



Distr.
LIMITED
LC/CEA.13/10
16 June 2026
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH
2600317[E]

**REPORT OF THE THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE STATISTICAL CONFERENCE
OF THE AMERICAS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

Santiago, 25–27 November 2025



CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Page</i>
A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK.....	1–8	3
Place and date of the meeting.....	1	3
Attendance	2–8	3
B. AGENDA.....	9	4
C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS	10–105	4
Annex 1 Resolution 14(XIII)	–	25
Annex 2 List of participants.....	–	30

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date of the meeting

1. The thirteenth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) was held in Santiago from 25 to 27 November 2025.

Attendance¹

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following member States of ECLAC: Argentina, Bahamas (The), Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Spain, United States and Uruguay.

3. Representatives of Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten, associate members of the Commission, also attended.

4. The Russian Federation, a Member State of the United Nations that is not a member of the Commission, participated as an observer.

5. Attending from the United Nations Secretariat were representatives of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

6. The following United Nations agencies, funds and programmes were represented: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and World Bank.

7. Representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations and development banks also attended: Andean Community (CAN), Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI) and Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (OEI).

8. Representatives of non-governmental organizations, other civil society entities, the private sector and academia also attended.

¹ See the list of participants in annex 2.

B. AGENDA

9. The following agenda was adopted:
 1. Adoption of the agenda.
 2. Presentation and discussion of substantive issues:
 - (a) Challenges in data governance and administration in evolving national ecosystems;
 - (b) Measuring development beyond GDP: challenges and opportunities.
 3. Outcomes of the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2024–2025, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.
 4. Review and adoption of the Strategic Plan, 2026–2035, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.
 5. Review and adoption of the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2026–2027, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.
 6. Other matters.
 7. Consideration and adoption of resolutions.
 8. Election of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC for the period 2026–2027.

C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

10. At the opening session, statements were made by José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs, Executive Secretary of ECLAC, and Mildred Martínez, General Director of the National Office of Statistics of the Dominican Republic, the country serving as Chair of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC.

11. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC, after noting the importance of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC as an emblematic forum for cooperation, mutual learning and collective construction, referred to the three development traps the region faced and said that overcoming them would require profound transformations that reoriented the development model. ECLAC had proposed 11 great transformations, one of which was cross-cutting: strengthening institutional capabilities. The challenges faced called for significant coordination, management and dialogue capabilities. ECLAC proposed a conceptual framework for analysing the technical, operational, political and prospective (TOPP) capabilities that States needed to manage transformations and ensure results-oriented public action. The production of official statistics was a clear example of the need for integrated capabilities. ECLAC could support the Beyond GDP initiative as a regional data integration centre, driver of capacity-building and forum for intergovernmental coordination. In an international context marked by growing budgetary and operational restrictions in the United Nations system, strengthening intergovernmental technical forums was key.

12. The General Director of the National Office of Statistics of the Dominican Republic called for the continued strengthening of statistics systems and the generation of high-quality, timely and relevant data to underpin the design of public policies that could transform lives in the region. The agenda pursued over the previous two years had been grounded in innovation, cooperation and consensus-building, both regionally and multilaterally. While the advances made reaffirmed the capacity of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC to build consensus, mobilize cooperation and generate regional solutions, they were also a reminder that a gap remained between the ambition of countries' agendas and the actual capacity of many national statistics systems. There was a need to clearly define the conditions for data access and use, strengthen governance and coordination mechanisms, enhance capabilities and the systematic use of administrative records, and accelerate their integration. Financing posed a challenge, and the resources allocated to the production of statistics remained limited, fragmented and unstable. It was paramount to recognize that data and official statistics were a critical public good for countries' development and to measure progress in sustainable development beyond traditional indicators such as gross domestic product (GDP).

Presentation and discussion of substantive issues (agenda item 2)

(a) Challenges in data governance and administration in evolving national ecosystems

13. The session was moderated by Mildred Martínez, General Director of the National Office of Statistics of the Dominican Republic, and the participants were Keping Yao, representative of the secretariat of the Working Group of the Statistical Commission on Data Governance (by video link); Antonio Argüeso, General Director of Statistical Planning and Processes of the National Statistics Institute of Spain (by video link); Gabriel Gamez, Chief of the Statistical Capacity Management Section of the Statistics Division of the United Nations (by video link); Piedad Urdinola, Director General of the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) of Colombia; Marcelo Bisogno, Technical Director of the National Institute of Statistics of Uruguay; and Daniel Taccari, Chief of the Statistical Innovation, Dissemination and SDG Unit of the Statistics Division of ECLAC.

14. The representative of the secretariat of the Working Group of the Statistical Commission on Data Governance explained some core concepts, such as “data ecosystem”, understood as the network of actors and the infrastructure, standards and processes through which information is produced or managed; and “data governance”, a system of decision rights and accountabilities for the management of the availability, usability, integrity and security of data. He then referred to the growing use of administrative data, big data—including from mobile phones, e-commerce, sensors and remote observation—and citizen generated data. He also described the Working Group's activities, some of which focused on the preparation of a glossary and a data governance framework, the exchange of practices and the identification of global data governance principles applicable to national official statistics. He presented the preliminary results of a survey of 108 national statistical offices, which showed consolidated legal frameworks and widespread use of novel sources and technologies, but also a lack of formal processes for scaling up pilot projects as well as needs with regard to capabilities, infrastructure and financing. Lastly, he referred to good data governance practices and proposed key areas for a future global data governance framework.

15. The General Director of Statistical Planning and Processes of the National Institute of Statistics of Spain said that the national statistics system was highly decentralized and composed of the Institute, 22 ministries with statistics departments that produced data, and various regional statistical offices. Against that backdrop, there was a need to implement a data strategy to reposition official statistics within a multi-stakeholder ecosystem. The strategy was two-pronged. The first part focused on strengthening the data space of the statistics system, through data openness and interoperability and by expanding secure access to microdata for research through ES_DataLab and improving producer interoperability, especially in the

exchange and governance of administrative records. The second part involved the system's participation in sectoral data spaces, both domestically and in Europe, and the importance of membership in the entities generating new statistics. Governance was the purview of the National Institute of Statistics and the Interministerial Statistics Commission, which had a strategy that had been approved through to 2030.

16. The Chief of the Statistical Capacity Management Section of the Statistics Division of the United Nations spoke about the origin and purpose of the Generic Law on Official Statistics of 2016, used by more than 40 countries to update their statistics legislation, and noted that the version adapted by ECLAC had already been modernized, unlike the original text. Nonetheless, there was a need to update the Generic Law owing to the recent enactment of data protection laws, the expansion of novel information sources—including big, geospatial and citizen generated data—and the development of computational techniques, such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, cloud computing and linkage methods. He also indicated elements that should be strengthened in the 2026 version, including the role of chief statistician as system coordinator, the inclusion of autonomous entities, access to privately held data, flexible regulation of computational techniques, information technology-enabled statistical services, microdata processing and consistency with privacy regulations. Lastly, he referred to interregional work and the upcoming global consultation, whose outcomes would be incorporated into the 2026 version to the extent possible.

17. The Director General of DANE of Colombia presented Act. No. 2335 of 2023, adopted following years of work by institutions, and said that it compiled provisions previously contained in various legal instruments and was based on the model proposed in the Generic Law on Official Statistics for Latin America of ECLAC, and on the recommendations of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The Act recognized DANE as the governing body of the national statistical system; strengthened interoperability and the use of administrative records for statistics; and strengthened principles that included technical independence, impartiality and transparency. It also established a mandatory cycle for economic, agricultural, mining and population censuses, carved out legal exceptions for the statistical processing of sensitive data, and established quality, technology infrastructure and cybersecurity standards. Among the challenges, she noted the harmonization of various public and private entities, which involved integrating different approaches. There was also a need to strengthen the ethical framework and data culture, and to tackle disinformation through innovative strategies, such as educational materials aimed at children and young people.

18. The Technical Director of the National Institute of Statistics of Uruguay said that the transformation of statistical governance must keep pace with technological and social change. Three major transformations had occurred: (i) rapid technological advances, such as artificial intelligence, big data and automation; (ii) social change associated with new family configurations, increasing insecurity in data handling and pushback against extensive surveys; and (iii) a larger data market shaped by a growing reliance on unstructured sources. Those processes had complicated census and survey responses, prompting a need to incorporate multiple sources. The National Institute of Statistics had responded by becoming a national data manager: the Integrated System of Statistical Registers and Surveys had been created as a centralized data repository, and a networked governance model with sectoral producers had been adopted. The Institute's priorities included source discovery and cataloguing, standardization, strategic agreements, reduction of the data reporting burden and capacity-building in the areas of data science, cybersecurity and data management.

19. The Chief of the Statistical Innovation, Dissemination and SDG Unit of the Statistics Division of ECLAC presented the Division's advances and reflections on both the conceptual and operational aspects of information asset governance. The rapid expansion of data production and demand, driven by new technologies and artificial intelligence, had transformed the information ecosystem and had posed challenges in all phases of statistical work. There were already data governance directives and reference frameworks in the United Nations system, while a set of inter-agency tools to evaluate and strengthen

institutional governance models through a simple, practical methodology had been produced the previous year. Meanwhile, ECLAC was advancing towards its own model, consistent with international good practices and regional needs, whose purpose was to organize information assets, improve efficiency and traceability, and foster digital ecosystem interoperability and adaptability.

20. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of Paraguay noted the panellists' contributions and said that new regulations and statistical frameworks called for a rethinking of institutional limits, especially in the light of problems with interoperability and access to administrative records. The representative of Brazil raised a series of data sovereignty concerns, and noted that much of the country's information was processed abroad. He also drew attention to the significant environmental cost of data centres. The representative of Peru outlined the difficulties posed by the modernization of obsolete legislation that was incompatible with personal data protection, which created legal and cultural barriers to accessing administrative records. He also highlighted the importance of strengthening statistical culture amid rapid data ecosystem growth.

21. The representative of Jamaica posed a question on the lack of guidance in the Generic Law on Official Statistics for countries in which appointments to the position of chief statistician were permanent. In response, the Chief of the Statistical Capacity Management Section of the Statistics Division of the United Nations said that the question should be included in the upcoming update to the Generic Law. Inter-agency arrangements varied from country to country, and it was essential to ensure the attractiveness of such positions through appropriate guarantees. The representative of El Salvador said that the country's National Statistical Service Organic Act of 1955 had been replaced by a modern law adopted in 2023, which had enabled fully digital censuses along with enhanced confidentiality, inter-agency collaboration and lead times for the acquisition of inputs.

22. The Chief of the Statistics Division of ECLAC underscored the need to consolidate national statistical systems, strengthen political and institutional coordination and ensure that legislation actually progressed through congresses. Public trust in the region's statistical offices was high, and their role must be strengthened through innovation and more robust data governance.

23. Participating in the discussion panel that followed were Clarice Turnquest, Deputy Director of The Bahamas National Statistical Institute; Ricardo Vicuña, National Director of the National Institute of Statistics of Chile; Oscar Chávez, Manager of the National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala; Iván Ojeda, National Director of the National Institute of Statistics of Paraguay; and Ricardo Valencia, Co-founder and CEO of Algebra Labs.

