



Elections' Challenges in
times of change:
a Latin American perspective

October 11, 12 and 13, 2017, Palacio de Minería

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VIII FORUM OF LATIN AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

The arrival and increase of democratic systems in the world, since that last third of last century, has made the governability of democracy quite complex. With the global trend of transitions to democratic regimes, due to the aging and exhaustion of other forms of government, most transitions had in its core the electoral issue. A new political pact was required; one that entailed a series of legal rulings that had to be negotiated among the different parties that were fighting for power, and the creation of independent electoral organisms or commissions. In order to facilitate the political change, a great effort was made upon free and transparent elections to provide political representatives with a legitimacy that they lacked before.

The democratic political evolution has brought with it new actors, processes and demands. From the electoral perspective, and in order to strengthen the elections' democratic legitimacy, a series of electoral reforms aimed at opening and strengthening the systems of representation have appeared. Proofs of this are the independent candidatures, oversight mechanisms of the parties and candidates' resources, the use of technology to process electoral results, and the appearance of social media in political campaigns, among others.

In his 1985 work "Democracy in America", Alexis de Tocqueville points out that democracy, more than just a regime, it's a way of life that entails several shared values and social equality conditions. Considering this idea, the concept of democracy, as a way of life, has more relevance than ever. Nowadays, electoral democracies around the world, particularly in Latin America, are intimately related to a series of factors that did not use to be definitive. Hence, new technologies, the use of internet, and mass media are part of the citizens' everyday life, and it is through these means of communication that citizens participate politically, generate information, decide and contribute to society.

New technologies have opened up room for a new conception of political participation, and have modified the way to make politics in the world. New communication technologies, particularly social media and diverse internet tools – used by almost 50% of the world population – have given the citizen the possibility to approach their representatives, interact with other fellow citizens, have public influence and mobilize large groups



of people with political purposes. However, new technologies have also brought with them misinformation, and with it, an important disenchantment with democracy.

Since the nineties, some of the new demands and processes that have stood out are those related to the protection and respect of the minorities' political-electoral rights. Rights that are inherent to the political personality of all citizens, and that continue to represent a challenge for democracies in Latin America. Indigenous peoples, ethnic and gender minorities continue to be some of the most vulnerable groups in Latin American democracies, and whose inclusion in their countries' political lives is crucial to effectively overcome the historical inequality and discrimination.

On the other hand, in a political context where more than a fourth of the Latin American population is between the ages of 15 and 29, young people suffer the consequences of the current selective development styles in almost all of our countries, who at the same time, look at the ruling classes with distrust, refuse electoral participation and are the first one in social and political protests; however, they also lack spaces that allow them to promote public policies that can improve their quality of life and opportunities that encourage their social and political presence.

There is a clear underrepresentation of the young population in the state apparatus, which shows the clear lack of opportunities that young people are offered, as well as of will on behalf of the political spheres to allow innovation, change and inclusion. Young people between the ages of 15 and 25 years of age, represent a fifth of the world population, but have a very limited influence in the national political institutions. If all the sectors of the population, including ethnic, cultural and demographic minorities, do not own the public matters of their countries, and have the opportunity to get fully involved in them, it won't be able possible to consolidate a real democratic culture.

Elections in the continent have gone through a clear evolution and perfection that have allowed democracies to strengthen and consolidate. However, there are still practices that undermine democratic processes, and that endanger their legitimacy. On this regard, political violence against women stands out as a means through which their political rights are interfered with or held back and, as a consequence, electoral processes are annulled through intimidation and coercion.

The phenomenon of political violence permeates in all levels of the public lives of our countries; and as Hannah Arendt has expressed, no one has sufficiently examined the role that it plays in human affairs, despite it being completely obvious. The political violence that female citizens in Latin America experience, as well as the female candidates to some political positions and elect officials, continues to be a constant and proof that exclusion, discrimination and insufficiency prevail at institutional and cultural levels; and that if it's not studied and faced head on, we will never be able to talk about mature and strong democracies.

Another factor that determines the countries' quality of democracy, and that contributes to strengthen a regime's democratic rules, is accepting defeat in elections, and the legitimacy that the electoral bodies provide. The electoral results, and their acceptance

on behalf of all the parties involved is one of the most reliable expressions of certainty and trust in the electoral institutions. The Latinobarómetro indicates that, in 2015, the electoral institutions in the region had only a 44% in their level of trust, which made objectivity and transparency in the processes essential requirements to achieve credibility in the electoral results and the bodies that organize them, and with these, the consolidation of democracy.

