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**REPORT OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE
OF THE WHOLE OF ECLAC**

New York, 17 October 2023

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A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date of the meeting

1. The thirty-seventh session of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) was held in New York on 17 October 2023. The meeting was convened by ECLAC and the Government of Argentina, in its capacity as Chair of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC.

Attendance¹

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following member States of ECLAC: Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay.

3. Attending from the United Nations Secretariat were representatives of the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the Regional Commissions New York Office.

Presiding Officers

4. The Committee of the Whole was chaired by the Officers elected at the thirty-ninth session of ECLAC, held in Buenos Aires from 24 to 26 October 2022. The Officers elected were Argentina as Chair and Costa Rica, Cuba, Jamaica and Peru as Vice-Chairs.

B. AGENDA

5. The Committee adopted the following agenda:

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Presentation of the socioeconomic context of Latin America and the Caribbean.
3. Presentation of the *Report on the activities of the Commission, 2022*, and of the *Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2025*.
4. Adoption of agreements.

¹ See annex 2 for the full list of participants.

C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Opening session

6. At the opening session, statements were made by María del Carmen Squeff, Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations, in her capacity as Chair of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC, and José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs, Executive Secretary of ECLAC.

7. The Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations, in her capacity as Chair of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC, said that the main purpose of the meeting was to review the *Report on the activities of the Commission, 2022* and to adopt the *Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2025*. In addition, the meeting was an opportunity to exchange thoughts on the region's socioeconomic outlook, with a view to the multilateral events that would take place in 2024, such as the seventh meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development (April), the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States (May), the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries (June), the high-level political forum on sustainable development (July), and the Summit of the Future (September). The Sustainable Development Goals Summit, held on 18 and 19 September 2023 in New York, was an important forum, during which a political declaration had been adopted stating that the 2030 Agenda remained the overarching road map for achieving sustainable development and overcoming the multiple crises the world faced. The declaration also reaffirmed the importance of the regional dimension of sustainable development in addressing regional challenges and scaling up action among countries.

8. She recalled that further progress was required on implementation of the 2030 Agenda and that efforts were needed to foster discussions to bring about reform of the international financial architecture, to adapt it to the current needs of developing countries, and particularly those in Latin America and the Caribbean. In particular, access to development financing posed challenges and there was pressure on fiscal space from unsustainable debt levels and the regressive effects of measures to service debt with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The sixth report on the progress and regional challenges with respect to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, entitled *Halfway to 2030 in Latin America and the Caribbean: progress and recommendations for acceleration*, prepared by ECLAC and presented in Santiago in April 2023, stated that the region was not halfway toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), because only a quarter of the targets had been met or were on course to be met by 2030. Progress towards 48% of the targets was in the right direction but too slow, and for 27%, the trend was backwards. That meant that 75% of the targets were at risk of not being met, unless determined action was taken to put progress back on course. In that context, further advances with respect to the SDGs in the region called for a transformative recovery, and that could only be achieved through dialogue and cooperation, leaving no country behind, which was a priority for Argentina as Chair of ECLAC.

9. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC thanked Argentina for its work as Chair of the Commission since the thirty-ninth session, held in Buenos Aires in October 2022, as well as all the member countries for attending and for their continued support during such difficult times for the world and the region. He said that the Committee of the Whole was a body of the Commission that allowed meetings to be held with the governments of the member States between sessions of the Commission, to receive their guidance on the current and future work of ECLAC. During the general debates of the seventy-eighth session of the General Assembly, the Sustainable Development Goals Summit and the preparatory ministerial meeting for the Summit of the Future, the region's leaders had referred to many socioeconomic and environmental challenges, such as inequalities—including gender inequalities—poverty, threats to human rights, the

digital divide, slow economic growth, the lack of development finance, the unsustainable debt situation and the devastating consequences of climate change, which hindered progress toward the SDGs.

10. He also highlighted other geopolitical factors that were exacerbating the regional and global situations and hampering acceleration of initiatives to implement the 2030 Agenda, such as food insecurity, forced migration, violence in all its forms, and organized crime. All of that meant that transformative measures and reforms needed to be pursued at the national and multilateral levels. It was his hope that the meeting would take place with a spirit of openness and mutual listening, to offer the countries of the region all of the analytical and technical capacities and tools of ECLAC, as well as its intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder platforms, so as to continue to provide them with comprehensive and integrated support that would enable them to address challenges and undertake the necessary transitions and transformations.

Presentation of the socioeconomic context of Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 2)

11. In his presentation, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC described the changes the globalization process had undergone over the preceding 30 years. The multilateral trading system had shifted towards regionalism, characterized by a tide of protectionism; global value chains had been reshaped in the pursuit of lower risk (derisking); rivalries had arisen over technological supremacy in areas such as digital standards, artificial intelligence and microprocessors; security concerns (energy, food and manufacturing) had become heightened; and a system had formed in which interdependence was seen as something to be feared. All those factors opened the way for a new coalition-based regionalism, in order to maintain an open and secure trade and investment system and to strengthen multilateralism.

12. He noted that the United States' share of global production had fallen from 20.0% in 1991 to 15.7% in 2021, while China's share had increased from 3.8% to 18.6% over the same period. China had surpassed the United States in terms of total GDP and had become the main trading partner for most of the countries in the world, accounting for 12.6% of global exports in 2021, while the United States had accounted for 9.1%. The BRICS countries (Brazil, Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa) had also surpassed the Group of Seven (G7) countries in terms of total production. In terms of population, the BRICS group, with a total population of 3.2 billion people in 2021, had 4.2 times the combined population of the G7 countries. The world economy was no longer dominated by the United States alone, nor solely led by the West. China was already comparable in economic size to the United States and middle-income countries served as an economic counterweight to the G7 countries.