24. The moderator addressed the panellists, posing the first question, on the strengths and weaknesses of the institutional frameworks of national statistical systems with respect to ensuring effective, sustainable governance.

25. The Deputy Director of The Bahamas National Statistical Institute said that the strengths of that country's statistical system included robust central coordination and the Institute's solid leadership, along with the entry into force of the Statistics Act, 2021, which strengthened professional independence, statistical confidentiality and compulsory reporting. She also noted close alignment with international standards, staff's extensive technical experience, and growing inter-agency collaboration, especially in administrative data use. Weaknesses included the persistence of fragmented administrative systems with low interoperability, and a shortage of specialized personnel, along with succession issues. Budgetary instability, deficiencies in data exchange and cybersecurity protocols, technological obsolescence, and limited adoption of modern methods and dissemination to external users also posed challenges.

26. The National Director of the National Institute of Statistics of Chile emphasized the Institute's high prestige and public credibility since 1843, thanks to its staff's robust technical capabilities and a culture of continuous training. He also highlighted extensive experience with data protection and statistical confidentiality, backed by the legislation in effect, and the recognition of the Institute as an independent, trustworthy organization. Weaknesses included an outdated legal framework that limited interoperability, access to complex administrative records and the ability to define State functions, which led to their duplication. Added to that was the lack of a data lab for researchers, wage competition—which made it difficult to retain talent—and the need for greater investment in technology, particularly to develop an institutional data lake.

27. The Manager of the National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala said that under a 1985 legal framework, the Institute was recognized as a governing body, and that the existence of sectoral offices facilitated coordination and methodological harmonization. There were specialized technical teams in various spheres and progress had been made in formulating the national statistics development strategy. Weaknesses included an urgent need to modernize the legal framework, which had become obsolete in the new digital ecosystem. Moreover, institutions were markedly heterogeneous: while some entities had robust digital systems in place, the work of others remained paper-based. High turnover among technical personnel, financial limitations, a lack of effective autonomy and of interoperability based on a unique identifier, and limited regulations regarding data protection and systematic information exchange also posed problems.

28. The National Director of the National Institute of Statistics of Paraguay noted the adoption of Act No. 6670, which modernized the national statistical system and established the National Institute, as well as the national strategy for statistical development and the national statistical plan, backed by law. Substantial improvements had been made in quality and openness, which were reflected in a statistical performance indicator score of 75 points and an increase in the country's Open Data Inventory score. The country also had robust statistical operations, which included population and agricultural censuses, an expanded Permanent Household Survey, poverty mapping by district and the first higher technical institute for statistics. International cooperation had supported the strengthening of administrative records, quality control and data science, thereby consolidating the statistical system. Among weaknesses, he pointed to inadequate infrastructure, financial constraints, talent retention difficulties, lags in interoperability and digital transformation, and the need to train decision makers in the effective use of information.

29. The Co-founder and CEO of Algebra Labs reflected on the relationship between data ecosystems, the private sector and statistical governance, noting that while national statistical institutes were accumulating substantial experience, the global ecosystem was advancing more rapidly, chiefly because firms like Google and Amazon were managing far larger volumes of data. Consequently, he questioned the sustainability of maintaining a State monopoly on statistical production. In Europe, the transition towards open data spaces would not have been possible without statistical institutes. A paradigm shift had occurred, meaning that data had become an asset for companies and value chains, and were used by national statistical systems to enrich official statistics. He also presented the results of a regional survey that showed limited, one-way collaboration: data delivery and joint data-gathering abounded, but technology transfer, training and joint analysis initiatives were rare.

30. The moderator addressed the panellists and posed a second round of questions, asking the Manager of Guatemala's National Institute of Statistics and the National Director of the National Institute of Statistics of Paraguay what steps their countries had taken to strengthen national statistical system governance and what lessons had been learned in that process; and asking the Deputy Director of The Bahamas National Statistical Institute and the National Director of the National Institute of Statistics of Chile to identify the main regulatory and technological challenges for ensuring both the protection and availability of data for various purposes.

31. The Manager of the National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala presented the successful case of the National System of Information on Violence against Women, established by Decree No. 22-2008, which required 10 institutions to provide data to the Institute. Under that mandate, a clear governance structure had been defined, with each entity retaining ownership of its data and the Institute ensuring their exclusive use for statistical purposes and the implementation of common standards. The process had resulted in the standardization of variables, joint preparation of indicators and formal data exchanges under technical agreements, an experience that could serve as a template for other areas of the national statistical system.

32. The National Director of the National Institute of Statistics of Paraguay said that the country's new law had been implemented under the national statistics development strategy, an instrument developed by consensus. Moreover, the establishment of a secure room for microdata processing had strengthened inter-agency cooperation and trust. The National Statistical Council had also begun operating, and had held its historic second session, while open data and transparency were constantly promoted. Clearinghouse Paraguay had been established, working with the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) to coordinate cooperation offers with the country's statistics needs. It was important to develop spatial data infrastructure and provide data science training. Implementing a win-win rationale was essential to foster information exchange between institutions.

33. The Deputy Director of The Bahamas National Statistical Institute presented the main regulatory and technology challenges that her country's statistics system faced with regard to data protection and availability. While the demand for microdata had grown, existing frameworks did not allow for smooth sharing, especially data linking across ministries. Following the recent establishment of the Office of the Data Protection Commissioner, stricter fines and rules had been introduced, prompting caution among providers when deciding what information to share. There were no harmonized rules and each ministry operated under a patchwork of inherited policies and regulations. There were also significant problems in the areas of cybersecurity, legacy systems and interoperability, and limited technical capacity for robust data anonymization, which entailed higher risk in a country with a small population. The institutional priority thus remained safeguarding confidentiality rather than expanding access to data.

34. The National Director of the National Institute of Statistics of Chile emphasized the urgent need for a new statistics law to enable access to multiple data sources and more advanced uses of information. The upcoming entry into force of the personal data protection law would imply additional requirements for statistical work. There was a permanent tension between safeguarding confidentiality —avoiding any possibility of identification— and offering information that was useful, timely and suitably disaggregated. Under the legal restrictions in effect, data must be aggregated in order to be disclosed, which reduced its analytical value. The predominance of legal approaches focused on minimizing risk could sometimes limit the full leveraging of available information for public purposes.

35. At the end of the discussion panel, the Co-founder and CEO of Algebra Labs spoke about the most effective trust and governance mechanisms for achieving real cooperation between statistical offices, firms and civil society, emphasizing the need to strengthen such mechanisms for effective public-private cooperation. There were already functional mechanisms in the region —such as the Latin American financial sector— that operated as de facto data spaces, integrating highly sensitive bank and country information. During the pandemic, State-financial sector linkages had enabled massive transfers of funds without intermediaries, for instance in Colombia's Solidarity Income programme. Noting that usage protocols could facilitate data-sharing without the need for complex regulatory frameworks, he mentioned the "secure rooms" implemented in countries such as Uruguay. He called for consolidation of the path set out in the Montevideo Declaration adopted at the eighth Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean and for the incorporation of economic incentives that would create value and new markets. Lastly, he recommended systematic measurement of the relationship between statistics institutes and the private sector and the inclusion of data modules in economic surveys.

(b) Measuring development beyond GDP: challenges and opportunities

36. The session was moderated by Rolando Ocampo, Chief of the Statistics Division of ECLAC, and featured Nora Lustig, Co-Chair of the high-level expert group on the Beyond GDP initiative, and Damien King, member of the high-level expert group on the Beyond GDP initiative.

37. The Chief of the Statistics Division introduced the participants and noted the relevance of the session's topic for Latin America and the Caribbean.

38. The Co-Chair of the high-level expert group on the Beyond GDP initiative said that while GDP measured production, it failed to capture well-being, inclusion and sustainability, which was particularly inadequate against a backdrop of social unrest, rising populism, climate crisis and stubborn inequalities. That disconnect made it difficult to design effective policies. The high-level expert group had proposed a framework underpinned by three key pillars: well-being, equity or inclusion, and sustainability, which encompassed seven domains inspired by Amartya Sen's capability approach: material well-being, health, education, environmental sustainability, subjective well-being, social capital and governance. The Co-Chair presented sample indicators for each domain, although a definitive list did not yet exist. The group was evaluating the creation of a control panel, aggregation programmes and a possible synthetic index, as well as adjustments to GDP to reflect inequality, sustainability and social costs. The expert group was preparing a public consultation, and the final recommendations would be made available in 2026.

39. The member of the high-level expert group on the Beyond GDP initiative said that GDP failed to capture inequalities, social problems or the dimensions of sustainability, rendering it insufficient to comprehensively measure progress. The United Nations had highlighted the need to develop a set of universal metrics, applicable to all countries, to complement and broaden the scope of GDP. The group's work was not academic; rather, it focused on the practical, worldwide adoption of the new recommendations.

40. Participating in the discussion panel that followed were Graciela Márquez, President of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico; Halim Brizan, Director of the Regional Statistics Programme of the CARICOM Secretariat; and Marcio Pochmann, President of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics. The moderator asked the panellists for their initial reactions to the report presented by the Co-Chair of the high-level expert group on the Beyond GDP initiative, and also what specific national experiences or innovations in Latin America and the Caribbean should be systematically included in the work of the expert group.

41. The President of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico gave a positive assessment of the report, noting its conceptual and methodological rigour. It might spur mixed reactions, since it represented both an opportunity and a potential return to previous agendas. National statistical offices must be strengthened, as they generated the data. She also expressed reservations regarding the metrics for classifying countries and suggested that a return to the use of satellite accounts would be more methodologically robust.

42. The Director of the Regional Statistics Programme of the CARICOM Secretariat said that GDP overestimated well-being in the Caribbean and failed to reflect the subregion's structural vulnerabilities. The inclusion of resilience and vulnerability in the framework was valuable, and he referred to the experience of the CARICOM multidimensional vulnerability index. It was urgent to strengthen the capacities of national statistical systems, boost financing and modernization, and link the Beyond GDP initiative to national plans. Using data was important and he noted the potential of regional mechanisms.

43. The President of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics welcomed the report's more comprehensive international framework, since GDP measured economic activity but not well-being or sustainability, and, owing to demographic change and the post-industrial transition, that was insufficient. He also questioned the suitability of traditional statistical governance models in a context of new information flows, and proposed an epistemology for the global South grounded in the notion of *buen vivir* (living well) and time use, including unpaid work.

Outcomes of the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2024–2025, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 3)

44. The representative of ECLAC presented the outcomes of the 2024–2025 biennium, and said that 13 working groups had prepared analyses, guides, manuals and technical recommendations through participatory processes. Three outcomes had also been presented for adoption at the thirteenth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, as regional standards for peer review, forced displacement, and children and adolescents. Next, he described 10 more outcomes, on census mapping, data imputation, small area estimation, metadata management, gender statistics, well-being, labour informality, environment statistics, agricultural survey area frames and police administrative records. In each document, regional experiences had been systematized, gaps identified, and guidelines proposed to strengthen capacities, harmonize methodologies and improve statistical comparability in Latin America and the Caribbean. Dissemination of results through the Knowledge Transfer Network had been under way since October 2025, and all documents would be made available to national statistical offices.

