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REPORT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN REGIONAL CONSULTATION ON FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

Bogotá, D.C., 9 and 10 November 2000

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A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date of the meeting

1. The Latin American and Caribbean Regional Consultation on Financing for Development was held in Bogota, D.C., Colombia, on 9 and 10 November 2000.

Terms of reference

2. The Consultation was held pursuant to resolution 54/196 of the United Nations General Assembly, by which it decided to convene a high-level intergovernmental event on financing for development in 2001, and to a decision taken by the Preparatory Committee for that meeting as set out in document A/AC.257/6. In that document, the regional commissions were asked, in conjunction with regional banks and UNCTAD, to organize consultations during the second half of 2000 whose conclusions would serve as contributions to the work of the Committee.

Attendance[1]

3. The Consultation was attended by representatives of the following 31 States members of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

4. In accordance with paragraph 6 of the Terms of Reference of the Commission, representatives of the following States which are Members of the United Nations but not of the Commission attended in a consultative capacity: Czech Republic, Norway and Sweden.

5. The following United Nations bodies were represented: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Food Programme (WPF) and United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

6. The United Nations Secretariat was represented by members of the Financing for Development Coordinating Secretariat and the Regional Commissions New York Office.

7. The Consultation was also attended by representatives of the following United Nations specialized agencies: World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),

[1] The list of participants is attached hereto as annex 2.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO) and Universal Postal Union (UPU).

8. Representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations participated: Andean Community, Andean Development Corporation (CAF), Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), Center for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA), Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD) of the Organization of American States (OAS), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and Latin American Reserve Fund (FLAR).

9. The following non-governmental organizations which have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were represented: General consultative status: Consumers International, Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW). Special consultative status: Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE), Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Women's Popular Education Network (REPEM) and World Council of Churches (WCC).

10. The following non-governmental organizations were present: Asociación Colombiana de Cooperativas (ASCOOP), Caribbean Development Centre (CDC) and Confederación Colombiana de ONGs.

11. The following special guests participated in the panels that considered the five core issues addressed at the Consultation: Panel 1, External crisis prevention and management: systemic aspects and national policy: Juan Manuel Santos, Minister of Finance and Public Credit of Colombia; Nicolás Eyzaguirre, Minister of Finance of Chile; Antonio Gustavo Rodrigues, Deputy Minister for International Affairs of the Ministry of Finance of Brazil; Roberto Guarnieri, President of the Latin American Reserve Fund; and Reinard Münzberg, Special Representative of the International Monetary Fund to the United Nations. Panel 2, Access to external financing for development: Leonel Baruch Goldberg, Minister of Finance of Costa Rica; Manuel Fragoso Díez, Assistant Director for Finance for South America, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit of Mexico; Luis Enrique Berrizbeitía, Vice President of the Andean Development Corporation; Jan Kregel, Senior Advisor of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and Eduardo Fernández Arias, Lead Research Economist, Inter-American Development Bank. Panel 3, Decisive role of trade as a factor in financing: Sir Alister McIntyre, Chief Technical Advisor, Caribbean Regional Negotiation Machinery, Caricom; and Clemens Boonekamp, Director, Trade Policies Review, World Trade Organization. Panel 4, External constraints and the debt overhang: Marcos Carías, Advisor on External Debt, Ministry of Finance of Honduras; and Ewart Williams, Senior Advisor, Western Hemisphere, International Monetary Fund. Panel 5, National aspects of financing for development: María Cecilia Otoya, President, Industrial Development Institute of Colombia; Gert Rosenthal, Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations; Guillermo Perry, Chief Economist, Latin America and the Caribbean, World Bank; Sir Courtney Blackman, Expert on Central Banking Systems in Developing Countries, former President of the Central Bank of Barbados; and Roberto Frenkel, Director, Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires.

12. The following special guests also participated: Santiago Araoz, Dean of the School of Economics, Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano; Sergio Arboleda, President of the National Media Association (ASOMEDIOS); María Eulalia Arteta Manrique, Director, National Bureau of Statistics (DANE); José Bautista, Professor, School of Economics, Universidad Militar; Edgar Bejarano, Economic

