

**The Role of the Media and
Investigative Journalism in
Combating Corruption**
OECD Survey Results

Scope and methodology of the OECD Survey on Investigative Journalism

The OECD Survey was conducted online between 12 April and 26 May 2017 and received a total of 101 responses from 43 countries. The main objective of the OECD Survey was to find out how investigative journalists uncover and investigate corruption stories and obtain their perspectives on interacting with law enforcement in foreign bribery cases. Some survey questions were optional and some allowed multiple responses, percentages have therefore been calculated for each question based on the percentage of respondents who answered that question. This explains the variations in the number of responses per question and why the percentages in some questions do not add up to 100%. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number. The open-ended responses have been removed to ensure anonymity. The authors wish to express their gratitude to the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ), the Organised Crime and Corruption Reporting Project (OCCRP), and the Global Investigative Journalism Network (GIJN) for disseminating the OECD Survey to their membership. This document reproduces the responses received to the online survey and provides supplementary information to the OECD report on *The Role of the Media and Investigative Journalism in Combating Corruption* available on the OECD website: <http://www.oecd.org/corruption/the-role-of-media-and-investigative-journalism-in-combating-corruption.htm>.

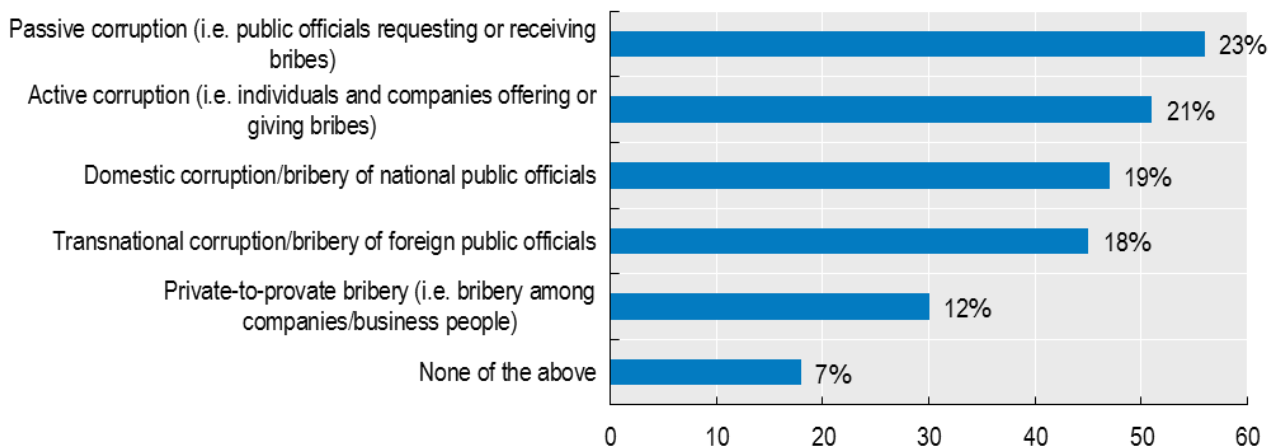
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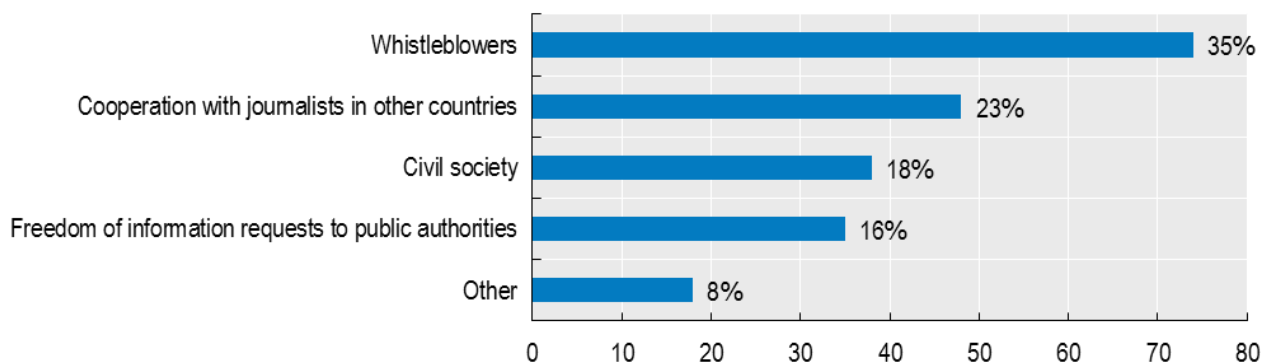
1. Which country are you based in? (101 responses)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Albania	1	0.99%
Algeria	1	0.99%
Andorra	1	0.99%
Australia	3	2.97%
Belgium	1	0.99%
Benin	1	0.99%
Botswana	1	0.99%
Brazil	16	15.84%
Bulgaria	1	0.99%
Cameroon	1	0.99%
Costa Rica	1	0.99%
Czech Republic	2	1.98%
Denmark	2	1.98%
El Salvador	1	0.99%
Finland	5	4.95%
France	2	1.98%
Georgia	1	0.99%
Germany	8	7.92%
India	2	1.98%
Italy	7	6.93%
Japan	1	0.99%
Latvia	1	0.99%
Lithuania	3	2.97%
Malawi	1	0.99%
Mexico	5	4.95%
Moldova	1	0.99%
Netherlands	2	1.98%
New Zealand	3	2.97%
Nigeria	1	0.99%
Norway	2	1.98%
Pakistan	1	0.99%
Panama	1	0.99%
Poland	1	0.99%
Russia	1	0.99%
Slovak Republic	1	0.99%
Slovenia	1	0.99%
Spain	2	1.98%
Sri Lanka	1	0.99%
Sweden	3	2.97%
Switzerland	3	2.97%
Turkey	1	0.99%
United Kingdom	1	0.99%
United States	6	5.94%

