



LAGPA/IIAS 2018 REPORT - 23-26 July - Lima, Peru.**SESSION 1 - CORRUPTION AND TRANSNATIONALIZATION OF ILLEGAL PRACTICES IN LATIN AMERICA.**

Welcome, President of GLAP/IICA, Rector Edgar VARELA (Colombia). Discussion of logistics.

Moderator: Alketa PEKI (Brazil).

Keynote Speaker: Edgar JIMENEZ CABRERA (Mexico) – Latin America and the New International Context.

The emergence of a new Society. The transformation of the world and the new geopolitical dynamics. The Latin American obligation to articulate the objectives of the region. The response of Latin America to the European strategy and the Chinese Communist Party. On the horizon is 2025 and the SDGs of 2030. The dominance of production capital does not have the same importance as in the past, despite its increase in nominal terms. Politics are no longer present, the market and consumption give rise to competition. There is rupture between modernity and postmodernity. Uncertainty and risk create vulnerability due to the fragility of institutions. While markets did modernize, institutions did not. The complexity of today's society creates paradoxes from adaptation of the past to the future. Characteristics of the market: new stability factors: external turbulence and internal disturbances. Emergence of the OOP: The media appropriate reality (the assessment of public opinion defines the popularity of governments) and generate a crisis of ideas. The new reality has a deficit of public policies and a surplus of governance policies. Mistrust at the heart of society creates decoding as a cause, for example, of violence (there are no values, principles nor ethics). Cohesion and national unity are difficult to understand in the new context of market interference (market capital) as the most important variable that replaces the old bourgeoisie. Individualism in society has eliminated common spaces and refuge, generating social fears. At the political level, the public and the political have been transformed and require a new social pact. Maps of political risks have been drawn up where Mexico, Brazil and Chile are the only ones categorized as emerging (countries developing emergence, countries at risk and high risk countries, the latter two are considered non-viable). Situational planning is very important and the social and demographic recomposition of Latin America generates problems of expectation for the new generation. The proportion of world population (10%) that Latin America represents does not coincide with the contribution to global production (1.9%). The changes in urban density for 2030 will be 90%. The global panorama will provide many opportunities for Latin America.

**SPEAKERS SESSION 1**

Bairon OTALVARO MARIN (Colombia) – Drug trafficking, a costly and inefficient global war without global governance that fuels corruption and violence in Latin America.

The corruption regime is a regional and global cultural phenomenon. There is a democracy of control that requires an institutional anchorage to design a regional governance strategy. Corruption networks have been generated from illegality and have local undertones (per country) that generate problems that must be faced with each of these perspectives in mind. The perspectives of the common problems that tend to strengthen an authoritarian regime that generates deficiencies in the absence of institutions must be reconsidered. Drug trafficking networks impose conditions on governance regimes. This gives way to restrictive policies as an answer, but that only generates a detriment of society in its place. There has also been the militarization of areas in countries that are not completely under state control. The strategies that come must affect the institutionality and reform social agreements according to modern reality.

Ulises FLORES LLANOS (Mexico) – What are we talking about when we talk about corruption?

The way of living corruption in different countries. International transparency indexes at the center of the actual levels of corruption. The investigation focuses on what is generally said about corruption (translated as bribery), is it an individual or a collective phenomenon? From small to large scale (understood as action at a small scale and as individual action at a large scale that is systematic and organized). The understanding of corruption occurs at the individual level. Corruption has political rather than administrative undertones (in terms of public perception). Corruption is contextual and requires a catalog of international standard measurements.

Antonio MALDONADO PAREDES (Peru) – Corruption as an enemy of development.

Political and corporate corruption as a phenomenon that affects development. Corporate criminality has a greater capacity to harm than any other crime, with a capacity to make the victims invisible, and the capacity for self-protection and protect their activities and interactions through their criminal association with political power. This generates impunity and is not resolved until society gets involved. The subversion of the rule of law is based on an institutional framework that allows for ad-hoc processes and a constitutional legal framework that encourages impunity. There is a crisis of representation and there is a capture of public services. Corruption perverts development. The impact of the Odebrecht S.A. saga. It is difficult to measure the damage caused by corporate corruption and the current legal framework cannot handle it. Perhaps a human rights perspective would add a more focused approach to the damage generated by this practice.



