Transparency International

Bribe Payers Index (BPI) 2006

Analysis Report

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Introduction

This document presents the main findings and some further analysis carried out by Transparency International[1] on the results of the Bribe Payers Index (BPI) 2006.[2] It provides insight into the rankings given in the index itself and highlights other areas of interest.

Section 1 presents the main findings followed by relevant statistical data and considerations taken into account when calculating the index. Section 1 also presents analysis of the type of company for which respondents work and how this relates to their experience of bribery. Section 2 examines the scores given by respondents from particular sub-groups of countries. Finally, section 3 examines the relationship between the results of the BPI 2006 and the CPI 2005.

This analysis is intended to complement the information provided in the document *Q&A BPI 2006*.

[1] Special thanks to Ernst & Young for their generous support of Transparency International's corruption measurement tools. Transparency International is funded by various governmental agencies, international foundations and corporations. Support from these sources also contribute to the production of the BPI 2006. Acceptance of a donation by TI does not imply its endorsement of a donating company's policies or record. To learn more about Transparency International's sources of funding, please visit http://www.transparency.org/support_us.
[2] The production and review of the BPI 2006 has been produced with the input and collaboration of Prof. Dr Gertrud Moosmüller, Head of the Statistics Department at the University of Passau, members of the Transparency Index Advisory Committee and the World Bank Institute.

1. The BPI 2006

1.1. Methodology

The BPI is a ranking of 30 of the leading exporting countries according to the propensity of firms with headquarters within their borders to bribe when operating abroad. It is based on the responses of 11,232 business executives from companies in 125 countries to two questions about the business practices of foreign firms operating in their country, as part of the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey 2006.[3] To assess the international supply-side of bribery, executives are asked about the propensity of foreign firms that do the most business in their country to pay bribes or to make undocumented extra payments. The survey is anonymous.

The questions on which the BPI is based first ask respondents to identify the country of origin of foreign-owned companies doing the most business in their country. Respondents are then asked:

> *'In your experience, to what extent do firms from the countries you have selected make undocumented extra payments or bribes?'*

Respondents are asked to answer on a scale of 1 (bribes are common) to 7 (bribes never occur). In calculating the BPI, the answers are converted to a score between 0 and 10, and the ranking reflects the average score.

The 30 economies ranked in the BPI are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United States.

These countries are among the leading international or regional exporting countries, whose combined global exports represented 82 percent of the world total in 2005.[4] While most of the countries in the survey are OECD members, membership was not a selection criterion. Thus, OECD countries such as Denmark and Norway are not part of the list, while non-OECD countries like India, Israel, Singapore and South Africa, for instance, are included.

Details on the survey respondents are included in table 2, Annex 1 of this document.

1.2. The BPI 2006 Results

The Ranking

Table 1, below, shows the results of the BPI 2006, with additional statistical information to indicate the degree of agreement among respondents in one particular country: the smaller the standard deviation, the broader the consensus. The scores are close together, despite the countries' differing rankings. Higher scores reveal a lower propensity of companies from a country to offer bribes or undocumented extra payments when doing business abroad.

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[3] The WEF is responsible for the overall coordination of the survey and the data quality control process, but relies on a network of partner institutes to carry out the survey locally. WEF's local partners include economics departments of national universities, independent research institutes, and / or business organisations. Contact details for WEF partner institutes can be found on the TI website at: www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/bpi. The survey was carried out between February and May 2006.

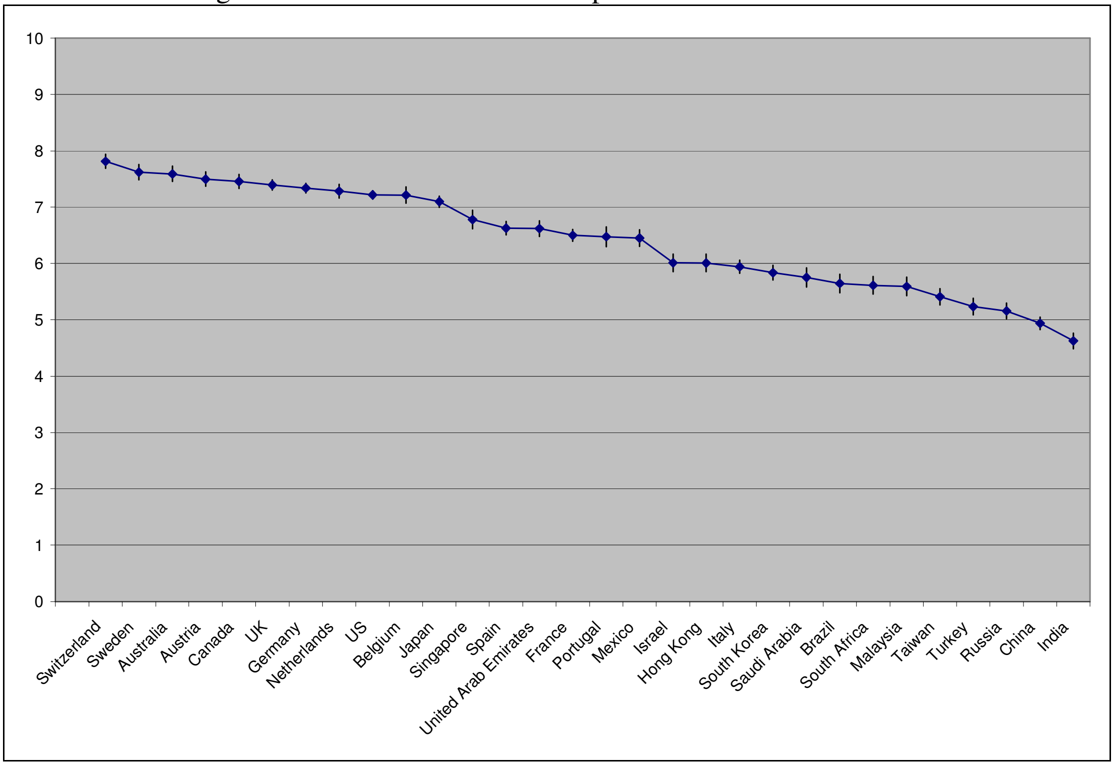
[4] Source: IMF, international finance statistics, 2005 figures. Available at: http://ifs.apdi.net/imf/output/93B496BD-DCF8-41F8-B0F5-31C7A0A0793C/IFS_Table_36789.701535.xls

