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Latin American Group
for Public Administration

2018 Joint conference

of the

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
of SCHOOLS and INSTITUTES
of ADMINISTRATION
and
the LATIN AMERICAN GROUP
for PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

23-26 July 2018, Lima, Peru

**Globalization, Territories
and Integration**

CALL-FOR-PAPERS

CALL FOR PAPERS

The International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration (IASIA) and the Latin American Group for Public Administration (LAGPA) in close collaboration with the Peruvian National Authority for Civil Service (SERVIR) are organizing the 2018 IASIA-LAGPA Conference to be held from 23-26 July 2018 in Lima, Peru. The conference is organized with the support of the Peruvian Government and the Universidad Católica Sedes Sapientiae (UCSS).

The conference will bring together practitioners, academics, PhD students and young researchers in public administration and management, as well as contributors from any other disciplines who will exchange on current and ongoing topics and concerns during the various types sessions:

- Plenary sessions;
- Special panels/forums;
- Permanent and ad-hoc Working Groups' sessions;
- PhD seminar.

Hence, we warmly invite you to submit your contributions on the hereafter mentioned topics of the permanent working groups of IASIA, the special sub-themes, the main conference theme which will be discussed by working group XI as well as the tailor-made session for PhD students:

Submission track	Chairs
Working Group I: Education and Training in Public Administration	Hendri Kroukamp Ludmila Gajdosova Blue Wooldridge
Working Group II: Ethics and Culture in the Public Sector	Dina Wafa Paul Collins
Working Group III: Public Sector Reform	Randhir Auluck Benoit Cathala Alketa Peci
Working Group IV: Subnational Governance and Development	Cristina Rodriguez-Acosta Amitava Basu PS Reddy
Working Group V: Gender, Diversity and Equity	Pregala Pillay Susan Gooden Laila El-Baradei
Working Group VI: Public Sector Governance, Leadership and Management	Liezel Lues Yingchun Sun Juraj Nemec
Working Group VII:	Christina Andrews



Public Policy, Public Decision-making and Policy Implementation	Henry Wissink Michiel S de Vries
Working Group VIII: Public Sector Human Resources Management	Chafika Agueznay
Working Group IX: International Dimensions of the Public Administration	Frank Naert Ruben Dario Echeverry
Working Group X: Public Administration in Fragile and Conflict-affected States	Tamer Qarmout
Working Group XI: Globalization, Territories and Integration	Paulo Roberto de Mendonça Motta
PhD Seminar	Meredith Newman Wolfgang Drechsler
Sub-theme XIII: Governance in Latin America	To be appointed
Sub-theme XIV: Corruption	To be appointed
Sub-theme XV: Neo-Protectionism and Public Policies	To be appointed

Conference participants will also have the opportunity to attend plenary sessions and specific panels which will discuss topics related to public administration and to education and training, such as the Host Country Panel: Public Administration in Peru, the Forum of Heads of Schools and Institutes, the OECD Global Network of Schools of Administration, the panel on Education and Training in the BRICS, the ICAPA accreditation, Building Instructors' Competencies and many other panels.

SUBMISSION MODALITIES

All information on the 2018 IASIA-LAGPA conference is available at <https://www.iasia-lagpa-conference2018.org/>

To submit an abstract, go to <https://www.iasia-lagpa-conference2018.org/registration-submission/>

MODALITÉS DE SOUMISSION

Toutes les informations relatives à la conférence 2018 de l'AIEIA-GLAP sont disponibles sur <https://www.iasia-lagpa-conference2018.org/fr/>

Pour soumettre un résumé, aller à <https://www.iasia-lagpa-conference2018.org/fr/inscription-soumission/>

CALENDAR

15 February 2018	Abstract submission deadline
28 February 2018	Authors' notification
1 June 2018	Final paper submission deadline
1 June 2018	Deadline for registration and payment

CALENDRIER

Date limite pour envoyer le résumé	15 février 2018
Notifications aux auteurs	28 février 2018
Date limite pour la soumission des communications finales	1 juin 2018
Date limite pour les inscriptions et les paiements	1 juin 2018

Introduction to the conference theme -
Working Group XI

Globalization, Territories and Integration

Chair:

Prof. dr. Paulo Roberto de Mendonça Motta

Fundação Getulio Vargas, Brazil

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Over the last few decades, the geography of global governance has been highly influenced by several multifaceted political, economic and cultural forces. Alongside with unifying, centripetal dynamics, the local dimension has been playing a growing role in the management of main transnational issues with a paramount impact of citizens' life, such as climate change, migration, urban and national security.

