



Public Opinion Poll:
The State of Corruption and Anti-Corruption in West Bank in 2025



2025

AMAN
Transparency Palestine



Public Opinion Poll:
The State of Corruption and Anti-Corruption in West Bank in 2025

2025

AMAN
Transparency Palestine



The Coalition for Accountability and Integrity (AMAN) would like to extend its sincere thanks to the Qiyas Center for Polling and Survey Research for conducting this year’s public opinion poll in the West Bank. It also expresses its appreciation to Dr. Azmi Al-Shuaibi, Advisor to the Board of Directors of the AMAN Coalition, and to the AMAN analytical team for their supervision of the survey, analysis of the data, extraction of results, comparison with previous years, and linking these findings to the broader context.

All rights reserved to the Coalition for Accountability And Integrity (AMAN).

If quoted, please refer to the publication as follows: Coalition for Accountability And Integrity (AMAN) 2025. Public Opinion Poll: The State of Corruption and Anti-Corruption in West Bank in 2025. Ramallah, Palestine

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	4
Introduction	11
Results of the public opinion poll:	13
1. The Main Problem that Should be Prioritized for Intervention	13
2. Citizens' Assessment of the Level and Spread of Corruption in Palestine	15
3. Corruption Crimes in the West Bank	24
4. Reasons that contribute to the spread of corruption in the West Bank	28
5. Corruption in the delivery of public services in the West Bank	29
6. Favoritism (wasta) to access public services in the West Bank	30
7. Bribery and gift offering	35
8. Role of Palestinian media in combatting corruption	37
9. Entities mandated with combating corruption in the West Bank	39
10. Role of West Bank civil society organizations in combating corruption	42
11. Corruption reporting cases in the West Bank	43
12. Reasons behind refraining from reporting acts of corruption	45
13. Anticorruption Efforts	46
14. Change in the level of corruption	48
Annex 1: Survey Questionnaire Form	51
Annex 2: Survey Sample	58

Executive Summary

Introduction

The Coalition for Integrity and Accountability (AMAN) conducted its annual survey of Palestinian citizens in the West Bank (including Jerusalem), excluding the Gaza Strip¹ due to the severe challenges to fieldwork and data collection resulting from the destruction caused by the war of genocide. The survey was carried out between October 20 and 29, 2025, with the objective of tracking changes in citizens' perceptions and awareness of the state of corruption and the fight against it in the West Bank².

Key findings of the survey:

First: The main problem that must be prioritized for resolution

Citizens surveyed considered (escalating economic crises, Israeli occupation policies and practices, widespread corruption, weak rule of law, and continued Palestinian division) to be the five main problems that should be prioritized for resolution (31.6%, 28.1%, 21.1%, 12.5%, and 4.7%, respectively).

The survey results showed that the escalation of economic crises is the most pressing problem requiring urgent attention, as it ranked first in the opinions of 31.6% of citizens. followed by Israeli occupation policies and practices at 28.1%, widespread corruption at 21.1%, weak rule of law at 12.5%, and continued division at 4.7%.

We can see from the above results that Palestinian citizens' priorities reflect their needs. They seek stability, survival, security, and basic necessities for living, while the fight against corruption remains among their top three priorities due to the frustration and uncertainty they experience as a result of the occupation, the difficult economic and social environment, the feeling of insecurity and instability, the weak rule of law, the uncertainty of the future, the high cost of living, low incomes, and the economic blockade imposed on the Palestinian Authority.

Second: The extent and prevalence of corruption in Palestine

This part of the survey includes citizens' assessment of the level of corruption in Palestinian society, the entities and sectors most prone to corruption, and the characteristics of those who commit corruption:

• Improvement in citizens' views on the level of corruption in the West Bank

The percentage of citizens who believe that corruption is widespread in Palestinian society declined to 63% in 2025, down from 77% in 2024. These findings indicate a decrease in citizens' perception of the extent of corruption in the West Bank, reflecting a modest improvement in public perceptions, despite the continued view that corruption remains prevalent.

• Description of perpetrators of corruption (upper classes, ordinary classes)

Citizens continue to believe that the majority of individuals suspected of committing corruption crimes

¹ A separate telephone survey was conducted in the Gaza Strip with fewer questions due to the difficulty of fieldwork and data collection.

² The Coalition for Integrity and Accountability (AMAN) contracted Qiyas Center for Surveys and Polls Studies, a research center specializing in survey research, to implement the survey in accordance with statistical standards approved in the field of public opinion polls.

in the West Bank are senior officials: Eighty-one percent (81%) expressed this view in the 2025 survey, representing a decline of 9 percentage points compared to 2024 (90%). In contrast, the proportion of respondents who believe that corruption is committed by ordinary employees increased to 18.6%, up from 10% in the 2024 survey.

• Sectors most vulnerable to corruption in the West Bank

The ranking of sectors most vulnerable to corruption in the West Bank has remained unchanged over the past ten years, with the public sector occupying first place (68% government institutions and 20% companies managing public utilities), followed by local authorities (municipalities and local/village councils), civil society organizations, and charitable associations, each at 6%.

The sector most vulnerable to corruption in the West Bank compared by year, 2023-2025

	2023	2024	2025
Public Sector:	56.9%	64%	67.7%
• Governmental Organizations	15.9%	11%	19.7%
• Companies that operate a public facility			
Local authorities (municipalities and local councils)	16.3%	13%	6.3%
Civil society organizations and charitable associations	10.8%	11%	6.4%
	100%	100%	100%

• The executive branch and its security agencies are most vulnerable to corruption in the West Bank

Sixty-five percent (65%) of respondents believe that the executive branch (the Council of Ministers, ministries, and public agencies) and its security agencies are the most vulnerable to corruption, while 22.4% believe that the judiciary, including the regular courts (courts and public prosecution) and the Sharia judiciary (Islamic and Christian Sharia courts and endowments) are the most vulnerable to corruption, compared to 13% of respondents who believe that local authorities (municipalities and village councils) are the most vulnerable to corruption.

• Ministries most prone to corruption

30% of respondents believe that the Ministry of Health is the most prone to corruption, followed by the Ministry of Finance with 18.9%, the Ministry of Social Development with 15.1%, the Ministry of Transport and Communications with 14.1%, and the Ministry of National Economy with 8.2%.

Citizens' opinions about the ministries most prone to corruption are the result of the difficult economic and social environment, their lack of security, low incomes, unpaid salaries for public servants, and insufficient public services, coupled with increased demand for them. This has made these ministries more important to citizens, as they are the ones most in need and most in contact with them. Health and finance, followed by social development, were considered by citizens to be the ministries most prone to corruption. The Ministry of Transport and Communications was considered by citizens to be prone to corruption due to the timing of the survey, which coincided with news relating to corruption in the Minister of Transport, followed by the Ministry of National Economy.

The use of wasta (favoritism) and nepotism increases in obtaining such public services, which are considered more important to citizens, due to citizens' fear of not obtaining them despite their

urgent need and scarcity, In addition, there is an increased opportunity for abuse of power (obtaining private gains) by public officials, especially towards private sector auditors and service seekers, giving them priority over others.

• Non-ministerial public institutions most vulnerable to corruption in the West Bank

Twenty-eight percent (28%) of respondents believe that security institutions rank first as the institutions most vulnerable to corruption, followed by the Crossings and Borders Authority (16%), the General Directorate for Civil Affairs (12%), the Water Authority (11%), and the Presidential Office (10%). The remaining ministries did not exceed 8% as the most vulnerable institutions to corruption. The results reflect that the institutions most vulnerable to corruption are those affiliated wholly or partially with the Office of the President (security institutions, the Crossings and Borders Authority, the General Authority for Civil Affairs, and the Presidential Office), due to the weakness of the accountability and oversight system by the Office of the President. followed closely by government institutions such as the Water and Energy Authority and the Land Authority.

• Corruption in the judiciary in the West Bank

Sixty-five percent (65%) of respondents in the West Bank believe that corruption exists within the judiciary, compared to 22% who believe that the judiciary is free of corruption. This represents an improvement in public perceptions in 2025 compared to 2024, when 78% of respondents held the view that corruption was present in the judicial system. This shift is attributed to recent reforms in the justice sector, particularly legal amendments that have accelerated court procedures and strengthened the prosecution of senior officials implicated in corruption cases.

As for the entities most vulnerable to corruption in the judiciary in the West Bank, 35% of respondents believe that corruption in the judiciary is primarily concentrated among members of the public prosecution, followed by judges at 34.1% and court employees at 31.1%.

Third: Corruption crimes in the West Bank

Citizens believe that the most prevalent corruption crimes in the West Bank are embezzlement of public funds, nepotism and wasta (favoritism), abuse of power, and breach of trust, at rates of 25%, 22%, 13%, and 9%, respectively), followed by money laundering, often derived from corruption crimes such as abuse of power committed by senior public officials (8.6%), followed by bribery (8.5%).

Prevalence of spoiled food and medicine in 2025

83% of citizens believe that food and medicine corruption crimes increased in 2025, compared to 80% in the 2024 survey. The reasons for this are:

- Lack of accountability and prosecution of perpetrators of corruption crimes (38%).
- The use of connections, wasta (favoritism), and nepotism, regardless of the crimes (34%).
- Current legislation does not provide a deterrent punishment (16%).
- Weak public awareness of these crimes (7%).
- The multiplicity and overlap of the roles of the official parties responsible for following up on food and drug issues (6%).

Twenty-four percent (24%) of respondents in the West Bank believe that the most effective punishment for perpetrators of food and drug corruption crimes is to publish a blacklist of companies and entities that commit these crimes, compared to 39% who support revoking the trade or industry licenses granted to these entities, and 37% believe that the most effective punishment is imprisonment and fines for perpetrators of these crimes.

The decline in citizens' income, rising unemployment, high prices, and weak purchasing power, combined with a lack of deterrent measures against sellers, have pushed Palestinian citizens to search for cheaper food and medicine in popular markets and sales, while the Palestinian market is flooded with goods that are unfit for use, and citizens being forced to accept low quality for the reasons mentioned above. In light of the above, we believe that the phenomenon of spoiled/adulterated [rr1.1]food and medicine will continue to exist as long as income levels are not improved and poverty and unemployment rates are not reduced.

Fourth: Reasons contributing to the spread of corruption in the West Bank

Regarding the reasons contributing to the spread of corruption in Palestine, the survey indicated the following:

- 23% of citizens believe that the most important reason for the spread of corruption in Palestine is the failure to activate the role of the Legislative Council and oversight institutions.
- 21% of citizens believe that the reason for the spread of corruption is the failure to adhere to the principle of the rule of law.
- 17% of citizens believe that the reason for the spread of corruption in Palestine is the lack of seriousness in holding senior corrupt officials accountable.
- 15% of citizens believe that the reason for the spread of corruption in Palestine is the weakness of civil society in combating corruption.
- 12% of citizens believe that the reason for the spread of corruption in Palestine is the Israeli occupation and its role in creating an environment that encourages corruption.
- 6% of citizens believe that the reason for the spread of corruption in Palestine is the immunity enjoyed by certain individuals.
- 4% of citizens believe that the cause of widespread corruption in Palestine is citizens' lack of awareness of forms of corruption.
- 4% of citizens believe that the cause of widespread corruption in Palestine is the political division between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

It is clear that the reasons that contributed to the spread of corruption, from the respondents' point of view, are weak oversight, accountability, and lack of accountability for the corrupt, weak rule of law, the immunity enjoyed by some individuals, weak social accountability, in addition to the role of the Israeli occupation in creating an environment that is conducive to corruption and weak public awareness among citizens of some forms of corruption. On the other hand, Palestinian political division ranked at the bottom of the factors contributing to the spread of corruption from the citizens' perspectives, indicating that its perceived impact in this context has declined.

Fifth: Corruption in the provision of public services in the West Bank

According to citizens, the areas that are most prone to corruption were:

- Appointments and promotions (38%).
- Health services (19%).
- In-kind and cash humanitarian and social assistance (16%).
- University education (9%).
- Customs and taxation (9%).
- Water, transportation, electricity, and telecommunications services (no more than 6% each).

Sixth: Wasta (favoritism) remains a practice for obtaining services

- The results of the 2025 survey showed that 37% of respondents turned to a public institution to obtain services.
- 42% of respondents who turn to public institutions to request services said that they use wasta to obtain services.

Respondents cited the following as the main reasons for resorting to wasta:

- Fear that someone else who is not entitled to the service will obtain it due to corruption (27%).
- Saving time by not following bureaucratic procedures (24%).
- Fear of not being able to obtain the service due to limited opportunities (15%).
- Lack of trust in the integrity of service providers (13%).
- The culture of Palestinian citizens who see nothing wrong with resorting to wasta (10%).
- A form of assistance that should be provided by acquaintances (10%).

Eighty-six percent (86%) of respondents believe that wasta continues to play a role in appointments and promotions in regular government jobs in the West Bank, compared to 94% who expressed the same view in the 2024 survey.

Although difficult living conditions may compel some citizens to resort to wasta, there remains widespread public dissatisfaction with its use in appointments and promotions.

On the other hand, 88% of respondents in the West Bank believe that wasta and nepotism exist in appointments and promotions to senior government positions, down from 94% in the 2024 survey.

Seventh: Bribery and gift-giving

There was a noticeable increase in the incidence of bribery in 2025 compared to 2024, accompanied by an increase in the incidence of embezzlement of public funds.

The percentage of those who said they or a relative had paid bribes or given gifts to a public official rose to 17%, compared to only 8% in the 2024 results.

31% percent of respondents believe that health services are the most vulnerable to bribery, followed by education services at 26%, and services related to granting official permits and authorizations at 26%. As for transportation, electricity, telecommunications, and water services, the percentage of those who believe they are most vulnerable to bribery did not exceed 6% for each.

Eighth: The role of the Palestinian media in combating corruption

Citizens still believe that the media plays an ineffective role in combating corruption

- 41% of citizens believe that the media played an effective or moderately effective role in exposing corruption cases in 2025, compared to 54% who believe that the media played a weak role in combating corruption.
- There is a clear increase in the percentage of respondents this year (41%) who believe that the Palestinian media played an effective or moderately effective role in exposing corruption cases, compared to 32% in 2024.
- Sixty-six percent (66%) of respondents consider digital media to be one of the most effective media outlets in exposing and highlighting corruption cases that occurred during 2025.

Ninth: Agencies responsible for combating corruption in the West Bank

- 73% of respondents believe that agencies responsible for combating corruption in the West Bank (the Anti-Corruption Commission, the State Administrative Audit and Control Bureau (SAACB), etc.) do not operate independently. Meanwhile, 18% believe that these agencies operate independently.
 - Of those who said that the agencies responsible for combating corruption do not operate independently, 37% believe that the Prime Minister and ministers are the most involved in the work of these agencies, followed by the President's Office (28%), then the security services at 21%, governors and mayors at 7%, and party leaders at 6%.
 - Forty-nine percent (49%) of respondents in the West Bank believe that the efforts of the bodies responsible for combating corruption are ineffective, compared to 50% who believe that these efforts are effective or moderately effective.
- We conclude from these percentages that there is interference by political parties and influential figures in the work of oversight and anti-corruption bodies.

Tenth: The role of civil society organizations in the West Bank in combating corruption

Fifty-nine percent (59%) of respondents believe that the role of civil society organizations in combating corruption is ineffective, compared to 35% who believe that their role is effective or moderately effective, reflecting a decline in the role of civil society organizations in combating corruption from the citizens' point of view.

Eleventh: Cases of corruption reporting in the West Bank

- Slightly over fifty-three percent (53.3%) of respondents said they would report as witnesses if they encountered corruption, compared to 46.7% who said they would not report it. (Despite the high percentage of those who would report it, a large percentage of citizens said they would not report it as witnesses).
- Fifty-eight percent (58%) of respondents said they would report corruption if they were victims, compared to 42% who said they would not report it.
- Forty-one percent (41%) of respondents in the West Bank believe that reporting corruption is a citizen's right and that they are free to do so, compared to 45% who believe that it is a citizen's duty under the law, while 14% believe that it is frowned upon in society.

Twelfth: Reasons for not reporting corruption

Despite the existence of a whistleblower protection system and the belief of some that reporting is a duty, the majority of citizens are still reluctant to report corruption, for the following reasons:

- Lack of adequate protection for whistleblowers and witnesses (23%) .
- Insufficient awareness of the meaning and forms of corruption (20%).
- Not knowing which authority is authorized to receive complaints of corruption (18%).
- Lack of conviction that reporting is useful because no action will be taken against the corrupt (14%).
- Fear of retaliation (10%).
- Citizens' lack of trust in the complaints' units of Palestinian public institutions (9%).
- Conviction that reporting corrupt individuals is a form of informing (6%).

Thirteenth: Efforts to combat corruption

A large majority of citizens consider that efforts to combat corruption are insufficient.

Ninety percent of citizens believe that efforts to combat corruption are insufficient. According to the researchers, this is due to:

- Lack of transparency in the management of state institutions (34%).
 - Lack of political will to hold corrupt individuals accountable (28%).
 - Penalties imposed on perpetrators of corruption are not deterrent enough (28%).
 - Lack of role models among officials in terms of commitment to integrity and preservation of resources and the public interest (10%).
-

Fourteenth: Change in the level of corruption

Sixty-one percent (61%) of respondents believe that corruption increased in 2025. Regarding citizens' expectations for the coming year, 61% of respondents believe that the level of corruption is likely to increase in 2026.

Despite a slight improvement in citizens' views on the future of corruption, the percentage of pessimists remains very high due to frustration and uncertainty about the future.

Introduction:

The Coalition for Integrity and Accountability (AMAN) annually relies on a wide range of information sources, including data, verified facts, and public opinion, to assess the reality and manifestations of corruption and the effectiveness of anticorruption efforts. Public perception constitutes a key input for the citizens' opinion poll conducted by AMAN. In addition, AMAN draws on surveys produced by other organizations working in this field, including studies that analyze Palestinian public perceptions of the state of corruption in the Palestinian Territories.

For this purpose, the Coalition for Integrity and Accountability (AMAN) commissioned Qiyas Center for Opinion Polls and Survey Studies to conduct an opinion poll on the Reality of Corruption and Anti-Corruption in the West Bank. Qiyas Center carried out a survey and field research in the West Bank (including Jerusalem) in the period from 20-29 October 2025.

The Survey primarily seeks to track the change in citizens' perceptions and awareness of corruption, as well as their willingness to engage in anti-corruption efforts. It also compares the findings with those from previous years.

The sample comprised 1328 respondents from the West Bank, aged 18 years and older, with a margin of error of + 3% and 95% confidence level. Data was collected through face-to-face interviews conducted in respondents' homes.

Research Methodology:

1. Questionnaire:

The questionnaire was designed at the beginning of the survey in cooperation with the Coalition for Integrity and Accountability (AMAN); it included questions that served the purpose of the survey.

