



INFORMATION BULLETIN

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EL SALVADOR A GLOBAL PARADIGM

The book by author Oscar Martínez Peñate, *El Modelo Bukele: Refundación del Estado salvadoreño*, presents a clear and direct narrative of the country's historic transformation, breaking paradigms and placing citizens back at the center.

An essential manual for leaders, public policy experts and State officials.

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Nayib Bukele and Félix Ulloa: A Date with History

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Active citizenship: the power of participation PAGE 9

“ Politics must be measured, above all, by its ability to improve people's lives. El Salvador moves forward because governing means serving, not ideologizing. ”



Members of the Circle of Political Reflection of El Salvador 21st Century

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— SIGLO XXI —

NEWSLETTER

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Analysis, reflection and political debate aimed at strengthening democracy and national development.

El Salvador: World Paradigm

The book by author Oscar Martínez Peñate, *The Bukele Model: Refounding of the Salvadoran State*, is unique in its presentation with a radical and transformative message of the changes that have occurred in the country and that have transcended borders, breaking with those paradigms that seem unquestionable, and that condemn societies to live captive, turning them into a hostage of the system—breaking with those historical paradigms of traditional politics to establish a model that returns sovereignty and protagonism to the citizen.

It is a book that every political leader or specialist in public policies, or State official must read, because it establishes a more pragmatic and realistic political form, a process of changes from a historically forgotten society to bringing it to a preeminent place; that is to say, a new way of doing politics. The narrative is enriching and establishes the necessary strategies to break with ideological party factions that, at the time, seemed impossible to tear down.



It describes in a clear manner all the political movements and the establishment of a shared partyocracy that governed the country for thirty years but was incapable of resolving the urgent and historical problems of the population. In the face of this weariness of false promises and an aversion to the "political parties" brand, the transformative movement of new ideas emerged, with a proposal to rescue the population, giving them a greater representative protagonism.



It is a true manual of the new way of doing politics that every incoming government in Latin America must know, since it gives them new governance strategies with different results and methodologies.

It is impressive how the narrative recreates in a direct and raw way the reality that the Salvadoran people lived before the lurking and scourge of the gangs, which had become alternate governments that dictated the way of life of each territory where they ruled, and of how the implementation of security plans and constitutional changes to legal processes gave it a different turn, passing from a State failed due to violence to being an emblematic country and the safest in the Western Hemisphere.

This masterfully crafted work leads the reader to consider that there are other more efficient and effective ways to build a country, breaking with historical paradigms that neither resolve nor respond to the aspirations of the most disadvantaged population. It highlights the political struggle that has had to be waged with internal bodies that seek to destabilize, as well as with international organizations that, financed by the international left, have tried to impose an agenda by any means necessary in order to avoid the success of a new model of governing and thus recapture power to continue with their economic and political benefits to which they are accustomed; however, all those intentions were aborted and do not prosper no matter how much hostility they pretend to impose—the population knows that it is on the correct path, and at the front it has a true helmsman, President Bukele.

The Bukele model, as it has been denominated—which does not root its achievements solely in matters of security, tourism, infrastructure, improvements in the health system with technological support, the attraction of investment, and the structured proposal for economic growth and development, but rather defines itself as an entire model that is capable of pulling a country out of underdevelopment.

That complete and efficient way of governing is what produces keeping President Bukele's popularity ranking intact, and turns him into one of the greatest statesmen of contemporary politics, in such a way that leaders from many countries consult the application of this successful development model and seek to adapt it to their countries.

There is not the slightest room for doubt that this book becomes the political catalog that any candidate or ruler who wants to make real changes must consider, proposing a public management without traditional ideologies or surrealist populism where the true protagonist is the citizen.



Nayib Bukele and Félix Ulloa: A Rendezvous with History



The backing that accompanies President Bukele is sustained, according to the citizenry, by the results obtained during his years of government, which justifies his imminent reelection for a third term.

The main argument is public security. According to the LPG Datos survey, 85.5% in the May 2026 survey gives one of the highest backings in the region to President Bukele; for its part, the UCA gives an approval of 8.39% to the president, and this despite being survey companies antagonistic to the public policies of the current government.

