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**Title:** ‘Santiago no es Chile’: cambio socioinstitucional, inequidades territoriales y políticas públicas para el desarrollo regional, 1990-2010  
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Propositions

1. The perpetuation of political centralism in Chile has tended to focus on the excessive development of the Metropolitan region and territorial inequity, both of which have prevented economic and social development in the regions.

2. Regionalism in Chile can not only be characterised as an ingenious political process but also as one that has become less legitimate and effective over time.

3. The disillusionment of regional and local actors concerning achievements in the decentralisation process up to now has seriously weakened the legitimacy of the regional entities in charge of said policies.

4. Centralist culture has been specifically replicated by the political parties, who have a strong historical legacy and have grouped themselves into two large entities. This has led to a binominal system in which there is hardly any room for initiatives of a regional nature.

5. Regional governments have not had enough tools to exercise multilevel governance to aid regional development or become intermediaries between those at a local and national level.

6. Historically, there has been a significant lack of instruments and indicators used to measure territorial information, especially at a local level. This has made the design, implementation and evaluation of public policies in regions more difficult.

7. Although widespread levels of State decentralisation may be achieved in the next few years, the dominant centralist culture in Chile (summarised in the phrase ‘Santiago is Chile’) will last for many more years.

8. The weaknesses of the political-administrative decentralisation process in Chile are closely related to limited citizen participation, especially in decision-making.

9. The decentralisation process in Tarapaca is more the result of the use of reason in the interaction between the centralised State and regional authorities. Therefore, it is not simply the result of administrative guidelines originating in Santiago.

10. The poor application of probity and institutional transparency politics in the regions has led to the emergence of a political patronage system, nepotism and corruption. This is closely related to the existence of an institutional structure that is not capable of guaranteeing transparent governance.