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**REPORT OF THE EIGHTH MEETING OF THE PRESIDING OFFICERS  
OF THE COMMITTEE ON SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION**

Santiago, 3 October 2018

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## A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

### Place and date of the meeting

1. The eighth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Committee on South-South Cooperation of Latin America and the Caribbean was held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, in the framework of the first Development in Transition week.

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

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following member countries in their capacity as Presiding Officers of the Committee: Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama and Uruguay.

3. The following member countries of the Commission also participated: Antigua and Barbuda, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Japan, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Turkey.

### Chair and Vice-Chairs

4. At the thirty-seventh session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the countries listed below had been elected to serve as the Presiding Officers of the Committee on South-South Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean:

Chair: Cuba  
Vice-Chairs: Argentina, Brazil, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama and Uruguay

## B. AGENDA

5. The Presiding Officers adopted the following agenda:

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. South-South Cooperation and challenges for the Caribbean.
3. Report by the Chair on the workshop for planning the proposed network for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and follow-up to the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, 21 September 2018).
4. Towards the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (Buenos Aires, March 2019).
5. Other matters.

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<sup>1</sup> See annex 2.

### C. PROCEEDINGS

6. Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and Ileana Núñez Mordoche, Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment of Cuba, in her capacity as Chair of the Presiding Officers of the South-South Cooperation Committee, addressed the opening session.

7. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC, after welcoming the participants, said that the current global situation was complex, which meant that there was a more urgent need than ever for international cooperation for development to evolve in order to address the new economic, social and environmental challenges that were emerging. The current mechanisms of triangular, bilateral and multilateral development cooperation must be adapted in order to have an approach that reflected global and local challenges and contributed to attaining the desired growth and sustainable development. She noted the opportunity offered by the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, to be held in Buenos Aires in March 2019, and said that a regional position must be adopted before the Conference and that ECLAC stood ready to support and accompany that process. The Commission was promoting a “Caribbean first” strategy, as the Caribbean countries were the most affected by the current graduation process for middle-income countries. While developed countries should continue to honour their commitment to allocate 0.7% of gross national product (GNP) to official development assistance, new spaces for recently graduated middle-income countries should also be examined, by, for example, strengthening technical cooperation among countries, South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation.

8. The Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment of Cuba, in her capacity as Chair of the South-South Cooperation Committee, said that it was an honour to act as Chair of the Presiding Officers for the first time and that she would undertake the task with an approach based on constructive dialogue, transparency and a comprehensive vision of the challenges that the region would face in the coming years, so that Latin America and the Caribbean could move forwards together in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. She stressed that the Caribbean must be given priority, by strengthening its capacities to overcome the particular vulnerabilities that affected the Caribbean small island developing States. Referring to the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, she said that a particular challenge for the region would be the adoption of a common position prior to the Conference, which would provide a new space for rethinking the form and means of implementing triangular South-South cooperation after 40 years of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. The Conference would be the perfect opportunity to consolidate cooperation as a tool for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals.

9. The Chair of the Presiding Officers of the Committee on South-South Cooperation then submitted the provisional agenda, which was adopted without amendment.

#### South-South Cooperation and challenges for the Caribbean (agenda item 2)

10. Inocencio García, Vice-Minister for International Cooperation of the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development of the Dominican Republic, and Anthony Liverpool, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Immigration of Antigua and Barbuda, took the floor.

11. The Vice-Minister for International Cooperation of the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development of the Dominican Republic said that the small island developing States of the Caribbean faced many challenges, such as their high vulnerability to climate change, technological gaps and rapid

urbanization. The greatest challenge in the new global context was digitization and the impact it had on economic, social, political and cultural processes. It was important to digitize tax administration, since tax evasion and avoidance were equivalent to 6.7% of regional GDP, according to figures from ECLAC. In order to embrace the fourth industrial revolution, countries must prioritize additive manufacturing, which used 3D and 4D technologies, as opposed to the current subtractive manufacturing processes. Given the substantial impact that blockchain technologies would have on the reconfiguration of economic, social, environmental and political processes, strategic alliances should be formed so that South-South and triangular cooperation could be used to create new technical assistance modalities for the development of such technologies and their incorporation into Caribbean islands' institutional processes. One country which had already taken steps to digitize its processes, using blockchain technology, smart contracts and certificates of deposit, was Mexico. He said that countries that failed to digitize their economic and social processes would have difficulties in the future and that the region should not be left behind with regard to those matters.