13. The Executive Secretary presented growth ranges for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean for the 2023–2024 period and said that between 2014 and 2023 the region had grown less than half of what it had grown during the lost decade of the 1980s. That was primarily a result of stagnation of productivity in recent decades, low levels of investment and high levels of public debt that limited fiscal space. All that also had repercussions for democratic life, which was incompatible with a stagnant economy and dissatisfied citizens with no hope for a better future. The region was continuing to record high levels of poverty and extreme poverty, employment growth was the slowest in seven decades, and 47.9% of the region's workers —almost one in two— were in informal employment, with women the most affected by that problem. The region had also seen the highest relative growth in intraregional migration in the world between 2000 and 2020.

14. He then outlined some of the region's structural challenges, such as inequality, limited social mobility, gaps in social protection, education and vocational training, gender equality and the care society, sustainability and climate change, digital transformation, migration, regional economic integration and macroeconomics for development. Working on those areas could lead to significant, sustained, sustainable

and inclusive growth in the region. Climate action could also boost growth. Investment in transformative sectors could drive innovation and productivity, so productive development policy was needed to seize that opportunity. The region possessed large mineral reserves and related production capacity, which could contribute to the energy transition and e-mobility worldwide.

15. Of the sectors with the capacity to boost productivity, he mentioned those related to the energy transition, e-mobility, the circular economy, the bioeconomy, taking advantage of the global production chain shift, the pharmaceutical, life sciences and medical devices industries, exports of modern services enabled by information and communications technologies, advanced manufacturing, gender equality and the care society, sustainable water management, sustainable tourism, e-government and food security.

16. Regarding implementation of the SDGs in the region, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC affirmed that swift far-reaching transitions needed to be fostered, to fulfil the political declaration adopted at the Sustainable Development Goals Summit, in which Member States had recognized the special challenges facing all developing countries in pursuing sustainable development, in particular African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing middle-income countries and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations. Member States had also committed to enhancing global, regional, national and local partnerships for sustainable development, engaging all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, private sector, academia and youth.

17. He announced that the seventh meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development would be held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago from 15 to 19 April 2024, and would take into consideration the political declaration of the Sustainable Development Goals Summit and preparations for the Summit of the Future, focusing on the theme of the 2024 high-level political forum on sustainable development: “Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises: the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions”. In that respect, it was important to listen to member States in order to take into account their proposals when preparing the regional consultation for the Summit of the Future, to be conducted within the framework of the seventh meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development.

18. The Executive Secretary said that he had closely followed the deliberations and statements of the countries of the region regarding the Summit of the Future, the aim of which was to agree A Pact for the Future and which would address proposals for the governance of global public goods and for sustainable development and climate action beyond 2030, a peace agenda or a global digital compact, among other issues that were important for the region. A better future was possible, but it had to be built collectively, with cooperation at the national, regional and global levels. Public policy was vital, and there were new visions and innovative ideas with respect to development planning, policy governance, formulation, implementation, measurement and evaluation cycles, and accountability. The technical, operational, political and foresight capacities of institutions needed to be strengthened, fostering collaboration among the different levels of government and supporting public leadership that would build trust and enhance coordination.

19. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of Brazil thanked ECLAC for focusing its work on pursuing sustainable development and economic cooperation in the region. He said that Brazil recognized the crucial role played by ECLAC in fostering collaboration and dialogue among its member States, and reaffirmed the country’s commitment to the shared goals of inclusive growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development. The Commission’s socioeconomic studies were a vital source of inputs for policymaking in the region. One of the most worrying findings of those studies was that financial flows to

Latin America had declined in recent quarters, with social, economic and environmental consequences, including limited scope for countries in the region to step up efforts to implement relevant multilateral environmental agreements. Given the unprecedented challenges described, including climate change, pollution and mounting debt, Brazil remained firm in its decision to work in partnership with the other member States. In that spirit, the country would host the sixth session of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2025, with a commitment to propose practical solutions for the almost 201 million people in the region living in poverty.

20. The representative of Cuba commended Argentina for its work as Chair of the Commission in 2023 and thanked the Executive Secretary of ECLAC for participating in the Summit of the Group of 77 and China, held in Havana in September, during which the international economic context and the need for countries to seek solutions through South-South cooperation had been examined. He said that the multiple global and regional challenges called for greater regional cooperation and a strengthened multilateral framework in the areas of poverty eradication, development of technology and trade capacities and infrastructure, global financial governance and climate change. For the region, it was vital to call on the United Nations system to address the specific development needs of middle-income countries in a differentiated manner, taking into account variables that went beyond the criteria of GDP.

21. He stated that although, in many areas of implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the results in Latin America and the Caribbean were encouraging, inequality remained one of the distinctive features of the countries of the region, even in those with faster economic growth. Development endeavours should be accompanied by specific measures to improve market access, financing on fair and concessional terms, technology transfer and North-South cooperation. A far-reaching transformation of the international financial architecture was also needed. Progress in the areas of science, technology and innovation was a priority for Cuba and, in that regard, at the Summit of the Group of 77 and China, an urgent call had been made to unite scientific, technological and innovation work around the unrenounceable goal of sustainable development, as well as to resume the work of the Consortium on Science, Technology and Innovation for the South (COSTIS), in order to pursue joint research projects and foster production chains to reduce reliance on markets in the North.