45. In the discussion that followed, widespread appreciation was expressed for the efforts of the working groups. The representative of Mexico, as coordinator of the working group on police administrative records, lauded its regional collaboration and explained that, as insufficient police information meant that the document for the biennium had not yet been presented as a standard, work would continue in the margins of the Conference. The representative of Peru congratulated the groups on their overall work. He highlighted the usefulness of the census map update for his country's census process, and the importance of small area estimation; indicators of well-being, the informal economy, and environment statistics; and involving law enforcement agencies in data generation.

46. The representative of Brazil referred to the dissemination of census microdata and cautioned that advances in artificial intelligence could jeopardize anonymization. In that regard, the representative of Mexico described its synthetic data project, which reproduced statistical distributions without exposing the original database, and he offered to organize a technical seminar on the subject. The representative of Ecuador presented her country's advances in the use of administrative records and mentioned its new project for the Galapagos Islands, which would identify the floating population on the basis of entry and exit logs. The representative of Chile, after highlighting the value of inter-agency work, announced that census data would soon be released, referred to the risks associated with identification, and offered to share the country's experiences with anonymization.

47. The UNEP representative congratulated the Working Group on Environmental Statistics and suggested that police records should be used to investigate environmental crimes. The representative of UN-Women welcomed the work of the Advisory Group on Gender Mainstreaming and the coordination facilitated by the Knowledge Transfer Network. The representative of UNODC highlighted the cooperation between the police, ministries of the interior and statistical offices.

48. Lastly, the Chief of the Statistics Division thanked the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations, the divisions of ECLAC and the Statistics Division, in its role as technical secretariat of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, for their support.

Presentation of the working group outputs

49. The representative of DANE of Colombia referred to the peer review mechanism of the Code of Good Practice in Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean,² and said that its purpose was to evaluate the extent of national statistical offices' compliance with the Code through a self-assessment process, an external evaluation and an on-site visit. The methodology was based primarily on the Eurostat model, and had been adjusted following two pilot tests, in the Dominican Republic (2024) and Ecuador (2025). She also described its operational framework, which included country selection, related costs and the establishment of a team of evaluators comprising regional and national experts. After detailing the stages of the process—self-assessment, user assessment and an on-site visit—she outlined the structure envisaged for the final report to identify strengths, opportunities for improvement and areas requiring attention. Lastly, she noted considerations for regional follow-up and periodic updating of the self-assessment instrument.

50. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of Paraguay praised the work presented and said that it was especially timely, given that national statistical offices were operating in a context of post-truth, populism and polarization that called their work into question. The proposed tool would be essential for fostering continuous improvement and managing public discourse. In that regard, the instrument would help to better communicate the quality and credibility of his institution's statistical operations.

51. The representative of the National Institute of Statistics of Honduras referred to the *Practical guide for production of harmonized statistics on forced displacement and migration in Latin America and the Caribbean (summary)*,³ and said that the purpose of the seven-chapter document was to strengthen national statistical offices' capacity to generate comparable, disaggregated data aligned with international frameworks. The guide addressed guidelines for censuses, surveys and administrative records, as well as the use of alternative sources, inter-agency coordination and data dissemination. She also emphasized the need to raise the visibility of migrant, displaced, refugee and stateless populations by incorporating rights-based, gender and intersectional approaches. Progressing towards interoperable statistical systems and adapting recommendations to national circumstances was important.

52. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of Peru said that because of the rising Venezuelan population in the country, specialized surveys had been developed that linked administrative records and statistical research, enabling the issues with sampling frameworks to be overcome and even poverty to be measured. The representative of Colombia underscored the difficulty of capturing data on internally displaced persons in conflict zones and migrants in transit (in the Darien Gap, for instance). As censuses did not suffice, it was essential to use administrative records, data from international organizations and methodologies such as network sampling to identify those populations. The representative of UNICEF highlighted the importance of harmonizing indicators and integrating administrative data in coordination with national statistical offices, thus complementing the work of the International Data Alliance for Children on the Move.

² LC/CEA.13/4.

³ LC/CEA.13/5.

53. The representative of the National Institute of Statistics of Chile referred to the *Manual on the use of administrative data and its integration for statistical purposes related to children and adolescents (summary)*,⁴ coordinated with the National Institute of Statistics of Uruguay, which had three chapters: the first establishing conceptual and technical frameworks for the strategic use of administrative data; the second demonstrating their importance in monitoring the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators relating to children, with case studies from Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay ; and the third presenting a road map with eight key steps for integrating such data into national statistical systems. She also underscored the analytical and practical benefits of those sources, along with a series of technical, legal and ethical considerations required for their appropriate implementation.

54. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of UNICEF, which served as the technical secretariat of the Working Group on Statistics on Childhood and Adolescence, said that the Manual would also help to integrate migration data with child welfare indicators. She also announced that the working group would be transformed into a Knowledge Transfer Network community of practice. The representative of the Andean Community welcomed the Manual as a practical, essential tool, and noted that the Community had been using administrative records—from the economic to the demographic—for 15 years. Their use would enable critical technical challenges, such as data codification and smoothing, to be addressed and would consolidate the experience required to manage complex information in the region.

Review and adoption of the Strategic Plan, 2026–2035, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 4)

55. The representative of the Statistics Division of ECLAC presented the Conference's Strategic Plan, 2026–2035, and said that an advisory group had been established in the process of updating it, while an assessment of the 2015–2025 period had been conducted, along with a regional analysis on the basis of interviews, surveys and a literature review. In that regard, he noted the great significance for the region of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC and the advances in technical capabilities as well as the usefulness of the Knowledge Transfer Network. He detailed some of the challenges related to human and financial resources, language barriers, data governance, and the integration of administrative records and incorporation of new technologies. The new Strategic Plan laid out four key goals: strengthening the institutional frameworks of national statistical offices; modernizing statistical production by incorporating new data sources; ensuring public accessibility and citizens' statistical literacy; and consolidating regional cooperation. Lastly, he referred to the 20 monitoring indicators that would be measured biennially, and said that the draft document had been reviewed and endorsed by countries for presentation at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference.

56. In the ensuing discussion, the representatives of Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay underscored the importance of the collaborative Strategic Plan for the strengthening of regional statistical processes. The representative of Brazil emphasized the importance of international technical cooperation and noted the country's efforts to foster coordination in forums such as Group of 20 (G20) and BRICS meetings. Closer ties should be established between those global initiatives and the framework proposed by ECLAC in order to enhance statistical and geographical connectivity in the region.

57. The representatives of UNICEF and UNODC praised the Commission's leadership and the emphasis placed by the proposal on critical issues such as femicide, trafficking in persons and security, and expressed appreciation for mechanisms such as the Knowledge Transfer Network. The representative of UN-Women specifically welcomed the mainstreaming of the gender perspective and intersectionality in the strategic objectives.

⁴ LC/CEA.13/8.

Review and adoption of the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2026–2027, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 5)

58. The representative of ECLAC presented the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2026–2027, which was based on a call for proposals from June to August 2025 that had yielded 29 proposals from nine countries. The Executive Committee and the secretariat had evaluated the proposals according to clarity of output, thematic novelty, regional consistency, viability of the work over a two-year period, absence of duplication and alignment with the Strategic Plan, 2026–2035. Owing to United Nations budgetary and staffing restrictions, the number of working groups had been reduced to 11. The groups would support the key areas of institutional strengthening, innovation, accessibility and regional cooperation. Following the groups' endorsement, countries would be asked to define their participation and present partial progress to the Executive Committee. Some groups that had not been selected would establish communities of practice to pursue collaboration on the subject of childhood and adolescence and the labour market.

2026–2027 working groups

59. Next, a briefing was provided on the proposals of the working groups of the Statistical Conference of the Americas for the 2026–2027 biennium.

60. The representative of the National Office of Statistics of the Dominican Republic spoke about data governance in national statistical systems. The purpose of the working group's proposal was to consolidate a common reference framework to facilitate inter-agency coordination and interoperability, fostering ethical and secure information use. It included the preparation of a manual for the region backed by its countries, along with technical guidance and cooperation mechanisms aimed at strengthening data management in the region.

61. The representative of the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses of Ecuador presented the proposal for the establishment of a working group on the development of experimental statistics, and said that the use of innovative data sources and emerging methods posed quality, validation and dissemination challenges that called for a regional approach. The aim of the initiative was to establish common criteria for defining, evaluating, and, over time, formalizing statistical outputs based on non-traditional data. The expected outcome was a regional document that systematized experiences, established methodological guidelines and fostered collaboration among national offices to drive statistical innovation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

62. The representative of the National Institute of Statistics of Chile presented the working group proposal to increase the availability of data and metadata for use by artificial intelligence tools, and said that rapid digitalization called for technical standards to ensure that official information was suitably machine-readable. The initiative included a proposal to develop a manual on standardizing the criteria for data publication and access as well as responsible data redistribution in the new technological environment. The planned outputs included a comparative analysis of standards, use cases and a technical network specialized in implementing artificial intelligence for official statistics.

63. The representative of the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses of Argentina spoke about the proposed working group on population estimates and projections, coordinated with the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses of Ecuador, and recognized their strategic role in public planning and the need to strengthen gender-sensitive methodological capabilities. The proposal consisted of fostering experience-sharing and advancing towards comparable standards through the systematization of practices and recommendations. Envisaged as the final output was a technical document containing guidelines for preparing, updating and disseminating those inputs, along with regional cooperation forums for specialized teams.

64. The representative of the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics of Peru presented the proposed working group on household surveys for education statistics, and recalled the growing importance of such sources for monitoring education policy with a focus on equity. The proposal was aimed at harmonizing instruments, expanding coverage and developing specific guidelines for the areas for which measurement was insufficient, such as technical training and non-formal education. The expected output was a set of regional recommendations for more comparable and robust education indicators generated from surveys and other complementary sources.

65. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of Paraguay noted the importance of updating methodologies to establish population projections in light of the region's rapid demographic transition. He also underscored the complementarity of censuses and administrative records, and expressed appreciation for Peru's initiative to improve the measurement of education. The representative of Panama raised concerns regarding the diverse methodologies for preparing population projections—including those of ECLAC, machine learning and linear regression techniques, and complex system modelling—and asked how to unify criteria so that everyone was working with the same variables and approaches to avoid dissimilar results. The representative of Argentina clarified that the group's objective was not to set a mandatory standard, but rather to share, gather and systematize national experiences; the resulting manual would compile good practices and advances, but would not stipulate any one methodology.

66. The representatives of the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses of Argentina and Ecuador briefed participants on the proposal to establish a working group to promote the development of statistical population and building records as part of census modernization based on administrative records. The aim of the initiative was to share national experiences and recognize good practices that facilitated the integration of sources into a more timely, better quality statistical system. The expected output was a regional document compiling those experiences and recommendations in preparation for the 2030 census round and the consolidation of integrated systems of statistical records in the region.

67. The representative of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics presented the proposed working group on the innovation and learning generated during the 2020 round of the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture, and said that several of the region's countries had incorporated methodological improvements that had proven useful for upcoming census exercises. The aim was to make the knowledge accumulated available to all the countries of the region to support preparations for the 2030 round. Regarding the output, the plan was to prepare a technical document compiling good practices and recommendations for strengthening planning, implementation and analysis for future agricultural censuses.

68. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of FAO expressed the Organization's support for the working group on agricultural censuses and described the innovations introduced by countries such as Chile (computer-assisted web interviewing), Uruguay (administrative records), Mexico (land-use mosaic) and El Salvador (vegetable gardens). He also said that given the upcoming adoption of new international standards—World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2030—the time was right for systematizing lessons learned and preparing for the next round, which had already begun in countries such as Costa Rica, Guatemala and the Plurinational State of Bolivia. Lastly, she offered the technical assistance and collaboration of FAO to strengthen the agricultural censuses of the 2030 round.

69. The representative of the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses of Argentina spoke about the initiative to establish a working group on the integration of statistical and geospatial information, in line with the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework of the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management. The purpose of the proposal was to evaluate countries' preparedness to implement that framework and to foster synergies among the region's statistical and geospatial communities. The planned outputs included an automated self-assessment tool and a repository of good practices on statistical geoportals for the dissemination of geographically disaggregated data.

70. The representative of the National Institute of Statistics of Uruguay presented the proposed working group on updating the Classification of Time-Use Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean (CAUTAL). Since its adoption in 2015, the dynamics of care, labour and digitalization had undergone a significant transformation. The main objective was to adapt the classification to new social contexts and improve the measurement of unpaid work, which was particularly important for gender equality policies. Accordingly, a revised, harmonized version of CAUTAL was expected, along with methodological guidelines that would support comparability and the production of statistics integrated with other social and economic areas.

71. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of Peru expressed his country's interest in joining the working group on updating CAUTAL and said that Peru would share its experience with the 2024 time-use survey, which had been redeployed following an 11-year gap and whose microdata were available. The representative of Paraguay welcomed the presentations and noted the importance of incorporating statistical and geospatial information. In explaining that country's progress, he said that a geostatistical portal had been developed, with support from ECLAC, that contained more than 200 layers of information and was increasingly being used in policymaking, while work was under way on national spatial data infrastructure and a second version of the portal.

72. The representative of UN-Women expressed the Entity's interest in serving as joint technical secretariat of the working group on CAUTAL. She also stressed the need to update CAUTAL and drew a connection between that initiative and the Tlatelolco Commitment and gender mainstreaming. The representative of ILO briefed participants on the development of a future international standard for the coordinated measurement of global and regional care work.

73. The representative of the National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala spoke about the proposed working group on regional gender and climate change indicators and underscored the need to highlight the differentiated effects of climate change and overcome the limitations linked with the lack of available information in order to establish comparable methodologies and find relevant statistical sources that incorporated a gender approach to environmental measurements. The proposed output included a regional manual and a harmonized set of indicators, as well as a compendium of experiences and methodological recommendations to strengthen institutional capabilities in that area.

74. The representative of DANE of Colombia presented the initiative of the working group on strengthening environmental statistical production in the region in the framework of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, coordinated with the National Office of Statistics of the Dominican Republic. As background information, he noted the growing importance of linking economic, environmental and climate information to monitor multilateral commitments and national policies. The purpose of the initiative was to advance towards methodological harmonization and enhance data quality, comparability and dissemination. To that end, administrative records, surveys and satellite-based sources would be used, enabling the measurement of biodiversity, ecosystem restoration and the transition to low-carbon economies. Accordingly, a regional guide was planned with recommendations for analysing the status of environmental statistics, systematizing good practices, and defining guidelines and priority indicators to support decision-making and compliance with international agreements.

75. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of Ecuador expressed her country's interest in the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting and described a national experience with marine and coastal ecosystem accounts that had enabled the recognition of unrecorded employment and production. The representative of Argentina welcomed the initiative of Colombia and the Dominican Republic, and emphasized the increasing importance of environmental accounts. He also mentioned the country's recent

progress with accounts relating to energy, emissions, forests and oil assets. The representatives of Colombia and Chile referred to the selection process for the 2026–2027 working groups and suggested that the regional consultation mechanism should be maintained in order to prioritize the proposals.

76. The representative of UNEP expressed the Programme’s willingness to collaborate with the two working groups, highlighted the strategic value of integrating environmental accounts into the national system and invited countries to join the groups. The representative of UN-Women expressed the Entity’s interest in serving as joint secretariat for the working group on gender and climate change indicators and welcomed the continuation of the previous work led by Costa Rica. The representatives of ILO and UNICEF endorsed the comments of the representatives of Colombia and Chile, adding that they welcomed the possible continuation of the Working Group on Statistics on Childhood and Adolescence and the Working Group on Labour Market Indicators through Knowledge Transfer Network communities of practice. The representative of The Bahamas offered to participate in the groups on the integration of geospatial information, CAUTAL, and gender and climate change, while the representative of Jamaica requested that outcomes also be made available in English, and offered to participate in the groups on data governance and on data and metadata ready for use by artificial intelligence systems.

77. Lastly, the Chief of the Statistics Division, in its capacity as technical secretariat of the Conference, acknowledged the concerns raised, explained the budgetary and staffing limitations affecting the United Nations overall and ECLAC in particular, and said that communities of practice offered a suitable alternative for continued work on topics not included in the biennial programme. He also proposed that wide-ranging consultations with countries should be re-established when defining future working groups.

78. The representatives of the National Institute of Statistics of Chile and DANE of Colombia provided information on the Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean. The representative of the National Institute of Statistics of Chile, as a member of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, said that the Group’s sixteenth in-person meeting had been held in Kitakyushu, Japan, from 5 to 7 November. Member countries—including five new members from Latin America and the Caribbean—had participated in a day-long closed-door meeting and two plenary sessions with international and civil society organizations. *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2025* and *Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2025* had been presented, along with the advances of the Working Group on Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange for Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, the working group on geospatial information and the task team on lessons learned from monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals. The task team had worked, in particular, on compiling national experiences over the previous decade, and had underscored the difficulties of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A review had also been conducted of the status of the 234 indicators, all currently ranked at level 1 or 2, and proposals had been discussed for improving methodologies. At that meeting, agreements had been reached on the next steps for work in 2026, including preparing the report to be submitted at the fifty-seventh session of the Statistical Commission, maintaining dialogue with competent bodies and continuing to convene monthly meetings and the yearly in-person meeting.

79. The representative of DANE of Colombia, as part of the High-Level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, reported on the Group’s recent activities, noting that it was celebrating its tenth anniversary. The Group had held an in-person meeting, co-chaired by Albania and Kenya, in Riyadh in November. In 2025, it had updated its mandate to strengthen engagement with the 2030 Agenda, the role of data, and coordination with the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. The next United Nations World Data Forum would take place in Riyadh in 2026 and the call for programme proposals had been opened, with thematic areas focusing on innovation, maximizing data use, trust and

partnerships. There had been advances in coordinating the High-Level Group with the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, where the importance of statistical systems had been highlighted. She described FfD4 and the Future of Data: Strengthening Systems for Sustainable Financing, an initiative to strengthen financing and data governance. Lastly, she emphasized the need to prepare the statistical community for discussions on the post-2030 development agenda.

80. The representative of the National Institute of Statistics of Chile provided an overview of the Knowledge Transfer Network's activities and explained that it had emerged as a forum for boosting regional technical cooperation through events, methodological materials and new communities of practice. She presented the results of the 2024 needs study, which had helped to define priorities in the areas of economic statistics, gender, innovation and technology, legislation, administrative records and national accounts. A total of 41 videoconferences had been held in 2025, with more than 6,500 participants, along with specific working group activities and advisory workshops. She also spoke about the growth of communities of practice and strategic partnerships and provided a preview of the 2026–2027 workplan, which focused on expanding communities, strengthening partnerships and increasing the participation of the Caribbean.

81. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of UN-Women said that the Knowledge Transfer Network played a key role in democratizing and publicizing the Conference's technical work, which had expanded its audience and enhanced the dissemination of progress. She reaffirmed the commitment of UN-Women to coordinating forums and seminars and its support for the communities of practice, and invited other organizations to join and work in partnership. The representative of UNODC expressed the Office's interest in participating in the working group to develop a practical guide for the publication of data and metadata ready for use by artificial intelligence systems in Latin America and the Caribbean through the Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Victims of Crime, Public Security and Justice, and in exploring synergies with metadata generated in the provision of technical assistance. She also spoke about the global meeting of experts on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, held in Seoul in November 2025 —where it had been noted that an update based on the United Nations Convention against Cybercrime was expected— and drew attention to significant links with other statistical classifications.

Statements by the Knowledge Transfer Network communities of practice

82. The representative of the National Office of Statistics of the Dominican Republic, on behalf of the community of women leaders of national statistical offices, said that that group had convened three videoconferences, four informal in-person meetings and two workshops and that its members had been interacting regularly. National statistical offices had been providing women's leadership training since 2023, including a course organized by PARIS21 and IDB and a side event at the fifty-fifth session of the Statistical Commission of the United Nations in 2024, that had strengthened trust and the support network. Likewise, with the support of UN-Women, a programme had been launched in 2024 to bolster women's leadership over the 2026–2027 biennium, and included a five-month course using a 70-20-10 learning model. The programme developed core competencies such as self-awareness, strategic agility, systems management, addressing ambiguity and continuous learning. The community of practice was committed to transforming leadership in statistics in the region.

83. The representative of the Division for Gender Affairs of ECLAC spoke about the community of practice for measuring the care society, whose aim was to foster the sharing of experiences and methodologies in a regional context marked by the consolidation of comprehensive care systems and a crisis stemming from population ageing. The initiative, launched in 2023 at the twenty-fourth International Meeting on Gender Statistics, had emerged from a partnership between ECLAC, UN-Women, a group of Mexican institutions and several national statistical offices, ministries and civil society organizations. She

noted the activities conducted in 2024 and 2025, which had focused primarily on time-use measurement and analysing surveys and administrative records. She also drew attention to coordination among regional conferences and plans for interregional exchanges in future; exploration of the link between care and the environment; and the strengthening of comprehensive information systems for care policies.

84. The representative of DANE of Colombia said that the community of practice for cooperation and international relations was aimed at strengthening the joint work of statistical offices in global forums. The initiative was built on solid regional institutional frameworks and had four main objectives: establish a network of contacts, facilitate bilateral consultation, systematize good practices and improve the implementation of international standards. Inefficiencies had been detected, especially different translations of the same document on standards, which had prompted coordination of efforts to accelerate achievement of results. The community of practice would enable a regional stance to be defined prior to multilateral meetings and would showcase and boost training activities, internships and technical missions. He invited statistical offices and international organizations to join the community with a view to strengthening cooperation and knowledge-sharing.

85. The representative of IDB said that in their inaugural year, the community of practice on statistics on sexual orientation and gender identity and the community of practice on statistics on race and ethnicity had held six events, in which 17 national statistical offices had participated. The purpose of those communities was to create opportunities for exchange to advance towards common frameworks and improve the quality and comparability of data on Indigenous and Afrodescendent populations and LGBTQ persons. In the community of practice on statistics on sexual orientation and gender identity, the experiences of Chile, Ecuador and Mexico had been reviewed, and a regional assessment had been conducted, showing progress in 13 countries. In the community of practice on statistics on race and ethnicity, discussions had centred on the quality and cultural relevance of data, with notable contributions from DANE and academia. She expressed thanks for the support received and invited participants to expand their participation and suggest topics for 2026.

