

Transparency International 2008 Bribe Payers Index

The 2008 Bribe Payers Index (BPI) is a ranking of 22 of the world's wealthiest and most economically influential countries according to the likelihood of their firms to bribe abroad. It is based on two questions asked of 2,742 senior business executives from companies in 26 countries. To assess the international supply side of bribery, senior business executives are asked about the likelihood of foreign firms from countries they have business dealings with, to engage in bribery when doing business in their country. In short, senior business executives provide their perception of the sources of foreign bribery, and these views form the basis of the 2008 BPI.

Table 1: 2008 Bribe Payers Index

Rank	Country/Territory	BPI 2008	Observations	Standard Deviation	Confidence Interval 95%	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	Belgium	8.8	252	2.00	8.5	9.0
1	Canada	8.8	264	1.80	8.5	9.0
3	Netherlands	8.7	255	1.98	8.4	8.9
3	Switzerland	8.7	256	1.98	8.4	8.9
5	Germany	8.6	513	2.14	8.4	8.8
5	United Kingdom	8.6	506	2.10	8.4	8.7
5	Japan	8.6	316	2.11	8.3	8.8
8	Australia	8.5	240	2.23	8.2	8.7
9	France	8.1	462	2.48	7.9	8.3
9	Singapore	8.1	243	2.60	7.8	8.4
9	United States	8.1	718	2.43	7.9	8.3
12	Spain	7.9	355	2.49	7.6	8.1
13	Hong Kong	7.6	288	2.67	7.3	7.9
14	South Africa	7.5	177	2.78	7.1	8.0
14	South Korea	7.5	231	2.79	7.1	7.8
14	Taiwan	7.5	287	2.76	7.1	7.8
17	Italy	7.4	421	2.89	7.1	7.7
17	Brazil	7.4	225	2.78	7.0	7.7
19	India	6.8	257	3.31	6.4	7.3
20	Mexico	6.6	123	2.97	6.1	7.2
21	China	6.5	634	3.35	6.2	6.8
22	Russia	5.9	114	3.66	5.2	6.6

Source: Transparency International 2008 *Bribe Payers Survey*

Table 1 shows the results of the 2008 BPI with additional statistical information. Scores range from 0 to 10, indicating the likelihood of firms headquartered in these countries to bribe when operating abroad. The higher a country's score is, the lower the propensity of companies from this country to engage in bribery when doing business abroad. The standard deviation is provided to give an indication of the degree of agreement among respondents in relation to each country: the smaller the standard deviation, the broader the consensus among respondents. The confidence intervals show the range of minimum and maximum values where with 95 per cent of confidence the true value of the index lies.

Transparency International 2008 Sectoral Listings

To provide a more detailed depiction of how corruption affects the private sector, Transparency International has used data from its *Bribe Payers Survey* to create two rankings of industry sectors. Table 2 ranks sectors according to the degree to which firms in that sector are likely to bribe public officials.

Bribery to Public Officials by Sector

Table 2. Bribery to Public Officials by Sector

Industrial Sector	Observations	Score 2008	Standard Deviation	Confidence Interval 95%	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Public works contracts & construction	477	5.2	3.29	4.9	5.5
Real estate & property development	402	5.7	3.08	5.4	6.0
Oil & gas	305	5.9	3.18	5.5	6.2
Heavy manufacturing	333	6.0	2.93	5.7	6.3
Mining	117	6.0	3.13	5.4	6.5
Pharmaceutical & medical care	376	6.2	3.16	5.9	6.5
Utilities	639	6.3	3.06	6.1	6.6
Civilian aerospace	109	6.4	3.13	5.8	7.0
Power generation & transmission	274	6.4	3.03	6.0	6.7
Forestry	99	6.5	3.19	5.8	7.1
Telecommunications & equipment	836	6.6	2.74	6.4	6.8
Transportation & storage	941	6.6	2.91	6.4	6.7
Arms and defence	99	6.7	3.31	6.0	7.3
Hotels, Restaurant & Leisure	446	6.7	2.85	6.4	7.0
Agriculture	348	6.9	2.91	6.6	7.2
Light manufacturing	644	6.9	2.69	6.7	7.1
Information technology (computers & s	697	7.0	2.75	6.8	7.2
Fisheries	92	7.1	3.07	6.4	7.7
Banking & finance	1325	7.1	2.77	7.0	7.3

Source: Transparency International 2008 *Bribe Payers Survey*

Scores range from 0 to 10, indicating the likelihood of firms operating in these industrial sectors to bribe domestically. The higher the score is, the lower the propensity of companies from this sector to engage in the bribery of public officials. The standard deviation is provided to give an indication of the degree of agreement among respondents in relation to each country: the smaller the standard deviation, the broader the consensus among respondents. The confidence intervals show the range of minimum and maximum values where with 95 per cent of confidence the true value of the index lies.

State Capture by Sector

Table 3 ranks sectors according to the degree to which firms in that sector use contributions to politicians and political parties to achieve undue influence on government policies, laws or regulations, a phenomenon which is often referred to as state capture.

Table 3. State Capture by Sector

Industrial Sector	Observations	Score 2008	Standard Deviation	Confidence Interval 95%	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Public works contracts & construction	447	5.6	3.23	5.3	5.9
Oil & gas	296	5.7	3.15	5.3	6.0
Mining	112	5.8	3.35	5.2	6.5
Real estate & property development	393	5.9	3.10	5.6	6.2
Heavy manufacturing	323	6.1	3.01	5.8	6.5
Pharmaceutical & medical care	368	6.2	3.15	5.9	6.5
Civilian aerospace	105	6.3	2.92	5.7	6.9
Arms and defence	92	6.4	3.21	5.8	7.1
Power generation & transmission	272	6.5	3.01	6.1	6.8
Telecommunications & equipment	811	6.5	2.87	6.3	6.7
Utilities	599	6.5	3.07	6.3	6.8
Banking & finance	1298	6.6	2.95	6.5	6.8
Forestry	93	6.7	3.17	6.1	7.4
Transportation & storage	889	6.7	2.83	6.5	6.9
Hotels, Restaurant & Leisure	425	7.0	2.75	6.7	7.3
Information technology (computers & s	666	7.0	2.78	6.8	7.2
Agriculture	324	7.1	2.81	6.8	7.4
Fisheries	89	7.1	2.87	6.5	7.7
Light manufacturing	598	7.2	2.75	7.0	7.4

Source: Transparency International 2008 *Bribe Payers Survey*

Scores range from 0 to 10, indicating the likelihood of firms in these industrial sectors to “capture the state” or exert undue influence on the policy process. The higher the score is, the lower the propensity of companies from this sector to use contributions to politicians and political parties to achieve undue influence on government policies, laws or regulations. The standard deviation is provided to give an indication of the degree of agreement among respondents in relation to each country: the smaller the standard deviation, the broader the consensus among respondents. The confidence intervals show the range of minimum and maximum values where with 95 per cent of confidence the true value of the index lies.