22. The representative of Peru said that his country would host the fortieth session of ECLAC in Lima in October 2024, a few weeks after the Summit of the Future. Peru had also hosted the thirty-fifth session of ECLAC in 2014, shortly before the 2030 Agenda was adopted. At that meeting, the countries of the region had addressed priority issues such as economic growth and social inclusion, job creation, investment promotion, promotion of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and sustainable development, which were subsequently reflected in the 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda. The region had contributed to the development of proposals on sustainable development; one example was the 1992 Earth Summit, where all Member States of the United Nations agreed on the importance of a joint response to the challenges of development. The region's commitment to sustainable development was made more visible by Latin America and Caribbean countries chairing the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Second Committee and the Group of 77.

23. He stated that there was an urgent need to measure sustainable development effectively and to stop using GDP as the sole criterion, adopting additional and complementary indicators. Otherwise, it would be impossible to differentiate the multiple and diverse challenges faced by countries, particularly middle-income countries. The priority policy areas identified by ECLAC for transforming the development model provided a starting point for construction of a dashboard and, subsequently, a composite index to measure the different multidimensional challenges in each country. That would result in a better allocation of international cooperation, technical training, technology transfer and access to

financing based on specific recognized needs. Over the past two decades, Peru had experienced steady economic growth, driven by mining, agriculture and tourism, which had led to a reduction in the country's poverty levels. However, a number of challenges remained, such as inequality and its repercussions for social stability. Peru considered ECLAC an excellent forum for exchanging experiences and promoting regional cooperation, trade and integration.

24. The representative of Chile thanked Argentina for its leadership as Chair and noted that the priorities reflected in the programme of work of the ECLAC system for 2025 and its innovations with respect to implementation reflected the need to step up action for all three dimensions of sustainable development. The outlook presented by the Executive Secretary confirmed that the economies of the region would continue to grow slowly. Inflation was also still a challenge. Rapidly rising food prices and climate uncertainty posed additional risks to economic stability and food security in the region. On the fiscal front, tax revenues had declined because of the economic slowdown, limiting governments' ability to finance public policies and programmes that were essential for sustainable development and poverty reduction. Despite efforts to increase women's participation in the labour market, there were still significant gaps between men and women in terms of labour force participation and unemployment rates. It was crucial to encourage investment, promote gender equality, improve labour productivity and address inflationary pressures. He reaffirmed Chile's commitment to working with the other countries of the region and the international community to address those challenges.

25. The representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia commended the valuable support provided by ECLAC for promoting sustainable development among the peoples of the region and said that his country would carry out its national population and housing census in 2024. ECLAC had played a key role in the permanent forum for technical dialogue on innovation, technological development and adding value to lithium in the countries of the "lithium triangle" —Argentina, Chile and the Plurinational State of Bolivia— the main aim of which was to form an integrative regional vision for technology and production related to lithium, fostering cooperation and coordination. The Plurinational State of Bolivia supported the changes made by ECLAC to the draft programme of work for 2025, and it was important to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development. It was also vital for the Commission's work to be aligned with the commitments made in the Rio Declaration and the 2030 Agenda, and with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

26. The representative of Costa Rica stated that a comprehensive and sustainable response was needed to the development gaps that had already existed in the region before the pandemic and had been exacerbated by it. It was vital for an inclusive, resilient and sustainable recovery to be approached with a transformative vision, through renewed development models that would allow the necessary decisions to be made to produce prosperity and well-being without sacrificing the future of the next generations. ECLAC remained a key stakeholder and ally in global policymaking and particularly with regard to the region's development. Both ECLAC and the region should continue to champion innovative financing mechanisms capable of mobilizing resources for sustainable development, such as liquidity and debt reduction measures, as part of a long-term resilience strategy. Regional cooperation and reform of the multilateral debt architecture were crucial to tackle financial challenges, including climate finance, which was essential to address adaptation and just transition needs in the region.

27. She said that thematic bonds, such as SDG-related bonds, and other instruments, such as debt-for-climate swaps and debt-for-environment swaps, allowed countries to resolve liquidity and debt challenges. Costa Rica was moving in that direction, as standards for issuing green bonds had been passed by the country's Legislative Assembly. She called on ECLAC to continue to champion the agenda to move beyond GDP when measuring development, in order to overcome reliance on such one-dimensional measures and

move toward a more comprehensive understanding of the needs and priorities of developing countries. Lastly, he encouraged ECLAC and all its members to make the most of the recently created Regional Conference on South-South Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean, the aim of which was to strengthen South-South, triangular and multilateral cooperation mechanisms among regional and extraregional actors, including donor countries and international agencies, to facilitate the transfer of technology and knowledge, as well as the pursuit of joint cooperation activities.

28. The representative of Jamaica said it was important to take into account the specificities of the Caribbean subregion. The projected slow growth for the region was worrying, in a complex global scenario aggravated by the vulnerability of economic infrastructure to the effects of climate change and limited fiscal space to address those vulnerabilities, in addition to the high financial cost of investing in climate action. The region was making determined efforts to promote financing mechanisms to facilitate investment in the development of resilient economies and sustainable growth. She called on ECLAC to continue promoting four main areas in its initiatives and programme of work: (i) fiscal space, through increased revenues, advances in tax structures, green public spending and access to new financial mechanisms; (ii) fiscal and exchange-rate risk management, through macroprudential policy, mobilization of concessional finance and climate finance through multilateral, regional and national development banks, and promotion of official development assistance flows to combat climate change; (iii) debt relief mechanisms, through establishment of institutional restructuring mechanisms and inclusion of clauses linked to disasters and hurricanes and achievement of climate objectives; and (iv) support for the small island developing States (SIDS) agenda, underpinned by the Caribbean First strategy, aimed at improving development and cooperation in the Caribbean, economic development and integration, information and communications technologies for development, social development and statistics, climate change and disaster management.