DEBATE SESSION 1

Alketa PECL (Brazil) – Corruption in Latin America is more alike to African corruption, with individual forms in different countries. Certain nuances are present when talking about public administration. Some public administrators fail to present the levels of systemic corruption that occur elsewhere (as in Russia). When talking about systemic corruption, we need to talk about an advanced and complex market that allows associations with policies that delineate the market and invite interest groups to dictate the conditions under which corruption develops. Corruption is necessary when there are inefficient public administration systems that do not serve their original purpose. Corruption as an ideology is developed based on a financial scheme that contributes something to private markets. Latin American regions give way to corruption due to the fragility of countries and the interests that exist in certain territories, and that also generate different types of corruption and parallel perspectives.

José Manuel CANALES (Spain) – Emerging countries coincide with the OECD list. The lack of civic education is a catalyst for the disaffection of the population in politics. The issue of corruption is a universal issue that requires contextualization of specific problems / regions. Corruption occurs more in central governments than in local ones. This generates a democratic crisis.

Bianor CAVALCANTI (Brazil) – An important aspect of the issue of the dynamics in the war on corruption are the financial and legal systems that affect corruption. National security compels to rethink the structure of the state. Corruption is not a temporary justification for political interests, but rather an argument for reforming institutions since the state has broken down.

Carlos ORTIZ (Colombia) – The emphasis is on ideologies and perception of greater corruption in Latin America compared to other regions of the world. Confidence was weakened by external issues. The profitability of drug trafficking as a capitalist activity generates an imbalance and erosion of society. The distortion of reality by political parties.

Edgar VARELA (Colombia) – From a methodological point of view it is important to characterize the elements and schemes of perception against the processes of judicialization that would allow the creation of maps to identify areas of corruption. Work must be done on objective issues and not only based on perceptions. From a philosophical point of view, the functionality of corruption is an element that allows to activate state mechanisms. The economy of production has to do with the profitability of the product (narco vs. agricultural products) and the population sees corruption as a means of social mobility.

Fernando LOPEZ (Ecuador) – Corruption in public management is always relevant. The results of the research are media and not profound, they do not question the matrix of the structure of the modern state. It is not only systemic, since capitalism by its very nature is criminal, with a



very marked inequality. That is why a quantitative view of corruption is flat and should be more nuanced. The media interpret events lightly and the depth of the analysis requires more than a pedagogical version, it requires an ideological analysis of reflection and methodology. The Eurocentric reflection matrix has lapsed, requiring deeper reflections that consider the human side.

Pablo SANGUINETTI (Argentina) – There are quantitative data that can be used. The quantitative must be accompanied by the conceptual. Conceptualization must include the issue of financing politics, as an element that feeds the phenomenon of corruption.

Guido MAGGI (Perú) – Individualism is a reflection of the loss of ideologies and values, where political parties have simply become a means for managing power. Before, bureaucracy was the focus of corruption, now it is the political parties. The proposal is that the capitalist culture does not help much to remedy this.

Alfredo BENITES (Francia) – The problem of democracy is one of consolidation of emerging democracies in Latin America. Democracy is an ideal (you have to fight regularly to get it). Do the European Union have a Latin American strategy?

Luis SOLARI (Perú) – The conditions that foment corruption are not present in all people, and are also affected by civic participation in the public space of people who do not participate regularly. The strategies to deal with people who foment corruption are inadequate or nonexistent, and the same strategies are corrupt, this is an ideological question that is reflected in the profitability of the agricultural production market. The vacuum of civic participation allows the infiltration of elements of corruption into processes.

William MUÑOZ (Perú) – A market model is required to protect competition, and to regulates the variety of products and markets' dimensions. Economic elites influence politics and the media.

Myrtho CASSEUS (Haití) – The definition of corruption requires a change in the paradigm of how this phenomenon occurs. Illegality as a way of life and prosperity does not allow to see corruption as a problem, but rather as a necessity.