12. He also said that, given the Caribbean's great territorial and demographic vulnerability to the effects of climate change and its impact on agriculture, South-South and triangular cooperation should be used to develop pilot projects that would foster the circular economy, encourage the decoupling of natural resources and economic development, and update mapping systems and geospatial data infrastructure, thus allowing countries' public policies to be better targeted. Lastly, he referred to the process through which countries graduated to middle-income status, which did not allow for countries to be downgraded, and suggested adopting the incentive-based approach proposed by José Antonio Alonso of the Complutense University of Madrid, whereby official development assistance was focused on underdeveloped sectors.

13. The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Immigration of Antigua and Barbuda said that South-South and triangular cooperation were critical mechanisms for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. In recent years, South-South cooperation had taken the form of increased volumes of South-South trade, foreign direct investment flows, movements towards greater regional integration and technology transfers, among other forms of exchange. New and innovative forms of cooperation must be sought and the United Nations had a very important role to play in that process. Among the main challenges facing the Caribbean subregion, he noted that cooperation mechanisms had to operate in an environment marked by poverty, inequality and weak institutions, which hampered the efficiency and effectiveness of cooperation.

14. He also said that national capacities and agencies must be strengthened to consolidate South-South cooperation. The Caribbean was constantly exposed to potential disasters such as hurricanes and earthquakes, making economies even more vulnerable. It was essential to build a suitable culture to collect data and produce statistics for evaluation and monitoring to ensure that the supply and demand for South-South cooperation were effective and of a high quality. Lastly, he drew attention to the devastating effects that Hurricane Maria had wrought on his country and the cooperative efforts that had allowed more than 300 homes to be rebuilt in Barbuda, with an immediate and tangible effect on the populace's living conditions.

15. In the ensuing discussion, several delegations agreed that the Caribbean subregion was a priority. The representatives of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Mexico, Costa Rica, Brazil and Uruguay took the floor.

16. The representative of Nicaragua stressed the importance of fostering economic integration processes, especially those that strengthened countries' productive transformation and trade development strategies. He pointed out that discussions about integration in Latin America and the Caribbean tended to

focus on the larger countries, with very little being said about the countries of Central America or the island countries of the Caribbean. It was important to strengthen integration on the basis of a regional strategy, without losing sight of the region's diversity, and to design instruments specifically for large countries (which typically had poor connectivity) and for small countries (which had better connectivity). He noted that while reference was often made to customs unions, free trade and trade facilitation, there were no joint strategies, and that efforts to transform the productive process must be stepped up. Technological innovation was essential for that, especially in areas related to natural resources. With regard to cooperation, it was important to involve not only the regional intergovernmental mechanisms when developing and implementing projects, but also the countries themselves and their public and private sectors.

17. The representative of El Salvador, after thanking the Dominican Republic and Antigua and Barbuda for their presentations, welcomed the fact that the Presiding Officers could discuss a strategy specific to the region. He said that, in the framework of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), the fifth meeting of the CELAC Working Group on International Cooperation had been held in El Salvador in 2017, at which the challenges facing the Caribbean countries had also been analysed. Those included vulnerability to climate change, which was an immediate challenge. Minimum commonalities between the countries of the region and the Spanish- and English-speaking Caribbean were also sought in other forums. The second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, to be held in Buenos Aires in 2019, would offer an opportunity to reach a regional position, as all the countries of the region had a shared point of view on several issues, such as the environment, trade and digitization.

18. The representative of Mexico said that cooperation with the Caribbean was a priority for his country and, as a result, a great deal of effort had been devoted to establishing projects linked to climate change resilience and adaptation, and to facilitating access to international funds. Such funds often existed, but the process for submitting proposals to obtain them was difficult, so Mexico helped other countries to access those funds and utilize them fully. His country considered the issue of adapting societies to the challenges posed by accelerated technological change, artificial intelligence and automation to be important, as they would have significant impacts on productivity, social relations, the training of professionals and the labour market, among other areas.

19. The representative of Costa Rica referred to the activities carried out within the framework of the Central American Integration System (SICA), which was another forum for subregional cooperation. Within the framework of SICA, a joint action plan between the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and Central America had already been drawn up. As part of that action plan on issues related to international cooperation, stock would be taken of countries' strengths and needs, among other things. She also said that a ministerial meeting between CARICOM and SICA to address those issues was planned for 22 October. With regard to cooperation on security issues, a road map and a joint cooperation plan had been drawn up with the Caribbean in June 2018.