From economic, cultural and scientific cooperation to sustainable development and humanitarian assistance, subnational governments – and their transnational networks – have been deploying informal and flexible, yet effective international actions. Yet, not infrequently, the potential of subnational governments' international positioning is far from being fully embraced, being poorly understood by the public sector, the enterprises and civil society organizations.

Moreover, subnational governments have different capacities and opportunities to participate and manage the globalization process, which generate territorial inequalities that challenge differently subnational governments and require new national policies approaches.

The Working Group XI will deal with the transformative dynamics subnational governments are facing and will contribute to shape new forms of international relationships and local diplomacy. The Conference and the present working group aim at providing a global road map for local authorities interested in strengthening their international role through concrete actions that, far



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from representing a goal in themselves, have the potential to boldly improve their citizens' quality of life.

The topics of the working group include, but are not limited to:

- Subnational governments' role in shaping the global and local impact of:
 - global economic integration;
 - transnational cultural trends;
 - migrations;
 - climate change.
- International integration of subnational governments.
- The impact of globalization on the spread of the subsidiarity principle.

Working Group I:
Education and Training in Public Administration

Chairs

Prof. dr. Hendri Kroukamp

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Project director

Prof. dr. Blue Wooldridge

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Working Group I Education and Training is considered by many to be the “heart” of the Annual IASIA Conference. Papers presented as part of this Working Group, focusing on the enhancement of instruction and capacity building, the improvement of research in pedagogy, and the development of high performing Schools and Institutes of Administration (SIAs), are also relevant to many of the other Working Groups.

We are aware that, in addition to the challenges of creating in our students/participants the competencies of building sub-national administrative policies/procedures/administrative structures that are economic, efficient, effective, ethical and equitable, the faculty and staff of Schools and Institutes of Administration must ensure that all residents perceive that the government’s policy outcomes are equitable, procedurally just, and that the residents are treated with respect and their dignity is maintained.

This theme offers many opportunities for those wanting to present their thoughts at the sessions sponsored by Working Group I. This Working Group is encouraging papers that response to the following research questions:

Competencies required by our student/participants: What competencies are required by our students/participants to meet the challenges of designing, monitoring and evaluating the administrative structures and policy and procedures to ensure the delivery of economical-efficient-effective-ethical and equitable public goods and services by sub-national governments. What new skills and theories are needed by our students/participants to achieve these competencies?



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Instructional methods: What are the “best” methods for developing these competencies? For what types of students?

Evaluation: How do we evaluate whether our students gain these competencies?

Distributional methods: What are the “best” ways of distributing this instructions (ie: lectures, visuals, internet, learning packages, online education, etc) for achieving these competencies?

Research: What research needs to be carried out by staff and students on the requisites, consequences, and practices of to meet the challenges posed to achieve the state of “Good Governance” in sub-national governments.

Other topics relevant to the designing and managing SIAs and the enhancement of Instructions in Schools and Institutes of Administrations: Presentations directed at these questions are welcomed. These papers can be based upon empirical research, theoretical considerations, and/or case studies. For single site case studies, every effort should be made to identify the relevance of findings to other situations. In every presentation, evidence-based implications for the improvement of training and education and/or the management and design of Schools and Institutes of Administration should be clear. Proposers are encouraged to review the UNDESA/IASIA “Standards of Excellence and their supporting criteria for possible topics and research questions (<http://iasia.ias-iisa.org/about-iasia/iasia-and-the-un/undesa-iasia-standards-of-excellence/>).