29. The representative of Barbados agreed on the need to reform the international financial architecture to enable all countries in the region to achieve the SDGs and address the challenges of climate change. He mentioned three main points: (i) it was important to strengthen the subregional programme for the Caribbean and the Caribbean First strategy and to recognize the work carried out by the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean; (ii) data production and availability were essential for development of a multidimensional vulnerability index and for the discussion of going beyond GDP; and (iii) the Summit of the Future aimed to agree a global digital compact that should contribute to closing the digital divide, rather than widening it. The programme of work of ECLAC in that area would also be fundamental in supporting member States during negotiation of the compact and implementation of the agreed commitments.

30. The representative of Argentina expressed gratitude for spaces such as the Committee of the Whole in which to seek solutions to the multiple challenges facing the region, in a context of post-pandemic recovery and severe geopolitical tensions. He also underscored the importance of Latin America and the Caribbean working together to address those challenges.

31. The representative of Trinidad and Tobago thanked Argentina for its leadership as Chair and commended the work of ECLAC as a key partner for development, and particularly its subregional headquarters for the Caribbean. He said that it was his country's view that ECLAC, in carrying out its leadership role as one of the region's major think tanks, should continue to conduct research and analysis and promote strategies for sustainable development, paying special attention to the impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the ongoing global financial and debt crisis. Trinidad and Tobago welcomed ongoing efforts to strengthen the Commission's convening role, which provided intergovernmental platforms for policy advice and dialogue, as well as technical and logistical support, as appropriate, aimed at promoting cooperation and coordination throughout the region. ECLAC support for

national efforts to promote sustainable development, particularly by deepening regional integration and improving logistics and infrastructure in the area of trade and cooperation, was also key.

32. He said that it was not possible to overstate the importance of the Commission's role in improving production, dissemination and use of statistics for evidence-based decision-making in the region, by strengthening national technical and institutional capacities. Ongoing discussions on proposed development indicators other than GDP, including development of a multidimensional vulnerability index, highlighted the need to strengthen data capacities, particularly in areas such as economic and social statistics, statistics on the environment, climate change and disasters, and geospatial information. The availability of accurate and up-to-date data in the region would be crucial in shaping such discussions in the future. The Caribbean First strategy was important, especially in relation to preparations for the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States, to be held in 2024. In that respect, he called on ECLAC to include in the draft programme of work for 2025 the outcomes and mandates from that Conference. It was vital for ECLAC to have resources that were both sufficient and predictable, through the regular budget, to ensure a response tailored to the specific needs and interests of the countries.

33. The representative of Ecuador emphasized the difficulties experienced by the countries of the region in an increasingly interconnected world. He said that 2024 would be a year of substantial challenges and referred to the El Niño phenomenon, which had significant economic consequences for Ecuador. To meet those challenges, it was important to energetically advocate for reform of the international financial system, to facilitate access to financing for the region's middle-income countries, based on indicators that went beyond GDP. It was also essential for countries in the region to be able to restructure their debt when faced with unforeseen situations that affected their economic development. New mechanisms, such as debt-for-nature swaps, should be promoted. Developed countries must also to fulfil their commitment to allocate 0.7% of GDP to official development assistance for the least developed countries.

34. The representative of Mexico reaffirmed her country's support for all of the work of ECLAC and particularly the draft programme of work for 2025. She then listed matters whose discussion under the auspices of ECLAC contributed to the region, such as the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement), the Digital Agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2024), and the regional seminar on fiscal policy and support for the preparation of the voluntary national reviews, which was very important work with respect to countries' activities within the framework of the meetings held at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

35. The representative of Colombia said that ECLAC should guide the sustainable development of the region through cooperation and promotion of good practices. He reaffirmed his country's commitment to continue working with the Commission to jointly build a just and sustainable region for all. ECLAC demonstrated willingness to change, which allowed it to adapt to the new realities of the region, and the sectors that had been identified as having the potential to boost the economy and thus address low economic growth were consistent with the Goals of the 2030 Agenda and making sustainable development a reality. It was vital that initiatives to strengthen those sectors did not perpetuate the traditional role of developing countries as suppliers of commodities with limited value added. Latin America was a biodiverse region that should be at the forefront of the bioeconomy and circular economy. That would call for high levels of investment from both public and private sources. Decarbonization of economies needed to be stepped up, promoting a just and equitable energy transition and strengthening development of renewable energies, which would not be possible without increasing the financial resources of developing countries, to enable them to fulfil their nationally determined contributions. Debt-for-climate swaps and debt-for-nature swaps

offered opportunities to address those needs, provided that progress was made on their multilateral standardization and application. ECLAC had experience in that area and could contribute to that aim.

36. He stated that it was essential to make progress on indicators of development that went beyond GDP in order to more effectively reflect the multidimensional challenges faced by developing countries. That should be a priority for the countries of the region, which were mostly middle-income, and were therefore not given priority access to development cooperation, despite making a significant contribution to climate change mitigation and nature conservation. ECLAC had experience identifying and measuring development traps in the region, and its metrics should also guide that process, which was expected to be one of the main outcomes of the Summit of the Future. As part of opening new avenues for accessing and mobilizing resources for sustainable development, the region should play an increasingly influential role in global discussions on tax cooperation. He invited the countries of the region to join the Regional Tax Cooperation Platform for Latin America and the Caribbean, which had been launched in July 2023 in Cartagena by various ministers of finance of the region, in order to enhance collaboration and amplify the region's voice with respect to the tax cooperation agenda, which urgently required more inclusive decision-making processes.

