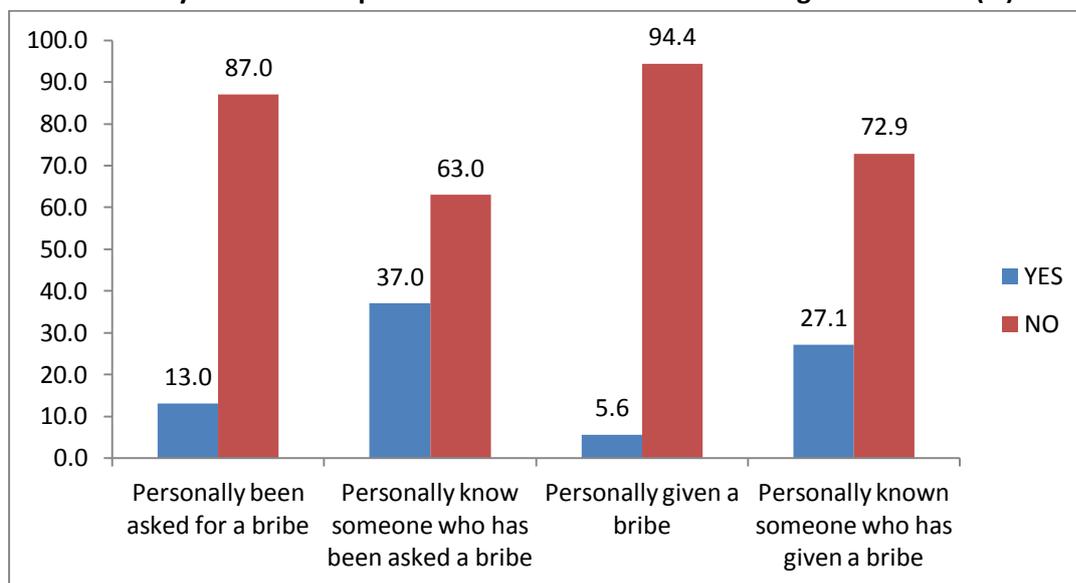
All surveys on corruption must contrast perception with real life experience on the subject. Knowing that respondents are very often morally reticent to admitting personal involvement or being confronted with a corruption situation, a proxy question is

administered with reference to a third party they would know of and who has had such experience.

Indeed, the response illustrated in Chart 6 is highly enlightening. While 13% of respondents inform they have personally been asked for a bribe and only 5.6% admit having given a bribe, the answer to the proxy questions reveals a shocking 37% of respondents knowing of someone having been asked for a bribe and 27.1% knowing of a third party who has paid a bribe.

**It is cause for concern that this figure has hardly improved since 2004 when 31% reported they know someone who has been asked for a bribe.**

**Chart 6: Have you or know a person who has ever been asked or given a bribe? (%)**



The response in Chart 6 is further correlated with responses given when asked as to whether the respondent himself or herself or someone he or she knows who have encountered corruption in selected institutions (see Table 16), from specific professional categories (see Table 18) and been asked for a bribe (see Table 20).

An analysis from different occupational categories show that 28.6% of upper-level professionals, 22.4% of mid-level professionals and 20.3% of supervisors report having personally been asked for a bribe.

57.1% of upper-level professionals, 54.3% of mid-level professionals and 54.1% of supervisors report knowing someone having been asked for a bribe.

In terms of age groups: 19.6% of those aged between 41 and 45 years and 19.2% of those aged between 31 and 35 years report having personally been asked for a bribe. 44.5% of those aged between 26 and 30 years report knowing someone who has been asked for a bribe.

## What determines People’s Perception of the State of Corruption

People’s perception of corruption is derived mainly from two sources: (a) direct personal experience or personal knowledge of third party having experience corruption event, and (b) from media reports.

**Table 5 – On which information sources do you MAINLY base your assessment of the level of corruption in the country? (%)**

Source of Information	%
Information provided by private media (private radios, newspapers)	44.5
Information provided by the public media (MBC TV and MBC radio)	18.6
Talk with friends and acquaintances	16.4
Talk with relatives or family	9.3
Personal experience (you have had to provide cash, gifts, or favour)	5.7
Information about corruption given through awareness campaigns	3.0
Internet (including facebook, twitter)	2.3
Other	.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Besides personal experience, it is the media which is the main source of information on which respondents base their assessment of corruption in the country. Indeed, 63.1% get information about corruption predominantly from private (44.5%) or public media (18.6%). Word of mouth from friends and acquaintances account for 16.4%.

**Table 6 - How fair is the media’s portrayal of ICAC?**

	Frequency	%
<b>Fair</b>	1313	62.5
<b>Biased</b>	544	25.9
<b>Highly biased</b>	89	4.2
<b>Unfair</b>	127	6.0
<b>Don't know ICAC</b>	12	.6
<b>Don't know</b>	15	.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 6 shows that a large majority of respondents consider that media portrayal of ICAC is fair.

In terms of trusted media sources, Radio Plus stands out as the main source to get information about corruption followed by MBC. For the newspapers, Le Defi Plus is the main source.

**Table 7 - Which of the following do you trust and use as relevant sources of information concerning cases of corruption in the country?**

Media	%
Radio Plus	60.4
MBC TV/Radio	31.5
Radio One	27.1
Le Defi Plus	23.9
L'Express	23.5
Top FM	16.9
5 Plus	15.4
Weekend	14.5
Defi Quotidien/Plus	11.4
Le Mauricien	9.0
Other	3.5
Le Matinal	3.4

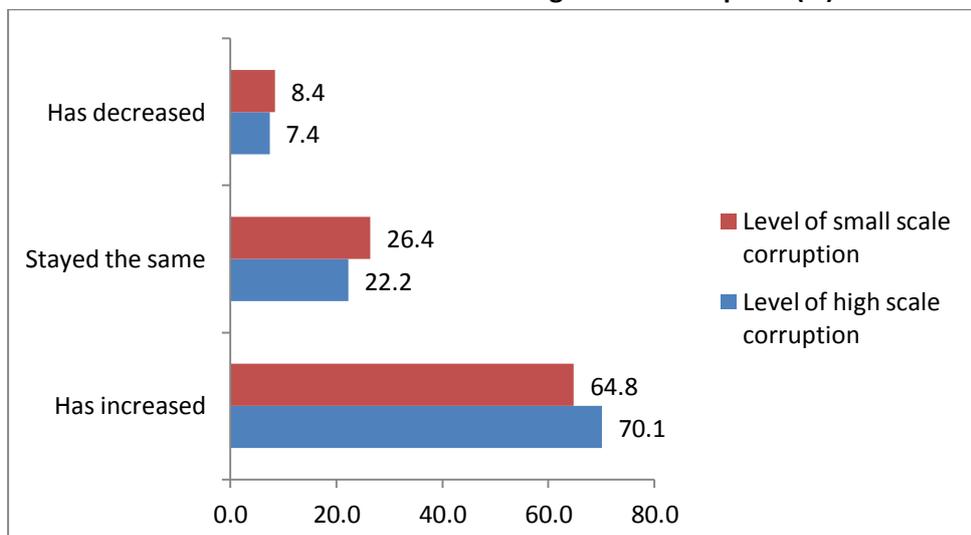
### Evolution of Corruption in the Mauritian Society

So, based on personal experience, on knowledge of third party experience and on exposure to media reports, how do people perceive the evolution of corruption in the Mauritian society?

As shown in Chart 7, 70% of respondents to the National Survey on Corruption consider that high scale corruption has been on the increase over the past three years. 65% consider that small scale corruption has also increased.

Although the perception of the increase in the case of large scale corruption is clearly derived from media reports, the perception in the case of small scale is more likely to be from personal or word of mouth report by third party.

**Chart 7 – The Evolution of Small Scale and High Scale Corruption (%)**



## Respondent's Perception and Understanding of Acts of Corruption

The law defines what constitute acts of corruption and although as shown in Chart 13, 67.7% of respondents say they are aware of the existence of anticorruption legislation, people have their own view of when a situation can be considered an act of corruption or not.

In the Table 8, the overwhelming majority of respondents agree that all the instances listed do constitute acts of corruption. It is to be noted that some of the cases below are malpractices which are not punishable under PoCA, yet they are perceived as acts of corruption.

**Table 8 – How far are these situations acts of Corruption**

	Totally Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Totally Disagree (%)
Paying a sum of money to get away with a road traffic offence	60.8	32.7	5.0	1.5
Promise your vote to an election candidate if he/she gets your relative a job.	57.5	32.1	8.5	2.0
A person agreeing to sexual favours with a public officer in order to ensure the maintenance of his/her benefits	63.1	29.9	4.0	3.0
Giving a gift to an officer who has approved your business license in the normal time such approval should take.	43.3	31.7	20.1	4.9
Giving commission to a purchasing officer in a hotel to get him to buy your goods	45.5	38.6	12.2	3.7
Asking your uncle who is a high ranking public officer to favour the promotion of your son/daughter who is less deserving	56.4	35.0	7.1	1.5
Paying a sum of money to a bank officer to ensure that your loan is approved	55.7	35.8	6.3	2.2
A Minister trying to influence the decision of the PSC to get a job for one of his/her agents/collaborators after elections	67.0	26.9	4.5	1.6
A Minister influencing a decision from his/her ministry concerning a tender in favour of his close relative	67.4	27.3	3.7	1.5

However, in the case of “Giving a gift to an officer who has approved your business license in the normal time such approval should take” 25% do not agree to consider such as acts of

corruption. Is it considered as an act of cultural thankfulness or appreciation of diligence of the officer where such behaviour is considered the exception rather than the norm?

Similarly, 15.9% of respondents consider that "Giving commission to a purchasing officer in a hotel to get him to buy your goods" is acceptable practice and should not be considered as corruption.

Some responses from specific categories are particularly edifying, namely:

18.6% of those aged between 18 and 20 years would give their vote to a politician in exchange of a job for a relative. 12.9% of the same age category find that agreeing to sexual favours is tolerable.

32.9% of age group 18-20 years and 30.6% of age group 21-25 find it tolerable to give a gift to an officer to approve a business license.

### **When is a Gift a Bribe?**

Table 9 is very enlightening in people's opinions of when a gift should be considered a bribe. This question has been and remains a debate, often embedded in the cultural context.

An article written by Dina Gerdeman<sup>7</sup> in the Harvard Business School publication on 29 October 2012 about research done by *Harvard Business School professor Magnus Thor Torfason* offers interesting views on the subject. She argues that: (...) tips and bribes can possess striking similarities that may lead to their positive association, the researchers report. "In a sense, both are gifts intended to strengthen social bonds and each is offered in conjunction with advantageous service. One could even argue that the main difference between the two acts is merely the timing of the gift: Tips follow the rendering of a service, whereas bribes precede it." (...)

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<sup>7</sup> <http://hbswk.hbs.edu/item/7090.html>

**Table 9: When is a gift a bribe? (%)**

	It is	It is Not
1. Private companies send a bottle of whisky to a member of the National Assembly at the end of the year	63.6	36.4
2. Private companies send a bottle of whisky to a civil servant at the end of the year	60.2	39.8
3. Hotel giving a free weekend to a politician	75.2	24.8
4. Hotel giving a free weekend to a magistrate or judge	74.8	25.2
5. Hotel giving a free weekend to a high official in a ministry	75.3	24.7
6. Hotel giving a free weekend to a journalist	65.9	34.1
7. Giving a gift to an officer who is processing your application for a building permit	78.2	21.8
8. Paying the draughtsman of your municipality/district council to draw your house plan when you know he works in the department, which will decide on the approval, or not of your building permit.	76.8	23.2
9. Giving a gift at the end of the year to a public doctor and nurses who have looked after your relative in a hospital.	21.0	79.0
10. Giving a gift at the end of the year to a teacher	13.2	86.8

In its issue No 29 of November 2012 of Business Ethics Briefings<sup>8</sup>, the Institute of Business Ethics of UK argues that: “One principle to consider is whether there is an expectation that the business relationship will be influenced. If so, this is a bribe, not a gift and is covered under Section One of the UK Bribery Act 2010 as intent to induce improper conduct”.

In Mauritius, PoCA mentions that any gratification (meaning a gift, reward, discount, premium or other advantage, other than lawful remuneration) offered to an official can be considered as an act of corruption. A gratification is thus defined:

- (a) *A gift, reward, discount, premium or other advantage, other than lawful remuneration; and*
- (b) *Includes –*
  - (i) *A loan, fee or commission consisting of money or of any valuable security or of other property or interest in property of any description;*
  - (ii) *The offer of an office, employment or other contract;*
  - (iii) *The payment, release or discharge of a loan, obligation or other liability; and*
- (c) *The offer or promise, whether conditional or unconditional, of a gratification*

Yet, 86.8% and 79% of respondents do not consider the acts No 10 and 9 respectively mentioned in Table 9 as bribes! Is it as the Institute of Business Ethics argue, people do not

<sup>8</sup> [http://www.ibe.org.uk/userassets/briefings/ibe\\_briefing\\_29\\_ethics\\_of\\_gifts\\_&\\_hospitality.pdf](http://www.ibe.org.uk/userassets/briefings/ibe_briefing_29_ethics_of_gifts_&_hospitality.pdf)

consider that the intent is to induce improper conduct and that such acts are expression of good social relations?

Certainly more questionable however and worrying is to note that in cases 1, 2 and 6 in Table 9, more than one third of respondents do not consider the gift to be a bribe. The fact that more than 20% do not consider those actions in Cases 7 and 8 to be bribes although the intent is clearly to influence the service relationship should raise concern about the threshold of acceptability of such practice by so many citizens.

50% of those aged between 18 and 20 years believe that giving a gift to a public officer at the end of the year is not a bribe. 44.3% of the same category also consider that giving a free weekend in a hotel to a journalist is not a bribe.

An analysis of responses in terms of occupational/professional categories reveals that 36.1% of security officers consider giving a gift to a doctor as a bribe while 24.6% of the same category consider giving a gift to a school teacher as a bribe.

### **Acceptability of Acts of Corruption**

Table 10 is a variant of the question raised in Table 9 but with a notable difference. While in Table 9 the respondent had to decide which case is a gift or a bribe, the question for Table 10 pointed clearly that all the cases mentioned were acts of corruption. The test of acceptability in all the cases listed is such that the respondent is called upon to consider situation of personal and emotional dilemmas.

While in all cases more than 60% of respondents agree that the proposed acts in the indicated circumstances are “not acceptable at all”, only less than 50% consider so in the case No 1 where the decision relates to the health of a relative having potential life threatening implications. Clearly 34.8% are more inclined to accept they would indulge in an act of corruption in such circumstances and 15.9% are in indecisive mode stating that such may not be so acceptable.

