

UNIDAD EDUCATIVA PARTICULAR JAVIER

Bachelor in sciences

MONOGRAPH

**“Corruption as an obstacle to the development of Latin American governments in
the 21st century”**

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Acknowledgment

In the first place I want to thank God for giving me life and good health. To my parents who gave me life and taught me to discern between right and wrong, to be responsible with my obligations and to be a man filled with values. To my family who has always supported me at all times, especially my cousin who guided me in this process. To my teachers from whom I have learned new things and who have helped me in my training I offer my gratitude and, of course to my friends who have always supported me at all times.

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Summary

For the fight against corruption in Latin America, it is becoming almost a priority. Many countries regions have been updated or are updating their legal and judicial frameworks,

in addition, several countries have been able to introduce to you have strengthened the requirements governing statements of assets, although their coverage and their access to the public they can vary from one country to another.

The most important obstacles to Governments in the fight against corruption are on the opposition of vested interests that are solidly organized. The complicity between public and private official's political parties can generate any need so that they can establish a specialized and independent anti-corruption Commission as part of the initiatives to be able to stop the corruption

One of the biggest political problems that have existed at that time, in Latin America is public corruption. That is associated with the main regime populists, who had governed in the region. The Socialists are more consistent than Liberals, which was another era lost for our troubled Latin American country.

In recent years, corruption in Latin America will have failed to take alarming dimensions that remain as evidence cases like some tax havens and in Latin America's largest bribes.

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Introduction

In this research we will analyze how corruption is an obstacle that influences the development of Latin American governments, this research will focus on three different aspects of corruption which are the economic, social and political aspects of the problems we face.. It is known that people in positions of such high designation tend to have a greater number of responsibilities for the progress of their countries, and to look after their own interests or be manipulated by the interests of other people, may reflect a destabilization at the level of their country.

For this research, surveys will be applied to a specific group of people, this survey will provide information through thoughts, knowledge and experiences of people who have been part of high positions and have been able to witness the environment in their questions. base to a government under the problems of corruption. An interview will also be applied to an attorney who evidently belongs to a position of a political rank, and through this interview, the opinion that the person has about the topic that will be discussed will be analyzed and interpreted.

My monographic work will be structured in three chapters which are the theoretical framework, the arguments and the conclusion. The theoretical framework will contextualize based on concepts, theories and philosophies of how a social group can reach such excesses as would be political corruption, in addition to referring other authors with a related topic; The argument will be made through the survey and the interview, these will be analyzed carefully to cover a greater content to the answer

Chapter i

The case of odebrecht

1.1. Definition

To start you need to have clarity about which refers when it speaks of corruption that seeks to define what about this concept. According to (Del Castillo, 2003), "corruption is a complex phenomenon with multiple causes and effects, which fluctuates from the simple act of an illicit payment to the endemic functioning of the economic and political system". With this, you can understand that corruption is an act that goes against the ethics and morals of the people, which carried its consequences the authorities of a country's public institutions.

Corruption, for a better understanding can be understood as "the abuse of position, power or confidence, for particular benefit to the detriment of the collective interest and realized through offer or request, give or receive, in money or in-kind goods" ", change of actions, decisions or omissions" (Gamarra Vergara, 2006). We can say that he is considered it a lack of ethics, because the individual may abuse the rank or status of your environment to perform improper acts in Exchange for illegal acts.

Also expressed that "political corruption is an attack or transgression of certain rules, principles, and values that are considered important to the existence and maintenance of a social order fair and reasonable" (Trujillo, 2002). In this case, it is expressed that corruption in the political arena, is always directed to their personal interests and to obtain illicit enrichment.