Researcher; Javier Bejarano, Fundación Santillana; Camilo Bernal, Rector, Universidad Minuto de Dios; Martha Elena Bermúdez, Instructor, School of Economics, Escuela Colombiana de Ingeniería; Miguel Camacho, Assistant Manager, Economics Department, Colombian Association of Flower Exporters (ASCOLFLORES); Daniel Castellanos, Programme Coordinator, Movimiento Sí Colombia; José Miguel Carrillo, President, Colombian Association of Manufacturers (ACOPI); Ricardo Chica, Advisor; Sergio Clavijo Vergara, Member of the Board of Governors, Banco de la República of Colombia; Juan José Echavarría, Foundation for Higher Education and Development (FEDESARROLLO); Pilar Esguerra, Foundation for Higher Education and Development (FEDESARROLLO); María Cristina Fernández, Researcher, Office of the Assistant Manager for Economic Research, Banco de la República of Colombia; Mauricio Fernández, Dean, School of Economic Sciences, Universidad de Lasalle; Luis Bernardo Flores, Member of the Board of Governors, Banco de la República of Colombia; Jorge Iván Giraldo, Assistant Manager for Economic Affairs, National Industrial Association of Colombia (ANDI); María del Rosario Guerra, Vice Rector, Universidad del Rosario; Roberto Guisbert, Andean Development Corporation (CAF); Carlos José Herrera Jaramillo, Dean of the School of Economics, Central University of Colombia; Alejandro Jordán, Professor and Consultant, School of Economics, Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano; Beatriz Marulanda, Consultant; Eugenia Marulanda, President, Colombian Confederation of Chambers of Commerce (CONFECAMARAS); Beatriz Marulanda, Consultant; Julián Ramiro Mateus, Dean of the Faculty of Economic Sciences, Universidad de Antioquía; Agustín Mejía, Director, National Development Project Funds (FONADE); Silena Méndez, University of the Andes; Carlos Alberto Ossa, Executive Director, Colombian Institute of Cement Producers; Víctor Palacios, National Director, Centros de Desarrollo Empresarial; Magdalena Pardo, Consultant; Sara Pareja, Advisor to the Minister of Agriculture of Colombia; Mauricio Pérez, Dean, School of Economics, Universidad Externado ode Colombia; Carlos Prieto, National Development Project Funds (FONADE); Guillermo Francisco Reyes González, Rector, Universidad Católica de Colombia; Hernando Rodríguez, Director of the School of Economics, Universidad Militar Nueva Granada; Germán Sánchez; Augusto Solano, President, Colombian Association of Flower Exporters (ASCOLFLORES); Iván Sombredero Peñuela, Executive Director of the National Federation of the Rice Industry; Andrés Soto, National Planning Department (DNP); Luis José Taragona, Director of Senior Management and Professor, Universidad de los Andes; Jorge Toro, Director, Macroeconomic and Inflation Programming Unit, Banco de la República of Colombia; Beatriz Torres, Dean, School of Economics, Escuela Colombiana de Ingeniería; Enrique Umaña, President, Corporación Invertir en Colombia (COINVERTIR); Ricardo Vásquez, Consultant; Francisco Vélez, Analyst, Economic Research Centre of the National Manufacturer´s Association (ANDI); Hugo Villamil, Dean, School of International Trade, Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano; Helena Villamizar, Advisor on Integration, Board of Governors of the Banco de la República of Colombia; Carolina Villamizar, Advisor on Integration, Board of Governors of the Banco de la República of Colombia; Carolina Villamizar, National Planning Department (DNP) and Eduardo Wiesner, Member of the Governing Council of the University of the Andes.

Credentials

13. Pursuant to rule 15 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, the credentials of the delegations as submitted to the Executive Secretary were examined and found to be in order.

Election of Officers

14. The following Presiding Officers were elected:

Chairperson:	Colombia
Vice Chairpersons:	Mexico
	Chile
	Saint Lucia
Rapporteur:	Guatemala

Documentation

15. The list of working documents submitted by the secretariat to the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Consultation on Financing for Development is set forth in annex 3.

Organization of work

16. The work was conducted in plenary sessions structured around five thematic panels. A group open to all delegations from the Latin American and Caribbean countries was also formed on the first day of the Consultation. This group worked concurrently to consider the views of the participating States members of the Commission (see part E of this report).

Rapporteur's report

17. During the final session of the meeting, the representative of Guatemala, who served as the Rapporteur for the Consultation, presented an overview of the report to be prepared by the secretariat. As soon as possible the draft version of the report would be sent to the Governments of the participating member countries, which would then have time to submit observations and comments prior to the publication of the final version of the report.

18. He referred to the main components of that report and its format. The first section would cover the terms of reference under which the Regional Consultation had been convened, attendance, the election of officers, the documentation presented, the agenda as adopted and a summary of the opening and closing sessions. The following section would contain a brief recapitulation of the five panel discussions and the ensuing debates. The next would outline the document entitled "Towards the international conference on financing for development: the perspective of Latin America and the Caribbean". The final section would contain the written statements submitted by delegations for inclusion in the report.

19. The Rapporteur emphasized that the Regional Consultation was the first step in a process that was just beginning. That process would culminate in the High-level International Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development to be held in 2001, at which the views of the countries members of ECLAC would be conveyed to the Preparatory Committee.

B. AGENDA

20. The Regional Consultation adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of Presiding Officers
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. External crisis prevention and management: systemic aspects and national policy
4. Access to external financing for development
5. The decisive role of trade as a factor in financing
6. External constraints and the debt overhang
7. National aspects of financing for development
8. Consideration and adoption of agreements

C. OPENING AND CLOSING MEETINGS

1. Opening meeting

21. At the opening meeting of the Regional Consultation, statements were made by Mr. Jose Antonio Ocampo, Executive Secretary of ECLAC; Mr. Enrique V. Iglesias, President of IDB; Dr. Clemencia Forero Ucros, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia; and Dr. Juan Manuel Santos, Minister of Finance and Public Credit of Colombia.

22. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC thanked the Government of Colombia, UNCTAD and IDB, the institutions which had cosponsored the Regional Consultation. He referred to the terms of reference for the meeting as set forth in resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and gave the participants further information about its organization. He then presented a concise outline of the main conclusions presented in the document entitled "Growth with stability. Financing for development in the new international context".

23. External financing in the region had not, he said, translated into high rates of economic growth for the region owing to the low level of savings and investment rates in most of the countries. With the exception of foreign direct investment (FDI), international capital flows had been highly unstable, and many countries, especially the relatively less developed ones, had been marginalized from the most dynamic resource flows. The challenges arising from that situation were therefore to raise investment and savings rates, enhance financial development and export growth, and combine those efforts with initiatives at the national level to reduce the excessive vulnerability of the economies in the region to cyclical fluctuations in external financial flows.

24. The external framework should provide access to markets for exports from the region, a new financial architecture capable of substantially reducing capital volatility, and mechanisms to ensure that all developing countries had access to a sufficient volume of external resources under appropriate terms and conditions. In that regard, the role of multilateral banks and, in the case of the less developed countries, official development assistance were vital. It was essential to reduce financial volatility through greater coordination of the countries' macroeconomic policies and to develop financial

institutions which would be capable of preventing the build-up of excessive risk and would have a rapid response capacity, based on better emergency financing mechanisms, in crisis situations.

25. The essential components of the new international financial architecture were the appropriate participation of developing countries in the relevant institutions, the maintenance of countries' autonomy over their own development policies and the decisive role of regional and subregional institutions (trade integration agreements, development banks and the Latin American Reserve Fund). The region must commit itself to consolidating all those processes and institutions and to deepening regional cooperation overall, especially as it related to further efforts to coordinate macroeconomic policy. Building solid regional institutions was not a process that ran counter to globalization, but would instead contribute to the soundness of the world economic system.[2]

26. The President of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) said that it was a very opportune time for ECLAC to have organized the Consultation, whose objective was to examine and analyse the issue of financing for development and ways in which the region could contribute to that effort. The importance of the question at issue dated back to the creation of UNCTAD, when the subjects of trade and development had been addressed on a joint basis for the first time. Conditions had changed since then, however, and the issue had become more complex. Accordingly, it was the task of the Consultation to capitalize upon the key assets of the Commission, which was its holistic perspective on the topics under consideration, and of the United Nations, which was its political perspective on international events.

27. Financing for development had been a fundamental element in Latin America during the 1990s, since that was a time when the region continued to rely heavily on external financing and when its access to that financing was very limited and unstable. Its dependence stemmed from a variety of factors, including the volatility of such financing, the lack of developed capital markets and the demands of technological change. Now, the situation with respect to financing had changed dramatically, thanks to large-scale private inflows, the withdrawal of the banking system, and the new role of private FDI, which was reflected in the extreme volatility of financial flows, the problem of contagion and the fact that the management of those processes remained concentrated in the hands of the G-7 countries. The financial system had to attain reliability, and doing so represented a systemic issue that called for a systemic solution. The management of volatility by the countries of the region had clearly improved, but the results did not constitute a resounding success. The participants in the Consultation should discuss the principles of the new international financial architecture: the creation of mechanisms to provide access to liquidity as a means of combating contagion, the avoidance of procyclical forms of regulation on the part of countries providing funding, the reconciliation of the roles of the private sector and of governments, the rethinking of the new role of international organizations and the democratization of decision-making. The role played by external financing in development processes was a question which ECLAC had been studying for quite some time, and it was clear that financing could not serve as a substitute for domestic saving.

28. The region was entering a phase of uncertainty; it had to be prepared and to realize that crises were unpredictable. National policies had to be backstopped by sound macroeconomic management, and regional integration was now a more fundamental factor than ever in providing a defence mechanism against risk at the international level.

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[2] The full text of the statement made by the Executive Secretary is attached hereto as annex 1.

29. The Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia thanked ECLAC for the support it had provided in organizing the Consultation and for its valuable analytical inputs on financing for development. The conference was being held during a time of change, and it should therefore serve as an opportunity for reflection and for the adoption of new and viable proposals of general applicability. One of the characteristics of the global economy during the past decade had been the outbreak of a succession of financial crises. Those crises had not only had an economic impact but had also sparked painful social upheavals. The volatility of financial resources was reflected in new international disequilibria and in the domestic economic problems being experienced by developing countries as a consequence of their extreme vulnerability.

30. The situation, as described, called for a series of responses. The international community ought to assume a more active role as part of a coordinated effort to regulate the globalization process and establish a new financial architecture on a worldwide scale. The creation by IMF of a growth and poverty-reduction facility was a first step in the right direction, although a greater degree of participation and coordination on the part of multilateral agencies was also needed. At the same time, it was necessary to rethink the matter of official development assistance from a broader perspective so that it could be more closely coordinated and aligned with the countries' needs; its harmonization with national policies would surely permit greater progress to be made in reducing social imbalances. Thus, financing for development could become a political reality that transcended the rhetoric which had traditionally surrounded it.

31. She also referred to the need to develop a more participatory and coherent international monetary system, to the valuable contribution that could be made by regional institutions as complementary funding sources, and to the need to reduce the existing degree of dependence on international financial markets. Market-based models should also place greater importance on social development, and it would be helpful to link financing to certain types of basic social goals in the countries concerned.