20. The representative of Brazil referred to her country's South-South cooperation initiatives with the Caribbean. For example, a workshop had been held recently with six Caribbean countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Suriname) on the issue of biodiversity and climate change resilience to learn about regulations on access to genetic resources and the region's joint priorities. She also reported that, since 2010, more than 150 people had received training, thanks to joint programmes between Brazil and the Caribbean.

21. The representative of Uruguay said that his country considered the region to be a priority and that, while the Caribbean first strategy had just been launched, his country was politically and technically

committed to joint activities to connect the two subregions. His country had thus made its experience available to countries so that the dialogue with the Caribbean could flourish, something that his government still considered a pending matter. Lastly, the region's voice must be strengthened in economic processes and in the governance of globalization.

Report by the Chair on the workshop for planning the proposed network for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and follow-up to the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico City, 21 September 2018) (agenda item 3)

22. Ileana Núñez Mordoche, Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment of Cuba, in her capacity as Chair of the Presiding Officers of the Committee on South-South Cooperation, and Noel González, Director General of Planning and Policies for International Development Cooperation of the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID), took the floor on this agenda item.

23. The Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment of Cuba, in her capacity as Chair of the Presiding Officers of the Committee on South-South Cooperation, referred to the workshop for planning the proposed network for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and follow-up to the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean, which had been held on 21 September 2018 in Mexico City. The network had been established pursuant to resolution 730(XXXVII) of the thirty-seventh session of ECLAC, held in Havana in May 2018, and was an important tool for assisting the countries of the region in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

24. The Director General of Planning and Policies for International Development Cooperation of the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID) said that the network's added value was that it was an operational cooperation project that would help countries to take on the challenge of implementing the 2030 Agenda by building national capacities in three areas: (i) statistics, with support from the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC and national statistical offices; (ii) planning, providing countries with an opportunity to share their lessons and experiences of creating national coordination and decision-making mechanisms to ensure that the 2030 Agenda was mainstreamed into public policies; and (iii) international cooperation and aligning national cooperation strategies with the requirements and implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In that context, the first planning meeting had been held on 21 September with a small group of countries from the region (Colombia, Mexico and Uruguay) and extraregional partners, such as the European Union, Germany and Spain. Member States should take advantage of that momentum and organize promptly the first meeting of the network, not for planning, but for work. The first meeting was planned for November 2018. The second, in April 2019, would be held at the offices of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) in Cartagena de Indias, and the third would take place in Mexico, in consultation with the government that would soon take office.

25. The representatives of El Salvador, Uruguay, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Peru took the floor. The representative of ECLAC and the Officer-in-Charge of the Office of the Secretary of the Commission also made statements.

26. The representative of El Salvador thanked the representative of Mexico for the presentation and acknowledged the important contributions that Mexico had made at the regional level regarding the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Given that it was necessary to find a suitable moment for the countries and to hold the first operational meeting of the network before the end of the year, he proposed examining other activities on the regional cooperation agenda at which the countries would coincide.

27. The representative of Uruguay said that his country considered it a priority to support any initiative that could facilitate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and that the network promoted the 2030 Agenda and gave it momentum.

28. The representative of the Dominican Republic reiterated his country's commitment to the 2030 Agenda. He said that, from the point of view of South-South cooperation, innovation was needed and that such cooperation had a great impact for very little cost. In that regard, he proposed holding virtual meetings to ensure greater efficiency.

29. The representative of Nicaragua said that, in the area of statistics, in addition to statistical data, information on markets and technologies, essential for better participation in the international economy, should be taken into account. Moreover, the important role played by innovation should not be forgotten.

30. The representative of Peru said that cooperation mechanisms should be geared towards implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Regarding the network's cooperation pillar, he pointed out that the three cooperation mechanisms (South-South, North-South and triangular) should coexist to support implementation of the Agenda. He also agreed with other representatives that coordination must be maintained with other cooperation forums, such as the Pacific Alliance, SICA, the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (SELA), CARICOM and the Ibero-American Secretariat (SEGIB), to ensure that efforts were not duplicated, but complemented.

