



INFORMATION BULLETIN

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THINK • ANALYZE • PROPOSE

The Economic Miracle.

Achieving the economic miracle is a shared commitment of the entire nation. The Government has laid the most important foundations through security and a legal framework that favors and protects investment. El Salvador is attracting technological investment, crypto-asset companies, and innovation, positioning itself as a regional technology hub. The path toward structured and sustainable economic development requires planning in the short, medium, and long term.

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INVESTMENT



TECHNOLOGY



EMPLOYMENT



INNOVATION



A MORE
PROSPEROUS,
INNOVATIVE
EL SALVADOR
FULL OF
OPPORTUNITIES



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“ Politics must recover its dignity
as an instrument to serve
society. ”



A BRIGHTER
EL SALVADOR
IS POSSIBLE



Members of the Circle of
Political Reflection 21st Century

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NEWSLETTER

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

The Economic Miracle



Achieving the economic miracle is a commitment shared by all Salvadorans. The government has established the most critical foundations—namely security and a legal framework that favors and protects investment.

El Salvador has taken a giant leap forward in attracting investment, opening its doors to the establishment of technology industries through the implementation of laws that favor these types of capital ventures. Major companies have responded positively: some are already established, like Google; others are building out their infrastructure, such as the cryptocurrency giant Tether; and others are in the process of expansion, like



Samsung. We could enumerate dozens of companies operating in the technology sector that are betting on El Salvador to transform it into a regional hub for technology provision. For example, Strike, one of the largest Bitcoin payment companies, announced plans for global expansion with operational headquarters in El Salvador due to the momentum provided by the Digital Assets Issuance Law. Other companies, such as Binance—a cryptocurrency exchange with a strong global presence—already hold a license to operate. This attraction of technology investments allows companies to operate freely, protect their capital, and diversify across various economic activities.

It is for this reason that the foundation of the economic miracle is being laid, propelling the country forward in technology and digital assets. El Salvador has become a global benchmark in attracting investment for technology industries because investors view it as a safe country with new and varied opportunities. Furthermore, the free circulation and legalization of digital assets enable companies to transcend borders and join a dynamic of technology exportation. In this regard, more than 45 technology companies operate in the country, supported by the Law for the Encouragement of Innovation and Technology Manufacturing.

We know that achieving structured and sustainable economic development does not happen overnight, but the path is set with short-, medium-, and long-term plans and actions.

The country's business associations also view El Salvador's economic growth with great optimism. They express that the country possesses favorable conditions to attract investment and expand formal employment. International organizations such as the World Bank and the IDB project growth in GDP each semester, though they note that the benefits do not reach household finances at the same speed. To address this, social and agricultural programs have been implemented to support the basic food basket—such as farmer's markets (*agromercados*) that directly benefit low-income households. What remains clear is that achieving the economic miracle is the goal, and to that end, the government seeks foreign capital and alliances with major investors in key sectors that will drive the economy and formal employment across the nation.



The Vulgarization of Politics



Politics is an essential and indispensable human activity, as it enables interaction among different sectors of society to move down the path of development and progress. However, politics has a bad reputation precisely because many of its actors have come to vulgarize and debase it.

The most perverse form of the vulgarization of politics occurs when it is used to serve private or sectarian interests to the detriment of the majority. Corruption is, par excellence, a way of dirtying politics. So too is demagoguery, which uses people's needs to make false promises and deceive them, alongside the betrayal of popular interests. We experienced this for decades in our history, reaching one of its peak expressions in the increasingly degraded versions of the Legislative Assembly, which reached extremes of cynicism and shamelessness during the 30 years of ARENA and the FMLN, alongside other parties that became brazen mercenaries.