The aforementioned leaves no room for doubt that the route to a process of transformation is irreversible and that, just as President Bukele as president and Dr. Ulloa as Vice President assume that historic commitment, it is also worth noting that the Salvadoran population must do the same, since the opposition dreams of leaving the president alone and, in the face of this, it must be noted that they handle their magic number “16,” which is completely unreal given the surveys where the political opposition—be it Arena, Fmln, and Vamos—does not have data that backs them; rather, they have entered a stage of internal cannibalism, this according to declarations from members of said political institutes.

The commitment to history for a third term of President Bukele and of Dr. Ulloa as vice president must be accompanied by the population, since it is worth noting that the president needs his point of governability, which is the Legislative Assembly; that is to say, one must vote for the deputies of Nuevas Ideas and, to maintain territoriality, for his 44 mayors. Only in this way can we continue the transformations of a country and go out to meet our recent history.

The Siren Songs of an Amorphous Opposition



In recent days on social networks, we have encountered opinions from the absurd to the ridiculous, by representatives of the misnamed political opposition—things that go from making the population believe that by the mere fact that a congresswoman went to Oslo, capital of Norway, to say whatever against the Salvadoran people, they believe that with that they have already positioned themselves as political figures of great transcendence.

On the other hand, we observe the general secretary of the FMLN living off past glories and, furthermore, criticizing the emblematic projects of this government, arguing that it was their idea, but that they could not



develop them even while having resources. Now they say that even BINAES is their idea; conclusion: thinkers, but not executors.

In the same line, we have a congresswoman from PARLACEN crying because her good living is coming to an end; on the other hand, we see lawyers criticizing the benefits of the country's security policy, and they even dare to predict that there is a magic number to stop the "onslaughts of the dictator" and they mention 16 deputies that they are seeking from the opposition sectors. What I do not know if they manage to understand is that it is scientifically proven that polls, certainly, are the X-ray of a moment and that they do not favor them electorally speaking; in such sense, they are people who lack the most elementary things for a serious analysis of the national reality.

The siren songs keep sounding and fail to motivate a population that since 2019 decided the future of the country, and therefore their deformed speeches, as well as their deformed organizations, no longer have a place in our country. Rather, they should do two things: one, retire completely and stop making fools of themselves, and two, if they truly want to participate in politics, apply internal reengineering processes to their deformed structures.

Let Us Defend the Seed That Has Been Built

The master Miguel de Unamuno used to say: "Let us try more to be parents of our future than children of our past." Each human being has the possibility, if they so wish, to create a new world around them; precisely that differentiates the mediocre from the wise. That same posture can be applied in the social and political world: one cannot change the past, but one can indeed mold the future and, that is precisely what is being created with the current Nation project.

Having the possibility to create a better future is not a utopia; it is a reality that has begun to take shape with the vision of President Nayib Bukele and that has been consolidating throughout these seven years, with the effort of his ministers, deputies, officials, and





all that magnified and desirous people that pushes the project, knowing that the foundations of the new country that will be left to the new generations and that they so deserve are being built.

In such a manner, just as the master Eckhart Tolle expressed: “The power to create a better future is contained in the present moment: You create a good future by creating a good present.” Thus, what each Salvadoran does now for their future will be the magnified seed that gives nobility to the homeland and dignity to its people. For this reason, continuing to maintain the course that until now has been taken is fundamental, without giving an inch back, even if there are differences in certain aspects.

In such a manner, that adding up is now, more than ever, what is extremely necessary; new elections are approaching and each good Salvadoran has clarity that in order to reach higher stages in all aspects of the country, it is necessary to continue the struggle that until now has been carried out—beyond whether the names or faces are liked better or worse in politics. What must not be lost from sight is the project and what is intended to be structured with it; there must be no doubt currently, forward is the watchword.

Are you prepared, appreciated Salvadoran brother? Together we must continue with this dream that began seven years ago and has done so much good for the country. Let us defend what has been achieved, uniting ourselves in maintaining and continuing the nation project.