86. The representative of UNICEF spoke about the community of practice on statistics on childhood and adolescence and said that information gaps remained that rendered millions of children and adolescents invisible. Administrative data offered a key opportunity to advance towards the SDGs. The community of practice was a mechanism to ensure continuity of the working group established in 2011, which had aimed to strengthen national statistical offices' capabilities to meet the challenges linked with international indicators. Over the last biennium, tools had been created and validated through a regional review; they included the report *Conceptual Framework and Guidance for Integrating a Children's Rights Perspective into Administrative Data-Based Statistics* and the *Manual on the use of administrative data and its integration for statistical purposes related to children and adolescents (summary)*. The community would focus on implementing the Manual, strengthening capabilities through peer mentorship and developing a monitoring framework and key indicators.

87. The representative of the National Institute of Statistics of Chile explained that the community of practice on labour market statistics had been established on the basis of the Conference's Working Group on Labour Market Indicators, which had operated for more than a decade and had contributed to regional statistical harmonization, especially in the adoption of the international recommendations of ILO. The aim of the new community of practice, which comprised more than 18 countries and received ongoing technical support from ILO, was to strengthen horizontal cooperation, continue working on harmonization and link international discussions with regional needs. Another priority was to make recommendations on labour relations, informality, digital platform statistics and care work. The milestones envisaged in 2026 included convening regional consultations and quarterly meetings, and building institutional memory.

88. In the ensuing discussion, several regional representatives highlighted the value of the communities of practice and the Knowledge Transfer Network as pillars of technical cooperation. The representatives of Paraguay, the Dominican Republic and Argentina, highlighted the establishment of the community of practice for cooperation and international relations, with the aim of generating synergies in times of resource scarcity. Likewise, the representatives of Argentina, Jamaica and Honduras drew attention to the outputs of the Working Group on Labour Market Indicators and its continuation through the establishment of the community of practice on labour market statistics, and thanked Chile and ILO for the technical support provided.

89. The representative of UN-Women underscored the importance of women's leadership and of measuring the care economy, while the UNEP representative spoke of methodological gaps with respect to disaggregating environmental data by gender identity and ethnicity. The representatives of UNODC and ILO underscored the importance of the Commission's technology platforms—including the Webex automated subtitling feature—for inclusion of the Caribbean and the standardization of crimes and occupations. The representative of the Andean Community shared its projects for statistics on Afrodescendent populations. The UNICEF representative expressed the Fund's interest in the care and ethnicity agendas, and thanked Chile for its leadership in the Knowledge Transfer Network. All speakers agreed that the communities of practice strengthened the technical and soft skills required for comprehensive regional leadership.

Other matters (agenda item 6)

90. The Director of the Regional Statistics Programme of the Caribbean Community Secretariat reported on the CARICOM working groups and presented the structure, functions and advances of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians, noting its role as the Community's primary decision-making body on statistics. The Standing Committee had coordinated methodological harmonization, statistical training and regional technical assistance, in addition to overseeing the implementation of the Regional Statistics Programme. He also described its governance, under the Community Council of Ministers; the operation of its subsidiary bodies, including the Advisory Group on Statistics and various technical working groups; its composition in terms of its members, associate members and observers; and its collaboration with international organizations. He outlined the main objectives and areas of work of its existing and newly established technical groups and its future priorities, including the reconvening of groups, finalization of memberships, review of its terms of reference and development of an annual work programme.

91. Next, Francis Jones, Population Affairs Officer, spoke briefly, representing the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, and congratulated the CARICOM Secretariat for having reconvened its technical working groups. He emphasized the importance of balancing the dissemination of microdata and interactive tabulations with stringent confidentiality controls and statistical secrecy with a view to maximizing regional researchers' efficiency. He also confirmed that ECLAC was interested in participating in the groups for dissemination and communication, SDGs and indicators, and spatial data. Lastly, he reaffirmed the Commission's commitment to supporting CARICOM by rapidly appointing experts to those technical groups.

92. The National Director of the National Institute of Statistics of Paraguay summarized the outcomes of the thirty-second session of the Latin American and the Caribbean Commission for Agricultural Statistics and said that 26 countries had participated—21 in person and 5 online—in addition to several international observers. Moreover, 18 presentations had been delivered by the countries and 15 by FAO, on methodologies, censuses and SDGs. There had been several round tables and wide-ranging discussions, from which 22 recommendations had been drawn. He also referred to advances in cost-efficient methodologies for data

disaggregation, the need for training on SDG indicator 2.2.4, and the importance of countries' contributions in the validation of the directives of the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2030. Technical support was needed to establish food balance sheets, institutionalize agricultural science and technology indicators, strengthen fishing statistics and develop data on agrifood systems. A new working group had been established for the 2026–2027 biennium.

93. The representative of the Division for Gender Affairs spoke about measuring femicide in the region and noted that the Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean of ECLAC had been gathering official information since 2009 from justice and police institutions and machineries for the advancement of women. The indicator provided an annual count of gender-related killings of women aged 15 years and older, in absolute numbers and rates. In 2024, at least 3,828 femicides had been recorded in 26 countries and territories, with more than 19,000 over five years. Most of those crimes were perpetrated by current or former intimate partners. Furthermore, 13 countries had reported a cumulative total of 5,414 attempted femicides in 2024. The Gender Equality Observatory had been relaunched and advances had been made in the regional architecture for strengthening the production and comparability of gender statistics.

94. The representatives of UN-Women and UNODC presented the progress in implementation of the statistical framework for measuring the gender-related killing of women and girls. According to estimates, 50,000 women had been killed by their intimate partners or family members in 2024, underscoring the urgent need for a robust statistical system. They presented the outcomes of the global pilot project, implemented in various countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America, and noted the challenges with harmonizing definitions, improving the records on *modus operandi* and strengthening case traceability. They also stressed the need for greater inter-agency coordination among statistical offices, justice systems, police services and specialized ministries, as well as the importance of generating information on not only direct but also indirect victims, and of promoting the use of data for prevention policies, criminal justice and legislative reforms.

95. The Deputy Chief Economist in the Office of the Chief Economist for Latin America and the Caribbean of the World Bank referred to the initiative for harmonizing the measurement of insecurity and said that insecurity had emerged as one of the primary concerns in Latin America and the Caribbean, outranking even economic problems, according to several surveys. The region's homicide rates had remained well above the global average, despite widely varying rates of lethal violence across countries. Meanwhile, organized crime was more widespread than violence, and included territorial control, extortion, criminal governance and State capture. Measurement of security-related issues by the region's countries was limited and inconsistent: victim surveys were sporadic, questions were not standardized and there was no systematic measurement of the presence of criminal groups. There was a need to move towards harmonized and routine measurement, which would generate comparable indicators, inform public policy and enhance the understanding of the relationship between communities and criminal organizations.

96. The Director of the Department of Statistics of ILO provided an overview of methodological advances in measuring the labour market. Countries were implementing the resolutions of the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. The concept of work, including unpaid work, had also been expanded and the informality framework updated. For the first time, the 2025 System of National Accounts incorporated those approaches, and was thus aligned with the International Conference. He also described regional progress in labour market information systems and their importance for policymaking. He presented the 2028 agenda, which included new standards on platform work, care, labour migration, violence and harassment and an update to occupational classifications. Artificial intelligence was increasingly being used to modernize labour statistics and he highlighted the consolidation of the labour rights indicator beyond the 2030 Agenda.

97. The Researcher in Geographical and Statistical Information of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics said that by 2025, the regional hub on big data and data science for official statistics in Brazil, coordinated by the National School of Statistical Sciences of the Institute and with support from a regional consultative group, had been conducting activities for four years. The centre, whose work involved regional cooperation, training, research and innovation, was part of a global network aligned with the Committee of Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics, which aimed to build capabilities within statistical offices in the use of alternative data sources. In an annual consultation, 58% of countries had reported using big data and 39% had reported initiatives in the area of artificial intelligence. Summarizing the workshops and webinars organized, he said they had drawn participants from over 25 countries. He presented a regional IDB project for the development of an environmental platform based on artificial intelligence and satellite imagery, undertaken by the Data-Pop Alliance. That tool would be implemented and validated in 2026.

98. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of Peru highlighted the value of the lessons of Paraguay and Uruguay for its upcoming agricultural census. With regard to security, he said that his country's inter-agency committee compiled data on both feminicides and attempted feminicides, and expressed its interest in financing a new national victimization survey to remedy the gaps in the figures resulting from unreported cases. He also mentioned the country's informal economy satellite account and thanked the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics for its technical assistance. The representative of the Dominican Republic lauded the World Bank initiative for a harmonized module on insecurity and outlined her country's experience with victimization surveys since 2005. Drawing attention to the 2023 module, developed jointly with UNODC, she offered to share her country's experience with regional collaboration, and reaffirmed the commitment to taking measurements every five years. The representative of UNODC expressed the Office's interest in participating in the initiative presented by the Deputy Chief Economist in the Office of the Chief Economist for Latin America and the Caribbean of the World Bank.

99. The Chief of the Statistics Division of ECLAC outlined the many projects led by that Division and other organizations to support the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as the technical assistance provided on matters of economic statistics, national accounts and prices, and regional coordination for the International Comparison Programme, whose work over the 2024–2025 biennium had included compiling and submitting information requested by the World Bank. Advances in South-South cooperation included a development account that had allowed for the strengthening of institutional capabilities and the development of regional tools, with additional support from the Presidential Agency for International Cooperation of Colombia. In the area of social statistics, he noted the development of post-census sampling frames, small area methodologies and improvements in income, poverty and basic basket surveys. He also announced a digital transformation project to integrate administrative records, and described initiatives in the areas of environment statistics, innovation, statistical geoportals and the active search for new resources through partnerships with Spain, Eurostat and the United Nations.

100. In her statement, the representative of the National Statistics Institute of Spain said that the Institute, working together with the Statistics Division of ECLAC, had designed a cooperation programme to strengthen and modernize statistical systems in Latin America and the Caribbean with support from the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation. The objective was to incorporate innovative methodologies, greater use of administrative records, new data sources, artificial intelligence and programming languages. The priority areas, as indicated by ECLAC, were social, demographic, labour and economic statistics. Under the Spanish Cooperation Plan for Knowledge Transfer, Exchange and Management in Latin America and the Caribbean (INTERCOONECTA), up to 10 activities were planned over the 2026–2027 biennium, including workshops on the use of administrative records in surveys and censuses, machine learning and artificial intelligence applications, measurement of tourism through new

data sources, labour statistics, SDG monitoring, demographic indicators and courses on national accounts. Following the formalization of the agreement, countries would be notified in due course of the application procedures and dates for planned activities so that their experts could register.

Consideration and adoption of resolutions (agenda item 7)

101. The Conference adopted the resolution included as annex 1 to this report.

Election of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC for the period 2026–2027 (agenda item 8)

102. In keeping with the provisions of resolution 2000/7 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, the Conference elected the following Executive Committee for the 2026–2027 biennium:

Chair: Uruguay

Members: Bahamas (The), Belize, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru and Spain

Closing session

103. At the closing session, the General Director of the National Office of Statistics of the Dominican Republic thanked participants for the work conducted at the meeting and through its two-year term as Chair. The Statistical Conference was an important coordination forum and the synergies generated among countries were paramount for strengthening national statistical systems. Over the biennium, work had been conducted on two key instruments: the Strategic Plan, 2026–2035 and the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2026–2027. The achievements belonged not to her country but to all the countries, and had been enabled by the support of the Statistics Division of ECLAC. Reaffirming her full confidence in the leadership of the next Executive Committee, she said that her country would continue to contribute as appropriate.