However, there is another form of vulgarizing politics: turning public debate into a spectacle of morbid fascination, personal attacks, and insults. In those cases, public policies, proposals, and individual performance



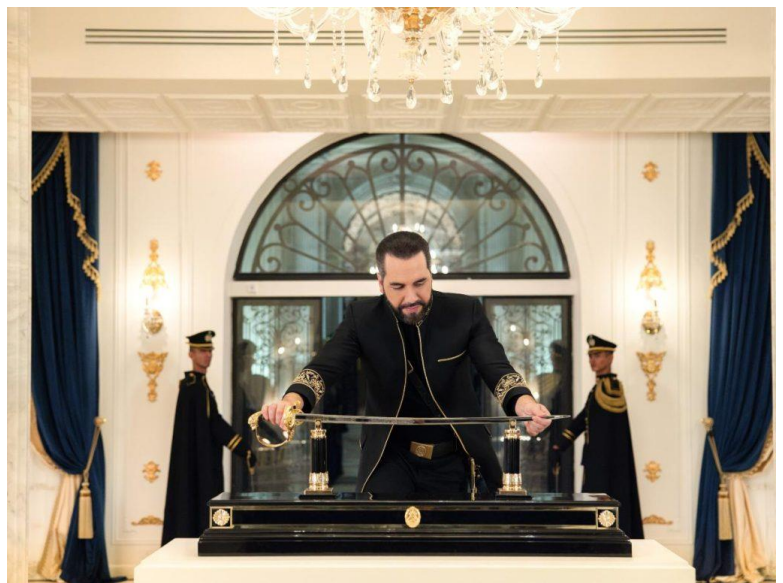
cease to matter, as everything is reduced to personal attacks—from the subtle to the crude and offensive—airing even the most obscure and irrelevant private matters.

It is urgent to overcome both forms of vulgarization. The country is already leaving behind inept, incapable, corrupt, and demagogic politicians; but we must also emerge from the swamp of verbal and moral dung in which some intend to keep us submerged. Politics must recover its dignity as an instrument to serve society. Otherwise, many citizens capable of contributing to the country through political action will remain distant from politics, precisely out of fear of becoming victims of devious, vulgar, and intimidating attacks.

A Dignified Mausoleum for General Francisco Morazán

Previously, the remains of Francisco Morazán lay in the *Cementerio de los Ilustres* in San Salvador, where his tomb appeared faded, semi-abandoned, and unkept. Many of us who visited him silently promised his memory that one day we would make his dream a reality: the reconstruction of the former Central American Federation, for which he fought and died.

Some of us always left a modest floral offering, and as we walked away, we asked ourselves: How was it possible that a figure of Francisco Morazán's stature—whose remains rested on Salvadoran soil by his own decision, despite being Honduran by birth—was not housed in a mausoleum worthy of his great legacy and historical significance? How was it possible that someone like Francisco Morazán was left without a monument fit for his historical stature?



After leading battles at the helm of the unionist federalists (who were also liberals) against the conservatives and separatists—financed by the large landowners of the Central American provinces, who found it convenient to fragment the isthmus for their own petty, stubborn, and primitive oligarchic interests—this was, of course, of no interest to 19th-century Salvadoran presidents, who themselves hailed from the 14 oligarchic families that influenced and fostered Morazán's execution to safeguard their own interests.



Nor was it of any interest to the 20th-century military dictatorships, who served as rifle-bearing employees of the Salvadoran oligarchs. Neither was it important to the stale party system of ARENA and the FMLN (spelled in lowercase), who were far more engrossed in looting and stealing from the Salvadoran people and making pacts with criminal gangs than anything else.

Then a Salvadoran statesman arrived at the presidency and placed himself at the head of the project for a new Central American Union: Nayib Bukele. Honor to Francisco Morazán, whose remains now rest in a mausoleum worthy of his legacy to Central America! Honor to our President Nayib Bukele for recognizing him and bestowing this honor upon him! As General Morazán declared before his execution in San José, Costa Rica, on September 15, 1842: *"I declare that my love for Central America dies with me. Posterity will do us justice. God, Union, and Liberty."*



Good Politics, Good Generational Expectations



When recalling the way politics was conducted years ago, one is reminded of the idea expressed by the American actor Groucho Marx: *"Politics is the art of looking for trouble, finding it whether it exists or not, diagnosing it incorrectly, and applying the wrong remedies."* By far, this has been the maximum expression of petty politics not only in this country, but around the entire world—and it is the very reason why people stopped believing in and trusting politicians.

