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Regímenes de cooperación internacional, paradigmas globales y redes de inteligencia en América Latina

Cabrera Hidalgo, V.A.

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Author: Cabrera Hidalgo, V.A.

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International cooperation regimes, global paradigms and intelligence networks in Latin America

Propositions

1. The end of the Cold War gave Latin America the opportunity to reorient its intelligence to its own experiences and realities. However, this has not yet been possible due to several factors, including a low academic output and dependence on extra-regional studies.
2. Latin America has a clear capacity to adapt to changes in intelligence. This is the product of the many, and sometimes abrupt, political, administrative and institutional changes that are constantly taking place in this part of the world. These conditions, however, represent an advantage over the industrialized nations, which faces problems of adaptability to changes, both internal and external.
3. Even in the face of the breakdown of diplomatic relations between states, the intelligence services have often maintained ties and exchanges of cooperation. In Latin America, various political-diplomatic ruptures have not had a major impact on existing lines of cooperation in intelligence. Cuba, for example, shared intelligence on drug trafficking with the United States, well before the reestablishment of diplomatic relations.
4. The biggest threat in the so-called 'Triple Border' region (between Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina) is the presence of financial activities of money laundering and other illicit actions by Middle Eastern organizations considered terrorists. This situation makes it urgent to prioritize the reinforcement of multilateral financial intelligence in that region.
5. The Rohingya's humanitarian crisis in Myanmar is off the radar of most of the international public opinion, the media, and even the academia. In addition to the lack of political, geopolitical or economic interests that generally produce this type of indifference, prejudgments have an effect on international humanitarian action. Their religion creates perceptions of threat, of risk of a jihad, while the real problem is their political and social exclusion in their homeland.
6. There is a widespread tendency in the international community to isolate in economic and political terms corrupt governments and de facto dictatorships that violate human rights such as Venezuela, and currently Nicaragua. This however only generates more internal violence, more inequality among the population, more poverty and greater need for international protection for those fleeing that reality.

7. When refugees and migrants travel from Libya to Italy or Malta in the same boat, they have exactly the same health needs, the same thirst and hunger, the same right to have their lives protected, regardless of the documents they carry with them. If the boat capsizes, it would be unthinkable that, in order to rescue them from the water or not, the migratory status of each one would be assessed, or whether they would first be in the sovereign waters of a certain state or on the high seas.
8. The growing xenophobia in countries such as Colombia, Ecuador and Peru towards Venezuelan citizens is largely due to a lack of real information. Faced with this reality, the social media play a role of alert and defense of human rights. At the same time, however, and depending on who uses or regulates those media, they exacerbate feelings of rejection, hatred and social upheaval because of their presence in their countries.
9. The Covid-19 pandemic has brought the world's most powerful economies to their knees and is changing paradigms about multilateralism and the growing importance of non-state actors in it.