104. The Director of the National Institute of Statistics of Uruguay, the country serving as incoming Chair of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC, welcomed his country's election on its behalf. The field of statistics was undergoing many changes, both technological and social, a situation that was transforming the working environment of national statistical offices, which had a responsibility to adapt in order to remain relevant. Amid budgetary restrictions that weighed on the national statistical offices of the region, countries must take an active stance in responding to the perennial transformation of statistical production and the shifting relevance of surveys and records. In that connection, South-South cooperation had a future, and the potential for synergies among different groups of countries was very positive.

105. The Chief of the Statistics Division of ECLAC thanked the National Office of Statistics and the Government of the Dominican Republic for their collaboration in all the work done the previous biennium, and welcomed the Director of the National Institute of Statistics of Uruguay, a country that had been a stalwart supporter of the Executive Committee and that had maintained an active presence at the Conference. He also thanked the countries that had just joined the Executive Committee and would work together going forward. Outlining the activities conducted on each day of the meeting, he noted the need to strengthen the region's national statistical offices and drew attention to their longstanding work on the Beyond GDP initiative.

Annex 1

RESOLUTION 14(XIII)

The Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, at its thirteenth meeting, held in Santiago from November 25 to 27 2025,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7 of 25 July 2000, in which the Council approved the proposal on the establishment of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as one of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission,

Bearing in mind also that the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/7 provides that the Executive Committee of the Conference shall have the following duties: carry out the tasks assigned to it by the Conference; draw up, every two years, a biennial programme of activities of regional and international cooperation on statistical matters, to be submitted at the regular meeting of the Conference; follow up the implementation of the agreements reached at the Conference and the tasks entrusted to it by the Conference, particularly the biennial programme of activities;

Presentation and discussion of substantive issues

1. *Recognizes* the importance of strengthening data governance and stewardship in national statistical systems by fostering regulatory and institutional frameworks that ensure technical autonomy, transparency, interoperability and sustainability in the production and use of official data;
2. *Highlights* the progress made by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in modernizing their statistics infrastructure and, in particular, in the development of population and housing registers, and the need to ensure quality, coverage and the protection of personal data in those processes;
3. *Underscores* the importance of the Beyond GDP initiative and the valuable contribution of the high-level expert group to the development of new conceptual frameworks and indicators that more comprehensively reflect the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development;
4. *Recognizes* that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has been a fundamental catalyst for the strengthening of national statistical systems and the design of more comprehensive multidimensional development metrics, and stresses the importance of drawing on the lessons learned in follow-up of the Sustainable Development Goals to guide the conceptual and methodological frameworks underpinning the metrics that are complementary to GDP, ensuring the relevance, comparability and usefulness thereof for evidence-based public policy formulation;
5. *Calls on* national statistical offices, regional bodies and United Nations system entities to maintain continued and effective cooperation, with a view to strengthening the empirical, methodological and conceptual basis of metrics that are complementary to GDP and moving towards a modern, inclusive and people-centred statistical agenda;

Outcomes of the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2024–2025, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

6. *Adopts the Report on the outcomes of the 2024-2025 biennial programme of regional and international activities of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;*¹

7. *Adopts the peer review mechanism of the Code of Good Practice in Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean,*² the aim of which is to strengthen the quality, transparency and comparability of official statistics through technical cooperation and evaluation among national statistical offices of the region;

8. *Adopts the Practical guide for production of harmonized statistics on forced displacement and migration in Latin America and the Caribbean (summary),*³ which fosters the generation of disaggregated and comparable data to raise the visibility of displaced and migrant populations and strengthen national and regional responses with a human rights and social inclusion approach;

9. *Adopts the Manual on the use of administrative data and its integration for statistical purposes related to children and adolescents (summary),*⁴ which promotes the ethical and secure use of administrative records to improve information on children and support public policies based on rights and the Sustainable Development Goals;

10. *Notes that the document mentioned in paragraph 7 and the complete versions of the documents mentioned in paragraphs 8 and 9 were reviewed and commented on by the member countries of the Conference as part of a regional consultation process;*

11. *Expresses its satisfaction with the successful preparation of the agreed outputs of the working groups on the following: analysis of technologies and methodologies for census mapping, data imputation methodologies applied in household surveys and population censuses, recommendations for incorporating small area estimation methodologies into statistical production, metadata management when implementing the Generic Statistical Business Process Model, tools for mainstreaming the gender perspective into statistical production processes, guidelines for development of an integrated system of well-being indicators, analysis of measurement of dependent contractors and the informal economy, recommendations for strengthening official environmental statistics systems, analysis of area frames in agricultural surveys, and reference guide on police administrative records, and requests the relevant working groups undertake, as a final activity, the dissemination of these products through the Knowledge Transmission Network;*

12. *Thanks the member countries of the Conference that have served as working group coordinators for their valuable efforts in pursuit of the statistical development of the Latin American and Caribbean countries through the cooperation of the international and regional statistical community;*

¹ LC/CEA.13/3.

² LC/CEA.13/4.

³ LC/CEA.13/5.

⁴ LC/CEA.13/8.

13. *Also thanks* the international organizations for their support and collaboration in assisting with the activities of the working groups, by serving as technical secretariats or by providing financing for planned activities;

14. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the activities of the Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean regarding the inventory of national capacities to produce the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goal global indicator framework, and thanks the countries representing the region for their participation in the activities of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators and the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

Review and adoption of the Strategic Plan, 2026–2035, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

15. *Adopts* the Strategic Plan, 2026–2035, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean⁵ as a regional framework of reference for the strengthening and modernization of and cooperation among national statistical systems of Latin America and the Caribbean, with a view to fostering the production and use of high-quality, comparable and accessible official statistics for the sustainable development of the region;

16. *Thanks* the national statistical offices, regional and international organizations and advisory group comprised of representatives of Argentina, Belize, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and the Caribbean Community, as well as the authorities and experts who participated in the interviews and regional consultations, for their valuable collaboration in the preparation, review and refinement of the Strategic Plan, 2026–2035;

Review and adoption of the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2026–2027, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

17. *Takes note* of the biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2026–2027, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,⁶ as well as the suggestions made during the discussions at this thirteenth meeting of the Conference, which will be included in the respective report;

18. *Endorses* the establishment of a working group to strengthen data governance in national statistical systems through the preparation of guidelines for the ethical, secure and interoperable management of data in Latin America and the Caribbean, defining institutional roles and promoting policies on open data and information protection;

19. *Endorses* the establishment of a working group to formulate recommendations to guide the production and formalization of experimental statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean, through the identification of technical criteria, methodological guidelines and institutional protocols that promote innovation and the responsible adoption of new statistical sources and methods;

⁵ LC/CEA.13/6.

⁶ LC/CEA.13/7.

20. *Endorses* the establishment of a working group to develop a practical guide for the publication of data and metadata ready for use by artificial intelligence systems in Latin America and the Caribbean, fostering standardization, interoperability and accessibility of statistical information in artificial intelligence-readable formats;

21. *Endorses* the establishment of a working group to strengthen the integration of statistical and geospatial information in line with the Global Statistical Geospatial Framework, through the development of a self-assessment tool, a repository of good practices and mechanisms for regional technical cooperation;

22. *Endorses* the establishment of a working group to strengthen technical capacities and regional cooperation in the area of population estimates and projections, through the preparation of a document compiling experiences and recommendations to improve the quality, comparability and dissemination of population statistics;

23. *Endorses* the establishment of a working group to analyse and promote the development of statistical population or building registers, through the systematisation of good practices and the formulation of recommendations for their use in the 2030 round of censuses and in national statistical systems;

24. *Endorses* the establishment of a working group to systematize and disseminate good practices and lessons learned from the 2020 round of the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture, with a view to strengthening regional preparedness for the 2030 round through the adoption of methodological and technological innovations;

25. *Endorses* the establishment of a working group to harmonize and improve the comparability of household surveys and censuses for education statistics, through the preparation of technical guidelines for optimizing the measurement of Sustainable Development Goal 4 indicators, with data disaggregated by sex and other sociodemographic variables;

26. *Endorses* the establishment of a working group to update and harmonize the Classification of Time-Use Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean, with a view to ensuring that it is line with international standards and promoting its application in time-use surveys with a gender and sustainability perspective;

27. *Endorses* the establishment of a working group to develop and validate a set of gender and climate change indicators in Latin America and the Caribbean, incorporating statistical information that raises the visibility of its differentiated impacts and facilitates public policymaking with a gender equality and environmental resilience approach;

28. *Endorses* the establishment of a working group on strengthening environmental statistical production in the framework of environmental and economic accounting in Latin America and the Caribbean, by promoting harmonized methodologies and integrating information that links sustainability, the economy and the environment at the regional level;

29. *Recognizes* the valuable work of the Knowledge Transfer Network in knowledge dissemination and horizontal cooperation and invites member countries of the Conference to continue this work by organizing remote meetings and expanding the repository of information relevant to the production and dissemination of statistics;

30. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the various activities and initiatives carried out by the communities of practice of the Knowledge Transmission Network, in particular the communities of women leaders of national statistical offices, measuring the care society, cooperation and international relations, statistics on sexual orientation and gender identity, and statistics on race and ethnicity;

31. *Commends* the establishment of new communities of practice of the Knowledge Transfer Network on cooperation in statistical classifications of Latin America and the Caribbean, statistics on childhood and adolescence and statistics on the labour market;

32. *Welcomes* and values the commitment of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to providing advisory services and technical assistance in the areas of statistics and geospatial information, expresses concern over the reduction in the resources allocated to the technical secretariat of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, which could limit its ability to support countries adequately, and calls for further strengthening of the technical, professional and human capacities that are indispensable for meeting the needs of national statistical offices, central banks and other statistical entities in the countries of the region, particularly in the context of transformative efforts such as the Beyond GDP initiative;

Other matters

33. *Thanks* the National Institute of Statistics of Paraguay for having presented the outcomes of the thirty-second session of the Latin American and Caribbean Commission for Agricultural Statistics, with a view to ensuring the greatest possible synergy between the programmes of work of that Commission and the Conference;

34. *Conveys* its appreciation and thanks for the work of the National Statistics Office of the Dominican Republic during that country's service as Chair of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for the biennium 2024–2025.