However, it is clear that this cynical and malevolent way of acting in El Salvador has been diminishing step by step. Ever since the example set by the nation's leader was established, everything has shifted toward serving and making decisions for the good of the majority, which is the true purpose of politics. Of course, there are still a few bad politicians whom we hope the population, in its wisdom, will continue to phase out of the socio-political arena to create a genuine State that fosters dignity and social justice.



Ultimately, as the English historian Arnold J. Toynbee noted: *"The punishment of those who refuse to take an interest in politics is to be governed by people who do."* Therefore, scholars and intellectuals must increasingly ensure that the desire to know, learn, and decide spreads throughout the country and the world. The path must be walked only by those who opened it, rather than condemning to disappointment those who, by refusing to decide, have suffered the misfortune of living in a society decided by others.

Thus, the more that reckless form of past politics is forgotten, the more the country will improve, inspiring new generations to shape their own personal and collective destiny. Likewise, continuing down the path opened seven years ago has fostered national pride and laid the foundation for social justice like never before. This must serve as the guiding light to follow and preserve.

As Konrad Adenauer once posited: *"In politics, it is not as important to be right as it is to be proven right."* Improving upon that maxim today, we can say: what matters is being right and having others see that it is so. That will allow a good leader, sound proposals, prompt actions, and a supportive populace to become the breeding ground for a great nation.

The Role of the National Civil Police and the Armed Forces in National Security

When we speak of nationality, security, and state resources, we often forget the importance of having institutions prepared to respond during emergencies. It is not merely a matter of confronting crime, but also of being prepared for natural disasters, emergency situations, and other circumstances that can impact the population.

What happens when institutions lack proper training, resources, or adequate logistics? To understand the importance of these elements, we can look back a few years to when crime was prevalent across much of El Salvador and levels of insecurity were high, resulting in robberies, disappearances, and loss of life due to violence committed by gang structures.

When an institution lacks the necessary resources, difficulties arise in responding to emergencies, including equipment shortages, financial constraints, and vulnerabilities that can foster corrupt practices. However, we

must also remember that behind every security agent, soldier, or police officer is a person with a family to feed and dependents who rely on them financially.

Therefore, discussing preparation also means discussing working conditions. A State that demands security and rapid emergency response must also ensure that those carrying out these roles receive

adequate training, equipment, resources, and proper conditions to perform their duties—as is happening during this historic period in El Salvador.



For decades in El Salvador, security agents faced difficult conditions, including limited equipment and resources to combat crime. This situation hindered their response capacity and, in certain territories, put their lives at risk.

In recent years, efforts have been made to strengthen the capabilities of security personnel and the Armed Forces. This can also be seen in how a portion of the population currently perceives the presence of security forces.

Previously, seeing police officers or soldiers in certain communities did not necessarily convey a sense of security. In some neighborhoods and communities, gang structures exercised strong territorial control, making it difficult for security institutions to operate. Officers themselves could become targets of threats or attacks simply for performing their duties and protecting the public.

Today, when we see a police officer working at night, their presence represents safety and protection for many people. This contrasts with eras when violence and crime generated fear even among those responsible for enforcing security.



Security depends not only on the presence of a police officer or soldier, but on the tools the State provides for them to carry out their duties correctly—as is currently being done. Training those who protect the population should not be viewed merely as an expense, but as an investment in state capacity. Behind every uniform is a responsibility that goes beyond being present on a street: it requires the training, resources, and tools necessary to respond when the population needs it.