Adam Przeworski states that the premise that links democracy with representation, is that if the elections are freely contested, if the participation is universal, and if the citizens have political liberties, then the governments will act in the best interest of the population. However, one of the most questioned components of democracy, that causes the increase in disenchantment, is the effectiveness of democracy in its exercise; this is, the democratic governance after the elections.

The malaise with the deficiencies of democracy is not new, or exclusive to a specific country of region. The disenchantment with democracy has worsened as the economy has grown, social composition and diversity has increased, international relations have globalized, social demands have expanded, among others. In Latin America, these has happened in a social-economic context characterized by poverty, social inequality and exclusion, that has created a growing rift between society and the institutions of representative democracy, that are perceived as weak and distant. Likewise, important deficiencies prevail on behalf of the states to respond to the population's demands and expectations. In the last 20 years, the average range of trust that democratic institutions in Latin America have had (political parties, congress and judicial branch) does not exceed 4 out of every 10 Latin-Americans. . The largest part of the population does not trust all of those institutions most of the time. Within that context, democratic governance is continuously questioned.

Besides the fact that Latin-Americans go out and cast their vote, engraved in the contemporary democratic ideal, we also find the ideal of an active and participative citizenry that gets involved in public affairs and that contributes to the exercise of government. However, the reality today is that there is a great lack of trust and apathy in democracy, which is why the population does not feel the interest to actively participate in the public lives of their countries.

In 2018, eight countries of the region will have elections, including Mexico which will have the largest elections in its history. In this context, it is crucial to analyze and comprehensively discuss the issues that currently represent challenges to their electoral democracies. Hence, if two decades ago the challenge was to establish free and competitive elections, today the challenge is to construct democratic, equal, representative and inclusive societies that stem from a comprehensive, modern and inclusive electoral system; a system that can be the foundation of ethical and lawful Latin American democratic institutions.



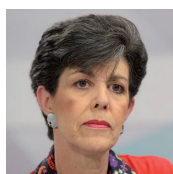


SHORT BIOGRAPHIES

OPENING CEREMONY



Francisco Guerrero is the Secretary of Strengthening Democracy of the Organization of American States. Lawyer and Mexican internationalist. He has worked for several academic institutions, including the Anahuac University (Northern campus) and the College of the Northern Border. In public administration he has worked for the Attorney General of the Federal District and the Secretary of Labour and Social Welfare. He was General Director of the Centre of Social Studies and Public Opinion, and Electoral Councillor of the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE), a position chosen by the Chamber of Deputies.



Janine Otálora Malassis works as President Magistrate of the Superior Chamber of the Electoral Court of the Federal Judicial Branch (TEPJF for its acronym in Spanish). She holds a Bachelor's degree in Law by the National Autonomous University of Mexico and a PHD in Political Sciences by the Sorbonne University. She performed as Technical Secretary of Court in the Federal Judiciary Council (CJF) for ten years (1996-2006). At the TEPJF she has been Instructing Secretary of Justice Manuel González Oropeza's office of the Superior Chamber of the TEPJF (2006-2013), Chief Justice of Regional Chamber Mexico City of the TEPJF (2013-2016) and General Director of the Electoral Public Defender for Indigenous People and Communities since March 2016.



Lorenzo Córdova was named the first President of the National Electoral Institute on April 3, 2014. He is a lawyer and Mexican scholar, he has been a professor at the Faculty of Law and researcher at the Institute of Legal Research of the National Autonomous University of Mexico. He is a member of the National System of Researchers. He collaborates in the newspaper El Universal, as well as in magazines such as Nexos and Voice and Vote. In December 2011, he was appointed Electoral Councillor of the Federal Electoral Institute, position he held until 2014.



DIALOGUE I

ELECTIONS IN LATIN AMERICA: BETWEEN THE LEGITIMACY OF POWER AND DEMOCRATIC STABILITY



Álvaro Colom was Guatemala's President for the 2008-2012 term. Industrial engineer by the University of San Carlos in Guatemala. From 2003 to 2007, he was Secretary General of the political party Unidad Nacional de la Esperanza. Right after handing over the presidency, he became deputy at the PARLACEN (Central American Parliament, for its initials in Spanish) until January of 2016. On October of 2016, he became Head of the OAS Mission to Support the Peace plebiscite in Colombia.



