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## Economic Development in Relation to Crime and Corruption

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Major economic powers in the world are often hindered by institutional corruption and crime. By studying India, China, Brazil, and Columbia, a pattern on the causes and impacts of corruption and crime on economic institutions can be discerned. Through changing economic paradigms, e-commerce has become prevalent in China and Brazil and functions in relation to institutional corruption within the countries. Due to the rapid rise of e-commerce in recent years, China's economic development has skyrocketed. The emergence of the internet has revolutionized China's economic structure and established a new financial system. The new system is far from perfect and many loopholes exist. Currently, individuals can take advantage of the system and perpetuate existing corruption. The Chinese government and public have focused on the problem of corruption for a long time. Corruption in China is difficult to detect due to the effect of rule of mandates and gift giving culture. The double paradox of rapid growth and rising corruption has put China into a plight. Similarly, Brazil is on the rise with growth in e-commerce, however, the government fails to resolve inherited problems like infrastructure and fraud. This has led to deep roots of corruption and crime which has been seen in great similarity between the countries studied. Existing similarities include the presence of a robust informal sector which is linked to corruption levels, links between decolonization and state-level corruption, and the presence of corruption in government institutions. India and Brazil both experience varying degrees of state-level corruption due to recent colonial independence. The two countries also have robust informal sectors which are closely linked to changes in corruption levels. Particularly, widespread urbanization within Colombia leads to heightened levels of urban crime and corruption. Due to a lack of security and the diversion of aid through corrupted powers, Colombia is struggling, and pales economically in comparison to more developed nations like China.