Two Women, One Path: Decadent Politics as a Soap Opera Without a Plot



When relevant leadership is lacking and political ideology serves victimizers—a single, sustained electoral niche—traditional parties of old politics resort to staging a circus of "false political quarrels" to maintain relevance in the national agenda. They receive open support from media outlets that turn them into trending topics, despite their political and electoral irrelevance.

These false political quarrels—politics as a cheap soap opera—attempt to display artificial polarization (internal or external). In reality, they represent political theater or superficial conflicts choreographed by small



elites seeking to secure their personal interests, such as remaining at the helm of a party to continue living off it, especially when polls limit their electoral success.

Such is the case with the dispute between the two visible faces of the VAMOS party—a quarrel that could well be titled *"Two Women, One Path,"* where the path leads to the office of the general secretariat. Beneath the blatant rudeness of the dispute lies the existential crisis of a party with more statutes than faithful, visible members.

When analyzing the "false quarrel" within VAMOS, several underlying aspects emerge:

1. From the perspective of critical theory, the quarrel (promoted as an internal conflict) serves as a distraction designed to maintain relevance in media analysis agendas that indulge in gossip and promote political charlatans who guarantee "more views." It is a distraction because the crisis stems from personal issues (monopolizing bureaucratic leadership for social prestige) rather than national policy or organizational strategies—the true deficiency of a party that has always operated as an empty opposition shell.
2. The "soap opera quarrel" in VAMOS attempts to consolidate what it lacks: a charismatic leadership pitted against a bureaucratic leadership. While displaying public hostility on social media and television (which devote many hours to covering it), both sides share the same ideological framework: defending victimizers and their relatives, who constitute their electoral clientele.
3. The *"Two Women, One Path"* dispute is ultimately low-budget theater that turns politics into performance art. The public square (both virtual and in-person) becomes a stage where the party's two leaders simulate radical enmity, fiery debates, and mutual disqualifications to mobilize their base. Behind the scenes, the protagonists negotiate agreements that align with the core purpose of their party: remaining a voice for the victimizers. Maintaining the vote share from the last election remains their plot line, even if it requires airing dirty laundry—so long as that laundry does not touch their devotion to a violent past. Media outlets and social networks act as amplifiers for this soap opera, transforming political analysis into idle gossip among charlatans and sophists.

These artificial debates appear to destroy parties from within, but they aim to unite members around pseudo-cannibalism that is ultimately resolved harmoniously. In their logic, this creates the impression that "we at



VAMOS" can resolve internal issues publicly, attempting to legitimize the party to unaligned citizens, rally their niche electorate, and call other opposition groups to the stage.

Between Security and Freedom

Various media outlets and forums frequently discuss the phenomenon that has occurred in El Salvador—a country previously besieged by gangs that controlled 80% of the national territory and extorted astronomical sums amounting to billions of dollars. Official estimates from the Ministry of Justice and Public Security indicate



that criminal structures (MS-13 and Barrio 18) generated approximate profits of up to \$2 billion per year.

It now makes sense why a "digital media journalist" once claimed that dismantling the gangs would deal an economic blow to the country. Nothing could be more obscene; the exact opposite occurred. The security policies implemented by President Bukele—namely the Territorial Control Plan, the State of Exception, and the construction of CECOT—have led to the arrest of over ninety thousand gang members, breaking the chains of slavery that these terrorist groups imposed on the population.

Furthermore, freedom of movement—previously restricted by imaginary borders—has been restored. Special emphasis must be placed on preserving what has been achieved to date as the country moves toward an unprecedented future where the foundations for economic development are established, despite claims to the contrary by "opposition economists."



Security and freedom facilitate economic growth and remain deeply important topics for the Salvadoran populace due to the benefits gained across various areas. They are equally sensitive for El Salvador's opposition, as they leave opponents without arguments for their electoral proposals.

Security and freedom remain central matters of interest for Salvadoran citizens.

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