Manuel Alcántara is a Spanish scholar and political scientist. Author and co-author of several books and research on electoral issues in Latin America, including political systems, governance, crisis and change. His most recent book is entitled "The craft of a politician, The task of the political". He has been a professor of political science at the University of Salamanca since 1993, and has held other positions including Vice Chancellor for International Relations. He has also taught at other universities like the Complutense University of Madrid, Georgetown, Tulane, as well as the Institut de Sciences Politiques in Paris.



Benito Nacif is a Mexican political scientist, currently Electoral Councillor of the National Electoral Institute. He has been a professor and researcher in the Division of Political Studies of the Centre for Economic Research and Teaching AC (CIDE). Member of the National System of Researchers. Author of several works. In the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE), he served as Local Citizen Councillor and District Citizen Councillor. He was elected Electoral Councillor of IFE by the Chamber of Representatives.

SESSION I

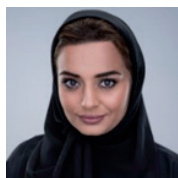
YOUNG PEOPLE IN A QUANDARY: CITIZEN MOBILIZATION VS POLITICAL APATHY



Cristina Eugenia Reyes is a national Congresswoman for the Social Christian Party in Ecuador. She is a lawyer, bachelorette in Communications, and a politician who has worked as Constitutional Congresswoman (November 2007), Guayaquil's city councilor (2009 – 2011) and the Republic's Congresswoman for the Guayas Province (May 2013 – 2017). She is member of the Commission for Workers' Rights and Social Security, and Vice President of the Parliamentarians' Group against Corruption of Ecuador. She was selected as one of the winners for the "Jorge Zavala Baquerizo" Prize, which is granted with the votes garnered from the Board Councils of Ecuador's Lawyers Colleges.



Sergio Balladares is a lawyer from the Central American University in Nicaragua, and has an MBA from IN-CAE Business School. In 2008 he founded the organization Movimiento Puente, which promotes the change in the political culture in Nicaragua. He is a member of the Latin American and the Caribbean Network for Democracy (Redlad in Spanish). He has been involved in presidential and municipal campaigns in his country and has been an international observer in numerous occasions. He currently works in the department of innovation and financial inclusion in the largest financial institution in Nicaragua.



Maha al Hamed is Country Manager at EXPO 2020, Dubai. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree in International Studies from Zayed University (United Arab Emirates). She is pursuing a master's degree in Sports Management from the American University in Dubai. She was a corporate executive at Dubai Chamber's Center for Responsible Business and founder of SPORT-UP!, a social enterprise that engages youth in contributing to the development of society by tackling different social problems using sport.



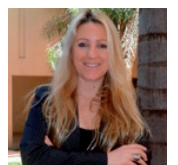
Fernando Rodríguez Doval holds a Bachelor's degree in Political Sciences by Mexico's Autonomous Institute of Technology, with a Master's degree in Government and Public Policies by the Pan American University and Master in Democracy and Parliament by the University of Salamanca (Spain). He is an active member of the National Action Party since 1999. He was Coordinator of Training and Formation of the Juvenile Action's National Secretariat. He has being part of this party's Regional Council in Mexico City and in the National Council. He has been a professor of the Pan American University and currently at the Mexico's Autonomous Institute of Technology. He was a Federal Congressman during the LXII Legislature (2012-2015) He is currently Director of the Rafael Preciado Hernández Foundation.



Enrique Andrade is an Electoral Councillor of the National Electoral Institute since April 2014. He as a degree in law from the Iberoamerican University and Master's in Law from the National Autonomous University of Mexico. He has been Director of Hearings of the Presidency of the Republic (2000-2004), adviser to the Secretary of Labour and Social Security of the Federal Government (1998-2000), Deputy Director of the Institute for Social Security and Services for State Workers and Director of Training of the Attorney General of the Federal District.

SESSION II

POLITICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA: A GREAT CHALLENGE OF DEMOCRACY



Flavia Freidenberg Researcher at the Institute of Juridical Research of the UNAM. She holds a degree in Political Science from the University of Belgrano, and a Master's degree and Ph.D. in Latin American Studies and Contemporary Political Processes from the Universidad de Salamanca. From 2012 to 2015 she was Director of the Iberoamerican Institute of the University of Salamanca. She has published 15 books and more than 40 articles in academic journals around the world. Since January 2016 she has been an associate editor of the Latin American Research Review.