37. The representative of Uruguay expressed concern about the situation in the region following the pandemic, owing to both structural problems and exogenous problems, such as climate change. In that regard, ECLAC played an important role in discussions on issues that were very important for Uruguay and the region as a whole, such as indicators of development that went beyond GDP, promotion of cooperation and debt issues. His country supported the work of the Commission and adoption of the draft programme of work for 2025.

Presentation of the *Report on the activities of the Commission, 2022*, and of the *Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2025* (agenda item 3)

38. Raúl García-Buchaca, Deputy Executive Secretary for Management and Programme Analysis of ECLAC, presented the *Report on the activities of the Commission, 2022*² and the *Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2025*.³ He said that, as a regional commission, ECLAC served its 46 member States and 14 associate members and that its main mandate was to function as a think tank on sustainable development, integrating its three dimensions (economic, social and environmental), to provide a platform for dialogue, regional consensus and policy development, and to provide technical cooperation services to the countries of the region, through technical projects, advisory services, capacity-building through training, and promotion of specialized networks and practices, among other operational formats.

39. He then outlined the key achievements of ECLAC in 2022. The thirty-ninth session of the Commission had been held from 24 to 26 October 2022 in Buenos Aires, during which the document *Towards transformation of the development model in Latin America and the Caribbean: production, inclusion and sustainability*⁴ had been presented and welcomed by the countries. Another noteworthy event was the fifth meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, held in San José, from 7 to 9 March 2022, during which the fifth report on regional progress and challenges in relation to the 2030 Agenda had been presented. In addition, the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Escazú Agreement had been held from 20 to 22 April 2022, following the entry into force of the Agreement. Moreover, the Digital Agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean

² LC/PLEN.37/4.

³ LC/PLEN.37/3.

⁴ LC/SES.39/3-P.

(eLAC2024) had been adopted at the Eighth Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Montevideo in November 2022. Lastly, the thirty-fourth regional seminar on fiscal policy had been held in June 2022, in Santiago. ECLAC had also provided support to the countries of the region to improve processes for preparing voluntary national reviews in the framework of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, facilitating a community of practice that, at that time, had 188 regular members from all the countries of the region. The community of practice was a space for sharing experiences and feedback with respect to preparation of reviews, the purpose of which was to report on the progress and challenges of implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Goals.

40. He then highlighted the work carried out by ECLAC in relation to disasters. He said that the Commission had provided technical assistance and training on the damage and loss assessment (DaLA) methodology for disasters in national economies. The methodology had been applied in the Bahamas to estimate the effects of the pandemic, in Panama in the tourism and trade sectors, and in Guatemala and Honduras to assess the economic impact of tropical storm Julia. The subsidiary bodies of ECLAC served as forums for dialogue on sectoral policies, consensus-building and policy development, which in turn were points of reference for public policy measures. The Commission had carried out close to 1,300 missions, mostly technical advisory and capacity-building missions. In addition, more than 340 publications and technical documents had been produced, 45 expert meetings (face-to-face, online or hybrid) and 17 intergovernmental meetings had been organized, and 33 cooperation projects had been implemented, financed with extra-budgetary resources from strategic cooperation partners.

41. The Deputy Executive Secretary for Management and Programme Analysis of ECLAC then said that the main source of financing for implementing ECLAC mandates was the regular budget allocated by the General Assembly, with resources from the regular contributions of Member States, which, in 2022, had amounted to 75% of total financing. Of those resources, a very significant proportion was devoted to staff salaries and recurrent operational costs of the eight duty stations of ECLAC (headquarters in Santiago, two subregional offices in Mexico and Port of Spain, four national offices in Argentina, Bogotá, Brasília and Montevideo, and a liaison office in Washington, D.C.). Thus, allocations received from other sections of the United Nations budget—such as the regular programme of technical cooperation (RPTC) and the Development Account—were becoming increasingly important for implementing the programme of work. Extrabudgetary contributions from strategic development partners, both bilateral and multilateral, were also of course crucial. In that regard, ECLAC had implemented a strategy of consolidating partnerships with several traditional partners such as the European Union, Germany, Spain, France, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland, as well as expanding the donor portfolio with private sector foundations and joint mobilization through United Nations multi-donor trust funds.

42. He added that another noteworthy outcome was preparation of studies and dissemination of knowledge, which was one of the most important mandates of ECLAC. In 2022, the six annual flagship reports had been published: the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean*, *Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean*, the *International Trade Outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean*, the *Social Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean*, the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* and the *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean* (a publication summarizing updates and new developments in CEPALSTAT databases and statistics). Three issues had been published of *CEPAL Review*, which, since 1976, had been following the standard procedures and criteria for academic publications, including review of articles by independent external referees, and enjoyed full editorial independence.

43. He highlighted other services provided by the Commission, through its observatories and repositories with specialized comparable information in areas such as statistics, gender, population,

planning, Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, broadband and economic relations with Asia and the Pacific, and through CEPALSTAT, the ECLAC statistical portal, which systematized official information from countries and international organizations in the economic, social and environmental areas, and which had become a public good both regionally and globally. Lastly, the Regional Knowledge Management Platform for the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean (SDG Gateway), developed by ECLAC in collaboration with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, acted as a single point of access to comprehensive information on the SDGs, at the regional and national levels.