Table 1: The full results of the BPI 2006

Rank	Country / territory	Number of respondents	Average score (Scale 0-10)	Standard Deviation	Margin of error (at 95% confidence)
1	Switzerland	1744	7.81	2.65	0.12
2	Sweden	1451	7.62	2.66	0.14
3	Australia	1447	7.59	2.62	0.14
4	Austria	1560	7.50	2.60	0.13
5	Canada	1870	7.46	2.70	0.12
6	UK	3442	7.39	2.67	0.09
7	Germany	3873	7.34	2.74	0.09
8	Netherlands	1821	7.28	2.69	0.12
9	Belgium	1329	7.22	2.70	0.15
	US	5401	7.22	2.77	0.07
11	Japan	3279	7.10	2.87	0.10
12	Singapore	1297	6.78	3.04	0.17
13	Spain	2111	6.63	2.73	0.12
14	UAE	1928	6.62	3.09	0.14
15	France	3085	6.50	3.00	0.11
16	Portugal	973	6.47	2.79	0.18
17	Mexico	1765	6.45	3.17	0.15
18	Hong Kong	1556	6.01	3.13	0.16
	Israel	1482	6.01	3.14	0.16
20	Italy	2525	5.94	2.99	0.12
21	South Korea	1930	5.83	2.93	0.13
22	Saudi Arabia	1302	5.75	3.17	0.17
23	Brazil	1317	5.65	3.02	0.16
24	South Africa	1488	5.61	3.11	0.16
25	Malaysia	1319	5.59	3.07	0.17
26	Taiwan	1731	5.41	3.08	0.15
27	Turkey	1755	5.23	3.14	0.15
28	Russia	2203	5.16	3.34	0.14
29	China	3448	4.94	3.29	0.11
30	India	2145	4.62	3.28	0.14

The margin of error at 95 percent confidence is provided to demonstrate the precision of the results. The confidence level indicates that there is a 95 percent probability that the true value of the results lies within the range given by the margin of error above and below each score. The BPI results and confidence intervals, indicated by vertical bars, are also shown on the graph in figure 1.

Figure 1: BPI 2006 scores and 95 percent confidence intervals



Cluster analysis on the BPI 2006

Cluster analysis[5] of the BPI results groups countries that exhibit similar behaviour in terms of their companies' propensity to bribe abroad. As the differences in scores between adjacent countries on the ranking are small, this analysis provides further material with which to interpret and understand the results.

This analysis produces four clusters (or groups) of countries. Cluster 1 comprises the countries from which companies are least likely to bribe when doing business abroad, and cluster 4 comprises those that are most likely to bribe, according to the BPI 2006.

Cluster 1: Switzerland, Sweden, Australia, Austria, Canada, UK, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, US, Japan

Cluster 2: Singapore, Spain, United Arab Emirates, France, Portugal, Mexico

Cluster 3: Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, South Africa, Malaysia

Cluster 4: Taiwan, Turkey, Russia, China, India.

It is important to note that although cluster 1 represents the best performers of the 30 countries, the results of the BPI highlight that companies from all countries in the survey show a considerable propensity to pay bribes. Countries in the top clusters should therefore not view this as an endorsement of their companies' behaviour.

Once there are several comparable iterations of the BPI, these clusters will allow changes in the countries' ratings to be tracked across time.

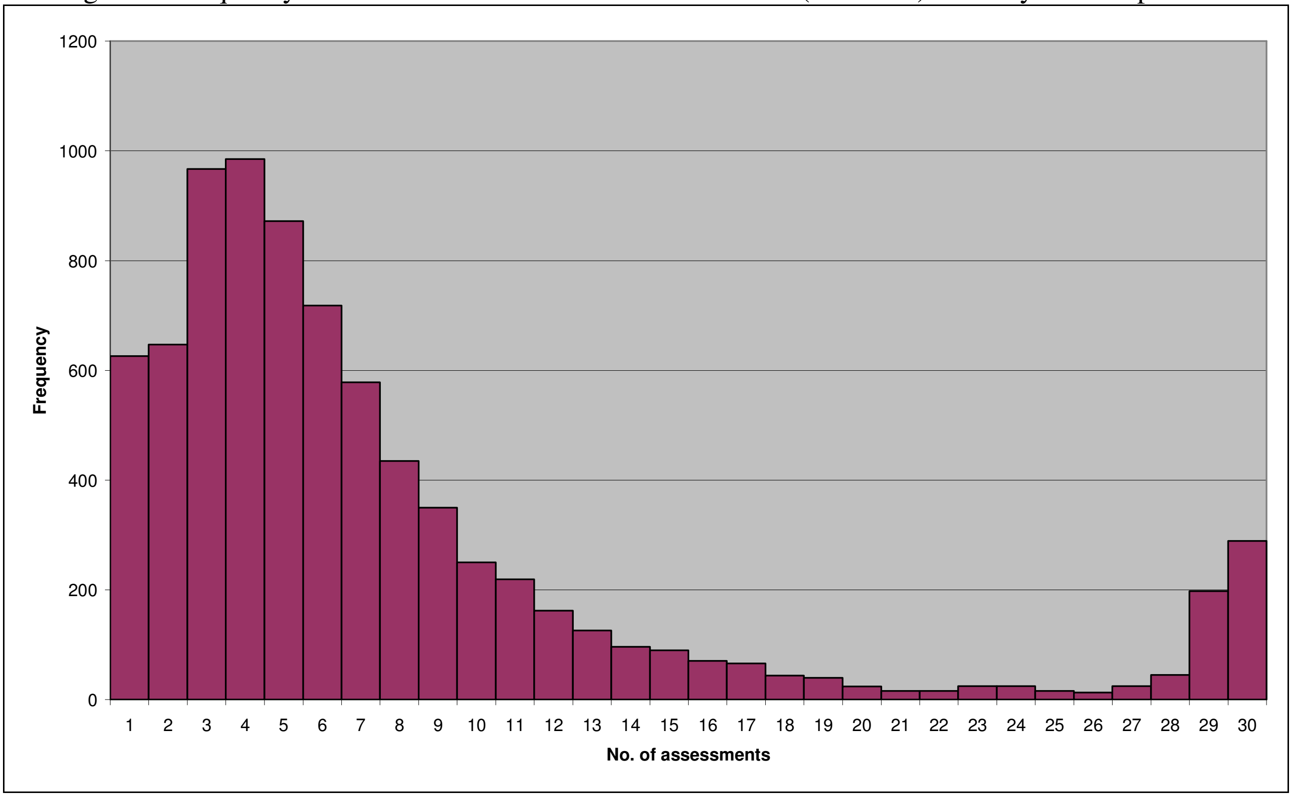
[5] This analysis uses an agglomerative hierarchical cluster procedure to form four clusters. The decision to use four clusters was made using a graphical approach, 'the elbow criterion', to examine the reduction of variance.