Santiago Nieto He is the Head of the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Electoral Crimes (FEPAD for its acronym in Spanish) since February 2015. He is a lawyer from the Autonomous University of Querétaro, and holds a Ph.D. in Law by the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM for its acronym in Spanish). He is Professor of the postgraduate study division of the UNAM and a member of the National System of Researchers. He was President of the Regional Room Toluca of the Federal Electoral Court of Mexico (TEPJF) from 2008 to 2013. He collaborated as a researcher of the Institute of Juridical Research of the UNAM from 2014 to 2015.



Erika Brockmann is a psychologist and holds a Master's degree in Political Science from Bolivia. She is a specialist in gender, political participation and democracy issues. Between 1997 and 2006, she was member of Parliament for the Movimiento de la Izquierda Revolucionaria. She is a founder and member of the Center for the Promotion of Women Gregoria Apaza. She was a founding member of the National Political Forum for Women and of the Women's Coordination. She is currently one of the four members of the National Journalistic Ethic Tribunal, an op ed writer and a professor. She works as a consultant for the National Democratic Institute, UN Women, IDEA and UNDP.



Mónica Soto is a Magistrate of the Superior Chamber of the Electoral Court of the Federal Judicial Branch (TEPJF) since 2016. She earned her Bachelor's degree in law from the Autonomous University of Guadalajara, and a Masters of Education with specialization in Teaching from La Paz International University. She has served as Legal Adviser of the local Executive Board of IFE in Baja California Sur (1994 and 1996-1997), Technical staff in Electoral Process in the Local Executive Board of IFE in Baja California Sur (1997-2003); Member of Electoral Training and Civic Education of the 02 Executive District Board of IFE in Baja California Sur (2003-2007), among others. In 2013, she was appointed Justice of Regional Chamber Guadalajara of the TEPJF. She has been a professor at the Autonomous University of Baja California Sur, and author of several publications.



Adriana Favela is an Electoral Councilor of the National Electoral Institute of Mexico. She holds a PhD in Law, a MBA in Public Administration by the Universidad Anáhuac, BA in Law by the Universidad Juárez of the state of Durango and specialist in Constitutional Law for the UNAM. She has served at the then Federal Electoral Court, as well as in the Regional Courtroom of Monterrey and in the Superior Courtroom of the Electoral Court of the Federal Judicial Branch (TEPJF). She was Justice at the TEPJF's Regional Courtroom of Toluca (2006-2013), after which she acted as Justice of the First Civil Court in Toluca of the Supreme Court of the state of Mexico until 2014. She is author of several publications.

SESSION III

INCLUSION AND DIVERSITY: THE SCOPE OF MINORITIES' POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION



Reyes Rodríguez is a Mexican attorney who serves as one of the seven Magistrates of the High Chamber of the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary. He has a degree in Law by Mexico's Autonomous Institute of Technology, as well as a Master's degree in Public Policies and Administration by the Center for Economic Research and Teaching and a master's in Law and Society by the International Institute for Sociology of Law. He is author of several academic publications, has been a professor in different institutions and has worked as an Academic Director of the Law Degree in the CIDE. He has held positions in the three branches of government, and has been Magistrate of the Regional Chamber of Monterrey.



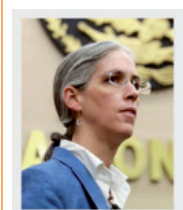
Epsy Campbell Barr is a representative of Costa Rica by the Partido Acción Ciudadana (2014- 2018). She is an economist with a Master's degree in International Development Cooperation and in Advanced Administration and Political Decision Techniques. She was President of the Partido Acción Ciudadana (2005-2009), Representative for the 2002-2006 term and coordinator of the Legislative Fraction of the PAC in 2003 and 2004, candidate to the vice-presidency in 2006 and pre-candidate to the presidency in 2009 and 2013. She is a scholar and activist for Women and Afro-descendants' Human Rights. She has multiple publications on democracy, inclusion, Afro-descendant peoples, sexism, and racism, among others.



Raul Avila holds a doctorate degree in Law from UNAM and is a professor of Latin American Studies in the University of Texas. He was president of the Mexican Academy for Law, Education and Culture AC (AMEDEC). He has held several positions in the public administration of the state of Oaxaca, including Chief of Staff and General Coordinator of Social Communication. He was Head of International Affairs of the Electoral Court of the Judicial Power of the Federation. He is an external consultant for International IDEA



Hernán Gómez Bruera is Head of the Advisors of the National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination of Mexico (CONAPRED). He is political analyst, scholar in international relations and specialist in Latin America. He holds a PhD in Development from the University of Sussex and an MBA in International Relations by the University of Amsterdam. He contributes with articles to *El Universal*, and has also collaborated at the supplement *Enfoque*, of the newspaper *Reforma*, as well as with *La Jornada*, *Milenio* and *Crónica*. He is author of the books: *From the South: Talks about Hunger: Brazil and the right to food*; *Lula, the PT and the governability dilemma in Brazil* and *The 2030 Agenda: Hunger and the Right to Food in Central America*.