32. In conclusion, she said that in order to meet the enormous challenges it faced, the region would have to join forces and bring its collective will to bear in order to achieve a genuine form of interdependence based on cooperation, shared responsibilities and true collaboration for development. In doing so, it would be contributing to the construction of a new, more humane and more just global order.

33. The Minister of Finance and Public Credit of Colombia said that external crisis management was an issue of the greatest importance for the region, which had historically exhibited a high degree of economic volatility. Although that volatility had not increased further during the 1990s, capital flows had become an increasingly decisive factor in changes in regional GDP. In view of the high economic and social cost of instability, it was necessary to adopt domestic measures to strengthen the countries macroeconomic fundamentals and international measures to establish a financial architecture that would be in keeping with the liquidity requirements of developing economies.

34. In the 1990s the great majority of the countries in the region had carried out sweeping structural reforms which had enabled them to make significant advances in furthering macroeconomic stability. Significant progress had also been made in fiscal matters, while in the sphere of exchange-rate policy, regimes had been chosen that suited the conditions in each country. The headway that had been made on all those fronts had endowed the region with more solid macroeconomic fundamentals but, as demonstrated by its persistent vulnerability to contagion, they were not yet solid enough. It was therefore essential to proceed with fiscal and monetary reforms.

35. External crises made it necessary to reinforce the prudential regulation and supervision of the countries' banking system, although the strengthening of domestic policy was not enough to prevent capital flight. In fact, the determination of country risk was influenced by factors unrelated to macroeconomic fundamentals that could have a decisive impact on the volume and cost of resource flows to developing countries. The importance of those exogenous factors made the reform of the international financial architecture imperative and called for international cooperation on a grand scale in order to transform the financial environment into an engine of development.

36. The Government of Colombia agreed with the proposals made for strengthening macroeconomic cooperation in the industrialized economies and among the countries of the region. Given its belief that international financial institutions could play an important role in helping to mitigate the impact of external crises through countercyclical lending, it also fully endorsed the proposals for increased IMF liquidity and the design of mechanisms and instruments that would give it a swifter response capacity. At the regional level, it was a question of continuing to move ahead in the direction chosen in recent years, since returning to schemes that had already been abandoned would be tantamount to isolating the region from major international financial flows and depriving it of the significant benefits it had obtained from them.

2. Closing meeting

37. Speaking on behalf of the participating countries, the representative of Brazil thanked the Government of Colombia, ECLAC and IDB. The Consultation had helped Latin America and the Caribbean to arrive at a common position for 2001 and had also served as a unique opportunity for an exchange of views regarding issues of concern to the entire world and to developing countries in particular. In the year 2000 Colombia had acquitted itself with excellence in the diplomatic arena; it had not only served as the technical secretariat for the Rio Group but had also been named as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. It was to be hoped that those achievements would mark the beginning of a promising future for the developing States Members of the Organization.

38. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC said that the analysis of financing for development and the debates held on the subject had been of excellent quality. The region could rightly take pride in the important contribution it was making to the preparations for the high-level event to be held on the issue. The ideas discussed in the course of those debates would be used to enrich the study entitled "Growth with stability: financing for development in the new international context," which ECLAC had prepared specifically for the meeting and had placed at the disposal of the countries as an input for the design of development policies in Latin America and the Caribbean.

39. The Minister of Finance and Public Credit of Colombia commended the organizers of the Consultation and expressed gratitude for the confidence they had shown in his country by selecting it to host a meeting at which the participants had analysed proposals and initiatives of vital importance for the region's future. As the Secretary-General of the United Nations had said, it was shameful and unacceptable that the great majority of the population should remain excluded from the benefits of globalization. The international community had repeatedly been urged to rectify that situation before a rejection of globalization led nations to repeat the errors of the past and turn back to protectionism. In the 1990s, the effects of globalization had not been positive: progress had not been made in improving income distribution or in reducing poverty and, in fact, inequalities had become even sharper. That had led to dissatisfaction and scepticism, and it endangered the entire process.

40. Following a detailed analysis of the course of events in the region during the past 10 years, he referred to the interest shown by the countries in adopting a unified position regarding reforms to the international financial architecture and underscored the need for increased official development assistance. The Consultation had been a very important step towards the formulation of a common agenda for the consolidation of macroeconomic management and the development of a more stable financial structure based on clearer ground rules. It was his hope that the outputs of the Consultation would contribute to a more equitable distribution of the benefits of world integration and, hence, to a narrowing of the gap between rich and poor nations.

D. SUMMARY OF THE DEBATES

41. In accordance with the agenda for the meeting, the work was structured on the basis of five high-level thematic panels. At the beginning of each panel session, the ECLAC secretariat gave a brief presentation on the contents of the document it had prepared, entitled "Growth with stability. Financing for development in the new international context", as they related to the issues to be addressed by each of the panels.