1.2. Characteristics of Corruption

There are a great variation as to the tyo characteristics of corruption are several, among those most mentioned are the excess of power, since many people at the time who have opportunities to put public or private, driving a high rank in the institution, tend to look for extra benefits, either individually or in groups for a better economic range. (Programa de transparencia de la gestion publica, 2003)

The higher level of abuse of power and arrogance, come within the State, by its mismanagement of resources, theft and ml expenditure of money and its imposition of deliberately with the laws and their selfish individualism in terms of interests. (Rodas, 2017).Other fundamental features are transparency, specifically the absence of this in many institutions, there is no adequate or effective control in order to obtain a better development in the workplace because of many times in the companies governed by who has more.

One of the biggest demands by the population today is transparency, whose concept is related to open access and mobility of actual data of a company, Government or organization, which can be issued by people affected by it, of such a way that they could get to choose decisions with teaching of cause and no irregularity of information. (Perramon, 2013) This can be interpreted that due to the lack of control or organization by public or private bodies, you can buy a greater amount of information reserved by

them, which can give the freedom of committing unlawful acts with greater ease without the risk of being discovered or suspected by the institutions through the facilitation of important data from them.

1.3 causes and types of corruption

Many of the causes of corruption come from mismanagement of public entities and in the absence of institutions that put hard hands and are against the people it governs and persistence of the actions and policies of the State, and is of by most realize representation that exists in our country, gives people that govern benefits of centralization of decision-making. (Programa de transparencia de la gestion publica, 2003).

Due to this situation, can make or cause a greater fondness for power and money, which leads to corrupt the ethics of the person and lead them to carry out acts that may lead to harm the image of any public institution, followed by the tainted vision of the country, while decreasing the level of interest of the same.

Due to the centralization, known as one of the main causes of corruption, add you others very representative within this area, which would be given by the enormous lack of control that exists by the agencies of transparency and control of each country, also because of their weakness regarding the control of finances, this is one of the more redundant causes in terms of the dependence of the same, by the different powers of the State, especially the Executive, due to their lack of training experimentation, new techniques and lack of instruments which help to counter the level of corrupt acts.

On the other hand there is the lack of accountability of different government officials and the lack of participation by citizens in the continuous, proper and strict monitoring of government actions. While yet another cause is the fading of the morality and the ethics of the people, and let yourself be in the interest of the different types of public office, all this in order to obtain their personal interest. The lack of heavy-handed to corrupt acts by the authorities, because often these acts become repeated in an even stronger way since they do not carry any punishment or penalty to make them responsible for these types of acts.

Complicity that exists is seized by the hand of the different causes that exist of corruption; most frequently these acts are carried out with help of others, thus creating a complicity by the individual who helps or masks to perform those acts, which should be denounced and sentenced; but there is where there is a double act of corruption, since in many cases the same accomplices are bribed and even threatened in such a way that does not harm to the person committing illegal activities. (Programa de transparencia de la gestion publica, 2003)

There are different types of corruption according to the field in which developed; the main polic is to recieve benefits of interest illegally, thanks to the power of the individual. Of public administration, which is based on making use of public office to

obtain goods already are personal, family, or group, thus affecting the image of the public patrimony.

Corporate corruption is developed through the use of bribes to financial institutions or institutions in such a way that they can obtain corporate benefits. The private are violation of values and norms of the company, which achieve a greater advantage than others, demonstrating greater power and development. (Programa de transparencia de la gestion publica, 2003)

1.4 General Consequences

The type of sanctions that there are to deal with these acts is another feature of corruption. In other words, the consequences of a corrupt act w impose a a mild which does not carry a strong enough warning to others or makes them responsible for their part in the acts committed. Corruption leads to a loss of sense of collectivity and become more individualistic and lets them see beyond, The effect on people is that they sometimes forgetting their ethics, honesty, solidarity, and responsibility. Many times the impunity that exists in public institutions makes people in senior positions in power not look is affected by the consequences of their actions. (Programa de transparencia de la gestion publica, 2003)

According to (Soto, 2003) " Corruption causes a social cost to the extent that the decisions are taken by public servants according to reasons outside the legitimate and in an arbitrary manner, without taking into account the possible adverse consequences that they have on the successful. Any corrupt act entails its respective consequences, which must be judged and held responsible with heavy-handed. It also has greater control and continuous follow-up to public entities.