Annex 2

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS¹**A. Estados miembros de la Comisión/
Member States of the Commission****ARGENTINA**Representante/Representative:

- Pablo Ceballos, Director Nacional de Planificación y Relaciones Internacionales e Institucionales, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INDEC), email: pceballos@indec.gob.ar;

BAHAMAS (LAS)/BAHAMAS (THE)Representante/Representative:

- Jamiko Develeaux, Managing Director, Bahamas National Statistical Institute, email: jamikodeveleaux@bahamas.gov.bs;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Clarice Turnquest, Senior Deputy Director, Bahamas National Statistical Institute, email: clariceturnquest@bahamas.gov.bs;

BELICE/BELIZERepresentante/Representative:

- Diana Castillo-Trejo, Directora General, Instituto de Estadística (virtual), email: dtrejo@mail.sib.org.bz;

BRASIL/BRAZILRepresentante/Representative:

- Marcio Pochmann, Presidente, Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia y Estadística (IBGE), email: marcio.pochmann@ibge.gov.br;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Andrea Diniz da Silva, Jefa de Relaciones Internacionales, Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia y Estadística (IBGE), email: andrea.diniz@ibge.gov.br;
- Octavio Costa de Oliveira, Servidor, Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia y Estadística (IBGE), email: octavio.oliveira@ibge.gov.br;
- Dalea Antunes, Gerente de Apoyo al Sistema Nacional de Geociencias, Estadísticas y Datos (SINGED), Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia y Estadística (IBGE), email: dalea.antunes@ibge.gov.br;
- María Luíza Guerra de Toledo, Investigadora en Información Geográfica y Estadística, Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia y Estadística (IBGE), email: maria.toledo@ibge.gov.br;

¹ Los datos de esta lista son los suministrados por los participantes en el registro correspondiente que se habilitó para la reunión. / The information contained in this list is as supplied by the participants themselves, in the register provided for the meeting.

- José Eduardo Trindade, Estadístico en Coordinación de Población e Indicadores Sociales, Instituto Brasileño de Geografía y Estadística (IBGE), email: jose.e.trindade@ibge.gov.br;
- Paulo César Dick, Gerente en Coordinación de Población e Indicadores Sociales, Instituto Brasileño de Geografía y Estadística (IBGE), email: paulo.dick@ibge.gov.br;

CHILE

Representante/Representative:

- Ricardo Vicuña, Director Nacional, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, email: rvicunap@ine.gob.cl;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Leonardo González Allendes, Subdirector Técnico, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, email: ljgonzaleza@ine.gob.cl;
- Daniela Moraga Farías, Subdirectora, Dirección Nacional, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, email: dmoraga@ine.gob.cl;
- Denisse López Arenas, Jefatura Departamento Metodologías, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, email: delopeza@ine.gob.cl;
- Ignacio Agloni Jorquera, Jefe de Unidad de Gobierno de Datos, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, email: ifaglonij@ine.gob.cl;
- Víctor Ballesteros, Jefe de Área de Gobierno de Datos, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, email: vaballesterosv@ine.gob.cl;
- David Niculcar Castillo, Jefe de Departamento, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, email: dpniculcarc@ine.gob.cl;
- Julibeth Rodríguez, Asesora Técnica, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, email: jjrodriguezl@ine.gob.cl;
- Eduardo Larraguibel Díaz, Coordinador de Proyecto Registro Estadístico de Unidades Económicas, Institucional, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, email: elarraguibeld@ine.gob.cl;
- Klauss Lehann Meléndez, Jefe Área de Ciencia de Datos, Unidad de Gobierno de Datos, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, email: klehann@ine.gob.cl;
- Olga Barquero, Jefa de Cooperación Internacional, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, email: obarqueroa@ine.gob.cl;
- Aylin Flores Hinojosa, Coordinadora del proyecto Registro Estadístico de Población, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE), email: asfloresh@ine.gob.cl;
- Juan Concha Olivares, Científico de Datos, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE), email: jeconchao@ine.gob.cl;
- Beatriz Castillo Hewstone, Analista, Unidad de Cooperación Institucional, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, email: bccastilloh@ine.gob.cl;
- Denisse Viera, Analista, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, email: dpvierad@ine.gob.cl;

COLOMBIA

Representante/Representative:

- Piedad Urdinola Contreras, Directora General, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE), email: bpurdinolac@dane.gov.co; direccion@dane.gov.co;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Sebastián Camilo Guanumen Parra, Embajador, Embajada de Colombia en Chile, email: sebastian.guanumen@cancilleria.gov.co;
- Andrea Catalina Zota, Jefe, Oficina Asesora Jurídica, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE), email: aczotab@dane.gov.co;

- Camilo Andrés Méndez Coronado, Coordinador de Alianzas y Asuntos Internacionales, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE), email: camendezc@dane.gov.co;
- Nataly Bulla Gálvis, Segundo Secretario, Embajada de Colombia en Chile, email: nataly.bulla@cancilleria.gov.co;

COSTA RICA

Representante/Representative:

- Marta Elena Esquivel Villalobos, Gerente, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC), email: marta.esquivel@inec.go.cr;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Adriana Murillo Ruin, Embajadora, Embajada de Costa Rica en Chile, email: ammurillo@rree.go.cr;
- Cinthya Chacón Escobar, Proceso de Cooperación Internacional, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC), email: cinthya.chacon@inec.go.cr;
- Mauricio Zamora Villalobos, Consejero, Embajada de Costa Rica en Chile, email: embajada@costarica.cl;

CUBA

Representante/Representative:

- Juana María Pantoja Hernández, Jefa, Oficina Nacional de Estadística e Información (ONEI), email: jmaria@onei.gob.cu;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Aimée Cosculluela Ballester, Directora de Asesoría Jurídica y Relaciones Internacionales, Oficina Nacional de Estadística e Información (ONEI), email: aimee@onei.gob.cu;
- Oscar Cornelio Oliva, Embajador, Embajada de la República de Cuba en Chile, email: embajador@cl.embacuba.cu;
- Alexei Felizola Chaveco, Consejero Económico y Comercial, Embajada de la República de Cuba en Chile, email: embajada@cl.embacuba.cu;

ECUADOR

Representante/Representative:

- Marianita Granda, Subdirectora General, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC), email: adriana_raza@inec.gob.ec;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Vanessa Zambrano, Coordinadora Zonal Litoral, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC), email: vanessa_zambrano@inec.gob.ec;
- Miguel Flores Boada, Asesor de la Subdirectora, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos (INEC), email: migfb2512@hotmail.com;
- Lotty Andrade Abdo, Embajadora, Embajada del Ecuador en Chile, email: eecuchile@cancilleria.gob.ec;
- Laila Virginia Zavala Aguilar, Ministra del Servicio Exterior, Embajada del Ecuador en Chile, email: lzavala@cancilleria.gob.ec;

EL SALVADORRepresentante/Representative:

- Douglas Pablo Rodríguez Fuentes, Presidente, Banco Central de Reserva (BCR), email: douglas@bcr.gob.sv;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Hazel Mireya González de Sánchez, Vicepresidenta, Banco Central de Reserva (BCR), email: hazel@bcr.gob.sv;
- César Antonio Alvarado Zepeda, Gerente de Estudios y Estadísticas Macroeconómicas, Banco Central de Reserva (BCR), email: cesar.alvarado@bcr.gob.sv;
- Edgar Rolando Cartagena Guardado, Gerente Oficina Nacional de Estadística y Censos, email: edgar.cartagena@bcr.gob.sv;

ESPAÑA/SPAINRepresentante/Representative:

- Ana Carmen Saura Vinuesa, Subdirectora General de Relaciones Internacionales y Agenda 2030, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, email: anacarmen.saura.vinuesa@ine.es;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Antonio Argüeso, Director General de Planificación Estadística y Procesos, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), email: antonio.argueso.jimenez@ine.es;

ESTADOS UNIDOS/UNITED STATESRepresentante/Representative:

- Xavier Billingsley, Primer Secretario, Embajada de Estados Unidos en Chile, email: billingsleyxj@state.gov;

GRANADA/GRENADARepresentante/Representative:

- Karen Wilson-Tiamfook, Statistical Office, Central Statistical Office, email: karenwilson2@hotmail.com;

GUATEMALARepresentante/Representative:

- Oscar José Chavez Valdez, Gerente, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, email: ochavez@ine.gob.gt;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Wendel Arriaza Ayala, Embajador, Embajada de Guatemala en Chile, email: warriaza@minex.gob.gt;
- Cristian Miguel Cabrera Ayala, Subgerente Técnico, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), email: ccabrera@ine.gob.gt;
- Romeo Manuel Escobar Castillo, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de Guatemala en Chile, email: rescobar@minex.gob.gt;
- Pedro José Reyes López, Director de Censos y Encuestas, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), email: pjreyes@ine.gob.gt;

HONDURAS

Representante/Representative:

- Martha Delia Leiva Welchez, Gerente de Estadísticas Sociales y Demográficas, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), email: mleiva@ine.gob.hn;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Lina Redondo Marini, Embajadora, Embajada de Honduras en Chile, email: secretaria@embajadahonduras.cl;

JAMAICA

Representante/Representative:

- Leesha Delatie-Budair, Director General, Statistical Institute of Jamaica, email: leesha.delatie-budair@statinja.gov.jm;

MÉXICO/MEXICO

Representante/Representative:

- Graciela Márquez Colín, Presidenta del Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI), email: graciela.marquez@inegi.org.mx;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- José Arturo Blancas Espejo, Vicepresidente del Subsistema Nacional de Información Demográfica y Social, INEGI, email: arturo.blancas@inegi.org.mx;
- Mauricio Márquez Corona, Vicepresidente del Subsistema Nacional de Información Económica, INEGI, email: mauricio.marquez@inegi.org.mx;
- Ximena Mariscal del Alba, Encargada de Asuntos Multilaterales, Embajada de México en Chile, email: xmariscal@sre.gob.mx;
- Wladimir Gómez Muñoz, Asistente de Asuntos Multilaterales, Embajada de México en Chile, email: multilateralchi@sre.gob.mx;
- Rosa Isabel Islas Arredondo, Vicepresidenta del Subsistema Nacional de Información Geográfica, Medio Ambiente, Ordenamiento Territorial y Urbano Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI), email: isabel.islas@inegi.org.mx;
- Adrián Franco Barrios, Vicepresidente del Subsistema Nacional de Información de Gobierno, Seguridad Pública e Impartición de Justicia, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI), email: adrian.franco@inegi.org.mx;
- Mónica Laura Vásquez Maggio, Directora General de Integración, Análisis e Investigación, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI), email: laura.maggio@inegi.org.mx;
- Dayana Lizeth Pérez Ramírez, Subdirectora de Vinculación Interinstitucional, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI), email: dayana.perez@inegi.org.mx;

PANAMÁ/PANAMA

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- José García, Director, Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo, Contraloría General de la República, email: jg@contraloria.gob.pa;

PARAGUAY

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Iván Ojeda, Director Nacional, Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), email: iojeda@ine.gov.py;

PERÚ/PERURepresentante/Representative:

- Peter Abad Altamirano, Subjefe de Estadísticas, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas e Informática (INEI), email: peter.abad@inei.gob.pe;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Francisco Casaretto Fonseca, Secretario General, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas e Informática (INEI), email: francisco.casaretto@inei.gob.pe;
- Iván Aybar Valdivia, Consejero, Embajada del Perú en Chile, email: embajada@embajadadelperu.cl;
- Virna Ruiz Taípe, Consejera, Embajada del Perú en Chile, email: vruiz@embajadadelperu.cl;
- Arturo Arias Chumpitaz, Director Técnico de Demografía e Indicadores Sociales, Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, email: arturo.arias@inei.gob.pe;
- Edgar Huaman Vera, Especialista Informático, Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas e Informática (INEI), email: edgar.huaman@inei.gob.pe;