Panel 1: External crisis prevention and management: systemic aspects and national policy

42. The members of the panel were: Juan Manuel Santos, Minister of Finance and Public Credit of Colombia; Nicolás Eyzaguirre, Minister of Finance of Chile; Antonio Gustavo Rodrigues, Deputy Secretary for International Affairs of the Ministry of Finance of Brazil; Roberto Guarnieri, Executive President of the Latin American Reserve Fund; and Reinhard Münzberg, Special Representative of the International Monetary Fund to the United Nations. Federico Rengifo, Deputy Minister of Finance and Public Credit of Colombia, served as the moderator.

43. The panel members noted that financial globalization afforded significant efficiency gains in financing for development but that it was taking place within an international financial system that had been rendered unstable by the sharp asymmetry existing between the dynamic development of financial markets and the absence of satisfactory macroeconomic and financial governance at the world level. Consequently, it was urgent that major reforms be made in the design of the international financial architecture and in the macroeconomic policies of the countries of the region. In order to attain international financial stability, an appropriate institutional framework was required that would include standards of prudential regulation and supervision. The participating countries emphasized that in order to work towards improving the international financial system, it was important for the developing countries to play a suitable role in the relevant institutions, for there to be an appropriate level of autonomy in national policy-making and for international rules and standards to take countries' levels of institutional development and absorption capacity into account.

44. From an international perspective, it was important to make certain that the major economies' macroeconomic policies were consistent, to have financial regulations in place that would prevent the build-up of excessive risk and to see to it that regional, subregional and multilateral agencies, as well as private agents, had a rapid response capacity in countering threats to stability. The design of that new international financial architecture should ensure the adequate participation of the less developed countries.

45. It was also important to strengthen the International Monetary Fund's capacity to provide exceptional financing during crises and to develop suitable mechanisms for supplying liquidity to countries with solid macroeconomic fundamentals that were experiencing problems of contagion. The valuable contribution that subregional organizations such as FLAR could make in preventing and coping with external liquidity constraints and crisis situations had also been recognized.

46. From a national perspective, progress needed to be made in strengthening financial regulatory and supervisory systems, ensuring a countercyclical form of macroeconomic policy management, diversifying exports as a means of reducing external vulnerability, and enhancing governance, which encompassed political, institutional, judicial and social factors as well as economic variables. In addition, financial booms needed to be managed prudentially, since economic crises were incubated during periods marked by excessive capital inflows.

47. There were three courses of action the countries could take to protect themselves from external fluctuations: first, the adoption of sound fiscal policies having a structurally balanced focus and an intertemporal horizon; second, the adoption of sound monetary policies founded upon the existence of an autonomous central bank whose main task would be to keep inflation under control; and, third, the adoption of measures to control the open positions taken by banks and their main debtors while avoiding currency and maturity mismatches.

48. The participants in the general discussion noted the importance of the private sector's involvement in solving crises, especially in connection with debt restructuring. Emphasis was also placed on the proposal that IMF should create special drawing rights on a temporary basis as a means of building confidence during times of crisis.

Panel 2: Access to external resources for financing development

49. The members of the panel were: Leonel Baruch Goldberg, Minister of Finance of Costa Rica; Manuel Fragoso Díez, Assistant Director for Finance for South America, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit of Mexico; Luis Enrique Berrizbeitía, Vice President of the Andean Development Corporation; Jan Kregel, Senior Advisor of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and Eduardo Fernández Arias, Lead Research Economist, Inter-American Development Bank. Jairo Montoya, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia, served as the moderator.

50. The panelists stressed the importance of having access to external resources on a permanent basis and noted that the volume, timing and terms and conditions of such financing were often incompatible with the countries' needs. All the countries should benefit from FDI and private credit flows. FDI was fairly well distributed in the region, but private credit flows were much more concentrated, and systems of guarantees or co-financing mechanisms should be developed by multilateral, regional and subregional banks in order to provide countries that had not benefited from those flows with greater market access. In that connection, they discussed the idea of a globalization "ethic" oriented towards supporting development efforts to overcome poverty and underemployment and to do away with their migration-related manifestations.

51. They underscored the role of multilateral, regional and subregional institutions in attracting capital to the region and thereby helping to make up for private investors' lack of interest in projects having a high social rate of return. The panelists also called for steps to ensure a more permanent form of

access to financing from multilateral institutions and to strengthen regional and subregional development banks. Regional institutions, for their part, were assisting with the intermediation of financial resources directed towards the region, and their efforts in that respect were oriented by their Latin American identity and their autonomy. They had enhanced their capacity to play a catalytic and countercyclical role as financial intermediaries helping to strengthen national financial systems, backstopping macroeconomic management and providing long-term financing for a broad project portfolio aligned with the needs of the countries.

52. In examining the countries' renewed access to private financing in the form both of FDI and of equity investment and debt flows, the stability of the former was contrasted with the high degree of variability exhibited by the latter. The panelists recognized the value of FDI flows, but also drew attention to their possible effects on external equilibria when profits were repatriated, their concentration in certain sectors and their impact in terms of the creation of enclaves within the region's economies. In view of the foregoing, the panelists called for the consolidation of proactive policies to encourage FDI flows and promote productive development along with steps to strengthen the production linkages that enhanced their economic impact. They also felt it was necessary to make a greater effort to channel most official development assistance to the countries that were relatively less developed and were the most vulnerable to external shocks.