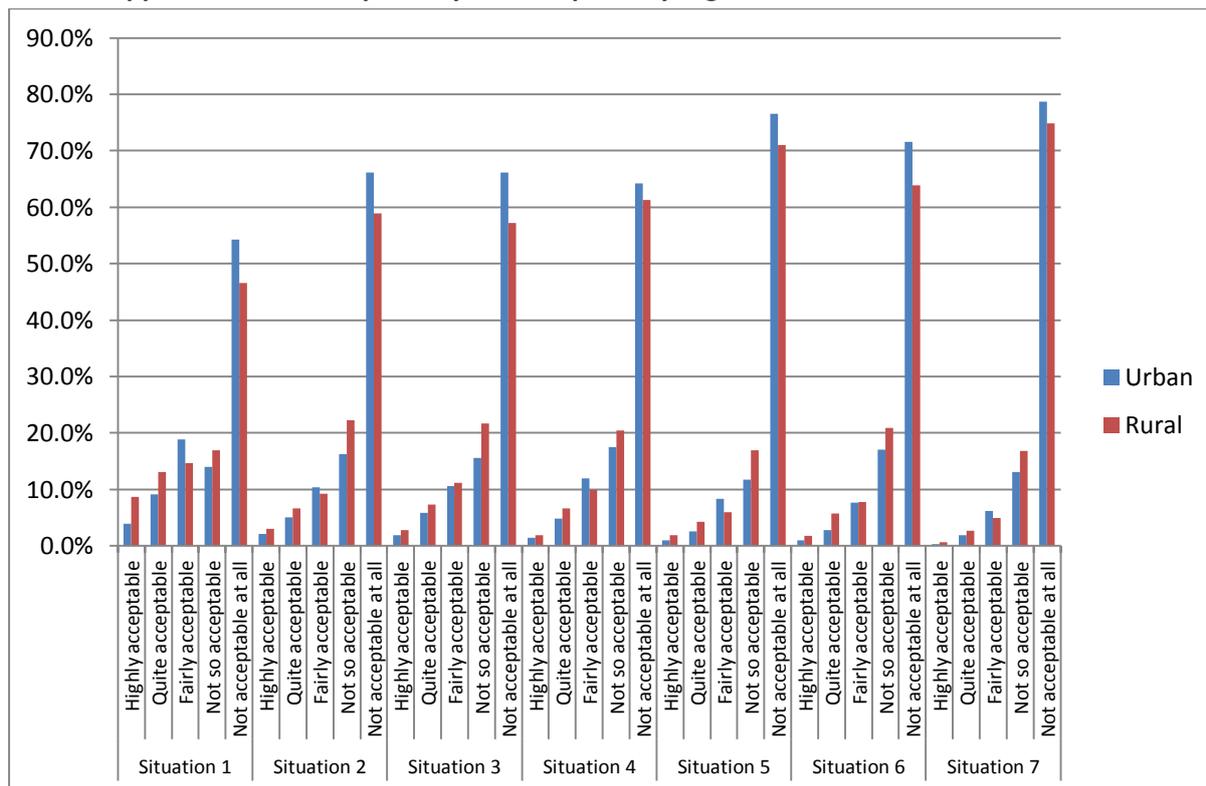
While less than 10% of respondents consider it is “acceptable” to act in the ways indicated in circumstances No 2 to No 6, it is to be noted that the propensity to be involved in an act of corruption in those cases remain very much possible considering that over 20% of respondents have a not so adamant position in taking a middle ground of “fairly acceptable” and only “not so acceptable”

**Table 10 - Acceptability of Acts of Corruption (%)**

	Highly Acceptable	Quite Acceptable	Fairly Acceptable	Not so Acceptable	Not Acceptable at all
1. Your relative is put on a waiting list for a surgery and may have to wait two months. Paying a doctor will get your relative to be operated in two weeks.	7.0	11.7	16.1	15.9	49.3
2. You live outside the catchment area of a highly prized school. You are asked to pay to get your child in this school.	2.7	6.0	9.6	20.1	61.5
3. Your passport being full and you need to travel, you apply for a new one. The normal delivery time is 4 days; paying a bribe would get it to you on the same day	2.4	6.8	10.9	19.5	60.4
4. Your car is about to be saddled. It would not if you pay Rs 500 to the traffic warden	1.7	6.0	10.6	19.4	62.3
5. You know that your car is not road worthy because it has mechanical defects. You are asked to pay the NTA officer verifying vehicles to get a fitness certificate.	1.5	3.7	6.8	15.0	73.0
6. You are told that you will not get your building permit before three months; the officer tells you can get it in three weeks if you pay Rs 3,000.	1.4	4.7	7.7	19.5	66.7
7. You apply for a loan of Rs 1.0 million. You are asked to pay Rs 50,000 to a bank officer to get it without guarantee	.5	2.4	5.4	15.5	76.2

There is negligible difference of appreciation gender wise on the question of acceptability.

**Chart 8: Appreciation of Acceptability of Corruption by region for Table 10**



However as Chart 8 indicates, urban respondents show somewhat less tolerance than their rural counterparts. A greater majority of urban respondents tend to find most situations proposed as totally unacceptable as compared to rural ones.

## Perception of Extent and Experience of Corruption in Public Sector Institutions

Table 11 gives a depressing picture of public perception about the extent of corruption in the Mauritian society. The overwhelming majority had already indicated they consider that both large scale and small scale corruption have increased in Mauritius (see Chart 7). Table 11 here shows that about or over 70% of people consider there is corruption in most spheres of Mauritian society – in government, in parastatals, in local authorities, and in the private sector. Even in the case of NGOs, there are more people (45.8%) who believe there is corruption in this realm than those (28.1%) who disagree there is such.

44.4% of respondents consider they are personally affected by corruption in their everyday life!

Cynicism has become a pervasive mindset in the nation, as shown by the fact that 76.4% of people consider that corruption is part of business culture in the country, 78.9% that bribery

and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services, and 67.9% that the only way to succeed in business is to have connections.

**Table 11 – Extent of Corruption in Major Sectors of the Mauritian Society (%)**

	Totally Agree	Tend to Agree	Tend to Disagree	Totally Disagree	Don't know)
<b>There is corruption in government</b>	53.0	35.7	3.6	1.7	6.0
<b>There is corruption in municipal/district council</b>	44.0	39.7	4.0	2.0	10.3
<b>There is corruption in parastatal bodies</b>	30.3	39.8	8.8	2.8	18.3
<b>There is corruption in NGOs</b>	16.0	29.8	20.3	7.8	26.0
<b>There is corruption in the Private Sector</b>	23.7	43.1	13.7	4.9	14.6
<b>Corruption is part of the business culture in Mauritius</b>	33.3	43.4	10.7	3.0	9.6
<b>You are personally affected by corruption in your everyday life</b>	16.4	28.0	27.1	20.8	7.7
<b>There are enough successful prosecutions in Mauritius to deter people from corruption</b>	7.7	22.4	34.1	23.0	12.8
<b>Too close links between business and politics lead to corruption</b>	38.4	43.8	5.6	2.3	9.9
<b>Bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services</b>	38.0	40.9	10.4	4.1	6.7
<b>In Mauritius, the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections</b>	35.3	32.6	17.8	7.8	6.5

Only 30.1% consider there is enough prosecution to deter people from corruption. This view will be further elucidated in Table 31.

Here too there tends to be no major difference across gender. Again urban respondents tend to be slightly more critical than their counterparts in rural areas. The trend of response at national level is the same without meaningful difference across age groups, educational level and occupation groups.

**Table 12: Results from 2004 Survey - Do you think that corruption is present in?**

	Highly	Quite	Not so present	Not present at all	Don't know	Not Stated
<b>Government Departments</b>	48.3	35.4	9.2	1.6	5.4	0.0
<b>Private Companies</b>	27.4	38.6	19.2	3.8	10.7	0.2
<b>Parastatals</b>	24.2	39.9	18.1	4.0	13.6	0.1
<b>Municipalities/District Councils</b>	31.9	36.3	13.2	5.7	12.8	0.1
<b>NGOs</b>	9.1	19.3	28.5	20.3	22.6	0.2

A comparison between the survey results of 2004 and 2014 unfortunately shows that there has been little change in the negative perception about the various important actors of the Mauritian society. NGOs are perceived more negatively by a much higher percentage of people.

The survey was also the occasion of gauging the perception of Mauritians about some key specific institutions of Mauritius including public departments. In this question, the damning responses are obviously the “quite corrupt” and “highly corrupt”, however the “not so corrupt” is certainly not good enough in the context where corruption is supposedly being fought relentlessly.

Once again, the Police tops the chart with 81.6% of “quite corrupt” (Q) and highly corrupt” (H), followed by the Customs department (67.3% of Q and H), Local government institutions (67.2%) and the National Transport Authority (65.4%).

**Table 13 – How Corrupt are these Institutions? (%)**

	Highly Corrupt	Quite Corrupt	Not so Corrupt	Not Corrupt	Don't Know
<b>Police</b>	38.6	43.0	10.0	3.0	5.5
<b>Municipalities/ District Councils</b>	26.5	40.7	12.7	4.7	15.4
<b>Customs</b>	29.8	37.5	12.3	4.3	16.0
<b>National Transport Authority</b>	30.2	35.2	10.3	7.8	16.5
<b>Ministry of Housing and Lands</b>	16.4	32.5	17.2	9.1	24.8
<b>Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land transports and Shipping</b>	18.7	32.0	15.8	6.9	26.7
<b>Private Companies</b>	12.9	31.1	22.0	12.0	22.0
<b>Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions</b>	15.2	30.6	20.7	11.3	22.1
<b>Tax Departments</b>	12.9	29.8	20.0	10.2	27.1
<b>Judiciary</b>	13.3	29.6	23.5	14.1	19.5
<b>Ministry of Business, Enterprise and Cooperatives</b>	13.4	27.2	18.3	9.9	31.1
<b>Ministry of Health and Quality of life</b>	11.2	26.7	23.8	14.4	23.9
<b>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development</b>	14.5	26.5	18.0	11.3	29.7
<b>Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection</b>	13.1	26.2	19.1	10.1	31.5
<b>Central Water Authority</b>	9.9	25.4	21.9	17.4	25.4
<b>Beach Authority</b>	12.7	24.3	16.4	10.3	36.3
<b>Central Electricity Board</b>	9.6	24.0	23.5	20.0	23.0
<b>Tourism Authority</b>	12.0	24.0	17.6	10.6	35.9
<b>Prime Minister's Office</b>	16.6	23.4	15.3	13.5	31.1
<b>Banks</b>	8.6	22.7	24.5	20.3	24.0
<b>Ministry of Fisheries</b>	10.4	21.4	22.6	12.0	33.6
<b>Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security</b>	9.1	20.8	22.0	12.4	35.6
<b>Board of Investment</b>	9.0	20.5	17.8	10.0	42.8
<b>Waste Water Management Authority</b>	7.9	19.8	20.2	16.6	35.5

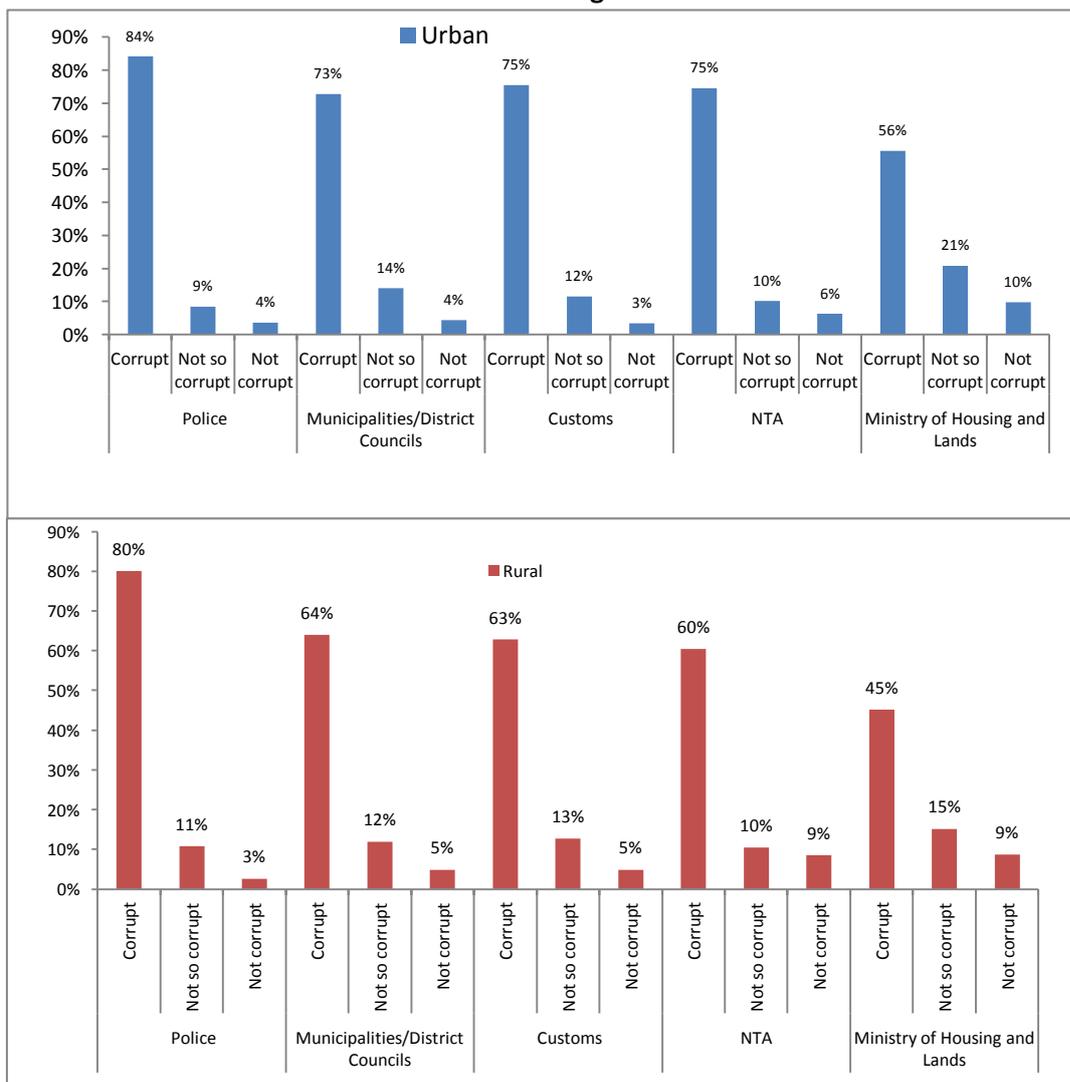
An analysis of occupational/professional categories shows that 95% of artisans, 91.8% of supervisors and 89.1% of traders believe the Police to be corrupt while the average is 81.6% overall.

When we analyse responses from occupational/professional categories, it can be found that 57% of mid-level professionals and 56.7% of supervisors believe the Judiciary is corrupt.

Urban respondents are more negative than rural ones when rating most of the institutions. For example, while 60.4% of rural respondents find NTA to be corrupt, 74.5% of urban respondents have this opinion. The only institutions which are rated more severely by rural respondents are the Ministry of Agro-Industry and the Ministry of Fisheries. Indeed, 34.9% and 30.5% of rural respondents rate the Ministries of Fisheries and Agro-Industry respectively as corrupt as compared to 26.4% and 28.9% in the urban areas respectively.

Amongst the age groups, the highest level of mistrust is expressed by respondents from the 21-25 years and 26-30 years where more than 85% consider the Police to be corrupt.

**Chart 9 How Selected Institutions are viewed Region Wise**



Note: The "Don't Know" category does not feature in the above

**Table 14 Extent of Corruption in Institutions - Comparison of "Not Corrupt" Responses 2004-2014**

	2004	2014
	Not Corrupt	Not Corrupt
<b>Police</b>	2.4	3.0
<b>Municipalities/District Councils</b>	7.0	4.7
<b>Customs</b>	2.0	4.3
<b>National Transport Authority</b>	9.0	7.8
<b>Ministry of Housing and Lands</b>	8.4	9.1
<b>Ministry of Public Infrastructure Land transport and Shipping (Works)</b>	9.8	6.9
<b>Tax Departments</b>	12.5	10.2
<b>Judiciary</b>	12.4	14.1
<b>Banks</b>	13.8	20.3

Just as in the other crosstabs presented in earlier sections, the urban respondents are more critical than rural respondents. In Chart 9 above, urban respondents systematically are more severe than rural ones when rating institutions as highly corrupt.

Gender wise, men tend to be slightly more critical than women. When age is considered, the age groups 26 and above tends to be more critical of institutions as compared to younger generations.

As in the 2004 report, it is seriously worrying that 42.9% of people perceive that the judiciary is quite or highly corrupt!

Table 15 indicates how specific categories of officials in public and private institutions are perceived in terms of extent of corruption. Unfortunately less than 30% of respondents consider all categories mentioned as not being corrupt at all.

In the public sector, again a majority of respondents (75%) consider that police officers are involved in corrupt practices. Other officers who are perceived as being corrupt are NTA Officers (67.5%), Ministers (64.9%), Customs Officers (63.1%), Municipal/District Councillors (60.7%), and members of the National Assembly (56.4%).

Those who are least perceived as being “much” or “very much” corrupt are doctors (private and public), architects and journalists. Still over 30% of respondents do perceive these categories as being a little corrupt.