2. Sample Selection:

In the proposed survey, and in order to ensure that the sample is representative of the Palestinian population in the West Bank, a multistage sampling design was employed. A systematic cluster sample was selected after dividing the total sample into clusters corresponding to the eleven governorates of the West Bank. Interviews were conducted and questionnaires were distributed proportionally to reflect the true population weight of each governorate, in accordance with the results of the 2017 Population, Housing, and Establishment Census conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), as previously noted. Accordingly, the random selection process consisted of four stages following the selection of the cluster size (governorates) within the sample. These stages were as follows:

- 1- Selection of population localities using probability proportional to size (PPS), based on the available database from PCBS on Palestinian localities in the West Bank (including Jerusalem).
- 2- Random selection of one or two census enumeration areas (blocks) from each selected locality, with each enumeration area comprising approximately 80-100 housing units, according to PCBS classification.
- 3- Selection of households using systematic random sampling.
- 4- Selection of one individual aged 18 years or older from the selected household using the KISH selection grid.

3. Data Collection Team

Field researchers with extensive experience organized face-to-face meetings. The researchers participated in specialized training sessions, some in person and others by telephone. The training covered the survey objectives, the research methodology, and the questionnaire items.

Data was collected using tablet devices with a custom-developed electronic questionnaire application that followed rigorous quality-control and validation protocols. This approach facilitated efficient field verification and monitoring and enabled real-time supervision of data collection.

4. Pretesting the Questionnaire:

A pretest of the questionnaire was conducted with a sample of 30 respondents to assess its validity and to ensure that respondents clearly understood the questions and response options. The pretest results informed any necessary revisions prior to finalizing the instrument. In addition, the questionnaire was examined for internal consistency and reliability using Cronbach's alpha coefficient.

5. Training of researchers

To carry out the survey, the Center organized a specialized training session for field researchers to cover all details, including methodology, sample, questionnaire items, interviews, and the use of tablets and electronic questionnaires.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

In implementing the survey, the Center used two types of monitoring as follows:

1- Field monitoring: The research team worked under the supervision and follow-up of field coordinators and supervisors who communicated with the field researchers to ensure smooth work and proper interviews without problems. The team submitted daily reports on work progress.

2- Desk monitoring as follows:

A) Telephone verification: The Center conducted random telephone calls with selected respondents from the sample to verify the validity of fieldwork procedures and the conduct of interviews.

B) Office review: Completed questionnaires were reviewed at the office level to verify responses, skip patterns, and logical consistency between questions. The validity of questionnaire data was further ensured through ongoing field monitoring of the electronic questionnaires and tracking of field researchers' performance.

C) Electronic Questionnaire Application: The electronic questionnaire application was designed with predefined controls and validation rules to detect potential errors and prevent their occurrence during fieldwork. The system also enabled real-time field monitoring of researchers' activities and verification of their presence at assigned field locations.

7. Data Analysis

Data was analyzed using SPSS statistical analysis software, after full review and processing.

Results of the Public Opinion Poll: The State of Corruption and Anticorruption in West Bank in 2025

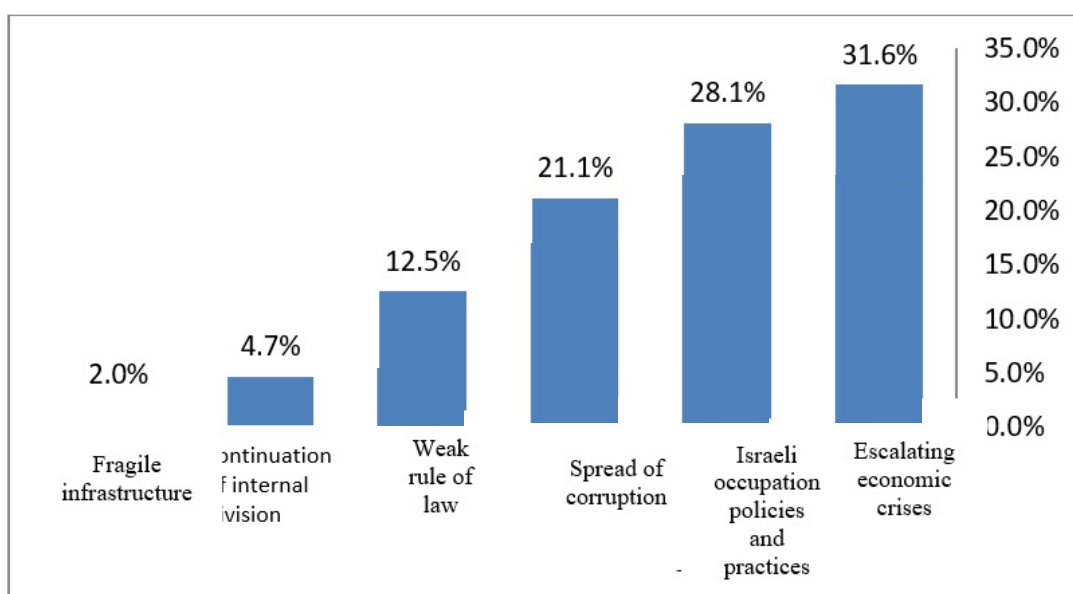
1. The Main Problem that Should be Prioritized for Intervention

The survey addressed the most pressing problems and challenges facing Palestinian society and identified those that should be prioritized for intervention. The escalating economic crisis ranked first according to citizens' views, with 32% of respondents identifying it as the main problem. This was followed by Israeli occupation policies and practices, which 28% of respondents considered the primary issue that should be prioritized for resolution. Meanwhile, 21% of respondents indicated that the spread of corruption constitutes the main problem. With regard to the weakness of the rule of law, 13% of respondents identified it as the primary problem. In addition, 5% stated that the continuation of internal division is the main problem, while 2% pointed out the fragility of the infrastructure. For more details, please refer to the following table and graph below:

Table (1): The Main Problem that Should be Prioritized for Intervention:

	2024
Escalating economic crises	31.6%
Israeli occupation policies and practices	28.1%
Spread of corruption	21.1%
Weak rule of law	12.5%
Continuation of internal division	4.7%
Fragile infrastructure	2.0%
Total	100.0%

Graph (1): The Main Problem that should be Prioritized for Intervention:



By comparing the results of the current survey with those of previous surveys conducted by the AMAN Coalition, the issues of escalating economic crises, the spread of corruption, and Israeli occupation policies and practices continue to rank as top priorities for resolution among Palestinian citizens.

The percentage of respondents who consider the escalation of economic crises as a priority that must be addressed increased in the current survey to 32%, compared to 28% in the 2023 survey and 25% in the 2024 survey. As for the Israeli occupation policies, their ranking declined by 10 percentage points in the current survey (28%) compared to the 2024 survey (38%). For more details, please refer to the table below:

Table (1.A): The Main Problem that Should be Prioritized for Resolution in the West Bank in the Years 2023-2025

Problem	2023	2024	2025
Escalating economic crises	27.8%	25.2%	31.6%
Spread of corruption	22.6%	18.0%	21.1%
Israeli occupation policies	26.0%	38.2%	28.1%
Continuation of internal division	16.6%	6.7%	4.7%
Weak rule of law	4.8%	5.5%	12.5%
Fragile infrastructure	2.2%	0.9%	2.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Main problems that should be prioritized for intervention according to selected variables:

- Escalating economic crises as a main problem that should be prioritized:

- Geographic location: The percentage is higher among the population of Northern areas of the West Bank (32%), and Southern areas of the West Bank (34%), compared to the Central West Bank (28%).
- Type of residential locality: The percentage is higher among inhabitants of the camps (36%), followed by villages and towns (34%), compared to (29%) in cities.
- Age: The percentage is higher for the age group (30-40 years) and represents 38%, compared to 31% for the age group (below 30 years) and (29%) for the age group (40 years and older).
- Level of income: The percentage is higher among low-income respondents (less than NIS 2500), reaching 34%, compared to those with middle income (NIS 2,500-4,500) and high incomes (more than NIS 5,500), at 29% for each group.

- Spread of corruption as a main problem that should be given top priority for intervention:

- Geographic location: The percentage of respondents who believe that the spread of corruption is a main problem that should be prioritized for resolution in the Southern West Bank reached 24%, compared to 20% for each of the Central and the Northern West Bank.
- Level of income: The percentage is higher among respondents with low and middle income (22%), compared to respondents with high income (18%).

- Israeli occupation policies and practices as the main problem that should be given top priority:

- Geographic location: The percentage of those who consider it the main problem is higher among residents of the central West Bank, reaching 33%, compared to residents of the northern and southern West Bank (25% each).
- Age: The percentage is higher among the older age group (over 40 years), at 31%, compared to the younger age group (under 30 years) at 28%, and the 30-40 age group at 24%.
- Employment status: The percentage is higher among those who are not employed at 31%, compared to those who are employed (25%).

2. Citizens' Assessment of the Level and Spread of Corruption in Palestine

This section of the study examines citizens' assessments of the level of corruption within the institutions of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA), as well as the entities most vulnerable to corruption, including government agencies and ministries, and actors across the governmental, private, and civil sectors.

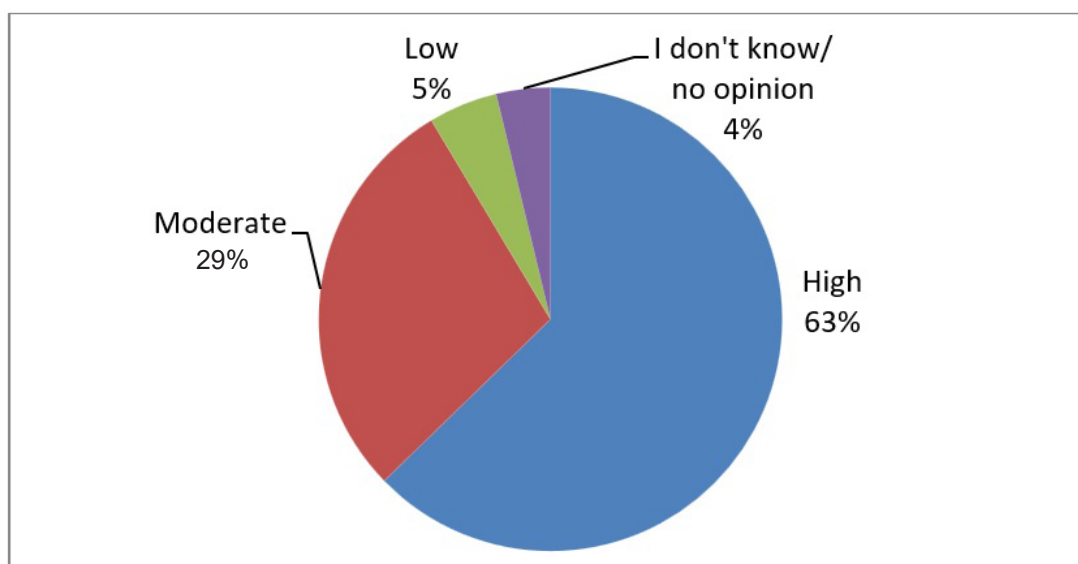
2-1: Level of Corruption in the Palestinian Society in the West Bank

Sixty-three percent (63%) of respondents consider the level of corruption in Palestinian society in the West Bank to be high, while 30% believe it is moderate. In contrast, only 5% think that the level of corruption is low. For more details, please refer to the table and graph below:

Table (2-1): Level of Corruption in Palestinian Society

Problem	2023
High	62.7%
Moderate	28.7%
Low	4.8%
I don't know/ no opinion	3.8%
Total	100.0%

Graph (2-1): Level of Corruption in Palestinian Society



By comparing the results of the current survey with the results of previous AMAN Coalition surveys, it becomes clear that citizens' classification of the level of corruption in Palestinian society in the West Bank as high has declined to 63% in this survey, compared to 70% in the 2023 survey and 77% in the 2024 survey. For more details, please refer to the table below:

Table (2-1a): Level of Corruption in Palestinian Society in the West Bank by year, 2023-2025

	2023	2024	2025
High	70.5%	77%	62.7%
Moderate	23.6%	19%	28.7%
Low	4.5%	2%	4.8%
I don't know/ no opinion	1.4%	2%	3.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Describing the level of corruption as high by selected variables:

- **Geographic location:** The proportion of those who perceive the level of corruption as high is higher among residents of the southern West Bank (70%) and the central West Bank (64%) compared to residents of the northern West Bank (56%).
- **Age groups:** The proportion of those who perceive the level of corruption as high is higher among the 30–40 age group and those over 40 years old (65% for each) compared to those under 30 years old (57%).
- **Educational level:** The proportion is higher among those with education above secondary level (67%) compared to those with less than secondary (Tawjihi) education and those with secondary education (60% for each).
- **Employment status:** The proportion is higher among employed respondents (70%) compared to unemployed respondents (57%).
- **Income level:** The proportion is higher among high-income respondents (more than 4,500 shekels) (71%) compared to those with low income (less than 2,500 shekels) (64%) and those with middle income (2,500–4,500 shekels) (60%).

2-2: Description of the perpetrators of corruption in the West Bank: senior officials, ordinary groups)

As for the description of the perpetrators of corruption crimes in the West Bank, the survey results show that senior officials (senior management) are perceived as the primary perpetrators by 81% of respondents, compared to 19% who identified lower-level employees (ordinary staff) as the main perpetrators.

Table (2-2): Dominant profile of corruption perpetrators in the West Bank

	Percentage
Holders of political positions (senior categories)	81.4%
Holders of ordinary positions (ordinary categories)	18.6%
Total	100.0%

By comparing the results of the current survey with those of previous AMAN Coalition surveys, the findings continue to indicate that the majority of respondents believe that senior categories (senior officials) are the predominant perpetrators of corruption crimes. However, this represents a decline of 9 percentage points compared to the 2024 survey, as the proportion holding this view decreased to 81% in the current (2025) survey, compared to 90% in the previous (2024) survey. For more details, please refer to the table below:

Table (2-2a): Dominant profile of corruption crimes' perpetrators in the West Bank by year, 2023-2025

	West Bank 2023	West Bank 2024	West Bank 2025
Holders of political positions (senior categories)	81.8%	90%	81.4%
Holders of regular positions (low-level categories)	18.2%	10%	18.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Perpetrators of corruption crimes by selected variables:

- **Geographic location:** The percentage of respondents who believe that perpetrators of corruption crimes are holders of political positions (senior categories) is higher among residents of the southern West Bank, reaching 85%, compared to residents of the northern and central West Bank (80% each).
- **Place of residence:** The proportion is higher among city residents (84%) and residents of villages and towns (82%) compared to residents of refugee camps (71%).
- **Employment sector:** The proportion is higher among those working in the public/ government sector (90%) compared to those working in the private sector (80%).

2-3: The sector most vulnerable to corruption in the West Bank

Sixty-eight percent (68%) of respondents believe that government institutions are the most vulnerable to corruption, followed by the private sector (companies that manage a public utility) at 20%. Local authorities (municipalities and local councils) and civil society organizations and charitable associations follow, at 6% each. For more details, please refer to the table below:

Table (2-3): Sectors most vulnerable to corruption in the West Bank

Problem	Percentage
Government institutions	67.7%
Private sector (companies managing public utilities)	19.7%
Local authorities (municipalities and local councils)	6.3%
Civil society organizations and charitable associations	6.4%
	100.0%

A comparison between the results of the present survey and those of previous AMAN Coalition surveys in the West Bank indicates that government institutions continue to be perceived by citizens as the sector most vulnerable to corruption compared to other sectors. The proportion of respondents who view government institutions to be the most prone to corruption increased to 68% in the current survey (2025), compared to (57%) in the 2023 survey and 64% in the 2024 survey. For more details, please refer to the table below:

Table (2-3a): Sector most prone to corruption in the West Bank by year, 2023-2025

	2023	2024	2025
Government institutions	56.9%	64%	67.7%
Private sector (companies managing public utilities)	15.9%	11%	19.7%
Local authorities (municipalities and local councils)	16.3%	13%	6.3%
Civil society organizations and charitable associations	10.8%	11%	6.4%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Percentage of respondents who perceive corruption is most widespread in government institutions in the West Bank, by selected variables.

- Geographic location: The proportion is higher among residents of the northern West Bank (70%) and the southern West Bank (68%) compared to residents of the central West Bank (64%).
- Place of residence: The proportion is higher among residents of villages and towns (73%) compared to city residents (65%) and residents of refugee camps (61%).
- Educational level: The proportion is higher among those with secondary education (72%) and those with education above secondary level (69%) compared to those with less than secondary (tawjihi) education (65%).

2-4: The official (government) institutions or bodies most vulnerable to the spread of corruption in the West Bank

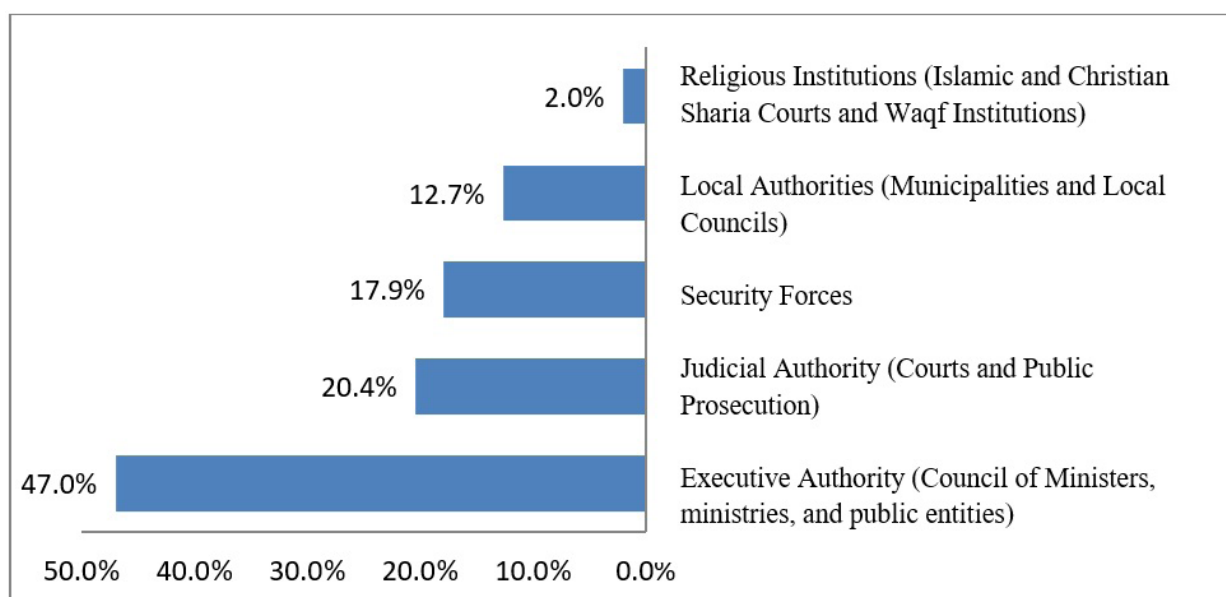
During the survey, respondents were asked about the official institutions or bodies they believe are most vulnerable to the spread of corruption in the West Bank, and they were asked to select the three institutions most prone to corruption from a list provided.