Gerardo ARBOLEDA (Colombia) – The state has not guaranteed the processes that allow corruption to be controlled. The weakness of the educational and judicial systems have opened the door to corruption, states must analyze alternatives to mitigate corruption. Young people are distant from public policy processes and should be included since its inception.



SESSION 2 - NEOPOPULISM AND MODELS OF GOVERNANCE.

Moderator: James BATISTA VIEIRA (Brazil):

The reforms of public administration to avoid the bad influence of politics.

SPEAKERS SESSION 2

José Manuel CANALES ALIENDE (Spain) – Populisms and Democratic Governance:

The concern we have for the changes in the world, with the crisis of democracy, and populism as an attack on democracy. The theme of populism must be integrated into a broad vision as a crisis of quality democracy and good governance. The paradigm of governance must be strengthened in the face of populism. The tendencies of populism are not new, but it has a contemporary connotation (neopopulism). Democratic governance implies the appearance and simultaneous and interdependent renovation of the actors. The transformation and modernization of the state requires a fight against populism. There is no universal model of state nor one of governance. The discomfort that politics produce is not casual or recent, it has been occurring since the 80s. The cult of privatization and the growth of inequality, insecurity generates fear and creates problems for society. Populism and charismatic figures that occurred in the twentieth century. Interdependence and morbid democracy give rise to the crisis of current democracy. The crisis of the average man and his mediocrity in the current state give rise to populism. Nascent democracies have been formed with the help of populism. Populism is a strategy and technique for the conquest of power. It is volatile as much as the political and social situations. It promotes militarism and armamentism. It is contrary to human rights, and to respect for minorities and gender diversity. Populism is favored by the manipulative power of the social media, the process of trivialization of the media of institutional processes, and by the impoverishment of the essence of the rule of law. The answer is democracy and legitimate government in action with civil society. An antidote and the only alternative is democratic and representative governance. It may be in crisis, but it is not finished. Sustainable development complements democratic governance.

Fernando TENORIO (Brazil) – Bolivarianism or Chavismo, is this the question? Prolegomena.

The original populism in France, Russia and the USA of the nineteenth century. Populist movements were intellectual, concerned with the issue of poverty. Managerial practice gives rise to the temple of populism for the issues of support for the population. Community relations give rise to populism in its original inception, from pre-colonization experiences to study the phenomenon. One must avoid the perpetual a-historical reproduction of foreign knowledge that always originates in what is called central, developed, north and / or first world, contrasting, disparagingly everything peripheral, underdeveloped, south and second and / or third world . Neocolonialism has given way to the conceptualization of current populism. The



conceptualization of populism must take place from a colonial and decolonizing point of view. The westernization of culture is a global phenomenon. The willingness to dialogue is not the same as colonial submission or passive affiliation to adopted ideas imported from other discursive circumstances with the "eagerness for novelties."

Fernando LOPEZ (Ecuador) co-author:

The concern is to think from the perspective of Latin America. We must think from our Latin American perspective, not from the point of view of the Eurocentric elites. Development not only comes from power, but from the sustainability and culture of each Latin American country. Populism lacks theory and forms of thought and reflection differentiated from Marxism. The constructions of the ideas of race and gender are linked to the use of power, from an epistemological point of view. Populism happens to have a uniform conception when in truth it is very distinctive, it is not only a unique function.

DEBATE SESSION 2

James BATISTA (Brazil) – The crisis of democracy is not new, nor its relationship with populism. The hardest thing is to think how to get out of this trap and how to perfect democracies. The opportunist populists infiltrate the system and undermine it. Paradoxically, governance is cause and effect. The creation of solutions is vital, but they have not been built from an academic point of view.

Raúl TABARQUINO (Colombia) – Populists have different phases, before coming to power and after coming to power, depending on how they apply economic policy. The various countries approach populism as a schematic reflection of actors who need the power to implement their own ideology and thus be able to eliminate the historical features of resistance. We look for frames and networks of analysis of populism that are diversified.

Carlos ORTIZ (Colombia) – Current capitalism is not incompatible with authoritarian governments (China, Russia, Philippines). The Asian production mode works with capitalism and socialism. Social control lends itself to populism due to automation and the great danger that capitalism depends less and less on the worker. The concentration of wealth in a few hands is an attack on human dignity, since that contributes to the destruction of democracy.