1.3. The reliability of responses

The views of respondents making a large number of assessments

The survey sought to capture the knowledge of respondents regarding their experience of companies from up to 30 countries. However, as some respondents provided answers about companies from a very large number of countries (2.6 percent of the respondents assessed all 30 countries), it can be argued that these respondents may not have precise experience of how companies from so many countries do business. Indeed, it could be that these respondents misunderstood the question, believing that they were being asked to give their impression of all countries rather than their experience of just those with which they were familiar. The histogram below, in figure 2, shows the frequency distribution of the number of assessments made by all respondents to the survey, between 1 and 30.[6]

Figure 2: Frequency distribution of the number of assessments (countries) made by each respondent



Taking this histogram into account, it is possible to assess the possible impact of this perception bias by analysing the results excluding the answers of any respondent who provided answers about more than 20 countries. [7] This analysis produces results which show an extremely high correlation (0.99) with the BPI 2006, but with some changes in the middle of the ranking. Excluding respondents who had made more than 20 assessments reduced the sample size by 30 percent (number of country assessments) and caused the standard deviations and confidence intervals to increase. This reduces the precision of the results. Therefore, it can be concluded that excluding respondents who had answered for more than 20 countries would not significantly change the results of the BPI 2006 and indeed would affect the statistical strength of the sample. The full sample was therefore used for the BPI 2006.

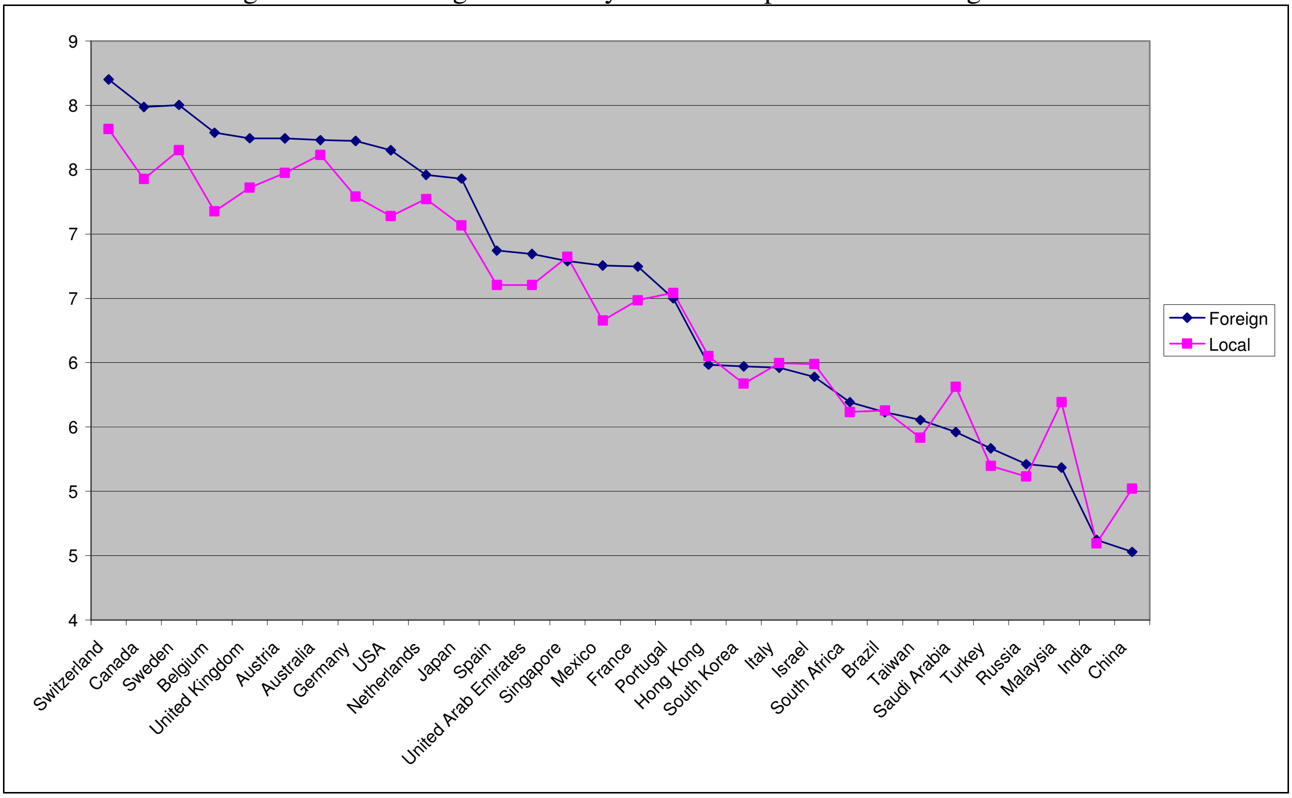
[6] 3,198 of the 11,232 respondents surveyed (28 percent) did not offer an assessment on any country regarding the propensity of their firms to bribe abroad. This rate is not unusual for questions related more to experience than perception. These non-responses could reflect a lack of knowledge or an unwillingness to answer. The BPI 2006 was therefore calculated using the scores given by the 8,034 respondents who did offer an assessment of companies from at least one country. For the sake of presentation, in this histogram the 3,198 respondents that made no assessments are not included.

