

Research on Impacts of Bribery on Different Business Sectors

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ABSTRACT

The prevalence of corruption such as bribery today has disrupted the normal economic order, caused waste of resources, loss of tax revenue, and serious problems such as government corruption and inefficiency. This dissertation will study the effects or impacts of bribery on various business sectors in the economy. It compares the construction sector, manufacturing sector and the service sector. Different factors play a greater role in different sectors where political influence plays the major role. This research put into use quantitative methods research method, secondary and qualitative methods which gave the researcher a clear understanding and background of the study. These methods made sure that the researchers were well equipped when doing the research. It is clear from the research findings that the sector of construction benefits more from the action of bribery because it has some benefits that come along with it. The sector of manufacturing is undermined however by bribery because most officials of the state are linked to it. It can be concluded that the research study came up with findings that the action of taking and giving bribes undermines the general performances of various sectors in a country's economy. The research also, concluded that the level of investments is greatly affected by the level of bribe in the economy hence the economy is derailed by the bribery levels of the economy.

Keywords: *Bribery, Corruption, Bribery environment, Business sectors*

1. INTRODUCTION

The act of giving and taking bribes affects both the business activities of the economy and also the general working morale of their employees. Bribery is viewed by many as a tool that can be used to boost the growth of individual businesses. Due to the bribery activities, losses can be encountered in the economy or business sectors and these may lead to demoralization of employees.

Many countries experience bigger bribery related cases and this is because of the weak formulation and implementation of policies. According to Rontos, et al. 2019, the presence of weak policies makes bribery activities emerge and slow down the economic progress of an economy. Regardless of these, the act of bribery cannot be termed as a national problem because it also affects the international levels also. The World Bank, the IMF, the UN and other international bodies have always felt the impacts of bribery and its related activities in their various organizations.

This research dissertation investigates and establishes the effects of bribery on economy so as to add more

knowledge to theories that already exist on the same. This general knowledge will therefore be of help in coming up with more ways which help business to shun from bribery. The research questions, therefore, need to look into the effects of bribery on various sectors of a country's economy.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Grease Wheel and Local Bribery Environment

The environments of the institutions that control a country's economy have a direct impact on its economic level in one way or another. The hypothesis of "grease the wheel" has influences on bribery levels of an economy [14]. In areas where most businesses need legal permits for them to operate becomes red points for bribery activities. This is especially if these areas are surrounded by officials who are greedy. These greedy officials who are in charge always ask for money for any service that they give. Areas with different business types will therefore experience different bribery levels. The

bribery levels differ according to the nature of business activities for which you are trying to seek favor. For example, someone who wants to process five licenses hand in hand with legal documents in order to start a business shall in an away gets involved in bribery cases at different levels as compared to another who wants a single license from the same industry. Because these firms generally depend on officials of the government in obtaining these permits for their business, they will therefore be forced into paying higher bribes as compared to micro businesses.

The “grease the wheel” hypothesis works in a way that ensures companies obtain more favors from government than other companies. Companies that encourage bribery will be competing with companies that do not encourage the same. Due to these, the firms that encourage bribery will be a step ahead of the other firms that do not encourage these act of bribery.

2.2. Political and Economic Environment Influence on Bribery and its Impacts on Businesses

The levels of restrictions of economic activities in a country point out corruption levels [15]. That is, when principles and the rules that are being put to place are tiresome and so tight, people tend to bribe so that they can avoid following the required processes. Bribing reduces the time which is needed in accessing various services from officials of the government in enhancing their businesses. Potential investors are always willing to pay higher officials in various offices so as to avoid various restrictions that have always been put into place in getting various services. The bribery levels will be quite higher in situations where the government's s high officials have the powers and mandate of the economy's decision making.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research design

Research design entails the plans for the research that links up the steps from the larger assumptions down to specific methods of data collection, analysis and, interpretation [11]. This research study contains both qualitative data sets and quantitative data sets. The correct design selection to put into use in data analysis and also collection provides results that are accurate and lowers the chances of making errors. The qualitative design helps the researchers in providing an insight to the research problems.

This research study is made up of three objectives. The first two objectives try to analyze effects of bribery activities on various business sectors in the economy after putting into use the previous literature. The previous research studies analyzed the impacts of bribery to

different business sectors. The research objectives will thus be met by conducting in-depth reviews of academic journals that investigate the effects of bribery on businesses in the economy. The articles gotten from journals shall be used in doing comparisons of the findings. The comparison that will be obtained from the research findings provides views which can give the answers to the study topic.

