

# Firm-level theory and evidence of corruption

Citation for published version (APA):

Nguyen, T. D. (2016). *Firm-level theory and evidence of corruption*. [Doctoral Thesis, Maastricht University]. Datawyse / Universitaire Pers Maastricht. <https://doi.org/10.26481/dis.20161213tn>

**Document status and date:**

Published: 01/01/2016

**DOI:**

[10.26481/dis.20161213tn](https://doi.org/10.26481/dis.20161213tn)

**Document Version:**

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

**Please check the document version of this publication:**

- A submitted manuscript is the version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher's website.
- The final author version and the galley proof are versions of the publication after peer review.
- The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

[Link to publication](#)

**General rights**

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.

If the publication is distributed under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license above, please follow below link for the End User Agreement:

[www.umlib.nl/taverne-license](http://www.umlib.nl/taverne-license)

**Take down policy**

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at:

[repository@maastrichtuniversity.nl](mailto:repository@maastrichtuniversity.nl)

providing details and we will investigate your claim.

# Propositions Accompanying the Dissertation

## FIRM-LEVEL THEORY AND EVIDENCE OF CORRUPTION

by **Thuy Dieu Nguyen**

1. The effects of anti-corruption news coverage on corruption are different depending on whether perception-based or survey-based measures of corruption are used. (Thesis, Chapter 2)
2. An exogenous increase in anti-corruption news coverage caused by media infrastructure changes leads to a higher incidence of perceived corruption. (Thesis, Chapter 2)
3. Corruption burdens are not homogeneous among firms regarding their growth state. Firm growth leads to higher informal payments paid by firms to expedite the performance of routine governmental actions or to secure government contracts, higher time costs of corruption, as well as more likelihood to hire outside consultants to deal with public officials. (Thesis, Chapter 3)
4. A firm-level theory of corruption under various market and behavioral contexts is essential to understand firm heterogeneity and bargaining powers in dealing with corrupt officials. (Thesis, Chapter 4)
5. Competition among public officials drives the equilibrium bribe rate down while competing firms drive the equilibrium bribe rate up. (Thesis, Chapter 4)
6. Firms are more likely to corrupt and pay higher bribes when transactions are collusive, and the difference in the bribe rates increases with the requisite price of the government good - the size of “theft”. (Thesis, Chapter 4)
7. For a firm willing to get involved in corruption, the bribe rate it is likely to pay increases with its relation-specific investments, and decreases with the mobility parameter of the firm’s controlled assets, the exogenous fine from the home country, and the uncertainty of the transaction. (Thesis, Chapter 4)
8. Corruption is something that we talk about. It is something that we complain about. It is something whose negative impact we recognize. It is something that even the corrupt acknowledge as a bad thing, but the irony and the tragedy at once is that those who engage in corruption love it, while those of us who do not engage in it directly, accommodate it. Our level of tolerance for corruption in Africa is amazing. (Prof. Patrick L.O. Lumumba)
9. There is always somebody who pays, and international business is generally the main source of corruption. (George Soros)