**Table 15 – How Corrupt are these Categories of Officers/Professionals**

	Very Much	Much	Not so much	Not at All	Do not Know
Police Officers	35.7	39.3	16.0	3.5	5.6
Municipal/District Councillors	24.0	36.7	18.1	5.8	15.3
Members of The National Assembly	21.4	35.0	19.2	7.3	17.0
Ministers	30.4	34.9	15.7	5.5	13.5
NTA Officers	33.1	34.4	14.5	5.7	12.4
Customs Officers	29.3	33.8	16.2	5.9	14.8
Traders	15.7	32.4	29.0	8.2	14.8
Building Inspectors	14.4	30.8	28.4	7.5	18.9
Contractors	17.6	30.0	22.7	10.2	19.5
Valuers (Land/vehicles)	12.5	28.3	24.0	8.7	26.5
Private Sector Managers	10.2	25.8	30.3	10.5	23.2
Barristers	10.3	25.2	27.1	14.6	22.7
Senior Public Officers	10.0	24.8	28.9	9.9	26.5
Customs Brokers	17.6	24.7	18.6	6.1	33.0
Accountants	5.7	16.5	32.0	14.8	31.0
Engineers	5.0	16.3	30.7	17.0	31.0
Private Doctors	4.5	14.4	34.8	28.5	17.9
Hospital Doctors	5.2	13.4	37.0	29.9	14.5
Architects	3.6	12.4	31.9	18.1	33.9
Journalists	3.5	11.5	30.9	29.3	24.9
Other	.3	.9	.6	.8	97.4

With regards to occupational/professional categories, 84.3% of artisans consider that police officers are corrupt while 81.9 of upper-level professional feel the same.

67.8% of urban respondents consider municipal and district councillors as corrupt while only 56.1% do so in rural areas. This difference between urban and rural regions also applies to the rating for NTA officers. 75.5% of urban respondents consider them to be corrupt as compared to 63% in the rural areas.

### **Experience of Corruption in Specific Institutions and Professional Categories**

The reader will recall that Chart 6 informed that 13% of respondents had personally been asked for a bribe and that 37% knew of someone who has been asked for a bribe. Furthermore, 5.6% indicated having given a bribe and 27.1% knowing someone who has.

Tables 16 and 17 informs more precisely about specific categories where respondents had knowledge of such encounter with corruption. Four categories come out where respondents confirm personal encounter or knowing someone who has encountered such situation of corruption. These are the Police, the Customs and Municipal and district councils.

In all other categories, the reality of personal experience is less than 5% and therefore do not match the perception highlighted in Table 13 and 15 above.

**Table 16: Have you or someone you know encountered corruption in these institutions? (%)**

	Personally encountered	Not encountered	Know someone who has encountered
Police	7.3	66.4	26.2
National Transport Authority	4.3	79.5	16.2
Municipalities/ District Councils	3.1	85.5	11.4
Customs	2.5	86.5	11.0
Private Companies	1.6	92.6	5.9
Ministry of Health and Quality of life	1.1	93.2	5.7
Judiciary	.9	93.5	5.6
Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity ...	.9	94.5	4.7
Banks	.9	95.3	3.9
Central Water Authority	.8	96.1	3.1
Central Electricity Board	.8	96.3	2.9
Ministry of Housing and Lands	.7	94.2	5.0
Tax Departments	.6	96.4	3.0
Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land transports ....	.6	95.5	3.9
Ministry of Business, Enterprise and Cooperatives	.6	97.2	2.1
Waste Water Management Authority	.5	98.4	1.1
Ministry of Fisheries	.3	97.4	2.2
Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security	.3	98.3	1.4
Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer	.3	97.7	2.0
Prime Minister's Office	.3	97.7	2.0
Beach Authority	.2	97.0	2.8
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	.2	98.2	1.6
Tourism Authority	.1	97.4	2.4
Board of Investment	.0	98.9	1.1

The experience regarding the judiciary is much less than the perception, still the institution should be alarmed that 5.6% of respondents (118 persons out of the sample) confirmed experience of corruptive encounter with the institution that needs to be most trustworthy.

When cross tabulations are considered, there is practically no major difference between what different categories have reported as compared to what Table 16 shows. Men and urban dwellers tend to know more people who have had experience of corruption with some institution such as the police, the NTA and Municipal and District councils. However, in general, people from different age groups, education level and occupation report more or less the same response as shown in Table 16.

**Table 17 – Have you or someone you know encountered corruption from one of this categories of officers/professionals? (%)**

	Personally encountered	Not encountered	Know someone who has encountered
<b>NTA Officers</b>	7.4	66.4	26.2
<b>Police Officers</b>	4.4	78.1	17.4
<b>Municipal/District Councillors</b>	2.3	87.2	10.4
<b>Customs Officers</b>	2.1	87.0	11.0
<b>Contractors</b>	1.4	93.2	5.4
<b>Traders</b>	1.2	92.6	6.2
<b>Hospital Doctors</b>	1.2	94.0	4.7
<b>Private Sector Managers</b>	1.1	94.8	4.1
<b>Other</b>	1.1	96.0	2.9
<b>Building Inspectors</b>	1.0	93.0	5.9
<b>Senior Public Officers</b>	1.0	94.7	4.3
<b>Barristers</b>	.9	94.6	4.5
<b>Valuers (Land/vehicles)</b>	.9	94.7	4.4
<b>Private Doctors</b>	.6	96.0	3.4
<b>Ministers</b>	.6	91.0	8.5
<b>Customs Brokers</b>	.5	96.1	3.3
<b>Members of The National Assembly</b>	.4	93.9	5.8
<b>Accountants</b>	.3	98.0	1.7
<b>Engineers</b>	.3	98.1	1.6
<b>Architects</b>	.2	98.3	1.4
<b>Journalists</b>	.0	99.3	.7

With respect to occupational/professional categories, 17.6% of supervisors report that they have personally experience of corruption with police officers while 15.6% of upper-level professionals report the same. 39.3% of security officers report that they know someone who has had experience of corruption with police officers.

11.2% of the 41-45 age group report having personally experienced corruption involving police officers.

Concerning NTA officers, 8% of the 41-45 age group report having personally experienced corruption with them. This rating is above the overall average. Moreover, 14.9% of supervisors report having experienced corruption involving NTA officers while 34.4% of security officers and 25.5% of retailers/shop owners know someone who has experienced corruption with them.

Municipal/district councillors are negatively rated by security officers and upper-level professionals. 32.8% and 28.6% respectively report knowing someone who has experienced corruption with local government councillors.

Respondents were also asked "**how likely would someone be prepared to offer a bribe to the following to receive a service?**". This question was meant to gauge how ready they would be to give a bribe to get a service. The results presented in Table 18 show that a greater majority would be ready to pay the Traffic Police (78%), Police officers giving driving license (73.2%), Officers delivering licenses ("patentes") (71.2%), Officials dealing with building/development/morcellement permits (67.5%).

The question that the responses raise is why there is such high level of readiness to offer a bribe to receive a service? One could relate such a situation with the fact that people perceive the institutions and officers concerned as being quite or highly corrupt and that giving a bribe is the way to "speed up the process and procedures" (see table 16).

An analysis of occupational/professional categories shows that 88.4% of upper-level professional believe that one would be likely to offer a bribe to a traffic police officer while 83.8% of clerical officers also hold the same opinion. The same opinion is also held by respondents from age groups 21-25 years (87.5%), 26-30 years (81%) and 31-35 years (80.9%).

Concerning police officers issuing a driving license, 83.2% of upper-level professional consider that someone could offer them a bribe to receive a service. The same opinion is shared by 84.1% of respondents from the 21-25 years age group.

80.6% of upper-level professionals, 77% of security officers and 76.7% of artisans believe that one is likely to offer a bribe to NTA vehicle examiners for services rendered. 70.1% of urban respondents and 73.7% of those aged between 41-45 years also share this opinion.

81.9% of respondents from the 21-25 age group believe that one would pay to get services from officers issuing licenses (patentes).

**Table 18 - How likely would someone be prepared to offer a bribe to the following to receive a service? (%)**

	Highly Likely	Quite Likely	Not so Likely	Not Likely	Don't Know
<b>Traffic Police</b>	39.5	38.5	10.2	7.1	4.6
<b>Police officers Issuing driving licence</b>	35.9	37.3	11.4	8.6	6.8
<b>Officers Issuing licenses (patentes)</b>	32.3	38.9	12.0	8.6	8.2
<b>Vehicles examiners</b>	28.9	35.9	10.6	8.9	15.7
<b>Officials dealing with building/development/morcellement permits</b>	27.9	39.7	12.4	9.0	10.9
<b>Customs officers</b>	27.8	35.9	12.6	9.7	14.0
<b>Vehicle valuers</b>	19.6	31.5	16.0	10.8	22.2
<b>Municipal/District Councillors</b>	17.9	39.0	15.8	11.0	16.3
<b>Municipal/District Council Officers</b>	17.6	38.0	16.6	12.1	15.7
<b>Government land valuers</b>	15.3	29.7	18.1	13.2	23.7
<b>Income Tax officers</b>	11.7	28.9	22.7	18.9	17.9
<b>Social Security officers</b>	11.0	33.4	25.4	18.1	12.0
<b>Court officials dealing with bail procedures</b>	10.1	26.9	21.3	21.9	19.8
<b>Labour Inspectors</b>	9.9	33.2	22.9	17.6	16.5
<b>Public prosecutors</b>	9.7	21.9	24.1	20.0	24.2
<b>Civil Status Officers</b>	7.8	29.7	23.1	23.6	15.8
<b>Magistrates/Judges</b>	6.4	22.2	26.1	29.7	15.5
<b>Private sector employees</b>	5.9	22.8	29.9	22.6	18.9
<b>Doctors in public hospitals</b>	5.0	20.1	32.6	32.2	10.1
<b>Doctors in private clinics</b>	5.0	19.2	30.2	32.0	13.6
<b>Community or social workers</b>	3.5	14.5	28.2	33.3	20.4
<b>Others</b>	.5	.7	.5	1.3	97.0

However, when asked if ever they have encountered situations where they had to pay for services from these officers, a majority (over 70%) have not and it is only in the case of Traffic Police that more than 20% know someone who has encountered such situations as shown in Table 20.

A comparison with responses obtained in the survey of 2004 (Table 19) unfortunately shows little change in the public perception.

**Table 19: Likelihood of Respondents giving bribes to officers - Comparison of "Not Likely" Responses 2004-2014**

	2004	2014
	Not Likely	Not Likely
Traffic Police	10.8	7.1
Issuing driving license	12.4	8.6
Issuing licenses (patentes)	12.2	8.6
Issuing development permits & morcellement permits	12.0	9.0
Customs	11.6	9.7
Municipal/District Councilors	20.3	11.0
Municipal/District Officers	20.3	12.1
Income Tax	16.0	18.9
Social Security offices	28.6	18.1
Court officials	24.8	21.9
Labour Inspectors	21.4	17.6
Public prosecutors	27.7	20.0
Civil Status Offices	28.5	23.6
Private sector employees	31.0	22.6
Doctors In Public hospitals	52.0	32.2
Community workers	55.1	33.3

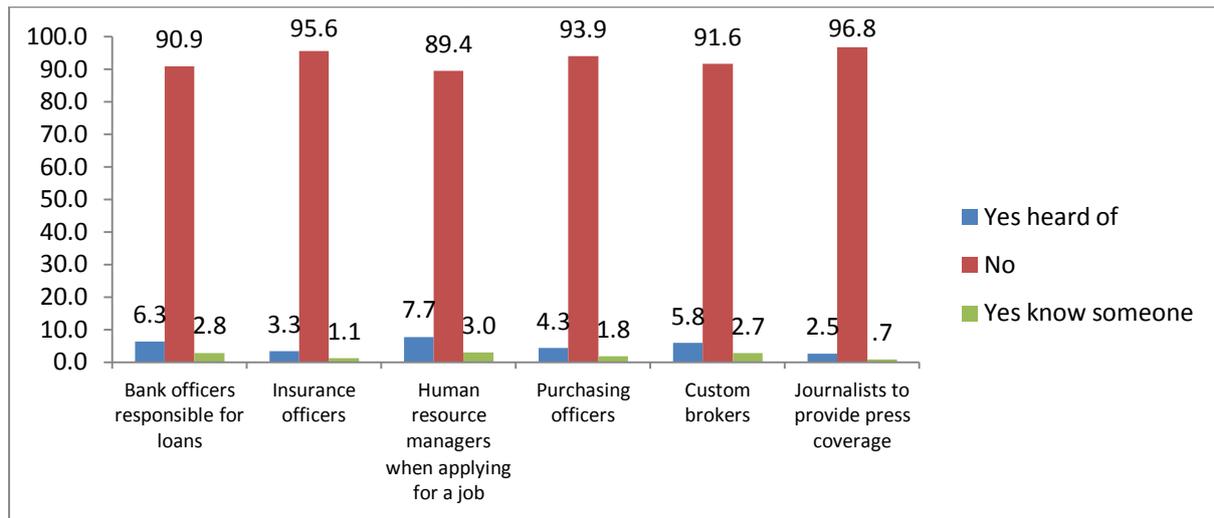
**Table 20 – Have you or someone you know been asked for a bribe by the following? (%)**

	Yes Personally know	No	Yes Know someone who has encountered
Traffic Police	6.9	70.4	22.7
Vehicles examiners	3.6	80.6	15.8
Police officers Issuing driving license	2.4	83.0	14.7
Municipal/District Council Officers	1.8	90.1	8.0
Customs officers	1.8	87.6	10.6
Municipal/District Councillors	1.6	91.6	6.8
Civil Status Officers	1.5	95.2	3.3
Officials dealing with building/development/morcellement permits	1.5	90.0	8.5
Officers Issuing licenses (patentes)	1.2	90.6	8.2
Doctors in public hospitals	1.1	95.0	3.9
Private sector employees	1.0	95.0	4.0
Social Security officers	.8	93.0	6.1
Others	.8	98.3	1.0
Doctors in private clinics	.7	96.4	2.9
Vehicle valuers	.6	95.2	4.2
Government land valuers	.5	96.9	2.7
Income Tax officers	.4	96.9	2.8
Labour Inspectors	.3	96.8	2.9
Court officials dealing with bail procedures	.3	97.5	2.2
Magistrates/Judges	.2	97.5	2.3
Community or social workers	.1	99.0	1.0
Public prosecutors	.1	98.5	1.4

## Perception of Corruption in the Private Sector

While 66.8% of respondents said they perceive there is corruption in the private sector, real experience or knowledge of someone who has encountered such experience is quite low. However, some areas do see a red flag, namely: HR managers and bank officers responsible for loans.

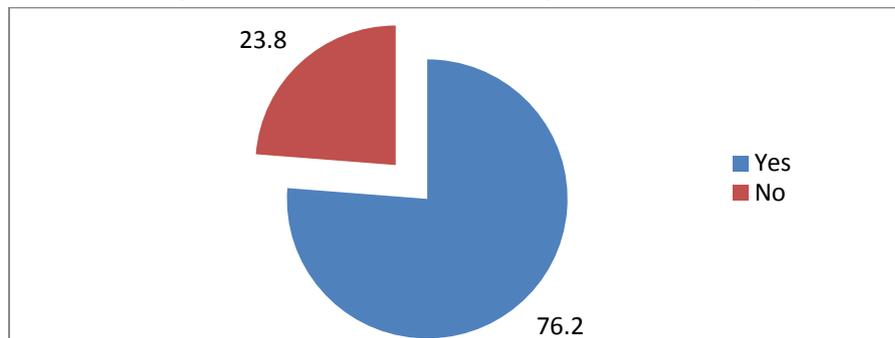
**Chart 10 – Extent of Corruption amongst Officers in the Private Sector**



## Personal awareness and concern about the problem of Corruption

Not surprising that as illustrated in Chart 11, 76.2% of respondents feel concerned about corruption in Mauritius.

**Chart 11 – Do you feel concerned about the problem of Corruption in Mauritius? (%)**



In terms of occupational categories, 32.2% of housewives do not feel concerned by the problem of corruption. 30.9% of retired also share the same feeling. The latter trend is confirmed when age groups are considered: 34.2% of those aged between 61 and 65 years do not feel concerned by corruption.

However, 93.4% of security officers and 92.2% of upper-level professionals report that they are concerned

An overwhelming majority of 78.3% consider that high scale corruption and small scale corruption are equally serious.