44. The Deputy Executive Secretary for Management and Programme Analysis then said that the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system for 2025 was guided by and aligned with the 2030 Agenda, the aim of which was to re-calibrate public policy efforts to accelerate progress toward the SDGs. It had 13 interdependent and complementary subprogrammes, grouped around five themes, to facilitate an integrated and multidisciplinary approach to its implementation. The focus of those strategic priorities was on achieving a transformative recovery that would take into account the growth and productivity challenges facing the countries of the region and the need to step up efforts in terms of sustainable and inclusive productive development policies, in keeping with the principle of leaving no one behind. The draft programme of work also incorporated the gender mainstreaming strategy of ECLAC, the Secretary-General's system-wide strategy on gender parity, and the Disability Inclusion Strategy 2021–2025 of ECLAC.

45. With regard to the programme structure, he explained that the draft programme of work presented an overview of the regional context and possible trends, from the perspective of ECLAC, with a medium-term outlook, together with a description of the proposals of the 13 subprogrammes, including a sectoral diagnosis, followed by the implementation strategies and lastly the list of proposed activities to achieve the expected outcomes, with a results-based approach. The subprogrammes were grouped around five themes: the first three subprogrammes corresponded to ECLAC activities in the area of economic development; the second group, comprising subprogrammes 4, 5 and 6, concerned social development; the third, bringing together subprogrammes 7 and 8, related to environmentally sustainable development; the fourth group covered training, public management for development and statistics and encompassed subprogrammes 9 and 10; and the fifth group included subprogrammes 11 to 13, on subregional activities and regional and subregional integration.

46. He then outlined the main changes in the draft programme of work for 2025, which consisted of the proposal to move the thematic area of sustainable agriculture from subprogramme 8, on natural resources, to subprogramme 2, on production and innovation, in order to update the focus of the programme, with a view to providing countries with more effective support for overcoming the challenges facing the agricultural sector, relating to increased output and productivity, the pressures of climate change and the need to ensure food security. Addressing all those challenges called for new production models, strengthened linkages between the agricultural sector and the manufacturing and services sectors, and productive development policies and clusters that created more value added and incorporated digital technologies. The crisis caused by biodiversity loss and degradation was closely linked to the climate change crisis, so the impact of both on water and energy resources, and the policy proposals to address them, had to be addressed in a joint and interconnected manner. Therefore, under subprogramme 8, it was proposed to link biodiversity much more closely with the water and energy subject area, which would then become the “water, energy and biodiversity” subject area, to support the formulation of more coherent policies for the management of biodiversity, water and energy resources. Those changes were being proposed within the framework of the pre-existing mandates for the Commission, so no new mandates were being added and no budgetary implications were foreseen.

47. In conclusion, he said that the draft programme of work, once adopted by the Committee of the Whole, would become a legislative mandate for ECLAC, and would serve as the basis for preparation of the draft programme budget for 2025, which would be submitted in due course for consideration by the relevant bodies of the General Assembly, prior to its adoption by the General Assembly at the end of 2024. Lastly, he reiterated the commitment that ECLAC had made and maintained throughout its 75-year history to continue supporting the countries of the region in their efforts to achieve development.

48. In the ensuing discussion, the representative of Guatemala stated that the different challenges related to energy, infrastructure, food and nutrition security, tourism, migration and family remittances, and threats related to climate change and natural disasters should be addressed by strengthening multilateral cooperation. Despite wars, the nuclear threat, economic and financial crises, poverty and inequality, countries were still genuinely interested in strengthening the multilateral system to defend peace, sustainable development and human rights. Looking ahead to the Summit of the Future in 2024, there was a need to promote the regional dimension of the United Nations system. Subprogramme 7 of the draft programme of work would focus on assessing the progress made by the countries in integrating sustainability criteria into public policies, which included monitoring implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, as set out in the Escazú Agreement. The subprogramme's activities also included a "meeting of countries to strengthen regional cooperation and implementation of the Escazú Agreement". In that regard, Guatemala was not a party to the Escazú Agreement and therefore was not bound by any commitment or mandate established therein.

49. With regard to subprogramme 8, focused on water resources management, affordable, inclusive, and clean energy, extractive resources efficiency and biodiversity, she said that Guatemala's national legislation, including the State Policy on International Watercourses, established that water was a State asset to be managed and used by the competent national bodies for the benefit of the country's population. Therefore, the use of international watercourses must be subject to bilateral international treaties, which the States involved were exclusively responsible for negotiating and concluding. Guatemala was committed to efforts with respect to integration with neighbouring countries, trade facilitation and customs unions. The Comprehensive Development Plan for El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and south-southeast Mexico represented a significant opportunity to address shared challenges and opportunities in the three dimensions of sustainable development.

50. The representative of Saint Lucia commended ECLAC for its work and for the key role it played in supporting the countries of the region with implementation of the 2030 Agenda. She also expressed gratitude for the vital support offered by the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, backed by the Caribbean First strategy. She said it was important to continue supporting Caribbean countries, taking into account their specific vulnerabilities, to contribute to the development of the entire region. With regard to the draft programme of work for 2025, she welcomed the restructuring of subprogrammes 2 and 8, and stressed that the issue of food security was fundamental for the countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

51. The representative of Panama noted that the priorities of the draft programme of work for 2025 were aligned with her country's national priorities, and particularly poverty eradication. She thanked ECLAC for its work in assessing the effects and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on Panama's tourism and commerce sectors, as well as the proposed national strategy for regional development of Panama through to 2050 presented to the President of the Republic, which aimed to strengthen planning at all levels of the State and define the pillars of a development model that would enable more balanced, inclusive and sustainable growth in the country. The Strategy was part of a national policy with a territorial approach, which proposed five strategic pillars: regional deconcentration and economic diversification; regional social inclusion; national and subnational adaptation to climate change and disaster risk management;

regional physical and digital integration, and national and subnational governance and governability. She also applauded the Commission's work in the areas of persons with disabilities and human mobility, particularly in the area of migration owing to climate change.

