



UNITED NATIONS

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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**REPORT ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION OF  
THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE**

New York, 9 February 2009





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

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

1. The twenty-fifth 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 9 February 2009.

### **Attendance**

2. The session was attended by representatives of the following States members of the Commission: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States and Uruguay.

3. The following associate member countries were also represented: Aruba and the United States Virgin Islands.

## **B. OPENING OF THE SESSION**

4. In his capacity as Chairperson of the Committee of the Whole, Juan Temístocles Montás, Minister of State for Economic Affairs, Planning and Development of the Dominican Republic, delivered the opening statement. He said that the current international financial crisis was the worst financial crisis the world had seen since the Great Depression of 1929. It had started in the richest countries, but threatened to undermine the development of the poorest. The question now was how the international community should respond to the crisis; what role international organizations should play in ending the crisis; and how much responsibility rich countries should take for the crisis.

5. The rich countries had responded quickly to the crisis, investing millions of dollars into key sectors and adopting economic stimulus packages. The poor countries needed to take similar action but were clearly less equipped to do so. As a first step, it was essential to put an end to excessive speculation, redefine the role of international organizations and credit risk agencies, and scale up coordination and oversight of the international system. Countries should learn from the past and resist the temptation of protectionism. The State must be made stronger, but not larger. Immediate protection mechanisms must be adopted. International organizations must understand the gravity of the situation. ECLAC needed to play a leading role in that regard. Lastly, the crisis, serious as it was, must not divert the international community's attention from its objective of attaining the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

### C. AGENDA

6. The Committee adopted the following agenda:
  1. Adoption of the agenda
  2. Outlook and prospects for Latin America and the Caribbean in light of the crisis of 2008-2009
  3. Priority tasks for ECLAC in providing support to the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean during the crisis

### D. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

#### Outlook and prospects for Latin America and the Caribbean in light of the crisis of 2008-2009 (agenda item 2)

7. In her presentation on the above item, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC said that regional gross domestic product (GDP) had increased by 4.6% in 2008, completing a sixth consecutive year of economic growth. Growth had been coupled with improvements in labour market indicators. Higher growth rates, lower unemployment and better quality jobs had helped to improve poverty indicators. Nevertheless, the region was by no means immune to the current crisis.

8. The main problem was that national economies were inextricably linked to the global economy. Developed country economies were already showing clear signs of deterioration. A combination of the “wealth effect”, rising unemployment and tighter credit had caused a sharp drop in demand. Some developed countries were already in recession.

9. The crisis was being transmitted to the region through various channels, although its impact varied from country to country. One by one, the engines of growth were shutting down. In terms of the real economy, exports had slowed; commodity prices, although still relatively high, were falling; the region’s terms of trade, albeit better in 2008, were expected to worsen in 2009; remittances were decelerating and even decreasing in some countries; tourism revenues were declining; and foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows were shrinking. In terms of the financial sector, the cost of external credit and the perceived risk associated with emerging economies were on the rise. In addition, international financing had become less available. The reduced availability of foreign exchange had produced dramatic devaluations in a short space of time, which had impacted, to a varying degree, competitiveness, balance sheets and inflation.

10. Although the region was better prepared than during past crises, a number of indicators were already worsening. The build-up of international reserves was attributable partly to capital inflows, which implied a certain degree of fragility. Moreover, while public debt had decreased, private debt had increased. A document entitled *The reactions of Latin American and Caribbean governments to the international crisis: an overview of policy measures up to 30 January 2009*<sup>1</sup> had been circulated. Clearly, response capacity varied from country to country.

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<sup>1</sup> LC/L.3000.

11. The depth and duration of the crisis were still uncertain and would depend on the effectiveness of measures aimed at boosting demand and sectoral policies and the speed at which financial markets returned to normal. The measures adopted by the United States Federal Reserve and other central banks were expected to contain systemic risk, and the signs pointing to a resurgence of protectionism were cause for concern.