Chapter II

Obstacle to the development

2.1 Corruption in Ecuador

One of the most commonly known or recognized cases which has had a great impact on society is the Odebrecht case.

This has become a great example of corruption. Not necessarily for the illicit enrichment of so many or the types of crimes which are still being uncovered in relation to former Petroecuador officials but as for the millions paid in bribes between 2007 and 2016 the Odebrecht company conducted various officials to achieve get contracts of works (Mantilla, Sebastian)

Odebrecht has been in the Ecuador for nearly 30 years, several projects that it has been awarded include: transfer of the rio Daule, interoceanic, transfer the hope - Poza

wave, piping system, Central hydroelectric Central Pucara, Central San Francisco Mandariacu, transfer Daule - Vinces, route live, several works in the refinery of the Pacific (Ortega r., 2013).

When the scandal broke open, they were operating in several projects as for example, the famous Metro Quito, Aqueduct Hope, Pascuales ,Pipeline - basin (El Universo, 2016). According to the United States Department of Justice shows that you between 2007 and 2016 the Odebrecht company made corrupt payments of approximately \$33.5 million to government officials from Ecuador, during the period between 2006 and 2007, and obtained a benefit from more than \$116 million (U.S. Department of Justice, 2016).

The various operations which Odebrecht has had in the country sum to , at least \$5.135 billion on continuing engagements with seven of the last ten Governments: orders by León Febres - Cordero, Sixto Duran - Ballen, Fabián Alarcón, Jamil Mahuad and Gustavo Noboa, Alfredo Palacio and former President Rafael Correa (Boscan, a., 2017). The given research points to approximately 18 officials in the Ecuador. The first vestige of Odebrecht in the country begins with the transfer of Santa Elena in 1987, and concludes in the latest projects of the citizen revolution.

The six first Governments gave to the construction company Brazilian feel major contracts valued at 1,357 million dollars. While in the Government of the citizen revolution under the revolutions in operations with Odebrecht after various controversies held for fraud in the construction of the San Francisco hydroelectric plant in 2018 (Boscan, a., 2017), were cancelled in July 2010 all financial and legal sanctions that were imposed to Odebrecht, thanks to the clear-cut position of then-President Lula

Da Silva, who threatened to freeze all projects of bilateral cooperation between Brazil and Ecuador.

For this reason an agreement of technical service and a financial reward of \$ 20 million in Exchange was signed to discard all the judicial proceedings under way, national and international levels, thus Odebrecht returned to be in government procurement lists in October 2011 (Guerrero Druet, 2017). You can say that the Government of Rafael Correa has maintained a greater relationship with the Brazilian construction company, which had since eight deliveries of works has invested an amount of approximately \$1.638 million, not counting other contracts, than his six predecessors all together.

As says (Tipan, 2017) "according to the typology of Thompson the Odebrecht - Ecuador case is financial, since was an abuse of power for personal financial gain, and in turn bribes abuse of political power, since the power have been EU have to try to hide it and delay the investigations. "

One can infer that everything is due to the lack of control and transparency by Government. Its lack of an honest and efficient staff are the cause of this problem that attacks society directly Interested only in their own enrichment and obtaining greater power, by being so selfish they did not not realize that by accepting bribes or illegal dealings brought a great disadvantage to others and to the majority of the population, thus leaving an economic imbalance in the country In addition, damaging the work environment and image of the country, thus loss of prestige before the world..

According to 2017 (Tipán) "] One of the Government's main objectives has been to maintain hegemonic control over the symbolic power and has achieved it through

interaction that has with citizens through the Saturday, which discredits journalists, media of communication which denounce or criticize any action carried out by the Government, since that subtracts them credibility and delegitimizes them within the system.