The survey results indicate that the executive authority (the Council of Ministers, ministries, and public bodies) ranks first as the institution most vulnerable to corruption, according to 47% of respondents. This is followed by the judicial authority (courts, Public Prosecution) in second place at 20%, then the security services at 18%, local authorities (municipalities and village councils) at 13%, and religious institutions (Islamic and Christian Sharia courts and Waqf institutions) at 2%. For more details, please refer to the following table and the graph below:

Table (2-4): Institutions and bodies most vulnerable to the spread of corruption in the West Bank

	The most corrup-tion-prone entity	The second most corrup-tion-prone entity	The third most corrup-tion-prone entity	Average
Executive Authority (Council of Ministers, ministries, and public bodies)	47.0%	23.9%	16.7%	29.2%
Judicial Authority (courts, Public Prosecution)	20.4%	19.5%	22.5%	20.8%
Security forces	17.9%	27.7%	27.0%	24.2%
Local authorities (municipalities and local councils)	12.7%	24.6%	24.5%	20.6%
Religious institutions (Islamic and Christian Sharia courts and Waqf institutions)	2.0%	4.3%	9.3%	5.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Graph (2-4): Official institutions and entities most prone to the spread of corruption in the West Bank (entity most prone to the spread of corruption):



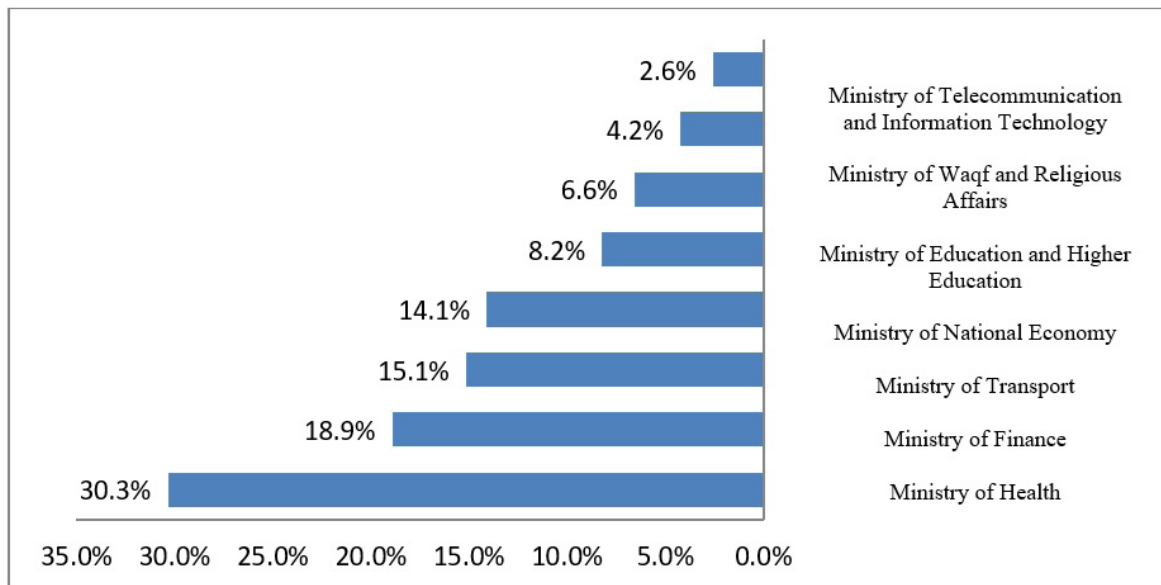
2-5: Ministries most vulnerable to the spread of corruption in the West Bank

During the survey, respondents were asked a question about the ministries most vulnerable to the spread of corruption in the West Bank. They were asked to select the three ministries most prone to corruption from a list provided. The Ministry of Health ranked first in this survey as the institution most vulnerable to the spread of corruption, according to 30% of respondents, followed by the Ministry of Finance at 19%. The Ministry of Social Development came next at 15%, followed by the Ministry of Transport at 14%. As for the other ministries, the proportion of citizens who considered them to be among the most vulnerable to corruption did not exceed 8% for each. For more details, please refer to the following table and the graph below:

Table 2-5: Ministries and government entities most prone to the spread of corruption

	Most corrup- tion-prone ministry	Second corrup- tion-prone ministry	Third corrup- tion-prone ministry	average
Ministry of Health	30.3%	13.6%	11.1%	18.3%
Ministry of Finance	18.9%	23.9%	22.7%	21.8%
Ministry of Social Development	15.1%	9.9%	11.7%	12.2%
Ministry of Transport	14.1%	11.1%	9.9%	11.7%
Ministry of National Economy	8.2%	15.4%	14.8%	12.8%
Ministry of Education and Higher Education	6.6%	13.0%	15.4%	11.6%
Ministry of Waqf and Religious Affairs	4.2%	8.5%	6.8%	6.5%
Ministry of Telecommunication and Information Technology	2.6%	4.6%	7.5%	4.9%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Graph (2-5): Ministries most vulnerable to the spread of corruption in the West Bank – the primary corruption-prone ministry



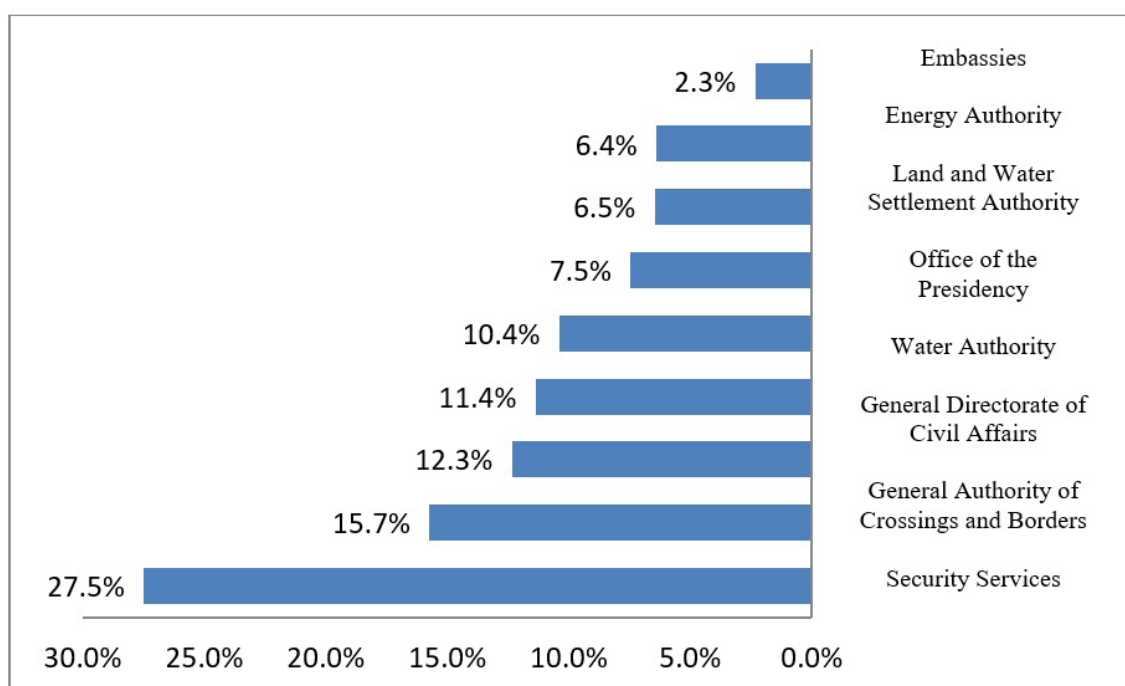
2-6: Public Institutions Most Vulnerable to the Spread of Corruption in the West Bank

Respondents were asked a question about the institutions most vulnerable to the spread of corruption in the West Bank. They were asked to select the three institutions most prone to corruption after being provided with a list of these institutions. The security services ranked first in this survey as the institution most vulnerable to the spread of corruption, according to 28% of respondents. It was followed by the General Authority of Crossings and Borders at 16%, then the General Directorate of Civil Affairs at 12%, the Water Authority at 11%, and the Office of the Presidency at 10%. As for the other institutions, the proportion of citizens who considered them to be among the most vulnerable to corruption did not exceed 8% for each. For more details, please refer to the following table and graph below:

Table (2-6): Public institutions most vulnerable to the spread of corruption in the West Bank – Primary corruption-prone institution

	Primary corruption-prone institution	Second corruption-prone institution	Third corruption-prone institution	Average
Security services	27.5%	16.0%	12.3%	18.6%
General Authority of Crossings and Borders	15.7%	17.7%	18.5%	17.3%
General Directorate of Civil Affairs	12.3%	14.0%	12.4%	12.9%
Water Authority	11.4%	6.1%	5.8%	7.8%
Presidency office	10.4%	12.7%	15.3%	12.8%
Land Authority	7.5%	10.2%	11.1%	9.6%
Land and Water Settlement Authority	6.5%	12.6%	13.0%	10.7%
Energy Authority	6.4%	5.4%	4.2%	5.3%
Embassies	2.3%	5.3%	7.4%	5.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Graph (2-6): Public entities most vulnerable to the spread of corruption in the West Bank – Primary corruption-prone institution



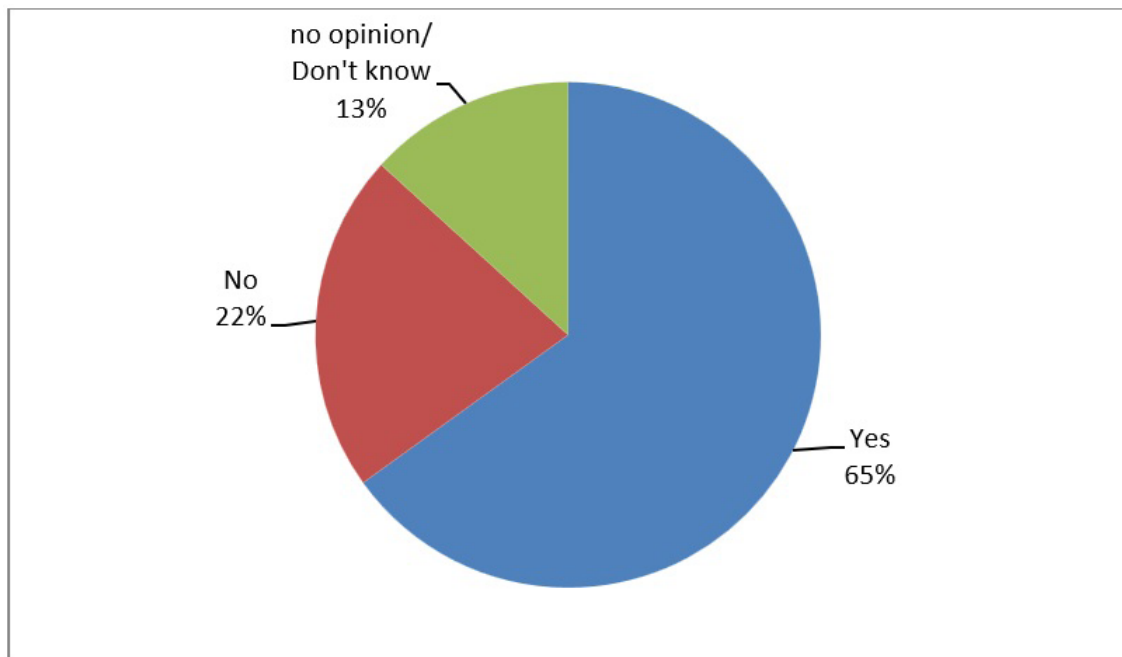
2.7 Perception of the existence of corruption within the judicial authority in the West Bank (courts and the Public Prosecution – judges, prosecutors, and their staff)

The survey results show that 65% of respondents in the West Bank believe there is corruption in the judicial authority, while 22% believe there isn't any corruption. For more details, please refer to the following table and graph below:

Table (2-7): Perception of corruption in the Judicial Authority in the West Bank

	Percentage
Yes	65.1%
No	21.7%
No opinion/ don't know	13.3%
	100.0%

Graph (2-7): Perception of corruption in the Judicial Authority in the West Bank



By comparing the results of the current survey with those of previous AMAN Coalition surveys, the findings show a decline in the proportion of respondents who believe that corruption exists within the judicial authority. In the current survey, this proportion decreased to 65% compared to 73% in the 2023 survey and 78% in the 2024 survey, in addition to a clear drop compared to the 2021 survey. For more details, please refer to the following table:

Table (2-7a): Perception of corruption in the judicial authority by years 2023-2025

	2023	2024	2025
Yes	73.2%	78%	65.1%
No	13.8%	12%	21.7%
No opinion/ don't know	13.0%	10%	13.3%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Perception of corruption in the judicial authority according to selected variables:

- Geographic location: The proportion of respondents who believe that corruption exists within the judicial authority is higher among residents of the southern West Bank (74%) compared to residents of the northern West Bank (60%) and the central West Bank (62%)
- Place of residence: The proportion is higher among city residents (71%) compared to residents of villages and towns (59%) and residents of refugee camps (63%).
- Income level: The proportion is higher among high-income respondents (more than ILS 4,500), reaching 77%, compared to those with income less than ILS 2,500 (64%) and those with incomes between ILS 2,500 and ILS 4,500 (62%)

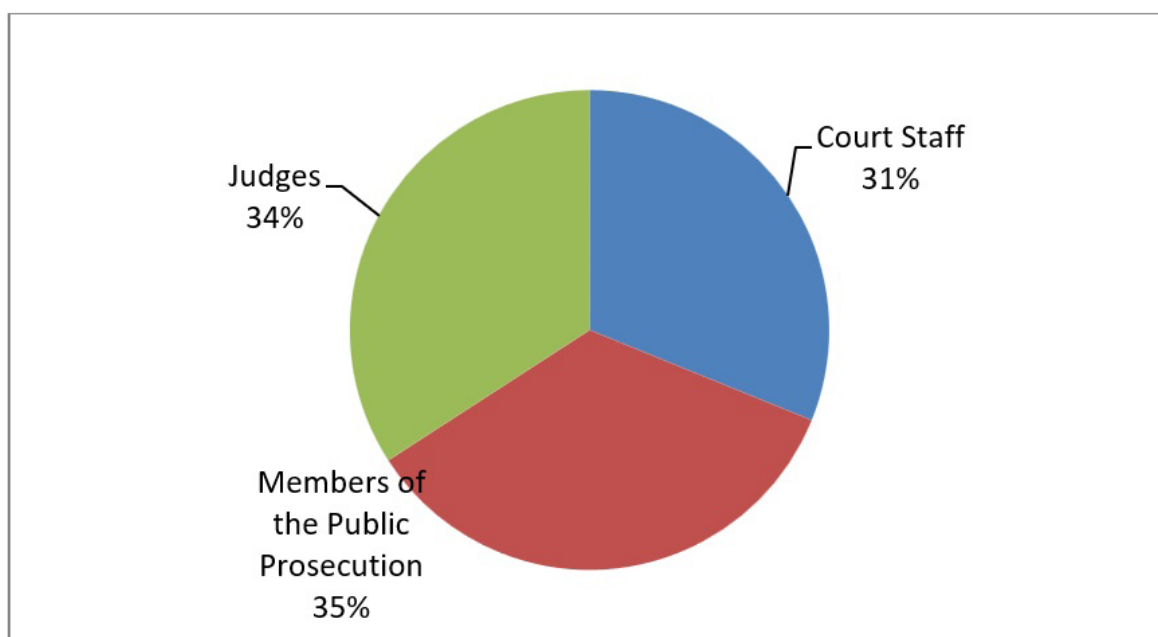
2-8: Entities most vulnerable to the spread of corruption within the judicial authority in the West Bank

The survey results show that 35% of respondents believe in the existence of corruption in the judicial authority, noting that members of the Public Prosecution are the most vulnerable to the spread of corruption, while 34% of respondents believe that judges are more prone to corruption, and 31% believe that court staff is the most prone to corruption. For further details, please refer to the following table and graph below:

Table (2-8): Entities most vulnerable to the spread of corruption in the judicial authority in the West Bank

	Primary corruption-prone entity	Second corruption-prone entity	Third corruption-prone entity	Average
Court staff	31.1%	32.4%	36.5%	33.3%
Members of the Public Prosecution	34.7%	35.9%	29.4%	33.3%
Judges	34.1%	31.7%	34.1%	33.4%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Graph (2-8): Entity most vulnerable to the spread of corruption in the judicial authority in the West Bank



3. Corruption Crimes in the West Bank

3-1. The most prevalent corruption crimes in the West Bank

The survey addressed the most prevalent corruption crimes in the West Bank. Respondents were asked to select the three most widespread corruption crimes after being provided with a list of these crimes. The results showed that embezzlement of public funds is the most prevalent crime, at 25%, followed by favoritism (wasta) and nepotism at 22%, and abuse of power at 13%, followed by other crimes (each accounting for less than 9%). For more details, please refer to the table below:

Table (3-1): The most prevalent corruption crimes in the West Bank

	Most spread	Second most spread	Third most spread	average
Embezzlement of public funds	24.9%	12.0%	9.1%	15.3%
Favoritism (wasta) and nepotism	22.4%	21.5%	17.5%	20.5%
Abuse of power	13.0%	13.7%	10.5%	12.4%
Breach of trust	9.0%	4.6%	2.9%	5.5%
Money laundering resulting from corruption crimes	8.6%	11.4%	8.7%	9.6%
Bribery in exchange for providing public services or obtaining an undue benefit	8.5%	13.3%	15.7%	12.5%
Forgery	3.0%	4.0%	5.6%	4.2%
Failure to disclose conflicts of interest	2.9%	7.2%	5.5%	5.2%
Illicit gain	2.4%	2.2%	5.3%	3.3%
Negligence in the performance of public duty	2.2%	3.1%	7.4%	4.2%
Exploitation of public office	1.7%	3.0%	4.7%	3.2%
Trading in influence (influence peddling)	1.4%	4.2%	6.9%	4.2%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Percentage of respondents who consider favoritism (wasta) and nepotism to be the most prevalent corruption crime, by selected variables:

- Geographic location: The percentage of those who consider favoritism (wasta) and nepotism to be the most prevalent corruption crime in the West Bank is higher among residents of the central West Bank (38%) compared to residents of the northern and southern West Bank (17% each).
- Employment sector: The percentage is higher among workers in the private sector (23%) compared to those working in the public sector (18%).
- Income level: The percentage is higher among high-income earners (more than 4,500 shekels) (27%), compared to low-income earners (less than 2,500 shekels) (20%) and middle-income earners (2,500–4,500 shekels) (24%).