12. The region's growth was expected to slow dramatically in 2009. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) had predicted 1.1% growth in 2009. ECLAC, more optimistically, had predicted 1.9% growth in 2009, provided the world economy improved in the second half of 2009. Failing that, the outlook was considerably more gloomy. It should also be borne in mind that some countries would be hit harder than others.

13. An adverse economic environment was expected to impact negatively on income distribution. Unemployment was expected to rise from 7.5% in 2008 to between 7.8% and 8.1% in 2009. Low-income households would suffer the most. Rising informal employment, meanwhile, would reduce the average income of informal workers. Low- and middle-income households would also be affected by falling remittances, while poor households had been hit hard by rising inflation.

14. Turning to lessons learned, she stressed the need for countercyclical policies and the importance of preventing an increase in inequity as a result of biased measures; protecting countries' capacity to maintain social spending; continuing to invest in infrastructure; and avoiding protectionism. Global problems required a coordinated solution. Many developed and emerging economies had adopted economic stimulus packages in response to the crisis. A mechanism was needed to protect the most vulnerable economies. The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean must come together to discuss possible regional mechanisms. Intra-regional trade was crucial in times of crisis.

15. As regards the outlook beyond the current cycle, the crisis presented an opportunity to reassess prevailing economic development paradigms. It was time to consider a new international financial architecture and a new role for the State, namely that of protecting the most vulnerable sectors to ensure inclusive development; promoting a productive fabric that incorporated more knowledge and prioritized innovation; and regulating economic activity to ensure that profit-seeking in the private sector did not conspire against the general well-being of society.

16. In general, delegations agreed with the Executive Secretary's portrayal of the situation and shared her concerns. Although the current crisis found the region better prepared than it had been on earlier occasions, there were clear indications that its economies were already being affected by the turmoil.

17. Participants stressed the usefulness of the current meeting and the important role played by ECLAC. The representative of one country said that ECLAC should continue to play the role it had always played, namely that of defining the region's strengths and weaknesses and predicting future challenges. The region was relying on the imagination of academics and the responsibility of politicians to see it through the crisis. Another delegation said that ECLAC played a vital role in promoting dialogue and analysing data. It was to be hoped that the Commission would continue to demonstrate the same level of commitment in the future, particularly in the context of the high-level conference on the international financial crisis to be held in June. According to another participant, ECLAC had, once again, demonstrated its ability to respond quickly and appropriately to international events and to propose relevant courses of action.

18. Participants also stressed the importance of the regional dimension. One delegation said that, since all the countries of the region faced the same challenges, exchanging experience at the regional level was extremely important. At the same time, international coordination and cooperation must be scaled up. The crisis provided an opportunity to strengthen regional development banks and the role of multilateralism, in the context of the international financial institutions, the Doha Development Round and the United Nations itself. Another speaker stressed the importance of regional trade agreements, particularly in the event that the United States should stop accepting exports from the region. Lastly, delegations agreed on the need to reform the international financial institutions, notably by making them more representative; to adopt a common front against protectionist measures, owing to their negative effect on exports; and to ensure that investment was long-term and structural in nature.

19. In response to the comments made, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC said that regional development banks played a vital role in achieving a more inclusive form of development. Rebuilding their capacity was a key issue. She also acknowledged that variations in accounting practices from country to country made a difference. On another subject, ECLAC was following closely the proposals of the group created by the President of the General Assembly, particularly those relating to national reserves. The key issue was how to relax the current restrictions on credit so that exports could resume.

20. Responding to the questions of one delegation, she said that one of the documents before the Committee of the Whole provided information on countries' efforts to reduce not only poverty but also the poverty gap. Many countries in the region had succeeded in reducing inequality through a variety of programmes. Moreover, she fully agreed that it was important to distinguish between protectionism on the part of developed countries and protectionism on the part of developing countries. Developing countries would indeed need to resort to protectionism to survive the crisis and must enjoy greater flexibility if they were to protect their economic development. The countries of the region must find ways to protect the regional economy. Lastly, ECLAC viewed regional dialogue very favourably, whatever its focus, and stood ready to analyse such initiatives as members wished to forward to it.