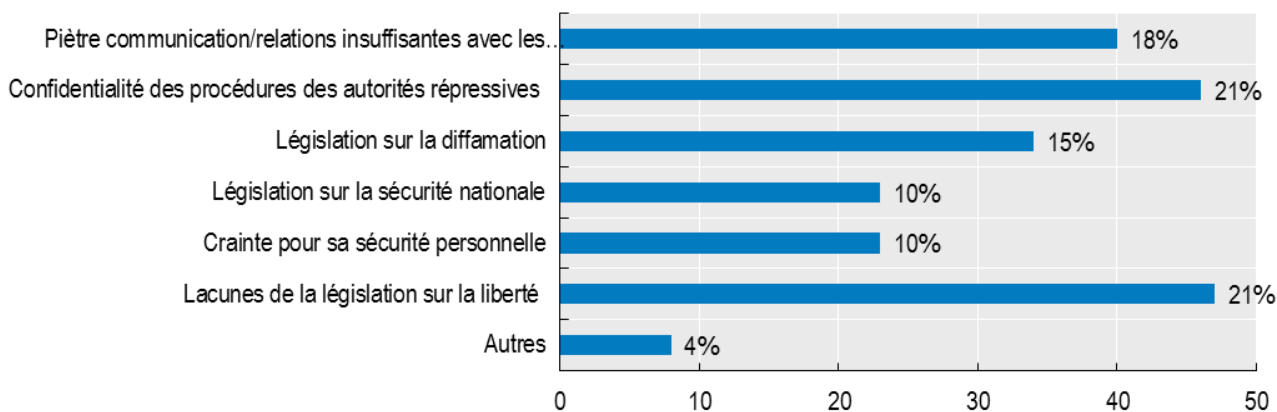
2. Which of the following types of corruption cases have you reported on?



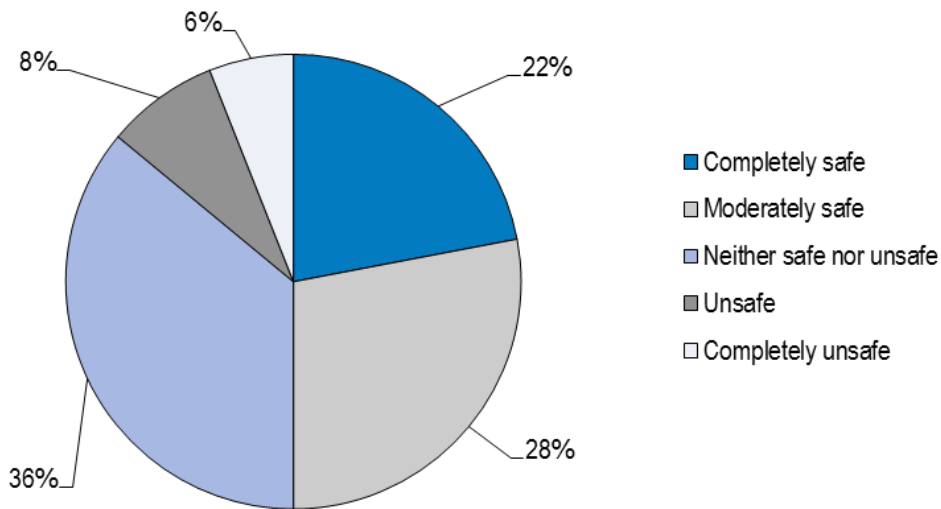
3. In general, what are your first sources of information when reporting on corruption?