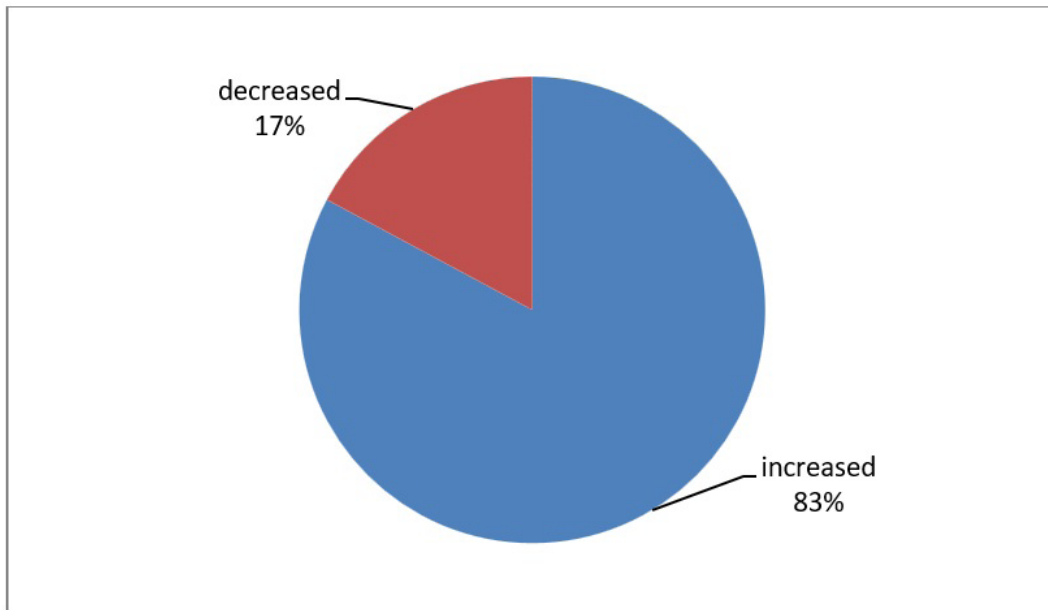
3-2: Prevalence of substandard and adulterated food and medicines in 2025

The survey results showed that 83% of respondents believe that crimes related to food and medicine corruption increased during 2025, compared to 17% who believe that they decreased. For more details, please refer to the following table and the graph below:

Table (3-2): The phenomenon of the spread of adulterated food in 2025

	Percentage
Increased	82.8%
Decreased	17.2%
	100.0%

Graph (3-2): Prevalence of adulterated food in 2025



By comparing the results of the current survey with the results of previous surveys conducted by the AMAN Coalition, the findings show that the percentage of those who believe that crimes related to food and medicine adulteration have increased over these years has remained the same (82%). For more details, please refer to the following table:

Table (3-2a): Spread of adulterated food by year, 2023-2025

	2023	2024	2025
Increased	81.5%	82%	82.8%
Decreased	18.5%	18%	17.2%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

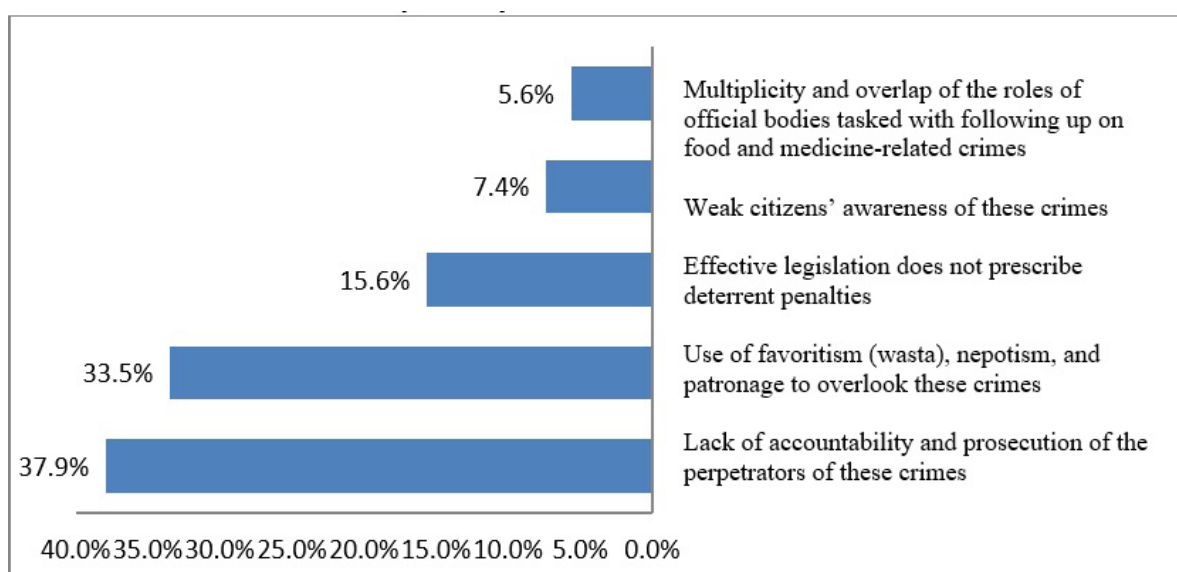
3-3: Factors contributing to the increase in adulterated medicines and food in 2025

With regard to the reasons that led to the increase in the phenomenon of adulterated medicines and food, the results showed that 38% of respondents in the West Bank believe that the primary reason is the lack of accountability and prosecution of perpetrators of corruption crimes. Meanwhile, 34% indicated that the main reason is the use of favoritism, nepotism, and patronage to overlook such crimes. 16% believe that the primary reason is the existing legislation, which does not provide a sufficiently deterrent penalty, compared to 7% who believe that the main reason is the weak citizens' awareness regarding these crimes. 6% stated that the primary reason is the multiplicity and overlap of the roles of official bodies tasked with monitoring food and medicine issues. For more details, please refer to the following table:

Table (3-3): Reasons behind the rise in the phenomenon of adulterated medicines and food in 2025

	Primary reason	The second most important reason	The third most important reason	Average
Lack of accountability and prosecution of perpetrators	37.9%	23.1%	17.9%	26.3%
Use of favoritism (wasta), nepotism, and patronage to overlook such crimes	33.5%	19.1%	20.3%	24.3%
The existing legislation does not prescribe any sufficiently deterrent penalty.	15.6%	23.9%	25.5%	21.7%
Weak citizens' awareness of these crimes	7.4%	17.5%	16.8%	13.9%
Multiplicity and overlap of the roles of official bodies tasked with following up on food and medicine-related crimes	5.6%	16.4%	19.5%	13.8%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Graph (3-3): Reasons behind the increase in the phenomenon of adulterated medicines and foods in 2025 – primary reason



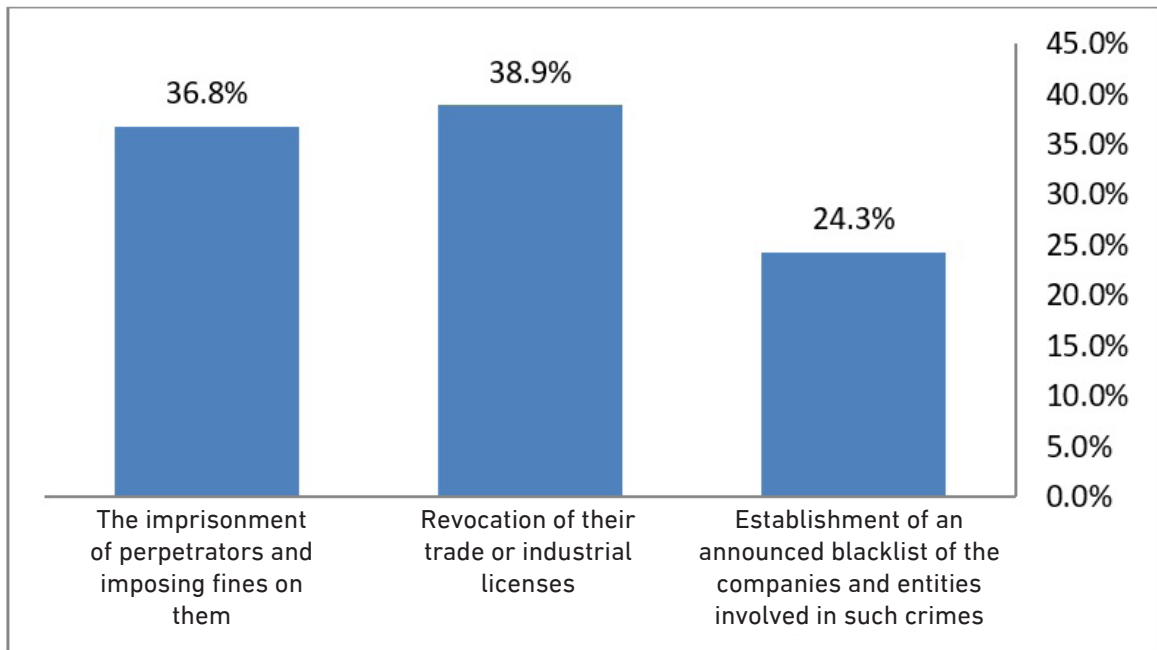
3-4: Most effective sanctions for prosecuting perpetrators of food and medicine adulteration crimes

The survey results showed that 24% of respondents in the West Bank supported the preparation of a publicly announced blacklist of companies and entities that commit these crimes. Meanwhile, 39% supported the revocation of commercial or industrial licenses granted to those companies or entities, and 37% of respondents supported imprisoning offenders and imposing fines on them. For more details, please refer to the following table and the graph below

Table (3-4): Most effective sanctions for the prosecution of the perpetrators of medicine and food adulteration crimes

	Percentage
Preparation of a publicly announced blacklist of companies and entities that commit these crimes	24.3%
Revocation of the commercial or industrial licenses granted to those companies or entities	38.9%
Imprisoning offenders and imposing fines on them	36.8%
	100.0%

Graph (3-4): Most effective sanctions for the prosecution of perpetrators of medicine and food adulteration crimes



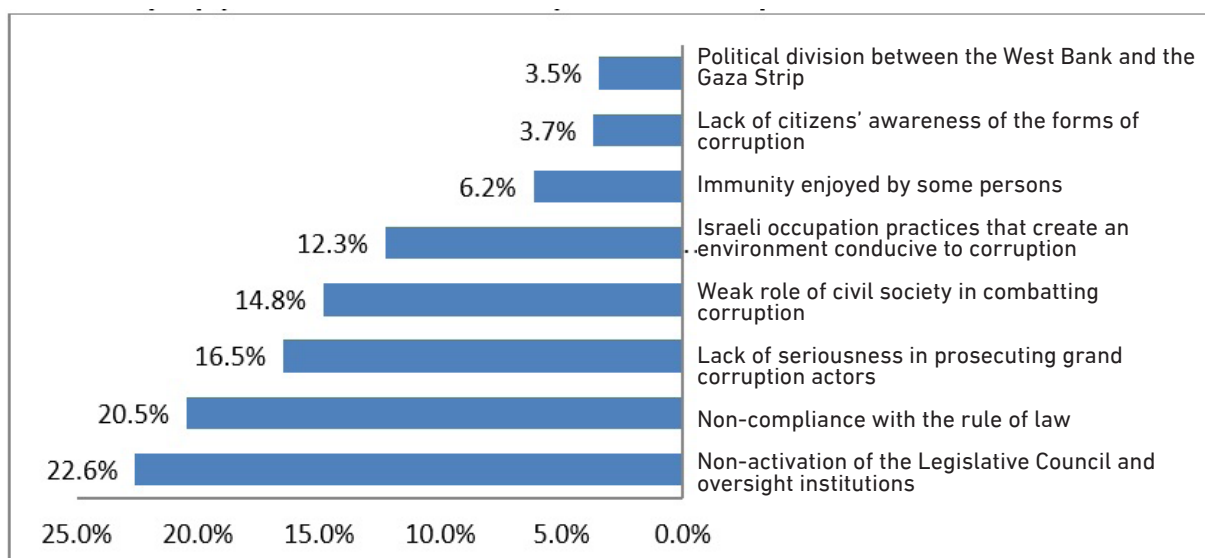
4. Reasons that contribute to the spread of corruption in the West Bank

Regarding the factors that contributed to the spread of corruption in Palestine, 23% of respondents believe that the most important reason is the failure to activate the role of the Legislative Council and oversight institutions. This is followed by non-compliance with the principle of the rule of law at 20%, then the lack of seriousness in holding major corrupt actors accountable at 17%, and the weak role of civil society in combating corruption at 15%. Israeli occupation practices and their role in creating an environment conducive to corruption ranked next at 12%. The remaining reasons did not exceed 6% each. For more details, please refer to the following table and the graph below:

Table (4): Reasons that contribute to the spread of corruption in the West Bank

	The first most important reason	The second most important reason	The third most important reason	average
Failure to activate the role of the Legislative Council and oversight institutions	22.6%	8.2%	8.4%	13.1%
Non-compliance with the principle of the rule of law	20.5%	9.9%	13.5%	14.6%
Lack of seriousness in holding major corrupt actors to account	16.5%	22.5%	18.0%	19.0%
Weak role of civil society in combatting corruption	14.8%	9.5%	7.9%	10.7%
Israeli occupation practices and their role in creating an environment conducive to corruption	12.3%	18.4%	12.9%	14.5%
Immunity enjoyed by certain persons	6.2%	14.5%	16.9%	12.5%
Lack of citizens' awareness of the types and forms of corruption	3.7%	10.2%	14.2%	9.4%
Political division between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip	3.5%	6.8%	8.4%	6.2%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Graph (4): Reasons behind the spread of corruption in the West Bank



5. Corruption in the delivery of public services in the West Bank

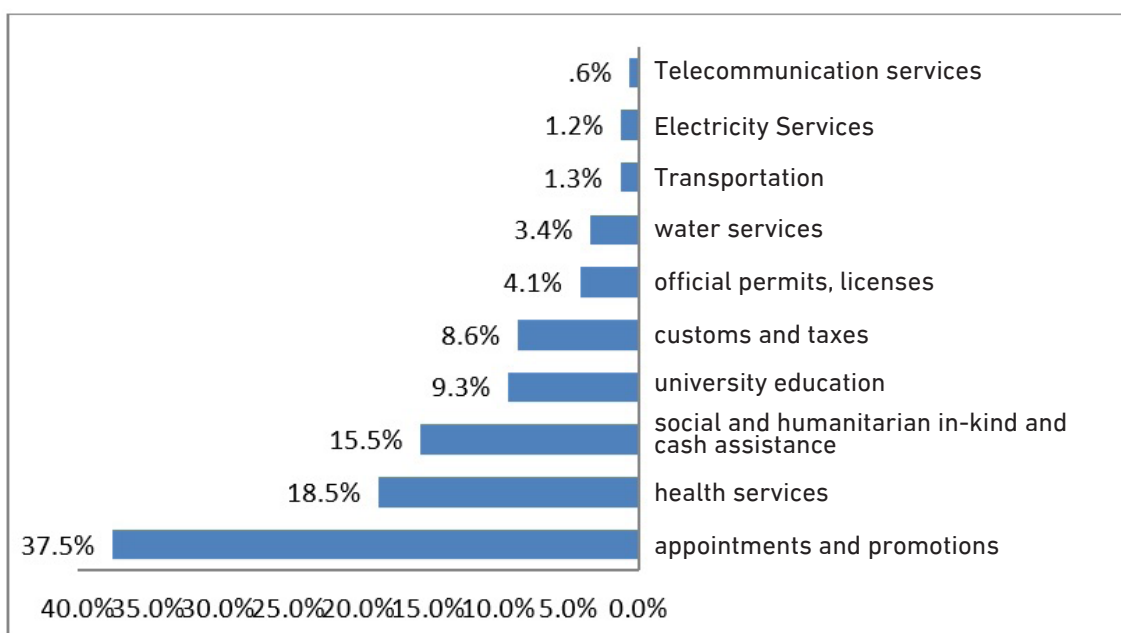
5-1: Areas and services most vulnerable to the spread of corruption in the West Bank

With regard to public services that were most exposed to the spread of corruption in the West Bank during 2025, the survey results showed that appointments and promotions ranked first as the area most vulnerable to corruption, according to 38% of respondents. This was followed by health services at 19%, then the distribution of in-kind and cash humanitarian and social assistance at 16%. Higher education and customs and taxation followed, each at 9%. Other services did not exceed 6%. For more details, please refer to the following table and the graph below:

Table (5-1): Public services most vulnerable to the spread of corruption in the West Bank in 2025

	Primary corruption-prone area	Second corruption-prone area	Third corruption-prone area	average
Appointments and promotions	37.5%	17.5%	9.0%	21.4%
Health services	18.5%	13.8%	11.0%	14.4%
Humanitarian and social assistance in kind and in cash	15.5%	19.4%	17.4%	17.4%
University education	9.3%	8.7%	7.7%	8.5%
Customs and taxation	8.6%	16.0%	15.5%	13.4%
Official permits, licenses, and authorizations	4.1%	8.1%	17.0%	9.7%
Water services	3.4%	10.4%	8.3%	7.4%
Transportation services	1.3%	2.0%	3.8%	2.4%
Electricity services	1.2%	2.6%	6.7%	3.5%
Telecommunications services	6%	1.4%	3.5%	1.9%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure (5-1): Public services most vulnerable to the spread of corruption in the West Bank



6. Favoritism (wasta) to access public services in the West Bank

This part of the study examines the use of favoritism (wasta) to access public services and the reasons behind its use.