21. Continuing the discussion, one delegation said that, for once, responsibility for the crisis lay with the North. It was also the first time that the question of ethics had arisen. Ethics needed to be part of the debate. The crisis signalled a change in the relationship between the State and the market. ECLAC was well placed to clarify the issue. Not only was it a forum for discussing issues and exchanging experiences, it also had considerable expertise in collecting, analysing and presenting data, which then formed the basis on which policies were designed. In addition, ECLAC had never lost sight of the importance of greater economic development in the region. The region was very relieved to have ECLAC by its side at such a difficult time.

22. The representative of another member State said that ECLAC should formulate responses to the crisis that benefited the region and helped create equal and fair societies based on social justice. To that end, the old view that capitalism was the only solution should be cast off and regional alternatives should be established. It would then be possible to reduce not only poverty, but also inequality. The experience of his Government proved that to be true.

23. Another delegation said that the countries of the region should explore the possibility of implementing countercyclical policies. Not all countries were in the same situation, however. The international financial institutions must assist those less capable of implementing such policies.

24. Another member of the Committee said that economic growth did not necessarily create well-being and equality and should not, therefore, be an end in itself. Regional cooperation and integration

must also be scaled up, not just in the economic sphere but in all spheres. He also agreed on the need to reconsider the role of the State and maintain, if not increase, public spending.

25. Another delegation said that developed countries were trying to maintain the current international order in order to retain power. However, the vulnerability of the dollar and the recession already taking hold in a number of developed countries clearly demonstrated that capitalism was unviable as a system. The only way to solve the problems currently facing the world was to overhaul the current international order and the current international financial system, so that all countries were placed on an equal footing.

26. Another delegation said that, while his Government was working hard to mitigate the impact of the crisis, his country would not survive the crisis without greater integration and cooperation at all levels. The countries of the region were cooperating actively under such regional initiatives as the Bolivarian Alternative for the Americas (ALBA) and Petrocaribe. They were also considering a proposal to create a regional monetary bloc with its own currency. Lastly, a Latin American and Caribbean presence at preparatory meetings for the high-level conference on the financial crisis and at the conference itself was essential. He was confident that ECLAC would accompany the region throughout.

27. Another delegation said it was clearly untrue that, if the State played a smaller role, the market would take care of people. The military dictatorships of the 1970s were not the solution either; only democratic Governments could solve society's problems. The crisis was an economic, social, legal and political issue. Politicians must be involved in discussions as they would be the ones making the decisions. He agreed that growth alone was not enough; the growth experienced by Central America in the 1960s had led to violence, not peace. The only way to solve a country's problems was to solve the problems of the majority. Solving the problems of only the minority created inequality and, therefore, instability.

28. Another delegation said that it was not enough for individual countries to adopt countercyclical policies. Countercyclical policies must be coordinated from one country to another; the international financial institutions must address countries' liquidity problems; and a resurgence of protectionism must be prevented. His Government supported trade liberalization as an engine for development. The high-level conference to be held in June offered countries an opportunity to discuss the challenges facing them and agree on a course of action. ECLAC should circulate conference documents early to give the countries of the region time to express their views.

29. Another delegation was concerned about the social impact of the regional slowdown. In particular, he feared that unemployment, poverty and extreme poverty would increase, while social investment would decrease. ECLAC had provided invaluable advice in that regard. Provided that that advice were followed, the achievements of recent decades might not be lost. Intraregional trade in Central America was also important, since it would mitigate the impact of a fall in external demand. Lastly, he agreed that the State had a responsibility to protect the most vulnerable sectors and promote a productive fabric that favoured innovation.