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLICRepresentante/Representative:

- Mildred Martínez, Directora General, Oficina Nacional de Estadística, email: mildred.martinez@one.gob.do;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Karina Carvajal Volquez, Analista, Oficina Nacional de Estadística, email: karina.carvajal@one.gob.do;

SAINT KITTS Y NEVIS/SAINT KITTS AND NEVISRepresentante/Representative:

- Vanroy Agard, Statistician, Department of Statistics, email: vanroy.agard@gov.kn;

URUGUAYRepresentante/Representative:

- Marcelo Bisogno, Director Técnico, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, email: secretaria@ine.gub.uy;

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:

- Jenny Segovia, Encargada de la Unidad Especializada en Género, Instituto Nacional de Estadística, email: jsegovia@ine.gub.uy;

**B. Miembros asociados/
Associate members**

ARUBARepresentante/Representative:

- Marlon Faarup, Director, Central Bureau of Statistics, email: mfaarup@cbs.aws;

CURAÇAORepresentante/Representative:

- Sean De Boer, Director, Central Bureau of Statistics, email: sean.deboer@gobiernu.cw;

SAN MARTÍN/SINT MAARTENRepresentante/Representative:

- Hadeikaye Peterson, Senior Researcher, Department of Statistics, email: hadeikaye.peterson@sintmaartengov.org;

**C. Estados Miembros de las Naciones Unidas que no son miembros de la Comisión/
States Members of the United Nations that are non-members of the Commission
and participate as observers**

FEDERACIÓN DE RUSIA /RUSSIAN FEDERATIONRepresentante/Representative:

- Vladimir Shchekunov, Segundo Secretario, Embajada de la Federación de Rusia en Chile, email: vvschekunov@mid.ru;

**D. Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas/
United Nations Secretariat**

**Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (UNODC)/United Nations Office
on Drug and Crime (UNODC)**

- Adriana Oropeza, Coordinadora, Centro de Excelencia para Información Estadística de Gobierno, Seguridad Pública, Victimización y Justicia, email: adriana.oropezalliteras@un.org;

División de Estadística/Statistics Division

- Keping Yao, Grupo de Trabajo de la Comisión de Estadística sobre la Gobernanza de Datos, email: yaok@un.org;
- Gabriel Gamez, Jefe, Sección de Gestión de la Capacidad Estadística, email: gamezg@un.org;

**E. Sistema de las Naciones Unidas/
United Nations system**

Banco Mundial/World Bank

- Alejandro Medina Giopp, Senior Economist, email: amedinagiopp@worldbank.org;
- Marcela Meléndez, Jefe Adjunta, Oficina del Economista Jefe para América Latina y el Caribe;

**Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad de Género y el Empoderamiento de las Mujeres
(ONU-Mujeres)/United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
(UN-Women)**

- Gabriela Rosero, Jefa de Oficina en Chile, email: g.roseromoncayo@unwomen.org;
- Andrea Llerena, Asesora Regional de Estadísticas, email: andrea.llerena@unwomen.org;
- Teresa Guerra, Coordinadora del Centro Global de Excelencia en Estadísticas de Género, email: teresa.guerra@unwomen.org;

Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (UNICEF)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- Violet Warnery, Representante de UNICEF en Chile, email: vwarnery@unicef.org;
- Liliana Carvajal, Gerente de Datos y Monitoreo, email: lcarvajal@unicef.org;
- Eva Quintana, Metodóloga de Encuestas de Indicadores Múltiples por Conglomerados, email: equintana@unicef.org
- Alejandro González Cuevas, Oficial M&E, email: aegonzalez@unicef.org;
- Ana María Restrepo, Consultora Regional, email: amrestrepo@unicef.org;
- Jeanneke Le Moullec, Consultor, email: jlemoullec@unicef.org;

Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA)/United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

- Daniel Macadar, Oficial de Programas, email: macadar@unfpa.org;

**Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados (ACNUR)/
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**

- Matías Hernández, Data Management Associate, email: hernamat@unhcr.org;

**Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO)/
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**

- Gloria Lucía Vargas Briceño, Regional Advisor on Statistics, email: gloria.vargasbriceno@fao.org;
- Cristobal Fehrmann, Statistical Specialist, email: cristobal.fehrmann@fao.org;
- Michael Rahija, Estadístico Regional, email: michaelaustin.rahija@fao.org;

**Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO)/
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

- Manuel Alcaino, Regional Advisor, email: mj.alcaino-izquierdo@unesco.org;
- Catalina Schneider Errázuriz, Consultora, email: c.schneider@unesco.org;

Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT)/International Labour Organization (ILO)

- Marcela Cabezas, Especialista Regional en Estadísticas, Oficina Regional para América Latina y el Caribe, email: cabezasm@ilo.org;

Organización Panamericana de la Salud (OPS)/ Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

- Sebastián García-Saisó, Director of the Department of Evidence and Intelligence for Action in Health, email: garciasseb@paho.org;

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- Georgiana Braga-Orillard, Representante Residente en Chile, email: georgina.braga@undp.org;
- Javier Bronfman, Regional Advisor, email: javier.bronfman@undp.org;
- Ana María Victoria Hernández Vera, Sustainable Development Analyst, email: ana.hernandez.vera@undp.org;

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA)/United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

- Javier Neme, Oficial de Programa, email: javier.neme@un.org;

F. Organizaciones intergubernamentales/ Intergovernmental organizations

Comunidad Andina (CAN)/Andean Community

- Jinob Alberto de la Cruz Magallanes, Profesional en Estadísticas Macroeconómicas, Sociales y Registros Administrativos, email: jdelacruz@comunidadandina.org;

Comunidad del Caribe (CARICOM)/Caribbean Community (CARICOM) (virtual)

- Halim Brizan, Director of Statistics, email: halim.brizan@caricom.org;

Instituto Interamericano de Estadística/Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI)

- Evelio O. Fabbroni, Director Ejecutivo, email: fabpan@cwpanama.net;

Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura (OEI)/Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (OEI)

- Javier Azócar Bizama, Director, Chile, email: javier.azocar@oei.int

G. Bancos de desarrollo/ Development banks

Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina y el Caribe (CAF)/Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean (CAF)

- Verónica Amarante, Directora de Investigaciones Socioeconómicas, email: vamarante@caf.com;

Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)/Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

- José Antonio Mejía, Especialista Principal en Modernización del Estado, email: joseam@iadb.org;
- Lina María Marmolejo, Especialista en Seguridad Ciudadana y Justicia, email: linam@iadb.org;

H. Otros participantes/ Other participants

- Nora Lustig, Copresidenta del grupo de expertos de alto nivel sobre la iniciativa “Más allá del PIB”, email: nlustig@tulane.edu;
- Damien King, miembro del grupo de expertos de alto nivel sobre la iniciativa “Más allá del PIB”, email: dking@capricaribbean.org;
- Jenny Cienfuegos Carreño, Proyectos de Inversión en Salud, Marina de Guerra del Perú, email: jennycien19@gmail.com;
- Alberto Gutiérrez Enciso, Consultor, email: inggutierrez@cip.org.pe;
- Felipe Mallea, Jefatura Departamento de Estudios, Servicio Nacional de Migraciones, Chile, email: felipe.mallea@serviciomigraciones.cl;
- Ricardo Valencia, Cofundador y Director General, Algebra Labs, email: rvalencia@algebra.com.co;

I. Secretaría/ Secretariat

Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL)/Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

- José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs, Secretario Ejecutivo/Executive Secretary, email: secretarioejecutivo@cepal.org;
- Javier Medina, Secretario Ejecutivo Adjunto a. i./Deputy Executive Secretary a.i., email: javier.medinavasquez@cepal.org;
- Luis F. Yáñez, Secretario de la Comisión/Secretary of the Commission, email: luis.yanez@cepal.org;
- Rolando Ocampo, Director, División de Estadísticas/Chief, Statistics Division, email: rolando.ocampo@cepal.org;
- Xavier Mancero, Jefe, Unidad de Estadísticas Sociales, División de Estadísticas/Chief, Social Statistics Unit, Statistics Division, email: xavier.mancero@cepal.org;
- Daniel Taccari, Jefe, Unidad de Innovación, Difusión Estadística y ODS, División de Estadísticas/Chief, Statistical Innovation, Dissemination and SDG Unit, Statistics Division, email: daniel.taccari@cepal.org;
- Francis Jones, Oficial de Asuntos de Población, sede subregional de la CEPAL para el Caribe/Population Affairs Officer, ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, email: francis.jones@eclac.org;
- Carolina Cavada, Oficial de Asuntos de Población, Centro Latinoamericano y Caribeño de Demografía (CELADE)-División de Población/Population Affairs Officer, Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division, email: carolina.cavada@cepal.org;
- Álvaro Monett, Experto Regional en Gestión de Información Geoespacial, División de Estadísticas/Regional Expert on Geospatial Information Management, Statistics Division, email: alvaro.monett@cepal.org;
- Andrés Gutiérrez, Experto Regional en Estadísticas Sociales, División de Estadísticas/Regional Expert on Social Statistics, Statistics Division, email: andres.gutierrez@cepal.org;
- Álvaro Fuentes, Oficial de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistical Officer, Statistics Division, email: alvaro.fuentes@cepal.org;
- Alfonso Zerón, Oficial de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistical Officer, Statistics Division, email: alfonso.zeronmarmolejo@cepal.org;
- Mónica Aguayo, Estadística Adjunta, División de Estadísticas/Associate Statistician, Statistics Division, email: monica.aguayogonzalez@cepal.org (virtual);
- Andrés Yáñez, Asistente Superior de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Senior Statistical Assistant, Statistics Division, email: andres.yanez@cepal.org;
- Horacio Castellaro, Asistente de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistics Assistant, Statistics Division, email: horacio.castellaro@cepal.org;
- Alejandra Ovalle, Asistente de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistical Assistant, Statistics Division, email: alejandra.ovalle@cepal.org;
- Claudio Moris, Asistente de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistical Assistant, Statistics Division, email: claudio.moris@cepal.org;
- Ernestina Pérez, Asistente de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistical Assistant, Statistics Division, email: Ernestina.perez@cepal.org;
- Patricia Marchant, Asistente de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistical Assistant, Statistics Division, email: patricia.marchant@cepal.org

- Pablo Villatoro, Asistente de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistical Assistant, Statistics Division, email: pablo.villatoro@cepal.org;
- Rocío Miranda, Asistente de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistical Assistant, Statistics Division, email: rocio.miranda@cepal.org;
- Alberto Malmierca, Asistente de Estadística, División de Estadísticas/Statistical Assistant, Statistics Division, email: alberto.malmierca@cepal.org;
- Andrea Murden, Consultora, División de Estadísticas/Statistical Assistant, Statistics Division, email: andrea.murden.de@gmail.com;
- Juan Álvez, Asistente de Gestión de Programas, División de Estadísticas/Programme Management Assistant, Statistics Division, email: juan.alvez@cepal.org;
- Miguel Castillo, Asistente de Investigación, División de Estadísticas/Research Assistant, Statistics Division, email: miguel.castillosoto@cepal.org;
- Marianela Garione, Asistente de Equipo, División de Estadísticas/Team Assistant, Statistics Division, email: marianela.garione@cepal.org.