Deputies From Here and From There



In recent days, some pre-candidacies of Nuevas Ideas have become known to integrate the list of aspirants to the six seats that will represent the Salvadoran diaspora. Based on this, there are those who have tried to generate controversy regarding whether those candidates must, necessarily, be persons who reside abroad.

Whoever lives outside the country brings the experience of being part of the diaspora and knows firsthand their needs and expectations. On the other hand, a candidate based in El Salvador, but with close ties and permanent communication with the communities of compatriots abroad, can facilitate institutional management and offer a broader vision of a diaspora that is not limited to the United States, but also has an important presence in Canada, Europe, Australia, and other countries.

Therefore, it turns out artificial to raise this issue as a conflict. A list of six candidates can perfectly combine both profiles, taking advantage of the strengths of each one. One thing does not exclude the other.

In any case, once the internal process for the selection of candidacies is concluded, it will be the Salvadorans residing abroad themselves who, with their vote, will decide whom they consider the best representatives of their interests. The decisive criterion must be the ability of the candidate to effectively represent the diaspora.



The Registration of the Candidacies of Nayib Bukele and Félix Ulloa



The registration of the candidacies of President Nyib Bukele and Vice President Félix Ulloa for a new presidential term constitutes a legal-political event of enormous institutional transcendence. It is not solely about enabling a presidential ticket, but about reaffirming the most essential democratic principle: that sovereignty resides in the people and that only the people can decide the continuity of a national project that has transformed the structure of the Salvadoran State.

El Salvador, since 2019, has experienced a profound reconfiguration of its institutionality. Public security, historically collapsed, was restored through the strict application of the rule of Law; public health, abandoned for decades, was rebuilt with modern infrastructure and first-rate equipment; public education ceased to be a precarious system to become a strategic axis of development; housing was transformed into a real social policy; and the economy, sustained by stability, tourism, and remittances, initiated a cycle of growth that has surprised even international observers. These results are not rhetorical: they are verifiable, measurable, and experienced by the population in their daily lives.

In this context, the possibility of a new election of Bukele and Ulloa acquires a profoundly democratic character. Democracy does not consist of preventing the continuity of a successful leadership, but of allowing the citizenry to freely evaluate whether it wishes to prolong it. The registration of the candidacies does not



impose a result, it enables a right. It is the purest expression of the principle of political self-determination: let it be the people who decide, without guardianships or artificial restrictions, the course of the country.

Thus, the possibility of a new election acquires a profoundly democratic character. It is not about imposing a continuity, but about enabling it so that it may be evaluated by the citizenry. Democracy is not exhausted in automatic alternation, but in the freedom of the people to decide if a leadership that has produced extraordinary results deserves to continue. The registration of the candidacies is, therefore, the purest expression of the principle of popular sovereignty.

Furthermore, this possible election is embedded in a moment of unprecedented political stability. The restoration of public order has generated conditions that previously were unthinkable: growing foreign investment, sustained tourism, business confidence, and macroeconomic predictability. In a world where uncertainty is the norm, El Salvador has become a country where long-term expectations can be planned with rationality.

The continuity of a project that has demonstrated efficacy not only strengthens internal governance, but also consolidates the international credibility of the country. All of this has generated a structural effect: long-term political stability. In a world where uncertainty is the norm, El Salvador has become a predictable, safe, and reliable country to invest in. The continuity of a successful project not only strengthens internal governance, but also amplifies international confidence.

The steps that have been taken to achieve the leap to development that El Salvador has experienced in a relatively short time are not the product of improvisations, but of a strategic vision that articulates security, infrastructure, health, education, and economic growth as pillars of a modern State. For this reason, the possible new election of Bukele and Ulloa is not a simple electoral process: it is the opportunity for the citizenry to decide if it wishes to consolidate this structural transformation.

In synthesis, the registration of these candidacies represents a profoundly democratic, legally solid, and politically transcendental act. It is the Salvadoran people who, in the full exercise of their sovereignty, will determine if the project that has returned order, hope, and development deserves to continue guiding the national destiny.