30. A delegation from the Caribbean said that ECLAC was very good at collecting and analysing data. Indeed, countries understood the importance of issues although they did not always know how to address them. More data relating specifically to the Caribbean would also be useful. Another delegation from the same subregion said that, as net commodity importers, the Caribbean countries were extremely vulnerable. The fall in commodity prices, however welcome, would not alleviate the pressures of a global slowdown. It was difficult for Caribbean countries, particularly those heavily dependent on tourism and remittances, to implement countercyclical policies. Furthermore, they were too poor to offer meaningful

economic stimulus packages. The World Bank proposal whereby developed countries would dedicate 0.7% of their economic stimulus packages to a fund for developing countries affected by the global downturn was, therefore, most welcome. Yet another representative from the Caribbean said that the subregion was already feeling the effects of the decline in tourism and remittances. His Government had established social safety nets, but still required external assistance. Lastly, Caribbean countries would benefit from enhanced support from the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain.

31. Lastly, a delegation from Asia pointed out that developed countries too had seen their exports fall. If developed country imports had declined, it was precisely because demand had contracted. While a global response led by the United Nations was needed, the financial aspect of the issue should be discussed in close cooperation with the Bretton Woods institutions. That said, discussions, wherever they took place, should produce an integrated outcome. Another delegate from Asia agreed that protectionism was not the answer and hoped to see trade, investment and cooperation between Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia increase. ECLAC expertise would be invaluable in that regard.

#### Adoption of agreements

32. At its twenty-fifth session, the Committee of the Whole adopted by consensus resolution 646(PLEN.25), which is reproduced below (see annex 1).

## Annex 1

**RESOLUTION 646(PLEN.25)**

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

*Recalling* resolution 553(XXVI) which affirms 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 the Commission should, therefore, 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 and the resulting provision of operational services in the fields of specialized information, advisory services, training and support for regional and international cooperation and coordination,

*Recalling also* resolution 635(XXXII), in which the Commission endorsed the Programme of work adopted for the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for the 2010-2011 biennium, and urged the Executive Secretary to make a special effort to examine the challenges faced by the region in connection with the current global energy and food crisis 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,

*Recalling further* that the above-mentioned resolution 635(XXXII) 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 dialogue between member States and the secretariat on issues deemed to be relevant,

*Bearing in mind* that the President of the General Assembly has convened a conference at the highest level on the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development for the first half of 2009 within the framework of the United Nations General Assembly, and that the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol will be held from 7 to 18 December 2009 in Copenhagen,

*Recalling* that the Heads of State and Government of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, gathered at the first Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean on Integration and Development, held in Costa do Saúpe, Bahia (Brazil), on 16 and 17 December 2008, agreed to forge a common position to confront the financial crisis and to participate actively in the conference at the highest level on the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development to be held in the framework of the United Nations General Assembly in the first half of 2009,

*Recalling also* that the Declaration of Salvador, Bahia, includes an agreement to hold a broad dialogue, in consultation, where appropriate, with regional experts or ministers of finance or persons acting in a similar capacity, with a view to constructing a new international financial architecture to guarantee the democratization and transparency of international financial management and to strengthen regulatory mechanisms in order to establish effective instruments for governance, prevention and immediate response to future crises,

*Taking into account* the presentation made by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on the outlook and prospects for Latin America and the Caribbean in the context of the 2008-2009 crisis and the priority tasks to be undertaken by the Commission in support of the countries of the region in this context,

*Having considered* the document prepared by the secretariat: "The reactions of Latin American and Caribbean governments to the international crisis: an overview of the policy measures up to 30 January 2009",<sup>1</sup>

1. *Congratulates* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on her appointment to head the Commission and expresses its willingness to give her its full support throughout her term of office;

2. *Requests* the Commission to collaborate actively with the countries in shaping a common regional position for presentation at the conference at the highest level on the world financial and economic crisis and its impact on development, to be held in the framework of the United Nations General Assembly during the first half of 2009 and in the regional dialogues, to contribute from the regional perspective to the discussions on building a new international financial architecture;

3. *Requests also* that the Commission, as part of the preparatory work for the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, provide support to the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in organizing a regional preparatory meeting which will enable them to exchange views concerning a framework for a post-2012 climate change agreement;

4. *Reiterates* that it is important for the countries of the region, in particular in the present context, that the Commission's programme of work be fully implemented.