Working Group II:
Ethics and Culture in the Public Sector

Chair:

Prof. dr. Dina Wafa

The American University in Cairo, Egypt

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Project Director:

Prof. dr. Paul Collins

University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

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Capacity for ethical public sector management is required at individual, organizational, institutional and societal levels. Its development or restoration has to be embedded in local culture to make it sustainable while taking into account international governance standards. Whilst there are tensions over definitions of the latter, the challenges nevertheless require urgent attention. Trust in government globally has declined as state stability can no longer be assumed.

Trust and integrity go hand in hand in the globalized world of today.

Three questions for group reflection arise from this key connection:

- How can we develop trust and a balanced system of power? How should public policy be redefined for inclusive development and inter-group trust?
- How do migrants' trajectories differ across national boundaries, and what is the impact on transnational cultural trends and various conceptions of citizenship?
- Does the dynamic force of globalization and ideological autonomy call for a revisit of cultural revolution and shared values across all nations and communities?

Working Group III:
Public Sector Reform

Chairs:

Prof. dr. Randhir Auluck
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Mr. Benoit Cathala
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Project Director:

Prof. dr. Alketa Peci
Fundación Getúlio Vargas, Brazil
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Globalization and issues related to global governance have shown that alongside unifying dynamics and reforms, the local dimension is playing a growing role in the management of main transnational issues such as: climate change and energy efficiency, migration and integration, economic and social cohesion, security and the rule of law enforcement, as well as democracy and human rights.

Territories and subnational governments are deploying informal and flexible, yet effective international actions, and delivering key public services. However, their potential and role in international issues is far from being fully embraced. Rather, it is poorly understood by the public sector, enterprises and civil society. The growing need for multi-level governance is demanding comprehensive reforms aiming to include territories in the globalization process and decision-making.

Moreover, subnational governments have different capacities and opportunities to participate and manage the globalization process, which generate territorial inequalities that challenge differently subnational governments and require new national policy approaches. Such challenges demand continuous change and adoption of different types of reforms aiming to emulate, build or rearrange existing power relations between different levels of governance (local, regional, State, international).



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The call for papers of the Public Sector Reform Working Group aims to contribute to the main conference theme, welcoming contributions that focus on:

- Public sector reforms from the perspective of multi-level governance,
- New forms of international relations and local diplomacy, international integration of subnational governments,
- Subnational governments' role in shaping global economic and social integration (including migration),
- Subnational governments' role in climate change and energy efficiency, shaping global economic and social integration, tackling poverty and wider social inequalities, widening participation in democratic processes and so on.

We especially welcome strong conceptual and methodological contributions, along with best practices and case studies that discuss best practices. Academics and practitioners are invited to participate in conference discussions, paper presentations, and experience sharing.

Working Group IV:
Subnational Governance and Development

Chairs:

Dr. Cristina Rodriguez-Acosta

Florida International University, United States

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Dr. Amitava Basu

Center for Environmental Management & Participatory
Development, New Delhi, India

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Project Director:

Prof. dr. PS Reddy

University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

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Over the last few decades, the geography of global governance has been highly influenced by several multifaceted political, economic and cultural forces. Strong local governments and inclusive local governance are increasingly seen as essential building blocks in public management functions in a globalized world. Subnational governments have a key role to play in integrating the social, economic and environmental dimension, prioritizing social inclusion, women's empowerment, ensuring peace and stability, and responding to the socio-economic needs of their communities.

Working Group IV invites papers having a clear conceptual and theoretical basis on the following sub-themes:

Decentralization: A key policy for good governance

Strong subnational governments are essential for the implementation of the sustainable development goals, as well as for ensuring good governance. The adoption of the principles of subsidiarity, within a comprehensive legal framework for decentralization, to build a structural arrangement that allows for the shared exercise of power and facilitates involvement of the local communities in policy decisions on their development, is important.



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Strengthening Local Government & Participatory Governance

Effective governance requires strong subnational levels of government able to provide public services effectively and efficiently, protect the rights of minorities and the most vulnerable, generate economic opportunities, respond effectively to the challenges posed by climate change, combat poverty and inequality, and achieve local economic development, while incorporating all stakeholders including the vulnerable, marginalized and disenfranchised groups into the development planning process.

Building Trust in Local Government

An essential component of good governance requires building trust in government among groups who had been dissatisfied with, or excluded from, participation in political and administrative processes. To build trust in government, participation should be done in a way that reflects the values and interests of all stakeholders.