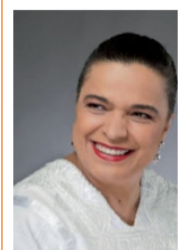


Pamela San Martín has been an Electoral Councillor of the National Electoral Institute since April 2014. She is a lawyer from the Free School of Law. She was Technical Secretary of the Commission of Complaints and Reports of the Federal Electoral Institute on two electoral periods and advisor to electoral councillor. She served as Deputy Inspector of Investigation in the Human Rights Commission of the Federal District (CDHDF) from 2002 to 2006; and later as Director of the First General Inspectorate, later on serving as temporary head of that office.

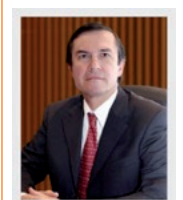
DIALOGUE II CIVIC CULTURE IN LATIN AMERICA: ACTIVE VOTERS, PASSIVE CITIZENS?



Carlos Mesa was the President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia between 2003 and 2005. He is a Bolivian historian, writer and politician. He has been a journalist for radio, television and printed media, as well as film and television documentary producer. He was Vice President of his country in 2002, during the presidency of Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada, and then President from 2003 to 2005. He is a member of the Bolivian History Academy and the Bolivian Society of History.



Beatriz Paredes is a Mexican politician. She was recently the Ambassador of Mexico in Brazil. She has been deputy governor of Tlaxcala and a representative in Congress in that entity. She was Secretary of Agrarian Reform. She was also the Ambassador of Mexico in Cuba. She was federal deputy on several occasions, coordinator of the Parliamentary Group of the Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI) and Speaker of the House; she has also been a senator. She was president of the PRI and leader of the National Peasant Confederation.



Edmundo Jacobo has been the Executive Secretary of the National Electoral Institute since 2008. He holds a degree in Philosophy and Literature from the University of Guanajuato (U.G.). He is a full-time professor at the U.G. and the Autonomous University of Baja California as well as the Director of Training at the Mexican Petroleum Institute. He is the founder of the magazine "El Cotidiano" of the Division of Social Sciences and Humanities of the Metropolitan University-Azcapotzalco. In that institution he was Head of the Department of Economics, Director of Planning and Institutional Development, Head of that unit and Secretary General



SESSION IV ACCEPTING DEFEAT: ESSENCE OF DEMOCRACY



Eugenio Chicas holds a degree in Business Administration from the University of El Salvador. From 1994 to 2000, he was deputy of the Legislative Assembly; from 2001-2004 he was a deputy in the Central American Parliament. Subsequently, from 2009-2014 he held the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal of El Salvador. He is currently Secretary of Communications, spokesman for the Presidency and a Member of the Cabinet of Government of the Republic of El Salvador.



Juan Pablo Pozo is the President of the National Electoral Council of Ecuador. He is a lawyer and a Doctor of Jurisprudence. He has a Master's degree in Economic Law, a Specialization in Alternative Dispute Resolution of Social Issues and studied a Postgraduate Program on Governance and Leadership. He has represented the National Electoral Council before the Electoral Council of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR for its acronym in Spanish). He was the general coordinator of the Electoral Mission of UNASUR in the elections of Peru in 2016 and the Colombian Peace Plebiscite of 2016. He has also been an International Electoral Observer in Latin-American elections. He is a Ecuatorian scholar, and the author of several academic articles.



Patricia Mercado was a Mexican presidential candidate in 2006. She was president of the Partido Alternativa Socialdemócrata in 2005 and President of the México Posible party that participated in the elections to Congress in 2003. Among other positions, she has been the founder of several women associations, and the General Director to the SUMA Democracy is Equality Initiative (2011-2013), hosted by UN Women partnered with Mexico's National Institute for Women. She presided Leadership, Management and New Politics, was a member of the Red Mujeres en Plural for women's political rights, and founded and consulted New Politics, Efficient Leaderships. She is currently the Secretary of Government of Mexico City.