[7] Various scenarios were considered, including up to 15 responses or between 3 and 9 based on the histogram. For simplicity, we report here the results for the cut at up to 20 respondents, where there is an indicative break according to the histogram.

The views of respondents from foreign and locally owned companies

As the sample contains both foreign and locally owned companies, and the questions used in the survey assess bribery and undocumented payments in international business, it could be argued that the different types of respondents have different experiences of bribery. To assess this potential bias, companies which are at least 50 percent owned by the foreign private sector are defined as 'foreign owned', and companies with at least 50 percent ownership by the local private sector or the government are defined as 'locally owned'. The results of this analysis show that foreign owned companies tend to have experienced a lower incidence of bribery than their locally owned counterparts. Figure 3 demonstrates that this distinction is particularly pronounced for countries that rank in the top 15 of the BPI 2006. At this point it is not possible to establish whether this difference is associated with bias or with experience, especially as there is less divergence towards the bottom of the ranking. This question should be subject to further research. The full results of this analysis are shown in table 3, Annex 2.

Figure 3: How foreign and locally-owned companies view foreign firms.



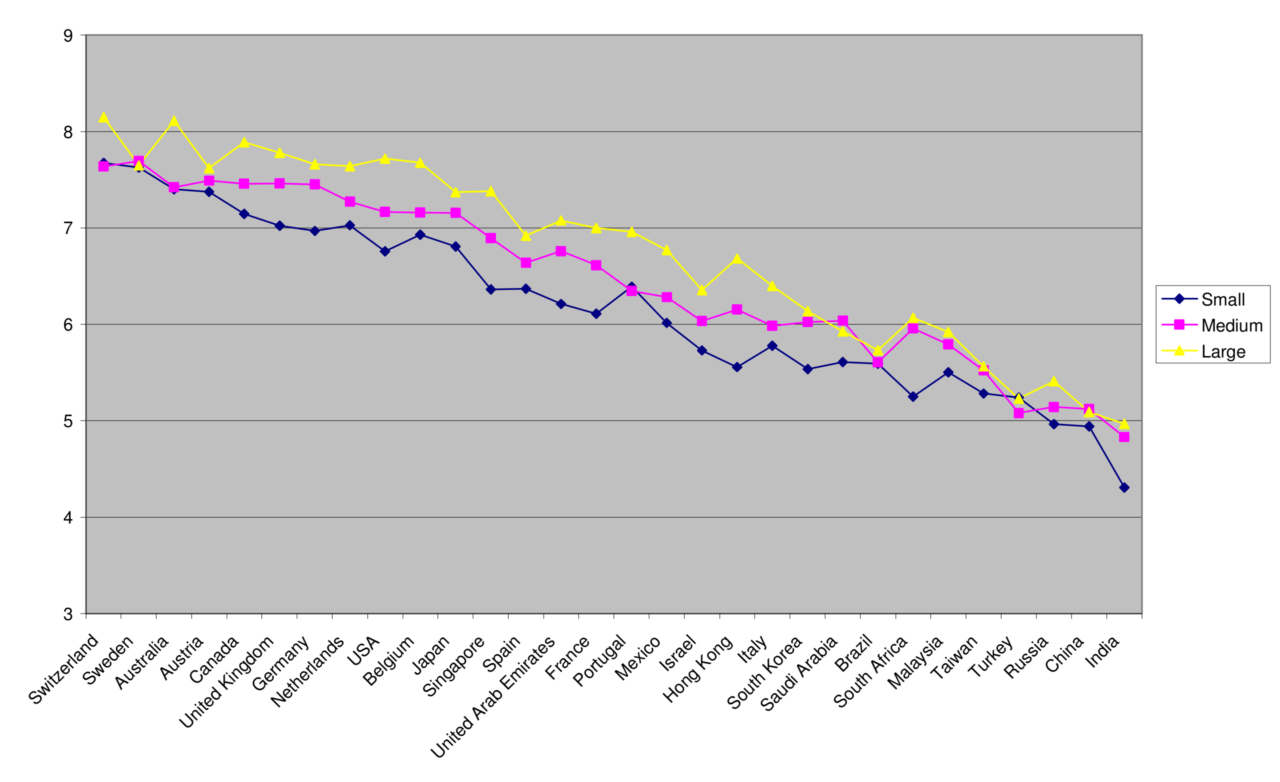
The views of respondents from small and large locally owned companies

When taking just locally owned companies into consideration, the BPI 2006 results can be further disaggregated to examine the effect of company size on respondents' knowledge of international bribery. Companies with 100 employees or less are defined as 'small', those with 101 to 500 employees are defined as 'medium', and companies with more than 500 employees are defined as 'large'.[8] The results show that small locally owned companies tend to report more instances of corruption than large ones, and medium sized companies tend to report less instances of corruption than small companies, but more than large companies. However, as the difference between the three sizes of company appears to be consistent across the ranking, and it is not possible to assess which of the three is making a more accurate assessment, isolating potential biases related to company size at the local level does not seem to improve the quality of the conclusions. Furthermore, the responses of large locally owned companies are comparable to those of

[8] There is no universal definition of small, medium and large companies. For the purposes of this analysis, divisions of 100 and 500 employees were used. This matches several commonly used definitions of company size.

foreign owned companies as reported earlier in this section. Therefore a similar reasoning applies to this category, namely that it is difficult to establish if the respondents' answers are biased or based on experience. The full results of this analysis are shown in table 3, Annex 2.

Figure 4: How small, medium and large locally owned companies view foreign firms



2. How respondents in different groups of countries rate companies

Separating the assessments by respondents from particular groups of countries sheds further light on the level of corruption in different areas of the world. In the following sections, the results are analysed according to assessments by respondents from each region of the world and from different country income categories. The analysis is based on changes in clusters rather than on the rankings per se, as changes in rankings may be insignificant.[9] For brevity, this section highlights only some of the most noteworthy findings. The full data used for the analysis in this section is shown in table 4, Annex 2.