Local Economic Development (LED) is a challenge for many local and regional governments globally, where legal frameworks are weak and/or where institutional capacity is insufficient. Consequently, informality prevails and the difficulties for local and regional governments to implement LED policies and strategies is a challenge.

The papers should elucidate the scope in the introduction and summarize the main conclusions in the last section. The footnotes and references/bibliography should come at the end of the text, and the tables could come as annex. The papers can be based upon empirical research, and/or case studies. For single site case studies, every effort should be made to identify the relevance of the findings to other situations thereby introducing a comparative dimension.

Working Group V:
Gender, Diversity and Equity

Chairs:

Prof. dr. Pregala Pillay

University of Stellenbosch, South Africa

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Prof. dr. Susan Gooden

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Project Director:

Prof. dr. Laila El-Baradei

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IASIA Conferences have progressively become a significant platform for intellectuals, researchers, experts and specialists, scholars and postgraduate students from across the globe to discuss critical issues pertaining to *WOMEN* and *UNDERREPRESENTED POPULATIONS* and their role in all facets of society, including government, and civil society, and in all types of economic, political, social and developmental activities.

It is clear that globalization is a process of increasing interdependence, interconnectedness and integration of economies and societies to such an extent that an event in one part of the globe affects people in other parts of the world. Globalization affects different groups of women and underrepresented populations in different places in different ways (Chhibber 2009). Gender, diversity and equity is critical to the development process across territories in developed and developing nations. According to a United Nations Development Fund for Women's report, over the past two decades the process of globalization has contributed to widening inequalities within and among countries, coupled with economic, social and financial upheavals. Globalization is undeniably changing women, and women are changing the world! Across the globe, vast inequalities exist between racial and ethnic groups. The recent rise in populism around the world has heightened the importance of understanding the need for diversity and equity in society.



Some critical questions come to the fore:

- How has globalization impacted women's rights and equality amidst a patriarchal hierarchy and system? And what opportunities and challenges does globalization present to gender issues?
- How do structural inequities impact underrepresented populations and how can structures promote equity?
- Has women's position in the labour market lead to increased unemployment and poverty? And to what extent women are challenged or motivated by working in multi-cultural work setups resulting from globalization?
- What are the positive and negative effects of globalization on the lives of women and underrepresented populations, with emphasis on health and education?
- With the breaking down of boundaries, and with the increasing rates of massive and forced migration, what can nation states do to alleviate negative impacts on women and marginalized population segments?
- What prospects are there for women to break glass ceilings in a male-dominated environment where there is competition for skills, resources and opportunities?
- What implications does the use of technology have on women and underrepresented population's transformation in a global society? Does technology provide more room for women to have a voice in society? What job opportunities are possible through new technology?
- What is the role of government in assuring the safety and equality of underrepresented populations in an era of populism?
- In what ways has globalization aided women to shed their traditional roles to take on leadership positions?
- How are demographic patterns changing around the world and what are the implications for promoting equity in governance?

We look forward to receiving submissions of abstracts and papers emanating from the questions highlighted above. Theoretical, conceptual and empirical based research papers and comparative perspectives are welcome. We hope to stimulate research interest and discussion on a broad and diverse range of trends, policy and legislative frameworks, challenges, opportunities, reforms and the like.

Working Group VI:
Public Sector Governance, Leadership and Management

Chairs:

Prof. dr. Liezel Lues

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Dr. Yingchun Sun

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Project Director:

Prof. dr. Juraj Nemec

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Working Group VI's core thematic area is leadership and governance. The group also maintains its interest in public management and its subfields. The importance of these topics is obvious. The complexity of the current political, economic and cultural changes along with advancement in technology requires a significant amount of planning and bold leadership within the public sector. Governance has implications that extend beyond the institutional arrangements that are the focus of policy and program design. Even as governmental ministries, departments, agencies and personnel are called to adapt and perform in more and more complex environment, their core functions such as managing people, financial resources, and information continue to evolve and develop.

With particular interest in comparative analyses and those employing methodological diversity, we invite papers and proposals that focus upon this specific research question for 2018 year:

How globalization impacts public leaderships, public governance and public management?