Manuel Alcántara is a Spanish scholar and political scientist. Author and co-author of several books and research on electoral issues in Latin America, including political systems, governance, crisis and change. His most recent book is entitled "The craft of a politician, The task of the political". He has been a professor of political science at the University of Salamanca since 1993, and has held other positions including Vice Chancellor for International Relations. He has also taught at other universities like the Complutense University of Madrid, Georgetown, Tulane, as well as the Institut de Sciences Politiques in Paris.



Lorenzo Córdova was named the first President of the National Electoral Institute on April 3, 2014. He is a lawyer and Mexican scholar, he has been a professor at the Faculty of Law and researcher at the Institute of Legal Research of the National Autonomous University of Mexico. He is a member of the National System of Researchers. He collaborates in the newspaper El Universal, as well as in magazines such as Nexos and Voice and Vote. In December 2011, he was appointed Electoral Councillor of the Federal Electoral Institute, position he held until 2014.

SESSION V

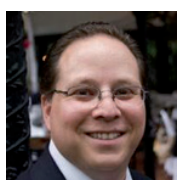
ELECTIONS IN THE XXI CENTURY: NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND SOCIAL NETWORKS AS TOOLS OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION



Francisco Guerrero is the Secretary of Strengthening Democracy of the Organization of American States. Lawyer and Mexican internationalist. He has worked for several academic institutions, including the Anahuac University (Northern campus) and the College of the Northern Border. In public administration, he has worked for the Attorney General of the Federal District and the Secretary of Labour and Social Welfare. He was General Director of the Centre of Social Studies and Public Opinion, and Electoral Councillor of the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE), a position chosen by the Chamber of Deputies.



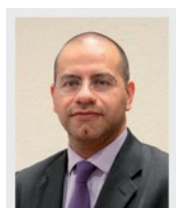
Renata Avila is a Guatemalan lawyer, expert in digital rights and new technologies, and senior advisor of Digital Rights at the World Wide Web Foundation. She leaded, along with the Web's creator, Sir Tim Berners – Lee, a campaign to promote the respect for Human Rights in the Digital Era in over 75 countries. She is part of the International Directory of Creative Commons and councilor member for Diem 25. She has advised figures such as Julian Assange and Wikileaks, and was a member of the international legal team that represented genocide and other crimes against humanity victims in the extradition process to Spain, in the case presented before the National Hearing, including Rigoberta Menchú.



León Felipe Sánchez is the Board Director of Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). He is an intellectual property attorney who graduated from National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM). He also completed his postgraduate studies on intellectual property at the UNAM and Internet law at Harvard Law School. Since 2006, León has been a partner at Fulton & Fulton; he also serves as the co-lead for the Mexican chapter of Creative Commons, and as an advisor to different government bodies. He currently serves as ICANN's At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC) Vice-Chair and the Co-Chair of the Cross-Community Working Group (CCWG) on Accountability.



Hadia Sabry has participated in many of the League of Arab States EOMs as a Deputy Chief Observer of the Observation Missions, General Coordinator and an International Observer. Among the EOMs she's been part of, Southern Sudan Referendum, 2011, Ethiopian Legislative Elections, 2005, Iraqi Legislative Elections 2009, Iraqi Legislative and Kurdistan Provisional Elections 2014, among others. She also worked at the Africa & Arab Cooperation Department, Political Affairs Sector. She was In charge of the Africa-Arab Cooperation activities & programs, as well as all the Ministerial meetings and Senior Officials meeting. She worked for many years at IT Department, in charge of Network and Technical Support Division at the Department.



José Roberto Ruiz Saldaña has been an Electoral Councillor of the National Electoral Institute since April 2014. He holds a degree in Law and Philosophy from the Universidad Veracruzana, a Master's degree in Human Rights, and PhD in Advanced Studies in Human Rights by the Carlos III University. He has served as Deputy Director of Municipal Liaisons of the Prosecutor General's Office and was General Director of Institutional Coordination of the Executive Secretariat of the Commission to Implement the New Criminal Justice System of Sonora from 2011 to 2013. Prior to becoming Electoral Councillor, he served as Secretary of the Regional Study and District Chamber of the Federal Electoral Tribunal (TEPJF).