53. In order to gain access to other private debt and equity investment flows, the practices used in generating financial and accounting information would have to meet international standards. In order to deal with vulnerability and volatility, they recommended that increases in domestic saving and investment should be set as a medium-term goal. With regard to the latter, they underlined the importance of trade liberalization and broad market access, since those conditions would make it possible to obtain the foreign exchange needed to fulfil payment obligations.

54. The panelists spoke of the need to establish mechanisms for the regulation and supervision of national financial systems with a view to prudential liability management and to provide support for regional institutions' contingency mechanisms so that they could act swiftly when emergencies arose during crisis situations.

55. In considering new sources of financing for development, the panelists referred to the increasingly important role of the remittances sent back by migrant workers living abroad, noting that such flows occurred not only between the region and the more developed economies, but also within the region, and that steps could be taken to strengthen mechanisms for channelling those remittances into productive uses.

Panel 3: The decisive role of trade as a factor in financing

56. The members of the panel were: Sir Alister McIntyre, Chief Technical Advisor of the Caribbean Regional Negotiation Machinery of the Caribbean Community (Caricom), Clemens Boonekamp, Director, Trade Policies Review, World Trade Organization (WTO) and Jan Kregel, Senior Advisor of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

57. The panelists stated that exports were extremely important as a source of financing for imports and that trade in general was a key growth factor. Export capacity had to be strengthened in order to secure an adequate level of external resources and reduce the countries' external vulnerability. Trade also played a decisive role in the smaller countries and island States. However, persistently low levels of

export diversification continued to act as a source of external vulnerability, with negative implications for stability, investment and growth; a climate conducive to export promotion must be created through moderately high and stable real exchange rates, which would help to avoid an anti-export bias and enhance systemic competitiveness.

58. In terms of active export promotion policies, they advocated promoting technological diffusion, given the shift in trade patterns towards intra-industry trade. To that end, trade liberalization should be accompanied by unhindered access to technology in order to avoid asymmetries in market access. At the same time, production and export capacity must be strengthened through the provision of appropriate financing, which was vital for small economies that had seen an erosion of their preferential access arrangements.

59. The panelists and participants in the debate pointed out that the small economies required temporary support to improve their access to external markets and clearly defined rules to protect them. The underlined how necessary it was for those countries to participate alongside the other developing nations in economic decision-making. Due consideration had to be accorded to the specific problems and vulnerability of their economies and to the absence of the preferential treatment that should be a founding principle of the multilateral trading system. Under those circumstances, barriers continued to be erected that blocked those countries from actually sharing in the benefits of globalization. Attention was drawn to the WTO programmes aimed, *inter alia*, at keeping markets open even during crises. Nevertheless, it was noted that some small countries were at a disadvantage in terms of access to external markets. Consequently, island States were in need of sufficient resources and technical assistance to modernize and diversify their export base.

60. In closing it was noted that integration processes played a key role, since they were conducive to export diversification and would make it possible to increase exports involving a higher degree of processing.

Panel 4: External constraints and the debt overhang

61. The members of the panel were: Marcos Carías, Advisor on External Debt, Ministry of Finance of Honduras; Ewart Williams, Senior Advisor, Western Hemisphere, International Monetary Fund; and Sir Alister McIntyre, Chief Technical Advisor, Caribbean Regional Negotioon Machinery (CARICOM).

62. The panelists noted that the debt, which was one of the most serious problems and greatest obstacles to growth and development, could have enormous political implications that could affect all the countries of the region, regardless of their relative income level. While there were debt relief initiatives for poor countries, there should also be such initiatives for the rest. In any event, such initiatives should not be regarded as a substitute for other sources of financing, especially in the case of official development assistance. Such assistance should be re-established on the basis of internationally agreed goals and should be channelled to the relatively less developed countries, small island States and countries troubled by armed conflicts or the scourge of illicit drugs.

63. By the same token, moratoriums should not be regarded as a substitute for emergency financing when problems were being experienced in relation to liquidity or solvency. In general, they recommended that debt reschedulings should be undertaken on the basis of universal principles having to do with voluntary agreements among the interested parties, multilateral arbitration mechanisms and IMF financial support.

64. The role of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt relief initiative was highlighted, and it was noted that 20 countries were benefiting from it in the year 2000. The steps involved in qualifying for that initiative needed to be streamlined in a way that would not raise the cost of multilateral credits or undermine international agencies' ability to continue with their lending programmes.

65. With a view to ensuring the success of the HIPC initiative, a number of other observations were made, including the following: it could be coupled with trade agreements; although that initiative was an extremely important form of assistance, it should be viewed as simply one more component in the broader process of obtaining additional resources; the more developed countries should take on more responsibility for its financing; regional and subregional banks should increase their participation in the initiative and should modify the eligibility requirements to include other, relatively higher-income countries.

Panel 5: National aspects of financing for development

66. The members of the panel were: María Cecilia Otoya, President, Industrial Development Institute of Colombia; Gert Rosenthal, Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations; Guillermo Perry, Chief Economist, Latin America and the Caribbean, World Bank; Sir Courtney Blackman, Expert on Central Banking Systems in Developing Countries and former President of the Central Bank of Barbados; and Roberto Frenkel, Director, Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires.