Luis SOLARI (Perú) – There is a permanent resistance of academics and managers to base political action on reality. Countries continue to deny the management of the future. Public policies favor the productive apparatus and increase inequality. Ideology passes to second term since the implementation of public policies is subordinated to the government of the moment, which subordinates citizens to the ruler. The fractioning of the state is a reflection of the fragmented reality and the differentiated solutions based on the chosen perception. The problem is ontological, not a matter of perception. Strategy and analysis (northern hemisphere)



are opposed to cognition (southern hemisphere trend), it is a matter of focus. Ideology is an issue that masks the issue of citizens' welfare.

Alfredo BENITES (France) – Populism constitutes a threat to democracy. The gap as a discourse towards territorial abandonment, and the concentration of resources in geopolitical capitals. There are nuances of distinction from a political actor and the populists. The media are complicit in misinformation. The cultural aspect of identity against populism must be the norm, as long as there is multiculturalism.

José Manuel CANALES (Spain) – Populism nuances a diversity of concepts and epistemologies. There is not a single concept of populism insofar as it deals with public administration. The evaluation indicators of public administration are a challenge and part of the response to populism. Democracy and technocracy in the information age add another modality to the understanding of populism. Without a good diagnosis, adequate public policies can not be generated. The illegality of the populist in power is a warning to many countries. Political parties have become instruments and not institutions representative of values and ideologies. There are only two elements to change society: research and education. The transformation of society occurs in terms of the welfare state, but most countries are behind, and that leads to the infiltration of the populists in the role of the administration. The manipulative elites are not in agreement with democracy.

Edgar VARELA (Colombia) – Neopopulism is perfectly differentiated from traditional populism. The great references of populism in Latin America identified the people with a project of a nation, from a positivist point of view as an alternative of economic development. The crisis of representative liberal democracy is gestated by the plundering of public resources in various parts of the world. The promises of the neoliberal agenda have not been fulfilled and that generates an entrance for the neopopulists that develop based on crisis, but neopopulism is not the cause. The dichotomy between politics and administration is still valid, but the problem is the emergence of technocracy that does not create ties with politics.

James BATISTA (Brazil) – Competition in economic and political terms makes populists take advantage of these conditions. People prefer development through the use of government instead of competition. Developed democracies adopt competition as a way to achieve development. The regulation of competition occurs in an erroneous way, market controls are cheaper than those of a legal and administrative nature, but that goes against the cultural nature of Latin America. The creation of a new culture that supports all this must be a priority.



SESSION 3 – COMERCIAL INTEGRATION.

MODERADOR – Rubén Darío ECHEVERRY (Colombia) – Of special relevance for Latin America is the subject of commercial development as public policy. The commercial integration of Latin America is not new, but rather it is a pioneer in this topic. The heterogeneities of Latin America have given way to new structures. The liberalization of markets, the deregulation of markets and the mandate of the consensus of privatization, shrinkage and distancing of the state in areas where the state is not efficient. Latin American countries made free trade agreements with the US and other countries outside of Latin America, which is a better state presence in trade policy. It has brought different institutional arrangements, which promote free trade, but the question is whether it is the right way, adequate to improve the lives of citizens.

SPEAKERS SESSION 3

William MUÑOZ MARTICORENA (Peru) – "Structural restrictions that limit commercial integration – The Peruvian Case":

These expanded market opportunities have denied access to certain areas that could benefit. The richness of the internal space is to be able to give access to small businesses and create a natural space for multi-Latin companies. Countries should develop a multilateral strategy of approved rules to access commercial markets. Escalation of protectionism, for example, the USA, has a justification in its deficit in the trade balance. The WTO has problems of legitimacy. China has become the promoter of trade openness. A Chinese strategy of openness to the exterior in matters of buying companies (automotive, mining) and banking. The TPP was frustrated in its original conception, but it resurfaced in a similar way. Structural constraints include the poor integration of Latin American countries, poor infrastructure, cost overruns, lack of innovation and global labor chains. Global trade has quadrupled in recent years. Tariff reduction as a public policy has helped Latin American countries overcome deficits in the trade balance. Some of the export processes have effects within the country (poverty reduction). Expenses related to infrastructure quality, logistic over costs, bureaucratic processes, insecurity, corruption, connectivity and digitalization generate additional expenses for producers and exporting companies. Need to boost digital commerce and the flow of cross-border data. Greater mobility of intellectual capital.