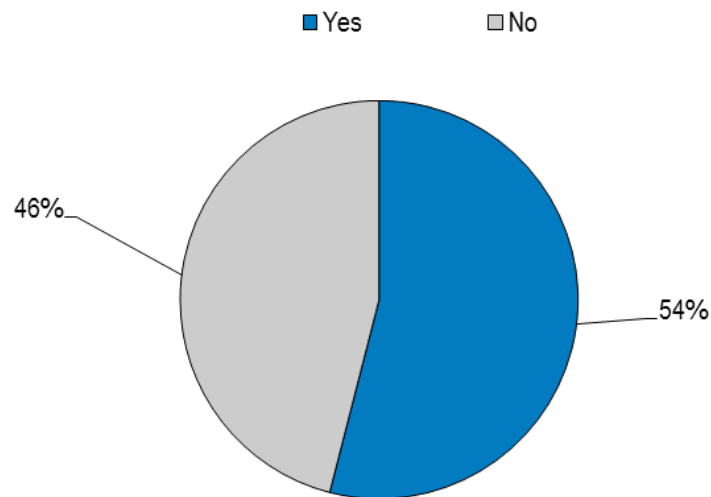
4. What are the main obstacles to investigating and reporting on corruption?



5. How safe do you feel reporting on corruption cases?



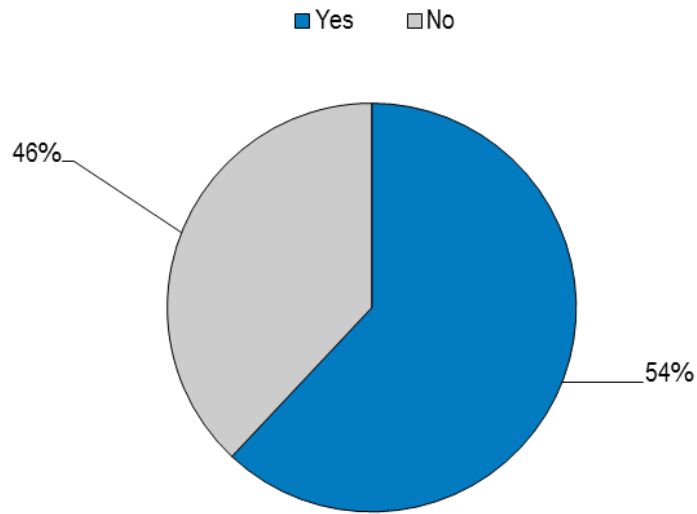
6. Have you ever contacted law enforcement with information concerning possible corruption?



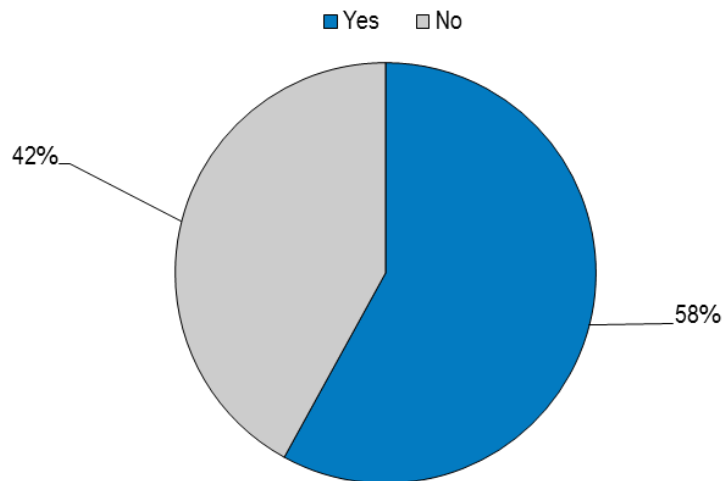
7. Which factors led you to report to law enforcement authority with information concerning possible corruption?



