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Journal Name:	**British Journal of Economics, Management & Trade**
Manuscript Number:	**2014_BJEMT_15647**
Title of the Manuscript:	**Mining companies and corruption behavior: A local analysis in Burkina Faso**
Type of the Article	**Original Research Article**

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	**Author's comment** *(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)*
Compulsory REVISION comments		
Minor REVISION comments	Some more details on the 300 individuals sample distribution and criteria's used (i.e. size of the mine, proximity with urban, suburban areas, education level etc.) for this purpose will make easier to understand and evaluate the accuracy of the process. A question, why was chosen the psychological theory of human behavior of Bandura theoretical basis and not considered more than one approach?! How is the stochastic error of corruption ε in the probability modeling of the process calculated?.....to be better described	We greatly welcome the reviewer comments which are very relevant. They will kindly contribute to increase the paper quality. For giving an answer to the questions highlighted, we made an additional description of data particularly on some criteria which could better contribute in supporting the relevance selected respondents. So, this is organized around three points as followed: 1) The mining companies studied in this research are industrial ones, i.e. their size is varying between 100 to 250 km square as their activities implementation areas. There are greatly equipped with very heavy machines and employ at least 700 employees. By this way, they cover several villages and municipalities. These mining sites are distant to the main urban zones such as Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso to about 150 to 350 km. but, regarding to the sub-urban areas, this distance is about 100 to 150 km. (**see lines 407-413**) The data show that 87.58% of the interviewed are male and 12.42% are female. They are 20 years old minimum (the younger workers at mines enterprises) and 80 years maximum particularly for communities' leaders. The mean age is about 39

		years with a standard deviation of 11 years. Finally, more than 82% of the interviewed were comprised 20 to 50 years. The data also show that 81.82% of interviewed were educated as follows: 13.79% for primary school, 41.38% for secondary school and 26.55% for university degrees. However, 6.9% are literate and 10.34% of interviewed have never been involved in any education program. The data indicate that 66.2% of the interviewed are salaried by contrast to the 33.8% ones. These salaried are mainly from mining employees and the public administration ones. Also, 21% of the interviewed have spent at least 4 to 6 years in mines activities implementation areas by contrast to 20.33% who spent less than 2 years in-situ and surrounding villages. Finally, more than 58% of the interviewed have a direct experience related to mining activities in their location areas. Such information shows that the majority of interviewed have a relatively great control of mining activities, and then makes credible the data collected from them. **(see lines 428-442)** 2) The choice of the psychological theory of human behavior of Bandura as theoretical basis is justified because of the nature of analysis we wanted to carry out. Indeed, to us, corruption is a behavior of individuals who are interacting each other: people organized within the enterprise and those external to the enterprise. That allowed us doing a review of behavioral theories of Bandura which seem to better explain individuals' behavior in relation to their environment. However, we found that Bandura's approaches are not only sufficient to describe

		the phenomenon in mining sector. So, we add to that an economic behavioral theory: the Principal-Agent theory (in Varian, 1995) to better describe the economic motivations which could explain the practice of corruption by mining companies. 3) The stochastic error term represents in our model the influence of the unknown factors which haven't been identified to describe the corrupt behavior. This stochastic error is assumed to be independent of the current factors explaining corruption such as natural change, cultural change, etc. it is following the standard normal cumulative distribution function and then independent and identically distributed. **(see lines 405-409)**
Optional/General comments	The authors did a full description and complete analysis on the corruption factors, especially in the mining sector, worldwide and also focused only in Burkina Faso. Through the analysis of 300 interviews, they tried to confirm the existence of corruption and analysing it by using micro and macroeconomic approaches. They tried successfully to identify the main factors that have the bigger influence in regard with the corruptive behaviour. They did a good and in depth analysis in the chain of weakness and negative impacts caused by the corruption. Chosen rightly the main corruption parameters as cultural, natural, physical, human, social, and economic.	We are greatly acknowledging the reviewer for his very precious comments and appreciation of the paper.