2.1. How the behaviour of companies changes in different parts the world

The results show that respondents assess foreign companies differently depending on the region where they are operating. From this, one may conclude that some companies are more likely to bribe in certain parts of the world.

Figure 5, below, shows the following significant results:

- Respondents in Europe have similar experiences to those shown in the full sample. An exception is that Japanese companies appear to be less likely to make bribes in Europe than in the rest of the world;
- Respondents in Africa, however, paint a very different picture regarding companies from many countries. Particularly notable is the worsening performance of Italy and France, both of which

[9] Using the elbow criterion as before, the optimal number of clusters for each sensitivity varies between three and five. However, given the use of four clusters for the full sample, as discussed above, four clusters are used for all sensitivities as this is essential for comparison.

performed relatively poorly in the full sample, when operating in African countries. While Italy remains in the third cluster, its performance when evaluated by respondents in Africa translates into a marked reduction of its score from 5.94 to 5.03. France dropped from the second to the third cluster, from a score of 6.50 to 5.43; and

- Despite a fall in China's score when considering respondents from Africa in comparison with the full sample, China actually rises from the fourth to the third cluster. This apparent anomaly is a result of the substantial deterioration in the score of companies from India, resulting in India alone forming the fourth cluster.

Figure 5: Comparison of the experience of respondents in Europe and Africa

Respondents in Europe

Cluster	Country	Score
Cluster 1	Switzerland	8.4
	Sweden	8.1
	Canada	8.1
	Japan	8.0
	UK	8.0
	Australia	7.9
	Netherlands	7.9
	USA	7.8
	Germany	7.7
	Belgium	7.7
	Austria	7.6
Cluster 2	France	7.4
	UAE	7.3
	Mexico	7.3
	Spain	7.1
	Singapore	7.0
	Portugal	6.8
Cluster 3	Italy	6.3
	Hong Kong	6.1
	South Korea	6.1
	Israel	6.0
	Taiwan	5.8
	Malaysia	5.8
	South Africa	5.6
	Saudi Arabia	5.5
	Brazil	5.4
	Russia	5.4
Cluster 4	China	5.0
	Turkey	5.0
	India	5.0

Full sample

Cluster	Country	Score
Cluster 1	Switzerland	7.8
	Sweden	7.6
	Australia	7.6
	Austria	7.5
	Canada	7.5
	UK	7.4
	Germany	7.3
	Netherlands	7.3
	USA	7.2
	Belgium	7.2
	Japan	7.1
Cluster 2	Singapore	6.8
	Spain	6.6
	UAE	6.6
	France	6.5
	Portugal	6.5
	Mexico	6.5
Cluster 3	Israel	6.0
	Hong Kong	6.0
	Italy	5.9
	South Korea	5.8
	Saudi Arabia	5.8
	Brazil	5.6
	South Africa	5.6
	Malaysia	5.6
Cluster 4	Taiwan	5.4
	Turkey	5.2
	Russia	5.2
	China	4.9
	India	4.6

Respondents in Africa

Cluster	Country	Score
Cluster 1	Australia	7.6
	Switzerland	7.5
	Sweden	7.4
	Austria	7.4
	Canada	7.2
	UK	7.2
	Netherlands	7.2
	Japan	6.9
	Mexico	6.9
	USA	6.8
	Germany	6.8
	Spain	6.7
	Belgium	6.6
Cluster 2	Brazil	6.4
	Israel	6.4
	Singapore	6.3
	Portugal	6.2
	South Korea	6.0
	Turkey	6.0
	Russia	6.0
	UAE	5.9
	Hong Kong	5.9
	Saudi Arabia	5.8
Cluster 3	Malaysia	5.5
	France	5.4
	Taiwan	5.4
	South Africa	5.3
	Italy	5.0
	China	4.7
Cluster 4	India	3.9

Note: the changes highlighted here are countries that have moved between clusters.

The results for respondents from the Americas, Asia-Pacific, the Newly Independent States[10] and Mongolia, and the Middle East are also available in table 4, Annex 2.

2.2. How companies behave in low income and OECD countries

Figure 6, below, analyses the results of the BPI 2006 from the perspective of respondents in Low Income Countries (LICs)[11] and OECD countries. Among the most salient results are:

- Italy's performance in LICs is particularly poor. With a score of just 4.9, this is consistent with what is reported by African respondents;
- Companies from Hong Kong perform badly in LICs, falling from a score of 6.0 in the full sample to 5.1 in this sub-sample; and

[10] A grouping commonly used by the European Commission, OECD and USAID.
[11] There are 54 Low Income Countries as defined by the World Bank (see www.worldbank.org for further information), 27 of which were included in the survey. Assessments by respondents from these countries make up the analysis.

- When viewed only by respondents in the OECD countries, the performance of companies headquartered in the United Arab Emirates, Singapore, Mexico and Hong Kong is considerably better than in the full sample, causing Mexico, Singapore and UAE to move up from the second to the first cluster, and Hong Kong to move from the third to the second cluster.