Another very important point that helped the Government maintain this hegemony is the Act of Communication. This act diminished power of the media and independent journalists of its functions that indicated the theory of liberal democracy. This is how the corrupt based themselves and maintained control and surveillance power.

It has been thus expressed that "Between 2001 and 2015, more or less, Odebrecht knowingly and voluntarily they conspired and agreed with others to provide hundreds of millions of dollars in payments and other things of value and for the benefit of foreign officials, corruptly" foreign political parties, officials, foreign political parties and foreign political candidates in order to obtain and retain business in several countries around the world"(El Universo, 2017)

All this is based on the arguments derived from international criminal assistance provided by the U.S. to Ecuador which the Attorney Diana Salazar home Saturday May 26 this year. These files attributed charges for the alleged crime of conspiracy against six people, among them Ricardo R, uncle to former Vice President Jorge Glas.

The Odebrecht case involves several major characters within the Government which have occupied high positions, for Reason for which many times authorities are abusive and exceed the boundaries of control, Asmore and more people are becoming

involved , the investigation is creating an atmosphere of complicity, by the merely searching for those who were , filling their pockets with illegal money.

Chapter III

What affects the economic problems and the problems of corruption in today's society

3.1 The Effects of Corruption

Apart from ethical and social ties, when viewed from an economic point of view every act of corruption causes a social cost in terms of the decisions taken by public officials according to the legitimate reasons, without taking into account the different consequences which they may have on the community. When corruption is widespread, that means a strict change for the functioning of a society from the political, economic and social points of view either in short and long-term.

The consequences of this, are clearly too numerous to describe them accurately and some of them have been specified above, for that reason, clarification directly on economic, social and political impacts.

3.1.1. Economic Impact .

The economic impact of corruption is divided into many areas of the economic system of a country. The area most affected by corruption is making decisions of producers with respect to the productive effort and the type of production objectives pursued. In addition, there is also the distortion of investment decisions and long-term production. A second affected area is the administrative functioning of the State, given that many corrupt officials employ mechanisms of preservation that erodes the ability of

public management. Moreover, corruption affects the processes of decision-making in the State distorting the allocation of resources.

Corruption reduces economic growth by reducing investment incentives. This mechanism operates in several ways. First, businesses made of bribery are riskier than legal projects because there are no legal property rights and therefore the investment portfolio of the economy are at greater risk of the optimum. Second, if the business you get connections or illegal payments, is discouraging the entry of big business to markets, usually foreign investors.

In fact, the quality of the potential starters deteriorates precisely because those mainly concerned are those that have greater abilities for corruption and not the most efficient. Third, the corrupt projects become competitors and often move to other available investment projects. In particular, rent-seeking activities become relatively more attractive than productive projects that ripen more slowly.

3.1.2 Social Impact.

Some researchers argue that corruption may have some beneficial effects from a social point of view, such as accessing non-violent matters governmental when political channels are blocked, or the reduction of tensions between the public servant and politician through linkages developed through a string of common interests. The main argument to rebut such proposals is that corruption makes it possible to maintain the social situation in the short term, however, preclude the development and consolidation of an appropriate democratic and economic regime.

In fact, corruption accentuates social differences by limiting the role of the State as a mediator of the demands of the various social groups. Marginal or popular classes are subjected to a process of social exclusion and political corruption - with less access due to lack of resources - takes them away from the formal system and obliges informal access to their means of subsistence.

A system of widespread corruption bribes interest overrides the criteria of professional management, destroying incentives to develop racing officials based on merit and, consequently, reducing the social value of the formation of human capital and social values such as honesty.[CITATION Sot03 \l 12298]

3.1.3 Political Impact.

The political impact can be evaluated through several elements. Corruption plays and strengthens social inequality and care networks of complicity between the economic and political elites. The economic and political difference is reinforced to produce socially unreasonable compensation for the goods and services seen by the State. In the political class strengthens its proceeding on the fundamental basis of patronage without taking into account its role as guide to the needs of the society itself. When corruption is generalized, it undermines the political system.