52. The representative of Portugal welcomed the draft programme of work for 2025 and its alignment with the reform of the United Nations development system. One example of that was the joint programme designed by ECLAC, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office in Cuba, to contribute to the development of the Integrated Financing Framework for the SDGs (CIFFRA). Portugal commended the work carried out by ECLAC to raise awareness of the contribution of migration to sustainable development, to achieve implementation of the historic Escazú Agreement and to promote South-South and triangular cooperation. Lastly, Portugal and the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) had signed an agreement to create a triangular cooperation fund between Portugal, Latin America and Africa, with an initial endowment of 1 million euros. The purpose of the fund was to support initiatives and projects focused on education, health, gender equality, climate change, food security, culture, social cohesion, digital transformation and education for development.

53. The representative of Argentina highlighted the success of the thirty-ninth session of ECLAC, held in Buenos Aires in October 2022 and of the fifteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, also held in Buenos Aires, from 7 to 11 November 2022. He also referred to the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Escazú Agreement, held in Buenos Aires from 19 to 21 April 2023, which would be included in the report on the activities of the Commission for the following year. He then reiterated Argentina's commitment, as Chair of ECLAC, to promoting dialogue and exchanges among the countries of the region, in order to reduce the gaps among them.

54. The representative of Paraguay applauded the crucial work of ECLAC, as a major contributor to the pursuit by countries of the region of economic prosperity and sustainable development, through data analysis, meticulous research and policy recommendations. He also commended and thanked ECLAC for the substantive and logistical support provided for the High-Level Latin America Regional Review Meeting of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, held in July 2023 in Asunción. As a landlocked developing country, Paraguay welcomed the inclusion of activities related to that group of countries in the draft programme of work for 2025. Key activities in that regard included the analysis of logistics, trade facilitation and infrastructure development at national and transboundary levels in landlocked countries and the study on a specific topic relating to logistics services in the region with special focus on the status of landlocked developing countries, to be carried out under subprogramme 1.

55. He noted that the draft programme of work did not contain a reference to the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, to be held in 2024, or to its outcome, which would be a new programme of action for that group of countries. The conference would be a unique opportunity to address the specific needs and challenges of those countries, and the new programme of action would guide them and have a significant impact on their development over the next 10 years. He therefore requested that those references be included in the draft programme of work and be taken into account in establishing the basic guidelines and general direction of the work of ECLAC in 2025, as reflected in the resolution to be adopted. Lastly, he stressed that the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries would be an opportunity for the countries of the region to reaffirm their commitment to regional integration and cooperation, and therefore called for their active participation and collaboration, in order to successfully adopt a new truly transformative programme of action, with appropriate policy measures at the national, regional and global levels to address the specific needs and challenges of landlocked developing countries.

56. The representative of Suriname expressed appreciation for the research and analysis work of ECLAC, as well as its initiatives to address the challenges of the Caribbean, including the Caribbean Resilience Fund. He said that as Chair of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), Suriname worked closely with the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean to organize training and capacity-building activities to build resilience in Suriname and the Caribbean in general. Ensuring opportunities for training on the damage and loss assessment (DaLA) methodology in the region was another of its priorities. It was important to use the space provided by CDCC to seek innovative solutions to the considerable debt burden and high cost of debt service in the Caribbean and to work with international financial institutions to ensure that the specific needs of Caribbean countries were taken into account.

Adoption of agreements (agenda item 4)

57. The ECLAC Committee of the Whole adopted the resolutions contained in annex 1 of this report.

Closing session

58. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC thanked all the delegations for their participation, comments and support. He said it was a privilege to be leading a Commission with a 75-year history that was widely recognized for its contribution to the development of the countries of the region. He congratulated Argentina for its leadership as Chair of the Commission and stressed the importance of the countries of the region holding high-level positions in key bodies in 2024. For example, Chile would serve as President of the Economic and Social Council—with the possibility of organizing a special meeting of the Council in January 2024 at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago—and Brazil would assume the presidency of the Group of 20 (G20). In addition, ECLAC would serve as Coordinator of the five regional commissions in 2024.

59. The Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations, in her capacity as Chair of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC, said that it was an honour for her country to serve as Chair of ECLAC, considering the key role played by Raúl Prebisch and her country in the establishment of the Commission 75 years before. Fostering the region's development was fundamental to guaranteeing the full exercise of human rights. Given the complex and challenging outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean, it was essential to continue supporting the work of ECLAC and to continue working together to overcome existing challenges.