67. During the debate it was noted that both domestic saving and investment had remained low in the countries of the region. The main challenges to be met in order to mobilize national resources were therefore to promote saving and improve financial intermediation. In order to promote saving, a number of political and economic complexities had to be taken into consideration. The former included the need to build confidence in order to pave the way for saving and investment, and that required predictability. The latter included the short-term costs of such an undertaking. A distinction was drawn between incentives for saving and incentives for ownership. It was also important to encourage self-financing, chiefly through the reinvestment of corporate profits, personal and household saving for specific purposes, and public-sector saving.

68. In order to channel saving into investment financing more efficiently, it was necessary to improve financial supervision and regulation by implementing supervisory mechanisms more effectively and passing more effectual legislation on prudential regulation, to develop capital markets as a means of achieving greater transparency together with accurate, timely information; and to attain greater governance. Development banks should play an important role in channelling saving into investment.

69. In discussing the necessary conditions for taking fuller advantage of the opportunities offered by globalization, special mention was made of the need to backstop financial development in certain areas that offered high social rates of return but were subject to market failures. Such areas included exports, technological diffusion, activities of economic agents that were conducive to complementarities, cooperative economies of scale, micro- and small enterprises, and other activities that contributed to social sustainability. Along those same lines, a new domestic financial design was proposed that would include investment funds, risk capital funds and guarantee funds.

70. The panelists analysed the inputs that the region could provide for the High-level International Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development. They considered the importance of non-financial aspects, one of which was legislation, in attracting capital at a time when saving and investment were declining. Attention was drawn to the progress made by the region in such areas as public finances, banking supervision and regulation, and the development of social insurance systems. In discussing the challenges that remained to be met, mention was made of the fact that little was known about how different types of businesses in the region behaved, how to deepen its capital markets and how to improve financial governance.

71. The development of the financial system was one of the determinants of saving and investment behaviour that were directly and indirectly affected by economic policy. To promote the development of that system, it was important to have macroeconomic stability, clearly defined and staunchly defended property rights, sound accounting procedures, transparency and an absence of corruption, as few barriers as possible to non-traditional banking activities and an effective safety net.

72. The panelists commented upon the difficulties involved in developing the financial sectors of small economies and noted that they engaged in less intermediation of real saving than of financial saving (which, although it did influence the level of investment, did not actually determine it). Consequently, such economies had to continue to rely on support from multilateral agencies while they gradually upgraded their financial systems as their economic development process progressed.

73. The fuller an economy's integration into the international financial system was, the more its country-risk premium influenced domestic interest rates. Since those premiums stayed high even after a crisis had passed, investment remained low. To reduce those risk premiums, it was vital to have support funds, such as the contingent credit lines that had already gained acceptance as a mechanism to be used in crises brought on by contagion. It was also essential to increase the coverage of those lines by broadening the definitions of volatility and contagion. In many countries, borrowing requirements were determined by stock-related difficulties that were reflected in the debt service and in remittances from FDI, and in some cases a reduction in the public deficit had no influence on borrowing requirements or risk premiums.

E. TOWARDS THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT: THE PERSPECTIVE OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

74. As part of the work of the Consultation, a group open to all delegations from the Latin American and Caribbean countries was formed which worked concurrently to consider the views of these member countries of the Commission. This group approved a statement entitled, "Towards the international conference on financing for development" which is reproduced below.

> "We, the representatives of the Latin America and Caribbean countries, meeting in the city of Bogota, Colombia, on 9 and 10 of November 2000 for the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Consultation on Financing for Development, have adopted the following contribution for the High-Level International Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development, as well as for the substantive preparatory process as provided for by General Assembly resolution A/54/196 adopted on 22 December 1999.

Political considerations

1. In the Millennium Declaration our Heads of State and Government voiced our concern about the obstacles facing developing countries in mobilizing resources needed to finance their sustained development and made the commitment to make every effort to ensure the success of the High Level International and Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development.

2. A clear consensus emerged: the benefits of globalization must be equitably distributed, contributing to eradicate poverty and promoting economic and social equity within and between countries. We need to confront the challenges of globalization from a human perspective: international finance for development plays an essential role in the promotion of sustained economic growth and comprehensive social development and in the prevention of social instability and exclusion of countries.

3. In the best tradition of the major Conferences and Summits of the United Nations, it is high time to face the challenges of development at the global scale from the perspective of finance. It is high time to join forces to build a new global consensus with the objective of ensuring that the international economic system functions in a more just and equitable manner, of guaranteeing the security of all peoples and the opportunity to raise their living standards.

4. The United Nations, in fulfilling its role in the promotion of development, plays an important role in the international efforts to build up the necessary consensus for the reforms needed for a more equitable, participatory, solid and stable international financial and trade system, within a convergence of efforts with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization, regional institutions and a large set of other relevant actors at all levels and sectors.

5. To this end, it is essential that the process of reform for a strengthened and stable international financial architecture should be based on broadened and strengthened participation of developing countries in the international economic decision-making and norm setting processes, in order to promote more efficient international financial institutions and arrangements in which all relevant interests can be effectively represented.