Other possible research question to be responded by proposed papers are as follows:

A: Leadership:

- What type of leader do we need in the 21st century?
- What are the alternatives to the current leadership approaches?
- What are the challenges that public sector women leaders still face?



- Is leadership only confined to political privileged or should the society take a stronger leadership position towards?
- Is the next generation of public servants ready for taking bold leadership decisions, making innovative suggestions and become the leaders that we need?

B: Governance:

- When governments and governmental agencies work to solve challenging social problems or provide essential public services, how does “governance” determine the outcomes and final success? How will success or failure be evaluated?
- How will actors and agencies be held accountable for their performance?

C: Public management:

- How do existing administrative and management systems and processes contribute to effective governance?
- What are the best practices for public management areas that transcends local or specific contexts?

The WG coordinators will accept only abstract with clearly indicated research question/s, defined methodology and indicated main outputs. Final papers need to include a section, providing for its significance and value added to the discipline.

Working Group VII:
Public Policy, Public Decision-making and Policy
Implementation

Chairs:

Prof. dr. Christina Andrews

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Prof. dr. Henry Wissink

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Project Director:

Prof. dr. Michiel S de Vries

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This working group invites paper proposals on scholarly research into new public policy developments from all over the world, be it on either the national, regional or local level. The papers could address the following themes:

- **Papers related to the conference theme**, addressing public policies related to globalization and regionalization, preferably through a comparative analysis. We especially welcome proposals that address the successes and difficulties of policy making and implementation thereof in an era where globalization exerts pressure on national and subnational governments alike. In this regard, proposals are welcome on policy areas such as global economic integration, transnational cultural trends, international migration, international security, climate change, and international integration of policies of subnational governments, the consequences of globalization on the subsidiarity principle.
- **Empirical papers**, addressing new and innovative forms of policy development, decision-making and implementation, and emphasizing whether such innovations could be seen as best practices. Such papers could be single case studies about innovative and creative approaches in designing and implementing policies and collaboration, for instance, between different levels of governments and their environment. Papers in this area can



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address any policy area such as the environment, education, immigration, health, or social security.

- **Theoretical papers**, addressing theoretical approaches to understanding public policy making in general, be it about novel issues such as co-production, evidence-based policymaking, or nudging, or in a more classical way, explaining the effectiveness, efficiency, legitimacy and/or rationality of public policies.

Working Group VIII:
Public Sector Human Resources Management

Chair:

Dr. Chafika Agueznay

Ecole Nationale Supérieure de l'Administration (ENSA),
Morocco

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Globalization is a process that affects humanity by interconnecting global spaces. As a result, it has major effects on the geography of territories that are characterized by a highly differentiated and unequal integration. Thus, sub-national governments and public organizations face major challenges in their efforts to ensure a good quality of life for citizens.

Human resources constitute the main asset of public organizations. Their crucial importance has been increasing with the development of globalization and other global phenomena, while the internal administrative environments add pressure to the process. Within the difficult current context, as management practices have not always reached the desired level of rigor, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency, new insights in Human Resources Management (HRM) theory and practice can help public organizations to accomplish their goals.

The working group invites paper proposals on human resources management from all over the world. The papers can address the following themes:

- To what extent can human resources contribute to the adaptation of the public administration to the context of globalization while considering the economic and cultural specificities of its territories?
- The reasons and challenges of a necessary alignment of the HRM with the strategy of the public administration;



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- What kind of human resources are needed to support these dynamics?
- What are the alternative approaches for the development of human resources on the territories?
- The role of training institutions in setting up training programs sensitive to migration, climate change and interculturality issues.

Working Group IX: International Dimensions of Public Administration

Chairs:

Prof. dr. Frank Naert
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Dr. Ruben Dario Echeverry
Universidad del Valle, Colombia
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The globalization process has brought to light a number of issues and challenges for the entire international system and for the countries that compose it, regardless of their development level and degree of international insertion. The increasing number of international commitments in the fields of economic development, public health, defense and security, environmental preservation, poverty eradication, migratory movements, etc. are a direct expression of this reality. These commitments have given rise to the establishment of a myriad of new multilateral governance systems where shared public policies, international mediation and global conflict resolution are designed and implemented.