Annex 1

RESOLUTIONS**767(PLEN.37) PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN FOR 2025**

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

Recalling rule 24 of the rules of procedure of the Commission and the mandates issued by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations concerning the preparation and consideration of the programmes of work of all the bodies of the system,

Recalling also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled “The future we want”¹ and General Assembly resolutions 70/1 “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” and 69/313 “Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)”, as well as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention,²

Recalling further paragraphs 80 and 81 of resolution 70/1 “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which welcome the cooperation of regional commissions and organizations in the regional and subregional follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and encourage the regional commissions to continue supporting Member States in this regard,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 75/233 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, as well as General Assembly resolutions 72/279, 72/236, 73/248, 74/297 and 75/233 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2019/15, 2020/23 and 2022/25,

Reaffirming the role of the Commission as an essential component of the United Nations development system based on: (i) its convening function as an intergovernmental platform for policy advice and dialogue; (ii) its role as a think tank for devising analysis and policy recommendations; and (iii) its capacity to provide technical cooperation and normative and capacity-building support to its member States, with a view to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions —economic, social and environmental— in a balanced and integrated manner at the regional level,

Emphasizing the importance of the regional space in successfully repositioning the United Nations development system by: (i) strengthening regional and subregional approaches in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as the agreements and outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits; (ii) the need to address gaps and overlaps bearing in mind that there is no “one-size-fits-all” model for the regional approach and that it is necessary to consider the specificities of each region and the strengths of its regional mechanisms; (iii) the need to preserve the

¹ See General Assembly resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012.

² See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

existing functions already performed by the United Nations development system at the regional level, including current interactions between the regional economic commissions and member States; and (iv) the importance of ensuring adequate regular budget resources in order to fulfil the mandate of the commissions,

Having reviewed the outcomes and activities of 2022 as reflected in the *Report on the activities of the Commission, 2022*,³ as well as the work priorities for the Commission as set out in the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 2025,⁴ which includes the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning, which updates and reinforces the priorities endorsed by the Commission at the thirty-ninth session of the Commission, and further strengthens programming, results-based management and evaluation,

Bearing in mind that the basic guidelines and overarching orientation for the formulation of the draft programme of work of the system of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2025 incorporate the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals and targets and the means of implementation of that Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, the New Urban Agenda of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), the Buenos Aires outcome document of the second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, the outcomes and results of major United Nations conferences and summits, such as the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States and the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, both of which will take place in 2024, and resolution 66/288 “The future we want”, by virtue of which the countries agreed to provide integrated and coordinated follow-up to the outcomes and results of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental dimensions,

Recognizing the efforts made by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to update and align the content and modalities of the programme of work with the new requirements emerging from the aforementioned agendas, action plans and instruments,

Bearing in mind the Political Declaration on a Sustainable, Inclusive and Resilient Recovery in Latin America and the Caribbean, signed by ministers of foreign affairs and high-level representatives of Latin America and the Caribbean at the thirty-eighth session of the Commission,

Welcoming the convening of the sixth meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development 2023, held from 25 to 28 April 2023 in Santiago,

Recognizing that the multiple and interlinked crises have severely impacted Latin America and the Caribbean and reiterating the role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in supporting the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as in the regional and global response to achieve a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, including by engaging all relevant stakeholders, as appropriate,

Recognizing also the challenge to accelerate the cultural change necessary to fully implement the new management paradigm in the United Nations that promotes, inter alia, delegation of authority, transparency and accountability, sharing of best practices and lessons learned, and a culture of continuous learning,

³ LC/PLEN.37/4.

⁴ LC/PLEN.37/3.

Reiterating the importance that all entities of the United Nations development system fully support the reinvigorated resident coordinator system, including through inter-agency collaboration,

Recalling the rules of procedure of the Commission,

1. *Adopts* the programme of work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2025 in its totality, including its innovations and changes in the implementation strategies, which, together with the amendments proposed and observations made in the discussions held at the thirty-seventh session of the Committee of the Whole, shall become the legislative mandate for the execution of programmes, projects and technical cooperation activities, and for the production and dissemination of a broad range of knowledge products and publications identified therein;

2. *Emphasizes and welcomes* the fact that the draft programme of work and priorities of the system of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for 2025 reflect the alignment and adaptation of activities, contents and modalities of the programme of work to the requirements arising from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals and their targets, including the accelerated modalities and priorities of the decade of action for the Sustainable Development Goals and the Political Declaration of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly, as well as from other internationally agreed action plans and instruments;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to submit the proposed budget for implementing the activities described in the programme of work, 2025 to the relevant United Nations bodies for their consideration;

4. *Welcomes* the *Report on the activities of the Commission, 2022* and underlines the wide-ranging outcomes achieved by the Commission in the different areas of work, commending its results-based approach and capacity to respond to the needs of the member States of the region;

5. *Take note* of the sixth report on regional progress and challenges in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean prepared by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean entitled *Halfway to 2030 in Latin America and the Caribbean: progress and recommendations for acceleration*;⁵

6. *Expresses* its gratitude for the efforts made by the Executive Secretary to strengthen accountability and evaluation with a view to enhancing the effectiveness and relevance of the Commission to the benefit of the region's development and recommends pursuing those efforts further;

7. *Stresses* that a downward trend in funding allocated to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean would limit its ability to carry out the activities set forth in its programme of work, and the fulfilment of the mandates entrusted to it, and underlines the importance of ensuring the allocation of adequate regular budget resources to support the work of the Commission;

8. *Encourages* the Executive Secretary to continue the practice of convening the Committee of the Whole in the intervals between the sessions of the Commission, with a view to strengthening and broadening the dialogue between member States and the secretariat on issues deemed to be relevant;

9. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report on the progress made in implementing this resolution at the fortieth session of the Commission.

⁵ LC/FDS.6/3/Rev.1

768(PLEN.37) STATISTICAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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

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

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

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

Taking into account that, in its capacity as a subsidiary body of the Commission, the Statistical Conference of the Americas held its twelfth meeting in Santiago, from 26 to 28 September 2023,

1. *Takes note* of resolution 13(XII) adopted at the twelfth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Santiago, from 26 to 28 September 2023.

Annex 2

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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.

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