The last research objective needs to do critical analyses of the impacts of bribery on various business sectors. The objectives need data analysis which helps the researcher in comparing the research outcome with previous reviews of literature on the topic so as to strengthen general outcome of research study. The research data shall therefore be gotten from documents that contain the reports on cases of corruption. The data includes the bribery cases that have been put to book by relevant authorities.

3.2 Hypotheses

Comparing different impacts of bribery on various business sectors in the economy is not an easy task. Bribery causes either positive impacts or negative impacts on businesses. The research expects to realize a different level of corruption and bribery in different firm sizes. Firms that require numerous licenses and documents in a corrupt country are more likely to engage in bribery than their counterparts in non-corrupt countries. The research aims at determining the truth of both claims.

4. ANALYSIS

4.1. Analysis on Firms

Table 1: Difference in firms

	(I) Sales	(II) Productivity	(III) Sales	(IV) Productivity	(V) Sales	(VI) Productivity
Panel A: Manufacturing and service firms						
	Manufacturing		Services		Construction	
N observations	88917	88960	442567	441964	96137	96402
Average bribery mean effect	-6.99	-3.95	-1.08	-3.57	-3.74	-5.05
Average bribery dispersion effect	-0.68	-2.37	3.65	6.30	10.42	7.79
Average total effect	-7.67	-6.32	2.57	2.73	6.68	2.74
Panel B: By firm size: Micro, small and large firms						
	2-10 employees		11-49 employees		50+ employees	
N observations	291283	291513	228848	228688	107719	107728
Average bribery mean effect	-0.76	-2.79	-3.80	-3.79	-6.78	-5.04
Average bribery dispersion effect	0.87	2.83	7.55	7.20	4.11	3.83
Average total effect	0.11	0.04	3.74	3.41	-2.67	-1.21
Panel C: Stable, new-entrant, and exiting firms						
	Stable		New entrants		Exiting	
N observations	101841	101859	212722	213066	28004	28072
Average bribery mean effect	-4.36	-2.79	-2.93	-5.29	-9.69	-5.63
Average bribery dispersion effect	4.01	2.60	5.74	6.07	6.20	11.73
Average total effect	-0.35	-0.19	2.80	0.77	-3.49	6.10

4.1.1. Different Types of Firms

economy. The various sectors that have been studied are the manufacturing, construction, and services sectors all from panel A.

Table 1 gives the results of different businesses in the

Table 2: Difference in firms

	(I) Sales	(II) Productivity	(III) Sales	(IV) Productivity	(V) Sales	(VI) Productivity
Panel A: Manufacturing and service firms						
	Manufacturing		Services		Construction	
N observations	88917	88960	442567	441964	96137	96402
Average bribery mean effect	-6.99	-3.95	-1.08	-3.57	-3.74	-5.05
Average bribery dispersion effect	-0.68	-2.37	3.65	6.30	10.42	7.79
Average total effect	-7.67	-6.32	2.57	2.73	6.68	2.74

Beginning with the manufacturing sector, there are high levels of bribery mean effects and also the bribery dispersion effects. Bribery means effects in manufacturing sectors tend to reduce the performances of the firms. The sales gotten from the manufacturing firms observably are low as compared to those from other sectors in the economy. The total average effects of bribery in the manufacturing sectors are -7.67. The negative sign implies that manufacturing sectors do not

benefit much from the act of bribery in the corrupt environment. Manufacturing sector requires several legal documents so that it can be given a chance to operate. The increased numbers of the legal documents that are required imply that the firms in this sector should incur a lot of money in bribing to hasten the process of getting these documents.

The service sector has some gains because of the effects of bribery. Even though the average bribery means effect displays a negative impact on these sectors, the average mean portrays a gain which is shown in panel A column III-IV from table 2. The growing of the service sectors makes it to be prone to the act of bribery. Positive gains from the service sectors are attributed to the reason that many of these service sectors are not so close to the greedy state servants and the decentralization of political power [4].

In conclusion, the sector as shown by table 2, panel A, column V-VI has big gains in bribery environment. The big gain in their returns can be attributed to the activities which are related to bribe which happens in this sector. This involves the acquisition of permits and tenders which are required before starting of the construction and regulations that govern this sector.

4.1.2. The Size of the Firms

Table 3: Difference in firms

	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)
	Sales	Productivity	Sales	Productivity	Sales	Productivity
Panel B: By firm size: Micro, small and large firms						
	2-10 employees		11-49 employees		50+ employees	
N observations	291283	291513	228848	228688	107719	107728
Average bribery mean effect	-0.76	-2.79	-3.80	-3.79	-6.78	-5.04
Average bribery dispersion effect	0.87	2.83	7.55	7.20	4.11	3.83
Average total effect	0.11	0.04	3.74	3.41	-2.67	-1.21

Panel B of table 3 depicts bribery effects basing on the firm size. Basing on previous literature, smaller firms are not in a position to march the amount of money that is given as bribe by the large companies [2]. The large firms are known to have higher bargaining powers such that they can influence the state officials in an easy way in obtaining of the documents that are required for their various businesses.