In this sense, it is evident that a close convergence is needed between actions of national public administrations and the global governance dimension of multilateral organizations. The objective of Working Group IX is to explore this convergence. Thereto it promotes theoretical and empirical studies addressing internationally shared public policy formulation. Also its implementation involving international commitments aimed at global targets is envisaged. The objective is to advance academic discussion regarding a perspective that is still little explored scientifically but is crucial for global governance: the roundabouts and crossroads of the conceptual frameworks used in Public Policy, Public Administration and International Relations and their integrative theorization in the context of globalization.

Papers addressing questions dealing with international or comparative aspects of international governance are most welcome. Applicants are especially invited to address the issue of the impact



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of globalization on subnational government, which is transforming international relationships and local diplomacy. Besides this special focus, follow-up papers on the themes that were addressed during the 2015 Paris Conference, the 2016 Chengdu Conference and the 2017 Ramallah Conference will also be taken into consideration.



Working Group X: Public Administration in Fragile and Conflict-affected States

Chair:

Dr. Tamer Qarmout

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Recent history has been marked by numerous conflicts around the world and a large number of post-conflict cases represent a great possibility to relapse into conflict. It appears that weak and failed states are considered to be a threat to international security and therefore their reconstruction needs to be prioritized. In most of these countries, public institutions are non-existent or seriously damaged. Therefore, there is a need to reform or totally rebuild them, often from scratch. In addition, conflict has negative consequences on social and economic welfare, public health care, and is one of the main reasons for the high number of refugees and illegal immigration. Hence, the rebuilding of public administration is a crucial part of the general process of rebuilding and consolidating fragile and conflict-affected states.

A dilemma exists however, on the “road map” to adopt in fragile and conflict-affected scenarios as well as on the best involvement of international, non-state, and non-governmental actors. For instance, including non-state and non-governmental actors in reconstructing and rebuilding fragile states provides these actors access to resources and is supposed to ensure more effective implementation. Nevertheless, while such actors can provide governments with much needed resources to build public sector capabilities and even provide public services, it remains unclear whether the mutual resource dependency of governmental and non-governmental actors actually leads to a net increase in building sustainable governance structures in these contexts.



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The following questions will be discussed in this working group:

- How do we rebuild states when public institutions do not exist or are severely damaged? Which institutions should have priority in this rebuilding process and why?
- How can international donors and organizations contribute to this process?
- Who are the new non-state actors that have become visible and influential in this scene?
- How can governments ensure that the public interest is being served in these modes of partnership? What are the lessons learned for fragile and weak governments?
- What are the best available practices to build the negotiating and problem-solving capacities of governments in these cooperation/partnership modes?
- How can education and training in public administration contribute in strengthening the state?

IASIA PhD Seminar

Chairs:

Prof. dr. Meredith Newman

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Prof. dr. Wolfgang Drechsler

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The IASIA PhD Seminar will provide young researchers with a unique opportunity to engage with an international and interdisciplinary research community. The PhD Seminar will offer the PhD Students the occasion to present and discuss their research framework, methodology and results to senior scholars and their peers and to share research problems and concerns. The Seminar will also provide them with a platform for discussion and with a first opportunity to confront their ideas with comments from international community of scholars and practitioners.

The chairs will present an overview of different theories and research methodologies in the field.

Features and Format

Two plenary sessions will be dedicated to the presentation and use of PA theory and methodology. In addition and during two sessions, the selected candidates will be able to present their research framework, research question and existing results. Presentations must be brief (10 mins) and supported by a PowerPoint. Each presentation will be discussed with the chairs and the peers present at the session.

Submission of proposals

Depending on the stage of the thesis, candidates must submit the following:

- An abstract or a research proposal (first year students)
- Table of Content, a sample chapter as well as a bibliography (from second year and on)
- **Important: All candidates must submit a Curriculum Vitae.**



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Selection conditions and other requirements

The candidates willing to present must be already enrolled in a PhD programme and have the agreement of their supervisor to attend the PhD seminar.