31. The representative of ECLAC said that representatives of AMEXCID, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) and the Office of the President of Mexico had attended the first meeting of the network in Mexico City on 21 September 2018. Representatives from Cuba, in its capacity as Chair of the Presiding Officers of the Committee on South-South Cooperation, Uruguay (speaking by videoconference) and Colombia had also attended. The first meeting had convened the "core group", the decision-making body that provided leadership and coordination for the network for the strengthening of national capacities for the implementation and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, with the objective of defining its key components and planning some activities for 2018-2019 in order to get the network up and running. The network's working meetings, which would start to be organized at the end of 2018, would be meetings between countries that required knowledge or training and countries that could offer such knowledge or training on three pillars: strategy, statistics and cooperation. It had been agreed that all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean would be invited to the first meeting. To attend, the countries would have to express interest in participating and appoint a national focal point and separate focal points for each pillar, who should be technical experts, not politicians, and who would be invited to participate in that first meeting. If funding were available, the focal points would be invited to participate in working groups. The meeting would analyse the needs and capacities of the countries in relation to the three pillars, set up working groups and draw up the calendar for face-to-face meetings. Lastly, he said that the groups were expected to hold other types of meetings in the future, including virtual ones.

32. The Officer-in-Charge of the Office of the Secretary of the Commission said that the regional follow-up mechanism for the 2030 Agenda was the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, and that the various subsidiary bodies of ECLAC reported to the Forum. One example was the Statistical Conference of the Americas, which had already prepared an inventory of the region's statistical capabilities, based on surveys completed by the countries. That information revealed countries' capacity to produce the different indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals. Other bodies, such as the Regional Planning Council of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES), had also compiled relevant



information on, for example, the institutional mechanisms for implementing the 2030 Agenda and the extent to which the Agenda's Goals had been mainstreamed into countries' national budgets. ECLAC would make all that information available to the network so that it would have an initial inventory of capacities and needs, thus ensuring that its first working meeting would be more efficient.

Towards the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (Buenos Aires, March 2019) (agenda item 4)

33. The Director General of International Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina referred to the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, which would take place in Buenos Aires in 2019. She said that the regional commissions would have a very important role to play in negotiating the outcome document of the Conference. Her government did not want the Conference to be just a celebration of the 40 years of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, since it offered a unique opportunity to reflect on how South-South cooperation served as a means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Conference would also be an appropriate platform for discussing the Plan of Action, which contained the guiding principles for South-South cooperation, a form of cooperation that was increasingly used and had enormous potential.

34. She also said that South-South cooperation should play a greater role within the United Nations system. Triangular cooperation was also important and, as Chair of the Conference, Argentina hoped that it would not take another 40 years for cooperation issues to be discussed; in particular, how South-South cooperation could further implementation of the 2030 Agenda in all three dimensions of sustainable development. One of the challenges for South-South cooperation was to develop a data collection mechanism that could be used to compile good practices and assess the impact of such cooperation, something about which Latin America and the Caribbean, as a region, had much to say. Meanwhile, the manner in which South-South cooperation supported the implementation of the numerous consensuses and documents already agreed by the region, such as the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Sendai Framework, must also be considered. The Buenos Aires Conference would be an opportunity to translate the region's position on South-South cooperation into the outcome document.

35. The floor was then opened for statements by delegations. The representatives of the countries agreed to support the preparations for the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation and that regional challenges must be incorporated into the outcome document to be adopted at the Conference. They also congratulated Argentina on the organization of the event. A number of delegations also agreed that the Conference offered an opportunity not only to commemorate 40 years of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, but also to reflect on the future of cooperation.

36. The representative of Brazil remarked that any document putting forth the regional position as an input for the draft outcome of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation should focus on the areas of competence of the Committee on South-South Cooperation of ECLAC, and that the regional position should be flexible and coordinated with the Group of 77 to avoid creating hindrances in to the negotiation of the draft outcome document.

37. The representative of the Dominican Republic said that the outcome document to be adopted in Buenos Aires should take into account the transformation processes and challenges of the technological revolution. It should also reflect the challenges of South-South cooperation in the framework of the 2030 Agenda and give an indication of how they were expected to develop after 2030. He stressed that new and innovative forms of cooperation must be sought.

38. The representative of Paraguay said that her country was committed to the 2030 Agenda. Her country had submitted its voluntary national review to the high-level political forum on sustainable development in July 2018 and progress had been made at the institutional level, with the Paraguay 2030 Commission on Sustainable Development Goals coordinating assessments and preliminary studies, in order to produce a road map for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and promoting social cohesion. Development cooperation and South-South cooperation were fundamental for implementing and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The Buenos Aires Conference would be a landmark event and an opportunity to update the principles of South-South and triangular cooperation, and to advance understanding of development as a multidimensional phenomenon.