Carlos ORTIZ QUEVEDO (Colombia) – "*Economic growth consequences of structural stagnation: A two sector model of productive diversification*":

Theory of endogenous growth: Predictions: Effect of income, transformation, and growth. The commercial advantage of the countries is related to the degree of collective diversification. The models of commercial integration can explain the commercial development of certain countries. The reforms in the countries aim to establish a trend of market growth. The results vary depending on the period under analysis and the use of industrialization.



Deceleration is a structural problem in Colombia, due to the abandonment of industrialization as a public policy to enhance the internal regional market.

Alfredo BENITES (France) – "The Pacific Alliance: Analysis of the liberal economic models of its founding countries: Achievements, limits and challenges of the coalition."

The symmetries between countries exist and generate new frontiers of globalization. Faced with the globalized economy, association is a necessity. The threads are the rule of law and democracy. The Pacific Alliance was created as an alternative to Atlantic alliances. The principles are similar to those of the European Union. Objectives: 1) Area of deep regional integration; 2) growth, development and competition to reduce inequalities at the national level; and 3) the projection to the world and the Asia-Pacific axis with extra-regional vision. Its use as an ideological framework for the division or fragmentation of pre-existing alliances. On pragmatic issues, the Pacific Alliance is not a priority. The creation of a regional culture as a viable alternative for development is needed. The unfinished process does not generate quality employment. Should the alliance be reinforced? Continue with pragmatism? What kind of relations should be had with MERCOSUR? This project has allowed to diversify the direction of other projects.

DEBATE SESSION 3

Bairon OTALVARO (Colombia) – In the 20th century, commercial integration is a response to globalization, but it is not the same in the 21st century (it goes beyond that). The integration problems must be reconsidered in the face of the new integration challenges in Latin America. The variety of capitalism in Latin America is supposed to generate a welfare regime, but these are varied and with varying degrees of success. Informality is a welfare regime for families in Latin America. Social policies show a strong political transfer, that by directly benefiting citizens, consolidates political power.

Edgar JIMENEZ (Mexico) – The integration of economies is based on reforms in education, but they have not always been successful or sufficiently extensive. The effects have been seen in the gap between employment, market and company. The contribution to innovation and intellectual property in Latin America is minimal and has its origin in those failed educational reforms. The strategic objectives of Asian nations require the development of Latin America. There are no strategies to take advantage of these actions that benefit the population.

Gerardo ARBOLEDA (Colombia) – The updating of infrastructure in Colombia has an impact on development. The integration process led by Peru for the Pacific Alliance was very important and was in response to the socialism of the twentieth century. Incorporation of Latin American countries that contribute to the Pacific Alliance. Regionalization and integration are elements that imply the importance of showing the territories and the role they can play in this scheme for regional development.



Raúl TABARQUINO (Colombia) – The convergence and technological neutrality must have a logic that allows to take advantage of the digital transformation.

Guido MAGGI (Peru) – Commercial development is understood as commercial openness. The dimensions and elements that enrich the debate between countries imply questioning the future of the Pacific Alliance. The strategies of globalization and the creation of a commercial alliance require seeking successful models that have worked and could be applied in Latin America, as well as the fragmentation processes of similar initiatives.

Luis SOLARI (Peru) – The most important thing in a nation is the population. Africa and Latin America are the youngest continents, Latin America has 6 of the 10 most biodiverse countries in the world, and 3 belong to the Pacific Alliance. The Pacific Alliance is a strategic issue, just like Latin America, in essence. Its value will increase with the incorporation of other countries in the alliance. The collegial body is not a product of politics, but of the reality of Latin America, modifying itself to the future before the political actors manage to mold it.