Only accepted candidates will be able to present their contributions and receive recommendations from the chairs. Nonetheless, the session is open to all PhD students attending the IASIA conference.

Full participation to the PhD seminar is required for the selected candidates. Only candidates that have attended all sessions will be awarded a certificate of participation to the PhD seminar.

In addition, PhD students are highly recommended to attend the 'How to get published' session which will take place during the conference. The session aims at presenting and giving a piece of advice in terms of submission and publication processes.

Chairs



Meredith Newman, Professor in Public Administration, is Vice Provost for Faculty and Global Affairs at Florida International University. In this role she works directly with the Provost to oversee all initiatives that support faculty, including recruitment, promotion and retention of faculty and other areas that relate to a professionalized faculty and career progression. Her successful academic career includes appointments at the University of Illinois Springfield and at Washington State University Vancouver. Prior to her career in academia, Newman served with the Australian Foreign Service, the U.S. Department of

State, and the World Bank, including tours of duty in France, Viet Nam, Senegal, Malaysia, and Republic of Singapore. Dr. Newman is recognized as one of the leading experts in the field of public management and the emotive aspects of work. Dr. Newman's books have won numerous awards. Her contributions to the profession have been recognized by a series of awards, such as the Lifetime Achievement in Public Human Resources Scholarship Award of the American Society for Public Administration.



Wolfgang Drechsler, currently a Visiting Scholar at Harvard University's Davis Center, is Professor of Governance at Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia, where he has received Outstanding Scientist awards for having been the best PhD advisor, university-wide, for three years in a row (2011-2013). His own earned doctorate is from the University of Marburg and a honorary doctorate from Corvinus University Budapest. His main academic interests are Non-

Western PA; PA, Technology and Innovation; and Public Management Reform generally, about which he has published widely. He has been a Visiting Professor, i.e., in Singapore, Bangkok, Yogyakarta, Zhejiang, Kuala Lumpur and Beijing, as well as in Louvain-la-neuve, where he held the Chaire Andre Molitor, named after one of IASIA's founding fathers, for two years. In civil service,



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Wolfgang has worked for the U.S. Congress (as APSA Congressional Fellow), the German Science Council / German President's Office, and the President of Estonia, and his recognitions include the German Federal Merit Cross, the Estonian Order of St. Mary's Land, and among academic awards most recently the 2017 Senator Boorsma Award from SECoPA.



Sub-theme XIII: Governance in Latin America

Over several decades, governments of Latin American countries have made efforts to reform their governance system and their policies (1) for facing the challenges of sustainable development and for establishing equitable and inclusive societies.

Improving public policies and delivery of services, these countries mainly focused more on improving decision-making and policy processes as well as on strengthening their institutions than on the content itself. Nowadays, countries and governments of Latin American (LA) region are confronting to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and to a changing context. LA countries need to continue to adapt their governance systems and to engage policy reforms (2) in a changing content (3).

Referring to good governance principles, some Latin American countries have still to ensure the implementation of the rule of law, transparency and accountability as well as the participation of the citizens to policy process. The government reforms will aim to ensure the engagement of all stakeholders in policy design, implementation and evaluation.

They have to improve methods and tools for managing public policies, reinforce capacities and competences in the public sector. Effective and efficient governance requests also reinforced coordination mechanisms between the key actors and the levels of governance.



In order to achieve the SDGs, the countries of the region have to monitor the impacts of public policies in different areas as well as to develop tools for policy design and implementation based on evidences and data management. Finding resources (fiscal policy) for upgrading key policies, as education or infrastructure (urban development) will also constitute a challenge for the governments of the region (4).

The countries from Latin American region have also to develop a 'content' approach for the key sectors for sustainable development: poverty alleviation, education, health, environment, water and energy management, economic growth and stability, employability, etc.

The following questions will be discussed in this sub-theme:

- What is the social, economic and political context for these PA and governance system' reforms?
- What is the role of the governments and other stakeholders in governance processes in the region? How to engage the citizens and the key players?
- What are the current reforms in terms of managing resources (Public Sector Financial Management, Fiscal Policy Reform, and Public Sector Employment/recruitment)?
- What will be the next steps for reforms: institutional reforms, budgeting and auditing reforms, HRM reforms, public procurement (regulation and process) digital and open government innovations?
- How to ensure public management and policy reforms in a context of changes and/or crises?
- What are the key priorities in reforming governance systems in the region?
- How to reinforce the coordination – horizontal (between ministries) and vertical: multi-level governance system?
- What are the role of regional/international networks in these reforms of governance systems?