**Table 21 – Which is more serious, High Scale or Small Scale Corruption?**

	Percentage
High scale corruption is more serious than small scale corruption	17.5
Small scale corruption is more serious than high corruption	4.2
High scale corruption is as serious as small scale corruption	78.3
Total	100.0

## Causes and Consequences of Corruption

Desire for personal gain is considered by respondents as the most important cause of corruption. The second more important cause mentioned, namely that of “low salaries or alternate source of income” is to a large extent a correlate of the desire for personal gains.

That corruption is a consequence of “need to speed up the process and procedures” or “lack of patience to get things done through proper channel” point to the issues of poor level of service provision in many institutions which has not kept pace with the exigencies of society where people’s expectation for more speedy service is rising constantly.

**Table 22 – Two main Causes of Corruption in Mauritius**

	1 <sup>st</sup> main Cause	2 <sup>nd</sup> Main Cause
Desire for personal gain	43.4	9.9
Low salaries/alternate source of income	18.0	15.6
People who engage in corruption are not punished	5.4	7.6
It speeds up the process and procedures	5.2	11.4
Bad role models coming from politicians	5.2	7.3
Weakness of the legislation	4.3	6.5
Lack of patience to get things done through proper channel	4.0	10.0
There is no other way to get things done	3.8	6.2
Inefficient services	2.7	4.4
Bureaucracy	1.9	1.8
Lack of transparency in procedures	1.9	4.8
Erosion of moral and social values	1.7	3.9
Bad influence from relatives/friends/peers	.7	2.3
Lack of accountability	.5	1.4
Bad role models from top business people	.4	2.0
Lack of willingness on the part of citizens to engage in the process of combating corruption	.4	3.3
It is necessary for social achievement	.4	1.2
Other	.1	.4

The main consequence is that the poor get poorer while the rich continue to enrich themselves. The second consequence is that corruption leads to frustration and demotivation.

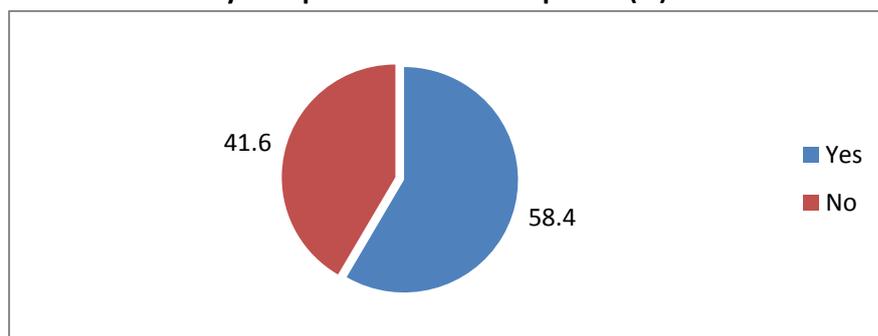
**Table 23 – Two Main Consequences of Corruption**

	1st main Consequence	2nd main Consequence
Poor get poorer/rich get richer	43.7	20.1
Frustration/demotivation	12.4	22.8
Slows economic development	8.8	3.5
Declining living of standard	7.5	7.5
Instils a climate of mistrust in people and institutions	6.0	9.9
The national image is affected	5.4	11.7
Slows social development	3.8	3.6
Decline in the quality of services/products/works	3.7	6.9
Helps one's own progress	2.7	5.9
Undermines the rule of law	2.6	4.0
No consequence	1.9	1.0
Slows political development	1.4	1.7
Other	.2	.3

### Would Mauritian report a case of corruption?

Most Mauritians feel concerned about corruption and a majority of nearly 6 out of 10 say they would report cases of corruption if they come to know about them, but still there is four out of ten that would not report cases of corruption.

**Chart 12 – Would you report a case of Corruption? (%)**



In terms of occupational categories, 50.7% of housewives and 48.5% of retired would not report a case of corruption. 49.7% of urban respondents would not report a case of corruption. Within age groups 51.8% of those in the 56-60 category and 51.4% of the 18-20 one would not report a case of corruption.

On the other hand, 84.4% of upper-level professionals and 83.6% of security officers would report corruption cases.

Part of the reason for not reporting is clearly highlighted in Table 24. Out of the 41.6% of respondents who said they would not report a case of corruption, 30% argue that those who report get more problems or they fear retaliation (21.3%). Avoiding court hassle is also indicated as an important reason. Long and delayed judicial process is indeed a serious deterrent.

**Table 24 – Two main Reasons for not reporting cases of Corruption (%)**

	1 <sup>st</sup> response	2 <sup>nd</sup> response
<b>Those who report get more problems</b>	30.0	21.3
<b>Afraid of retaliation</b>	21.3	18.4
<b>Do not know where and how to report</b>	11.5	3.2
<b>Useless because responsible persons will not be prosecuted</b>	10.1	8.2
<b>Because they cannot provide evidence</b>	9.9	6.8
<b>To avoid court hassle</b>	7.5	24.4
<b>Everybody knows about the case, no one reports, so why should I?</b>	4.2	7.4
<b>Fear they would be badly considered by colleagues</b>	3.0	4.6
<b>Do not want to betray anyone</b>	1.5	3.4
<b>The corruption was trivial, it was not worth the hassle of reporting</b>	.7	1.6
<b>Other</b>	.4	.5

Of those who said they would report a case of corruption if they came to know about it, Table 25 informs that the most favoured means would be through anonymous denunciation. Indeed ICAC statistics<sup>9</sup> show that 54% of complaints received over the last three years are by way of anonymous letter. That avoids the retaliation and the court hassle. In other words, people are saying “I do my duty, I report but let the institution deal with it”.

**Table 25 – Means of Reporting Cases of Corruption to ICAC**

	Percentage
<b>Report case of corruption to: ICAC in person</b>	16.0
<b>Report case of corruption through a signed letter to ICAC</b>	9.7
<b>Report case of corruption to ICAC by phone</b>	17.6
<b>Report case of corruption to ICAC by mail</b>	3.7
<b>Report case of corruption to ICAC anonymously</b>	34.6
<b>Report case of corruption on ICAC website</b>	2.8

Note: as respondents could give more than one answers the total does not round up to 58.4%.

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.icac.mu/English/cid/Pages/Statistics.aspx>

**Table 26 – Other Means to report cases of Corruption**

Means	Percentage
Report to the police	34.0
Report to Private Radios	26.7
Report to Newspapers	5.9
Report to my boss	3.3
Report to Ombudsman/watchdog organisations	3.3
Report to Community Organisations	2.0
Report to MBC	.7
Report to your member of the National Assembly	.6

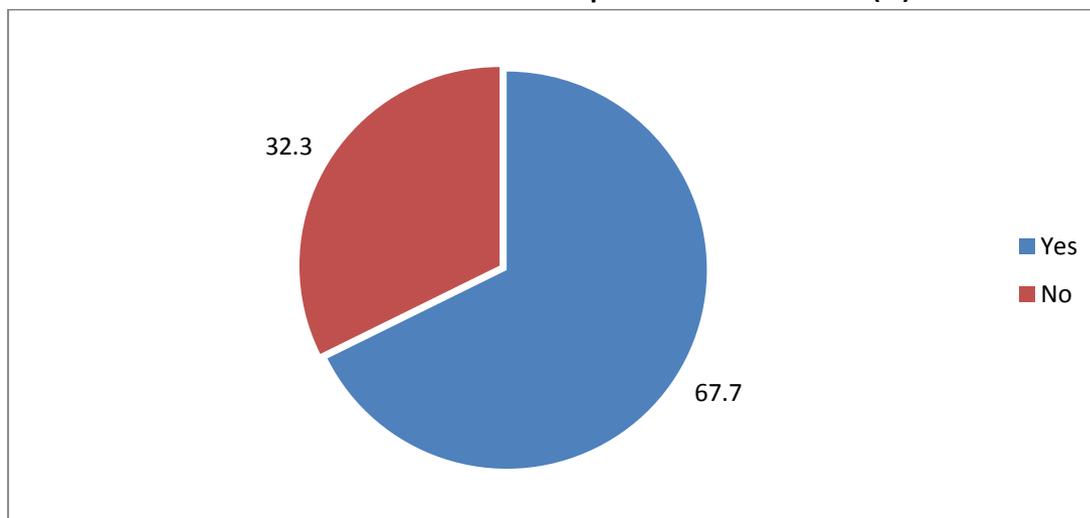
Other than reporting to ICAC, 34% of respondents indicated would report to the police and 32.6% to the media.

### **Awareness of Anti-Corruption Law**

7 out of 10 respondents report being aware of the existence of anti-corruption law in Mauritius. However based on the responses in other questions especially those dealing with perception and understanding of acts of corruption, some may not be fully aware of the specifics of such legislation.

It is a fact ICAC's efforts through awareness campaigns over the last ten years is the reason why a majority of people are aware of the existence of the law. However, the gap in information still exists for 30% of the population. This can be explained by the fact that those who obtain the information may not spread it and secondly, even if audio visual media is used, it is likely that people either zap to other programs or do not retain what they have heard.

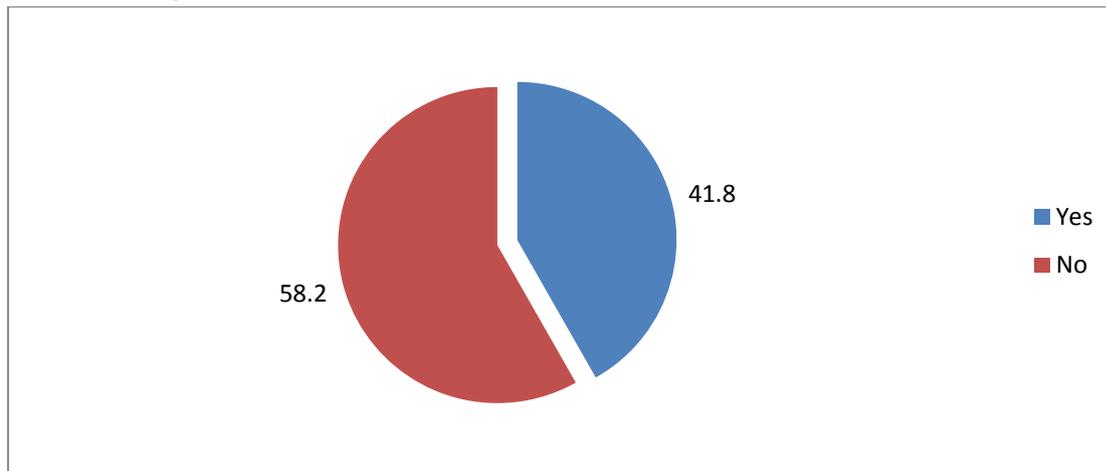
**Chart 13 – Awareness of Existence of Anti-Corruption Law in Mauritius (%)**



An analysis of responses by occupational/professional categories indicates that housewives (48%), unskilled workers (42.1%) and the unemployed (41.7%) are the categories who have less awareness of anti-corruption laws. Not surprisingly, upper-level professionals (88.3%) are the most knowledgeable category amongst the occupational categories. They are followed by security officers (86.9%), mid-level professionals (86.4%) and retailers/shop owners (86.3%).

The perception of 58.2% is that the law is not effective in punishing and curbing corruption.

**Chart 14 - Do you consider the law effective? (%)**



**Table 27 – Why do you consider the law to be ineffective? (%)**

	%
<b>The law is adequate but not efficiently applied</b>	40.1
<b>Some people are above the law however adequate it is</b>	39.9
<b>It does not cover all areas of corruption</b>	15.9
<b>It is outdated</b>	3.1
<b>It does not really concern the private sector</b>	.8
<b>Not applicable</b>	.1

Table 27 clarifies why respondents do not perceive the law as being effective. In fact, the majority do not really mean that the law in itself is not effective, they rather consider the law as adequate but not efficiently applied or that some people will be above the law however adequate it is.

According to 40% of respondents the law is adequate but not efficiently applied. The same proportion also considers that some people are above the law even if it is adequate.

Furthermore, as Table 31 also informs, 27.5% of people questioned are of the view that the sanctions for acts of corruption should be more severe than what are presently.

With respect to occupational/professional categories, 48.2% mid-level professionals and 46.8% of unskilled workers are the main categories to think that the law is adequate but not

sufficiently applied. 54.1% of supervisors, 53.8 of retailers/shop owners and 51.2% of artisans think that some people are above the law. The same opinion is shared by 56.7% of those aged 18-20 years.

**Table 28 – Who should be punished?**

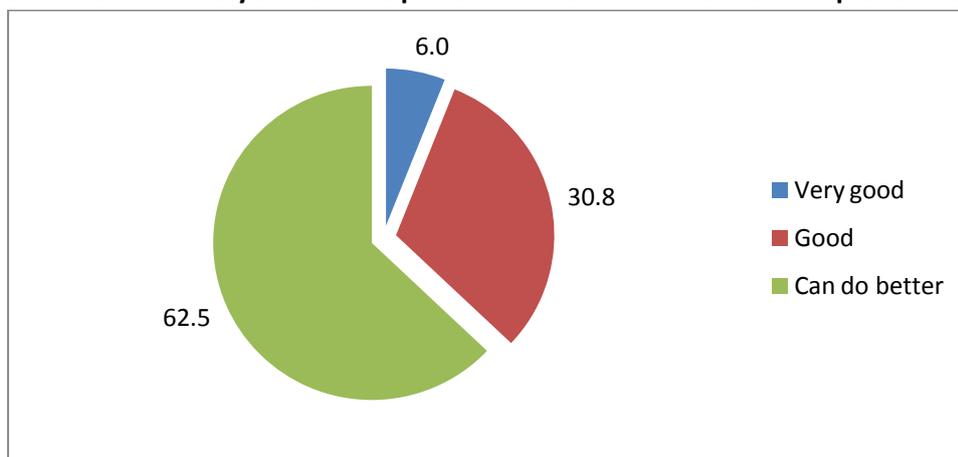
	%
The person giving a bribe	<b>6.9</b>
The person taking a bribe	<b>16.8</b>
Both should be punished equally	<b>71.6</b>
The intermediaries involved	<b>4.7</b>
Total	<b>100.0</b>

The overwhelming majority of people are of the view that both parties in a corruption act should be punished equally.

## Effectiveness of ICAC

Notwithstanding what the institution considers as the level of its performance and the information relayed to the public as to the number of prosecutions and convictions obtained, 36.8% of persons consider the performance as very good or good but a majority of 62.5% of respondents think it can do better.

**Chart 15 – How do you view the performance of ICAC in terms of its prosecution mandate? (%)**



The perception of the performance of ICAC is a consequence of three factors: (a) its communication and (b) the regulatory constraints within which it operates versus the high expectation of the population and (c) a trust gap. Although the institution has improved its communication over the years, the message to the general public is still too formal and not cast from a public perception perspective. It is not what you want people to know which is important, it is what people want to know! The website of the organisation and its reports

do carry a lot of information, however these are not visible in the media which carry reports on cases of corruption.

There is no public explanation as to why there are many cases that are reported but cannot be conclusively investigated. Even the Parliamentary Committee which is supposed to have not only administrative oversight over ICAC but also on its performance in terms as an investigation body has not reported as at date to Parliament on this situation.

The perception of the effectiveness of ICAC is also negatively impacted by the fact that people in general look to the institution to act in cases such as the Ponzi Schemes whereas there is inadequacy in the law and the institution has no legal standing to act.

The trust gap is a major handicap for the institution. The perception that some people are above the law and that cases regarding high profile individuals are related to political context as well as political campaigns against ICAC often for self-interest reasons have greatly undermined the trust of people in the institution.

## **Commitment and Efficiency in the Fight against Corruption**

Laws and an anti-corruption enforcement institution will never be enough to abate corruption in any society. This is a struggle that requires the active support and commitment of many stakeholders.

In Table 29 and 30 respondents give their views as to how they perceive the commitment of some institutions and stakeholders in the fight against corruption.