Figure 6: Comparison of the views of respondents in Low Income and OECD countries

Respondents in LICs

Cluster 1	Austria	7.2
	Sweden	7.0
	Netherlands	6.9
	Australia	6.9
	UK	6.9
	Switzerland	6.9
	Canada	6.7
	Japan	6.7
	Germany	6.7
	USA	6.6
Cluster 2	Spain	6.5
	Belgium	6.4
	Israel	6.3
	Portugal	6.2
	Singapore	5.9
	Brazil	5.9
	Mexico	5.9
Cluster 3	France	5.5
	Turkey	5.4
	UAE	5.3
	Saudi Arabia	5.3
	South Korea	5.2
	South Africa	5.1
	Hong Kong	5.1
	Italy	4.9
	Malaysia	4.9
	Russia	4.8
	Taiwan	4.8
	China	4.5
Cluster 4	India	3.6

Full sample

Cluster 1	Switzerland	7.8
	Sweden	7.6
	Australia	7.6
	Austria	7.5
	Canada	7.5
	UK	7.4
	Germany	7.3
	Netherlands	7.3
	USA	7.2
	Belgium	7.2
	Japan	7.1
Cluster 2	Singapore	6.8
	Spain	6.6
	UAE	6.6
	France	6.5
	Portugal	6.5
	Mexico	6.5
Cluster 3	Israel	6.0
	Hong Kong	6.0
	Italy	5.9
	South Korea	5.8
	Saudi Arabia	5.8
	Brazil	5.6
	South Africa	5.6
	Malaysia	5.6
Cluster 4	Taiwan	5.4
	Turkey	5.2
	Russia	5.2
	China	4.9
	India	4.6

Respondents in OECD countries

Cluster 1	Australia	8.6
	Switzerland	8.5
	Sweden	8.5
	Canada	8.4
	UK	8.3
	USA	8.3
	Netherlands	8.1
	Germany	8.0
	Japan	8.0
	Austria	8.0
	UAE	7.9
	Belgium	7.9
	Singapore	7.8
	Mexico	7.8
Cluster 2	Spain	7.4
	France	7.4
	Hong Kong	7.3
	Portugal	7.1
Cluster 3	South Korea	6.7
	Italy	6.6
	Israel	6.5
	Malaysia	6.3
	Taiwan	6.3
	South Africa	6.3
Cluster 4	Russia	5.9
	Brazil	5.7
	Saudi Arabia	5.6
	India	5.5
	Turkey	5.1
	China	5.0

Note: the changes highlighted here are countries that have moved between clusters.

Perhaps the most significant finding regarding the comparison of assessments by respondents in LICs and OECD countries is the apparent double standard employed by foreign companies in the two groups. While the scores for companies from the majority of countries tend to be considerably higher in the OECD than in the full sample, their performance falls when looking at scores in LICs. Thus it would seem that many foreign companies do not resort to bribery while operating in the 'developed' world, where institutions are strong and there is a significant threat of legal retribution for illegal activities. However, in LICs, many of which are characterised by poor governance and ineffective legal systems for dealing with corruption, it appears that many companies resort to corrupt practices. The result is that the countries least equipped to deal with corruption are hardest hit, with their anti-corruption initiatives undermined. This helps trap many of the world's most disadvantaged people in chronic poverty.

The greatest difference in score when looking at responses from OECD countries and from LICs relates to companies from the United Arab Emirates. Responses from OECD countries give these companies a score of 7.9. Taking account of assessments by LICs, it falls 2.6 points to just 5.3. Similar changes in behaviour are evident for the majority of the countries covered in the BPI. The deterioration of companies' behaviour of the worst performing countries in the BPI - India, China and Russia - when operating in LICs is also alarming. India stands out with a score of just 3.6, a fall of 1.9 points from its score in the OECD countries.

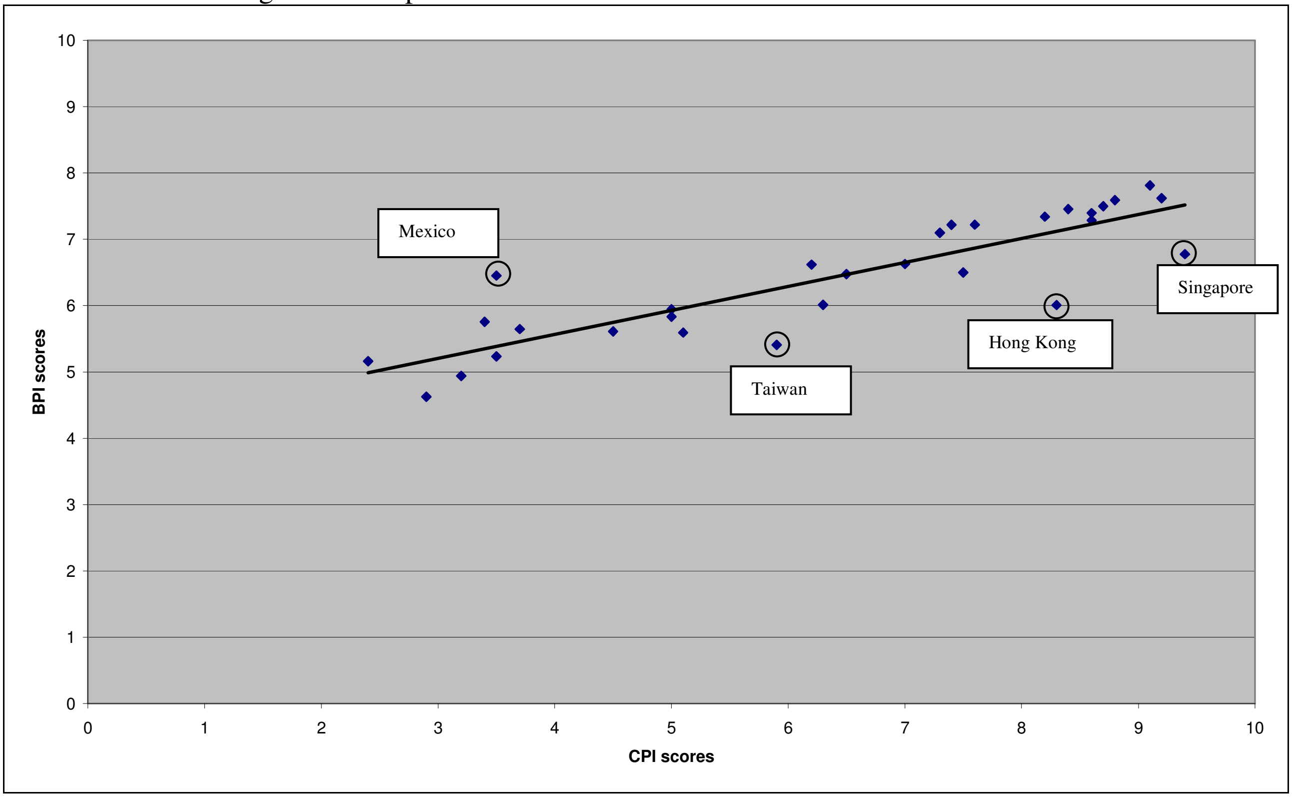
3. How the results of the BPI 2006 compare with those of the CPI 2005

The BPI and the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) seek to measure different aspects of corruption and therefore have different methodologies. The CPI ranks countries in terms of the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public officials and politicians in those countries, while the BPI ranks countries in terms of the propensity of their companies to bribe abroad. It is interesting to compare the results of the two indices, thereby comparing the performance of companies doing business abroad with the perceived state of corruption at home. There is a high correlation (0.87) between the results of the two indices (see figure 7, below).

