

THE STRUCTURE OF ECLAC

ECLAC currently has the following divisions and work units, which reflect the broad scope of the Commission's work:

- Division for Gender Affairs
- Division of International Trade and Integration
- Economic Development Division
- Division of Production, Productivity and Management
- Social Development Division
- Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division
- Statistics and Economic Projections Division
- Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) – Population Division
- Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division
- Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
- Development Studies Section

FLAGSHIP PUBLICATIONS

Current publications

- Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean
- Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean
- Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean
- Foreign Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy
- Social Panorama of Latin America
- CEPAL Review
- Notas de población
- Demographic Observatory (formerly Demographic Bulletin)

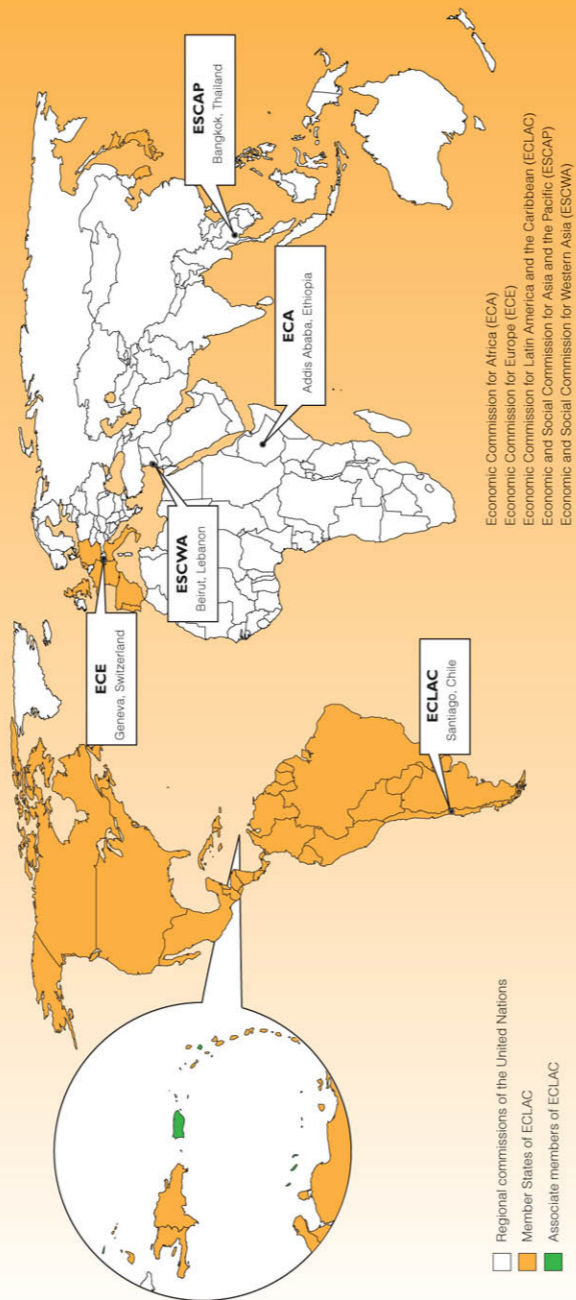
Other publications

- Co-publications
- Cuadernos de la CEPAL series
- Cuadernos estadísticos de la CEPAL series
- Project documents
- Libros de la CEPAL series
- ECLAC series

These publications are available at
www.eclac.org/publicaciones

Regional commissions of the United Nations, member States and associate members of ECLAC

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ECLAC today

MEMBER STATES



ASSOCIATE MEMBERS



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UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) celebrated its sixtieth anniversary in 2008.

Over the years, the institution's in-depth analysis of the region has taken the form of two main lines of action: economic and social research and the provision of technical cooperation to Governments.

The Commission's ongoing concern for growth, technical progress, social justice and democracy has characterized the integral approach towards development that now forms part of the legacy of its rich intellectual tradition.



ECLAC has also always shown an interest in emerging global issues and is firmly convinced of the need to address sustainable development, climate change and energy security, as well as the social issues surrounding gender equity,

youth and ethnic minorities in today's changing world.

The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) was established as one of the five regional commissions of the United Nations by Economic and Social Council resolution 106 (VI) of 25 February 1948 and opened its doors in Santiago that same year. Subsequently, in 1984, the institution was renamed the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

ECLAC has two subregional headquarters: the subregional headquarters in Mexico City, which serves Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Panama and the Spanish-speaking countries of Central America; and the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain, which serves the English-speaking countries of that subregion. In addition, the Commission maintains country offices in Bogota, Brasilia, Buenos Aires and Montevideo and a liaison office in Washington, D.C.