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<sup>1</sup> LC/L.3000, January 2009.

Annex 2

**LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES  
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

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

**ALEMANIA/GERMANY**

Representante/Representative:

- Tobias Thomae, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

**ANTIGUA Y BARBUDA/ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA**

Representante/Representative:

- Conrad Hunte, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Janil Greenaway, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

**ARGENTINA**

Representante/Representative:

- Jorge Arguello, Embajador, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

**BAHAMAS**

Representante/Representative:

- Paulette A. Bethel, Ambassador, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Tishka Fraser, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

**BARBADOS**

Representante/Representative:

- Christopher Hackett, Ambassador, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Selwin Hart, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

## **BELICE/BELIZE**

Representante/Representative:

- Janine Elizabeth Coye-Felson, Chargé d'affaires a.i., Permanent Mission to the United Nations

## **BOLIVIA**

Representante/Representative:

- Pablo Solón Romero, Embajador, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

## **BRASIL/BRAZIL**

Representante/Representative:

- Guilherme de Aguiar Patriota, Ministro Consejero, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

## **CANADÁ/CANADA**

Representante/Representative:

- Louis Saint-Arnaud, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

## **CHILE**

Representante/Representative:

- Heraldo Muñoz, Embajador, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Eduardo Gálvez, Representante Permanente Alterno ante las Naciones Unidas
- Fernando Berguño, Primer Secretario, Misión Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas
- Abraham Quezada, Segundo Secretario, Misión Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas
- Julio Torres, Asesor, Misión Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

## **COLOMBIA**

Representante/Representative:

- Claudia Blum, Embajadora, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

## **COSTA RICA**

Representante/Representative:

- Jorge Urbina, Embajador, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

## **CUBA**

Representante/Representative:

- Abelardo Moreno Fernández, Embajador, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Ileana Núñez, Embajadora, Representante Permanente Alterna ante las Naciones Unidas
- Nadieska Navarro, Primera Secretaria, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

## **DOMINICA**

Representante/Representative:

- Crispin Gregoire, Ambassador, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

## **ECUADOR**

Representante/Representative:

- María Fernanda Espinosa, Embajadora, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Diego Morejón Pazmiño, Embajador, Representante Permanente Alterno ante las Naciones Unidas
- Walter Schuldt, Tercer Secretario, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

## **EL SALVADOR**

Representante/Representative:

- Carmen María Gallardo Hernández, Embajadora, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

## **ESPAÑA/SPAIN**

Representante/Representative:

- Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo, Embajador, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Román Oyarzún, Embajador, Representante Permanente Adjunto ante las Naciones Unidas
- Yera Ortiz de Urbina, Consejera, Representante ante las Naciones Unidas

## **ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA/UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Representante/Representative:

- Hugo Dugan, Adviser, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

## **FRANCIA/FRANCE**

Representante/Representative:

- Florence Cormon-Veyssiere, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

## **GRANADA/GRENADA**

Representante/Representative:

- Michael Mitchell, Chargé d'affaires a.i., Permanent Mission to the United Nations

## **GUATEMALA**

Representante/Representative:

- Gert Rosenthal, Embajador, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- José Alberto Brito Gutiérrez, Representante Permanente Alterno ante las Naciones Unidas
- María José del Aguila-Castillo, Segunda Secretaria, Representante ante las Naciones Unidas

## **HAITÍ/HAITI**

Representante / Representative:

- Leo Merores, Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Jean Wesley Cazeau, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations
- Fritznel Azor, Counsellor