The panel B of table 3 contains micro, small and large firms. Average bribery mean effects and average

bribery dispersion effects have same sign in all the three different sizes of the firms. Small businesses tend to get more in environments experiencing bribery because of the many exceptions that they get from the government. Small businesses get go a head from government as they are trying to promote entrepreneurship in local environments. Large firms irrespective will require a lot of permits so that they can operate.

4.1.3. Firm Dynamics

Table 4: Difference in firms

	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)
	Sales	Productivity	Sales	Productivity	Sales	Productivity
Panel C: Stable, new-entrant, and exiting firms						
	Stable		New entrants		Exiting	
N observations	101841	101859	212722	213066	28004	28072
Average bribery mean effect	-4.36	-2.79	-2.93	-5.29	-9.69	-5.63
Average bribery dispersion effect	4.01	2.60	5.74	6.07	6.20	11.73
Average total effect	-0.35	-0.19	2.80	0.77	-3.49	6.10

Panel C in table 4 portrays different firms basing on their time in a bribery environment. The effect of bribery is generally felt by the firms that enters or exits the

bribery environments [8]. This is attributed to the fact that firms which enter new market will require several permits so that they can operate.

4.2. Institutional Framework and Local Environment

Table 5: institutional framework and local environment

	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)
	Sales	Productivity	Sales	Productivity
Bribery Mean	-0.274 (0.014)	-0.438 (0.015)	-0.271 (0.011)	-0.291 (0.011)
Bribery Mean*	0.284 (0.020)	0.441 (0.020)		
Rule of Law	0.312 (0.019)	0.284 (0.020)	-0.040 (0.015)	0.033 (0.015)
Bribery Dispersion	-0.202 (0.027)	-0.081 (0.027)		
Bribery Dispersion*	0.822 (0.020)	0.181 (0.019)		
Rule of Law			0.688 (0.040)	0.588 (0.040)
N observations	627634	626869	627546	626995
N group	446004	445806	445726	445773
R2 within	0.240	0.127	0.225	0.119

4.2.1 Local Bribery Environment

Table 5 points out how different countries having different sectors respond to the action of bribery. According to these findings, higher average levels of bribery reduce the economic performance of firms operating in a bribery environment. From the result table 5 columns III-IV, the interactions between bribery means and bribery dispersion is quite significant. In local environments which fewer firms have bribery related activities can be very harmful to those firms which do not put it into practice majorly if there exist negative externalities which come with bribes. But in environments which all firms engages in bribery related activities, the degree of the damage caused to businesses shall be quite higher. Most firms shall incur an additional cost which comes with the act of bribing. This reduces the levels of investments in the country’s economy. As a result of the lower levels of investment, these firms should not benefit from bribery activities.

4.2.2. Difference in Institutional Framework of Countries

The difference in framework of the institutions of a country determines the institutional strengths of the respective country. Countries with have weak institutions will tend to undergo higher levels of bribery on their

business sectors which will undermine the performances of their firms in their general economy. The results from table 5 column I-II analyses how the local bribery environment has affected the performances of various businesses basing on the strengths of the countries’ institutions.

5. CONCLUSION

Bribery is viewed as a big evil in a country’s economy. From former studies which were carried out on effects of the act of bribery on various businesses portray that bribery has great harm to businesses as compared to general benefits [9]. Giving of bribe by various businesses leads to the reduction in the average amounts of investments. The levels of investment will be quite low because of general cost which was involved in the act of bribery. According to De Vaal, and Ebben, 2011, increased bribery activities in uneven local environments may cause smaller firms to be closed down because the larger firms rule and are better of through corruption. The larger firms will then have some unfavorable advantages because of their close connections to the political system. Larger firms shall receive special treatment from greedy officials of the government. Because smaller firms will not be able to march up the higher bargaining power of these larger companies, they will face a difficult business environment that will greatly hinder them and may eventually cause them to collapse.

However, this research study has limitations which may hinder the outcome of quality results. Obtaining real information from this research topic shall be quite difficult since bribery is an illegal activity in most countries. There is also a lack of consistency in bribery data over the years. In addition, the information that will be used for research analysis may also be out of time. To do away with this, use of recent literature reviews helps in determining the accuracy of research information which has been provided from collected data.

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