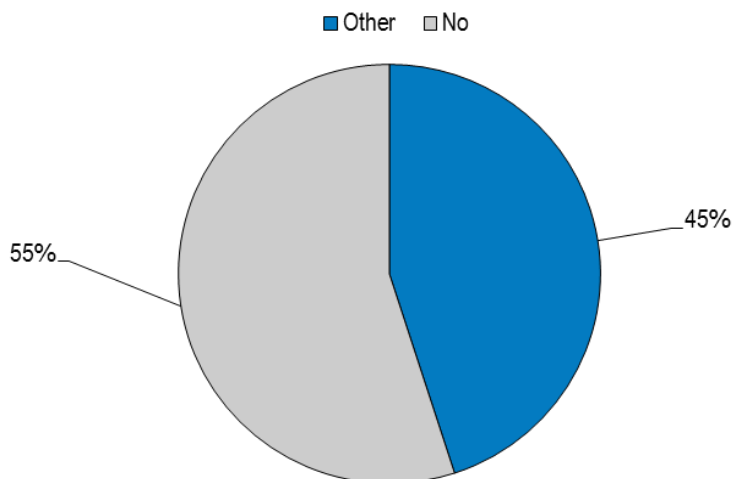
8. Did you receive follow-up from law enforcement in response to your report?



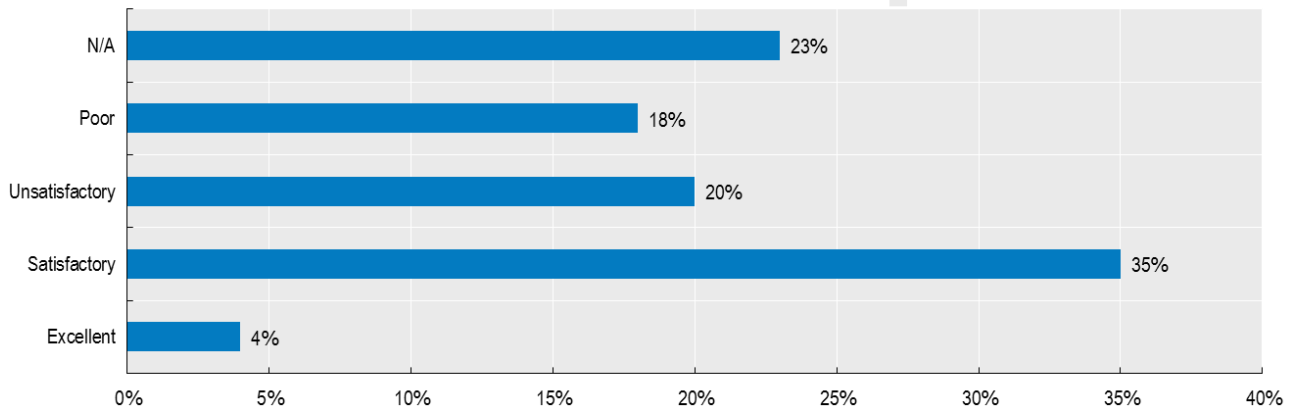
9. Have you ever been contacted by law enforcement authorities in relation to a corruption story you are working on?



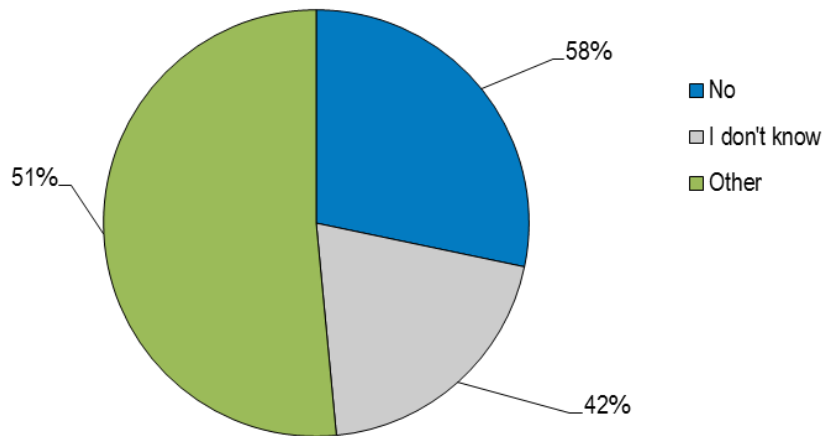
10. If yes, have you ever declined to provide information to law enforcement authorities in corruption cases?