## **HONDURAS**

Representante/Representative:

- Jorge Arturo Reina, Embajador, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Marco Suazo, Embajador, Representante Permanente Alterno ante las Naciones Unidas
- Cynthia Aspra, Attaché, Representante ante las Naciones Unidas
- Dessy Reyes, Attaché, Representante ante las Naciones Unidas

## **ITALIA/ITALY**

Representante/Representative:

- Luigi de Chiara, First Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

## **JAMAICA**

Representante/Representative:

- Nicholette Williams, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

## **JAPÓN/JAPAN**

Representante/Representative:

- Shigeki Sumi, Embajador, Misión Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Michiko Miyamoto, Asesor, Misión Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

## **MÉXICO/MEXICO**

Representante/Representative:

- Claude Heller Rouassant, Embajador, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

## **NICARAGUA**

Representante/Representative:

- Maria Rubiales de Chamorro, Embajadora Extraordinaria y Plenipotenciaria, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Claudia Loza, Tercera Secretaria, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

## **PANAMÁ/PANAMA**

Representante/Representative:

- Mary Morgan-Moss, Representante Permanente Adjunta ante las Naciones Unidas

## **PARAGUAY**

Representante/Representative:

- Eladio Loizaga, Embajador, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Federico Bartolozzi, Segundo Secretario, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

## **PERÚ/PERU**

Representante/Representative:

- Jorge Voto-Bernales, Embajador, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Gonzalo Guillén, Ministro Consejero, Misión Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

## **PORTUGAL**

Representante/Representative:

- Vanessa Gomes, Adviser, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

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

Representante/Representative:

- Jorge Valero Briceño, Embajador, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

## **REPÚBLICA DE COREA/REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

Representante/Representative:

- Chun Hong-Jo, Chief of Delegation, Deputy Director General for Latin America and the Caribbean, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Jo-Yeung, First Secretary, Central America and Caribbean Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Lim Jung-Taek, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

## **REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

Representante/Representative:

- Temístocles Montás, Secretario de Estado de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Enriquillo del Rosario Ceballos, Embajador, Chargé d'affaires a.i., Misión Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas
- Aníbal Taveras, Subsecretario Técnico Administrativo
- Magín Díaz, Asesor Financiero del Despacho del Secretario de Estado de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo
- Hepzy Zorrilla, Directora de la Unidad Coordinadora del Despacho del Secretario de Estado de Economía, Planificación y Desarrollo

## **SAINT KITTS Y NEVIS/SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS**

Representante/Representative:

- Carlisle Richardson, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

## **SAN VICENTE Y LAS GRANADINAS/SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES**

Representante/Representative:

- Camillo Gonsalves, Ambassador, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

## **SANTA LUCÍA/SAINT LUCIA**

Representante/Representative:

- Donatus St. Aimee, Ambassador, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Rose Anne Evelyn, First Secretary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

## **SURINAME**

Representante/Representative:

- Raymond Landveld, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

## **TRINIDAD Y TABAGO/TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

Representante/Representative:

- Marina Valére, Ambassador, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Gail P. Guy, Counsellor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations
- Cheryl Ann Millard White, Counselor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations
- Eden Charles, Counselor, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

## **URUGUAY**

Representante/Representative:

- José Luis Cancela, Embajador, Representante Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Lilian Silveira, Ministra Consejera, Misión Permanente ante las Naciones Unidas

### **B. Miembros asociados Associate members États membres associés**

## **ARUBA**

Representante/Representative:

- Jocelyne Croes, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission to the United Nations

## **ISLAS VÍRGENES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS/UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS**

Representante/Representative:

- David Edgecombe, Special Assistant to the Governor for External Affairs

### **C. 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
- Laura López, Secretaria de la Comisión/Secretary of the Commission
- Gerardo Mendoza, Oficial de Programas/Programmes Officer
- Luis Yáñez, Asesor Jurídico/Legal Adviser