The 33 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are member States of ECLAC, together with the United States, Canada, and several European and Asian countries that have historical, economic or cultural ties with the region. The Commission thus has a total of 44 member States. In addition, nine non-independent Caribbean territories hold the status of associate members.

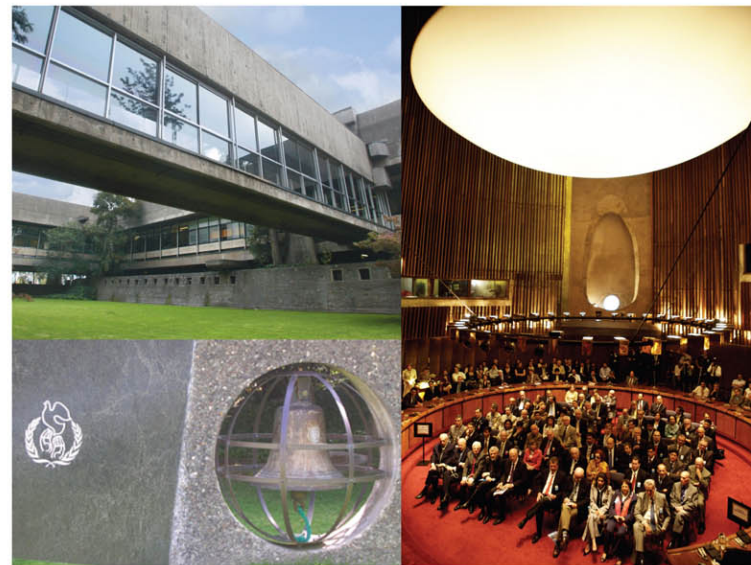
MEMBER STATES



ECLAC was founded for the purpose of contributing to the economic development of Latin America and the Caribbean, coordinating actions to promote that development and reinforcing economic ties among the region's countries and with other nations of the world.

In 1996, the member States reformulated the mission of ECLAC to place emphasis on its role as a centre of excellence responsible for working closely with the region's countries in the comprehensive analysis of the development process.

This mission includes the design, monitoring and evaluation of public policies and the provision of expertise, advisory services and training, as well as support for regional and international cooperation and coordination activities. The Commission also functions as a forum for dialogue among the region's countries and stakeholders on the problems and opportunities facing Latin America and the Caribbean.



Throughout its history, ECLAC has played a prominent part in the region's development and has been a rich source of public policy proposals for its Governments. ECLAC has the competence and the tools to monitor, record, systematize, evaluate and compare the progress made by its members and associate members. The Commission has thus been able to accumulate a wealth of information that is today viewed as a public good that plays an influential role in policymaking across the region. ECLAC databases are used and consulted frequently both by its member States and by stakeholders in the region and beyond.



ECLAC provides a wide range of services to the Governments of its member States, as well as to public and private bodies, institutions of many types, non-governmental organizations and other entities. These include:

- Promoting economic and social development through studies and other activities for cooperation and integration at the regional and subregional levels.
- Providing advisory services to Governments upon request, as well as planning, organizing and implementing technical cooperation programmes.
- Organizing conferences and meetings of inter-governmental groups and experts and sponsoring training courses, workshops and seminars.
- Bringing a regional perspective to discussions of global issues held at international forums.
- Coordinating activities with the main departments and offices at United Nations Headquarters in New York, as well as with specialized agencies and other intergovernmental bodies.

Alicia Bárcena Ibarra was appointed Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon, and took up her post on 1 July 2008. This is the first time in the Commission's history that a woman has headed the institution.

Ms. Bárcena, who is Mexican national, had previously served as the Under-Secretary-General for Management at United Nations Headquarters and as Chef de Cabinet to the former Secretary-General, Kofi Annan.

Within the Commission's programme of work, the Executive Secretary has identified the following priorities:

- Improving the synergy between economic, social and environmental policies to reduce the significant institutional shortcomings that exist in the region.
- Increasing financing for development, particularly through public and private investment.
- Promoting macroeconomic stability and helping countries to find ways to respond to the international financial crisis and the slowdown of the global economy.
- Participating in the review process on the multilateral agreements reached within the framework of the United Nations regarding the provision of public goods associated with development, such as financial stability, health care, food security and climate stability.
- Moving towards a knowledge and innovation society in which full access for all and a sense of ownership contribute to citizenship-building.