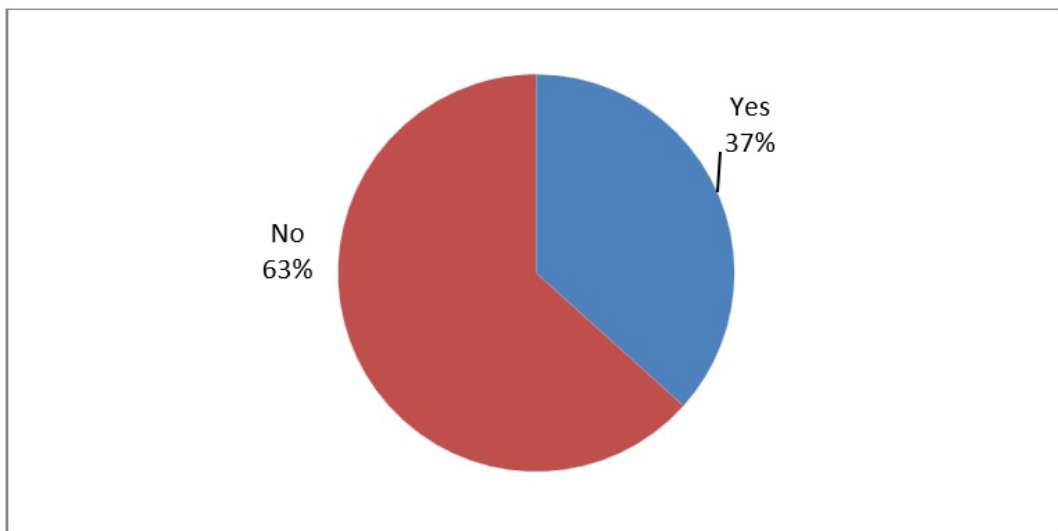
6-1: Going to public institutions in the West Bank to obtain public services

The survey results showed that 37% of respondents turned to public institutions for services during 2025. For more details, see the following table and graph below:

Table (6-1): Turning to public institutions to obtain public services in the West Bank

	Percentage
Yes	36.7%
No	63.3%
	100.0%

Graph (6-1): Turning to public institutions to obtain public services



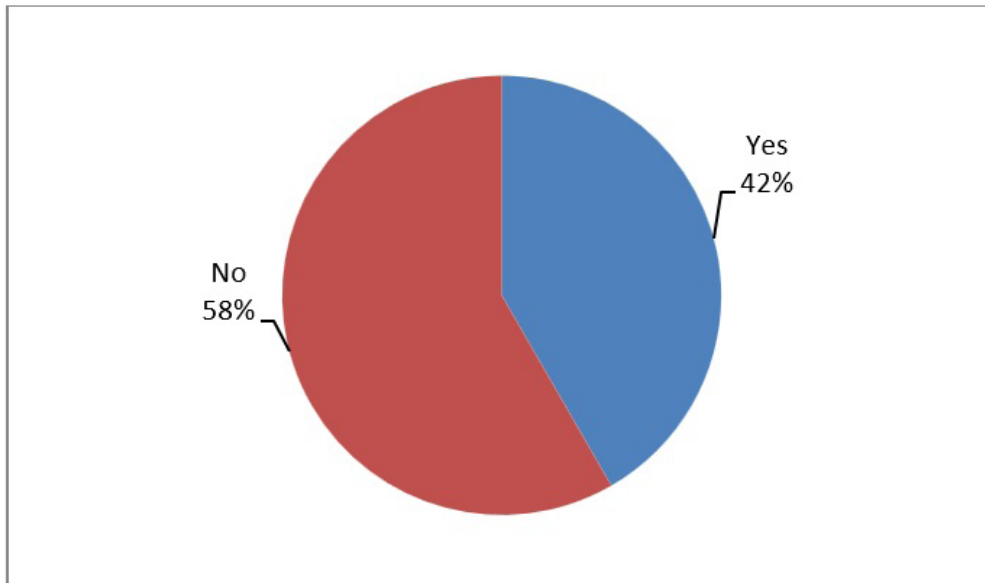
6-2: Having to resort to wasta to obtain public services in the West Bank

The results show that 42% of respondents who approached public institutions in the West Bank to request a service during 2025 had to resort to wasta (favoritism/ connections) in order to obtain that service. For more details, see the following table and graph below:

Table (6-2): Having to resort to wasta to obtain a public service

	Percentage
Yes	41.7%
No	58.3%
	100.0%

Figure (6-2): Having to resort to wasta (favoritism) to obtain a public service



Comparing the results of the current survey with those of previous AMAN Coalition surveys, the percentage of respondents in the West Bank who requested wasta to obtain services rose to 42% in the current survey, compared to 33% in the 2024 survey. For more details, see the following table:

Table (6-2a): Requesting wasta (favoritism) to obtain a public service by year 2023-2025

	2023	2024	2025
Yes	44.2%	33%	41.7%
No	55.8%	67%	58.3%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

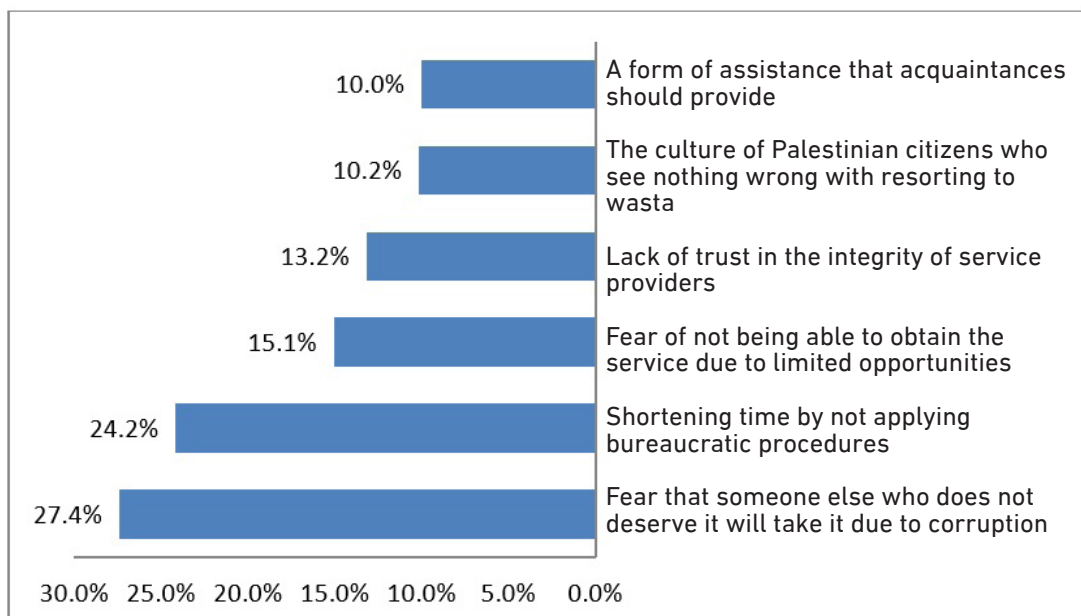
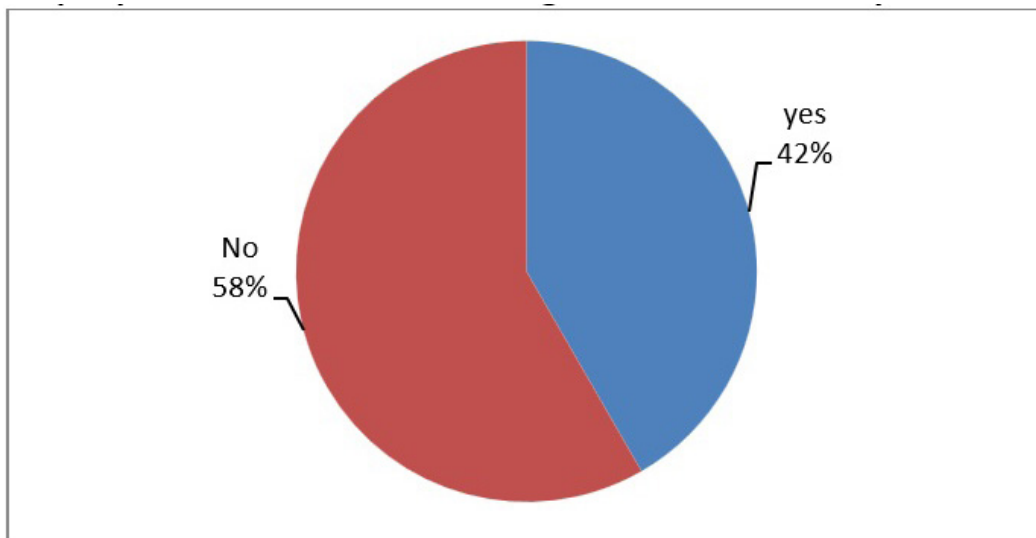
6-3. Reasons behind having recourse to wasta (favoritism)

Regarding the reasons for resorting to wasta for those who had to resort to it, 27% of respondents indicated that the most important reason was the fear that someone else who did not deserve it would take it due to corruption, followed by a lack of time due to not following bureaucratic procedures, at 24%. Meanwhile, 15% indicated that the most important reason was fear of not being able to obtain the service due to limited opportunities, compared to 13% who indicated a lack of trust in the integrity of service providers, and 10% who said that the most important reason was the culture of Palestinian citizens who see nothing wrong with resorting to wasta. The same percentage (10%) indicated that the most important reason was that they considered it a form of assistance that acquaintances should provide. For more details, see the following table and graph below:

Table (6-3): Reasons behind resorting to Wasta

	The primary most important reason	The second most important reason	The third most important reason	average
Fear that someone else who does not deserve it will take it due to corruption.	27.4%	12.7%	14.2%	18.1%
Wasting time by not following bureaucratic procedures.	24.2%	11.8%	13.3%	16.4%
Fear of not being able to obtain the service due to limited opportunities.	15.1%	22.6%	21.2%	19.6%
Lack of trust in the integrity of service providers.	13.2%	20.4%	21.5%	18.4%
The culture of Palestinian citizens who see nothing wrong with resorting to wasta (connections).	10.2%	20.7%	15.1%	15.3%
A form of assistance that acquaintances should provide to you	10.0%	11.7%	14.6%	12.1%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure (6-3): Reasons behind resorting to wasta to obtain public services



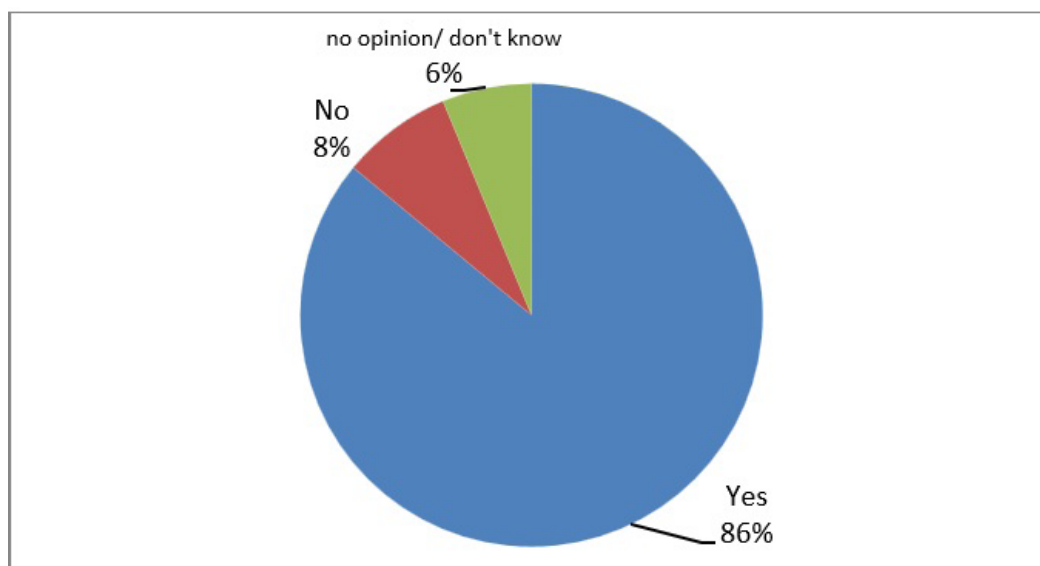
6-4a: Belief in the existence of nepotism and wasta (favoritism) in appointments and promotions to regular government posts

86% of respondents in the West Bank believe that wasta or nepotism exists in appointments and promotions to regular government jobs. For more details, see the following table and graph below:

Table (6-4a): Perception of the existence of wasta (favoritism) or nepotism in appointments and promotions to regular governmental posts

	Percentage
Yes	86.0%
No	7.8%
No opinion/ don't know	6.2%
	100.0%

Graph (6-4a): Perception of wasta (favoritism) or nepotism in appointments and promotions in ordinary government positions



Comparing the results of the current survey with those of previous AMAN surveys, the percentage of respondents in the West Bank who believe that there is wasta or favoritism in the process of appointing government employees decreased to 86% in the current survey, compared to 94% in the 2024 survey. For more details, see the following table:

Table (6-a5): Belief in the existence of wasta (favoritism) or nepotism in appointments and promotions to regular government jobs by year, 2023–2025

	2023	2024	2025
Yes	88.3%	94%	86.0%
No	7.3%	4%	7.8%
No opinion/ don't know	4.5%	2%	6.2%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Belief in the existence of nepotism or favoritism in appointments and promotions to regular government jobs, according to selected variables

- Geographical location: The percentage of those who believe that there is favoritism or nepotism in appointments and promotions in regular government jobs is higher among residents of the southern West Bank (93%) compared to residents of the central West Bank (82%) and northern West Bank (83%).
- Place of residence: The percentage is higher among residents of villages and towns (89%) and cities (86%) than among residents of refugee camps (77%).
- Employment sector: The percentage is higher among government employees (95%) than among private sector employees (86%).
- Income level: The percentage is higher among those with an income of less than NIS 2,500 and those with an income of more than NIS 4,500 (89% for both) compared to those with an income of NIS 2,500-4,500 (81%).

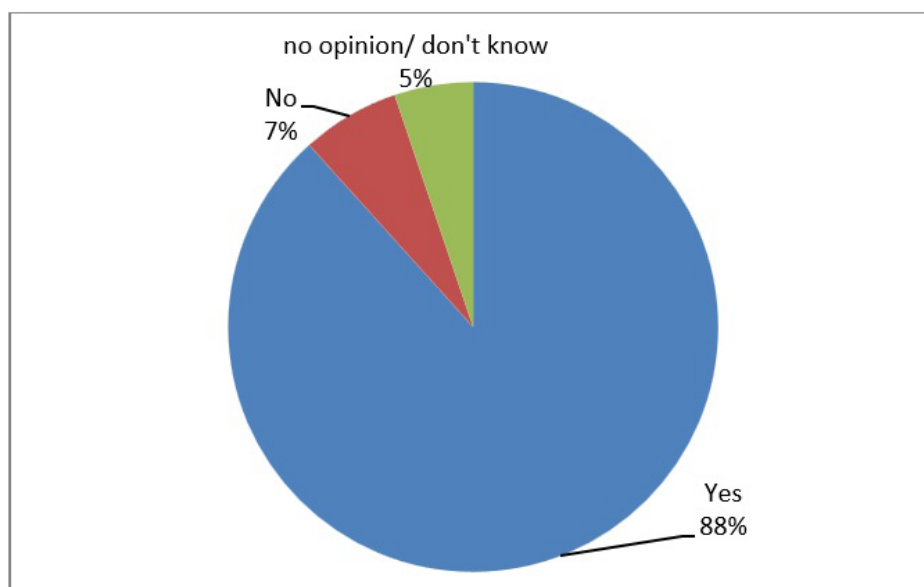
6-4b: Belief in the existence of wasta (favoritism) and nepotism in appointments and promotions to senior government positions in the West Bank

88% of respondents believe that wasta (connections/favoritism) or nepotism plays a role in appointments and promotions to senior government positions in the West Bank. For more details, see the following table and graph below:

Table (6-b4): Belief in the existence of wasta (favoritism) or nepotism in appointments and promotions to senior government positions in the West Bank:

	Percentage
Yes	88.3%
No	6.5%
No opinion/ don't know	5.2%
	100.0%

Graph (6-b4): Belief in the existence of wasta (favoritism) or nepotism in appointments and promotions to senior government positions in the West Bank:



Comparing the results of the current survey with those of previous AMAN Coalition surveys, the percentage of respondents in the West Bank who believe that there is *wasta* or nepotism in appointments and promotions to senior government positions decreased to 88% in the current survey, compared to 94% in the 2024 survey. For more details, see the following table:

Table (5–6): Belief in the existence of nepotism or favoritism (*wasta*) in appointments and promotions to senior government positions by year, 2023–2025

	2023	2024	2025
Yes	90.4%	94%	88.3%
No	5.1%	3%	6.5%
No opinion/ don't know	4.5%	3%	5.2%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Perception of *Wasta* (favoritism) or nepotism in appointments and promotions to senior government positions by selected variables

- **Geographical location:** The percentage of those who believe that there is favoritism or nepotism in appointments and promotions to senior government positions is higher among residents of the southern West Bank (93%) than among residents of the northern West Bank (85%) and the central West Bank (87%).
- **Place of residence:** The percentage is higher among residents of cities, villages, and towns (89% each) compared to residents of refugee camps (82%).
- **Income level:** The percentage is higher among those with an income above 4,500 NIS (93%) and those with an income below 2,500 NIS (90%) compared to those with an income between 2,500 and 4,500 NIS (85%).

7. Bribery and gift offering

7-1: Citizens or their relatives paying bribes in exchange of public services in the West Bank

The results indicate that approximately 17% of citizens in the West Bank have paid a bribe or given gifts, either themselves or through a relative, to a public official in exchange for a public service. For more details, see the table below:

Table (1–7): Citizens or their relatives in the West Bank paying bribes to obtain public services

	Percentage
Yes	16.7%
No	83.3%
	100.0%

Comparing the results of the current survey with those of previous AMAN Coalition surveys, there is a clear increase in the percentage of respondents who stated that they or a relative had paid a bribe or given gifts to a public official in exchange for a public service, reaching 16.7% in the current survey compared to only 8% in the 2024 survey. For more details, see the table below:

Table (1a-7): Citizens or their relatives in the West Bank paying bribes to obtain public services, by year, 2023-2025

	2023	2024	2025
Yes	20.7%	8%	16.7%
No	79.3%	9.2%	83.3%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

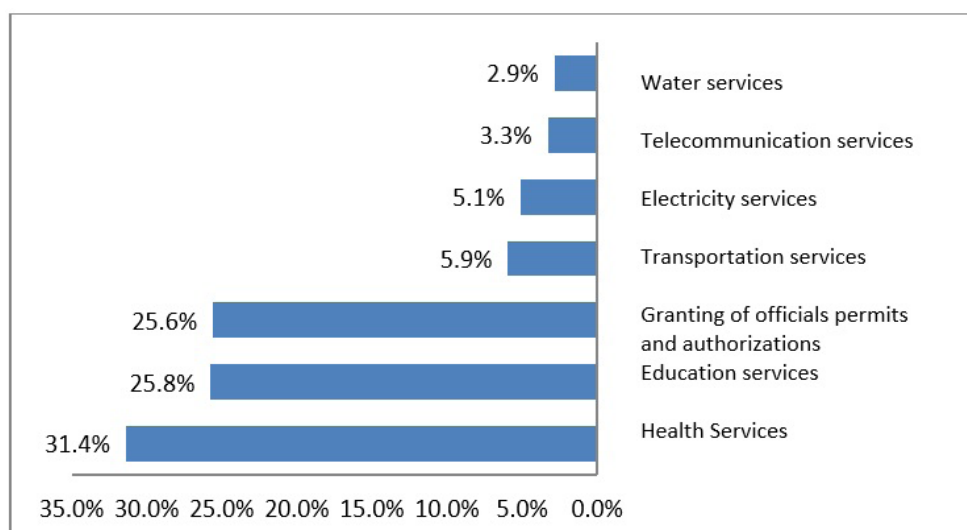
7-2: Areas and services most vulnerable to bribery in the West Bank

31% of respondents believe that health services are most prone to bribery, followed by education services and services related to granting official permits and authorizations, with 26% for each. For the remaining services, the percentage of those who believe they are most prone to bribery did not exceed 6%. For more details, see the following table and graph below:

Table (7-2): Areas and services most prone to bribery

	The first area most prone to bribery	The second most vulnerable area to bribery	The third most vulnerable area to bribery	Average
Health services	31.4%	23.2%	14.1%	22.9%
Education services	25.8%	18.1%	14.7%	19.5%
Services for granting official permits and authorizations	25.6%	18.7%	17.8%	20.7%
Transportation services	5.9%	8.7%	15.3%	10.0%
Electricity services	5.1%	12.3%	13.2%	10.2%
Telecommunications services	3.3%	9.6%	12.5%	8.5%
Water services	2.9%	9.3%	12.4%	8.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Graph (7-2): Areas and services most prone to the spread of bribery – the first most bribery-prone area



8. Role of Palestinian media in combatting corruption

This section of the survey measures the opinion of citizens in the West Bank on the role of the media in combating corruption and the effectiveness of the media in this regard.