**Table 29 – How committed are the following in the fight against Corruption? (%)**

	Highly Committed	Quite Committed	Not so Committed	Not Committed	Don't Know
<b>Journalists</b>	24.0	45.1	15.6	5.0	10.4
<b>The judiciary</b>	13.2	39.7	26.7	10.6	9.9
<b>Educators</b>	11.0	38.3	26.0	9.1	15.7
<b>NGOs</b>	10.0	33.8	23.4	10.7	22.1
<b>Community Leaders</b>	9.6	33.0	25.4	12.7	19.3
<b>The police</b>	9.5	32.8	35.9	18.0	3.7
<b>Politicians in government</b>	9.3	22.5	36.0	26.2	6.0
<b>Trade unions in the civil service</b>	9.1	31.0	25.5	11.1	23.2
<b>Politicians in the opposition in the National Assembly</b>	9.0	24.9	35.5	23.2	7.5
<b>The younger generation</b>	8.1	26.2	33.5	20.7	11.5
<b>Public officials</b>	4.8	29.8	35.6	14.5	15.3
<b>Private sector</b>	3.8	26.4	36.1	15.0	18.7

Journalists stand out as the most committed and efficient as shown in Table 29 and 30.

While 52.9% of respondents consider that the judiciary is committed, 37.3% express doubts about the commitment of that institution. People have divided views about the commitment of educators, NGOs and community leaders. As for politicians in government or in opposition, the majority believe they are not so committed or not committed at all. Surprisingly and shockingly, 54.2% of people perceive the younger generation as not so committed or even not committed at all.

Urban respondents are critical of the commitment of public officials in the fight against corruption. 57.4% of them believe that the latter are not committed. 44.7% of them also feel that the judiciary is also not committed.

The 18-20 age category is also quite critical of most categories. 67.1% believe that politicians are not committed. 65.7% think the same of members of the National Assembly. 61.4% believe that the private sector is not committed in the fight against corruption. This opinion about the commitment of the private sector is also shared by 59.8% of those aged between 21 and 25 years.

However, 47.1% of the 18-20 years age category think that the younger generation is committed. This is not the opinion shared by the majority of respondents overall.

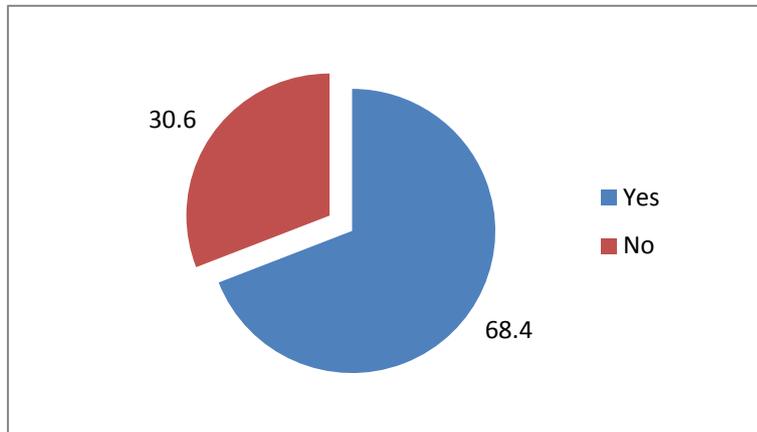
**Table 30 - How efficient are the following in the fight against Corruption? (%)**

	Highly Efficient	Quite Efficient	Not so Efficient	Not Efficient at All	Don't Know
<b>Journalists</b>	15.3	47.5	20.9	5.8	10.6
<b>The judiciary</b>	7.5	38.9	29.9	13.4	10.4
<b>Educators</b>	6.0	36.0	31.7	10.2	16.1
<b>Trade unions in the civil service</b>	5.1	26.7	30.3	14.2	23.6
<b>NGOs</b>	5.0	30.1	29.5	12.3	23.0
<b>Community Leaders</b>	5.0	29.3	31.7	14.3	19.8
<b>Politicians in the opposition in the National Assembly</b>	4.3	20.9	39.1	27.9	7.8
<b>The police</b>	4.1	27.8	43.1	21.1	3.8
<b>The younger generation</b>	4.0	22.0	39.6	22.3	12.1
<b>Politicians in government</b>	3.0	20.3	39.2	31.2	6.2
<b>Private sector</b>	2.0	20.3	40.2	17.2	20.3
<b>Public officials</b>	1.9	23.0	41.2	16.9	17.0

In line with the high score journalists get for their involvement in the fight against corruption it is important to note that 61.8% of respondents consider the media as the most efficient partner in the fight against corruption.

## Effectiveness of Measures Against Corruption

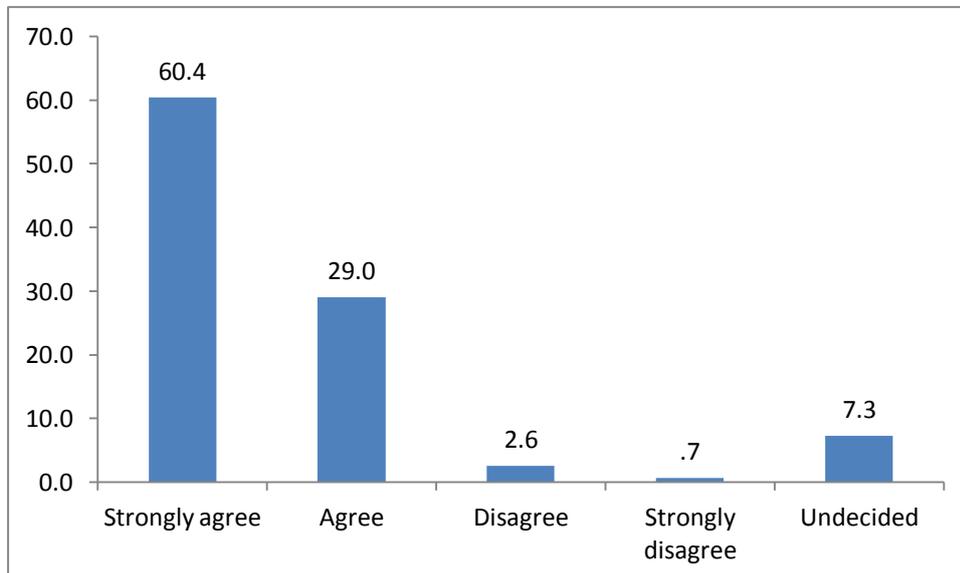
**Chart 16 – Is the Code of Ethics an Efficient tool to fight Corruption? (%)**



A majority (68.4%) of respondents consider that the Code of Ethics for public officers is an efficient tool to fight corruption.

Almost 9 in 10 respondents consider that such a Code of Ethics should be developed for politicians also as shown in the chart below:

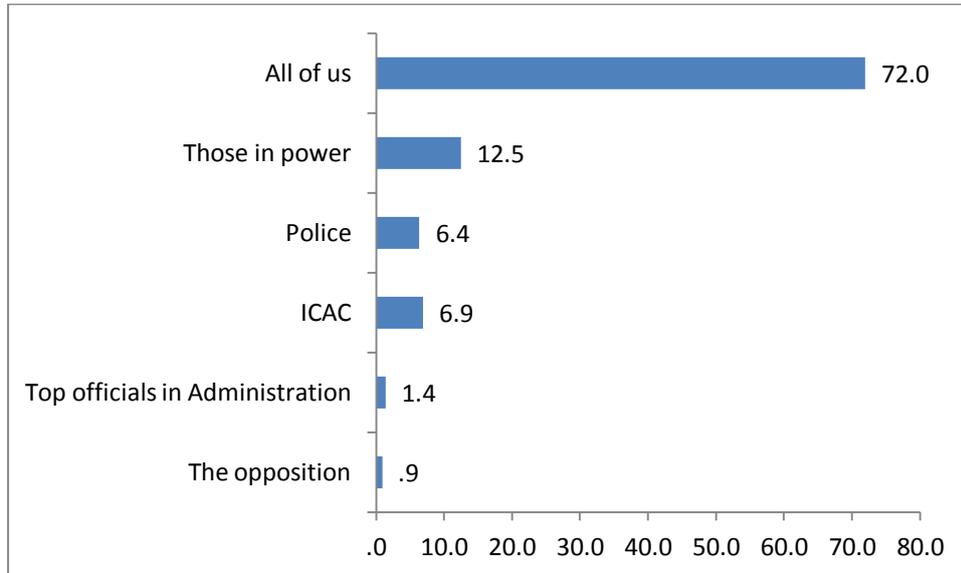
**Chart 17 – Should a Code of Ethics be developed for Politicians? (%)**



## Respondents' Commitment in the Fight against Corruption

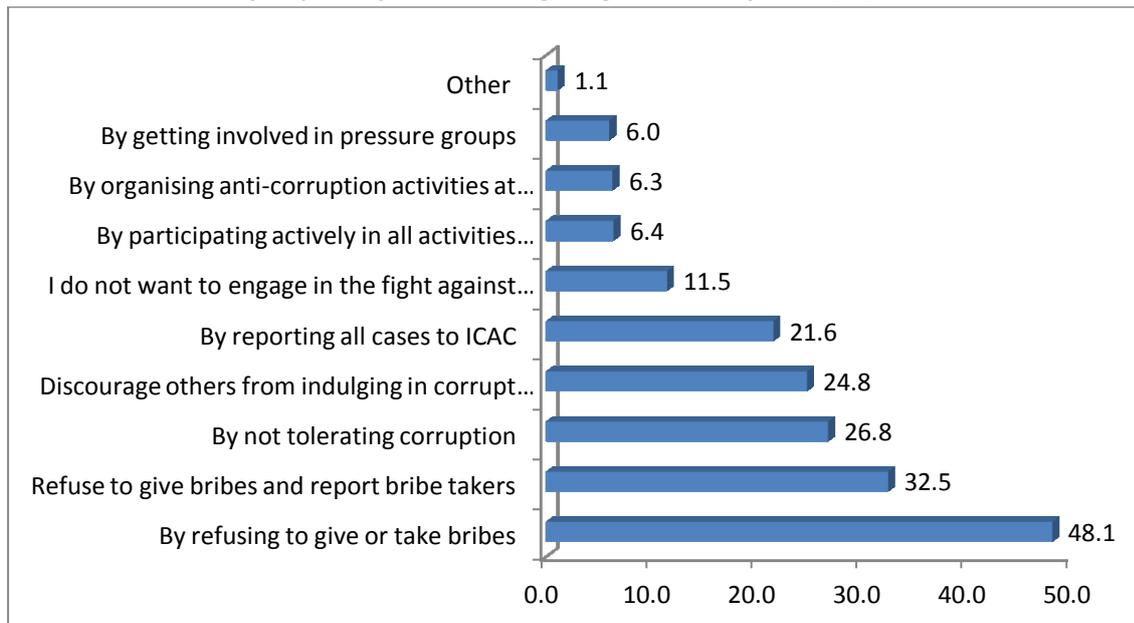
It is comforting to note that a majority of 72% of respondents stating that the fight against corruption should be the concern of all Mauritians. Only a minority believe that those in power or ICAC should take the sole responsibility of the fight against corruption.

**Chart 18 – According to you the Fight against Corruption Concerns: (%)**



Respondents were also asked how they could help in the fight against corruption. Most of them answered they would refuse to give and take bribes and would also report bribe takers (see Chart 19).

**Chart 19 – How can you participate in the Fight against Corruption? (%)**



Considering occupational/professional categories, 58.4% of upper-level professionals and 55.6% of mid level professionals want to combat corruption by refusing to take and give bribes. The young (18-20 years) want more direct involvement: 15.7% would engage in pressure groups and the same proportion would participate in activities organized by ICAC. It is also encouraging to note that 32.4% of 18-20 years respondents would discourage others from indulging in acts of corruption.

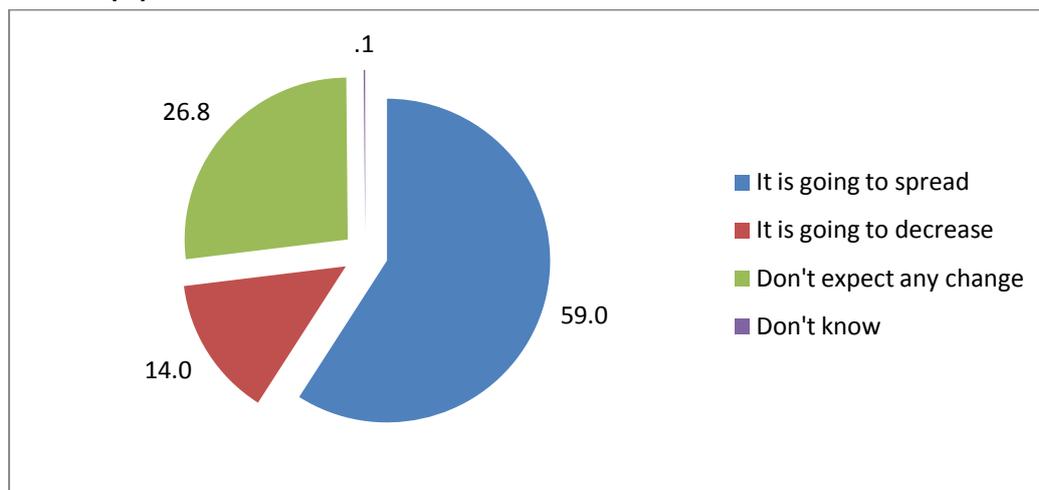
When asked what initiatives should be taken to fight corruption, Table 31 shows that most respondents think that the persons involved in corruption should be punished more severely. The creation of anti-corruption units in all institutions is another popular measure along with the code of ethics for all officers and more moral and civic education in schools.

**Table 31 – Initiatives that should be taken to fight Corruption**

	1st Response	2nd Response	3rd Response
<b>Laws with more severe sanctions</b>	27.5	20.2	16.7
<b>Internal anti-corruption units in institutions</b>	11.4	3.6	3.2
<b>Ethics code/code of conduct for all officers</b>	10.6	5.9	6.4
<b>Strengthen moral and civic education in schools</b>	10.0	15.1	12.6
<b>Asset declaration for all politicians and top officials</b>	9.3	8.6	5.5
<b>Strengthen law enforcement</b>	8.2	15.1	15.4
<b>Simplified administrative procedures</b>	8.0	5.0	6.7
<b>More protection to whistleblowers</b>	5.0	7.1	6.0
<b>Frequent internal audits</b>	3.3	6.2	4.8
<b>Citizen rights information</b>	3.3	7.1	13.0
<b>Strengthen role of citizens as watchdog</b>	1.8	3.9	4.1
<b>A legal framework for financing of political parties/of electoral campaigns</b>	1.3	1.8	3.9
<b>Other</b>	.2	.3	.6

After having read the perception and views of the public on different aspects regarding the state of corruption and fight against corruption in Mauritius, the concluding note of the survey is not surprisingly pessimistic. As shown in Chart 20, a majority (59%) believe that corruption will spread. Only 14% feel it will decrease.

**Chart 20 – Do you believe that corruption is going to spread or is it going to decrease in the near future? (%)**



In 2004, the respondents for the Survey on Corruption were more optimistic. Only 40.9% believed that Corruption was going to spread while 33.8% thought it would decrease.

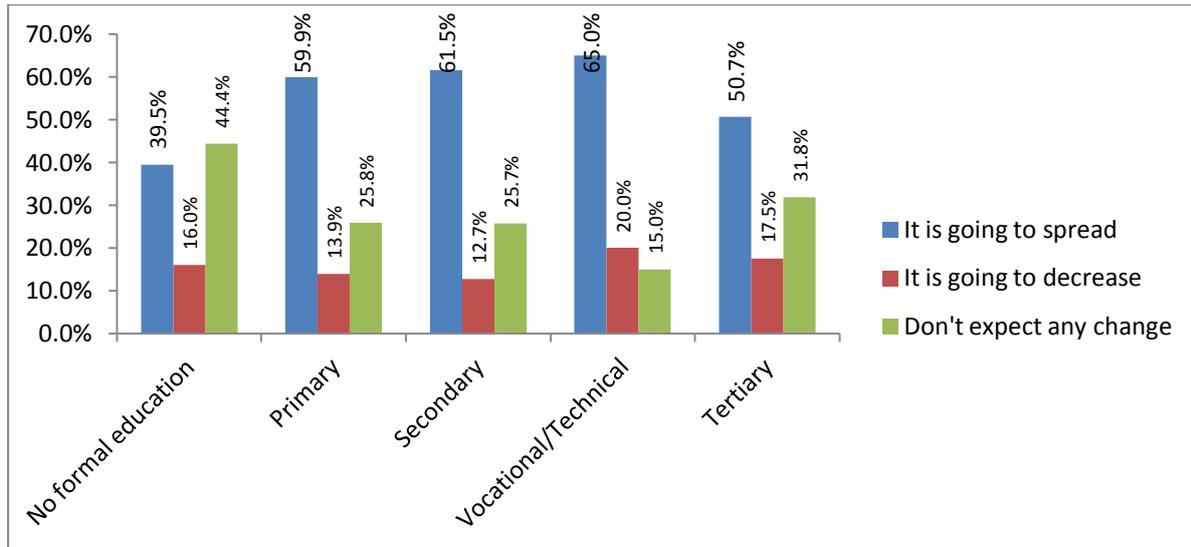
Category wise, there is no major difference between men and women perception. Same applies also to urban and rural respondents as shown in Table 32 below.