Comparative studies and analyses are very welcome.

References

- (1) How Much Has the Game Changed? Revisiting Policymaking in Latin America a Decade Later, by Jones, Mark P. IDB, 2017
- (2) OECD - Government at a Glance: Latin America and the Caribbean 2017
- (3) Chapter 11. Public Administration in Latin America: Adaption to a New Democratic Reality by Guillermo M. Cejudo in the International Handbook of Public Administration and Governance, Edited by Andrew Massey and Karen Johnston, Elgar, 2015
- (4) LAC 2030 Latin America and the Caribbean 2030: Future Scenarios, IDB, 2017

Sub-theme XIV: Corruption

In today's world, it is evident that the life quality of citizens depends on good governance. Corruption is an indication of bad governance, as it limits the delivery and quality of public service (Tiihonen, 2003). Although corruption is a highly sensitive subject, particular attention is paid to addressing it in both developed and developing countries.

Recent scandals in Europe and Latin America have shown that unethical and non-transparent connections exist between multinational firms and individuals holding public offices. This sub-theme aims to discuss potential issues of transparency and corruption due to the increasing connections between the public and private sectors, especially in a globalized context.

Sub-theme XIV welcomes papers addressing the following issues:

- What is the state of play of the fight against corruption?
- How to effectively address corruption? Are there any good practices and could they be implemented in different contexts?
- How effective are the existing anticorruption institutions and their sanctions?
- National anticorruption policies targeting different forms of public corruption, including bribery, embezzlement, extortion, nepotism, conflicts of interest and state capture
- Corruption perceptions in different cultures



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- What is the role of citizens in corruption prevention? What are the preconditions for citizen involvement?
- What are the alternatives to address the structural danger that represents corruption for our institutions and societies?

Tiihonen, S. (2003). Central Government Corruption in Historical Perspective. In: Tiihonen, S. (ed.), *The History of Corruption in Central Government* (p. 1-36). Amsterdam: IOS Press.



Sub-theme XV: Neo-protectionism and Public Policies

In the last 30 years, neoliberal theorists have been praising globalization and free trade for their positive effects on socio-economic development in general. Inspired by this ideology, the New Public Management has strongly influenced the design and implementation of public policies as well as the nature and structure of the State and its institutions in numerous countries.

Nevertheless, the situation is changing. The increasing inequalities and the financial and economic crisis of 2008 have sharpened the internal politics and put pressure on public administrations and their resources. As a result, a series of discontentment and protectionist ideas have emerged, which were clearly expressed through Brexit and the 2016 presidential elections in the United States. However, due to the interconnections produced by the globalization process, the emerging neo-protectionist movements have created uncertainties at the global level, thus affecting the socio-economic environment as well as the institutional order.

The following questions will be discussed in this sub-theme:

- What is the impact of neo-protectionism on public policies?
- How will the public sector reform be guided under protectionist leadership?
- In such a context, how will public administrations respond to regional and global challenges?
- Will the export of “models of governance” cease because of isolationist measures?

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CALENDAR

15 February 2018	Deadline for Abstract submission
28 February 2018	Authors' notification
1 June 2018	Deadline for Final paper submission
1 June 2018	Deadline for registration and payment

CALENDRIER

Date limite pour envoyer le résumé	15 février 2018
Notifications aux auteurs	28 février 2018
Date limite pour la soumission des communications finales	1 juin 2018
Date limite pour les inscriptions et les paiements	1 juin 2018

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR ABSTRACTS:

If you submit an abstract for a paper to be presented at the conference, you should point out what the paper is about; how the paper is related to previous research on the matter; the method you use to answer the main question underlying the paper, what the contents of your paper contribute to the working group subject, and why the contents of your paper are relevant.

The abstract should not exceed 600 words.

Information on the scientific content:

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