Particularly interesting is the performance of Mexico. The BPI 2006 suggests that Mexican companies operating abroad are less likely to bribe than the high perceived level of corruption in Mexico would suggest. One possible reason may be its high dependence on the United States as a trading partner. It may be that Mexican companies are used to operating in a relatively strong institutional climate, which provides a strong deterrent to corrupt behaviour.

In contrast, Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan performed substantially worse in the BPI 2006 than in the CPI 2005. This can lead one to conclude that companies from these countries are more likely to bribe when they operate overseas than would be accepted back home. This apparent tendency for companies to let standards slip when working in countries with less stringent regulations than their home countries is alarming, and underlines the need for governments to take responsibility for the way their companies do business abroad as well as at home.

Figure 7: Comparison of the results of the BPI 2006 and the CPI 2005



4. Summary

- The results of the BPI 2006 show that there is a relatively small range of scores, with Switzerland ranking first at 7.81 and India at the bottom with a score of 4.62. Therefore, with all countries falling well short of a perfect score of 10, the results show a considerable propensity for companies of all nationalities to bribe when operating abroad.
- Nonetheless, the cluster analysis highlights the particularly poor performance of the lower two clusters of countries. Cluster 3 comprises Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, South Africa and Malaysia. Cluster 4, the worst group of countries according to the BPI 2006, comprises Taiwan, Turkey, Russia, China and India.
- Analysis has shown that companies from the 30 countries ranked in the BPI 2006 exhibit a different propensity to bribe in different areas of the world. While companies from most countries perform considerably better in OECD countries than the full sample, companies from the 30 countries are far more likely to resort to bribery when working in Low Income Countries and in Africa.
- The rankings of the CPI 2005 and BPI 2006 are closely correlated. Although the indices consider different aspects of corruption, countries that perform poorly on the CPI rank among the worst on the BPI. The same trend can be seen with the better performers.

Annex 1: Respondents to the survey used for the BPI 2006

Table 2: The countries in which respondents were based

Country/Territory	No. of respondents
Albania	80
Algeria	70
Angola	35
Argentina	68
Armenia	79
Australia	88
Austria	109
Azerbaijan	81
Bahrain	40
Bangladesh	105
Barbados	57
Belgium	74
Benin	147
Bolivia	90
Bosnia and Herzegovina	73
Botswana	69
Brazil	194
Bulgaria	95
Burkina Faso	49
Burundi	83
Cambodia	95
Cameroon	87
Canada	95
Chad	98
Chile	149
China	344
Colombia	69
Costa Rica	67
Croatia	90
Cyprus	83
Czech Republic	88
Denmark	69
Dominican Republic	71
Ecuador	88
Egypt	98
El Salvador	52
Estonia	107
Ethiopia	85
Finland	51
France	136
Gambia	72
Georgia	72
Germany	51
Greece	78
Guatemala	70
Guyana	93
Honduras	82
Hong Kong SAR	71
Hungary	71
Iceland	30
India	68
Indonesia	123
Ireland	35
Israel	48
Italy	84
Jamaica	94
Japan	52
Jordan	87
Kazakhstan	191
Kenya	130
Korea, Rep.	97
Kuwait	107
Kyrgyz Republic	95

Country/Territory	No. of respondents
Latvia	148
Lesotho	79
Lithuania	162
Luxembourg	59
Macedonia, FYR	87
Madagascar	113
Malawi	38
Malaysia	73
Mali	46
Malta	64
Mauritania	64
Mauritius	27
Mexico	82
Moldova	100
Mongolia	100
Morocco	96
Mozambique	62
Namibia	62
Nepal	73
Netherlands	93
New Zealand	46
Nicaragua	71
Nigeria	223
Norway	67
Pakistan	87
Panama	83
Paraguay	89
Peru	66
Philippines	53
Poland	90
Portugal	36
Qatar	65
Romania	102
Russian Federation	553
Serbia and Montenegro	89
Singapore	81
Slovak Republic	63
Slovenia	88
South Africa	79
Spain	79
Sri Lanka	79
Suriname	75
Sweden	52
Switzerland	74
Taiwan, China	65
Tajikistan	80
Tanzania	99
Thailand	46
Timor-Leste	34
Trinidad and Tobago	83
Tunisia	48
Turkey	102
Uganda	89
Ukraine	159
United Arab Emirates	85
United Kingdom	72
United States	235
Uruguay	72
Venezuela	66
Vietnam	137
Zambia	97
Zimbabwe	36
Total	**11,232**

Annex 2: BPI 2006 – Further analysis results

Table 3: Comparison of respondents by company category.[12]