**Table 32 Is Corruption going to spread? By Gender and Region**

	Gender		Region	
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
<b>It is going to spread</b>	59.6%	58.5%	58.9%	59.1%
<b>It is going to decrease</b>	14.1%	13.9%	15.5%	13.2%
<b>Don't expect any change</b>	26.2%	27.4%	25.6%	27.5%

However there are some interesting features when the analysis of results is done across educational categories and occupational ones. Chart 21 shows that respondents with no formal education are more optimistic about the spread of corruption than the other categories. It is important also to note that while a majority of more than 60% of respondents having completed secondary and vocational education believe that corruption will spread, only 50.7% of respondents having reached tertiary level believe this will be the case.

**Chart 21 Is Corruption going to spread? by Educational Level**



Concerning occupational/professional categories, while a majority of respondents with low skilled occupation tend to believe that corruption will spread (artisans – 69.1%, hawkers – 67.2%, manual workers – 60.2%) respondents from more technical and professional fields are more optimistic. 20.8% of upper-level professionals believe that corruption will decrease.

However, the 18-20 years age group (68.6%) and the 21-25 and 26-30 years age groups (both at 66%) are the strongest proponents that corruption will spread.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The striking fact about the result of the National Survey on Corruption 2014 is that the gap between perception and experience of corruption appear to have narrowed.

The perception of Mauritian is that corruption is widespread and has ramifications in all the sectors of the economy and society in general. The survey has shown that there is an important percentage of Mauritians that feel that corruption affect their everyday life.

It also emerged that Mauritians do not trust institutions especially public ones. This can be for a number of reasons including inter alia:

1. Media reports which tend to blame a whole institution for one officer's act of corruption. It is to be noted here that respondents to the survey have indicated that they rely a lot on the media for information about corruption.
2. Some institutions' bad image remains an enduring one.
3. Mauritians tend to be critical of public institutions which they consider as underperforming and bureaucratic.

More dramatically, a sizeable proportion of people believe there is corruption even in civil society organisations (NGOs) and that even community leaders are not so committed to fighting corruption.

The willingness to fight corruption exists in the majority of Mauritians. But the latter do not feel safe to engage in this fight. They fear retaliation and they feel that some high ranking persons are above the law.

The fight against corruption can only be successful if the three key actors are trusted by the population. The first is the commitment of the political elite, the second is the integrity of the institution entrusted with the role of watchdog and repression of the scourge, the third is the trust in the judiciary.

The commitment of the political elite both in government and in the opposition is doubted by more than 60% of people. The majority of people are not convinced about ICAC's effectiveness and straightforwardness. At least, even if 42.9% of people consider that there is corruption in the judiciary, 52.9% trust the institution to be committed in the fight against corruption. A score which surely the institution can improve fast.

A strongly determined fight against corruption therefore dictates the following recommendations:

1. The first and most important recommendation concerns the need for the political elite to demonstrate unambiguous commitment to setting clear conditions for the anti-corruption to be more credible and more effective. Beyond the moral commitment affirmations and measures such as declaration of assets, two important measures need to be put in place: (a) reforming the regulatory framework governing ICAC to ensure its real independence and (b) elimination of as many discretionary powers as possible that are given to Ministers and the highest level of the civil service, such as delegated powers for recruitment of low grades in the service, and allocation of a number of licences. Discretionary powers of the sort provide a teeming breeding ground for the acts of corruption.
2. The second most important recommendation concerns the perceived independence and credibility of ICAC. No anti-corruption agency is likely to succeed unless they are strong enough and politically independent enough to win the public's respect. Popular view of this issue can be summarised in three questions: (a) does the mode of appointment make the leadership of the institution beholden to a political master? (b) is the security of tenure of office ensured beyond change of government and with a removal from office mechanism based on a strong and publicly transparent due process? (c) is the commissioner appointed competent, strong and independent enough to be popularly accepted as credible and trustworthy?

It is consequently recommended that:

- (a) Section 19 (4) of POCA should be amended so the appointment of the Director General of ICAC be done by the Judicial and Legal Service Commission.
- (b) Section 21 (1) should be amended consequently.
- (c) Section 21 (2) should be amended so that the term of office be on similar basis as a judge, the Ombudsman or the Commissioner of Police. We further recommend that the tenure of office should not be limited as it is the case for judges and for the Ombudsman in as much as it ensures the independence of the Director General and moreover confers stability to the institution to have a respected and impartial person as its head.
- (d) Section 19 (5) should be amended so that the appointment of the other members of the Board be appointed by the Judicial and Legal Service Commission as is the D.G.
- (e) while the Parliamentary Committee should retain an oversight and evaluation function and may have the power to recommend the sanctioning or removal of the Director General, the decision for his/her removal should rest with the same body which appointed him or her.

The Judicial and Legal Service Commission enjoys very high credibility in the public eyes and it being the body for appointment and removal of the D.G will greatly enhance the perception of independence of the person appointed and of ICAC itself.

3. The law/s regarding corruption need to be revised. In fact, PoCA, as should be a standard practice for many regulatory instruments, should be subjected to regular RIA (Regulatory Impact Assessments) and revised accordingly. One can point, in the case of PoCA, two issues which need to be considered: (a) the need for the Act to extend corruption offences to cover private sector transactions and not just corruption offences confined to transactions involving public officials and their agents, and (b) the need to empower ICAC to open inquiry on any prescribed officer who has assets not commensurate with his official emoluments.
4. Section 61(f) of PoCA prescribes that the Parliamentary Committee may submit a report to the National Assembly if it "considers that it is expedient that the attention of the Assembly be directed to—
  - (i) the manner in which the Commission is discharging its functions and exercising its powers;
  - (ii) the financial situation of the Commission;
  - (iii) the need for further legislative reforms; or
  - (iv) any other matter relating to the Act;"

It is recommended that the law be amended to make it mandatory for the Parliamentary Committee to report regularly to Parliament and to the public on its meetings and oversight actions. This will ensure transparency and reassure the stakeholders and the public in general.

5. Communication: ICAC has a very good website with good information and uses Facebook and Youtube as channels of communication. However, the institution has poor communication strategy in the written and audio-visual media which remain the dominant shapers of public opinion on corruption and performance of the organisation. It is of little use complaining that such media are more inclined on negative reporting about the institution. ICAC should determine its own strategy and tools even if that requires some more investment in resources. The very enlightening statistics and explanation one can read on the September 2014 Newsletter would if published as an advertorial give a much better perspective on ICAC's performance and challenges. It should also be understood that in communication, it is more about giving information from people's perspective than from the insider's.

6. As is the case for all criminal acts, fear of punishment is the strongest deterrent for committing same. One of the strategies that ICAC should adopt both for the purpose of abating corruption and for building up public confidence is to use its own initiative to target a number of institutions where corruption is perceived as prevalent and public is likely to indulge in giving bribes because of inefficient service (for examples on matters of licenses and permits by local authorities). Proactive (on its own initiative) strategies to detect acts of corruption in collaboration with relevant bodies to enhance efficiency of service would achieve results that would win public acclaim and propensity to denounce attempts at indulging in corruption. Such strategies and actions would convince people that ICAC anti-corruption actions are positively impacting on their everyday life.
7. ICAC should present the findings of this survey and the report particularly to civil society stakeholders (NGOs, educators unions and associations and community leaders) to challenge them to mobilise and bring more contribution to the struggle against corruption.
8. ICAC should also encourage other public institutions to provide regular public information about officers who have been warned, suspended or dismissed or otherwise sanctioned. This is about allaying the perception of people that officers are not punished when they engage in unlawful acts.
9. The Ministry of Education should take necessary measures for the introduction of an enhanced and detailed anti-corruption module in its civic and moral education curriculum in the primary and secondary curriculum. This recommendation stems from the fact that there are one third of the respondents to this survey who claim they do not know the anti-corruption law. This would give the opportunity to children to learn about corruption and the fight against corruption at an early age. Hopefully, it might also lead to greater engagement from the youth in the fight against corruption.
10. ICAC should give consideration to discussing with the judiciary for the setting up of a dedicated tribunal for taking up cases of corruption, money laundering, economic and corporate crimes. Speedier processing of cases lodged will greatly help both as deterrent to those indulging in corruption and build public confidence that the system means business in punishing corruption.
11. ICAC should continue more extensively its awareness and education campaign with civil society and all stakeholders including the youth to enhance an anti-corruption mindset and mobilise their support in the struggle against corruption.

Ideally the fight against corruption should have the support and commitment from the highest levels and the elite opinion leaders of the land. ICAC officers should engage in their mandate with determination notwithstanding the reality that the ideal situation may not fully exist.

The greatest challenge for ICAC is to win popular support in the fight against corruption, to defeat the prevailing cynicism. This will however only be achieved by gaining the trust of people that the institution and the system is truly committed and that the crime of corruption does not pay whether it is small or large scale corruption.

## **ANNEXES**

### **1. METHODOLOGY**

StraConsult has conducted the National Survey on Corruption 2014 as per the requirements of the Terms of Reference issued by ICAC and along the lines described below. The survey was conducted as from second week of September 2014 up to first week of October 2014. This period was favoured so as to avoid the peak of the electoral campaign which had just started and more importantly to avoid having the survey during election times as there was a lot of uncertainty at this time about the possible dates of the said elections.

#### **Design of the Questionnaire**

StraConsult, in close consultation with a Steering Committee set up within ICAC for this project, prepared a questionnaire which took into account all aspects which are considered important in the fight against corruption. The questionnaire was made in such a way so as to get the perception of Mauritians about corruption but also to get a hint at the participation or experience in acts of corruption.

A questionnaire adapted from the national survey questionnaire was prepared for the focus group discussions.

#### **Preparation of the Sampling Frame and Characteristics of Respondents**

The quantitative survey was carried out on a total sample of 2,100 citizens in Mauritius and Rodrigues.

In that respect, the preparation of the sampling frame was done in close collaboration with ICAC to ensure that all the criteria set by the client were met.

#### **Quantitative Survey Methodology**

The methodology for the quantitative survey included:

- a) The sample design
- b) The administration of the field work
- c) The data processing and analysis

## Sample Design and precision

The 2014 National Corruption Survey included all **citizens aged 18 to 65 years** within the country using a **clustered, stratified, multi-stage, probability sample design**.

The sample was designed as a representative cross-section of all citizens aged 18 to 65 years in Mauritius. The goal was to give every adult citizen of this age group an equal and known chance of selection for interview. To reach this objective, we (a) strictly applied **random selection methods** at every stage of sampling and (b) applied sampling with probability proportionate to population size (PPPS). A randomly selected sample of 2,100 cases allows inferences to national adult populations with **an average margin of sampling error of no more than plus or minus 3 percentage points at a confidence level of 95 percent**.

A **clustered, stratified, multi-stage, probability sample design** was used to ensure representativeness and guarantee that larger (i.e. more populated) geographical areas have a proportionally greater probability of being chosen into the sample.

To increase the precision of our estimate, the sample was stratified by the key social characteristics in the population, such as geographical district, region (urban, rural), ethnicity, expenditure class, gender and age. As agreed, the sampling methodology included a 3-stage stratified design where the sampling unit at each stage was:

- ✓ The Enumeration Area at the first stage,
- ✓ The household at the second stage, and
- ✓ The adult member (individual aged 18 to 65 years) at the third stage.

The 3 stages take care of the representativeness of the sample with regards to geographical strata (Stage 1), ethnicity and expenditure class (Stage 2), gender and age (Stage 3). The Kish technique was used to select one individual from each selected household.

The Sample Size had been set by ICAC to be 2,100 respondents. StraConsult proposed the following breakdown for representativeness of Mauritians and Rodriguans:

- 1800 in Mauritius
- 300 in Rodrigues

As mentioned above, the sampling methodology included a 3-stage stratified design namely:

First Stage:

- a. Sample Design for selection of Enumeration Areas (EAs)
- b. Preparation of listing instruments

Selection of 84 EAs by regional strata (Urban and rural)

Frame – Census 2011 – 72 EAs in Mauritius and 12 EAs for Rodrigues.

Second Stage:

- a. Preparation of instruments relative to selection of households
- b. Sample design for selection of households

Selection of 25 households from each EA ( $25 \times 84 = 2,100$ )

1,800 for Mauritius ( $25 \times 72 = 1,800$ )

300 for Rodrigues ( $25 \times 12 = 300$ )

The households were stratified in such a way so as to ensure proper representation by ethnic group and expenditure class.

Third stage:

Sample design for selection of individuals.

The Kish technique was used to select one individual from each selected household. The stratification will be made by sex and age (only individuals between 18 and 65)

The 3 stages took care of the representativeness of the sample with regards to geographical strata (Stage 1), ethnicity and expenditure class (Stage 2), gender and age (Stage 3).

### ***Administration of Field Work***

The fieldwork was managed in a manner appropriate to ensure (a) that interviewers have a clear and common understanding of the questionnaire and (b) that interviewees have the necessary confidence with interviewers. This included:

- ⇒ A manual prepared for field staff
- ⇒ A training by the survey management conducted to ensure that all supervisors and enumerators have well understood the manual and completely master the questionnaire
- ⇒ Briefing on questionnaire was ensured for Supervisors and Interviewers (Listing stage)
- ⇒ Pre-test of Survey Instruments
- ⇒ Field quality control by supervisors

## Field Staff

The field force consisted of field staff organized as follows:

**Table 33 – Field staff organisation**

Position	Number	Details
<b>Interviewers:</b>	84	Each interviewer responsible for the listing of 1 EA and to conduct the survey of 25 respondent in that EA
<b>Supervisors:</b>	14	1 supervisor for 6 interviewers
<b>Assistant to Statistics Consultant and Head Supervisor</b>	1	Assisting the Statistics Consultant
<b>Statistics Consultant:</b>	1	Responsible for all sampling and fieldwork operations in both islands
Total field force	<b>100</b>	

## Quality Control

StraConsult ensured that the whole fieldwork process was carried out in the most professional manner in the following ways:

1. StraConsult enrolled seasoned and professional field survey personnel (and not university students), and ensured proper training of the field surveyors on the specific survey to be undertaken.
2. Field Supervisors accompanied all fieldworkers on their rounds in the early days of fieldwork, personally making sure that every Fieldworker knows how to implement the sample and the questionnaire correctly.
3. For every Interviewer, Field Supervisors made random back-checks. At least one out of eight interviews were back-checked, that is, at least one per EA.
4. Field Supervisors carried out daily debriefing with members of their teams. The **daily debriefing involved going through every returned questionnaire item by item to make sure that it was complete.** They checked especially for missing data and internal consistency on the linked questions.

## Data Processing and Analysis

Data processing included data entry, editing, scoring, analysis processing and assessment for reliability, with estimates of sampling errors for selected variables.

StraConsult used the latest version of SPSS.