Alfredo BENITES (France) – Territorial production is important as a strategic grouping alliance. Countries with young people have an advantage now but they will eventually be a problem when financing old age, since there are no resources like in other developed countries.

Carlos ORTIZ (Colombia) – Industrialization is the product of an initiative that requires all the resources and the purpose of doing so. The consequence of non-industrialization implies the generation of economic resources by low productivity and tertiary sectors. The abandoned educational reform has produced limited development and increased disparity and inequality.

William MUÑOZ (Peru) – Human capital is very important and has been historically denied.

Rubén ECHEVERRY (Colombia) – One of the most serious problems is the improvement of productivity since those other problems are chronic and historical.

**Themes to consider:**

- The implications of the new world order.
- The variability in the use of terminology.
- The need to create or update the frames of reference in use.
- The vulnerability of public institutions.

LATIN AMERICAN GROUP FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (LAGPA)**2018 Annual Conference: Globalization, Territories and Integration.**

The Latin American Group for Public Administration (LAGPA), a regional affiliate of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS), met again in the context of its annual conference, this time held in conjunction with the conference of the International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration (IASIA), in the city of Lima, Peru from July 23-26, 2018. This year the following topics were presented and debated: "Corruption and Transnationalization of Illegal Practices in Latin America," "Neopopulism and Models of Governance" and "Commercial Integration," which have characteristics in common that require an in-depth analysis. The following issues were discussed by the participants and are presented here for consideration:

1. **The implications of the new world order.** Strategic alliances around the world have generated multiple and diverse possibilities for the development of various countries. Trade, technological and transport advances, as well as the rapid diffusion and propagation of ideas are promising elements for the consolidation of relationships and regions. However, these elements also present variations that can be perceived as challenges. Adhering to traditional models of thought in public administration generate friction with the new world reality. During the LAGPA conference, the need to contemplate modern elements that allow the design of theoretical and methodological models appropriate to the disruption generated by these elements was debated. The ideological and cultural facets are also pieces to consider due to the incidence they have in citizens' understanding in such topics as corruption or politics, which in turn affects the adoption or denial of the elements discussed above. Therefore, it is important to take into account the new world order and the implications of the interaction of Latin American countries with the rest of the world.
2. **The variability in the use of terminology.** A recurring theme in the discussions includes the versatility of the terminology employed to frame the different concepts used in debates and arguments in public administration. Frequently, such variability generates confusion or disagreement, depending on the cultural and social framework of certain concepts. This generates an added difficulty for the solution of social problems. It also creates conflicts when trying to demarcate adequate dimension for the involvement of the state and its institutions. Politics make this task more difficult when



trying to simplify complex messages, in order to achieve popular support. The most obvious examples are presented in the analysis of modern populist tendencies and the very real consequences within civil society. Likewise, depending on the region of Latin America, this dynamic can be reiterated in the study of corruption and the cultural, social and regional nuances that they present as alternatives for the effective fight against corrupt practices.

3. **The need to create or update the frames of reference in use.** Related to the previous point, the various discussions at the 2018 LAGPA elucidated the need to update the frames of reference that are currently used, or even to create new paradigms that are more in line with the reality of the modern world. Latin American conditions demand a review of the ways in which academics and governments address issues of common interest. For example, trade relations and the management of trade balances require adaptation to global norms, without losing sight of the particular context of the countries of Latin America. The fight against corruption implies the same adherence to international standards, but always considering the particular nuances in the understanding and manifestation of said phenomena in the Latin American social reality. This does not imply the justification or subjugation of Latin American needs, but the modification of the operational frameworks to contemplate the inclusion of such demands and the respect to the cultural and social dimensions that are present in different Latin American regions.
4. **The vulnerability of public institutions.** Lastly, it is important to mention how the dynamics discussed in the context of the 2018 LAGPA conference made evident the vulnerability of public institutions to external pressures. This is due to the lack of maturity of the institutional and legal frameworks that most Latin American countries experience. It is worth mentioning that these conditions are historically prevalent to a greater or lesser extent throughout Latin America, but it should also be mentioned that important progress has been made in some countries for the eradication of corruption, the improvement of trade balances, and the social and institutional responses to neopopulist practices that threaten to infiltrate Latin America.