Corruption undermines the legality of Governments. When public servants seek only their own interests, a conflict occurs rapidly with the interests of society and of public management. This produces an imbalance of authority between public institutions, in the first instance, and between the State and civil society, in the second instance. These

conflicts lead to delegitimize the Government and, in the extreme case, civil disobedience and violence that characterized many Latin American regimes.

A frequent corollary in the political legitimization is populism and the typically fleeting appearance of redemptive warlords. In addition, the lack of willingness to make politically costly decisions is promoted. Corruption makes it possible to be institutionalized illegality. This inevitably leads to litigation and libelous charges it to honest officials can be blackmailed.

In addition, corruption wears the democratic values and political equality, because it discriminates against groups poor who cannot afford bribes to corrupt officials. Some authors suggest that corruption is only a reflection of this inequality and not its cause. [CITATION Kau99 \l 12298] presents evidence to the contrary by studying the experience of countries in transition which, because of its Socialist past, had comparatively low levels of inequality, but in which corruption has flourished recently with the consequent exclusion of low-income or without the ability to lobby groups.

Conclusion

This work aims to reflect on the forms of corruption from an economic point of view and internalize in the causes that lead individuals to act in a corrupt manner and societies to tolerate - and even encourage - these practices. Certainly, the economic

perspective is not the only because corruption has implications ethical, political, and social. However, the discussion from an economic perspective provides elements for the design of mechanisms for the containment of corruption and to mitigate the most harmful effects. In addition, the economic analysis warns us about what conditions can promote the emergence or the spread of corrupt practices.

As there is an analytic literature developed on corruption, with well-founded models that allow a consistent and systematic analysis of this phenomenon, most of our knowledge about its determinants and consequences comes from studies empirical with countries large samples. Therefore, this work concentrates in critically discuss the main hypotheses that have been advanced, and describe the available empirical results.

The first difficulty that must be overcome is the absence of a universal definition of the concept of corruption. This is often defined according to corrupt practices, which differ across countries and are determined by historical, cultural and social patterns of each society. This makes it difficult to comparison of cross-sectional data. For purposes of economic analysis, this paper defined corruption as the use of public office in self-serving or of third parties and against the interests of the community.

Corruption quantification is performed using a set of indicators on perceived corruption and its main determinants. The main conclusion is that the picture in the developing countries - and in Latin America - in particular is heartbreaking. Levels of corruption are comparatively very high and it is far from reaching the standards of developed countries in any of the indicators of institutional situation. This problem goes hand in

hand with other scourges such as high levels of political instability and violence and the almost non-existent respect by the laws, which reveals serious problems of governance.

Recomendaciones

- This monographic study is recommended to have a greater breadth of the subject, when you talk about corruption is a subject which is derived from various factors and focus from many perspectives; and that does not focus only on Latin America already not only in Latin America have problems of corruption.

- It is recommended that society in general and in particular the people who comprise it take more actions in terms of corrupt acts and their media since corruption is not always born in the upper political echelons but rather in all acts of every day.
- Another recommendation is to do consciousness of the daily conduct of each and realizing in our ethics and morality much influence in the decisions and actions that we perform or take and give us internally observed the principles and values of each.
- An important recommendation directed toward people of different countries is also honesty humility and respect are the core values that a human being should have and many do act of conscience and analyze it in itself in this generating v IDA and so it does, please rather than others, and many times even think of others and not on itself and its own benefit, and good was that they do not affect to another but on the contrary, do damage to others and their dignity.
- As a final recommendation is that they are not left without knowing the truth about the problems of corruption that is today, nor does stay with false or wrong information as often found in internet but rather guided by newspaper articles or news of the day to day

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