SESSION VI

ELECTIONS AND MASS MEDIA: THEIR ROLE IN THE DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT



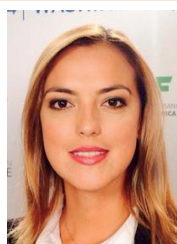
Raúl Trejo Delarbre is a Mexican scholar. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Journalism, a Master's degree in Latin American Studies and a Ph.D in Sociology from the UNAM. He is a researcher and professor in the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences. He is a member of the National System of Researchers (Level III). He has given lectures at institutions around the world and has been a recipient of several awards. He is the author of 18 books and co-author of another 112. He has collaborated with several national newspapers and magazines. He was President of the Mexican Association of Communication Researchers and the Mexican Association of Right to Information.



María Pía Matta is a journalist by the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. She was the Head of Radio Tierra, President of the World Association of Community Radios (AMARC for its acronym in Spanish) 2010-2015, and its Vice-president for Latin America and the Caribbean between 2003 y 2010. In 2014 she was nominated by the organization Reporters Without Borders as one of the 100 leaders that contribute to promote freedom. She is currently the Coordinator of the program Radio Escuela de la Municipalidad de Santiago, consultant to UNESCO Santiago in community communication, and Program Director of legislation and law at AMARC.



Julian Mulvey is a democratic media consultant and partner at the firm Devine Mulvey Longabaugh. He graduated from Boston University. He was a research assistant at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. He has produced advertising for four winning US Senators, one Governor, two European heads of state, several Congressmen and dozens of other leaders across America. Mr. Mulvey was the Creative Director of the Bernie Sanders for President TV advertising.



Diana Castañeda is a political consultant and journalist. She has a Bachelor's degree in Journalism and Social Communication by the University of La Sabana, Colombia, and a Master's degree in Strategic Governance and Political Communication by George Washington University. She has directed and conducted investigative, political and economic journalistic shows. The Huffington Post included her in the list of the «40 under 40 latinos in American Politics» in 2015, and among the most influential women in American media for the 2016 presidential elections. She currently co-directs and hosts the show Poder Latino from the Colombian news channel "NTN24".



Javier Tejado is a journalist and political analyst. He is a lawyer by Mexico's Autonomous Institute of Technology, holds a Master's degree in International Relations by the Fletcher School and another in Law by Yale University. He has been a contributor at Nexos and Etcétera magazines, and at the newspaper Reforma. He is currently a collaborator at the newspaper El Universal, Grupo ACIR, The Mexican Institute of Radio (IMER for its acronym in Spanish), Radiofórmula and Foro Tv. Due to his contributions, he was awarded a prize as a finalist for the National Journalism Award in 2001.



Ciro Murayama is a Mexican economist. Doctor in Economics and Business Studies from the Autonomous University of Madrid. A full-time professor of the Faculty of Economics, UNAM, he belongs to the National System of Researchers of CONACYT. Full member of the Mexican Academy of Political Economy and a member of the Governing Board of the Institute for the Study of Democratic Transition (IETD). On April 3, 2014 he was chosen Electoral Councillor of the National Electoral Institute (INE) for a period of nine years.

SESSION VII

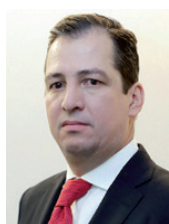
DEMOCRATIC LEGITIMACY AFTER THE ELECTIONS



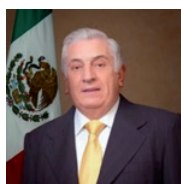
Carlos Mesa was the President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia between 2003 and 2005. He is a Bolivian historian, writer and politician. He has been a journalist for radio, television and printed media, as well as film and television documentary producer. He was Vice President of his country in 2002, during the presidency of Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada, and then President from 2003 to 2005. He is a member of the Bolivian History Academy and the Bolivian Society of History.



Héctor Schamis is a professor at Georgetown University. He holds a Ph.D. in Political Science from Columbia University. He previously taught at Brown and Cornell Universities. He has been a researcher at the Woodrow Wilson Center, Cambridge University and the Central European University in Budapest. He is the author of several scholarly articles and has worked in the design and implementation of programs and workshops on corruption, privatization strategies and electoral management in new democracies, in collaboration with donor governments, universities and international agencies. He currently writes for "El País" and comments in NTN24, Bogotá's news channel.



José Luis Vargas is a Magistrate of the Superior Chamber of the Electoral Court of the Federal Judicial Branch. He earned his Bachelor's degree in Law from the Mexico Autonomous Institute of Technology and his Master's degree in Public Law from the Pompeu Fabra University in Barcelona. He has been Head of Special Prosecutor's Office for Electoral Offenses. He was a Legal Adviser at the Federal Electoral Institute and at the Federal District's Electoral Institute. He has been a professor of several university courses and collaborated in diverse academic articles. He was a senior consultant on electoral offenses for the OAS.



