



A HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH OF CORRUPTION

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A multidimensional approach of corruption

- Historical approach (Deceive the State. Scarlett O'Phelan, Alfonso Quiroz)
- Political approach. Distortion of the foundations of the government system.
- Social science approach. Rooted in social and cultural practices.
- Revisionist approach “Bribery could be the engine lubricating oil of the public administration; helps saving time mobilizing bureaucracy”
- Judicial approach. Law and legislation.
- Psychological approach. Double standard (Respect for the law vs narcissism)
- Economical approach. The corruption costs.

Definitions

- Transactions where money or other things of value are transferred illegally in exchange of a benefit provided by a public servant” (Rose Ackerman).
- “The bad use of a position for personal benefit. A position of trust, in which someone receives authority to act in behalf of an institution, be it private, public or not-for profit. Corruption means charge an illicit fee for a service or asset, use a private or public authority for illegal purposes“
- Corruption is an equivalent of stealing to the poor. It constitutes a double damage to growth and prosperity, not only in the diversion of resources of its intended purposes but also to the long-term effects of not provided services: lack of vaccines, lack of school equipments, lack of road constructions (President of the World Bank, Jim Yong Kim)

Towards a rights approach

- Right to health.

(Charges for hospital beds)

- Right to education

(Charges for school enrolment)

- Right to access to justice on equal terms

(Influence peddling)

Towards a rights approach

- As ECLAC has pointed out, by invading the social fabric of countries and their economies, corruption violates economic, social and cultural rights as well as the right to development in general. The corruption offenses or crimes goes beyond the affectation of the state coffers: the malfunction of the public administration and the deferment to the access of various services causes severe damage to citizens in particular and the community in general, breaching social trust and damaging democracy.

Typologies

Typology	Description	
Big corruption	Big corruption	Usually invades or is produced in the highest levels of government, implying consequently big power abuses, systematic violation of legality, economic instability and distrust in the formal institutions of government. It usually implies external interests directing the political system to private purposes.
Small corruption	Small corruption	Implies the exchange of small quantities of money in exchange of favours and even if its locally situated in specific points of the government, usually involves significant losses.

Consequences of small corruption

- The evidence in Peru implies that poor people have to pay bribes in basic services like security (police officers), justice and health services, in addition to access to administrative procedures (municipal services, migrations, etc.)
- Poor people tends to spend a more proportion of their incomes in bribes.
- The rate of culmination of procedures is lower in vulnerable socio-economic sectors.
- Corruption is more expensive for poor people (They invest proportionally more of their incomes in corruption)

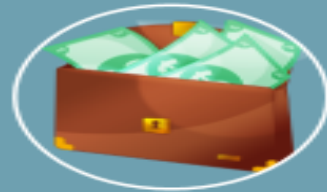
REGRESSIVE PHENOMENON

Corruption observatory



Corruption impact and the States intentions.

UNIDAD DE ANÁLISIS FINANCIERO:
LA DEUDA CON TODO UN PAÍS



Búsqueda del
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Cobranza de
reparaciones
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