We Live in a Dictatorship Against Criminals and the Corrupt



A "communication" medium recently conducted an interview with Héctor Dada Hirezi, former minister of economy of the FMLN government, during the presidency of Mauricio Funes; this former president dismissed him from his administrative management, although Dada affirms that he resigned. Let us remember that in the governments of ARENA and the FMLN, the Ministers and vice ministers received juicy bonuses (sobresueldos), as part of the corruption of the failed State.

In the interview, this former minister of economy expresses his grief, frustration, and disappointment for no longer having the opportunity to continue usufructing the supposed democracy that existed in the FMLN governments. He criticizes negatively and contemptuously the support of the immense majority of Salvadoran citizens for the current government of Nayib Bukele, and in the self-exile where Dada finds himself fleeing in Mexico, he affirms "that a dictatorship exists in El Salvador." What he does not say is that it really is a dictatorship, but against the corrupt, terrorists, drug traffickers, and against the mareros or gang members. When the State institutions protected and defended the criminals, there, according to him, democracy did exist—but to Dada's misfortune, today it does not.

The current deputies of the Nuevas party are not bribeable, nor do they work as a function of national or foreign factual powers; in other words, in previous governments, especially where he was a deputy of the Legislative Assembly (2003-2006), it was qualified by the Salvadoran population as a cave of thieves and the deputies were called dipurratas—precisely when Héctor Dada was a deputy. He longs for past times, which for people of Dada's profile was a true paradise and perfect democracy.

In the interview, this former FMLN official and former deputy lashes out against the Salvadoran government for the excellent diplomatic, economic, financial, and cooperation relations with the US Administration of Donald Trump; in Dada's logic, that type of relations would be better to have with the governments of Cuba, Nicaragua, and Venezuela. Likewise, he criticizes the Supreme Court of Justice, because now this power of the State ceased to be corrupt and no longer protects or defends criminals, but rather decent, honest, and hardworking Salvadorans.



Dada, like every guanaco political opponent, considers it harmful that Salvadoran citizens support and back President Bukele at almost 100 percent; what this veteran politician does not ask himself, nor says, are the reasons why there is that unanimous and unconditional support from the electoral body toward their president.

He goes to the extreme of criticizing the Rosales Hospital and questioning the origin of the financing for that nosocomium. President Bukele explained to the nation that it would be built with own funds, that is to say, with the taxes of Salvadorans; we must not forget that the FMLN took a loan of 160 million dollars to build it—let Dada say where those millions of dollars are, what they did with them.

Dada closes the interview with the affirmation: “democracy is difficult at this moment;” we would say that that democracy is now impossible, because the Salvadoran citizenry has decided not to return to the opprobrious and shameful past of the ARENA and FMLN governments.

Héctor Dada Hirezi is an accomplice

Dada was a member of the Second Christian Democratic Government Junta from January 9, 1980, to March 3, 1981, and while he was part of the genocidal Junta, the following criminal acts and crimes against humanity were planned and executed:

Massacre of the largest demonstration in history in San Salvador, January 22, 1980.

Massacre of San José Palo Grande, March 19, 1980.

Murder of Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero, March 24, 1980.

Massacre of the Sumpul River, May 14, 1980.

Massacre of San Francisco Guajoyo, May 29, 1980.

Military intervention at the University of El Salvador -UES- and it was executed on June 26, 1980, carrying out a search and destruction of the University campus. The occupation lasted four years, likewise for the UES headquarters in Santa Ana and San Miguel.

Massacre of Tehuicho, July 23, 1980.

Murder of engineer Félix Ulloa, rector of the UES, October 29, 1980.

Massacre of the leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, November 27, 1980.

Massacre of the American Religious Sisters, December 2, 1980.

Murder of Viera, Hammer, and Pearson, January 3, 1981.

It should be investigated whether Dada was linked to the kidnapping of José Luis Saca Jiménez, carried out on November 1, 2000; currently, Saca Jiménez is president of ANEP, and the father of the kidnapped person links Héctor Dada with the cover-up of that criminal act.

Héctor Dada Hirezi has his hands stained with blood and now presents himself as an honorable person who wishes to return to the past where corruption, authoritarianism, the looting of the State, and criminality existed.

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