Arturo Núñez is an economist and Mexican politician, current governor of Tabasco. He has served as Director of Policy Development at the Ministry of the Interior and Undersecretary of the Interior. He was General Director of the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE). He has collaborated with the United Nations as an electoral consultant. He has also been a federal deputy and was Vice President of the Senate of the Republic.



Marco Antonio Baños is an Electoral Councilor at the National Electoral Institute since 2013. He is an academic and electoral officer, founder of the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE), where he held a number of posts, such as: Executive Office of the Professional Electoral Service, Director of the Secretariat, and Statistics and Electoral Documentation Director. He has also held positions such as Regional Coordinator for the Second District at the Executive Electoral Organization Office. Between 2008 and 2013, he was IFE's Electoral Councilor.



DIALOGUE III

15 YEARS AFTER THE APPROVAL OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CHARTER



Julio Garro Gálvez is the Ambassador of Peru to Mexico. He is a career diplomat. He holds a Bachelor's degree in International Relations by the Diplomatic Academy of Peru, a Diploma by the Institut International d'Administration Publique of Paris and a Master's degree in International Relations by the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Boston, Massachusetts. He has been a part of the Permanent Representation before the United Nations, the Embassy in the US and the Embassy in Chile. He has been the General Consul of Peru in London. At the Peruvian Chancellery, he has been Director for the Foreign Affairs Vice minister's Office, and General Director for Multilateral Affairs, among other positions.



Eduardo Ferrer Vice president of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. He holds a Law degree from the Autonomous University of Baja California, specialized studies in "Human Rights" at the International Institute of Human Rights, Strasbourg, France, and a Ph.D. in law from the University of Navarra, Spain. He held several posts at the Supreme Court of Justice of Mexico, at the Electoral Court of the Federal Judicial Branch and at the Council of the Federal Judicature. He is a researcher at the Institute of Juridical Research of UNAM, a level III researcher at the National System of Researchers and author of several publications.



Roberta S. Jacobson was sworn as the U.S. Ambassador to Mexico on May 5, 2016. Ms. Jacobson holds a Masters of Arts in Law and Diplomacy from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (1986) and a Bachelor of Arts from Brown University. She also worked for the United Nations from 1982-1984 in the Center for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and has also served as Coordinator for Cuban Affairs within the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs. In 2002, she served as Director of the Office of Mexican Affairs. In 2012, president Barack Obama appointed her to serve as the Assistant Secretary of State for Western Hemisphere Affairs.



Luis Almagro took office as Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS) on May 26, 2015. Uruguayan by birth, he has a long diplomatic career. He was ambassador to the People's Republic of China, and has held various positions in his country representations in Germany and Iran. In 2014 he was elected senator. Between 2010 and 2015 he served as Foreign Minister during the government of José Mujica, where he was characterized by his activism in defense of human and civil rights at the regional level.



Miguel Ruiz Cabañas Undersecretary of Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico. He holds a Bachelor's degree in International Relations by the Colegio de México and a Master's degree in Political Science by Columbia University. He is a career diplomat. In July 2004, he was appointed Ambassador of Mexico to Japan, and in 2011 Ambassador of Mexico to Italy. He has been Permanent Representative of Mexico to the Organization of American States. In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, he has been Director-General for North America (1999-2001), among others. He has been professor in several Mexican academic centers, and is the author of articles published in specialized magazines in Mexico and the United States.

CLOSING CEREMONY



Luis Almagro took office as Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS) on May 26, 2015. Uruguayan by birth, he has a long diplomatic career. He was ambassador to the People's Republic of China, and has held various positions in his country representations in Germany and Iran. In 2014 he was elected senator. Between 2010 and 2015 he served as Foreign Minister during the government of José Mujica, where he was characterized by his activism in defense of human and civil rights at the regional level.



Lorenzo Córdova was named the first President of the National Electoral Institute on April 3, 2014. He is a lawyer and Mexican scholar, he has been a professor at the Faculty of Law and researcher at the Institute of Legal Research of the National Autonomous University of Mexico. He is a member of the National System of Researchers. He collaborates in the newspaper *El Universal*, as well as in magazines such as *Nexus* and *Voice and Vote*. In December 2011 he was appointed Electoral Councillor of the Federal Electoral Institute, position he held until 2014.

VIII



Forum of Latin American DEMOCRACY