## FREQUENCIES

### District of residence

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Port Louis	175	8.3
Pamplemousses	200	9.5
Rivière du Rempart	150	7.1
Flacq	200	9.5
Grand Port	175	8.3
Savanne	100	4.8
Plaine Wilhems	575	27.4
Moka	125	6.0
Black River	100	4.8
Rodrigues	300	14.3
Total	2100	100.0

### Age Groups

	Frequency	Valid Percent
18-20	70	3.3
21-25	144	6.9
26-30	200	9.5
31-35	240	11.4
36-40	241	11.5
41-45	224	10.7
46-50	262	12.5
51-55	234	11.1
56-60	245	11.7
61-65	240	11.4
Total	2100	100.0

### Gender

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Male	1050	50.0
Female	1050	50.0
Total	2100	100.0

**Marital status**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Single	361	17.2
Married/in a union	1485	70.7
Divorced/Separated	110	5.2
Widowed	144	6.9
Total	2100	100.0

**Head of household?**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	1059	50.4
No	1041	49.6
Total	2100	100.0

**Education**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
No formal education	81	3.9
Primary	739	35.2
Secondary	997	47.5
Vocational/Technical	60	2.9
Tertiary	223	10.6
Total	2100	100.0

**Occupation**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Never had a job	55	2.6
Student	62	3.0
Housewife/homemaker	552	26.3
Agriculture/farming/fishing/forestry	96	4.6
Trader/hawker/vendor	64	3.0
Retail/shop	51	2.4
Unskilled manual worker	304	14.5
Artisan	262	12.5
Clerical	80	3.8
Supervisor	74	3.5
Security services	61	2.9
Mid level professional	162	7.7
Upper level professional	77	3.7
Other	67	3.2
Unemployed	36	1.7
Retired	97	4.6
Total	2100	100.0

**Work status**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Works for self	360	17.1
Private sector	654	31.1
Non government organisation	47	2.2
Government	235	11.2
Not applicable	804	38.3
Total	2100	100.0

**Q.1**

**According to you, what would you consider to be the 3 most serious problems in Mauritius? %**

	First Major Problem	Second Major Problem	Third Major Problem
Unemployment	31.5	16.2	9.4
Wages, incomes and salaries	13.7	8.1	7.2
Poverty/destitution	11.0	15.5	9.2
Corruption	8.0	8.1	9.0
Drug trafficking	5.7	6.5	7.9
Law and order	5.6	7.9	9.7
Management of the economy	3.6	1.6	1.9
Water supply	3.3	4.3	2.7
Indebtedness	3.2	5.6	6.7
Rates and taxes	2.3	2.9	4.7
Health	2.0	3.6	4.7
Youth indiscipline	2.1	3.1	6.7

**Detailed:**

**1st most serious problem in Mauritius**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Unemployment	662	31.5
Wages, incomes and salaries	288	13.7
Poverty/destitution	231	11.0
Corruption	169	8.0
Drug trafficking	119	5.7
Law and order	118	5.6
Management of the economy	76	3.6
Water supply	70	3.3
Indebtedness	67	3.2
Rates and taxes	48	2.3
Youth indiscipline	45	2.1
Health	43	2.0
Discrimination/inequality	30	1.4
Democracy	20	1.0
Other	17	.8
Housing	15	.7
Environment	13	.6
Transportation	13	.6
Education	10	.5
Drought	8	.4
Nothing	7	.3
Communications	7	.3
Infrastructure/roads	5	.2
AIDS	5	.2
Land	4	.2
Money laundering	4	.2
Orphans/street children/homeless children	2	.1
Gender issues	2	.1
Electricity	1	.0
Don't know	1	.0
Total	2100	100.0

### 2nd most serious problem in Mauritius

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Unemployment	340	16.2
Poverty/destitution	326	15.5
Wages, incomes and salaries	171	8.1
Corruption	171	8.1
Law and order	165	7.9
Drug trafficking	137	6.5
Indebtedness	118	5.6
Water supply	91	4.3
Health	76	3.6
Youth indiscipline	65	3.1
Rates and taxes	60	2.9
Discrimination/inequality	47	2.2
Housing	43	2.0
Management of the economy	34	1.6
Transportation	34	1.6
No further reply	33	1.6
Environment	32	1.5
Education	31	1.5
Infrastructure/roads	22	1.0
Democracy	17	.8
Other	14	.7
Orphans/street children/homeless children	13	.6
Drought	12	.6
Communications	11	.5
AIDS	10	.5
Gender issues	9	.4
Money laundering	7	.3
Land	6	.3
Electricity	5	.2
Total	2100	100.0

### 3rd most serious problem in Mauritius

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Law and order	203	9.7
Unemployment	197	9.4
Poverty/destitution	194	9.2
Corruption	190	9.0
Drug trafficking	165	7.9
Wages, incomes and salaries	152	7.2
Indebtedness	140	6.7
Youth indiscipline	140	6.7
Health	98	4.7
No further reply	98	4.7
Discrimination/inequality	84	4.0
Water supply	56	2.7
Transportation	40	1.9
Management of the economy	39	1.9
Rates and taxes	38	1.8
Other	36	1.7
Democracy	33	1.6
Education	32	1.5
Housing	32	1.5
Environment	31	1.5
Infrastructure/roads	19	.9
Drought	18	.9
Money laundering	17	.8
Orphans/street children/homeless children	13	.6
Gender issues	11	.5
Communications	9	.4
AIDS	6	.3
Electricity	5	.2
Land	4	.2
Total	2100	100.0

**Q.2**

**Here are some case examples. Do you agree or disagree that the following actions are acts of corruption?**

	<b>Totally Agree (%)</b>	<b>Agree (%)</b>	<b>Disagree (%)</b>	<b>Totally Disagree (%)</b>
Paying a sum of money to get away with a road traffic offence	60.8	32.7	5.0	1.5
Promise your vote to an election candidate if he/she gets your relative a job.	57.5	32.1	8.5	2.0
A person agreeing to sexual favours with a public officer in order to ensure the maintenance of his/her benefits	63.1	29.9	4.0	3.0
Giving a gift to an officer who has approved your business licence in the normal time such approval should take.	43.3	31.7	20.1	4.9
Giving commission to a purchasing officer in a hotel to get him to buy your goods	45.5	38.6	12.2	3.7
Asking your uncle who is a high ranking public officer to favour the promotion of your son/daughter who is less deserving	56.4	35.0	7.1	1.5
Paying a sum of money to a bank officer to ensure that your loan is approved	55.7	35.8	6.3	2.2
A Minister trying to influence the decision of the PSC to get a job for one of his/her agents/collaborators after elections	67.0	26.9	4.5	1.6
A Minister influencing a decision from his/her ministry concerning a tender in favour of his close relative	67.4	27.3	3.7	1.5

**Q.3**

**According to you, when is a gift a bribe? Note that in none of the cases indicated hereunder did the recipient ask for anything from the giver %**

	<b>It is</b>	<b>It is Not</b>
Private companies send a bottle of whisky to a member of the National Assembly at the end of the year	63.6	36.4
Private companies send a bottle of whisky to a civil servant at the end of the year	60.2	39.8
Hotel giving a free weekend to a politician	75.2	24.8
Hotel giving a free weekend to a magistrate or judge	74.8	25.2
Hotel giving a free weekend to a high official in a ministry	75.3	24.7
Hotel giving a free weekend to a journalist	65.9	34.1
Giving a gift to an officer who is processing your application for a building permit	78.2	21.8
Paying the draughtsman of your municipality/district council to draw your house plan when you know he works in the department, which will decide on the approval, or not of your building permit.	76.8	23.2
Giving a gift at the end of the year to a public doctor and nurses who have looked after your relative in a hospital.	21.0	79.0
Giving a gift at the end of the year to a teacher	13.2	86.8

**Q.4**

**Do you feel personally concerned about the fight against corruption?**

	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Yes	76.2	1601
No	23.8	499
Total	100.0	2100

**Q.5****Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following %**

	Totally Agree	Tend to Agree
There is corruption in government	53.0	35.7
There is corruption in municipal/district council	44.0	39.7
There is corruption in parastatal bodies	30.3	39.8
There is corruption in NGOs	16.0	29.8
There is corruption in the Private Sector	23.7	43.1
Corruption is part of the business culture in Mauritius	33.3	43.4
You are personally affected by corruption in your everyday life	16.4	28.0
There are enough successful prosecutions in Mauritius to deter people from corruption	7.7	22.4
Too close links between business and politics lead to corruption	38.4	43.8
Bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services	38.0	40.9
In Mauritius, the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections	35.3	32.6

**Q.6****Have/Do you personally: %**

	YES	NO
been asked for a bribe	13.0	87.0
know someone who has been asked a bribe	37.0	63.0
given a bribe	5.6	94.4
known someone who has given a bribe	27.1	72.9

**Q.7****According to you, who should be punished more severely? (Choose one)**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
The person giving a bribe	145	6.9
The person taking a bribe	353	16.8
Both should be punished equally	1504	71.6
The intermediaries involved	98	4.7
Total	2100	100.0

**Q.8**

**Do you believe that corruption exists in the following institutions, and if so to what extent? %**

	<b>Highly Corrupt</b>	<b>Quite Corrupt</b>	<b>Not so Corrupt</b>	<b>Not Corrupt</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
Police	38.6	43.0	10.0	3.0	5.5
Municipalities/ District Councils	26.5	40.7	12.7	4.7	15.4
Customs	29.8	37.5	12.3	4.3	16.0
National Transport Authority	30.2	35.2	10.3	7.8	16.5
Ministry of Housing and Lands	16.4	32.5	17.2	9.1	24.8
Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land transports and Shipping	18.7	32.0	15.8	6.9	26.7
Private Companies	12.9	31.1	22.0	12.0	22.0
Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions	15.2	30.6	20.7	11.3	22.1
Tax Departments	12.9	29.8	20.0	10.2	27.1
Judiciary	13.3	29.6	23.5	14.1	19.5
Ministry of Business, Enterprise and Cooperatives	13.4	27.2	18.3	9.9	31.1
Ministry of Health and Quality of life	11.2	26.7	23.8	14.4	23.9
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	14.5	26.5	18.0	11.3	29.7
Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection	13.1	26.2	19.1	10.1	31.5
Central Water Authority	9.9	25.4	21.9	17.4	25.4
Beach Authority	12.7	24.3	16.4	10.3	36.3
Central Electricity Board	9.6	24.0	23.5	20.0	23.0
Tourism Authority	12.0	24.0	17.6	10.6	35.9
Prime Minister's Office	16.6	23.4	15.3	13.5	31.1
Banks	8.6	22.7	24.5	20.3	24.0
Ministry of Fisheries	10.4	21.4	22.6	12.0	33.6
Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security	9.1	20.8	22.0	12.4	35.6
Board of Investment	9.0	20.5	17.8	10.0	42.8
Waste Water Management Authority	7.9	19.8	20.2	16.6	35.5

**Q. 9**

**Have you personally or do you personally know someone who has encountered corruption in one of the following institutions: (one answer only per options) %**

	<b>Personally encountered</b>	<b>Not encountered</b>	<b>Know someone who has encountered</b>
Police	7.3	66.4	26.2
National Transport Authority	4.3	79.5	16.2
Municipalities/ District Councils	3.1	85.5	11.4
Customs	2.5	86.5	11.0
Private Companies	1.6	92.6	5.9
Ministry of Health and Quality of life	1.1	93.2	5.7
Judiciary	.9	93.5	5.6
Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions	.9	94.5	4.7
Banks	.9	95.3	3.9
Central Water Authority	.8	96.1	3.1
Central Electricity Board	.8	96.3	2.9
Ministry of Housing and Lands	.7	94.2	5.0
Tax Departments	.6	96.4	3.0
Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land transports and Shipping (Works)	.6	95.5	3.9
Ministry of Business, Enterprise and Cooperatives	.6	97.2	2.1
Waste Water Management Authority	.5	98.4	1.1
Ministry of Fisheries	.3	97.4	2.2
Ministry of Agro-Industry and Food Security	.3	98.3	1.4
Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection	.3	97.7	2.0
Prime Minister's Office	.3	97.7	2.0
Beach Authority	.2	97.0	2.8
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	.2	98.2	1.6
Tourism Authority	.1	97.4	2.4
Board of Investment	.0	98.9	1.1

**Q.10**

**I will now read out category of professionals/service providers. According to you, do they participate in the practice of corruption? %**

	<b>Very Much</b>	<b>Much</b>	<b>Not so much</b>	<b>Not at All</b>	<b>Do not Know</b>
Police Officers	35.7	39.3	16.0	3.5	5.6
Municipal/District Councillors	24.0	36.7	18.1	5.8	15.3
Members of The National Assembly	21.4	35.0	19.2	7.3	17.0
Ministers	30.4	34.9	15.7	5.5	13.5
NTA Officers	33.1	34.4	14.5	5.7	12.4
Customs Officers	29.3	33.8	16.2	5.9	14.8
Traders	15.7	32.4	29.0	8.2	14.8
Building Inspectors	14.4	30.8	28.4	7.5	18.9
Contractors	17.6	30.0	22.7	10.2	19.5
Valuers (Land/vehicles)	12.5	28.3	24.0	8.7	26.5
Private Sector Managers	10.2	25.8	30.3	10.5	23.2
Barristers	10.3	25.2	27.1	14.6	22.7
Senior Public Officers	10.0	24.8	28.9	9.9	26.5
Customs Brokers	17.6	24.7	18.6	6.1	33.0
Accountants	5.7	16.5	32.0	14.8	31.0
Engineers	5.0	16.3	30.7	17.0	31.0
Private Doctors	4.5	14.4	34.8	28.5	17.9
Hospital Doctors	5.2	13.4	37.0	29.9	14.5
Architects	3.6	12.4	31.9	18.1	33.9
Journalists	3.5	11.5	30.9	29.3	24.9
Other, specify:	.3	.9	.6	.8	97.4

**Q.11**

**Have you personally or do you personally know someone who has encountered corruption from the following categories: (one answer only per options) %**

	<b>Personally encountered</b>	<b>Not encountered</b>	<b>Know someone who has encountered</b>
NTA Officers	7.4	66.4	26.2
Police Officers	4.4	78.1	17.4
Municipal/District Councillors	2.3	87.2	10.4
Customs Officers	2.1	87.0	11.0
Contractors	1.4	93.2	5.4
Traders	1.2	92.6	6.2
Hospital Doctors	1.2	94.0	4.7
Private Sector Managers	1.1	94.8	4.1
Other	1.1	96.0	2.9
Building Inspectors	1.0	93.0	5.9
Senior Public Officers	1.0	94.7	4.3
Barristers	.9	94.6	4.5
Valuers (Land/vehicles)	.9	94.7	4.4
Private Doctors	.6	96.0	3.4
Ministers	.6	91.0	8.5
Customs Brokers	.5	96.1	3.3
Members of The National Assembly	.4	93.9	5.8
Accountants	.3	98.0	1.7
Engineers	.3	98.1	1.6
Architects	.2	98.3	1.4
Journalists	.0	99.3	.7

**Q12****According to you, what are the 2 main causes of corruption in Mauritius? %**

	1st main Cause	2nd Main Cause
Desire for personal gain	43.4	9.9
Low salaries/alternate source of income	18.0	15.6
People who engage in corruption are not punished	5.4	7.6
It speeds up the process and procedures	5.2	11.4
Bad role models coming from politicians	5.2	7.3
Weakness of the legislation	4.3	6.5
Lack of patience to get things done through proper channel	4.0	10.0
There is no other way to get things done	3.8	6.2
Inefficient services	2.7	4.4
Bureaucracy	1.9	1.8
Lack of transparency in procedures	1.9	4.8
Erosion of moral and social values	1.7	3.9
Bad influence from relatives/friends/peers	.7	2.3
Lack of accountability	.5	1.4
Bad role models from top business people	.4	2.0
Lack of willingness on the part of citizens to engage in the process of combating corruption	.4	3.3
It is necessary for social achievement	.4	1.2
Other	.1	.4

**Q.13****In your opinion, what are the 2 most important consequences of corruption in Mauritius? %**

	1st main Consequence	2nd main Consequence
Poor get poorer/rich get richer	43.7	20.1
Frustration/demotivation	12.4	22.8
Slows economic development	8.8	3.5
Declining living of standard	7.5	7.5
Instils a climate of mistrust in people and institutions	6.0	9.9
The national image is affected	5.4	11.7
Slows social development	3.8	3.6
Decline in the quality of services/products/works	3.7	6.9
Helps one's own progress	2.7	5.9
Undermines the rule of law	2.6	4.0
No consequence	1.9	1.0
Slows political development	1.4	1.7
Other	.2	.3