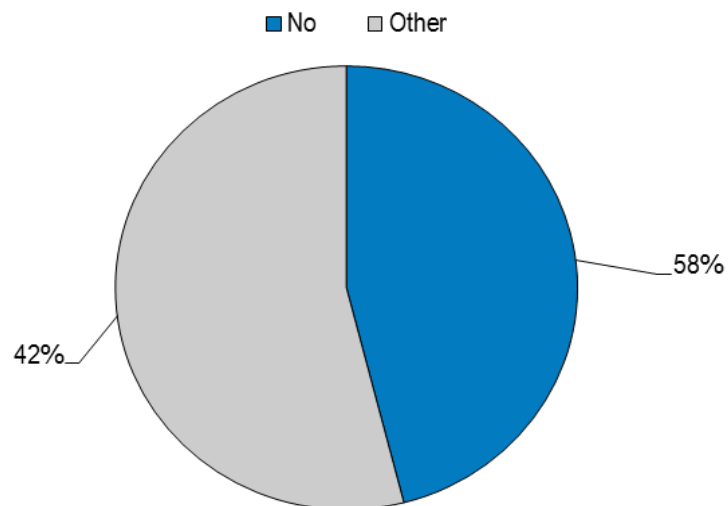
11. How would you describe your interaction with law enforcement authorities?



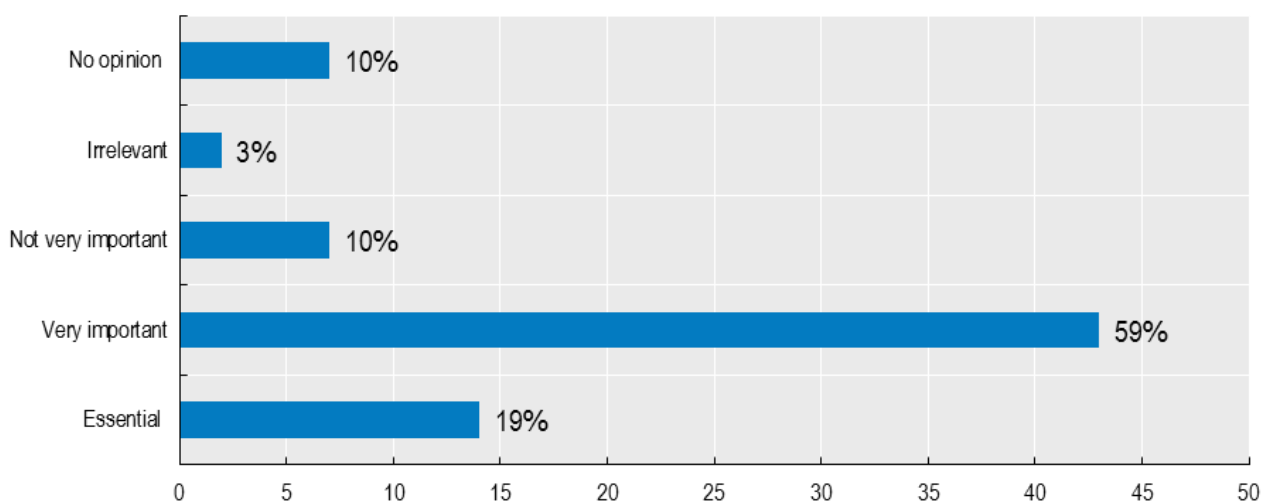
12. Does your country have legislation to ensure protection of sources?



13. Is protection of sources a concern when interacting with law enforcement in corruption cases?



14. How important do you consider a constructive relationship between law enforcement and the media in achieving justice in corruption cases?



15. What kinds of resources and/or support are most valuable to journalists when reporting on corruption cases?