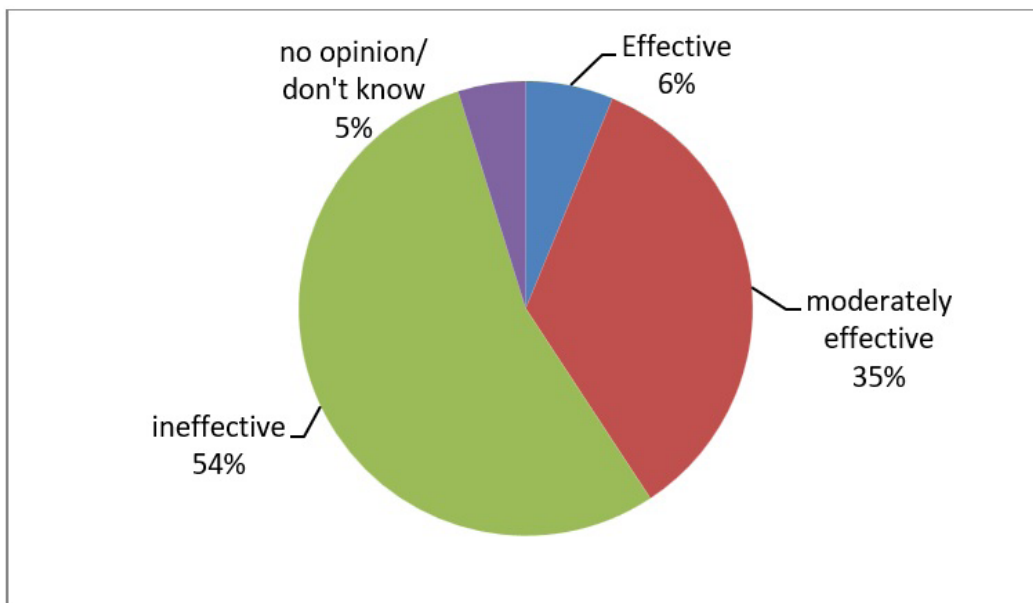
8-1: Assessing the role of Palestinian media in exposing corruption cases in 2025:

41% of respondents believe that the media played an effective or moderately effective role in exposing and highlighting corruption issues that occurred in 2025, compared to 54% who believe that it was ineffective. For more details, see the following table and graph below:

Table (8-1): Assessing the role of Palestinian media in exposing corruption cases in 2025

	Percentage
Effective	6.3%
Moderately effective	34.5%
Ineffective	54.4%
No opinion/ don't know	4.8%
	100.0%

Graph (8-1): Assessing the role of Palestinian media in exposing cases of corruption in 2025



Comparing the results of the current survey with those of previous AMAN Coalition surveys, it is clear that there has been an increase in the percentage of respondents who said that the Palestinian media is effective or moderately effective in exposing corruption cases in this survey compared to previous surveys, with the percentage rising from 32% in the 2024 survey to 41% in the current survey. For more details, see the table below:

Table (8-1a): Assessment of the role of the Palestinian media in exposing corruption issues by year, 2023-2025

	2023	2024	2025
Effective	10.1%	6%	6.3%
Moderately effective	34.1%	26%	34.5%
Ineffective	52.7%	63%	54.4%
No opinion/ don't know	3.2%	4%	4.8%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

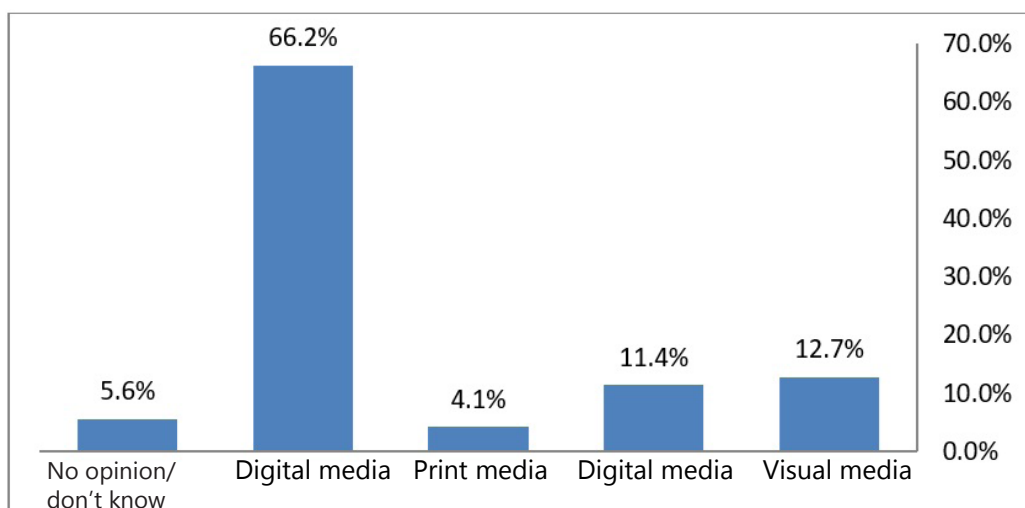
8-2: The most effective media outlets in exposing and highlighting corruption cases that occurred in 2025:

The survey results indicate that 66% of respondents consider digital media (online news agencies, radio stations, satellite TV channels, and social media) to be the most effective media in exposing and highlighting corruption issues that occurred during 2025. This was followed by visual media, according to 13% of respondents, compared to 11% who believed that audio media was most effective in this regard. Print media was considered to be most effective by only 4% of respondents. For more details, see the following table and graph below:

Table (8-2): Most effective media outlets in exposing and highlighting corruption cases that occurred during 2025

	Percentage
Visual media	12.7%
Audio media	11.4%
Print media	4.1%
Digital media	66.2%
No opinion/ don't know	5.6%
	100.0%

Graph (8-2): Most effective media outlets in exposing and highlighting corruption issues that occurred during 2025



9. Entities mandated with combating corruption in the West Bank

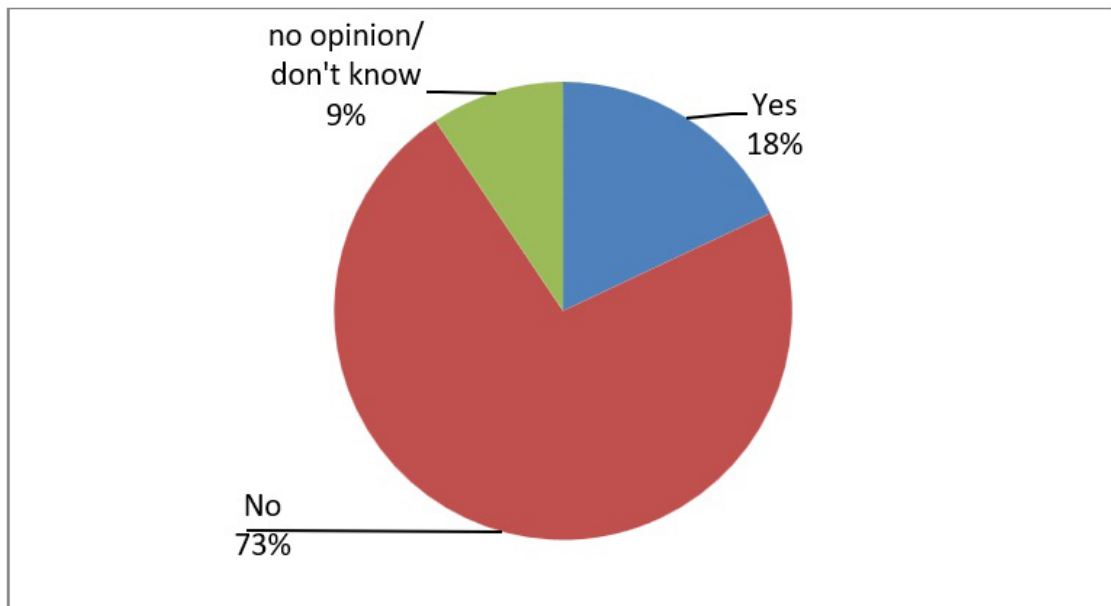
9-1: Independence of anti-corruption agencies in the West Bank (such as the Anti-Corruption Commission, the Financial and Administrative Control Authority, etc.):

Respondents in the West Bank were asked about the independence of bodies responsible for combating corruption in the West Bank (such as the Anti-Corruption Commission, the State Administrative Audit and Control Bureau (SAACB), etc.). The results showed that 73% of respondents believe these agencies do not exercise their roles independently, compared to 18% who believe they do. For more details, see the following table and graph below:

Table (9-1): Independence of anti-corruption bodies in the West Bank

	West Bank
Yes	18.0%
No	72.6%
No opinion/ don't know	9.4%
	100.0%

Graph (9-1): Independence of anti-corruption bodies in the West Bank



Comparing the results of the current survey with those of previous Aman Coalition surveys, there is no significant difference in the percentage of those who believe that the bodies responsible for combating corruption in the West Bank do not operate independently, with the percentage remaining stable at 73% in the current survey, compared to 72% in the 2024 survey, up from 55% in the 2023 survey. For more details, see the following table:

Table (9-1): Independence of anti-corruption agencies in the West Bank by year, 2023–2025

	2023	2024	2025
Yes	33.0%	16%	18.0%
No	55.2%	72%	72.6%
No opinion/ don't know	11.7%	12%	9.4%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

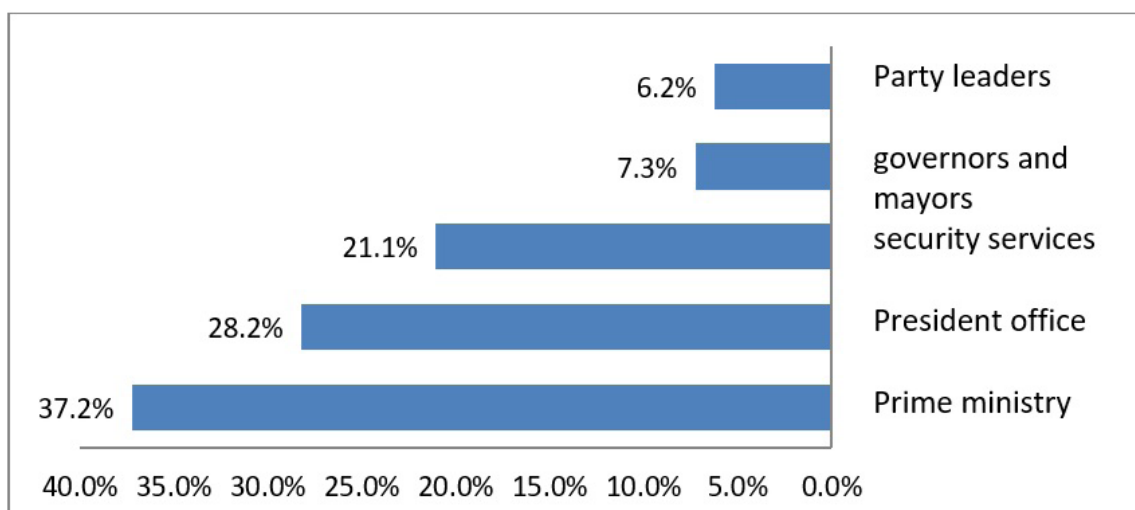
9-2: Entities most involved in the work of anti-corruption agencies, according to respondents in the West Bank:

Respondents were asked to select the two entities that most interfere with the work of anti-corruption agencies in the West Bank after being provided with the names of a number of official and political entities. The survey results showed that 37% of respondents who believe that anti-corruption agencies are not independent consider the prime minister and ministers to be the most interfering, while 28% consider the president's office to be the most interfering. 21% pointed to the security agencies, 7% to governors and mayors, followed by party leaders with 6%. For more details, see the following table and graph below:

Table (9-2a): Entities that interfere most with the work of anti-corruption agencies in the West Bank

	First entity	Second entity	average
Prime Minister and Ministers	37.2%	26.0%	31.6%
Office of the President	28.2%	15.7%	21.9%
Security agencies	21.1%	26.1%	23.6%
Governors and mayors	7.3%	19.6%	13.4%
Party leaders	6.2%	12.6%	9.4%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure (9_2a): Entities that intervene most with the work of anti-corruption agencies, according to respondents in the West Bank – First entity most intervening



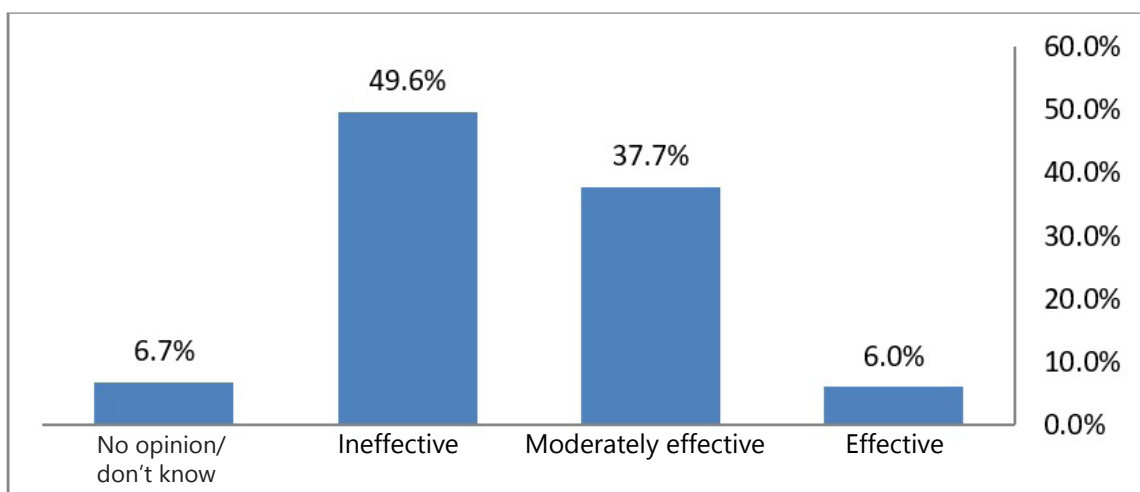
9-3: Evaluation of the efforts of the authorities responsible for combating corruption in the West Bank in performing their role and tasks:

Regarding the effectiveness of efforts, 44% of respondents in the West Bank believe that the efforts of anti-corruption agencies are effective or moderately effective, while 50% believe that these efforts are ineffective. For more details, see the following table and graph below:

Table (9-3): Effectiveness of the efforts of the agencies responsible for combating corruption in the West Bank

	West Bank
Effective	6.0%
Moderately effective	37.7%
Ineffective	49.6%
No opinion/ don't know	6.7%
	100.0%

Graph (9-3): Effectiveness of efforts of anti-corruption agencies in the West Bank



Comparing the results of the current survey with those of previous AMAN surveys, there is a clear increase in the percentage of respondents who view the efforts of anti-corruption agencies in the West Bank as effective or moderately effective in the current survey (44%) compared to 35% in the 2024 survey. For more details, see the table below:

Table (9-3a): Effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts in the West Bank by year, 2023–2025

	2023	2024	2025
Effective	12.5%	7%	6.0%
Moderately effective	34.2%	28%	37.7%
Ineffective	46.3%	58%	49.6%
No opinion/don't know	7.0%	7%	6.7%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

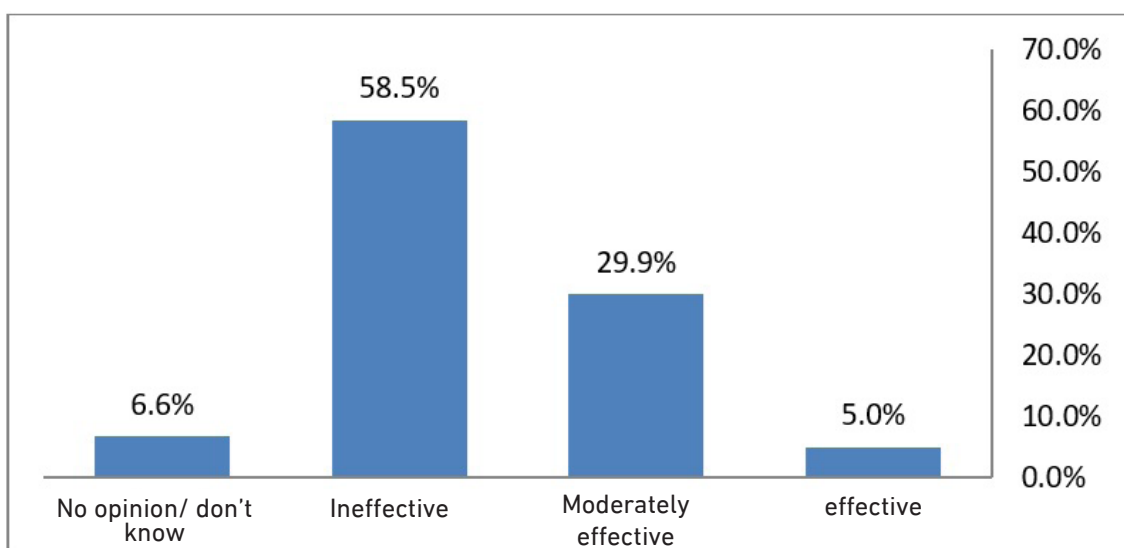
10. Role of West Bank civil society organizations in combating corruption:

35% of respondents believe that civil society organizations in the West Bank play an effective or moderately effective role in combating corruption, while 59% believe that their role is ineffective. For more details, see the table and graph below:

Table (10): Role of West Bank civil society organizations in combating corruption

	Percentage
Effective	5.0%
Moderately effective	29.9%
Ineffective	58.5%
No opinion/ don't know	6.6%
	100.0%

Graph (10): Role of West Bank civil society organizations in combating corruption



Comparing the results of the current survey with those of previous AMAN surveys, there is a clear decline in the percentage of respondents who view the role of civil society organizations in the West Bank as effective or moderately effective. The percentage in this survey fell to 35% compared to 62% in the 2024 survey and 44% in the 2023 survey. For more details, see the table below:

Table (10a): Role of civil society organizations in the West Bank in combating corruption by year, 2023-2025

	2023	2024	2025
Effective	9.7%	13%	5.0%
Moderately effective	34.7%	49%	29.9%
Ineffective	48.2%	37%	58.5%
No opinion/ don't know	7.4%	2%	6.6%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

11. Corruption reporting cases in the West Bank

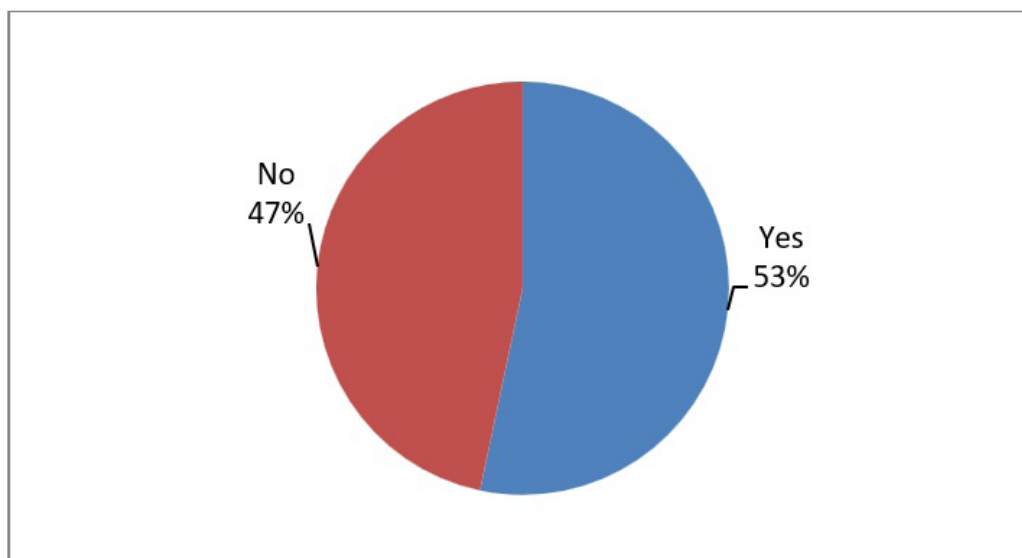
11-1: reporting corruption as a witness

With regard to reporting corruption crimes to the authorities responsible for combating corruption, 53% of respondents said they would report as witnesses if they encountered corruption, while 47% said they would not report it. For more details, see the following table and graph below:

Table (11-1a): Reporting corruption crimes as a witness

	Percentage
Yes	53.3%
No	46.7%
	100.0%

Figure (11-1a): Reporting corruption crimes as a witness



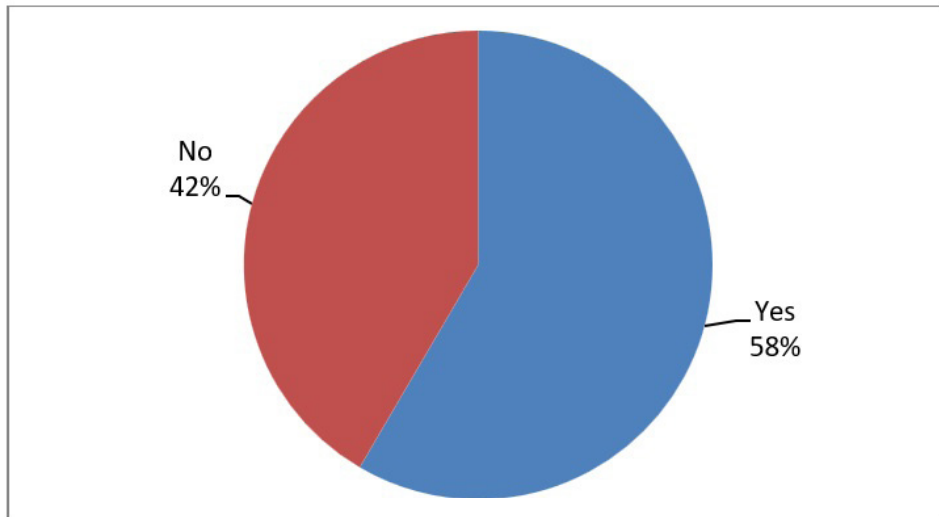
11-2: Reporting an act of corruption as a victim

As for reporting corruption as a victim, 58% of respondents said they would report an act of corruption if they were victims, compared to 42% who said they would not report it. For more details, see the following table and graph below:

Table (11-2): Reporting an act of corruption as a victim

	Percentage
Yes	58.4%
No	41.6%
	100.0%

Graph (11-2b): Reporting an act of corruption as a victim



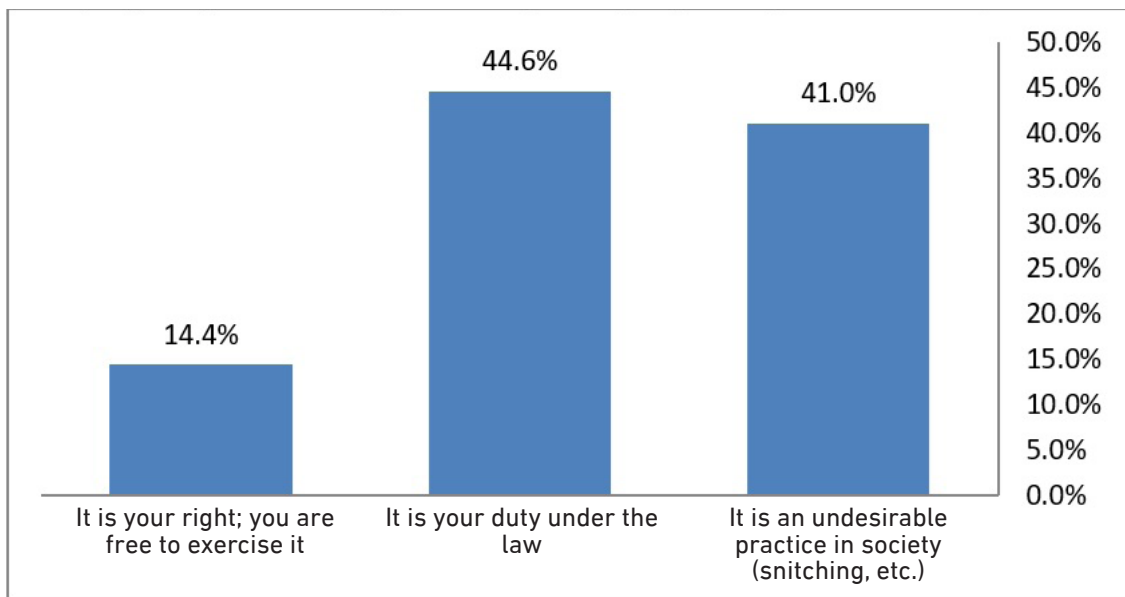
11-3: Opinion of West Bank citizens about reporting corruption

41% of respondents in the West Bank believe that reporting corruption is a citizen's right and that they are free to exercise it, while 45% believe that it is a citizen's duty under the law. 14% consider it an undesirable practice in society (9% in the West Bank, 21% in the Gaza Strip[rr1.1]). For more details, see the following table and graph below:

Table (11-3): Opinion regarding reporting acts of corruption

	Percentage
It is your right. You are free to exercise it.	41.0%
It is your duty under the law.	44.6%
It is an undesirable practice in society (snitching, etc.).	14.4%
	100.0%

Graph (11-3): Citizens' opinion regarding reporting acts of corruption



Comparing the results of the current survey with those of previous AMAN Coalition surveys, the results show no clear change in the percentage of those who believe that reporting corruption is a citizen's right and that they are free to exercise it, with a decrease in the percentage of those who believe that reporting corruption is a citizen's legal obligation to 45% in the current survey, compared to 53% in the 2023 and 2024 surveys. For more details, see the table below:

Table (11-3a): Citizens' opinion regarding reporting acts of corruption, by year 2023-2025

	2023	2024	2025
It is your right. You are free to exercise it.	37.9%	39%	41.0%
It is your duty under the law.	53.4%	53%	44.6%
It is an undesirable practice in society (snitching, etc.).	8.7%	7%	14.4%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

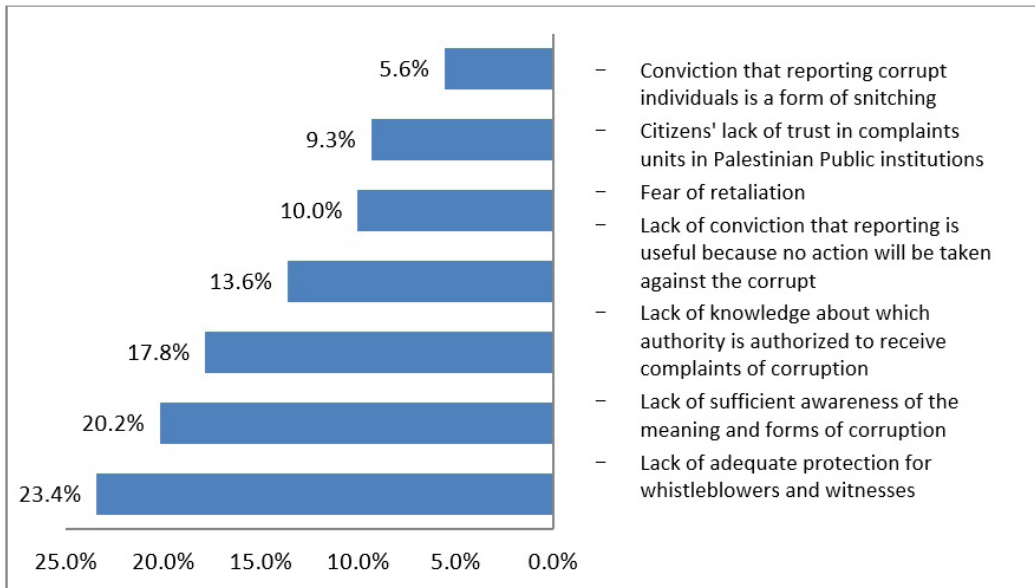
12. Reasons behind refraining from reporting acts of corruption

Respondents were asked about the reasons that prevent them from reporting corruption and were provided with a list of reasons from which to choose the three most important. The results indicated that the primary reason preventing the reporting of corruption was the lack of adequate protection for whistleblowers and witnesses (23%), followed by a lack of sufficient awareness of the meaning and forms of corruption (20%), then not knowing the authority authorized to receive corruption complaints, according to 18%, and lack of conviction in the usefulness of reporting because no action will be taken against the corrupt, at 14%. The other reasons were considered less influential, with each not exceeding 10%. For more details, see the following table and graph below:

Table (12): Reasons behind refraining from reporting acts of corruption

	Primary impeding reason	Second impeding reason	Third impeding reason	average
Lack of adequate protection for whistleblowers and witnesses	23.4%	16.6%	15.7%	18.6%
Lack of sufficient awareness of the meaning and forms of corruption	20.2%	7.2%	9.9%	12.4%
Lack of knowledge about which authority is authorized to receive complaints of corruption	17.8%	8.1%	7.8%	11.2%
Lack of conviction that reporting is useful because no action will be taken against the corrupt	13.6%	20.7%	18.1%	17.5%
Fear of retaliation	10.0%	16.7%	14.2%	13.7%
Citizens' lack of trust in the complaints units of Palestinian public institutions	9.3%	18.4%	22.4%	16.7%
Conviction that reporting corrupt individuals is a form of snitching	5.6%	12.3%	12.0%	10.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Graph (12): Reasons behind refraining from reporting acts of corruption



13. Anticorruption Efforts

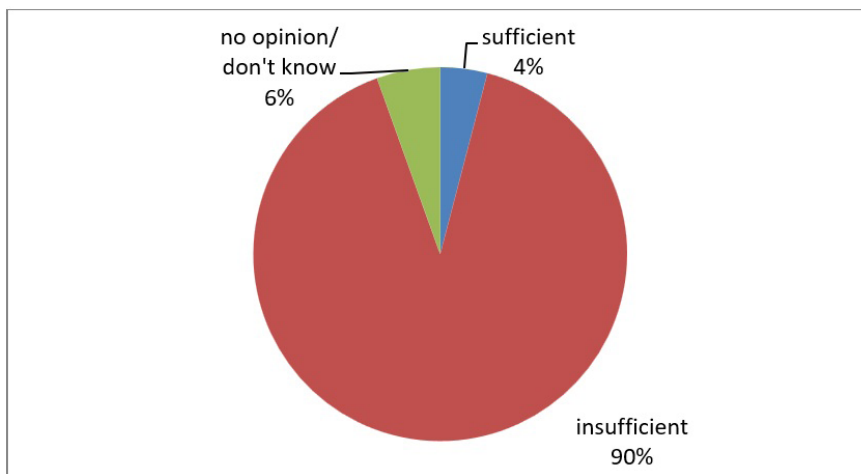
13-1. Efforts made to combat corruption

90% of respondents in the West Bank indicated that efforts to combat corruption in Palestine are insufficient, compared to only 4% who indicated that they are sufficient. For more details, see the following table and graph below:

Table (13-1): Anticorruption efforts

	Percentage
Sufficient	4.1%
Insufficient	90.4%
No opinion/ don't know	5.5%
	100.0%

Graph (13-1): Anticorruption efforts in Palestine



Comparing the results of the current survey with those of previous AMAN surveys, the majority still consider that efforts to combat corruption are insufficient (88%-92%). For more details, see the following table:

Table (13-1a): Efforts to combat corruption by year, 2023-2025

	2023	2024	2025
Sufficient	9.8%	5%	4.1%
Insufficient	87.6%	92%	90.4%
No opinion/ don't know	2.6%	3%	5.5%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Effectiveness of anticorruption efforts in Palestine according to selected variables

- Geographic location: The percentage of those who believe that anti-corruption efforts in Palestine are insufficient is higher among residents of the northern and southern West Bank (93% each), compared to residents of the central West Bank (85%).

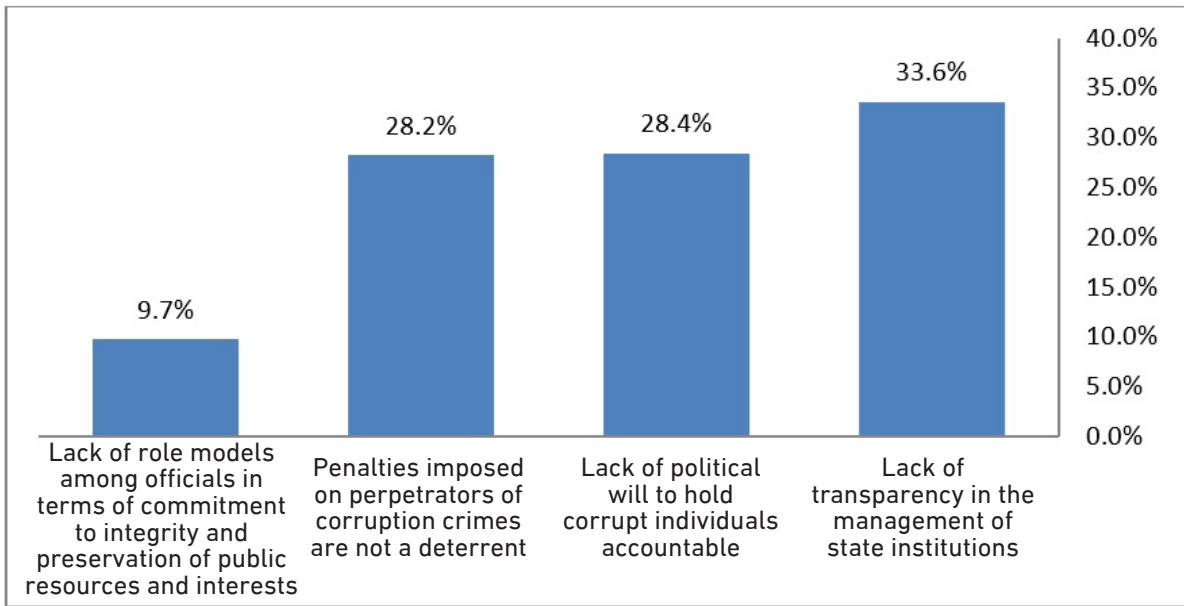
13-2: Reasons for the lack of seriousness in the anticorruption efforts:

With regard to the reasons for the lack of seriousness in efforts to combat corruption in Palestine, according to those who believe that these efforts are insufficient, 34% believe that the most important reason is the lack of transparency in the management of state institutions, followed by the lack of political will to hold corrupt individuals accountable (28%), followed by the fact that the penalties imposed on perpetrators of corruption crimes are not a deterrent (28%). Meanwhile, 10% of respondents indicated that the most important reason is the lack of role models among officials in terms of commitment to the values of integrity and the preservation of public resources and interests. For more details, see the following table and graph below:

Table 13-2: Reasons of the lack of serious efforts to combat corruption

	Percentage
Lack of transparency in the management of state institutions	33.6%
Lack of political will to hold corrupt individuals accountable	28.4%
Penalties imposed on perpetrators of corruption crimes are not a deterrent	28.2%
Lack of role models among officials in terms of commitment to integrity and preservation of public resources and interests	9.7%
	100.0%

Graph (13-2): Reasons for the lack of serious efforts to combat corruption



14. Change in the level of corruption

This part of the survey addresses citizens' perception and opinion on the change in the level of corruption in 2025 and their expectations for 2026

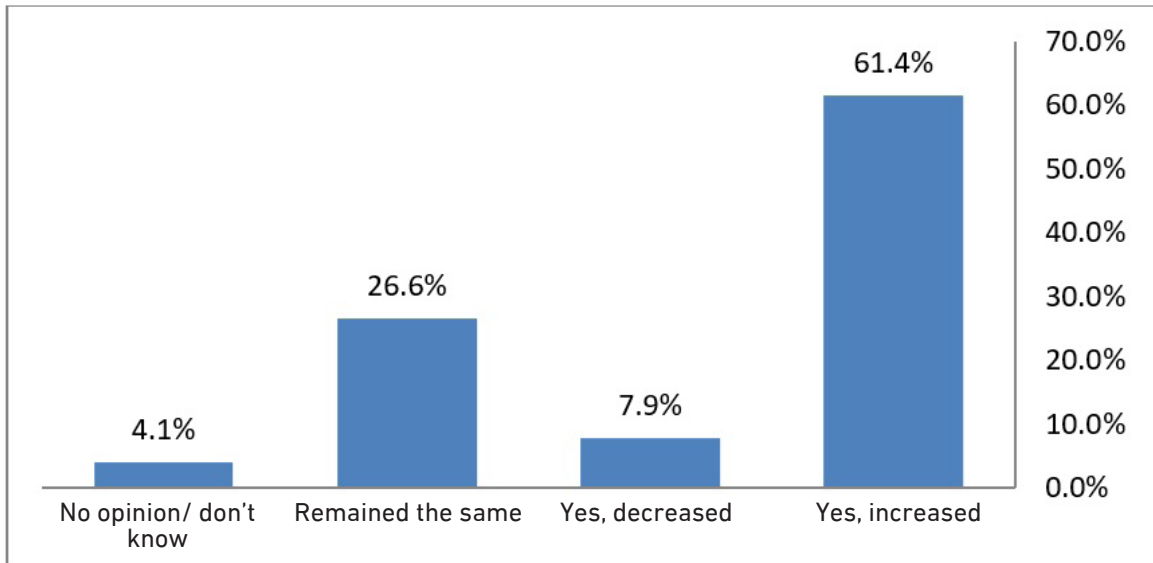
14-1: Perception of a change in the level of corruption in the West Bank in 2025

61% of respondents in the West Bank believe that corruption increased in 2025, compared to 8% who said it decreased, while 27% said it remained unchanged. For more details, see the following table and graph below:

Table (14-1): Perception of a change in the level of corruption in 2025

	West Bank
Yes, increased	61.4%
Yes, decreased	7.9%
Remained the same	26.6%
No opinion/ don't know	4.1%
	100.0%

Graph (14-1): Perception of a change in the level of corruption in 2025



Comparing the results of the current survey with those of previous AMAN Coalition surveys, the percentage of those who believe that the level of corruption has increased in the West Bank during 2025 has decreased to 61% compared to 68% in the 2024 survey and 56% in the 2023 survey. For more details, see the table below:

Table (14-1a): Perception of a change in the level of corruption in the West Bank by year, 2023-2025

	2023	2024	2025
Yes, increased	56.1%	68%	61.4%
Yes, decreased	12.6%	4%	7.9%
No change	28.7%	25%	26.6%
No opinion/Don't know	2.6%	3%	4.1%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