39. The representative of Colombia reiterated her country's commitment to South-South cooperation and, particularly, to South-South cooperation with the Caribbean. She said that there were currently numerous cooperation projects under way with 25 Caribbean States. She recalled that, during the negotiation of the 2030 Agenda, the Latin American and Caribbean countries had been the ones to call for a paragraph on the regional commissions to be included. The region therefore needed to be proactive and seek a common position calling for South-South cooperation to be measured on the basis of its impact, rather than on the same basis as official development assistance. South-South cooperation contributed to development and those processes needed to be measured and valued.

40. The representative of Ecuador said that his country stood by the principles of South-South cooperation and was committed to achieving the Goals of the 2030 Agenda. Steps should be taken to avoid duplicating efforts and to take advantage of complementarities within the framework of multilateral forums for South-South cooperation.

41. The representative of El Salvador thanked and commended the representative of Argentina for the progress and processes under way with a view to the Conference in March 2019. For El Salvador, as for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean more broadly, the Conference was a very important political and technical forum for positioning South-South and triangular cooperation not only as modalities for contributing to the global development agenda, but as genuine expressions of the principles of solidarity, equity and reciprocity that characterized them. In this framework, he urged recognition of the processes being driven from within Latin America and the Caribbean that had given shape to initiatives such as the Ibero-American Programme for the Strengthening of South-South Cooperation (PIFCSS) of the Ibero-American General Secretariat, and expressed the importance of bringing minimum common agreements as a region to this important multilateral forum.

42. The representative of Peru stressed the importance of having a common regional position for the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, which should be in line with the interests of the countries of the region, especially with regard to closing gaps in the three dimensions: economic, social and environmental. South-South and triangular cooperation modalities must also be complemented by establishing new partnership approaches and involving new actors from the public sector, the private sector and civil society. Lastly, he said that cooperation should be multidimensional and involve multiple actors.

43. The representative of Chile said that it was encouraging that there was agreement at the global, regional and subregional levels on the importance of development issues. Countries must also honour their commitment to allocate 0.7% of GNP to official development assistance. While that 0.7% was not the solution to all development problems, it would allow for more progress to be made with greater sustainability, which was why it should be addressed at the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation. He agreed with the representative of the Dominican Republic that the fourth

industrial revolution was an important issue and that, in a world that was evolving towards total digitalization, new forms of cooperation must be found. He said that the time was ripe to enhance development cooperation and that countries must take ownership of Sustainable Development Goal 17 and give greater importance to the inclusion of multiple stakeholders from academia and the private and business sectors, in order to find mechanisms that would contribute to increasing the level of development. During the first Development in Transition week, ECLAC was discussing a vitally important issue for the region as a middle-income region, where all countries would graduate if the per capita income measurement modality were not changed. It was therefore essential to measure development in a multidimensional way, since, if the prevailing logic were upheld, the countries of the region would not be able to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

#### Consideration and adoption of agreements

44. At their meeting in Santiago on 3 October 2018, the Presiding Officers of the Committee on South-South Cooperation adopted the agreements that figure in annex 1.



## Annex 1

**AGREEMENTS**

*At their meeting in Santiago on 3 October 2018, the Presiding Officers of the Committee on South-South Cooperation agreed to:*

1. *Reiterate* the importance of South-South cooperation as an important means for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
2. *Emphasize* the importance for the region of South-South cooperation and the opportunities it offers for addressing the challenges facing the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, especially in the Caribbean subregion, in relation to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
3. *Welcome* the report by the Chair and by Mexico on progress made in the project establishing a Network for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and follow-up to the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean, and adopt the work plan of the Network;
4. *Promote* the coordinated participation of Latin American and Caribbean South-South cooperation mechanisms in the Network for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and follow-up to the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean;
5. *Hold* the first working meeting of the Network for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and follow-up to the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean in the last two months of 2018, at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in Santiago;
6. *Convene* a regional interactive dialogue of the Latin American and Caribbean countries on the priorities of the region, in fulfilment of resolution 730(XXXVII) of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 29 and 30 November 2018, with a view to the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, which will be held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019.

Annex 2

**LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES  
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

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

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