	Full sample	Respondents in foreign owned companies	Respondents in locally owned companies	'Local' respondents in small companies	'Local' respondents in medium companies	'Local' respondents in large companies
Switzerland	7.81	8.20	7.81	7.67	7.64	8.15
Sweden	7.62	7.99	7.64	7.63	7.69	7.65
Australia	7.59	7.73	7.61	7.40	7.42	8.11
Austria	7.50	7.76	7.48	7.37	7.49	7.62
Canada	7.46	8.03	7.42	7.14	7.46	7.89
UK	7.39	7.76	7.35	7.02	7.46	7.78
Germany	7.34	7.71	7.29	6.97	7.45	7.66
Netherlands	7.28	7.47	7.27	7.03	7.27	7.64
USA	7.22	7.66	7.13	6.76	7.16	7.72
Belgium	7.22	7.78	7.17	6.93	7.16	7.67
Japan	7.10	7.45	7.06	6.81	7.16	7.37
Singapore	6.78	6.79	6.82	6.36	6.89	7.38
Spain	6.63	6.87	6.60	6.37	6.64	6.92
UAE	6.62	6.85	6.60	6.21	6.76	7.08
France	6.50	6.72	6.49	6.11	6.61	7.00
Portugal	6.47	6.53	6.54	6.39	6.34	6.96
Mexico	6.45	6.72	6.32	6.01	6.28	6.77
Israel	6.01	5.88	5.98	5.73	6.03	6.36
Hong Kong	6.01	6.00	6.05	5.56	6.15	6.68
Italy	5.94	5.88	5.98	5.78	5.98	6.40
South Korea	5.83	5.98	5.84	5.53	6.02	6.14
Saudi Arabia	5.75	5.43	5.81	5.61	6.04	5.93
Brazil	5.65	5.60	5.62	5.59	5.60	5.73
South Africa	5.61	5.71	5.61	5.25	5.96	6.07
Malaysia	5.59	5.20	5.69	5.50	5.79	5.92
Taiwan	5.41	5.55	5.42	5.28	5.52	5.56
Turkey	5.23	5.36	5.20	5.24	5.08	5.23
Russia	5.16	5.20	5.10	4.96	5.14	5.41
China	4.94	4.51	5.03	4.94	5.12	5.09
India	4.62	4.55	4.60	4.31	4.83	4.97
No. of respondents	11,232	2,097	7,948	3,782	2,132	2,034

[12] Please note that not all respondents answered the questions relating to ownership or company size. As a result the number of respondents for the full sample does not equal the sum of respondents for 'foreign' and 'local' companies.

Table 4: Comparison of results for groupings of respondents by region and country wealth categories.

Average scores (0-10)	Full sample	Respondents in OECD countries[i]	Respondents in Low Income Countries[ii]	Respondents in Africa[iii]	Respondents in Europe[iv]	Respondents in the Americas[v]	Respondents in Asia-Pacific[vi]	Respondents in the Newly Independent States and Mongolia[vii]	Respondents in the Middle East[viii]
Switzerland	7.81	8.51	6.89	7.54	8.44	7.81	7.30	6.95	8.39
Sweden	7.62	8.46	7.05	7.44	8.13	7.52	7.02	7.34	7.14
Australia	7.59	8.56	6.92	7.65	7.93	8.27	7.20	6.70	8.17
Austria	7.50	7.95	7.21	7.40	7.56	7.83	7.21	7.26	8.37
Canada	7.46	8.36	6.72	7.22	8.08	7.89	6.91	6.49	8.33
United Kingdom	7.39	8.31	6.89	7.22	7.98	7.44	6.97	6.85	7.82
Germany	7.34	8.03	6.65	6.79	7.73	7.60	6.92	7.05	8.09
Netherlands	7.28	8.11	6.93	7.21	7.85	6.80	6.76	7.23	8.31
USA	7.22	8.26	6.63	6.84	7.81	7.26	6.91	6.58	7.97
Belgium	7.22	7.91	6.38	6.61	7.72	7.33	6.89	7.13	8.14
Japan	7.10	8.03	6.69	6.93	8.00	7.35	6.39	6.50	7.93
Singapore	6.78	7.84	5.93	6.35	6.99	7.12	6.77	5.48	8.60
Spain	6.63	7.44	6.48	6.65	7.12	6.33	6.32	6.82	7.35
United Arab Emirates	6.62	7.94	5.31	5.89	7.31	7.38	6.01	5.89	7.92
France	6.50	7.42	5.46	5.43	7.37	6.50	6.72	6.64	7.67
Portugal	6.47	7.14	6.19	6.19	6.80	6.56	6.29	6.26	7.45
Mexico	6.45	7.78	5.88	6.86	7.28	6.05	5.57	5.21	8.05
Israel	6.01	6.50	6.33	6.38	6.02	6.04	6.23	5.07	6.83
Hong Kong	6.01	7.28	5.12	5.88	6.15	6.83	5.44	5.38	8.04
Italy	5.94	6.60	4.94	5.03	6.31	6.24	6.09	5.81	7.15
South Korea	5.83	6.67	5.20	6.04	6.06	6.06	5.46	5.64	7.35
Saudi Arabia	5.75	5.64	5.29	5.77	5.51	5.59	5.38	5.58	7.13
Brazil	5.65	5.73	5.91	6.44	5.38	5.48	5.31	5.46	7.50
South Africa	5.61	6.26	5.15	5.32	5.64	6.69	5.40	5.92	7.74
Malaysia	5.59	6.32	4.86	5.51	5.77	6.45	5.09	5.64	7.61
Taiwan	5.41	6.31	4.80	5.41	5.80	5.75	4.82	5.37	7.21
Turkey	5.23	5.08	5.45	6.01	4.99	5.00	5.48	4.84	6.69
Russia	5.16	5.89	4.83	5.98	5.38	5.83	4.92	4.36	6.14
China	4.94	5.00	4.50	4.74	5.01	5.17	4.49	5.12	6.70
India	4.62	5.46	3.57	3.89	4.96	5.63	4.52	4.95	6.59
No. of respondents	**11,232**	**2,358**	**2,405**	**2,281**	**2,931**	**2,261**	**1,817**	**1,510**	**432**[13]

[13] Please note the small sample size for respondents in the Middle East. As such these results should be viewed cautiously.

[i] OECD countries included in the survey: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Rep., Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

[ii] Low Income Countries included in the survey: Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Ethiopia, Gambia, India, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

[iii] African countries included in the survey: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

[iv] European countries included in the survey: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, FYR, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom

[v] Countries from the Americas included in the survey: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela

[vi] Countries from Asia-Pacific included in the survey: Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong SAR, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Rep., Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, China, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam

[vii] Countries from the 'Newly Independent States' grouping included in the survey: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Ukraine

[viii] Countries from the Middle East included in the survey: Bahrain, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates