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**REPORT OF THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE  
OF THE WHOLE**

New York, 27 February 2019

## CONTENTS

		<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Page</i>
A.	ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK .....	1-3	3
	Place and date of the meeting .....	1	3
	Attendance.....	2	3
	Chair .....	3	3
B.	AGENDA.....	4	3
C.	PROCEEDINGS .....	5-40	4
Annex 1	Resolutions.....	-	11
Annex 2	List of participants .....	-	13

## **A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK**

### **Place and date of the meeting**

1. The thirty-third session of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) was held at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 27 February 2019. The meeting was convened by the Executive Secretary of the Commission and by the Government of Cuba, in its capacity as Chair of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC.

### **Attendance<sup>1</sup>**

2. Representatives of the following States members of the Commission participated in the meeting: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

### **Chair**

3. The Committee of the Whole was chaired by the Officers elected at the thirty-seventh session of ECLAC, held in Havana from 7 to 11 May 2018, as follows: Chair, Cuba; Vice-Chairs, Ecuador, Mexico and Saint Lucia.

## **B. AGENDA**

4. The Committee adopted the following agenda:
1. Adoption of the agenda.
  2. Economic and social panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean.
  3. Discussion on the reform of the United Nations development system.
  4. Report on the preparations for the third meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development (Santiago, 24–26 April 2019).
  5. Approval of the place and date of the thirty-eighth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the third session of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.
  6. Other matters.

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<sup>1</sup> See annex 2 for the full list of participants.

## C. PROCEEDINGS

### Opening session

5. The statement at the opening session was made by Ana Silvia Rodríguez Abascal, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations and Chargé d'affaires a.i., in her capacity as Chair of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

6. After welcoming the delegations, the Chair of the Committee of the Whole reiterated the region's commitment to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). She remarked that inequality remained a predominant feature of the region and that it was therefore necessary to increase investment and expand economic opportunities. It was essential to strengthen national and regional efforts to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs and to mobilize resources to support these efforts and leave no one behind. Although the region had made significant progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the difficulties and challenges associated with sustainable development could not be disregarded, particularly with regard to ending poverty, reducing debt levels, addressing the effects of climate change, tackling social inequalities and responding to declining levels of international cooperation. She referred to the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, which would be held in March 2019 in Buenos Aires, as an opportunity to reaffirm and strengthen the principles that had governed South-South cooperation within the region and beyond. She also referred to the third meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, which would take place at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago from 24 to 26 April 2019, and stressed that global and regional challenges required greater cooperation and the strengthening of multilateralism, since national actions alone were not sufficient to close the gaps in the means of implementation and achieve the SDG targets.

7. The Chair then announced two special statements. First, a statement was made by the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations, who conveyed the offer of Costa Rica to host the thirty-eighth session of the Commission in 2020. Next, the Permanent Representative of Mexico underscored the work of ECLAC in benefit of the region and recalled his country's offer to host the third meeting of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in the second half of 2019. He remarked that the proposed inclusive social development agenda was aligned with the Government of Mexico's social policy, and it was thus expected that the work of the Conference would be well received in the country; accordingly, he requested the support of the countries for this candidacy.

#### Economic and social panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 2)

8. In her statement, Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of ECLAC, referred to the economic and social panorama of the region and remarked that this was a turning point in globalization, with global conditions in 2019 radically different from those in 2015. International cooperation was diminishing precisely at a time when it was essential for confronting the global imbalances that were weakening democracy, peace and development, such as the recessionary bias in the international economy, inequality and the environmental crisis, among others. After growing by 4.6% in 2017, global trade volumes had slowed somewhat and, between January and September 2018, had risen by just 3.8% over the year-earlier period. For 2019, the World Trade Organization (WTO) had revised its world trade growth forecast down from the 4% projected in April to 3.7%. Trade growth projections were subject to major downside risks, not only from global economic activity but also subject to the course taken by trade tensions. The Executive Secretary also referred to growing inequality and environmental degradation as a major global and regional challenges.

9. The Latin American and Caribbean region was expected to post GDP growth of 1.7% in 2019. The individual performances of the countries of the region were uneven, however. Whereas growth projections for 2019 had held steady or declined for most of them, in a few countries the estimates had been revised upward. The variation in projections between countries and subregions reflected not only the differentiated impacts of international conditions on each economy, but also the different trends in spending components—mainly consumption and investment—in the economies of the north and south of the region. GDP growth in South America as a subregion would climb from 0.6% in 2018 to 1.4% in 2019. On the spending side, domestic demand would make a similar contribution to the previous year, while the share of goods and services exports would rise. Central America and Mexico overall were expected to post growth of 2.4%, similarly to 2018. In these countries, private consumption would hold steady as a proportion of total demand, while investment would rise. Conversely, the contribution by goods and services exports would decline, owing to expectations of a slowdown in the United States economy and weaker global trade growth. Lastly, the economies of the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean would post expansion of 2.1%, two tenths of a percentage point up on 2018.

10. With regard to poverty, the Executive Secretary said that poverty and extreme poverty had declined significantly in the region over a 12-year period (from 44.5% to 27.8% in the case of poverty, and from 11.2% to 7.8% in the case of extreme poverty, between 2002 and 2014). However, both rates had risen in 2015 and again in 2016. Poverty had increased from 29.1% to 30.2% and extreme poverty from 8.7% to 9.9%. Projections for 2018 indicated that a total of 182 million people were living in poverty and 63 million in extreme poverty. To leave no one behind, it was important to draw attention to the gaps between different population groups and by area of residence. For example, the poverty rate was around 20 percentage points higher in rural than in urban areas. Both poverty and extreme poverty were more prevalent among women than among men in the 20–59 age group, while the poverty rate among children and adolescents up to age 14 exceeded the rate for those aged 25–44 by 19 percentage points. Ethnicity also showed a clear association with poverty incidence.

11. The Executive Secretary pointed out that equality was efficient and that there were strategic complementarities between equality and efficiency, since, among other things, equality generated inclusive institutions and a culture that rewarded innovation and effort, rather than social class, ethnicity, gender or the political connections of economic actors. Equal access to skills and opportunities was especially important in the face of the technological revolution, which required education at critical stages of the life cycle, as well as coordination and cooperation among actors to absorb new technologies and build new sectors. Equality strengthened democracies, which provided the public goods and positive externalities necessary for technological change, economic and political stability, and environmental stewardship. Lastly, in the global economy, equality helped to expand aggregate demand, avoided recessionary bias and mitigated internal and external conflicts by promoting development. Equality was not only the outcome of the economic system, but also an explanatory variable of its long-term efficiency.

12. The challenges of the 2030 Agenda meant that the current development paradigm was no longer sustainable. Progress must be made towards an environmental big push, through a coordinated battery of investments in new technologies and in decoupling growth from environmental impact. The 2030 Agenda required six pillars of action and cooperation: the promotion of national inter-institutional and intersectoral architecture at the highest level; the integration of SDGs into development plans and budgets, including investment; strengthening of statistical capacities; the development of the means of implementation (financing, technology, trade, accountability), as tasks for the national and regional levels; and strengthening of the regional architecture through observatories on gender, planning and energy, and by creating and consolidating spaces for dialogue between government, business and citizens.

13. In the ensuing discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guyana, Honduras and Jamaica. The representatives agreed on the importance of ECLAC for the region and referred to the usefulness of its studies and reports for the design of public policies in their countries. There was also consensus on the need to preserve and strengthen the regional commissions, specifically ECLAC, in the context of the reform of the United Nations development system.

14. The representative of Jamaica expressed appreciation for the Commission's reports and research works and referred to the inefficiency of inequality, which had been the main theme of the thirty-seventh session of ECLAC, held in Havana. In this context, she mentioned that the Caribbean was also experiencing "the inefficiency of insecurity", not only with respect to violence, but especially with respect to the subregion's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, and reaffirmed the importance of taking these issues into account.

15. The representative of El Salvador thanked the Executive Secretary for the presentation on the economic and social situation and raised the issue of the challenges faced by middle-income countries as an important one for the region. Although these countries had been able to gain spaces to discuss these issues, such as the high-level meeting on middle-income countries held in December 2018 at United Nations Headquarters, the issue remained a challenge for the region. The representative also underscored the importance of discussing child poverty.

16. The representative of Argentina referred to the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, to be held in Buenos Aires in March 2019, and remarked that the United Nations development system should play a greater role in relation to South-South and triangular cooperation. He mentioned that the work of ECLAC was widely valued in this area.

17. The representative of Chile said that it was an honour for her country to host the ECLAC headquarters in Santiago and expressed appreciation for the Commission's proposals to reduce development gaps. He stressed that the region had made progress in combating inequality, something that should not be underestimated.

18. The representative of Colombia stated that the regional value of ECLAC was indisputable. The Commission's role in the serious and responsible analysis of the situation in the region was always timely, and the economic and social challenges identified by ECLAC in its reports added value to the United Nations. The countries of the region had made progress that needed to be protected to prevent setbacks. Challenges in competitiveness and productivity, including the development of human capital and infrastructure, were an ever-present issue.

19. The representative of Guyana thanked ECLAC for its reports and the support it provided to the region and said that in Guyana the problem of inequality was related to the marginalization of indigenous people who tended to live in remote areas with poor infrastructure. As priority areas for the Caribbean subregion, he identified issues such as youth unemployment, vulnerability to climate change, high indebtedness and, more recently, migration between countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

20. The representative of Costa Rica referred to inequality as a challenge shared by the countries. In his country, it was a challenge to find solutions for young people between the ages of 18 and 25 who were not in education or employment. He appreciated the responses to these challenges that ECLAC offered in its documents and reports, and expressed the hope that the Commission would present a document on those gaps at its thirtieth-eighth session.

21. The representative of Honduras noted that, while there were some advances in social indicators, economic growth with environmental sustainability remained a challenge. Gender gaps had narrowed, but there was still a long way to go. She agreed that more work was needed on the issue of employment and youth.

22. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC thanked the member States for their support and referred to the decision taken at the thirty-seventh session, held in Havana in 2018, to put the Caribbean first at all meetings of the Commission, since the Caribbean had specific issues, as the delegations had pointed out. She also noted that countries had invested in public social spending, as could be seen in detail in the Commission's reports. In that context, one of the purposes of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean was to pursue new policies on social development; it was necessary to make progress on labour inclusion policies, since 86% of household income came from employment. The majority of young people who were in neither education nor employment were women devoted to care work. There was a need to invest in youth and childhood, and for social policies to be designed with a life cycle approach.

#### Discussion on the reform of the United Nations development system (agenda item 3)

23. Under this agenda item, statements were made by Inga Rhonda King, President of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of ECLAC.

24. The President of ECOSOC commended ECLAC for its collaboration with the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the Economic and Social Council, in particular in the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. She stressed the commitment of the countries of the region to presenting voluntary national reviews, which contributed to peer learning. She noted that the challenges faced by the region were clear and that there was a need for greater cooperation and means of implementation for financing closure of gaps. To address these challenges, the United Nations development system needed to be strengthened. The operational activities for development segment of the Economic and Social Council, which in 2019 would take place between 21 and 23 May, provided a platform to discuss the reform.

25. Next, the speaker alluded to General Assembly resolution 72/305 referring to the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council, which provided that (i) the strengthened operational activities for development segment should serve as a platform to ensure accountability for, and acceleration of, system-wide performance and results in relation to the 2030 Agenda and provide guidance to and overall coordination of the United Nations development system; (ii) the Council should continue to strengthen its leadership and policy guidance role; (iii) the Council should strive to reinforce the linkages between policy and operational functions; and (iv) the segment should address cross-cutting and coordination issues related to operational activities for development. She also referred to the mandates contained in resolution 71/243 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and resolution 72/279, on the repositioning of the United Nations development system. On the basis of these mandates, the Secretary-General would report to the Economic and Social Council at its operational activities for development segment, on the implementation of the reform, including the revitalized resident coordinator system and its funding, and system-wide strategic documents.

26. The President of ECOSOC also noted that the Development Coordination Office would submit a comprehensive report to the Economic and Social Council at its operational activities for development segment, which would address the operational, administrative and financial aspects of the Office's activities. This was specifically important, as it would provide an opportunity for Member States to discuss the implementation of new mandates for the repositioning of the development system.

27. The Executive Secretary referred to the regional dimension of the reform of the United Nations development system led by the Secretary-General. She said that the value of the regional dimension included regional multilateralism, which was a space for discussion of development issues, not only between governments, but with multiple stakeholders. She referred to the report of the Secretary-General “Repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda: our promise for dignity, prosperity and peace on a healthy planet” which, among other things, recognized the important role of the regional commissions, primarily in research and production of knowledge projects and serving as multilateral platforms for governments.<sup>2</sup> The Executive Secretary also referred to General Assembly resolution 72/279, whose paragraph 18 reaffirmed “the role and functions of the United Nations development system at the regional level, including the regional economic commissions and the regional teams of the United Nations development system” and underlined “the need to continue to make them fit for purpose in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and to revamp the regional structures, recognizing the specificities of each region and bearing in mind that no one size fits all”. The resolution requested the Secretary-General to implement measures to optimize functions and enhance collaboration at the regional and subregional levels and to provide options, on a region-by-region basis, for longer-term reprofiling and restructuring of the regional assets of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council.

28. The Executive Secretary spoke of the existing mechanisms for coordination at the regional level, such as the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Latin America and the Caribbean, established by the Economic and Social Council in 1998, which met once a year in the framework of the meetings of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), an inter-agency coordination mechanism that supported country teams. She explained that an internal review team and an external consultant from the International Centre for Strategic Thinking (CEPEI) were working on a review of the capacities, functions and positioning of the regional entities of the United Nations. Regional assets were being valued across various categories, such as ownership by member States; prestige as an economic think tank; universal, inclusive and impartial character as an intergovernmental platform; the contribution made by subsidiary bodies; capacities for policy analysis, advice and generation; partnerships and networks; statistical capacities; and the contribution made by repositories and observatories.

29. The Executive Secretary emphasized the need to strengthen the role of ECLAC in its convening power as an intergovernmental platform for advice and policy dialogue, and in its work in integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development of the 2030 Agenda in the region, analysing the gaps and critical links between the SDGs by means of cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary analysis, acting as a think tank for policy analysis and recommendations in conjunction with the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations, and providing policy support, technical cooperation and capacity-building to its member States. As an example of these capacities, she referred to the work under way within the subsidiary bodies of ECLAC in the areas of statistics, population, social development and gender equality. The member States had effective ownership of the Commission, since it was they that guided its work. The Executive Secretary further referred to the importance of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development reporting directly to the Economic and Social Council, and remarked that the third meeting of the Forum, which would take place in Santiago from 24 to 26 April 2019, would be attended by the President of ECOSOC, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean of the Development Coordination Office. Lastly, the Executive Secretary voiced her concern regarding the reductions in posts and in the ECLAC budget and requested the support of member States in strengthening the role of the Commission.

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<sup>2</sup> A/72/684–E/2018/7.

30. The Chair noted that, in the context of the reform of the United Nations system, the regional perspective and the independence of the regional commissions must not be lost. It was important that the regional commissions emerge strengthened from the process.

31. The representative of El Salvador said that, although five outstanding issues were to be discussed in the operational activities for development segment of the Economic and Social Council, in his view the regional dimension was one of the most important. Following presentation of the report of the Secretary-General on options for each region for longer-term reprofiling and restructuring of regional assets, as provided in paragraph 18 of resolution 72/279, these should be discussed within the framework of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries (GRULAC) at the United Nations. He emphasized that the regional dimension was not merely a line of reporting, but something deeper. Thought must be given to what the minimum common dimension was and what space was needed to ensure that decisions of the region were taken under the auspices of ECLAC.

32. The representative of Guatemala made reference to some of the main challenges in the region, such as competitiveness, investment and productivity, and noted that economic growth alone was not sufficient for sustainable development. He expressed concern over the region's loss of competitiveness as documented in the Global Competitiveness Report of the World Economic Forum. It was of the utmost importance that economic growth in the region's countries be accompanied by mitigation of the risks of natural disasters and climate change, as these caused economic setbacks and increased poverty. Regarding the reform of the United Nations development system, he reiterated his country's support and noted that the regional commissions, especially ECLAC, played an important role in the region.

33. The floor was then taken by the representative of the Netherlands who, after noting that she also represented Curaçao, Aruba and Sint Maarten, said that ECLAC, in general, and its Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), in particular, were of vital importance to associate members. In the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda it was important to consider the statistics of associate members; in this regard, ECLAC played an important role in filling the vacuum in which associate members found themselves in the context of the United Nations. The SDG review process must include the situation of the associate members.

34. The representative of Panama said that her country welcomed the new resident coordinator system and had high expectations for these new structures, especially since Panama hosted the headquarters of the Development Coordination Office. It was crucial to renew the political commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda. Although progress had been made, important challenges remained, such as strengthening statistical systems and mobilizing financial resources for the implementation of the Agenda.

35. The representative of Antigua and Barbuda remarked that in discussing SDGs, it should be recalled that small island developing states (SIDS) had carried out an exercise prior to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, which had translated into the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. He welcomed the ECLAC "Caribbean first" initiative and reiterated that, while the SDGs were critical, the Samoa Pathway was specifically designed for SIDS. He also pointed to the problem of high indebtedness in the Caribbean and the middle-income status of its countries as important issues for the subregion.

Report on the preparations for the third meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development (Santiago, 24–26 April 2019) (agenda item 4)

36. Luis F. Yáñez, Officer-in-Charge of the Office of the Secretary of the Commission, then reported on the preparations for the third meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, to be held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, from 24 to 26 April 2019.

He said that Cuba, in its capacity as Chair of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC, had convened the Forum, which would meet under the auspices of ECLAC and that, as set forth in resolution 700(XXXVI), on this occasion the *Quadrennial report on regional progress and challenges in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* was to be presented. The report was being prepared by the Commission jointly with the regional offices of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system.

37. Since the Forum sought to provide useful opportunities for peer learning, including through the sharing of best practices and discussion of shared targets, there would be interactive panels and an opportunity would be provided for decision makers to discuss the challenges of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean; the institutional framework, planning and budgeting for the 2030 Agenda; the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the subnational level; and statistical capacities, measurement and georeferencing. There was also provision for a Latin American and Caribbean and European interregional dialogue and a session on the contributions of the United Nations system to the regional implementation of the Agenda, in which the members of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group for Latin America and the Caribbean, together with ECLAC could share with the governments their regional vision with respect to implementation of the 2030 Agenda. There would also be space on the agenda for reports by the subsidiary bodies of ECLAC and intergovernmental meetings relevant to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and for dialogue on multi-stakeholder contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Lastly, there would be a special session “towards the General Assembly 2019” in preparation for the SDG Summit to be held in September and to discuss the working modalities of the high-level political forum on sustainable development after the first cycle.

38. The Officer-in-Charge of the Office of the Secretary of the Commission also noted that the civil society meeting of Latin America and the Caribbean would be held on Tuesday, 23 April, prior to the commencement of the official activities, and that several side events would take place throughout the week, organized by the United Nations system, the private sector and civil society.

39. The representative of Cuba, in her capacity as Chair of the Committee of the Whole and of the Forum, reported that, as had become the tradition, the intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the Forum would be negotiated in New York. To this end, the Chair would convene and facilitate consultations and submit a first draft. The dates of the consultations would be conveyed in due course.

Approval of the place and date of the thirty-eighth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the third session of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 5)

40. The Chair of the Committee of the Whole introduced two draft resolutions: “Place of the next session” and “Place of the third session of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean”, which were adopted by acclamation. The text of these two resolutions is annexed hereto.

Annex 1

**RESOLUTIONS**

**734(PLEN.33) PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION**

*The Committee of the Whole of 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 by the Government of Costa Rica to host the thirty-eighth session of the Commission,

1. *Conveys its thanks* to the Government of Costa Rica for this generous invitation;
2. *Accepts* this invitation by acclamation;
3. *Recommends* that the United Nations Economic and Social Council endorse the decision to hold the thirty-eighth session of the Commission in Costa Rica in the first half of 2020.

**735(PLEN.33) PLACE OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

*The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,*

*Bearing in mind* that the member States, by virtue of resolution 682(XXXV), adopted at the thirty-fifth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, held in May 2014, approved the establishment of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean as a subsidiary body of the Commission,

*Bearing in mind also* that, by virtue of resolution 2014/32, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations endorsed the establishment of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, as set out in resolution 682(XXXV) of the Commission,

*Considering* that, in its capacity as a subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean held the second meeting of its Presiding Officers in Panama on 12 September 2018, on which occasion the Government of Mexico offered to host the third session of the Conference,

1. *Conveys its thanks* to the Government of Mexico for this generous invitation;
2. *Accepts* this invitation by acclamation;
3. *Decides* to hold the third session of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in Mexico in the second half of 2019.

Annex 2

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

**A. Estados miembros de la Comisión  
States members of the Commission**

**ALEMANIA/GERMANY**

Representante/Representative:

- Verena Klinger-Dering, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations, email: vklingerdering@gmail.com

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**ESPAÑA/SPAIN**

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**ESTADOS UNIDOS/UNITED STATES**

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## **REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

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## **VENEZUELA (REPÚBLICA BOLIVARIANA DE)/VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)**

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### **B. Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas United Nations Secretariat**

- Inga Rhonda King, Presidenta del Consejo Económico y Social

### **C. Secretaría Secretariat**

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