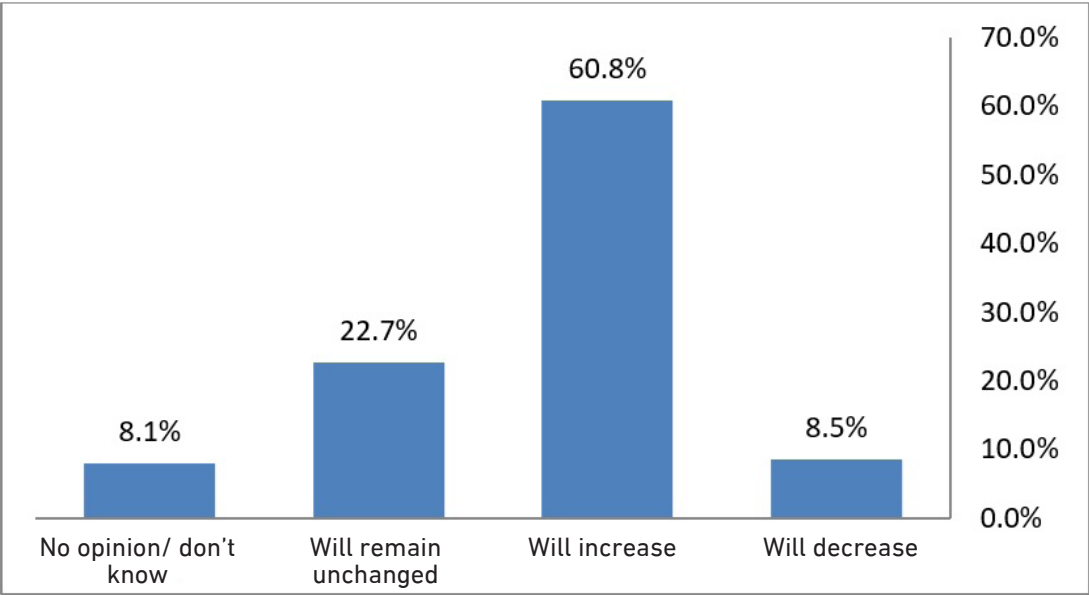
14-2: Citizens' expectations regarding the level of corruption in the West Bank in 2026

Regarding West Bank citizens' expectations for the level of corruption in 2026, 61% of respondents believe it will increase, compared to only 9% who expect it to decrease, while 23% indicated that the level of corruption will remain the same. For more details, see the following table and graph below:

Table (14-2): Citizens' expectations for the level of corruption in the West Bank for 2026

	Percentage
Will decrease	8.5%
Will increase	60.8%
Will remain unchanged	22.7%
No opinion/ don't know	8.1%
	100.0%

Graph (14-2): Citizens' expectations of the level of corruption in the West Bank for 2026



Comparing the results of the current survey with those of previous AMAN Coalition surveys, respondents' future expectations remain pessimistic regarding the level of corruption in the West Bank in 2026. The percentage of those who expect corruption to increase fell to 61% in the 2025 survey, compared to 67% in the 2024 survey, and rose compared to 58% in the 2023 survey. For more details, see the following table:

Table (14-2a): Citizens' perceptions of the level of corruption in the West Bank by year, 2023-2025

	2023 Survey Forecast for 2024	2024 survey Forecast for 2025	2025 survey Forecast for 2026
Will decrease	11.7%	7%	8.5%
Will increase	57.5%	67%	60.8%
Will remain the same	21.2%	15%	22.7%
No opinion/Don't know	9.6%	7%	8.1%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Annex 1: Survey Questionnaire Form

Surveying Citizens' opinion about the state of corruption and anti-corruption in Palestine 2025

Public Opinion Survey on the State of Corruption and Its Combating in Palestine 2025 Greetings,

Qiyas Center for Polls and Survey Studies is conducting a public opinion survey on the state of corruption and efforts to combat it in the Palestinian territories for the year 2025. You have been randomly selected as part of a scientific sample of 1,500 households distributed across the governorates of the West Bank.

Your help in answering the questions honestly and sincerely is essential to the success of the study and the achievement of its objectives. Your responses will be used solely for research and scientific analysis purposes.

General Information

(QUES)/ Questionnaire Form number: _____

(Res)/ Researcher number: _____

Region: 1. West Bank

District (Governorate):

1. Jenin 2. Tubas 3. Tulkarm 4. Qalqilya 5. Salfit 6. Nablus 7. Ramallah
8. Jerusalem 9. Jericho 10. Bethlehem 11. Hebron

(Loc)/ Work location number (residential cluster): _____

Place of residence:

1. City 2. Village/Town 3. Camp

Sample

Gender: (1) Male (2) Female

Individual number	years or 18 older Starting with the oldest	Age	Household serial number															
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2			2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
3			3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	
4			4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	
5			5	4	3	2	1	5	4	3	2	1	5	4	3	2	1	
6			6	5	4	3	2	1	6	5	4	3	2	1	6	5	4	

Question (1): Priorities of the Palestinian Citizen

Palestinian society and the government face many challenges that require efforts to address them. In your opinion, what is the main problem that should receive top priority for treatment?

1. Escalation of economic crises
2. Spread of corruption
3. Weak rule of law (including protection of rights and public freedoms)
4. Fragile infrastructure
5. Continuation of political division
6. Israeli occupation policies and practices

Question (2)

Corruption may exist in various countries, societies, and sectors, whether public, private, or civil. Corruption is defined as the misuse of authority granted to an official by virtue of their position to achieve private interests.

(2-1) In your opinion, how do you view the extent of the spread of corruption in Palestinian society?

1. Large
2. Moderate
3. Limited
4. No opinion / Don't know

(2-2) From your point of view, perpetrators of corruption crimes in Palestine are mostly:

1. Holders of political positions (upper categories)
2. Holders of regular positions (ordinary categories)

(2-3) Rank, in your opinion, which of the following entities shows more or fewer cases and manifestations of corruption

(Giving 4 to the entity where corruption is most widespread and 1 where it is least widespread)

- a. Government institutions
- b. Local authorities (municipalities and local councils)
- c. Private sector (companies managing a public utility)
- d. Civil society organizations and charitable associations

(2_4) Rank, in your opinion, which of the following official institutions or bodies are most vulnerable to the spread of corruption

(Please select the three most vulnerable entities)

1. Executive authority (Council of Ministers, ministries, and public bodies)
2. Judicial authority (courts and public prosecution)
3. Local authorities (municipalities and village councils)
4. Security services
5. Religious institutions (Sharia courts, "Islamic and Christian" and Waqf/endowments)

(2-5) Rank ministries according to your perception of the prevalence of corruption in them (Please select the three institutions where corruption is most widespread)

1. Ministry of Social Development
2. Ministry of Health
3. Ministry of Transport and Communications
4. Ministry of Awqaf
5. Ministry of Finance
6. Ministry of Education
7. Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology
8. Ministry of National Economy

(2_6) Rank which of the following public institutions you believe corruption is prevalent in (Please select the three institutions where corruption is most widespread)

1. Water Authority
2. Energy Authority
3. Security institutions
4. General Authority for Civil Affairs
5. Land Authority
6. Land and Water Settlement Authority
7. Crossings and Borders Authority
8. Office of the Presidency
9. Embassies

(2-7) Do you believe there is corruption within the judicial authority (courts and public prosecution “judges, prosecutors, and staff”)?

1. Yes 2) No 3) No opinion / Don't know

(2-8) If you answered (Yes) to the previous question, rank which entities are most vulnerable to corruption within the judicial authority

1. Court employees
2. Public prosecutors
3. Judges

Question (3): Corruption Crimes in Palestine

(3-1) The most important corruption crimes stipulated in Palestinian law are: (breach of trust, embezzlement of public funds, abuse of power, bribery, money laundering, favoritism, negligence in the performance of public duty, and illicit gain.)

In your opinion, which crimes are the most widespread in Palestine?

(Please choose 3 of the most widespread crimes)

1. Breach of trust
2. Embezzlement of public funds
3. Abuse of power
4. Money laundering resulting from crimes of corruption
5. Failure to disclose conflicts of interest¹
6. Favoritism(wasta) and nepotism
7. Bribery in exchange for providing a public service or obtaining an undue benefit
8. Trading in influence²
9. Negligence in the performance of public duty
10. Illicit gain³
11. Forgery
12. Exploitation of public office

1 Conflict of interest: A situation or position in which the objectivity and independence of a decision-maker is affected by a personal material or moral interest that concerns him personally or one of his relatives or close friends, or when his performance of public duties is affected by direct or indirect personal considerations, or by his knowledge of information related to the decision. According to the Conflict-of-Interest Regulation No. (1) of 2020.

2 Trading in influence (peddling influence): An employee or any other person, directly or indirectly, soliciting or accepting any undue advantage for himself or for another person, in order for that employee or person to exploit his actual or presumed influence with the aim of obtaining an undue advantage from a public administration or authority.

3 Illegal gain: Any money obtained by a person subject to the provisions of this decree-law, for himself or for others, through the exploitation of his position or status. Any increase in wealth that occurs after taking up the position or status of a person subject to the provisions of this decree-law, or of his spouse or minor children, shall be considered illegal gain, provided that it is disproportionate to their resources and they are unable to prove its lawful source.

(3-2) Crimes related to the food and medicine sector are considered economic crimes in which corruption may spread. During 2025, do you believe they:

1. Increased (move to the next question)
2. Decreased (move to 4_3)

(3_3) Please rank the reasons that led to the increase in corruption in food and medicines in Palestine (Please select the top 3 reasons)

1. Lack of accountability and prosecution of perpetrators
2. Use of favoritism, nepotism, and patronage to overlook crimes
3. Existing legislation does not provide a deterrent penalty
4. Weak public awareness of these crimes
5. Multiplicity and overlap of the roles of official bodies responsible for monitoring food and medicine issues

(3-4) In your opinion, which of the following penalties are most effective in prosecuting perpetrators of food and medicine corruption crimes?

1. Preparing a publicly announced blacklist of companies and entities committing these crimes
2. Revoking commercial or industrial licenses granted to those companies or entities
3. Imprisoning offenders and imposing fines

Question (4): Reasons for the Spread of Corruption in Palestine

Please select the following reasons according to importance that contributed to the spread of corruption in Palestine

(Please choose 3 of the most influential reasons)

1. Failure to adhere to the principle of the rule of law
2. Failure to activate the role of the Legislative Council and oversight institutions
3. Weak role of civil society in combating corruption
4. Israeli occupation practices and their role in creating an environment conducive to corruption
5. Lack of seriousness in holding major corrupt actors accountable
6. Low public awareness of forms of corruption
7. Political division between the West Bank and Gaza
8. Immunity enjoyed by some individuals

Question (5): Corruption in the Provision of Public Services

(5_1) Public institutions provide essential services to citizens. In your opinion, in which of the following fields and services do you believe corruption was most widespread during 2025?

(Please choose 3 services)

1. Health services
2. Appointments and promotions
3. University education
4. In kind and cash humanitarian and social assistance
5. Customs and taxation
6. Water services
7. Permits, licenses, and official authorizations
8. Electricity services
9. Telecommunications services
10. Transportation services

Question (6): Favoritism in Obtaining Services

(6_1) During 2025, did you approach any public institution requesting a public service?

1. Yes 2. No (go to 6_3)

(6_2) Did you have to use favoritism to obtain a public service during 2025?

1. Yes 2. No

(6_3) Citizens resort to favoritism for one of the following reasons. In your opinion, what are the top 3 reasons?

1. Saving time by bypassing bureaucratic procedures
2. Fear that someone else undeserving will receive it due to corruption
3. A form of assistance that acquaintances are expected to provide
4. A cultural norm that sees no fault in using favoritism
5. Fear of being unable to obtain the service due to limited opportunities
6. Lack of trust in the integrity of service providers

(6_4) Do you believe favoritism or nepotism exists in:

(6_4a) Appointments and promotions in regular government jobs

1. Yes 2. No 3. No opinion / Don't know

(6_4b) Appointments and promotions in senior positions

1. Yes 2. No 3. No opinion / Don't know

Question (7): Bribery

(7-1) Have you or one of your relatives ever paid a bribe or benefit (such as cash, a gift, or a service, etc.) to a public employee, or were you asked to do so in exchange for obtaining a public service?

1. Yes 2. No

(7-2) In your opinion, which three fields or services are most vulnerable to the spread of bribery in Palestine?

1. Health services
2. Education services
3. Permit, licenses, and authorization services
4. Electricity services
5. Telecommunications services
6. Water services
7. Transportation services

Question (8): Role of the Media in Combating Corruption

(8_1) How do you evaluate the role of Palestinian media in highlighting and exposing corruption cases that occurred in 2025?

1. Effective 2. Moderately effective 3. Weak 4. No opinion / Don't know

(8_2) From your point of view, which media outlets were most effective in highlighting and exposing corruption cases in 2025?

1. Visual media
2. Audio media
3. Print media
4. Digital media (online news agencies, radio and TV via the internet, and social media)
5. No opinion / Don't know

Question (9)

The state establishes and mandates official bodies to promote integrity and combat corruption (such as the Anti-Corruption Commission in the West Bank, the Anti-Corruption and Financial Crimes Prosecution in Gaza, and the State Audit and Administrative Control Bureau, etc.). These bodies are granted independence in performing their duties, and any political or external interference in their decisions is prohibited.

(9_1 A) Do you believe that the bodies tasked with combating corruption (such as the Anti-Corruption Commission and the State Audit and Administrative Control Bureau, etc.) perform their role independently?

1. Yes (go to A9_3)
2. No
3. No opinion / Don't know

(9_2 A) If the answer is No, please select the two entities most involved in interfering in the work of anti-corruption bodies, in your opinion:

1. Office of the President
2. Prime Minister's Office and Ministers
3. Party leaders
4. Governors and mayors
5. Security services

(9_3 A) How do you evaluate the effectiveness of the bodies tasked with combating corruption?

1. Effective
- 2) Moderately effective
- 3) Ineffective
- 4) No opinion / Don't know

Question (10): Role of Civil Society in Combating Corruption

In your opinion, how do you view the contribution of civil society organizations in combating corruption?

1. Effective
- 2) Moderately effective
- 3) Ineffective
- 4) No opinion / Don't know

Question (11): Reporting Corruption

(11_2) If you were exposed to a case of corruption, would you report it to the bodies tasked with combating corruption if you were:

(11_2a) A witness to an act of corruption

1. Yes
2. No

(11_2b) A victim of an act of corruption

1. Yes
2. No

(11_3) Do you believe that reporting corruption is:

1. A right you are free to exercise
2. A legal duty you must perform
3. A socially discouraged practice (sintching, snitching, etc.)

Question (12): Failure to Report Corruption

Many reasons may hinder reporting corruption to officially mandated bodies

(Please choose the top 3 reasons)

1. Lack of sufficient awareness of the meaning and forms of corruption
2. Not knowing the entity authorized to receive corruption complaints
3. Lack of adequate protection for whistleblowers and witnesses
4. Lack of conviction that reporting is useful because no action will be taken
5. Belief that reporting corruption is a form of sintching
6. Lack of trust in complaint units within Palestinian public institutions
7. Fear of retaliation

Question (13): Anti-Corruption Efforts

(13-1) Do you believe that anti-corruption efforts in Palestine are:

1. Sufficient (go to Question 14)
2. Insufficient
3. No opinion / Don't know

(13-2) (If the answer is insufficient), in your opinion, what is the most important reason hindering anti-corruption efforts in Palestine?

1. Weak transparency in managing state institutions
2. Weak political will to hold corrupt actors accountable
3. Penalties imposed on perpetrators of corruption crimes are not deterrent
4. Lack of role models among officials in adhering to integrity values

Question (14): Change in the Level of Corruption

(14_1) In your opinion, did a change occur in the level of corruption during 2025?

1. Yes, it increased
2. Yes, it decreased
3. It did not change
4. No opinion / Don't know

(14-2) Do you believe that the level of corruption during 2026 will:

1. Decrease
2. Increase
3. Remain the same
4. No opinion / Don't know

Demographic Data

Age:

1. Under 30
- 2) 30–40
- 3) Over 40

Educational level:

1. Illiterate / semi-literate
2. Primary
3. Preparatory
4. Secondary
5. College / Institute
6. Bachelor's degree
7. Master's degree or higher

Employment status:

1. Employed
2. Unemployed

Sector (for employed respondents only):

1. Public / Government sector
2. Private sector
3. Civil society sector (NGOs)
4. UNRWA
5. International organizations

Average monthly household income (in shekels):

1. Less than 2500
2. 2500–4500
3. More than 4500

Annex 2: Survey Sample

		Percentage
Governorate	Jenin	10.8%
	Toubas	2.4%
	Tulkarem	6.0%
	Qalqilia	3.6%
	Salfeet	2.4%
	Nablus	14.5%
	Ramallah	10.8%
	Jerusalem	14.5%
	Jericho	2.4%
	Bethlehem	7.2%
	Hebron	25.3%
	Total	100.0%
Place of Residence	City	47.0%
	Village/ town	39.8%
	Camp	13.3%
	Total	100.0%
Gender	Male	50.1%
	Female	49.9%
	Total	100.0%
Age	Below 30	30.3%
	40–30	27.3%
	Older than 40	42.2%
	Total	100.0%

		Percentage	
Educational level (EDU)	Literate	1.0%	
	Primary	5.9%	
	Preparatory	21.7%	
	Secondary	30.3%	
	Intermedi- ate college	11.6%	
	BA	27.7%	
	MA or higher	2.0%	
	Total	100.0%	
	Work status (WORK)	Employed	45.2%
		Unem- ployed	54.8%
Total		100.0%	
Sector of Work (SECTOR)	Public/ gov- ernment	20.8%	
	Private sector	70.2%	
	Civil sector (NGOs)	4.7%	
	UNRWA	3.5%	
	Internation- al organiza- tion	8.0%	
	Total	100.0%	
Household average monthly income (NIS) (INCOME)	Below 2500	48.9%	
	2500-4000	38.8%	
	Above 45000	12.3%	
	Total	100.0%	

AMAN
Transparency Palestine



AMAN was established in 2000 as a civil society organization that seeks to combat corruption and promote integrity, transparency and accountability in the Palestinian society. The Coalition was first formed by an initiative from a number of civil society organizations working in the field of democracy, human rights and good governance. In 2006, the Coalition was accredited as a national chapter for Transparency International.

AMAN is a Palestinian think tank and a specialized body providing knowledge on corruption at the local and regional level through producing specialized reports and studies. The periodic publications include: The annual Integrity and Anti-Corruption Report, the annual Palestinian Integrity Index and the National Integrity System studies and reports, in addition to the Coalition's continued contributions to produce reports and studies on the status of corruption in the Arab region.

As part of the global anti-corruption movement - and of international alliances and partnerships with relevant specialized coalitions and organizations - AMAN plays a key role in the transfer and contextualization of necessary international knowledge and tools to combat corruption in all sectors.

Website: www.aman-palestine.org

Email : info@aman-palestine.org

f @ t v in /AmanCoalition

Ramallah, Irsal St, Remawi Building , 1st floor

Tel : 2989506 2 (970+) 2974949 2 (970+)

Fax : 2974948 2 (970)

Gaza-Southern Rimal - Habboush St. - Sub of Martyrs St. Dream

Tel : 082884767

Fax : 082884766