



ECLAC

Distr.
GENERAL
LC/G.2565
23 April 2013
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

REPORT OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION

San Salvador, 27-31 August 2012

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A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date of the session

1. The thirty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) was held in San Salvador from 27 to 31 August 2012.

Attendance ¹

2. The session was attended by representatives of 39 States members of the Commission: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.

3. Also attending the session were representatives of Finland and Qatar in a consultative capacity as States Member of the United Nations not members of the Commission.

4. Attending the session as special guests were the President, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary for Social Inclusion and First Lady of El Salvador.

5. The United Nations Secretariat was represented at the session by the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Chief, Development Policy and Analysis Division, a representative of the Regional Commissions New York Office and representatives of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR).

6. The following United Nations bodies were represented: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Joint Programme of the United Nations on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

7. Representatives of the following specialized agencies of the United Nations attended the session: International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Pan American Health Organization-World Health Organization (PAHO-WHO) and World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

8. Intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were also represented.

¹ The list of participants appears as annex 4 to this report.

Election of Officers

9. At the first plenary meeting, the delegations elected the officers of the thirty-fourth session.

10. The officers elected to preside over the thirty-fourth session were as follows:

Chair: El Salvador

Vice-Chairs: Brazil, Guyana and Peru

Rapporteur: Chile

11. The officers elected to preside over the Committee on South-South Cooperation were as follows:

Chair: El Salvador

Vice-Chairs: Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Cuba and Peru

Rapporteur: Uruguay

Organization of work

12. In addition to the plenary meetings held during the session of the Commission and in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions, concurrent meetings were held by the Committee on South-South Cooperation.

Documentation

13. A list of the working documents submitted by the secretariat to the Commission at its thirty-fourth session is provided in annex 3.

B. AGENDA

14. The Commission adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the thirty-fourth session
3. Report on the activities carried out by the Commission since its thirty-third session
4. Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2014-2015
5. Report on the activities of the subsidiary bodies of ECLAC, 2010-2012 and the outcomes of other intergovernmental meetings which report at the session
6. Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 2012-2014
7. Committee on South-South Cooperation

8. Global crisis and current conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean
9. Presentation and consideration of the document prepared by the secretariat entitled *Structural Change for Equality: An Integrated Approach to Development*
10. High-level seminar on the theme “Structural change for equality: an integrated approach to development”
11. High-level dialogue
12. Consideration of the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for admission of Bermuda as an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
13. Consideration of the request of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for admission of Curaçao as an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
14. Consideration of the request of France for admission of Martinique and Guadeloupe as associate members of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
15. Other matters
16. Consideration and adoption of the resolutions of the Commission at its thirty-fourth session.

C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Opening session

15. The opening ceremony, held on 28 August 2012, was attended by Mauricio Funes, President of El Salvador, and was presided over by Hugo Martínez, Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador, and Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). Also present were Vanda Pignato, Secretary for Social Inclusion and First Lady of El Salvador, and Sigfrido Reyes, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

16. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador, after welcoming the participants, thanked the Executive Secretary of ECLAC and her team for the logistical support provided in organizing the event, and the member countries for the confidence they had shown in El Salvador by choosing the country to host the thirty-fourth session of the Commission. He expressed his gratitude to the working group of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador and to the other ministries that had helped in the preparation of the meetings.

17. The Executive Secretary thanked the Government of El Salvador for the support and warm welcome it had offered as host country of the thirty-fourth session of ECLAC and transmitted a personal greeting from the Secretary-General of the United Nations. She said that the region had demonstrated great economic and social resilience; however, countries should continue to exercise a certain level of

prudence in view of the prevailing international crisis. Referring to the small economies in the region, she said that there was a need for public policies that fostered economic stability and microeconomic efficiency, as well as social protection institutions and sound public and economic governance. The ECLAC document *Structural change for equality: An integrated approach to development*² proposed a path towards growth with equality and environmental sustainability. Social policies alone could not combat poverty; what was required was an economic approach with more universalist, rights-based policies. She emphasized the need to establish a new State-market-society equation, which should include fiscal and social covenants conferring legitimacy and resources to the process of structural change, and insisted that there was no one-size-fits-all model, rather the specific characteristics of each country must be taken into account. She concluded by saying that structural change was the path, policy was the instrument and equality was the ultimate objective.

18. The President of El Salvador welcomed the delegations and said that it was an honour for his country to host the thirty-fourth session of ECLAC. He thanked the Executive Secretary for her remarks and expressed agreement with the ideas that she had put forward: the importance of taking a long-term view and of planning, as well as the need to transform production patterns, make a strategic commitment to equality and build a State at the service of democracy and development. Inequality led to economic instability, and true and full development could not be achieved without a shift towards progressive income redistribution. He highlighted the need to reactivate the role of the State as guarantor of the rights of the weakest in society, as regulator of economic and social affairs, and as maker and enforcer of public policies involving non-delegable matters. The issue of citizen security had become a clear priority and the Government of El Salvador was fully committed to combating violence, especially gender violence.

Report on the activities carried out by the Commission since its thirty-third session and draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2014-2015 (agenda items 3 and 4)

19. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC presented the report on the activities of the Commission during 2010 and 2011 and the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2014-2015. She explained that the Commission's activities had focused on providing ideas, analyses, data and comparable indicators on economic and social issues in order to help close gaps in relation to equality, investment, productivity, fiscal policy and international integration. On request, ECLAC had provided technical support and training to the Governments of member States. ECLAC had continued to mainstream the gender perspective and to promote education in order to put an end to the cycle of intergenerational poverty transmission. ECLAC had also been very active in other crucial areas for the region, such as disaster assessments, natural-resources management, urbanization, access to energy, public administration and statistics.

20. In addition to participating in Latin American and Caribbean forums as the regional commission of the United Nations, ECLAC had played an important role at world conferences on various key issues, from progress towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals to sustainable development. As to the dissemination of information, she referred the delegations to the large body of documents published by the Commission, including the launch of the quarterly *Macroeconomic Report on Latin America and the Caribbean*, and its presence in the new social networks. All current publications were available in electronic format and a large part of the Commission's earlier works had also been digitized. Within the framework of the draft programme of work, 2014-2015, she outlined the Commission's guidelines on strengthening the economic, social and sustainable development agenda, public administration and statistics and activities with a regional and subregional focus, highlighting the suggestion put forward by

² LC/G.2524(SES.34/3).

the Committee of the Whole at its twenty-sixth session for a new subprogramme geared towards providing support for regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations (subprogramme 14). The Commission was committed to intensifying efforts in relation to issues that affected the Caribbean; and the lessons learned as a result could also prove useful to the rest of the region.

21. The representatives commended the Executive Secretary on her presentation of the activities report and proposed programme of work, noting that the Commission's work was well aligned with the needs, priorities and realities of the region amid complex international conditions and specific challenges in the different subregions. Particular support was expressed for the new subprogramme 14; in that connection, the representatives emphasized the valuable role that the Commission had played in promoting regional integration and in supporting the formation of regional stances and policy coordination. The Commission was urged to support the financing for development process in the framework of follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey+10) and take the lead in coordinating discussions on the regional stance regarding the definition of development goals beyond 2015.

Report on the activities of the subsidiary bodies of ECLAC, 2010-2012, and the outcomes of other intergovernmental meetings which report at the session (agenda item 5)

22. The chairpersons of the subsidiary bodies and of other intergovernmental meetings reported to the delegations on the activities carried out and the outcomes achieved between June 2010 and July 2012.

23. The representative of Paraguay, acting on behalf of the Chair of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, presented a report on the activities of that subsidiary body of ECLAC. She said that, despite the progress made in terms of the quantity and quality of information supplied by national statistics systems, the credibility of data continued to be undermined by the limitations associated with the scarcity of available human and financial resources. The code of good practice in statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean, endorsed at the sixth meeting of the Conference, held in Bávaro, Dominican Republic, in November 2011, could serve as a guide for Governments seeking to adopt measures to strengthen their national statistical offices. Countries needed tools, resources and an appropriate normative framework in order to produce good-quality statistics.

24. The representative of Brazil, acting on behalf of the Chair of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, presented a report on the activities of that subsidiary body of ECLAC and outlined the progress that had been made in that connection. Referring to the Brasilia Consensus, which had been adopted in 2010, and the commitments contained therein, she called for the incorporation of a gender perspective into economic policy. She said that women in the region needed economic autonomy in order to free themselves from situations of domestic violence, as well as public policies to redistribute the burden of care work. Lastly, she recalled that the twelfth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, to be held in Santo Domingo from 14 to 18 October 2013, would be devoted to the issues of gender equality, the empowerment of women and information and communications technologies.

25. In her presentation of the report on the activities of the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, the representative of Ecuador, on behalf of the Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee, referred to the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, adopted in May 2012 at the third Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean. She said that at its meeting held in Quito from 4 to 6 July 2012, the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development had decided to change its name to the Regional Conference

on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. At that meeting, the Committee had adopted an agreement on population, territory and sustainable development, which urged member States to redouble their efforts to fulfil the Cairo Programme of Action, meet the challenges related to population and ensure that account was taken of population dynamics in policies on sustainable development in all territories in the region.

26. The representative of Brazil, acting on behalf of the Chairperson of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC, reported on the twenty-sixth session of the Committee, held in New York in March 2012. She said that the agenda focused on five areas: an economic and social overview of Latin America and the Caribbean and the outlook for 2012; the activities of the subsidiary bodies of ECLAC, 2010-2012 and those carried out by the agencies concerned with integration in the region; preparations for the thirty-fourth session of ECLAC in conjunction with the authorities of the host country, El Salvador; the outline of the main document to be presented at the thirty-fourth session, focused on structural policy for development; and the proposed strategic framework for 2014-2015, based on 13 interdependent and complementary subprogrammes. The delegation from Cuba had proposed the introduction of a new subprogramme geared towards facilitating the support provided by ECLAC to the activities of regional cooperation and integration bodies. That proposal had been welcomed by many delegations, and it had been agreed that a subprogramme 14 would be included in the proposed programme of work for the period 2014-2015. The Executive Secretary had made a commitment to keep the delegations in New York informed of all of the steps taken by the secretariat at the relevant levels.

27. The representative of Guyana presented the report on the twenty-fourth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), held on 31 May in Georgetown. She said that the second meeting of the Caribbean Development Round Table had given rise to creative ideas to strengthen small economies' resilience in view of the volatility caused by the crisis and to promote growth and sustainable development; and the fourth meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States had analysed ways of providing more effective support for the implementation of the sustainable development agenda in small island developing States. The Committee had adopted a series of resolutions highlighting the need for structural change in support of growth and sustainable development, innovation and diversification, equitable social protection systems and improved education and health systems as key factors in fostering development and growth. As many of the countries in the Caribbean were considered middle-income, the Committee urged policymakers in the region to promote debt relief and concessional financing, using indicators that highlighted the challenges and vulnerabilities faced by member States in the subregion.

28. The representative of Costa Rica gave a presentation on the third Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in San José in May 2012, which had considered the document entitled "Ageing, solidarity and social protection: time for progress towards equality".³ She said that the delegations present at the Conference, which included ECLAC member States, experts on population issues and representatives of civil society organizations, had analysed the fulfilment by the countries in the region of their commitments under the Brasilia Declaration, studied the outlook for population ageing and mainstreaming of that issue into the public agenda, and identified the key actions that countries needed to implement in response to the main challenges associated with an ageing population. The outcome of the Conference was the unanimous adoption by the representatives of the ECLAC member States of the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and

³ LC/L.3451(CRE.3/3).

the Caribbean, which would constitute the region's contribution to the fifty-first session of the Commission for Social Development of the United Nations Economic and Social Council to be held in February 2013.

29. The representative of Peru reported on the third Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Lima in November 2010, at which the delegations had adopted the new Plan of Action for the Information and Knowledge Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2015), which put forward the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) as instruments for development and social inclusion. He said that the Plan, which was consistent with the Millennium Development Goals and the commitments made at the World Summit on the Information Society, was made up of eight thematic areas; its principal lines of action focused on universalizing access to broadband, achieving participatory e-government, promoting the use of ICTs for inclusive education and social security, fostering productive development and innovation, and introducing public policies and a normative framework that facilitated the development of the information society. At its meeting in Lima, the Ministerial Conference had requested ECLAC to continue to act as the technical secretariat for eLAC2015, providing support for the regional follow-up mechanism and working groups through statistics and substantive information. According to the eLAC2015 Plan of Action, the next ministerial follow-up conference would be held in 2013 in Uruguay.

30. In the debate that ensued, the representative of Suriname said that the recommendations from the twenty-fourth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee were both relevant and useful and that countries needed to develop multidimensional indicators for measuring poverty in the Caribbean since the majority of the countries in the subregion were classed as middle-income. The representative of El Salvador said that a ministerial meeting should be convened to examine the process of convergence in the region's countries between the Millennium Development Goals and the sustainable development goals proposed in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). The representative of Brazil suggested that a conference should be held to harmonize policies on science and ICTs in Latin America and the Caribbean. The representative of Chile, recalling principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, announced that a seminar on the importance of citizen participation in relation to environmental issues would be held in Santiago in November 2012. The representative of Paraguay commended the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean on its work and all of the subsidiary bodies of ECLAC for the importance they placed on the issues faced by women. She also highlighted the leadership of the Executive Secretary of ECLAC in championing efforts to mainstream the gender perspective.

Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 2012-2014 (agenda item 6)

31. The Executive Secretary submitted the proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 2012-2014 for consideration by delegations, and it was approved as contained in the annex to resolution 659(XXXIV).

Committee on South-South Cooperation (agenda item 7)

32. The report of the Committee on South-South Cooperation of ECLAC is contained in annex 1.

Global crisis and current conditions in Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 8)

33. Osvaldo Rosales, Chief of the Division of International Trade and Integration of ECLAC, and Juan Alberto Fuentes, Chief of the Economic Development Division of ECLAC, presented the document “The international financial crisis and its implications for Latin America and the Caribbean”.⁴

34. The Chief of the Division of International Trade and Integration of ECLAC described the current international crisis situation caused by the slowdown affecting the main drivers of the world economy. He said that the countries of the South had experienced a more moderate dip in growth and were recovering more quickly than the countries in the North. The financial crisis that triggered the recession had been caused by excessive private borrowing, which had had a longer-lasting and costlier impact in terms of GDP and employment. The recession had affected the countries of Europe in very different ways, with negative consequences for some economies and positive ones for others. In the United States, economic growth would depend on the fiscal adjustments that were applied in the months to follow. As a result of the crisis, Asia and the Pacific had become the primary destination of exports from the United States. He insisted on the importance of rebalancing the world economy by boosting consumption in China and encouraging saving in the United States. He also pointed out that the share of South-South trade in total world trade had increased and would surpass that of North-North trade by 2017. In that context, the region had much to contribute to the recovery of the world economy.

35. The Chief of the Economic Development Division of ECLAC gave a presentation on the repercussions of the international financial crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean. He stated that external conditions had led to slower growth in the region, and consumption remained one of the main drivers of the economy. Higher rates of employment had had a positive effect on consumption; however, although raw materials prices had gone down, food prices had gone up. Exports, particularly those destined for Europe, were sluggish, and remittances from that continent had also fallen. Despite the turbulent international financial conditions, in general, the region had maintained its access to international financial markets. Monetary policy interest rates had held steady in most countries and several currencies in the region had appreciated. In 2012, fiscal accounts in the region were expected to improve overall, though the outlook was uncertain. In conclusion, he said that most countries in the region had built up their international reserves, thus putting them in a stronger position to contend with external shocks.

36. Following the presentations, statements were made by Shamshad Akhtar, Assistant Secretary-General of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) of the United Nations; Mario Pezzini, Director of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Centre; and Leonel Fernández, former President of the Dominican Republic.

37. The Assistant Secretary-General of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations emphasized the depth and dimension of the current crisis, as well as the difficulties faced by the euro zone countries and the United States. She said that the interplay of four factors was aggravating the problem: rising unemployment, financial fragility, excessive levels of debt and risk-taking; and weak regulatory enforcement. Fiscal austerity was further deterring economic growth, making a return to debt sustainability all the more difficult. Lack of market and investor confidence had led to increased capital flow volatility, and developing countries had seen a drop in their exports. To respond to those problems, countries needed to coordinate their economic policy and introduce fiscal measures designed to stimulate growth. Investments in infrastructure and new technologies were required, and developed countries must

⁴ DDR/2.

give priority to structural reforms of their health-care and pension systems and their labour markets. Fiscal consolidation should focus on the medium term rather than being the prime driver of short-term adjustment. Steps should be taken to limit regulatory arbitrage and ensure that sufficient resources were made available to developing countries, especially those with limited fiscal space and facing large development needs. Volatility needed to be contained and financial market instability tackled at its root causes. Furthermore, an accelerated reform of the financial sector and the global reserve system was necessary in order to safeguard global financial stability and avoid another recession.

38. The Director of the OECD Development Centre said that the global crisis had narrowed the window of opportunity available for making structural changes in developing countries, including those in Latin America and the Caribbean; however, the countries in the region still had some room for manoeuvre as their debt levels remained similar to those recorded before the crisis and they could increase fiscal revenues. South-East Asia and China were expected to continue to grow apace as their economies had been largely unaffected by the uncertainty in the euro zone. The impact in Africa had been greater, but not disastrous. The key to that resilience was the gradual diversification of trade relations and the increased interaction among developing economies. In Europe, advantage had to be taken of the available fiscal space to combine the integration of markets and active policies seeking a new balance between different sectoral and territorial productivity levels.

39. The former President of the Dominican Republic outlined the different stages of the crisis, which began as a sub-prime mortgage crisis in the United States and gradually expanded to a crisis of global proportions. He said that the stimulus measures introduced in the first phase had had only a short-term effect, and the austerity measures adopted in some countries in Europe had weakened growth, leading, in some cases, to recession. There were divergent views within the G20 on the best course to take in the crisis; a process of political polarization was taking place, with social tensions that could undermine democratic governance in the most industrialized economies. He warned of the risks the current crisis could pose for Latin America and the Caribbean and said that it was already undermining growth in Asia. The region was going through a period of change, which offered many investment opportunities to boost competitiveness and productivity with a view to stimulating stable growth and creating employment.

40. Subsequent speakers emphasized that ECLAC should help to generate a better understanding of the scope and circumstances of the process of “reprimarization” that was under way in the region and to reflect on possible future scenarios once the main financial centres had moved beyond the crisis. The delegations agreed that ECLAC could support the identification and application of the best policies adopted by the countries in the region and help to incorporate them into the South-South cooperation agenda. There was also consensus on the priority nature of furthering the regional integration process, which was helping to mitigate the impact of the crisis. A proposal was made to develop new categories for geographical analysis, using the G20 countries as a reference, to conduct sectoral analyses in addition to those of the macroeconomic situation, and to introduce indicators that better reflected the impact of current conditions on the well-being of the population. ECLAC was urged to conduct research into the effects of the economic crisis on the landlocked countries, which were transmitted mainly through the external sector; to analyse in detail the trends seen in the smaller economies, such as those in Central America and the Caribbean, which were open and more vulnerable; and to identify the areas where the region lagged behind and which could cause further problems once the crisis had come to an end. Lastly, the speakers suggested conducting dynamic analyses to examine the interaction between the crises and the processes of structural change, and complementing those studies with a look at the economic dimension.

41. After thanking the speakers, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC said that Latin America and the Caribbean had to take advantage without delay of the opportunity to carry out structural changes and to join the technology revolution in order to close the gap between the region and the major world economies. She emphasized the need to monitor income distribution and protect the social fabric from the impact of the crisis. Latin America and the Caribbean must not stop aspiring to the well-being of its peoples as there were still many gaps to close in terms of social protection. The views that had been expressed would help to define the Commission's agenda during the subsequent biennium.

Presentation and consideration of the document prepared by the secretariat entitled *Structural Change for Equality: An Integrated Approach to Development* (agenda item 9)

42. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC opened the session on the presentation of the document prepared by the secretariat entitled *Structural Change for Equality: An Integrated Approach to Development*.

43. She explained that virtuous structural change involved a qualitative transformation of the production structure to promote and strengthen sectors and activities that were more knowledge-intensive and which enjoyed robust demand growth, as well as creating more and better jobs. Social policies alone were not enough to achieve equality in the region: economic policies were also needed. Efforts were also required to close economic and social gaps, disseminate production and technological capacities, provide job opportunities for all and universal social protection, and strengthen the role of the State as the guarantor of rights and as the driving force behind sustainable economic and social development policies. The priority was to migrate towards more knowledge-intensive activities and reduce production and territorial heterogeneity. She then gave an overview of the global situation and highlighted the role of the trans-Latins. Faced with the technology revolution and environmental challenges, the profitability of certain sectors reinforced static comparative advantages and led to production structure lock-in, that is, a sense of inertia that prevents countries from breaking production patterns and export specializations and leads to the creation of poor-quality jobs. In that regard, investment was a vector of structural change and the bridge between the short and long term. Outlining the reasons for the shortfall in investment in the region, she said that boosting investment was essential as current investments would shape future growth. She described some significant social gaps and structural disparities in the region that had to be corrected. In order to move towards an integrated approach to development, macroeconomic policy should be coordinated with industrial, social, labour and environmental sustainability policies. To conclude, she emphasized that structural change, equality, economic growth and environmental sustainability should not be viewed as mutually exclusive. The aim was to achieve growth for equality and equality for growth, strengthening human capacities and actively rectifying disparities, with a State that was better and more efficient at redistribution, regulation and oversight.

44. The discussion was moderated by Hugo Martínez, Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador; statements were made by Leonel Fernández, former President of the Dominican Republic; João Carlos Ferraz, Vice-President of the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) of Brazil; José Antonio Ocampo, Director of Economic and Political Development of the School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia University; and David Ibarra, professor at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM).

45. The former President of the Dominican Republic and Honorary President of the Global Foundation for Democracy and Development (FUNGLODE) spoke on the resistance in some countries to the reforms undertaken to overcome the crisis. He said that, for example, there had been reactions against the regulation of the financial system in the United States, the adjustment policies in Europe and the

measures adopted in the past to correct budgetary imbalances, hyperinflation and macroeconomic instability in general. Measures to foster financial liberalization, open up markets and encourage privatization had not been accompanied by social policies. The new approach put forward by ECLAC sought to move beyond that paradigm, proposing an integrated development model; indeed, in recent years several Latin American and Caribbean Governments had adopted more proactive social spending policies. South America had seen significant economic growth since 2003 thanks to a policy of exporting commodities to China and other Asian countries. He warned, however, of the risks of depending on that trade relationship and supported the idea of taking advantage of the profits made to design a more diversified and sustainable production structure for the whole region, aiming to increase productivity and thus improve workers' quality of life. In order to bring about that change, it was necessary to strengthen States' fiscal policies and reform the education system to be more values-focused and in harmony with the reality of the existing knowledge society.

46. The Vice-President of the National Bank for Economic and Social Development of Brazil said that the documents *Structural Change for Equality: An Integrated Approach to Development* and *Time for Equality: closing gaps, opening trails*⁵ could help to define new public policies to address the challenges associated with global economic uncertainty. Increasing productivity was essential to creating more and better jobs, reducing heterogeneities and achieving growth with equality; countries should take advantage of the boom in natural-resource-based exports to carry out that structural change. The countries in the region needed to make changes in a diverse range of areas and should adopt policies accordingly, including compensatory policies and policies to promote training and productive inclusion. He referred to the role of national development banks in stabilizing the system through countercyclical measures and said that not only should they have the necessary instruments in place, they should also be guided by ethical principles, the highest standards of management, service to the public and a vocation to contribute to development. He commended ECLAC on identifying the links between policies in different areas and the weaknesses that made applying those policies difficult. In order to build stronger institutions and mitigate the contradictions and imbalances arising from structural change, the State had to be modernized as a matter of priority, and ECLAC could continue to support that process.

47. The Director of Economic and Political Development of the School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia University said that the points of view of the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank were converging with those of ECLAC. There could be no equity without reducing the heterogeneity of the production systems, as that heterogeneity had a significant influence on income distribution. The structural change proposed by ECLAC was vital. He paid tribute to the role of the domestic market as a driving force of development and to regional integration as a way of offsetting the expected decline in extraregional exports, and he warned against the weakening of the trade integration processes in South America. Since the commodities supercycle would not last much longer, countries must incentivize both competitiveness and diversification into more knowledge-intensive production sectors, where the region lagged well behind.

48. The final speaker, David Ibarra, professor at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), said that history had shown that equality could not be achieved through the interaction of free markets and that the inevitable limitations of globalization called for actions that went beyond a *laissez-faire* approach. The involvement of the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean in global production and financial chains continued to be flawed and there was a risk that could lead to long-term setbacks. Addressing some of the ideas put forward by ECLAC, he advocated a macroeconomic approach that prioritized employment growth over stabilization. He called for progressive industrial and technology

⁵ LC/G.2432(SES.33/3).

policies that sought productive technology development with a view to working free from the constraints imposed from outside the region. In terms of social policy, he urged countries to strengthen labour rights and the political legitimacy of their governments. Fiscal policy should be kept separate from the reigning monetarism and should facilitate public spending and investment. Lastly, he supported the State taking visible measures to boost employment, reconstruct social covenants and channel structural change.

High-level seminar on the theme “Structural change for equality: an integrated approach to development”
(agenda item 10)

49. Panel 1, entitled “Structural change, productivity and employment”, was chaired by Armando Flores, Minister of Economic Affairs of El Salvador. Statements were made by the following panellists: Sergio Díaz-Granados, Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism of Colombia; René Castro, Minister of Environment, Energy and Telecommunications of Costa Rica; Marta Susana Novick, Under-Secretary of Labour Studies and Technical Planning of Argentina; Mariano Laplane, President of the Centre for Strategic Studies and Management (CGEE) of Brazil; Luis Fernando Carrera, Secretary of Planning and Programming (SEGEPLAN) of the Office of the President of Guatemala; and Dwight Venner, Governor of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank.

50. The Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism of Colombia said that his country had experienced strong economic growth over the past decade and had reduced extreme poverty and the unemployment rate thanks to a good performance by commodity exports; further efforts were needed, however, to increase productivity and close the income gap. In addition, the fiscal reform undertaken by his Government had helped balance the national budget and a primary surplus would be generated from the savings made; social policies and structural change could therefore continue to be pursued without sacrificing public expenditure during cyclical downswings. The way royalties were allocated had also been reformed, and income was better distributed among the regions as a result. Production patterns were changing at the national level, with both public and private participation, and it was important to identify sectoral weaknesses, set goals for diversifying production and exports, and increase the proportion spent on innovation. He concluded his statement by giving two examples of industrial reconversion which illustrated the potential offered by the new economic climate for business development, export growth and job creation.

51. The Minister of Environment, Energy and Telecommunications of Costa Rica was pleased to note that ECLAC had once again put forward a proposal with a long-run perspective. He said, however, that the matter of how the structural change agenda could be fulfilled in times of climate change had yet to be decided. For example, over 90% of Costa Rica’s electricity came from renewable energy sources, such as hydropower, but meteorological factors had drastically altered water levels. Tapping geothermal energy was a possible alternative, but the changeover would be costly both financially and in terms of job losses. He warned that the scientists of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were predicting forced waves of migration from some island States. Internal migration from coastal and riverbank areas in the Central American countries was also expected, with cost implications in terms of the settlement of migrants and the infrastructure that would be needed.

52. The Under-Secretary of Labour Studies and Technical Planning of Argentina stressed the need for social themes to remain at the heart of public policy and described Argentina’s experience of its severe crisis in 2001. She said that the labour market was individuals’ main source of income, and wage inequalities translated into social inequalities; she therefore advocated improving wages and the quality of employment, along with drawing on reserves and fiscal resources during crises to deploy countercyclical policies. She was in favour of measures to boost productivity for sustainable economic growth, but not to

the detriment of employment, as had occurred in the past. Latin American and Caribbean policy must not opt for austerity and adjustment; instead, it must strengthen labour institutions and social protection for the people most in need. Lastly, she said that incorporating technology into the production system through endogenous and participatory processes would raise employment rates and wages.

53. The President of the Centre for Strategic Studies and Management (CGEE) of Brazil said that equality should be regarded as a strategic development goal, and the production structure must be transformed in order to increase growth and well-being. Structural change must include economic, industrial, social, scientific and technological policy in order to reach the most vulnerable parts of the population, but should take a long-term view. After referring to the current crisis in the developed countries, he recalled how the profound changes of the past 30 years had generated growing imbalances and asymmetries between countries and between economic groups in the region, as well as gross mismatches in income that had affected families, companies and governments. Latin America and the Caribbean should waste no time in identifying and generating opportunities for development and assigning public and private funds in order to exploit economies of scale that could create jobs and increase revenue. In conclusion, he mentioned the challenges facing the region, which included the need for virtuous specialization as a tool for strengthening and integration of the economy, links between consumption and investment, more efficiency and training in the production of goods and services, and a better State-market-society equation.

54. The Secretary of Planning and Programming (SEGEPLAN) of the Office of the President of Guatemala recalled Arthur Lewis, winner of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in 1979, whose work remained wholly valid in the current climate. He mentioned Mr. Lewis' Caribbean origins and the fact that Mr. Lewis had been the first person of African descent to be awarded the prize in a knowledge-related field. He went on to speak about racial discrimination, which had been the source of social injustice, and denounced the fact that cultural and ethnic exclusion had not yet been completely eradicated in the region. He also described the impact of territorial inequity in Latin America and the Caribbean, and said that work must be done on inclusive urban development and convergent rural development. Fiscal policy was essential to equitable income redistribution, since the market was unable to perform that task. Lastly, it would be useful to identify the key sectors for boosting productivity and make strides towards a more equitable production structure.

55. The Governor of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank recalled that the transition towards a knowledge-based production structure would require training, innovation and investment in infrastructure. At the subregional level, the Eastern Caribbean States and the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union had agreed to establish a new treaty on economic union, which would provide for a single financial and economic area, a stabilization and growth programme and a mechanism for coordinating the programme of work. The stabilization and growth programme included fiscal and debt management reform, social protection networks, safeguard mechanisms for the financial sector and bank consolidation measures. A set of objectives had also been agreed on growth, employment, poverty reduction, human development and economic change, and he stressed that global financial stability should be regarded as a public good, recalling the incalculable damage inflicted on the global economy by the financial sector. Lastly, he expressed appreciation for ECLAC contributions to the guidelines on sustainable growth in the Caribbean States.

56. Panel 2, "The economic cycle and long-term growth", was chaired by Carlos Gerardo Acevedo, President of the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador. The following panellists participated: Luis Arce, Minister of Economic Affairs and Public Finance of the Plurinational State of Bolivia; Vanessa Petrelli, President of the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA) of Brazil; Jeannette Sánchez, Minister of

Economic Policy Coordination of Ecuador; Ashni Kumar Singh, Minister of Finance of Guyana; and Fernando Lorenzo, Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance of Uruguay.

57. The Minister of Economic Affairs and Public Finance of the Plurinational State of Bolivia highlighted the lessons and insight contained in the ECLAC document. He stressed in particular the potential synergies between macroeconomics and structure, between business cycles and growth trends, and between the short and long term, all of which raised the question how to link macroeconomic policy with industrial and technological policies in the most virtuous way possible. He described the economic model that had been implemented in his country since 2006, based on a drive towards public investment and domestic demand, and referred to the extent of growth in the latter in many developing economies which was an important way to sustain the growth cycle during times of global crisis, such as that experienced from 2008. He said that the economy had a social function, and the State had a key role to play in income redistribution. Using the surplus generated by key sectors such as hydrocarbons, mining, electricity and environmental resources, his country was investing in production restructuring of other sectors likely to generate more revenue and employment, and promoting social protection programmes. Lastly, the goals of public action were the eradication of extreme poverty, the universalization of basic resources, the industrialization of natural resources, food sovereignty and technological sovereignty.

58. The President of the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA) of Brazil then described the main characteristics of Brazil's economic development from 2004 to 2011, underscoring its social dimension, and said that poverty and unemployment had declined as a result. Growth had initially been fostered by the international climate, specifically by trade with a strong China and by better terms of trade, but the domestic market had played a greater role from 2006. Higher tax receipts from external trade had been used to make redistributive changes domestically by, for example, raising the minimum wage, giving households greater access to credit, and making more public transfers for pensions and social benefits without posting a budgetary imbalance. She also mentioned the numerous public investments made at the federal, state and municipal level, which, combined with private investment inflows attracted by burgeoning domestic demand, had led to an increase in productivity and in the scale of production, and as such, in business profitability and in the number of jobs and their quality.

59. The Minister of Economic Policy Coordination of Ecuador said that economic booms were short-lived in Latin America and the Caribbean. In Ecuador's case, cycles were closely linked to the oil and raw materials market, which accounted for over 90% of exports. In addition, remittances from Ecuadorian workers residing abroad, which had in recent years helped reduce the current account deficit, were being affected by the European crisis. Nevertheless, thanks to a recent upward trend in oil prices and to debt management, her country had been able to accumulate prudential reserves and implement countercyclical measures during the global recession. With regard to the need to achieve sustainable growth in the long term and the challenges involved, investments to diversify and strengthen the production structure should be intensified, as that would make it less vulnerable to fluctuations in the terms of trade and external capital flows, and would also provide financing to spur private activity and to implement social protection and redistribution mechanisms that would minimize the impact of cyclical volatility.

60. The Minister of Finance of Guyana recalled that small Caribbean States faced very special challenges and needed different policy instruments from other countries. The conclusions of the ECLAC document on structural change presented an opportunity, above all regarding the need to diversify the production base. Many Caribbean economies were monosectoral or were dominated by one product or service, which heightened their vulnerability to international economic cycles. Concerning the need to bridge technology and knowledge gaps with the developed countries, he said that the Caribbean countries needed mechanisms to ensure investment in broadband infrastructure and

that Governments could play a very important role in promoting investment in infrastructure and social services. The Government of Guyana had scaled up its national infrastructure for clean energy generation and was endeavouring to pursue a low-carbon development strategy. A road link with Brazil had also been completed and Guyana was working with Suriname and French Guiana on the joint road and bridge construction. Lastly, he said that the Caribbean countries relied on ECLAC for technical support and backing in international forums on debt and fiscal sustainability, and on adaptation to climate change, being particularly exposed to its effects.

61. The Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance of Uruguay said that for a number of years the region had been recording higher rates of economic growth than in earlier decades, but even more important was that the economies showed greater potential for growth. It remained to be seen how far the Latin American and Caribbean countries had succeeded in introducing policies to improve the medium- and long-term growth outlook, but their response to the 2008 financial crisis was clear proof that earlier changes had improved their capacity to withstand adverse external events and sustain economic growth over the long term. Nevertheless, it was not a time for complacency and, given the circumstances, critical analyses such as the ECLAC proposal merited special attention. Such assessments could help improve the design and scope of policies able to drive structural change, which tended to lose momentum during the downswings of the economic cycle. The region must continue to further the institutional, production and social reforms needed to close the gaps still separating the region from the more advanced economies.

62. Panel 3, “The social face of structural change: from vicious to virtuous cycles”, was chaired by Vanda Pignato, Secretary for Social Inclusion and First Lady of El Salvador. The panel was composed of Joanne Massiah, Senator of Antigua and Barbuda; Joaquín Lavín Infante, Minister of Social Development of Chile; Alberto Guevara, President of the Central Bank of Nicaragua; and Juan Pablo Silva Macher, Deputy Minister of Policies and Social Evaluation of Peru.

63. The Senator of Antigua and Barbuda said that the Caribbean economies had been severely shocked by the crisis, which should be regarded as an economic pandemic. Very often, fiscal policy disproportionately penalized the most vulnerable in society. Policies had tended towards regressive, rather than virtuous, structural change, as proposed by the ECLAC document. Establishing a virtuous pattern called for a paradigm shift that would reduce inequality and educate and train people. The countries in the region must demonstrate a greater commitment to learn from those economies that had moved forward and were able to share what they had learned. Each country would then need to custom-design its own formula, within which structural change was the only constant. Good governance formed part of the structural change advocated by ECLAC. The virtuous pattern of growth was achievable, and the Commission could take on a leadership role in promoting its adoption. Antigua and Barbuda had made considerable efforts to promote information and communications technologies through the Government-Assisted Technology Endeavour (GATE) project, which focused on improving broadband connectivity, entrepreneurship, job creation and sustainability. The country was a technological leader in the Caribbean, second only to Panama, and was endeavouring to drive up GDP and increase its investments in the sector.

64. The Minister of Social Development of Chile said that growth was the key to poverty reduction, while education was vital to reducing inequality. Thanks to growth, poverty in Chile had fallen since 1989, although higher food prices had arrested the trend somewhat since 2006. While only a small percentage of the population in Chile was still living in extreme poverty (just over 2%), that was unacceptable. Inequality continued to be high. The recently created Ministry of Social Development was responsible for evaluating and coordinating a set of programmes, and poverty indicators were measured annually for greater effectiveness. One of the problems was how to provide targeted assistance to the poorest. Nevertheless, it was important to remember that part of the middle class was also vulnerable and

that poverty was a matter of opportunities. Putting an end to poverty meant addressing the low-education status of the poorest and giving them job opportunities, since a job was the way to permanently escape poverty and welfare was only a temporary solution. In many poor homes the head of the household was a woman, meaning that if money was to reach children or homes, it must be given to women. He mentioned the new policy of ethical family income, which targeted families living in extreme poverty, and the conditional and unconditional transfers that were being implemented in his country.

65. The President of the Central Bank of Nicaragua said that the Washington Consensus had not taken inequality into account, while ECLAC was proposing a new paradigm, a new model that combined stability, structural change and equality. Nicaragua was working on a policy similar to that proposed by ECLAC. His country was also pursuing structural change; it was, for example, redefining its energy matrix and diversifying markets. Financing production was essential and, as the financial market in Nicaragua was very small, cooperation with international institutions had been sought. The pillar of macroeconomic stability was moving in different directions. The exchange rate was used as a nominal anchor and the fiscal balance was solid and consistent, providing a sound basis for weathering the crisis. In addition, a programme was being implemented with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as part of macroeconomic stability consolidation, which was vital to combating poverty. The social sphere was another important pillar. Nicaragua adhered to principles of solidarity, Christianity and socialism; it respected human rights; it had made progress in eradicating illiteracy; and its education and health-care services were free.

66. The Deputy Minister of Policies and Social Evaluation of Peru said that social policy in Peru consisted of three pillars: the first was short-term, involving transfer programmes; the second was long-term, consisting of a child-centred vision of the future and focusing in particular on reducing child undernutrition; and the third was medium-term, involving the development of production capacity, together with access to basic infrastructure and financial inclusion. Assessment systems were important so as to be able to correct the errors that would inevitably arise. Peru's trajectory of sustained growth had not been enjoyed by everyone, given that 16% of the population had not been included in the process.

67. Panel 4, "An integrated approach to development policies", was chaired by Alexander Segovia, Technical Secretary of the Office of the President of El Salvador. The panelists were Carlos Roverssi, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica; Orlando Hernández Guillén, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment of Cuba; Francisco Álvarez de Soto, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Panama; Clyde Applewhite, Senior Foreign Service Officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Trinidad and Tobago; Mario Pezzini, Director of the OECD Development Centre; and Luis Alfonso de Alba, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations and Vice-President of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council.

68. The Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica said that education was the best way to ensure social mobility. That had been the route taken by developed countries, since it led to equal opportunities. The countries in the region remained attached to short-term platforms, in many cases simply to win an election. Technological advances were responsible for 88% of increased output worldwide. Some progress had been made in Costa Rica, but not enough. The country aimed to become the second-largest economy in Latin America by devoting public funds to education, and its high-tech exports had surged. The care network had expanded considerably, as had health-care provision in the form of integrated clinics. The increasingly important role of older persons was recognized, as set out in the San José Charter. Central America had been dragged into extremely destructive battlefields. Drugs should not be seen as a crime problem, but rather as an international problem, reaching into every corner of the globe, and should be tackled via education and health action. Development should be accompanied

by values, which was also a question of education. It was important to prevent as well as repress, to eradicate violence against women and to ensure that young people had goals, in order to halt their increasing participation in crime. ECLAC was a key participant in the movement towards the Millennium Development Goals.

69. The Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment of Cuba said that his country had made progress in various social spheres since the revolution. After the collapse of European socialism, Cuba sought to safeguard its achievements in a new model, within which socialism equated to equal rights and opportunities rather than egalitarianism. External trade had plummeted 75% with the socialist crisis and the supply of parts and components had broken down. During the crisis years, the economy had turned to tourism and industry had repositioned itself in knowledge-intensive sectors, such as medico-pharmaceuticals and biotechnology. Inflows of foreign capital had led to a new tourism-oriented profile. Medico-pharmaceuticals and biotechnology was one of the most dynamic industries. There was a move towards decentralized systems in order to diversify the economy and become less dependent on sugar. Cuba was aiming at integrated production clusters with greater management autonomy and was endeavouring to become a more open economy, specializing in dynamic sectors and intra-industry trade, for which the State would need to develop institutional capacities.

70. The Senior Foreign Service Officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Trinidad and Tobago commended ECLAC on the position document and noted the commonalities with current and anticipated development policies under way in Trinidad and Tobago. He said that his Government was willing to collaborate with ECLAC and other stakeholders in tracing a path for pursuing common integrated development goals for the small island [States of the Caribbean, focusing specifically on the current and anticipated development needs of the subregion, complementary to the policies proposed by ECLAC and in keeping with the mandate handed down to the Commission at the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States held in Barbados in 1994. With regard to the position document, he emphasized the impact of the informal sector which, though often neglected in analyses, provided major inputs for the subregion's overall economic and social development and represented a social safety net for many vulnerable parts of the population. Another key area for deeper analysis was the impact of natural disasters, which could quickly wipe out the achievements of well-formulated development plans; an integrated approach to prevention, mitigation and rehabilitation was needed in that regard.

71. The Director of the OECD Development Centre said the question of how to build a new development paradigm was currently being debated, and recalled where others had failed. First of all, the comprehensive approach no longer existed; for many years activities had been divided up, and it was as if everyone were working alone. The ECLAC document, however, recommended integrating the macro and the micro, and social and production themes. The question must be raised as to whether the production model was directed by the input or the product. Public administration would have to be reformed to achieve a comprehensive approach. Second, paradigms failed when it was believed that one strategy was all that was needed. Thinking in terms of standardization was not possible, only in terms of specific national limitations. Third, political economy was essential, given the scarcity of resources and the need to take simultaneous action on various fronts. It was therefore necessary to prioritize, and set out a sequence of events and a strategy. In short, three or four countries should be analysed to see to what extent the necessary critical mass was in place to implement the proposal. ECLAC could identify those countries and work with them to determine how to make the transition from paradigm to strategy.

72. The Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations and Vice-President of the Bureau of the Economic and Social Council said that the Bretton Woods institutions were suffering a crisis. They were working from a fragmented agenda that did not offer any solutions. They talked about sustainable development but that did not originate from an environmentalist agenda. From Mexico's perspective, it was essential to tackle three areas of sustainable development: the social, the environmental and the economic, but they had yet to be integrated. Other stakeholders also needed to be included and incorporated, rather than everyone working independently. In 2015 the Millennium Development Goals would be revised, and sustainable development goals would be added. Two processes were under way: a working group in Rio, formed of 30 governments, which would start work over the next few months and which would report to the General Assembly, and a high-level panel in which a group of Latin Americans would participate. The change in strategy would take place after 2015, but the key decisions would be taken the following year. He highlighted the importance of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC) in that process, which was preparing to assume the presidency of the General Assembly in 2013. The Economic and Social Council was in a very poor state and needed to be reinvigorated. The time was ripe for reform, especially given the current discussions about breaking with the past and drawing up a comprehensive agenda. ECLAC had been invited to participate in those discussions and had a conceptual as well as an institutional role, by means of the comprehensive approach.

High-level dialogue (agenda item 11)

73. On 31 August, a high-level dialogue took place on "Structural change in Latin America and the Caribbean: regional integration and the role of ECLAC". Statements were made by the former president of the Dominican Republic and the ministers for foreign affairs of Brazil, El Salvador, Guyana and Peru, providing food for thought on the challenges structural change posed for the countries in the region, and on regional integration, the multilateral development agenda in view of the conclusions of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, the Millennium Development Goals, and the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015. The session was chaired by Hugo Martínez, Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador, and was also attended by Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of ECLAC.

74. Prior to the statements, the Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat read out a message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in which he said that the session represented an opportunity to discuss the integrated approach to development proposed by ECLAC and stressed the need to build more egalitarian societies based on productive and inclusive growth. He commended the desire to strengthen regional integration demonstrated by the recent creation of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and expressed the hope that the sessional debates would help further well-being in the region.

75. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC thanked the Government and people of El Salvador, as well as the Commission staff, and invited the authorities participating in the high-level dialogue to describe their view of the existing regional integration schemes and the role of the Commission in that regard, in order to develop a vision "of the South and from the South". She also mentioned the challenges of sustainable development and how those coincided with the Millennium Development Goals; managing the crisis within the context of climate change; and the role of the State in structural change aimed at greater equality.

76. In his statement, the former president of the Dominican Republic hailed closer regional relations in Latin America and the Caribbean, which contrasted with an apparent fragmentation at the subregional level. He said that some economies such as the Dominican Republic and Cuba had experienced difficulties in joining Caribbean forums, as they were judged too large in comparison with neighbouring States; furthermore, in the absence of a common policy on Caribbean integration, numerous overlapping entities had sprung up. Beyond the subregional level, a number of important forums had emerged during recent decades that were proving essential for promoting political dialogue to address various conflicts. He mentioned the recent creation of CELAC, which could serve both as a forum and as a mechanism for regional exchange. He felt that the new organization should become the voice of Latin America and the Caribbean in bi-regional and interregional negotiations and that it should participate in the Group of Twenty (G20). Taking stock of recent progress, he said that, in sectoral terms, the region had made great strides in trade, energy, and financial integration as well as in infrastructure development, although more interaction between specialized agencies and more institution-building within CELAC were needed.

77. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil recognized the headway made in Latin America and the Caribbean in terms of economic growth, poverty reduction and institutional progress. Nevertheless, he said that statistics showed that inequality remained deeply entrenched and large segments of the population suffered extreme poverty. He pointed out the importance generally attributed by the region to the role of the State in structural changes and the benefits of equality, not only from an ethical point of view, but also as economic policy, since that had aided the region in its response to the crises in the United States and Europe. Strong competition from other countries, above all from Asia, posed a challenge in terms of the region's participation in the global economy. In that regard, the region needed to update its production apparatus and boost its competitiveness, value added and innovation. Regional integration was crucial and the Government of Brazil believed that the future of its country was tied to the prosperity of its South American neighbours. It therefore supported the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), which also promoted the interests of other Latin American and Caribbean countries. He drew attention to the change in global leadership that would shortly take place and said that, far from being a negative development, it was an opportunity to maximize the possibilities of sustainable development – funding and implementation of which, according to the United Nations agenda, was one of the most important tasks in the years ahead, together with reforming world governance.

78. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador and Chair of the session agreed wholeheartedly with the proposal for structural change put forward by ECLAC and said that the Government of El Salvador had implemented a set of social policies and programmes to facilitate equal opportunities, as a prerequisite for sustainable development. Previously, the region had only come up with short-term solutions and inequality had not decreased, even during periods of economic growth. He therefore called for continuity in social policies, which would lead to lasting improvements even if they did not have an immediate impact. With regard to structural change, although differences between countries must be taken into account, there were some common denominators, such as the need to make headway on education and research. Integration was key to the survival of small economies. He described the efforts made in Central America to work towards a coordinated strategy on security, climate change adaptation and mitigation, combating poverty, and institution-building. Integration was also important from a trade perspective; he mentioned the agreements between Central America and the European Union and Mexico and expressed a desire for more trade with the rest of the region. Lastly, he requested that ECLAC, in order to further those objectives, continue to provide its support in the form of analyses and ideas that would help boost intraregional trade and tackle threats such as organized crime and natural disasters.

79. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guyana, in her capacity as Chair of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), welcomed Bermuda, Curaçao, Guadeloupe and Martinique as new associate members of ECLAC and explained that small Caribbean economies required greater integration with their Latin American neighbours, owing to their particular development challenges. Although some countries in the subregion had benefited from high prices for their commodity exports, there were risks involved in a lack of production diversification. She drew attention to some statistics on the performance of Caribbean countries; when disaggregated, they presented a bleaker picture than at first glance. She referred in particular to high debt-to-GDP ratios, to persistent current account deficits and to fiscal imbalances that threatened macroeconomic stability and social protection programmes. Building domestic capacity for boosting productivity was critical to long-term growth and thus for achieving greater equality and stability. Guyana was a member of both the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and viewed those two organizations as complementary to each other. They were helping a number of Caribbean countries preserve their relations with traditional partners such as the United States and develop new trade links with neighbouring economies. In conclusion, she said that the Caribbean States wished to participate actively in CELAC activities and that they publicly backed Brazil in its application to become a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

80. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru said that recent economic progress provided the Latin American and Caribbean countries with an opportunity to reduce inequalities of income and opportunity. As such, he called for a consensus on equity, which was both inherent to democracy and indispensable to growth. The concept of inclusion was central to development policies, and the welfare of the population was a fundamental State objective. Nevertheless, social protection must consist of more than providing direct benefits to the poorest; that group must be brought into economic life. Completing the processes in Latin American and Caribbean economies would be difficult without redistributive tax reform and effective change. He highlighted the importance of intensifying regional integration, which would help overcome ideological blocs and national hegemonies. CELAC presented an opportunity in that regard and was compatible with other forums, such as the Andean Community and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), both of which dealt with a wide range of cooperation projects such as road infrastructure, regional trade, access to external markets, energy integration and convergence processes.

81. A message from the President of Brazil was then read out to participants. After conveying her regards to the participants of the thirty-fourth session of ECLAC, she said that no form of growth could be considered desirable or sustainable unless it was also accompanied by an improvement in living conditions for the population. She described Brazil's efforts to transform its energy and logistics infrastructure and encourage local production of goods and services in response to rising domestic demand. Higher demand was the result of more jobs, higher wages and more household transfers corresponding to social protection, all of which, in conjunction with better credit facilities, had helped to drive the economy. In order to maintain the virtuous cycle during global recessions, it was necessary to continue on the path of structural change, boosting productivity and reducing regional heterogeneity, which would require greater emphasis on education and innovation promotion policies. The considerable growth witnessed in intraregional trade and economic, social, cultural and political cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean was an opportunity that must not be squandered; likewise, adverse external cycles and the excesses of the global financial system should not be allowed to halt the progress made in many countries. In conclusion, she invited ECLAC to continue to formulate thinking from a regional perspective and maintain its contribution so that the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean could lift millions of people out of poverty and build a more decent future.

Closing session

82. Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of ECLAC; Rafael Roncagliolo, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru; and Hugo Martínez, Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador all spoke during the closing ceremony.

83. In her statement, the Executive Secretary said that Central American integration had been a real ECLAC success story and stressed that the Commission continued to aspire to the creation of its own, truly Latin American, thinking, based on regional strengths and weaknesses. She added that, in democracy, Latin America and the Caribbean had found the requisite institutional framework for forging equality. The proposal presented by ECLAC —*Structural Change for Equality: An Integrated Approach to Development*— brought together the economic, social and environmental spheres. ECLAC hoped that the countries would discuss, adapt and modify the proposal to suit their national realities, as the Commission's role was simply to reflect on and put forward ideas and proposals, bearing in mind each country's economic, social and institutional specificities. To conclude, she thanked the Government of El Salvador, the participants, and all those without whom the organization of the thirty-fourth session of ECLAC would not have been possible.

84. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru said that the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean were ready to make strides towards the goal of development by reducing poverty and inequality and creating better opportunities for all citizens. He highlighted the valuable role played by ECLAC in promoting and driving regional debate and shaping policies for the social and economic development of the region. Referring to the document presented by the secretariat, he said that combating poverty and inequality was also a priority for his country and that he was convinced that both development and democracy were impossible without inclusion. Those mutual challenges must be tackled by deepening regional integration and cooperation schemes. Lastly, he invited the countries to participate in the thirty-fifth session of ECLAC, to be held in Peru in 2014, at which the regional debate on achieving comprehensive development and better opportunities for Latin American and Caribbean societies would continue.

85. Before declaring the thirty-fourth session of ECLAC closed, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador recalled the themes dealt with during the debates: structural change for equality; the implications of the international financial crisis for Latin America and the Caribbean; the possibilities offered by South-South cooperation; and the need to continue to pursue activities in that area. He concluded by saying that El Salvador, as Chair of ECLAC for the following two years, assumed responsibility for following up on the recommendations and strategies evaluated so as to help improve citizens' well-being, and invited every country to take ownership of the resolutions adopted and carry them out.

D. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION

86. At its thirty-fourth session, the Commission adopted the resolutions set out below.⁶

⁶ The delegation from the United States presented a reservation to resolution 667(XXXIV) Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (see annex 2).

**659(XXXIV) ECLAC CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES
FOR THE PERIOD 2012-2014**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling resolution 419(PLEN.14) of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on the rationalization of the institutional structure and the pattern of meetings of the system of the Commission, in which it decided that, at each of the Commission's regular sessions, the complete calendar of conferences and meetings planned up to the next regular session should be considered,

Taking into account resolution 489(PLEN.19) on the Commission's intergovernmental structure and functions, in which it was recommended that the current institutional structure should be maintained,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 40/243 on the pattern of conferences and the provision concerning the principle of rotation of the venue for the sessions of the Commission as laid down in rule 2 of its rules of procedure and reiterated in its resolution 480(XXI),

Taking into account resolution 553(XXVI) on the reform of the United Nations and its impact on the Commission, in which it was recommended that the current pattern of conferences of the Commission's system should continue to serve as a basis for maintaining the simplicity, effectiveness and flexibility of its work,

Bearing in mind the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean that establish and govern the periodicity of the meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission,

Having examined the proposed calendar of the Commission's intergovernmental conferences for 2012-2014 as set forth in annex 6 of the relevant document,¹

Considering the objectives and priorities established in the subprogrammes of the work programme approved by the member States at the thirty-fourth session of the Commission,

1. *Reaffirms* the decision to maintain the current intergovernmental structure and the existing pattern of meetings and approves the calendar of conferences of the Commission as it appears in the annex to this resolution, along with the observations and suggestions included in the report of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission;

2. *Reaffirms also* that the Commission's current conference servicing system has been found to be efficient, both in terms of its substantive and organizational aspects and in terms of its cost-effectiveness, and recommends that these tasks continue to be the responsibility of the Executive Secretary with a view to an ongoing and sustained improvement in those services;

¹ Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 2012-2014. Note by the secretariat (LC/G.2527(SES.34/6)).

3. *Reaffirms further* the importance of continuing to entrust the Commission with the task of organizing and holding regional and subregional meetings to prepare for and follow up on world conferences of the United Nations in the economic, social and sustainable development fields;

4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to submit to the relevant United Nations bodies such proposals as may be necessary to ensure implementation of the calendar of conferences as approved;

5. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of this resolution.

Annex

**ECLAC CALENDAR OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES
FOR THE PERIOD 2012-2014**

Year	Title	Place and date	Legislative authority	Source of funding
2012	Twentieth session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN)	^{a b}	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para. 204; 425(XIX), 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2012	Central American Economic Cooperation Committee	^{a b}	ECLAC resolutions 9(IV) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2012	Twenty-fourth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	Georgetown, 29-31 May	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI); 419(PLEN.14); 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2012	Third Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean	San José, 8-11 May	ECLAC resolutions 590(XXIX); 604(XXX); 616(XXXI); 644(XXXII); and 657(XXXIII)	ECLAC regular budget
2012	Eleventh meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	Quito, 2-4 July	ECLAC resolution 580(XXVIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7	ECLAC regular budget
2012	ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development	Quito, 4-6 July	Resolution 644(XXXII)	ECLAC regular budget
2012	Thirty-fourth session of ECLAC	San Salvador, 27-31 August	Economic and Social Council resolution 106(VI)	ECLAC regular budget
2012	Forty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Panama, 3-4 May	Regional Plan of Action on the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, para. 88.2	ECLAC regular budget
2013	Meeting of the Regional Council of Planning of ILPES	Brasilia, November	ECLAC resolutions 351(XVI) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC and ILPES regular budget
2013	Twenty-seventh session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC	United Nations Headquarters, New York ^b	Economic and Social Council Resolution 106(VI) (para 3); ECLAC resolutions 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	Regular budget
2013	Sixteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	^{a b}	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI); 419(PLEN.14); 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2013	Forty-eighth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	^{a b}	Regional Plan of Action on the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, para. 88.2	ECLAC regular budget
2013	Twenty-second meeting of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN)	^{a b}	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para. 204; 425(XIX), 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget

Annex (concluded)

Year	Title	Place and date	Legislative authority	Source of funding
2013	Twelfth Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Santo Domingo ^b	Regional Plan of Action on the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development, para. 88.2	ECLAC regular budget
2013	Regional Implementation Forum on Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	^{a b}	Resolution 602(XXX)	Regular budget
2013	Regional evaluation meeting on the Regional Plan of Action for the Information and Knowledge Society in Latin America and the Caribbean, eLAC 2015	Montevideo ^b	Resolution 610(XXX)	Extrabudgetary resources
2013	Central American Economic Cooperation Committee	^{a b}	ECLAC resolutions 9(IV) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2013	Seventh meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	^{a b}	Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7	ECLAC regular budget
2013	Twelfth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	Chile, April	Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7	ECLAC regular budget
2013	First Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	Montevideo, August	Agreement 1, Meeting of the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development (Quito, 6 July 2012)	ECLAC regular budget
2014	Twenty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of ILPES	^{a b}	ECLAC resolutions 351(XVI) and 553(XXVI)	Regular budget of ILPES and ECLAC
2014	Twenty-second session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN)	^{a b}	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para. 204; 425(XIX), 489(PLEN.19) and 553(XXVI)	ECLAC regular budget
2014	Thirty-fifth session of ECLAC	Peru ^b	Economic and Social Council resolution 106(VI)	ECLAC regular budget
2014	First meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	^{a b}	Agreement 1, Meeting of the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development (Quito, 6 July 2012)	ECLAC regular budget

^a Place to be determined.^b Date to be determined.

660(XXXIV) CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION COMMITTEE

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling its resolution 358(XVI) of 1975 establishing the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee as a subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to coordinate activities relating to development and cooperation in that subregion,

Recognizing the important role of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee as a forum in which the Governments of the subregion exchange information and share experiences with a view to addressing the economic, social and environmental challenges to achieving sustainable development,

Bearing in mind that, as a subsidiary body of the Commission, the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee held its twenty-fourth session in Georgetown on 31 May 2012, that the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee held its fifteenth meeting in Port of Spain on 12 September 2011, and that, on those occasions, they adopted a series of agreements and resolutions, which appear in their respective reports,¹

Recalling that a Caribbean Development Roundtable, which brings together high-level experts and policymakers to consider key issues relating to development in the subregion, was first mandated by the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee in March 2010,²

Recognizing the Caribbean Development Roundtable as a valuable forum for fostering strategic thinking and stimulating the consideration of policy options to address critical Caribbean development challenges, and as a mechanism to build bridges of partnership between Latin America and the Caribbean through dialogue and engagement,

Bearing in mind also that two meetings of the Caribbean Development Roundtable have been held, the first in Port of Spain on 13 September 2011 and the second in Georgetown on 31 May 2012,

1. *Takes note* of the resolutions adopted at the twenty-fourth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee and the recommendations formulated at the fifteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee;

2. *Welcomes* the biennial convening of the Caribbean Development Roundtable and calls upon development partners to work in collaboration with the members of the Commission in support of these meetings;

¹ *Draft Report of the twenty-fourth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (LC/CAR/L.383) and Report of the fifteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the CDCC (LC/CAR/L.334).*

² See resolution 73(XXIII), adopted by the Committee at its twenty-third session, held in St. George's, Grenada on 15 and 17 March 2010 (LC/CAR/L.257).

3. *Reaffirms* the key role that the Commission, particularly through its subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, is mandated to play in coordinating development support at the subregional level for the Caribbean, in collaboration with the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and through direct engagement with Caribbean development partners, including the Caribbean Community and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States;

4. *Welcomes*, in this regard, efforts by the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean to strengthen and fully operationalize the Regional Coordination Mechanism to monitor and facilitate implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

5. *Calls upon* the Executive Secretary to employ all measures necessary to ensure the full implementation of the resolutions adopted at the twenty-fourth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee and the recommendations of the fifteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee and of the Caribbean Development Roundtable.

661(XXXIV) PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind paragraph 15 of its terms of reference and rules 1 and 2 of its rules of procedure,

Considering the invitation of the Government of Peru to host the thirty-fifth session of the Commission,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Peru for its generous invitation;
2. *Accepts* this invitation with pleasure;
3. *Recommends* that the United Nations Economic and Social Council approve the decision to hold the thirty-fifth session of the Commission in Peru in the first semester of 2014.

**662(XXXIV) ADMISSION OF BERMUDA AS AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER
OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling that paragraphs 3(a) and 4 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean state that “Any territory, or part or group thereof, may on presentation of its application to the Commission by the member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories, be eligible for admission by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission”,

Recognizing that Bermuda enjoys strong economic, cultural and social ties with the rest of the region and that it is committed to strengthening these links wherever possible,

Aware that associate membership in the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean will contribute strongly towards achieving this goal,

Welcoming the request made by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on behalf of the Governor of Bermuda that the latter be granted associate membership in the Commission,

Decides that Bermuda shall be granted associate membership in the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean.

**663(XXXIV) ADMISSION OF CURAÇAO AS AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF THE
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling that paragraphs 3(a) and 4 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean state that “Any territory, or part or group thereof, may on presentation of its application to the Commission by the member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories, be eligible for admission by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission”,

Recognizing that Curaçao enjoys strong economic, cultural and social ties with the rest of the region and that it is committed to strengthening these links wherever possible,

Aware that associate membership in the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean will contribute strongly towards achieving this goal,

Welcoming the request made by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Santiago on behalf of the Government of Curaçao that the latter be granted associate membership in the Commission,

Decides that Curaçao shall be granted associate membership in the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean.

**664(XXXIV) ADMISSION OF GUADELOUPE AS AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF THE
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling that paragraphs 3(a) and 4 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean state that “Any territory, or part or group thereof, may on presentation of its application to the Commission by the member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories, be eligible for admission by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission”,

Recognizing that Guadeloupe enjoys strong economic, cultural and social ties with the rest of the region and that it is committed to strengthening these links wherever possible,

Aware that associate membership in the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean will contribute strongly towards achieving this goal,

Welcoming the request made by the Government of France on behalf of the Regional Council of Guadeloupe that the latter be granted associate membership in the Commission,

Decides that Guadeloupe shall be granted associate membership in the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean.

**665(XXXIV) ADMISSION OF MARTINIQUE AS AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF THE
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling that paragraphs 3(a) and 4 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean state that “Any territory, or part or group thereof, may on presentation of its application to the Commission by the member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories, be eligible for admission by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission”,

Recognizing that Martinique enjoys strong economic, cultural and social ties with the rest of the region and that it is committed to strengthening these links wherever possible,

Aware that associate membership in the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean will contribute strongly towards achieving this goal,

Welcoming the request made by the Government of France on behalf of the Regional Council of Martinique that the latter be granted associate membership in the Commission,

Decides that Martinique shall be granted associate membership in the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean.

666(XXXIV) SAN SALVADOR RESOLUTION

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling its resolution 553(XXVI), in which it affirmed that, in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Commission is especially well qualified to undertake the tasks entrusted to it by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 106(VI), in the framework of a restructured United Nations, and that, therefore, ECLAC should function as a centre of excellence charged with collaborating with member States in a comprehensive analysis of development processes geared to the design, monitoring and evaluation of public policies, together with operational services in the fields of specialized information, advisory services, training and support for regional and international cooperation and coordination,

Bearing in mind the document *Time for equality: closing gaps, opening trails*,¹ presented by the secretariat at the thirty-third session of the Commission,

Bearing in mind also that the draft programme of work of the Commission for the biennium 2014-2015, as presented by the Executive Secretary,² concentrates on such priorities as increasing macroeconomic stability and enhancing policies aimed at reducing vulnerability and mitigating the effects of economic and financial crises; strengthening the region's access to financing for development and enhancing the financial architecture at the global, regional and domestic levels; increasing the region's productive potential and reducing productivity gaps to achieve convergence with particular emphasis on innovation and new technologies; improving the region's position in the international economy through trade, cooperation and regional integration; promoting a social covenant by improving social equality, reducing social risks and reinforcing gender mainstreaming in public policies; enhancing sustainable development policies, energy efficiency and addressing the impacts of climate change; improving institution-building for the management of global and transboundary issues and the provision of public goods at the regional level; and facilitating the support the Commission provides for the work of the regional cooperation and integration bodies,

Having reviewed the document *Structural Change for Equality: An Integrated Approach to Development*, prepared by the secretariat, and its summary,³

1. *Welcomes* the integrated approach to development that has marked the thinking of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean since its inception, as reflected in the document *Structural Change for Equality: An Integrated Approach to Development*;

2. *Recognizes* the relevance of the issues examined and supports the general tenor of the document's conclusions;

¹ LC/G.2432(SES.33/3).

² LC/G.2526(SES.34/5).

³ LC/G.2524(SES.34/3) and LC/G.2525(SES.34/5).

3. *Requests* the secretariat to conduct studies and formulate public policy proposals, in close cooperation with policymakers, with a view to building national economic and social development capacities;

4. *Calls upon* the secretariat Secretary to widely disseminate the document and promote its review in the economic, academic, political, business and social spheres in the region, by means of national dialogues on the main issues covered, taking each country's national characteristics into account, and in international organizations concerned with economic development, in order to continue to foster more in-depth comparative analysis vis-à-vis countries outside the region.

**667(XXXIV) REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling its resolution 558(XXVI), in which it adopted the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/61 on the integrated and coordinated implementation and follow-up of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Bearing in mind the fact that the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean adopted the Brasilia Consensus¹ at its eleventh session, held in Brasilia from 13 to 16 July 2010,

Bearing in mind also that, since the preceding session of the Commission, the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, in its capacity as a subsidiary body of the Commission, has held four meetings of its Presiding Officers: the forty-fourth meeting, held in Brasilia, on 12 July 2010; the forty-fifth meeting, held in Santiago, on 6 and 7 December 2010; the forty-sixth meeting, held in Santiago, from 28 to 30 November 2011; and the forty-seventh meeting, held in Panama, on 3 and 4 May 2012,

Having in mind the agreements adopted at those meetings, which are reflected in the respective reports,²

Taking into account the work carried out by the Commission and the other agencies which support the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the considerable progress achieved in disseminating and redesigning the Observatory,

Taking note of the initiatives of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean with regard to mainstreaming the gender perspective, as shown in the work being carried out jointly by the Division of Production, Productivity and Management and the Division for Gender Affairs of the Commission in preparing the position paper for the twelfth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, which will be held in the second semester of 2013,

1. *Welcomes* the progress made since the adoption of the Brasilia Consensus at the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean;

2. *Accepts* the proposal of the member countries to hold preparatory meetings for the twelfth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean during the first half of 2013;

¹ Report of the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.3309).

² Report of the forty-fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/G.2473); Report of the forty-fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.3310); Report of the forty-sixth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.3461); and Report of the forty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.3517).

3. *Welcomes* agreement 13 of the forty-sixth meeting of the Presiding Officers to promote South-South cooperation among machineries for the advancement of women in the Latin American and Caribbean countries, for the formulation of policies relating to care, comparative research, and the production, use and analysis of statistics;

4. *Commends* the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean on the organization of the high-level panel on empowerment of women and sustainable development, which took place in the framework of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20);

5. *Recognizes* the role played by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, through its Division for Gender Affairs, in raising the profile of gender affairs at the meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development and the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Commission;

6. *Recommends* that the delegations participating in the twelfth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean bear in mind and promote the principle of gender parity in their composition;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance that national delegations also include, where appropriate, representatives of the production development sectors, agencies specializing in information and communications technologies, and representatives of civil society;

8. *Calls for* active participation in the twelfth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, which will be held in Santo Domingo, from 14 to 18 October 2013.

**668(XXXIV) STATISTICAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAS OF THE ECONOMIC
COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling resolution 2000/7 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, whereby the Council approved the establishment of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as a subsidiary body of the Commission,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/6 on strengthening statistical capacity,

Bearing in mind also that the objectives of the Statistical Conference of the Americas include the preparation of a biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities to meet the needs of the countries of the region, subject to the availability of resources,

Taking into account that, in its capacity as a subsidiary body of the Commission, the Statistical Conference of the Americas held its sixth meeting in Bávaro, Dominican Republic, from 16 to 8 November 2011, and on that occasion adopted the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2012-2013,¹

Taking into account also that, since the preceding session of the Commission, the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas has held its tenth meeting, in Havana from 6 to 8 April 2011, and its eleventh meeting, in Quito from 2 to 4 July 2012,

Considering that, on those occasions, a number of agreements were adopted which are reflected in the respective reports,²

Appreciating the major challenges facing official statistics in the region in relation to the conduct of the 2010 round of population censuses, the implementation of the 2008 System of National Accounts, the generation of information for monitoring fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals, and the urgent and growing demand for statistical data and indicators in new areas, such as the environment, information and communications technologies, gender affairs and natural disasters,

Appreciating also the increasing importance of reliable, good-quality and timely public statistics and the growing need to provide these for the sake of transparency, accountability of the public authorities and the evaluation of public policy outcomes, which are key elements for enhancing democracy in the region,

¹ Report of the sixth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.3452).

² Report of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean at its tenth meeting (LC/L.3349); Draft report of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean at its eleventh meeting; Report of the sixth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.3452).

Having reviewed the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2012-2013,³ adopted at the sixth meeting of the Statistical Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the sixth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and of the tenth and eleventh meetings of its Executive Committee;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the increasing consolidation of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as the intergovernmental body that coordinates international statistical activities in Latin America and the Caribbean and fosters the strengthening of national statistical offices and national statistical systems;

3. *Welcomes* the updating of the Strategic Plan 2005-2015 of the Conference adopted at its sixth meeting, which incorporates the new, most recent challenges to the production and dissemination of official statistics, thereby strengthening the use of statistics in the design and assessment of public policies;

4. *Calls again upon* the Governments of the region to acknowledge the challenges facing national statistical systems in relation to producing all information needed to ensure that public policies are designed and evaluated on the basis of relevant, timely and good-quality factual evidence, and to ensure accountability to citizens and to enable them to take informed decisions; and requests, therefore, that the necessary resources be made available and a suitable legal and institutional framework be consolidated, so that the public departments working on statistics may form an effective system and operate in a coordinated manner under the leadership of the central statistical office or institute;

5. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the adoption of the draft Code of Good Practice in Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean and its proposed implementation plan, and urges the governments and parliaments of the countries to use the Code as a guide for adopting measures aimed at institutional strengthening of national statistical offices and the whole national statistical system, as the framework of ethical and professional conduct for the production and dissemination of official statistics;

6. *Requests* the Governments to engage with central statistical offices or institutes in the preparation of national reports produced in the framework of follow-up to summits, conferences and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

7. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the inclusion in the activities of the Conference the analysis of new thematic areas and methodologies that enable better tracking of economic, social and environmental matters, as well as new approaches to poverty, the promotion of statistics on public security and justice and on childhood and adolescence, and measures which complement gross domestic product with other indicators that capture, among other aspects, environmental sustainability and unpaid work.

³ Draft biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, 2012-2013 (LC/L.3390(CEA.6/17)).

**669(XXXIV) ACTIVITIES OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN IN RELATION TO FOLLOW-UP TO THE MILLENNIUM
DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OUTCOMES
OF THE MAJOR UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES AND SUMMITS IN
THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 60/265, 61/16 and 64/184 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/44,

Recalling further the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the development goals and objectives set out therein, and recognizing the vital role played by those conferences and summits in shaping a broad development vision and in identifying commonly agreed objectives, which have contributed to improving human life in different parts of the world,

Emphasizing the need to fully implement the global partnership for development and enhance the momentum generated by the 2005 World Summit in order to operationalize and implement, at all levels, the commitments in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the 2005 World Summit, in the economic, social and related fields,

Bearing in mind that, in fulfilment of the mandate contained in resolution 654(XXXIII), the secretariat coordinated the preparation, in 2010 and the first half of 2012, of the regional inter-agency report entitled *Achieving the Millennium Development Goals with equality in Latin America and the Caribbean: Progress and challenges*² and the regional inter-agency report *Sustainable Development 20 Years on from the Earth Summit: Progress, gaps and strategic guidelines for Latin America and the Caribbean*,³ with the collaboration of all the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations working in the region,

Taking into particular consideration the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) entitled *The future we want*,⁴ in reference to the significant role which the United Nations regional commissions have to play in promoting a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development by facilitating institutional coherence and supporting the harmonization of development policies, plans and programmes,

1. *Requests* the secretariat to continue to cooperate with the countries of the region in the implementation and follow-up of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the 2005 World Summit Outcome;

¹ General Assembly resolution 60/1.

² LC/G.2460.

³ LC/L.3346/Rev.1.

⁴ A/CONF.216/L.1.

2. *Also requests* the secretariat, within the parameters of the existing resources, to convene a governmental meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean countries before the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, to contribute to the regional debate on the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 and sustainable development goals.

3. *Also requests* the secretariat to continue to coordinate the preparation of annual regional inter-agency reports on the progress made towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in the framework of the Regional Coordination Mechanism established pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/46.

**670(XXXIV) AD HOC COMMITTEE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT
OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Reaffirming the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development, held in Cairo in September 1994, and the key actions for its further implementation; resolution 65/234 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations deciding to extend the Programme of Action and the key actions for its further implementation beyond 2014; the United Nations Millennium Declaration of September 2000; and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,

Recalling that, in resolution 536(XXV), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean adopted, in 1994, the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development, by virtue of which the ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development was established with ultimate responsibility for monitoring and reviewing issues relating to population and development; that member States requested by virtue of resolution 644(XXXII) of 2008 that the meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee should be extended by at least two days, owing to the added responsibilities assigned to it; and that the ordinary meetings of the Committee in 2010 and 2012 were therefore held independently of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth sessions of the Commission,

Considering that the Committee is the body responsible for follow-up to the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, and the respective regional initiatives for its implementation, in particular the Brasilia Declaration adopted in 2007, and the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean adopted at the Third Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in San José, from 8 to 11 May 2012,

Bearing in mind that, pursuant to resolution 615(XXXI) of 2006, the Committee was commissioned to monitor the issue of international migration and taking into account the provisions of paragraph 20 of the agreements adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee in 2010 and endorsed in resolution 657(XXXIII), according to which the agenda of the ordinary sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee should cover issues relating to indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent populations in Latin America,

Considering the agreements adopted at the meeting of the ECLAC Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development held in Quito, from 4 to 6 July 2012, entitled “Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean” and “Population, territory and sustainable development, and other priority activities”,

Emphasizing the importance of considering population factors in planning for sustainable development, in national public policies and in the proposals put forward by the Commission in the documents *Time for equality: closing gaps, opening trails*¹ and *Structural Change for Equality: An integrated approach*,²

¹ LC/G.2432(SES.33/3).

² LC/G.2524(SES.34/3).

1. *Decides* that the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean will be renamed the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and endorses the other provisions set forth in agreement 1 “Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean” adopted by the Ad Hoc Committee at its meeting held in Quito, from 4 to 6 July 2012;

2. *Welcomes* agreement 2 “Population, territory and sustainable development, and other priority activities” adopted at the same meeting of the Committee;

3. *Thanks* the United Nations Population Fund for its contribution to the activities of the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development and for the support provided and for its commitment to continue supporting the work of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and requests the competent funds, programmes and specialized agencies to make their contributions, as appropriate, to the activities to be carried out by the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

**671(XXXIV) SUPPORT FOR THE WORK OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND
CARIBBEAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling its resolution 340(AC.66) of 25 January 1974, in which it directed that the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning should become a permanent institution of the Commission, with its own identity and with direct responsibility to the Executive Secretary of the Commission,

Reiterating its recognition to the Governments of the States members of the Regional Council for Planning and its Presiding Officers for the valuable support they provide to the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning in terms of both guidance and regular financing,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of the States members of the Regional Council for Planning for their contributions to the regular system of Government funding, which provides financing for a large share of the Institute's programme of work;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the support provided by the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Commission for the activities of the Institute and requests the Executive Secretary to continue to support its work with human and financial resources so that it may conduct its activities effectively;

3. *Reiterates* the recommendation that the Institute should strengthen its capacity as the body responsible for training within the system of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and should broaden the activities it conducts in that area in collaboration with the subregional headquarters, divisions of the Commission and other international institutions;

4. *Congratulates* the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary and commends its work as the regional body par excellence in the generation and diffusion of knowledge and proposals on the role of the State in development processes and in improving planning and public administration taking into account the specific characteristics and needs of each country in the region;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Chief of the Institute to engage in a process of consultation and dialogue with national planning authorities with a view to identifying national, subregional and regional priorities in the area of development planning;

6. *Decides* to convene a meeting of the Regional Council for Planning during the second half of 2013.

672(XXXIV) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE, INNOVATION AND INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, which was endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978,

Bearing in mind the decisions adopted at the tenth session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 5 to 9 May 1997, particularly decision 10/1B on the review of the progress made in the implementation of the new directions strategy for technical cooperation among developing countries,

Considering that, insofar as technical cooperation in the field of science, technology and innovation is concerned, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has been cooperating systematically to facilitate inter-agency coordination among countries, international organizations and national offices in member countries that carry out technical cooperation projects in the field of science, technology and innovation,

Considering also that the key role played by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the region in recent years in facilitating and encouraging dialogue among representatives of the countries of the region, and in promoting the consolidation of institutions devoted to science, technology and innovation and to policies and regulatory frameworks for such activities,

Considering further the regional cooperation agreement on science and technology signed by a group of countries of the region at the joint meeting of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development, held in Santiago on 12 November 2008, at which the role of the Economic Commission as technical secretariat was recognized and it was assigned responsibilities for the implementation of a range of activities, including ministerial meetings on science, technology and innovation matters and the School for Policymakers in Science, Technology and Innovation,

Recalling the principles and objectives set out in the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action adopted during the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Geneva in December 2003, and in the Tunis Commitment and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted during the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Tunis in November 2005, with a view to contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 at the latest and to the promotion of social, economic and cultural development,

Recalling also the principles and objectives set forth in the Bávaro Declaration, adopted in the Dominican Republic in January 2003, and in the Rio de Janeiro Commitment and the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC 2007), adopted at the Regional Preparatory Ministerial Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in June 2005; the San Salvador Commitment and the Plan of Action for the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC 2010), adopted at the Second Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in San Salvador in February 2008; as well as the Lima Declaration and the Plan of Action for the Information and Knowledge Society in Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC 2015) adopted at the Third Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Lima, from 21 to 23 November, 2010,

Recognizing the support function performed by the United Nations regional commissions in the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted in Geneva, especially as regards the contribution made by Governments and stakeholders to the promotion of information and communication technologies for development and as regards international and regional cooperation and the creation of an enabling environment,

Recognizing also the substantive contribution made by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in supporting the countries of the region in both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society and in building the information society in the region since 2000, including the valuable technical support provided for the Second and Third Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in 2008 and 2010, respectively,

Taking into account the need to promote cooperation in the spheres of science, technology, innovation and information and communications technologies,

Having examined the proposal for the establishment of the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the proposed nature and the objectives of the Conference, as set forth in the annex to this resolution,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources;

- (a) To support the countries of the region in the formulation of national strategies and policies on science, technology and innovation that will underpin progress in knowledge appropriation and in the achievement of inclusive and sustainable development, by providing technical assistance, carrying out substantive studies and collaborating in the preparation of meetings, in accordance with the capacity and areas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;
- (b) To provide technical assistance for regional cooperation mechanisms in the field of science, technology and innovation by producing studies, statistics and substantive information on science, technology and innovation and on the information society, and on the related public policies, and to collaborate in the organization of technical meetings and ministerial meetings and their preparatory processes;

- (c) To offer the countries of the region support and advice in identifying the priorities for developing knowledge societies and in including those priorities in negotiations on the formulation of national and regional strategies;

2. *Approves* the establishment of the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as one of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission, as set forth in the annex to this resolution, along with the observations and suggestions included in the report of the thirty-fourth session;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to submit such proposals as may be necessary for the establishment of the Conference to the relevant United Nations bodies for their consideration;

4. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to report on the fulfilment of this resolution at the thirty-fifth session of the Commission.

Annex

**ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE, INNOVATION
AND INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES
OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN**

I. Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications technologies of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

1. Nature

The Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean shall be a subsidiary body of ECLAC that will contribute to the progress of science, technology and innovation policies and activities in the countries of the region.

2. Objectives

The objectives of the Conference shall be:

- (a) To promote the development and improvement of national policies on science, technology and innovation and those related to the progress of the information and knowledge society, bearing in mind the recommendations made by the specialized agencies and other relevant organizations;
- (b) To further international, regional, and bilateral cooperation among national offices and international and regional agencies to facilitate technology and knowledge transfer and joint activities in the field of science, technology and innovation;
- (c) To prepare a biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities designed to meet the needs of the countries of the region, subject to the availability of resources.

3. Membership

The States members of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean will be members of the Conference.

4. Meetings of the Conference

The Conference shall hold its regular meetings every year. The Conference may accept an invitation from the Government of a member State to hold its regular meeting in that country.

5. Executive Committee

The Conference shall elect an Executive Committee in accordance with the regulations established by the Commission. The Chair of the Executive Committee shall also preside over the meetings of the Conference. The Executive Committee will be empowered to convene a special meeting in the interval between regular meetings.

6. Secretariat

The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean shall serve as the secretariat for the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications

Technologies. The secretariat shall make available to the Conference such documents and facilities as have been approved by Commission.

II. Executive Committee of the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies

1. Nature

The Conference shall establish an Executive Committee to support it, as set forth in paragraph 4 below.

2. Composition

The Executive Committee shall be composed of a Chair and six members. Its members shall be elected from among the member countries of the Commission. Special attention shall be devoted to ensuring that the subregional groupings of countries are represented on the Committee.

3. Election of the Executive Committee and duration of mandates

At the beginning of each meeting of the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies, the Chair of the Executive Committee, in consultation with the members of the Committee and of the Conference, shall draw up a proposal for the election of the next Executive Committee.

The newly elected Executive Committee shall take up its duties upon the conclusion of the regular meeting of the Conference at which it was elected and shall remain in office until the conclusion of the next regular meeting.

The members of the Executive Committee, including its Chair, shall be elected by the Conference at its regular meeting for a term of two years.

The members of the Executive Committee may be re-elected for three successive terms. The Chair may not be re-elected to that office for a second consecutive term but may be elected as a member of the Committee. Any member that has served on the Committee for three successive terms may be elected again once two years have elapsed since the end of that member's last mandate.

4. Duties

The Executive Committee shall have the following duties:

- (a) To carry out the tasks assigned to it by the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies;
- (b) To prepare, every two years, a biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities for supporting policies on science, technology and innovation, to be submitted at the regular meeting;
- (c) To follow up on the implementation of the agreements adopted and the tasks assigned by the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies, particularly with respect to the biennial programme of activities referred to in paragraph 2(c) of section I;
- (d) To decide on the documentation required for its meetings.

5. Meetings

The Executive Committee shall meet at least once during the interval between regular sessions of the Conference. At the meeting preceding the next session of the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies, the Committee shall adopt a biennial programme of activities for the Conference, which shall be submitted to the Conference at its regular meeting.

The Executive Committee may invite to its meetings any countries or experts it considers may make a contribution to the fulfilment of its duties.

**673(XXXIV) PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES OF THE ECONOMIC
COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
FOR THE 2014-2015 BIENNIUM**

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind rule 24 of the rules of procedure of the Commission, the mandates issued by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations concerning the preparation and consideration of the programmes of work of all the bodies of the system and General Assembly resolution 66/233 and previous relevant resolutions regarding recurrent publications of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind also the Millennium Declaration, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session,¹ the assessment of progress and pending tasks as identified by the secretariat of the Commission to facilitate its implementation in the region² and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,³

Bearing in mind further the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) from 20 to 22 June 2012 entitled “The future we want”,⁴

Taking into account the Report of the activities of the Commission from January 2020 to December 2011,⁵

Taking into account also and the proposed strategic framework for the period 2014-2015,⁶ which was duly reviewed and recommended for adoption by the Committee for Programme and Coordination and will be reviewed by the United Nations General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session,

Bearing in mind the Report of the twenty-sixth session of the Committee of the Whole,⁷ held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 28 March 2012, on which occasion the member States considered the proposed strategic framework for the period 2014-2015 presented by the Executive Secretary,

Having considered the outcomes and activities of the previous biennium and the proposed strategic framework and the work priorities for the Commission as set out by the Executive Secretary in her introduction to the Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2014-2015,⁸ which includes the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning, and which updates and reinforces the priorities endorsed by the Commission at its thirty-third session,

¹ See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

² *The Millennium Development Goals: a Latin American and Caribbean perspective* (LC/G.2231-P), June 2005; *Millennium Development Goals 2006: a look at gender equality and empowerment of women in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/G.2352-P), December 2007; *Millennium Development Goals. Progress towards the right to health in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/G.2634), August 2008, and *Millennium Development Goals: Advances in environmentally sustainable development in Latin America and the Caribbean* (LC/G.2428-P), January 2010 and *Achieving the Millennium Development Goals with equality in Latin America and the Caribbean: Progress and challenges* (LC/G.2460), August 2010.

³ See General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 24 October 2005.

⁴ A/CONF.216/L.1.

⁵ LC/G.2528(SES.34/7).

⁶ A/67/16 (Prog. 18).

⁷ LC/L.3487.

⁸ LC/G.2526(SES.34/5).

Having considered also all aspects of the Draft programme of work, which deepens and enhances the results-based programming and management approach and proposes the creation of a new subprogramme on support for regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations,

Bearing in mind that the Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2014-2015, as set forth by the Executive Secretary, which concentrates on the priorities of: (a) Improving macroeconomic stability and further enhancing policies that reduce vulnerability and mitigate the effects of economic and financial crises; (b) Strengthening the region's access to financing for development and enhancing the financial architecture at the global, regional and domestic levels; (c) Increasing the region's production potential and reducing productivity gaps to achieve convergence with a particular emphasis on innovation and new technologies; (d) Improving the region's position in the international economy through trade, regional integration and cooperation; (e) Promoting a social covenant between State, market and society, by putting equality at the heart of development to reduce social risks, and by reinforcing gender mainstreaming in public policies; (f) Enhancing sustainable development policies, boosting energy efficiency and addressing the impacts of climate change, bearing in mind and facilitating the outcome of the Rio+20 Summit; (g) Strengthening public management to enhance the role of the State in achieving integrated development; and (h) Improving institution-building related to the management of global and transboundary issues and the provision of public goods at the regional level,

1. *Adopts* the programme of work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for the 2014-2015 biennium in its totality, including the creation of subprogramme 14, Support for regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organization, which, together with the revisions proposed and observations made in the discussions held in the plenary session and the guidance provided by the resolutions adopted at the thirty-fourth session of the Commission, shall become the legislative mandate for the execution of programmes, projects and technical cooperation activities and for the production of the publications identified therein;

2. *Welcomes* the inclusion in the Commission's programme of work of subprogramme 14, which is aimed at supporting integration and cooperation processes and organizations through technical, substantive and logistical contributions, when the participation of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean is required, with a view to facilitating debate, decision-making and consensus-building both within the region and beyond;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of redoubling the efforts of the Commission to strengthen national science, technology and innovation systems and to bolster measures to support structural change and industrial, fiscal and monetary policies for facilitating growth with a view to reducing gaps with respect to the developed world;

4. *Values and reaffirms* the importance of cooperation between the secretariat and the member States and of the participation and engagement of civil society in the implementation of the programme of work, in accordance with the rules and practices agreed internationally within the United Nations;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to submit the allocation of the necessary resources for implementing the activities described in the programme of work to the relevant United Nations bodies for their consideration;

6. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to make particular efforts to examine the challenges faced by the region in connection with the ongoing impacts of economic and financial crisis of 2008-2009 and related issues by undertaking specialized studies that will permit the provision of technical advisory services and the formulation of public policy options for dealing with such challenges;

7. *Notes with interest* that the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled *The Future we Want*, encourages the enhancement of the United Nations regional commissions and their subregional offices in their respective capacities to support Member States in implementing sustainable development;

8. *Notes with satisfaction* the Report on the activities of the Commission from January 2010 to December 2011 and underlines the wide-ranging outcomes achieved by the Commission in the different areas of work, commending especially its results-based approach and capacity to respond to the region's needs;

9. *Thanks* the Office of the Executive Secretary for its efforts to strengthen accountability and evaluation with a view to enhancing the effectiveness and relevance of the Commission to the benefit of the region's development, and encourages it to continue those efforts;

10. *Encourages* the Executive Secretary to continue the practice of convening the Committee of the Whole in the intervals between the sessions of the Commission in order to strengthen and broaden the dialogue between member States and the secretariat on issues deemed to be relevant;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report on the progress made in implementing this resolution at the thirty-fifth session of the Commission.

674(XXXIV) REGIONAL DIMENSION OF DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recognizing that the regional dimension of development is critical for a coordinated and appropriate response to the increasingly significant number of challenges that transcend national boundaries, and considering that regional responses are increasingly relevant in the face of global crises,

Emphasizing the fact that the regional and subregional dimensions underpin effective global governance, since they act as a link between the global and national levels, particularly in the context of discussions for an integrated approach to sustainable development and for drawing up a development agenda beyond 2015,

Underscoring the role played historically by the Commission as a regional institution for Latin America and the Caribbean by virtue of its normative, analytical and dissemination functions and as a competent forum that shapes regional and subregional perspectives on global issues and builds consensus on issues crucial to the development of the region,

Highlighting the need for the Commission to participate in the debate on the development agenda beyond 2015, cooperate with the various forums established to study the issue, and convey the relevant regional perspective;

Taking into account the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) from 20 to 22 June 2012, “The future we want”,¹ and the multiple processes it has triggered, such as the proposal on sustainable development goals and means of implementation;

Bearing in mind that an initiative was presented on that occasion for advancing towards the adoption of a regional instrument for the effective implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration in the region with support from the Commission in its capacity as technical secretariat;

Bearing in mind also General Assembly resolution 66/246, which addresses issues relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, with special reference to regional cooperation for development,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to respond urgently and appropriately to the strategic challenges arising from the various activities being undertaken to define the development agenda beyond 2015, taking into account the needs and priorities of the Latin American and Caribbean region;

2. *Recognizes* the need for the Commission to enlist the immediate support of the relevant bodies to enhance its capacity to tackle the new strategic challenges;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure the strategic coordination of the United Nations system at the regional level in support of integration efforts, through the Regional Coordination Mechanism and in consultation with other regional and subregional organizations;

4. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to report at its thirty-fifth session on the status of implementation

¹ A/CONF.216/L.1.

675(XXXIV) SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Considering Economic and Social Council draft resolution of 25 July 2012,¹ which reaffirms the importance of remaining fully engaged in ensuring proper and effective follow-up to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,

Bearing in mind that the Declaration recalls the role played by the United Nations as a focal point for follow-up regarding financing for development and the need to ensure the continuity and momentum of that process, and reaffirming the need to further intensify the engagement of all stakeholders,

Recalling the document *Framework of operational guidelines on United Nations support to South-South and triangular cooperation*², prepared for the seventeenth session of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, which was held from 22 to 25 May 2012,

Highlighting the contents of the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held from 1 to 3 December 2009, in which the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, as well as the regional commissions, were requested to assist developing countries in establishing or strengthening existing South-South centres of excellence, within their respective areas of competence, and to promote closer cooperation among such centres of excellence, especially at the regional and interregional levels, with a view to improving South-South knowledge-sharing, networking, mutual capacity-building, information and best practices exchanges, policy analysis and coordinated action among developing countries on major issues of common concern,

Recalling paragraph 44 of the document *Consideration of reports of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme*,³ prepared by the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation, which states that the proliferation of South-South cooperation programmes and activities across the United Nations system points to the need to move from fragmented and ad hoc reporting to more systematic, standard and comprehensive reporting mechanisms and to the need for improved quality of data and analysis in particular, in the planning, programming, reporting and monitoring of South-South cooperation activities,

Bearing in mind the Brasilia Consensus, adopted at the eleventh session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular the agreements relating to promotion of women's autonomy and gender equality,

1. *Takes note of* the report entitled *Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support South-South cooperation during the biennium 2010-2011*;⁴

¹ E/2012/L.26.

² SSC/17/3.

³ SSC/17/2.

⁴ LC/G.2531(SES.34/10).

2. *Welcomes* the document presented by the Commission entitled *Middle-income countries: A structural-gap approach. Note by the secretariat*⁵ and, in the framework of the recommendations set forth therein, requests the Office of the Executive Secretary to support the countries in the preparation of their own studies, facilitate their dissemination across the international community and promote a specific debate at the regional intergovernmental level to enrich the conclusions of the document;

3. *Reaffirms* the validity of resolution 647(XXXIII) of 2010 and requests the Executive Secretary to:

- (i) Prepare, as soon as possible, a set of indicators for measuring the economic and social impact of South-South cooperation in the region, for analysis and consideration by the member countries, without prejudice to the qualities typical of this form of cooperation for development, and bearing in mind the progress achieved under the Ibero-American Programme to Strengthen South-South Cooperation of the Ibero-American Secretariat;
- (ii) Continue to promote and facilitate capacity-building in the institutions responsible for international cooperation, in light of the requirements and needs of the member countries, with special emphasis on generating disaggregated quantitative information with a gender perspective (statistics and information systems) and particular reference to age groups (children, adolescents, young people and older person), people living in and vulnerable to poverty, the differently abled, persons belonging to Afro-descendent peoples of Latin America or to ethnic groups, and other relevant variables, for inclusion in cooperation instruments and mechanisms, as tools for measuring the economic and social impact of international cooperation in formulating public policies for development;

4. *Requests* the Chair of the Committee, together with the Presiding Officers and the Office of the Executive Secretary, to prepare a proposal for coordinating efforts with the various entities that currently deal with this issue in Latin America and the Caribbean, in order to generate synergies and complementarities and avoid duplication of efforts, and to incorporate in the Committee's work agenda the schedule of the different forums and cooperation events to be held in the second half of 2012 as well as a general coordination meeting to take place during the first half of 2013;

5. *Also requests* the Chair of the Committee, in conjunction with the Presiding Officers and the Office of the Executive Secretary, to prepare a draft road map for promoting measures in support of the economic, political and physical autonomy of women in accordance with the provisions of the Quito Consensus⁶ and also including the social dimension and the effort to combat all forms of discrimination, bearing in mind the special characteristics and potential of South-South cooperation;

6. *Asks* the Executive Secretary to report on the fulfilment of this South-South resolution at the meeting of the South-South Committee which will be held in the framework of the thirty-fifth session of the Commission.

⁵ LC/G.2532(SES.34/11).

⁶ LC/G.2361(CRM.10/8).

Annex 1

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

1. The Committee on South-South Cooperation met as scheduled on 29 August 2012 during the thirty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). The following countries were appointed to serve as presiding officers of the Committee:

<u>Chair:</u>	El Salvador
<u>Vice-Chairs:</u>	Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Cuba and Peru
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Uruguay

2. The Committee adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Report on the activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support South-South cooperation during the 2010-2011 biennium.
4. Middle-income countries: A structural-gap approach.
5. Presentation on the political and strategic principles of the Ibero-American Programme to Strengthen South-South Cooperation.
6. Synergies and complementarities with other discussion forums: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (SELA), Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB).
7. Consideration and adoption of the resolutions of the Committee on South-South Cooperation.

3. The Deputy Executive Secretary of ECLAC presented the report “Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support South-South cooperation during the 2010-2011 biennium”, which examined the characteristics of South-South cooperation and multilateral assistance channelled through the United Nations. In his statement, he said that ECLAC performed a variety of roles in promoting and supporting South-South cooperation, acting as a catalyst, as a promoter of regional dialogue and as a driver of regional technical cooperation projects, and provided more detail on ECLAC activities in each area. He then described the mandate the Commission had received from the Committee on South-South Cooperation during the thirty-third session of ECLAC, held in Brasilia in 2010, which consisted in developing a broader set of indicators, so that classification as a middle-income country ceased to be an obstacle to participation in official development assistance. He also commented on the document “Middle-income countries: a structural-gap approach. Note by the secretariat”, and said that a criterion other than per capita income was needed for the distribution of official development assistance. The new approach set out in the aforementioned document aimed to ensure that cooperation policy was more inclusive and to sharpen the focus to take account of the heterogeneity of problems arising in the countries in the region and recognize the structural gaps that constrained the development of middle-income countries. In conclusion, he recommended further work to identify and quantify gaps and expand multilateral dialogue on financing for development.

4. In the discussions that followed, representatives congratulated the secretariat on the documents presented and agreed that the practice of allocating official development assistance was in need of new criteria, since per capita income alone did not reflect the particular realities of each country and many countries in need of assistance were left out. Furthermore, it was suggested that recipient countries should be given an active role in deciding the areas to be prioritized and how resources should be channelled; discussion forums would have to be set up to look at other indicators that could be used to allocate official development assistance. Several representatives of donor countries said that South-South cooperation was important in promoting development and referred to the activities their countries were carrying out in that sphere in Latin America and the Caribbean. They reiterated their commitment to continue pursuing a range of triangular, bilateral and regional initiatives to support the countries in the region. Some representatives questioned the use of the word “donors”, given that the point was to establish a cooperation relationship that benefited both sides, above all during an international crisis.

5. The representative of Uruguay explained the functioning and the goals of the Ibero-American Programme to Strengthen South-South Cooperation. Nineteen Latin American and Caribbean States were participating in the initiative (though it was also open to other countries and regions), which had arisen from a mandate handed down at the seventeenth Ibero-American Summit, held in Chile in 2007. The programme was structured around five lines of action: (i) providing education and training; (ii) supporting information, computer and records systems; (iii) supporting the preparation of the annual report on South-South cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean; (iv) the positioning of South-South cooperation in international forums; and (v) systematizing and documenting experiences of South-South cooperation. He highlighted the increasingly important role of South-South cooperation within international cooperation, and its benefits for donors and recipients alike: it was based on a horizontal partnership between countries and it encouraged them to share knowledge and effective practices for dealing with development challenges. Solidarity and an efficient use of resources characterized the approach of South-South cooperation. He emphasized that technical and institutional teams needed to be complementary in order to bring about the political will to cooperate. Lastly, there was a risk of ending up with numerous overlapping and uncoordinated cooperation platforms and projects, and he urged States and organizations to optimize their capacities for the benefit of cooperation.

6. The representative of Chile announced that, as Chair pro tempore of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), his Government was proposing, in conjunction with the Government of Argentina, to set up a Latin American and Caribbean Working Group on Cooperation as a discussion forum for sharing opinions and viewpoints regarding the international cooperation agenda. The proposal recognized and supported the existence of different cooperation platforms in the region, and was therefore not intended to provide alternative mandates or duplicate sectoral or specific efforts made by existing platforms. The working group would be composed of directors or senior national officials responsible for cooperation matters in the member States. The following activities would be carried out under the proposal: (i) form an open-ended working group and request technical support from the corresponding regional bodies; (ii) convene a meeting of the working group the following October in Santiago for national officials responsible for cooperation, with a view to drafting a consensus proposal and a common thematic agenda on cooperation; (iii) prepare a consultation on ways to complement and improve intraregional cooperation, with support from ECLAC, the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (SELA) and other forums, and (iv) prepare the Latin American and Caribbean stance in cooperation forums that are part of international bodies and in other spheres.

7. The representative of Guatemala said that he welcomed the document and the gap-based approach as a complement to the per capita GDP indicator, but the proposal was not necessarily the only option and there could be alternatives.

8. The representative of El Salvador said that multilateral entities with a mandate on South-South cooperation needed to find complementarities and synergies, for several reasons: in order to increase the influence of cooperation internationally and within discussions on development; so that Latin America could assume a leadership role in that area; because of the need to ensure sufficient representation and impact; so that the countries themselves could gain experience and knowledge of South-South coordination, and because such coordination was linked to integration processes. She therefore suggested identifying comparative advantages in the various national coordination forums so as to be able to assign specific functions to drive the regional agenda on South-South cooperation, promoting the sharing of information and support among coordination bodies, and including a resolution to request that the Chair of the Committee, in conjunction with the presiding officers and the Office of the Executive Secretary, draft a proposal for coordinating efforts with the various forums on South-South cooperation, such as the Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB), the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (SELA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

9. The conclusions of the meeting of the Committee on South-South Cooperation are reflected in resolution 675(XXXIV).

Annex 2

DISASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Government strongly supports action in the hemisphere to promote and ensure the equal rights of women, including actions to prevent violence against women and to enhance women's economic empowerment. However, the United States does not agree with and objects to many of the provisions in the document entitled the Brasilia Consensus. The United States supports women's participation in delegations to the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. We cannot, however, support any principle that could lead to gender discrimination. Therefore, the United States disassociates from consensus on the Resolution "Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Annex 3

**DOCUMENTS PRESENTED AT THE THIRTY-FOURTH
SESSION OF THE COMMISSION**

A. WORKING DOCUMENTS

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| LC/G.2522(SES.34/1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temario provisional - Provisional agenda - Ordre du jour provisoire - Temário provisório |
| LC/G.2523(SES.34/2) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temario provisional anotado y organización del trigésimo cuarto período de sesiones - Annotated provisional agenda and organization of the thirty-fourth session - Annotations à l'ordre du jour provisoire et organisation de la trente-quatrième session - Temário provisório anotado e organização do trigésimo quarto período de sessões |
| LC/G.2524(SES.34/3) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cambio estructural para la igualdad: Una visión integrada del desarrollo - Structural Change for Equality: An Integrated Approach to Development |
| LC/G.2525(SES.34/4) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cambio estructural para la igualdad: Una visión integrada del desarrollo. Síntesis - Structural Change for Equality: An Integrated Approach to Development. Summary - Changement structurel pour l'égalité: Une vision intégrée du développement. Synthèse - Mudança estrutural para a igualdade: Uma visão integrada do desenvolvimento. Síntese |
| LC/G.2526(SES.34/5) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proyecto de programa de trabajo del sistema de la CEPAL, 2014-2015 - Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2014-2015 - Projet de programme de travail du système de la CEPALC, 2014-2015 |
| LC/G.2527(SES.34/6) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calendario de conferencias de la CEPAL propuesto para el período 2012-2014. Nota de la Secretaría - Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 2012-2014. Note by the secretariat - Calendrier de conférences de la CEPALC proposé pour la période 2012-2014. Note du Secrétariat - Calendário de conferências da CEPAL proposto para o período 2012-2014. Nota da Secretaria |
| LC/G.2528(SES.34/7) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informe de actividades de la Comisión de enero de 2010 a diciembre de 2011 - Report on the activities of the Commission from January 2010 to December 2011 |

- LC/G.2529(SES.34/8)
- Temario provisional del Comité de Cooperación Sur-Sur
 - Provisional agenda of the Committee on South-South Cooperation
 - Ordre du jour provisoire du Comité de coopération Sud-Sud
 - Temário provisório do Comitê de Cooperação Sul-Sul
- LC/G.2530(SES.34/9)
- Temario provisional anotado del Comité de Cooperación Sur-Sur
 - Annotated provisional agenda of the Committee on South-South Cooperation
 - Annotations à l'ordre du jour provisoire du Comité de coopération Sud-Sud
 - Temário provisório anotado do Comitê de Cooperação Sul-Sul
- LC/G.2531(SES.34/10)
- Actividades del sistema de la CEPAL durante el bienio 2010-2011 para promover y apoyar la cooperación Sur-Sur
 - Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support South-South cooperation during the biennium 2010-2011
- LC/G.2532(SES.34/11)
- Los países de renta media: Un nuevo enfoque basado en las brechas estructurales. Nota de la Secretaría
 - Middle-income countries: A structural-gap approach. Note by the secretariat
 - Os países de renda média: Um novo enfoque baseado em brechas estruturais. Nota da Secretaria
- LC/G.2533(SES.34/12)
- Examen de la solicitud del Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte para que las Bermudas se incorporen como miembro asociado de la CEPAL. Nota de la Secretaría
 - Request by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for admission of Bermuda as an associate member of ECLAC. Note by the secretariat
 - Examen de la demande présentée par le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et Irlande du Nord afin que les Bermudes soient admises en tant que membre associé de la CEPALC. Note du Secrétariat
 - Exame da solicitação do Reino Unido da Grã-Bretanha e Irlanda do Norte para que as Bermudas se incorporem como membro associado da CEPAL. Nota da Secretaria
- LC/G.2534(SES.34/13)
- Examen de la solicitud del Reino de los Países Bajos para que Curaçao se incorpore como miembro asociado de la CEPAL. Nota de la Secretaría
 - Request by the Kingdom of the Netherlands for admission of Curaçao as an associate member of ECLAC. Note by the secretariat
 - Examen de la demande présentée par le Royaume des Pays-Bas afin que Curaçao soit admis en tant que membre associé de la CEPALC. Note du Secrétariat
 - Exame da solicitação do Reino dos Países Baixos para que Curaçao se incorpore como membro associado da CEPAL. Nota da Secretaria

- LC/G.2535(SES.34/14)
- Examen de la solicitud de Francia para que Martinica se incorpore como miembro asociado de la CEPAL. Nota de la Secretaría
 - Request by France for admission of Martinique as an associate member of ECLAC. Note by the secretariat
 - Examen de la demande présentée par la France afin que la Martinique soit admise en tant que membre associé de la CEPALC. Note du Secrétariat
 - Exame da solicitação do França para que Martinica se incorpore como membro associado da CEPAL. Nota da Secretaria
- LC/G.2543(SES.34/15)
- Examen de la solicitud de Francia para que Guadalupe se incorpore como miembro asociado de la CEPAL. Nota de la Secretaría
 - Request by France for admission of Guadeloupe as an associate member of ECLAC. Note by the secretariat
 - Examen de la demande présentée par la France afin que la Guadeloupe soit admise en tant que membre associé de la CEPALC. Note du Secrétariat
 - Exame da solicitação do França para que Guadalupe se incorpore como membro associado da CEPAL. Nota da Secretaria
- LC/G.2544(SES.34/16)
- Documentos presentados al trigésimo cuarto período de sesiones de la Comisión
 - Documents presented at the thirty-fourth session of the Commission

B. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

- DDR/1
- Informe de las actividades de los órganos subsidiarios de la CEPAL, 2010-2012
 - Report on the activities of the subsidiary bodies of ECLAC, 2010-2012
- DDR/2
- La crisis financiera internacional y sus repercusiones en América Latina y el Caribe
 - The international financial crisis and its implications for Latin America and the Caribbean
- DDR/3
- Medidas de política implementadas en América Latina y el Caribe ante las adversidades de la economía internacional, 2008-2012
 - Policy measures implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean in response to the adversities of the international economy, 2008-2012

Annex 4

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

A. Estados miembros de la Comisión
Member States of the Commission
États Membres de la Commission

ALEMANIA/GERMANYRepresentante/Representative:

- Thomas Motak, Encargado de Negocios a.i., Embajada de Alemania en El Salvador

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Katrin Ramírez Viveros, Cónsul, Embajada de Alemania en El Salvador
- Jürgen Klenk, Director Residente, GIZ Chile y Coordinador del Programa CEPAL-BMZ/GIZ

ANTIGUA Y BARBUDA/ANTIGUA AND BARBUDARepresentante/Representative:

- Joanne Massiah, Senator, Minister of State within the Ministry of Legal Affairs

ARGENTINARepresentante/Representative:

- Betina Alejandra Pasquali de Fonseca, Embajadora de la República Argentina en El Salvador

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Marta Susana Novick, Subsecretaria de Programación Técnica y Estudios Laborales, Ministerio de Trabajo, Empleo y Seguridad Social
- María Amelia Lonardi, Dirección de Integración Económica Latinoamericana (DIELA), Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto
- Federico Silva Garretón, Embajada de la República Argentina en El Salvador

BARBADOSRepresentante/Representative:

- Bentley Gibbs, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade

BELICE/BELIZERepresentante/Representative:

- Celie Paz Martin, Ambassador of Belize in El Salvador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Alexander Enrique Escobar, Diplomatic Assistant, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Lucy Aleyda Hernández, Assistant, Embassy of Belize in San Salvador

BOLIVIA (ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE)/BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)Representante/Representative:

- Luis Arce, Ministro de Economía y Finanzas Públicas, Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas Públicas

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Jaime Andrés Garrón Bozo, Jefe de Negociación del Financiamiento, Viceministerio de Inversión Pública y Financiamiento Externo (VIPFE), Ministerio de Planificación del Desarrollo

BRASIL/BRAZILRepresentante/Representative:

- Antonio de Aguiar Patriota, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- João Carlos Ferraz, Vicepresidente, Banco Nacional de Desarrollo Económico y Social (BNDES)
- Mariano Laplane, Presidente del Centro de Gestión y Estudios Estratégicos (CGEE)
- Gerson Gomes, Director, Centro de Gestión y Estudios Estratégicos (CGEE)
- Vanessa Petrelli, Presidenta del Instituto de Investigación Económica Aplicada (IPEA)
- Sonia Malheiros Miguel, Asesora Especial, Gabinete, Secretaría de Políticas para las Mujeres
- Paulo Roberto Araujo, Jefe de Departamento, División Internacional, Banco Nacional de Desarrollo Económico y Social (BNDES)
- Paulo Estivallet de Mesquita, Director, Departamento Económico, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Fatima Keiko Ishitani, Ministra, Jefe de Despacho del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
- Felipe Gastão Bandeira de Mello, Consejero, Asesor, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
- Tovar da Silva Nunes, Asesor de Prensa, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Haroldo de Macedo Ribeiro, Ministro, Asesor del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
- Luiz Felipe Mendonça Filho, Embajador del Brasil en El Salvador
- Antonio Augusto Martins Cesar, Asesor, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores del Brasil
- Pedro Henrique Eduardo Magalhaes, Ministro Consejero, Embajada del Brasil en El Salvador

CANADÁ/CANADARepresentante/Representative:

- Karine Pleau, Officer OAS/Summit of the Americas, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

Miembro de la delegación/Delegation member:

- Romeo Calderón, Oficial Comercial, Embajada del Canadá en El Salvador

CHILERepresentante/Representative:

- Joaquín Lavín Infante, Ministro de Desarrollo Social

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Eduardo Gálvez C., Representante Permanente Alterno ante las Naciones Unidas
- Renato Sepúlveda, Embajador de Chile en El Salvador
- Antonio Bayas, Encargado de Organismos Económicos, Dirección de Política Multilateral, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

- Marco Fernández Ulloa, Asesor Políticas de Cooperación, Agencia de Cooperación Internacional de Chile (AGCI), Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Miguel Ángel Pablo, Consejero, Embajada de Chile en El Salvador
- Juan Francisco Velasco, Asesor, Gabinete, Subsecretaría de Evaluación Social, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social

COLOMBIA

Representante/Representative:

- Sergio Díaz-Granados, Ministro de Comercio, Industria y Turismo

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Carlos Alberto Gamba López, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario, Embajada de Colombia en El Salvador
- Loida Eunice Flores Barrera, Asistente Administrativa, Embajada de Colombia en El Salvador
- Elsa María Herazo, Asesora, Dirección de Cooperación Internacional, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

COSTA RICA

Representante/Representative:

- Carlos Roverssi, Viceministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- René Castro, Ministro de Ambiente, Energía y Telecomunicaciones
- Adriana Prado Castro, Embajadora, Embajada de Costa Rica en El Salvador
- Irinia Elizondo Delgado, Directora de Cooperación Internacional, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto
- Sussi Jiménez Núñez, Ministra Consejera, Embajada de Costa Rica en El Salvador
- Xinia María Vargas Mora, Encargada, Área de la Dirección de Cooperación Internacional, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto

CUBA

Representante/Representative:

- Orlando Hernández Guillén, Viceministro Primero, Ministerio del Comercio Exterior y la Inversión Extranjera (MINCEX)

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Alina Revilla Alcazar, Directora, Dirección de Organismos Económicos Internacionales (DOEI), Ministerio del Comercio Exterior y la Inversión Extranjera (MINCEX)
- Gisela Alonso, Directora, Agencia de Medio Ambiente, Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente
- Pedro Pablo Prada, Embajador de Cuba en El Salvador

ECUADOR

Representante/Representative:

- Jeannette Sánchez, Ministra de Coordinación de la Política Económica del Ecuador

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Diego Almeida, Director de Políticas Públicas, Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo (SENPLADES)
- Segundo Rafael Andrango Bonilla, Embajador del Ecuador en El Salvador
- Glenda Calvas, Asesora, Subsecretaría General de Planificación para el Buen Vivir, Secretaría Nacional de Planificación y Desarrollo
- Hugo Arias, Coordinador General de Derechos y Garantías, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio e Integración
- Jonathan Viera, Tercer Secretario del Servicio Exterior, Misión Permanente del Ecuador ante las Naciones Unidas
- Luis Narvaez, Cónsul, Embajada del Ecuador en El Salvador

EL SALVADORRepresentante/Representative:

- Hugo Martínez, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Carlos Cáceres, Ministro de Hacienda
- Alexander Segovia, Secretario Técnico de la Presidencia
- José Armando Flores Alemán, Ministro de Economía
- Carlos Alfredo Castañeda, Viceministro Relaciones Exteriores, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Juan José García, Viceministro para los Salvadoreños en el Exterior
- Jaime Miranda, Viceministro de Cooperación para el Desarrollo, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Mario Roger Hernández, Viceministro de Economía, Ministerio de Economía
- Francisco Lazo, Viceministro de Comercio e Industria, Ministerio de Comercio e Industria
- Herlinda Handal, Viceministra de Ciencia y Tecnología, Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología
- Leslie Regina Quiñonez de Garcia, Subsecretaria Técnica de la Presidencia
- Sigifredo Reyes, Presidente de la Asamblea Legislativa
- Carlos Urquilla Subsecretario de Inclusión Social
- Carlos Acevedo, Presidente del Banco Central de Reserva
- Yanira Argueta, Directora Ejecutiva, Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer (ISDEMU)
- Julio Alfaro, Fondo Salvadoreño para Estudios de Preinversión (FOSEP)
- Ana Claudia Ardon, Jefa de Gabinete, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Nelly Yohana Cuellar de Yamagiwa, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Cecilia de Dueñas, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Edith Portillo, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Claudia Aguilar Garza, Directora General de Cooperación, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Ricardo Flores, Director General de Relaciones Económicas, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Ariel Andrade, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Ismenia Moreno, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Carlos Burgos, Subcoordinador Administrativo, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Manuel Montecino, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Nelson Edmundo Pleites Fernández, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- David Morales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Jorge Alberto Jiménez, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Ada Cristina Abrego, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Raimundo Alvarado Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Oscar Everardo Chicas, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

- Salvador Francisco Fonseca, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Ryna Garay, Directora de Cooperación Bilateral, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Edgar Huevo, Jefe de Unidad, Cooperación Sur-Sur, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Marcela Luna, Técnico Cooperación Multilateral, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Jason Castro, Técnico, Cooperación Multilateral y Regional, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Saúl Hernández, Coordinador Diplomado en Cooperación, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Ada Kelly Pineda Larín, Especialista Técnica Economía, Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer
- Angélica Alejandra Cuadra Carballo, Jefa de Relaciones Internacionales, Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer
- Wendy Escobar, Directora de Planificación, Ministerio de Turismo
- Emely Susana Flores Rivas, Coordinadora de Políticas Sociales, Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer
- Maritza Elizabeth Zelaya, Jefa de Comunicaciones, Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo de la Mujer
- Blanca Estela Márquez Cabrera, Asistente Dirección Ejecutiva
- Ada Méndez, Subdirectora General de Cooperación, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

ESPAÑA/SPAIN

Representante/Representative:

- Francisco Rabena, Embajador de España en El Salvador

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Susana María Cámara Pérez, Responsable de Proyectos del Área Económica, Oficina Técnica de Cooperación de El Salvador, Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)
- Ana López, Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)
- Ignacio Nicolau Ibarra, Coordinador General de la Oficina Técnica de Cooperación (OTC), Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)
- Héctor Cases, Asesor de Comercio Exterior, Embajada de España en El Salvador
- Emilia Pérez de Castro Antolín, Agregada Comercial, Oficina Económica y Comercial, Embajada de España en El Salvador
- Leticia Macua Ollobarren, Responsable de Proyectos de Cooperación, Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)
- Luis María Cacho, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de España en El Salvador

ESTADOS UNIDOS/UNITED STATES

Representante/Representative:

- Sean Murphy, Deputy Chief of Mission, United States Embassy in El Salvador

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Michelle Jennings, Director, USAID Economic Growth Office, United States Embassy in El Salvador
- Carlos Arce, Bilateral Team Leader, USAID Economic Growth Office, United States Embassy in San Salvador
- Peter Broadbent, Economic Officer, United States Embassy in San Salvador
- Leah Cato, Acting Economic Counselor, Economic Section, United States Embassy in San Salvador
- Maeve Dwyer, Political Counselor, United States Embassy in San Salvador
- William Elderbaum, Acting Country Director, USAID, United States Embassy in San Salvador
- Edgar Escalante, Economic Specialist, United States Embassy in San Salvador

- Rhina Ferrer, Economic Specialist, United States Embassy in San Salvador
- Fernando Herrera, Cultural Affairs Specialist, United States Embassy in San Salvador
- Robert McInturff, Information Officer, United States Embassy in San Salvador
- Luis Rivera, Acting Deputy Country Director, USAID, United States Embassy in San Salvador
- Juan Carlos Rivas, Economist, USAID Economic Growth Office, United States Embassy in San Salvador
- Vince Ruddy, Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Country Director, United States Embassy in San Salvador
- Stacy Session, Cultural Affairs Officer, United States Embassy in San Salvador
- Douglas Tobar, Information Specialist, United States Embassy in San Salvador
- Mari Tolliver, Public Affairs Counselor, United States Embassy in San Salvador
- Preston Winter, MCC Deputy Country Director, United States Embassy in San Salvador
- David Williams, Political Officer, United States Embassy in San Salvador

FRANCIA/FRANCE

Representante/Representative:

- Serge Letchimy, Président du Conseil regional de la Martinique

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Pascale Baraghini, Primera Secretaria, Embajada de Francia en El Salvador
- Jean Crusol, Conseiller regional de la Martinique
- Pascal Delisle, Consejero Regional de Cooperación, Embajada de Francia en Chile
- Jean-Yves Lacascade, Directeur délégué à l'action européenne et international du Conseil regional de la Martinique
- M. Pascal Martinez, Chargé des Affaires économiques, programme de coopération avec la CEPAL
- Thérèse Marianne-Pepin, Presidenta, Comisión Cooperación, Consejo Regional de Guadalupe
- Ingrid Soudan, Encargada de Operaciones de Cooperación, Consejo Regional de Guadalupe
- Christiane Mage, Présidente de la Commission Coopération et Affaires Européennes
- Mathiew Cordemy, Collaborateur du Président
- Karine Bonté, Membre du Cabinet
- Johannice René, Membre du Cabinet

GRANADA/GRENADA

Representante/Representative:

- Ricky Morain, Project Officer, Economic and Technical Cooperation, Ministry of Finance

GUATEMALA

Representante/Representative:

- Luis Fernando Carrera, Secretario de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia (SEGEPLAN)

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Dorval José Carias Samayoa, Viceministro de Transparencia Fiscal y Evaluación, Ministerio de Finanzas Públicas
- Ricardo Putzeyz Uriguen, Director General de Relaciones Internacionales Multilaterales y Económicas, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Silvia Elizabeth Cáceres de Alemán, Embajadora de Guatemala en El Salvador

- Mario René Azmitía Zaldaña, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de Guatemala en El Salvador
- Rudy Arnoldo Monterroso, Segundo Secretario, Embajada de Guatemala en El Salvador
- Eduardo Antonio Escobedo Sanabria, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de Guatemala en El Salvador
- Guillermo Rodolfo Rodríguez Contreras, Segundo Secretario, Dirección de Política Económica Internacional, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

GUYANA

Representante/Representative:

- Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and International Cooperation

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Ashni Kumar Singh, Minister of Finance
- Vanessa Dickenson, Director, Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Navindranauth Omanand Chandarpal

HONDURAS

Representante/Representative:

- César Antonio Pinto Valle, Embajador de Honduras en El Salvador

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Berta María Fiallos Rodas, Ministra Consejera, Embajada de Honduras en El Salvador
- Ramón Emilio Flores Flores, Ministro Consejero en Asuntos Económicos, Financieros y Comerciales, Embajada de Honduras en El Salvador
- Deborah Gracia María Cesi Rizzo, Ministra Consejera en Asuntos Económicos, Embajada de Honduras en El Salvador

ITALIA/ITALY

Representante/Representative:

- Vincenzo Prati, Ministro Plenipotenciario, Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Barbara Tarullo, Encargada de Negocios a.i, Embajada de Italia en El Salvador
- Karen Elisabeth Norvik, Embajada de Italia en El Salvador

JAMAICA

Representante/Representative:

- Arnaldo Alfanso Brown, Minister of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade

JAPÓN/JAPAN

Representante/Representative:

- Yasuo Minemura, Embajador del Japón en El Salvador

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Akio Hosono, Director, Instituto de Investigación, Agencia de Cooperación Internacional (JICA)
- Kazuhito Nakamura, Consejero de la Embajada del Japón en El Salvador
- Shinji Maeda, Primer Secretario de la Embajada del Japón en Chile

- Tatsuya Kasahara, Primer Secretario de la Embajada del Japón en El Salvador
- Etsuko Yamamoto, Investigadora-asesora, Embajada del Japón en El Salvador
- Reiko Shindo, Asesora, Formulación de Proyectos, Agencia de Cooperación Internacional del Japón (JICA)
- Yoshikazu Tachihara, Representante Residente, Agencia de Cooperación Internacional del Japón (JICA)

MÉXICO/MEXICO

Representante/Representative:

- Raúl López Lira Nava, Embajador de México en El Salvador

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Luis Alfonso de Alba, Embajador y Representante Permanente de México ante las Naciones Unidas y Vicepresidente de la Mesa del Consejo Económico y Social de las Naciones Unidas
- María Alejandra García Brahim, Ministra, Jefa de Cancillería, Embajada de México en El Salvador
- Armando Esparza, Primer Secretario, Embajada de México en El Salvador

NICARAGUA

Representante/Representative:

- Alberto Guevara, Presidente, Banco Central de Nicaragua

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Azarías Chávez Fajardo, Agregado Comercial y Consejero, Embajada de Nicaragua en El Salvador
- Rusbelia de los Ángeles Velásquez Ramírez, Banco Central de Nicaragua
- Neil Jorge Macías Irigoyen, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de Nicaragua en El Salvador

PAÍSES BAJOS/THE NETHERLANDS

Representante/Representative:

- Pieter D. Smidt van Gelder, Second Secretary, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in San José, Costa Rica

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Anne Philipps, Senior Policy Advisor, Directorate of Foreign Relations, Curaçao

PANAMÁ/PANAMA

Representante/Representative:

- Francisco Álvarez de Soto, Viceministro de Relaciones Exteriores

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Tomás Duncan Jurado, Director General de Relaciones Económicas Internacionales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Carla Ramírez Paz, Jefa, Departamento Multilateral, Dirección General de Relaciones Económicas Internacionales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Enrique Bermúdez Martinelli, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario, Embajada de Panamá en El Salvador
- Enrique Duque, Agregado Comercial, Embajada de Panamá en El Salvador

- Edilma María Alemán de Hoyos, Funcionaria, Embajada de Panamá en El Salvador
- Lourdes Sanjur, Oficial de Protocolo del Viceministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

PARAGUAY

Representante/Representative:

- Juan Ángel Delgadillo, Director General de Política Económica, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- María Teresita Silvero, Directora de Gabinete, Ministerio de la Mujer
- María Elizabeth Barrios Kuck, Directora de Planificación y Coordinación Estadística, Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos
- Belén Morra, Jefa, Departamento de Seguimiento al Cumplimiento de las Recomendaciones, Sentencias y Acuerdos de la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Carlos Hugo Centurión, Jefe para Asuntos con la Sociedad Civil, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- José Aníbal Cuevas Sánchez, Jefe, Departamento MERCOSUR, Ministerio de Hacienda

PERÚ/PERU

Representante/Representative:

- Rafael Roncagliolo Orbegoso, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Juan Pablo Silva Macher, Viceministro de Políticas y Evaluación Social, Ministerio de Políticas y Evaluación Social
- Juan Fernando Javier Rojas Samanez, Embajador, Director General para Asuntos Económicos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Eric Anderson, Embajador, Embajada del Perú en El Salvador
- Milagros Castañón, Ministra, Embajada del Perú en El Salvador
- Luis Humberto Olivera Cárdenas, Director Ejecutivo, Agencia Peruana de Cooperación Internacional
- Miguel Alemán, Subdirector de Organismos Económicos y Financieros Internacionales, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Javier Pella Plenge, Funcionario del Gabinete del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores

REINO UNIDO DE GRAN BRETAÑA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE/UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Representante/Representative:

- Linda Cross, Ambassador to the Republic of El Salvador

REPÚBLICA DE COREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Representante/Representative:

- Kim Sung-Han, Segundo Viceministro de Asuntos Exteriores y Comercio

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Meang Dal-young, Ambassador to the Republic of El Salvador
- Shin Seung-ki, Director, Latin American and Caribbean Cooperation Division

- Park Jeong-min, Counsellor, Embassy of the Republic of Korea in El Salvador
- Yoon Sang-uk, Secretary to the Second Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Choi Kyung-huy, Second Secretary, Latin American and Caribbean Cooperation Division
- Seoung Eun-ji, Third Secretary, Central America and the Caribbean Division
- Lee Hong-jun, Editor (Interpreter), FEALAC Cyber Secretariat
- Hwang Joong-jin, Advisor, Embassy of the Republic of Korea in El Salvador

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Representante/Representative:

- Víctor Manuel Sánchez Peña, Embajador de la República Dominicana en El Salvador

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Leonel Fernández, ex Presidente de la República Dominicana y presidente honorario de la Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLODE)
- Grace Balbuena, Ministra Consejera, Embajada de la República Dominicana en El Salvador
- Álvaro Ulises Andon, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de la República Dominicana en El Salvador
- José Antonio Gil de la Cruz, Consejero, Embajada de la República Dominicana en El Salvador
- Estanislao Pérez, Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLODE)
- Guacayarima Sosa, Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLODE)
- Daisy Ventura, Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLODE)
- Radhamés Sosa Cruz, Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLODE)
- Edward Matthew, Delegado, Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLODE)
- Yokasta Jeannette Castellanos de Navarro, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de la República Dominicana en El Salvador
- Ramón Antonio Nina Trinidad, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de la República Dominicana en El Salvador
- Luis R. Navarro, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de República Dominicana en El Salvador

SAINT KITTS Y NEVIS/SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Representante/Representative:

- Dwight Venner, Governor of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank

SAN VICENTE Y LAS GRANADINAS/SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Representante/Representative:

- Decima Corea, Deputy Director of Planning, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

Miembro de la delegación/Delegation member:

- Camilo Gonsalves, Resident Representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines at the United Nations

SURINAME

Representante/Representative:

- Raymond Landveld, Consejero, Misión Permanente de Suriname ante las Naciones Unidas

TRINIDAD Y TABAGO/TRINIDAD AND TOBAGORepresentante/Representative:

- Clyde Applewhite, Senior Foreign Service Officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Trinidad and Tobago

URUGUAYRepresentante/Representative:

- Fernando Lorenzo, Ministro de Economía y Finanzas

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Fernando López Fabregat, Director General para Asuntos Económicos Internacionales, Subsecretaría de Relaciones Exteriores
- Martín Rivero, Director, Agencia Uruguaya de Cooperación Internacional
- María Cristina Figueroa, Embajadora de la República de Uruguay en El Salvador

VENEZUELA (REPÚBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE)/VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)Representante/Representative:

- Lorena Giménez Jiménez, Coordinadora de Cooperación Internacional, Dirección de Mecanismos de Concertación Política de Integración, Oficina de Asuntos Multilaterales y de Integración, Ministerio del Poder Popular para las Relaciones Exteriores

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Ismael Simón Cañas, Ministro Consejero, Encargado de Negocios a.i, Embajada de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela en El Salvador
- Antonio José Núñez Aldazoro, Consejero, Embajada de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela en El Salvador
- Rita Mónica Suarez Franco, Ministra Consejera, Embajada de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela en El Salvador

**B. Estados miembros de las Naciones Unidas que no lo son de la Comisión
y participan en carácter consultivo
States Member of the United Nations not members of the Commission and
participating in a consultative capacity
Etats membres des nations Unies qui ne sont pas membres de la Commission
et y Participant a titre consultatif**

FINLANDIA/FINLANDRepresentante/Representative:

- Jaakko Jakkila, Consejero de Gobernabilidad y Género

QATARRepresentante/Representative:

- Hammad Alkunari, Encargado de Negocios, Embajada de Qatar en El Salvador

Miembro de la delegación/Delegation member:

- Mohamed Enaji, Embajada de Qatar en El Salvador

**C. Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas
United Nations Secretariat
Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies**

Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales/Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)/Département des affaires économiques et sociales

- Shamshad Akhtar, Subsecretaria General de Desarrollo Económico/Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development
- Robert Vos, Director, División de Políticas y Análisis del Desarrollo/Chief, Development Policy and Analysis Division

Oficina de las Comisiones Regionales en Nueva York/Regional Commissions New York Office/Bureau Commissions Regionales à New York

- Daniela Simioni, Oficial de Asuntos Sociales/Social Affairs Office

Oficina del Alto Comisionado para los Derechos Humanos (ACNUDH)/Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)/Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme

- Carmen Rosa Villa, Representante Regional para Centroamérica/Regional Representative in Central America
- Francesco Notti, Representante Regional Adjunto/Deputy Regional Representative

**D. Invitados especiales
Special guests
Invités spéciaux**

- Mauricio Funes, Presidente de El Salvador
- Vanda Pignato, Secretaria de Inclusión Social y Primera Dama de El Salvador
- Leonel Fernández, ex Presidente de la República Dominicana y presidente honorario de la Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLODE)

**E. Otros invitados especiales
Other special guests
Autre Invités spéciaux**

- José Antonio Ocampo, Director de Desarrollo Económico y Político, Escuela de Asuntos Internacionales y Públicos, Universidad de Columbia
- David Ibarra, Profesor, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)

**F. Organismos de las Naciones Unidas
United Nations bodies
Organisations rattachées à l'Organisation des Nations Unies**

Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)/Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance (UNICEF)

- Rafael Ramírez, Representante Adjunto en El Salvador

Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)/United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)/Fonds des Nations Unies pour la Population (FNUAP)

- Elena Zuñiga, Representante en El Salvador y representante de la Dirección Regional para América Latina y el Caribe

Programa Conjunto de las Naciones Unidas sobre el VIH/SIDA (ONUSIDA)/Joint Programme of the United Nations on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)/Programme commun des Nations Unies sur le VIH/sida

- Herbert Betancourt, Representante en El Salvador

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD)

- Nicky Fabianic, Director Regional Adjunto /Deputy Regional Director
- Roberto Valent, Coordinador Residente y Representante Residente del PNUD en El Salvador
- Richard Barathe, Representante Residente Adjunto para El Salvador y Belice

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA)/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement (PNUE)

- Margarita Astralaga, Directora Regional de la Oficina para América Latina y el Caribe/Regional Director, UNEP Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean

**G. Organismos especializados
Specialized agencies
Institutions spécialisées**

Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)/International Labour Organization (ILO)/Organisation internationale du travail (OIT)

- Virgilio Levaggi, Director de la Oficina de la OIT en San José para Centroamérica, Panamá y República Dominicana
- Jesús de la Peña, Asesor Técnico Principal

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO)/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO)

- Carmelo Gallardo Ruiz, Coordinador Componente Regional Centroamérica-Programa Especial para la Seguridad Alimentaria (PESA)

Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)-Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)/World Health Organization (WHO)-Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)/Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS)-Organisation panaméricaine de la santé (OPS)

- José Ruales, Representante en El Salvador
- Rodolfo Peña, Asesor en Haití

Organización Meteorológica Mundial (OMM)/World Meteorological Organization (WMO)/Organisation météorologique mondiale

- Oscar Arango Botero, Representante para Norteamérica, Centroamérica y el Caribe

**H. Organizaciones intergubernamentales
Intergovernmental organizations
Organisations intergouvernementales**

Banco de Desarrollo del Caribe/Caribbean Development Bank/Banque de développement des Caraïbes

- Carl Howell, Chief Economist (Acting), Economics Department, Barbados

Comunidad Andina (CAN)/Andean Community/Communauté andine

- Adalid Contreras, Secretario General a.i

Iniciativa para la Integración de la Infraestructura Regional Suramericana (IIRSA)/Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America

- Elayne Whyte, Dirección Ejecutiva, Proyecto Mesoamérica

Instituto Centroamericano de Administración Pública (ICAP)/Central American Institute of Public Administration/ Institut d'administration publique d'Amérique centrale

- Jorge Umaña, Consultor, Área Gerencia Social

Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA)/Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)/Institut interaméricain de coopération pour l'agriculture (IICA)

- Rafael Trejos Solórzano, Gerente del Centro de Análisis Estratégico para la Agricultura

Organización de Cooperación y Desarrollo Económicos (OCDE)/Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)/Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques

- Mario Pezzini, Director del Centro de Desarrollo de la OCDE
- Rita da Costa, Consejera de Desarrollo

Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)/Organization of American States (OAS)/Organisation des états américains (OEA)

- Jorge Saggiante, Secretario Ejecutivo de Desarrollo Integral
- Ronalht Ochaeta, Representante en El Salvador

**Organización Iberoamericana de Juventud (OIJ)/Ibero-American Youth Organization/
Organisation de la jeunesse ibéro-américaine**

- Max Trejo Cervantes, Secretario General Adjunto
- Diego Echegoyen Rivera, Secretaría Adjunta

Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)/International Organization for Migration (IOM)/Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM)

- Norberto Girón Córtes, Jefe de Misión para El Salvador y Honduras

Organización Mundial del Comercio (OMC)/World Trade Organization (WTO)/ Organisation mondiale du commerce

- René Alarcón, Senior Trade Promotion Officer, International Trade Center

Parlamento Latinoamericano (PARLATINO)/Latin American Parliament/Parlement latinoaméricain

- Elías A. Castillo, Presidente
- Sigfrido Reyes, Vicepresidente

Secretaría General Iberoamericana (SEGIB)/Ibero-American Secretariat/Secrétariat général ibéro-américain

- Salvador Arriola, Secretario para la Cooperación

Sistema de Integración Centroamericana (SICA)/Central American Integration System/Système d'Intégration de l'Amérique Centrale

- Mario René Villalobos, Especialista Planificación, Dirección Ejecutiva, El Salvador
- Atsushi Kamishima, Asesor para Cooperación Regional

Sistema Económico Latinoamericano y del Caribe (SELA)/Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (SELA)/Système économique latinoaméricain (SELA)

- Javier Gordon, Coordinador de Proyectos de Cooperación

**I. Organizaciones no gubernamentales reconocidas como entidades consultivas
por el Consejo Económico y Social**

**Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic
and Social Council**

**Organisations non gouvernementales auxquelles le Conseil économique
et social reconnaît le status consultatif**

**Conferencia Mundial de la Religión para la Paz/World Conference of Religions for Peace (WCRP)/
Conférence mondiale des religions pour la paix**

- Elba Escobar, Asesora del Consejo de Religiones por la Paz en El Salvador
- Martín Barahona, Coordinador en El Salvador

J. Otros participantes
Other participants
Autres participants

- Carlos Granadino, General Manager, Crowley, El Salvador
- Mario Roberto Marroquín, estudiante, El Salvador

K. Panelistas
Panellists
Panélistes

- Hugo Martínez, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de El Salvador
- Leonel Fernández, ex Presidente de la República Dominicana y presidente honorario de la Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo (FUNGLODE)
- José Antonio Ocampo, Director de Desarrollo Económico y Político de la Escuela de Asuntos Internacionales y Públicos de la Universidad de Columbia
- David Ibarra, Profesor de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)
- Armando Flores, Ministro de Economía de El Salvador
- René Castro, Ministro de Ambiente, Energía y Telecomunicaciones de Costa Rica
- Dwight Venner, Governor, Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
- Mariano Laplane, Presidente del Centro de Gestión y Estudios Estratégicos (CGEE) del Brasil
- Marta Susana Novick, Subsecretaria de Programación Técnica y Estudios Laborales de la Argentina
- Carlos Cáceres, Ministro de Hacienda de El Salvador
- Jeannette Sánchez, Ministra de Coordinación de la Política Económica del Ecuador
- Vanessa Petrelli, Presidenta del Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas Aplicadas (IPEA) del Brasil
- Fernando Lorenzo, Ministro de Economía y Finanzas del Uruguay
- Ashni Kumar Singh, Minister of Finance of Guyana
- Luis Arce, Ministro de Economía y Finanzas Públicas de Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de)
- Luis Fernando Carrera, Secretario de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia (SEGEPLAN) de Guatemala
- Carlos Gerardo Acevedo, Presidente del Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador
- Vanda Pignato, Secretaria de Inclusión Social y Primera Dama de El Salvador
- Juan Pablo Silva Macher, Viceministro de Políticas y Evaluación Social del Perú
- Joaquín Lavín Infante, Ministro de Desarrollo Social de Chile
- Alberto Guevara, Presidente del Banco Central de Nicaragua
- Alexander Segovia, Secretario Técnico de la Presidencia de El Salvador
- Sergio Díaz-Granados, Ministro de Comercio, Industria y Turismo de Colombia
- Orlando Hernández Guillén, Viceministro Primero del MINCEX de Cuba
- Luis Alfonso de Alba, Embajador y Representante Permanente de México ante las Naciones Unidas y Vicepresidente de la Mesa del Consejo Económico y Social de las Naciones Unidas
- Carlos Roverssi, Vicecanciller de la República de Costa Rica
- Clyde Applewhite, Asesor Especial del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Trinidad y Tabago
- Joanne Massiah, Senator, Antigua and Barbuda
- Glenda Calvas, Asesora, Subsecretaría General de Planificación para el Buen Vivir, Secretaría General de Planificación y Desarrollo
- Francisco Álvarez de Soto, Viceministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Panamá

**L. Secretaría
Secretariat
Secrétariat**

Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)/Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)/Commission économique pour l'Amérique latine et les Caraïbes (CEPALC)

- Alicia Bárcena, Secretaria Ejecutiva/Executive Secretary
- Antonio Prado, Secretario Ejecutivo Adjunto/Deputy Executive Secretary
- Luis Fidel Yáñez, Oficial a cargo, Secretaría de la Comisión/Officer in charge, Secretary of the Comisión
- Raúl García Buchaca, Director, División de Planificación de Programas y Operaciones/Chief, Programme Planning and Operations Division
- Martin Hopenhayn, Director, División de Desarrollo Social/Chief, Social Development Division
- Osvaldo Rosales, Director, División de Comercio Internacional e Integración/Chief, International Trade and Integration Division
- Luis Beccaria, Director, División de Estadísticas /Chief, Statistics Division
- Mario Cimoli, Director, División de Desarrollo Productivo y Empresarial/Chief, Division of Production, Productivity and Management
- Juan Alberto Fuentes, Director, División de Desarrollo Económico/Chief, Economic Development Division
- José Luis Samaniego, Director, División de Desarrollo Sostenible y Asentamientos Humanos/Chief, Sustainable Development and Human Settlements Division
- Jorge Máttar, Director, Instituto Latinoamericano y del Caribe de Planificación Económica y Social (ILPES)/Chief, Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
- Dirk Jaspers Fajjer, Director, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE) - División de Población de la CEPAL/Director, Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE) - Population Division of ECLAC
- Hugo Altomonte, Director, División de Recursos Naturales e Infraestructura/Chief, Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division
- Sonia Montaña, Directora, División de Asuntos de Género/Chief, Division for Gender Affairs
- Daniel Titelman, Director, División de Financiamiento para el Desarrollo/Chief, Financing for Development Division
- Ricardo Pérez, Director, División de Documentos y Publicaciones/Chief, Documents and Publications Division
- Jorge Cordero, Oficial a cargo, División de Administración, Jefe Unidad de Servicios Financieros, Officer in Charge, Division of Administration, Chief of Financial Section
- María Amparo Lasso, Jefa, Unidad de Servicios de Información/Chief, Information Services Unit
- Cielo Morales, Oficial a cargo, Unidad de Gerencia de Proyectos, División de Planificación de Programas y Operaciones/Officer in charge, Project Management Unit
- Alejandro Torres Lepori, Jefe, Unidad de Planificación y Evaluación de Programas, División de Planificación de Programas y Operaciones/Chief, Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit
- David del Moral, Oficial de Sistemas de Información, Secretaria Ejecutiva/ Information Systems Officer, Office of the Executive Secretary
- Gabriel Porcile, Oficial de Asuntos Económicos, División de Desarrollo Productivo y Empresarial/Economic Affairs Officer, Division of Production, Productivity and Management
- Wilson Peres, Oficial de Asuntos Económicos, División de Desarrollo Productivo y Empresarial/Economic Affairs Officer, Division of Production, Productivity and Management

- Romain Zivy, Oficial de Asuntos Económicos, Secretaría Ejecutiva/Economic Affairs Officer, Office of the Executive Secretary
- Guillermo Acuña, Asistente Legal, Secretaría de la Comisión/Legal Assistant, Office of the Secretary of the Commission

Sede subregional de la CEPAL para el Caribe/ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean/Bureau sous-régional de la CEPALC pour les Caraïbes

- Diane Quarless, Directora/Chief
- Charmaine Gomes, Coordinator, Sustainable Development Unit
- Dillon Alleyne, Coordinator, Economic Development Unit

Sede subregional de la CEPAL en México/ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico/Bureau sous-régional de la CEPALC au Mexique

- Hugo Beteta, Director/Chief
- María Luisa Díaz de León, Oficial de información pública/Public information officer
- Juan Carlos Moreno, Director Adjunto
- Willy Zapata, Jefe de la Unidad de Desarrollo Económico

Oficina de la CEPAL en Brasilia/ECLAC office in Brasilia/Bureau de la CEPALC à Brasilia

- Carlos Mussi, Director/Chief

Oficina de la CEPAL en Bogotá/ECLAC office in Bogotá/Bureau de la CEPALC à Bogotá

- Juan Carlos Ramírez, Director/Chief

Oficina de la CEPAL en Buenos Aires/ECLAC office in Buenos Aires/Bureau de la CEPALC à Buenos Aires

- Pascual Gerstenfeld, Director/Chief

Oficina de la CEPAL en Montevideo/ECLAC office in Montevideo/Bureau de la CEPAL à Montevideo

- Juan Pablo Jiménez, Oficial a Cargo/Officer in Charge

Oficina de la CEPAL en Washington, D.C./ECLAC office in Washington, D.C./Bureau de la CEPALC à Washington, D.C.

- Inés Bustillo, Directora/Chief