**Q.14**

**On which information sources do you mainly base your assessment of the level of corruption in the country? %**

	Valid Percent	Frequency
Information provided by private media (private radios, newspapers)	44.5	935
Information provided by the public media (MBC TV and MBC radio)	18.6	391
Talk with friends and acquaintances	16.4	345
Talk with relatives or family	9.3	195
Personal experience (you have had to provide cash, gifts, or favour)	5.7	120
Information about corruption given through awareness campaigns	3.0	62
Internet (including facebook, twitter)	2.3	49
Other	.1	3
Total	100.0	2100

**Q.15**

**Do you consider the media in Mauritius to be an active partner in the fight against corruption?**

**q15 - Consider media to be an active partner in fight against corruption**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Yes	1705	81.2
No	383	18.2
Missing	12	.6
Total	2100	100.0

**Q.16**

**Which of the following do you trust and use as relevant sources of information concerning cases of corruption in the country?**

<b>Media</b>	<b>%</b>
Le Matinal	3.4
Other	3.5
Le Mauricien	9.0
Defi Quotidien/Plus	11.4
Weekend	14.5
5 Plus	15.4
Top FM	16.9
L'Express	23.5
Le Defi Plus	23.9
Radio One	27.1
MBC TV/Radio	31.5
Radio Plus	60.4

**Q17.**

**How fair is the media's portrayal of ICAC?**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Fair	1313	62.5
Biased	544	25.9
Highly biased	89	4.2
Unfair	127	6.0
Don't know ICAC	12	.6
Don't know	15	.7
Total	2100	100.0

**Q.18 (a)**

**If you came to know of a case of corruption, would you report it?**

	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Yes	58.4	1227
No	41.6	873
Total	100.0	2100

**Q.18 (b)****How would you report a case of corruption?**

Means of reporting to ICAC	Percentage
Report case of corruption to: ICAC in person	16
Report case of corruption through a signed letter to ICAC	9.7
Report case of corruption to ICAC by phone	17.6
Report case of corruption to ICAC by mail	3.7
Report case of corruption to ICAC anonymously	34.6
Report case of corruption on ICAC website	2.8

Other means of Reporting	Percentage
Report case of corruption to the police	34.0
Report case of corruption to Private Radios	26.7
Report case of corruption to Newspapers	5.9
Report case of corruption to my boss	3.3
Report case of corruption to Ombudsman/watchdog organisations	3.3
Report case of corruption to Community Organisations	2.0
Report case of corruption to MBC	.7
Report case of corruption to your member of the National Assembly	.6

**Q.19 (a)****Are you aware of the existence of an anti-corruption law in Mauritius?**

	Valid Percent	Frequency
Yes	67.7	1421
No	32.3	679
Total	100.0	2100

**Q.19 (b)****If your answer to the above question is yes, please indicate whether you consider the anti-corruption legislation to be effective?**

	Valid Percent	Frequency
Yes	41.8	594
No	58.2	827
Total	100.0	1421
Not Applicable		679
		2100

**Q.19(c)**

**If you have answered No to the above question, please indicate why you do not consider the anti-corruption law to be an effective piece of legislation.**

	Valid Percent	Frequency
The law is adequate but not efficiently applied	40.1	332
Some people are above the law however adequate it is	39.9	330
It does not cover all areas of corruption	15.9	132
It is outdated	3.1	26
It does not really concern the private sector	.8	7
Not applicable	.1	1
Total	100.0	828
Not Applicable		1272
		2100

**Q.20**

**Why do you think people don't report a case of corruption when they come to know about it? Give 2 main reasons.**

	1 <sup>st</sup> response	2 <sup>nd</sup> response
Those who report get more problems	30.0	21.3
Afraid of retaliation	21.3	18.4
Do not know where and how to report	11.5	3.2
Useless because responsible persons will not be prosecuted	10.1	8.2
Because they cannot provide evidence	9.9	6.8
To avoid court hassle	7.5	24.4
Everybody knows about the case, no one reports, so why should I?	4.2	7.4
Fear they would be badly considered by colleagues	3.0	4.6
Do not want to betray anyone	1.5	3.4
The corruption was trivial, it was not worth the hassle of reporting	.7	1.6
Other	.4	.5

**Q.21****Over the past 3 years: Do you believe that %**

	Has increased	Stayed the same	Has decreased
Level of high scale corruption	70.1	22.2	7.4
Level of small scale corruption	64.8	26.4	8.4

**Q.22****According to you, how committed are the following people/institutions to fight corruption**

	Highly Committed	Quite Committed	Not so Committed	Not Committed	Don't Know
Journalists	24.0	45.1	15.6	5.0	10.4
The judiciary	13.2	39.7	26.7	10.6	9.9
Educators	11.0	38.3	26.0	9.1	15.7
NGOs	10.0	33.8	23.4	10.7	22.1
Community Leaders	9.6	33.0	25.4	12.7	19.3
The police	9.5	32.8	35.9	18.0	3.7
Politicians in government	9.3	22.5	36.0	26.2	6.0
Trade unions in the civil service	9.1	31.0	25.5	11.1	23.2
Politicians in the opposition in the National Assembly	9.0	24.9	35.5	23.2	7.5
The younger generation	8.1	26.2	33.5	20.7	11.5
Public officials	4.8	29.8	35.6	14.5	15.3
Private sector	3.8	26.4	36.1	15.0	18.7

**Q.23****According to you, how efficient are the following in fighting corruption?**

	Highly Efficient	Quite Efficient	Not so Efficient	Not Efficient at All	Don't Know
Journalists	15.3	47.5	20.9	5.8	10.6
The judiciary	7.5	38.9	29.9	13.4	10.4
Educators	6.0	36.0	31.7	10.2	16.1
Trade unions in the civil service	5.1	26.7	30.3	14.2	23.6
NGOs	5.0	30.1	29.5	12.3	23.0
Community Leaders	5.0	29.3	31.7	14.3	19.8
Politicians in the opposition in the National Assembly	4.3	20.9	39.1	27.9	7.8
The police	4.1	27.8	43.1	21.1	3.8
The younger generation	4.0	22.0	39.6	22.3	12.1
Politicians in government	3.0	20.3	39.2	31.2	6.2
Private sector	2.0	20.3	40.2	17.2	20.3
Public officials	1.9	23.0	41.2	16.9	17.0

**Q.24**

**In the matter of small scale and high scale corruption, what would be your attitude to the following statements?**

**q24 - Attitude regarding high and small scale corruption**

	Valid Percent	Frequency
High scale corruption is more serious than small scale corruption	17.5	367
Small scale corruption is more serious than high corruption	4.2	88
High scale corruption is as serious as small scale corruption	78.3	1645
Total	100.0	2100

**Q.25**

**According to you, how likely would someone be prepared to offer a bribe to the following to receive a service?**

	Highly Likely	Quite Likely	Not so Likely	Not Likely	Don't Know
Traffic Police	39.5	38.5	10.2	7.1	4.6
Police officers Issuing driving licence	35.9	37.3	11.4	8.6	6.8
Officers Issuing licences (patentes)	32.3	38.9	12.0	8.6	8.2
Vehicles examiners	28.9	35.9	10.6	8.9	15.7
Officials dealing with building/development/morcellement permits	27.9	39.7	12.4	9.0	10.9
Customs officers	27.8	35.9	12.6	9.7	14.0
Vehicle valuers	19.6	31.5	16.0	10.8	22.2
Municipal/District Councillors	17.9	39.0	15.8	11.0	16.3
Municipal/District Council Officers	17.6	38.0	16.6	12.1	15.7
Government land valuers	15.3	29.7	18.1	13.2	23.7
Income Tax officers	11.7	28.9	22.7	18.9	17.9
Social Security officers	11.0	33.4	25.4	18.1	12.0
Court officials dealing with bail procedures	10.1	26.9	21.3	21.9	19.8
Labour Inspectors	9.9	33.2	22.9	17.6	16.5
Public prosecutors	9.7	21.9	24.1	20.0	24.2
Civil Status Officers	7.8	29.7	23.1	23.6	15.8
Magistrates/Judges	6.4	22.2	26.1	29.7	15.5
Private sector employees	5.9	22.8	29.9	22.6	18.9
Doctors in public hospitals	5.0	20.1	32.6	32.2	10.1
Doctors in private clinics	5.0	19.2	30.2	32.0	13.6
Community or social workers	3.5	14.5	28.2	33.3	20.4
Others	.5	.7	.5	1.3	97.0

**Q.26**

**Have you personally or do you personally know someone who has been asked a bribe from the following officials?**

	<b>Yes Personally know</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Yes Know someone who has encountered</b>
Traffic Police	6.9	70.4	22.7
Vehicles examiners	3.6	80.6	15.8
Police officers Issuing driving licence	2.4	83.0	14.7
Municipal/District Council Officers	1.8	90.1	8.0
Customs officers	1.8	87.6	10.6
Municipal/District Councillors	1.6	91.6	6.8
Civil Status Officers	1.5	95.2	3.3
Officials dealing with building/development/morcellement permits	1.5	90.0	8.5
Officers Issuing licences (patentes)	1.2	90.6	8.2
Doctors in public hospitals	1.1	95.0	3.9
Private sector employees	1.0	95.0	4.0
Social Security officers	.8	93.0	6.1
Others	.8	98.3	1.0
Doctors in private clinics	.7	96.4	2.9
Vehicle valuers	.6	95.2	4.2
Government land valuers	.5	96.9	2.7
Income Tax officers	.4	96.9	2.8
Labour Inspectors	.3	96.8	2.9
Court officials dealing with bail procedures	.3	97.5	2.2
Magistrates/Judges	.2	97.5	2.3
Community or social workers	.1	99.0	1.0
Public prosecutors	.1	98.5	1.4

**Q.27**

**Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: A code of ethics should be developed and made mandatory for all politicians?**

**q27 - A code of ethics should be developed and made mandatory for all politicians**

	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Strongly agree	60.4	1268
Agree	29.0	610
Disagree	2.6	54
Strongly disagree	.7	15
Undecided	7.3	153
Total	100.0	2100

**Q.28**

**All civil servants are asked to adhere to a Code of Ethics. Do you consider the codes of ethics for public officers to be an efficient tool to fight corruption?**

	Valid Percent	Frequency
Yes	68.4	1437
No	30.6	643
Don't know	1.0	20
Total	100.0	2100

**Q.29**

**Have you heard of or do you personally know someone who has been asked a bribe from one of the following officers in private companies:**

	Yes heard of %	No %	Yes know someone %
Bank officers responsible for loans	6.3	90.9	2.8
Insurance officers	3.3	95.6	1.1
Human resource managers when applying for a job	7.7	89.4	3.0
Purchasing officers	4.3	93.9	1.8
Custom brokers	5.8	91.6	2.7
Journalists to provide press coverage	2.5	96.8	.7

**Q.30**

**In your opinion, the fight against corruption essentially concerns**

	Valid Percent	Frequency
The opposition	.9	19
Top officials in Administration	1.4	29
ICAC	6.9	145
Police	6.4	134
Those in power	12.5	262
All of us	72.0	1511
Total	100.0	2100

**Q.31**

**More than 145 persons have already been convicted for corruption and money laundering offences till date. How do you view ICAC's performance in terms of its prosecution mandate?**

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Very good	126	6.0
Good	646	30.8
Can do better	1312	62.5
Don't know	16	.8
Total	2100	100.0

**Q.32**

**How can you participate in the fight against corruption?**

Actions	%
Others	1.1
Fight corruption by getting involved in pressure groups	6.0
Fight corruption by organising anti-corruption activities at regional and national level	6.3
Fight corruption by participating actively in all activities organised by ICAC	6.4
I do not want to engage in the fight against corruption	11.5
Fight corruption by reporting all cases to ICAC	21.6
Fight corruption by discouraging others from indulging in corrupt activities	24.8
Fight corruption by not tolerating corruption	26.8
Fight corruption by refusing to give g=bribes and report bribe takers	32.5
Fight corruption by refusing to give or take bribes	48.1

**Q.33**

State how acceptable you find each of the situations described below:

	Highly Acceptable	Quite Acceptable	Fairly Acceptable	Not so Acceptable	Not Acceptable at all
Your relative is put on a waiting list for a surgery and may have to wait two months. Paying a doctor will get your relative to be operated in two weeks.	7.0	11.7	16.1	15.9	49.3
You live outside the catchment area of a highly prized school. You are asked to pay to get your child in this school.	2.7	6.0	9.6	20.1	61.5
Your passport being full and you need to travel, you apply for a new one. The normal delivery time is 4 days; paying a bribe would get it to you on the same day	2.4	6.8	10.9	19.5	60.4
Your car is about to be saddled. It would not if you pay Rs 500 to the traffic warden	1.7	6.0	10.6	19.4	62.3
You know that your car is not road worthy because it has mechanical defects. You are asked to pay the NTA officer verifying vehicles to get a fitness certificate.	1.5	3.7	6.8	15.0	73.0
You are told that you will not get your building permit before three months; the officer tells you can get it in three weeks if you pay Rs 3,000.	1.4	4.7	7.7	19.5	66.7
You apply for a loan of Rs 1.0 million. You are asked to pay Rs 50,000 to a bank officer to get it without guarantee	.5	2.4	5.4	15.5	76.2

**Q.34**

From the list of initiatives given below, according to you which are the 3 (in order of importance) that can help in the fight against corruption.

	1st Response	2nd Response	3rd Response
Laws with more severe sanctions	27.5	20.2	16.7
Internal anti-corruption units in institutions	11.4	3.6	3.2
Ethics code/code of conduct for all officers	10.6	5.9	6.4
Strengthen moral and civic education in schools	10.0	15.1	12.6
Asset declaration for all politicians and top officials	9.3	8.6	5.5
Strengthen law enforcement	8.2	15.1	15.4
Simplified administrative procedures	8.0	5.0	6.7
More protection to whistleblowers	5.0	7.1	6.0
Frequent internal audits	3.3	6.2	4.8
Citizen rights information	3.3	7.1	13.0
Strengthen role of citizens as watchdog	1.8	3.9	4.1
A legal framework for financing of political parties/of electoral campaigns	1.3	1.8	3.9
Other	.2	.3	.6

**Q.35****Do you believe Mauritius is more corrupt or less corrupt than the following countries?**

	<b>More Corrupt</b>	<b>Less Corrupt</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
USA	25.8	33.1	41.1
India	18.6	50.8	30.6
China	21.3	39.3	39.4
South Africa	20.2	37.3	42.4
Seychelles	26.8	28.5	44.7
France	26.9	35.3	37.9
UK	27.5	32.8	39.7
Kenya	16.9	33.9	49.3
Botswana	15.5	33.1	51.4
Brazil	14.9	38.0	47.1
Italy	19.6	35.7	44.7

**Q.36****Do you believe that corruption is going to spread or is it going to decrease in the near future?****q36 - Corruption in the future**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
It is going to spread	1240	59.0
It is going to decrease	294	14.0
Don't expect any change	563	26.8
Don't know	3	.1
Total	2100	100.0

## 2. ACRONYMS

<b>AAACA</b>	<b>Association of Anti-Corruption Agencies of Commonwealth Africa</b>
<b>BAGAC</b>	<b>Business Action Group Against Corruption</b>
<b>CPR</b>	<b>Corruption Prevention Review</b>
<b>DPP</b>	<b>Director of Public Prosecution</b>
<b>EA</b>	<b>Enumeration Area</b>
<b>FIAMLA</b>	<b>Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money laundering Act</b>
<b>HR</b>	<b>Human Resource</b>
<b>IAACA</b>	<b>International Association of Anti-Corruption Agencies</b>
<b>ICAC</b>	<b>Independent Commission Against Corruption</b>
<b>ICAC HK</b>	<b>Independent Commission Against Corruption Hong Kong</b>
<b>JEC</b>	<b>Joint Economic Council</b>
<b>MIoD</b>	<b>Mauritius Institute of Directors</b>
<b>NGO</b>	<b>Non-Governmental Organisation</b>
<b>NTA</b>	<b>National Transport Authority</b>
<b>OTA</b>	<b>Office of Technical Assistance</b>
<b>PACT</b>	<b>Private sector Anti-Corruption Taskforce</b>
<b>PoCA</b>	<b>Prevention of Corruption Act</b>

**PPPAC**

**Public Private Platform Against Corruption**

**PSACF**

**Public Sector Anti-Corruption Framework**

**SAFAC**

**Southern African Forum Against Corruption**