6. An important challenge is to renew national, regional and international efforts to promote international financial stability and, to this end, to improve early warning, prevention and response capabilities for dealing with the emergence and spread of financial crises in a timely manner, taking a comprehensive and long-term perspective while remaining responsive to the challenges of development within a framework that upholds national development policies and priorities.

7. Of critical importance is a fair, equitable and rules-based multilateral trading system, operating in a non-discriminatory manner, inclusive and transparent, in a way to provide benefits for all countries, especially developing countries. This must involve, *inter alia*, effective participation of the latter in decision-making, improved market access for goods

and services of particular interest to developing countries, and effective and full implementation of special and differential treatment.

8. The High-Level International Intergovernmental Conference on Financing for Development should further consolidate a broad agenda, in order to address national, international and systemic issues relating to financing for development in a holistic manner in the context of globalization and interdependence. This global agenda should be action-oriented, raising to a higher political platform the international cooperation for development.

9. Bearing in mind the concerns included in paragraph 12, it should address, on a comprehensive basis, the interrelated issues involved in mobilizing financial resources for development in order to, *inter alia*: (a) make FDI and other private flows for development more participatory, especially for those countries that are currently marginalized from their benefits; (b) enhance the role of trade in financing for development, guaranteeing the full participation of all developing countries in international trade and access to international markets for their exports without discrimination of any sort whatsoever; (c) increase international financial cooperation for development through the reactivation of levels of official development assistance (ODA) and the fulfilment of the commitment to provide 0.7% of GDP; and (d) meet the challenge of finding an enduring solutions for the external debt problem. It should also address systemic issues, seeking to increase the coherence and consistency of international financial and trading systems in order to support development.

10. The United Nations Conference will give the international community an historic opportunity to jointly create a new world partnership for development, with emphasis on the promotion of economic and social equity on a global scale while responding to the specific needs of vulnerable countries and social groups.

Concerns regarding financing for development

11. Despite the many difficulties faced by our countries, during the past decade they have worked to achieve economic growth with equity. These efforts have been reflected, *inter alia,* in advances in the areas of macroeconomic management, consolidation of the fiscal situation, economic and trade liberalization, price stabilization, the reactivation and intensification of regional economic integration, and the expansion of South-South cooperation.

12. Nonetheless, we have major concerns regarding financing for development in Latin America and the Caribbean which should be taken into consideration in the creation of a supportive international environment that will complement our domestic efforts. Some of those concerns are the following:

(i) The vulnerability of our economies to the instability of sources of external financing;
(ii) Unequal FDI and unequal access to private capital markets;
(iii) The difficulty of gaining access to resources for conducting many activities having a high rate of return in terms of social investment and sustainable development;

(iv) The terms and conditionality imposed on such access, as well as on international funding sources;

(v) The need to strengthen the financing provided by multilateral banks for development;

(vi) The limited capacity of IMF and development banks to provide liquidity for purposes of crisis prevention and resolution;

(vii) The obstacles to the allocation of resources for development created by the existence of internal conflicts;

(viii) The limitations on development imposed by the high level of indebtedness of some medium- and low-income countries of the region;

(ix) The difficulties involved in implementing the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries debt relief initiative with a framework of differentiated co-responsibility while taking into consideration equitable burden-sharing;

(x) The insufficient levels of official development assistance available to countries in need of it;

(xi) Current limitations in access to regional and international markets for exports of goods and services of interest to the region;

(xii) The need to strengthen the United Nations in fulfilling its mandate in development and to address its marginalization in economic decision-making;

(xiii) The need for addressing asymmetries among countries in trade matters through, *inter alia*, the effective implementation of special and differential treatment and the fulfilment of commitments; eliminating trade barriers limiting developing countries' access to industrialized countries´ markets; and incorporating developing countries' priorities in multilateral trade negotiations and assuring their full participation in the decision-making process;

(xiv) The lack of progress in the completion of a vulnerability index;

(xv) The problems posed by the erosion of trade preferences, supply-side constraints and diversification efforts of small economies and small island developing States.

Final points

13. We welcome document LC/G.2117 (CONF.89/3) prepared by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) entitled, "Growth with stability. Financing for development in the new international context", and we take note of its recommendations.

14. We express our deep appreciation and gratitude to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for their contribution to this Regional Consultation.

15. We also commend the Government of Colombia for their contribution and for hosting this meeting, and we undertake to ensure that this contribution shall be taken into due consideration as an input of Latin America and the Caribbean to the High-Level International Intergovernmental Event, as well as to the substantive preparatory process."

F. OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

75. On behalf of the countries of the Caribbean Community (Caricom), the representative of Saint Lucia asked that the following statement be included in the report:

> "The Caribbean States would like to thank the government of Colombia for graciously hosting the Regional Consultation of Latin America and the Caribbean on Financing for Development.
>
> We are extremely pleased to be participating in this process which we believe is long overdue. We believe too that Financing for Development should have been the first international conference to be convened, since it is the foundation upon which a development agenda is both built and financed. This is the critical missing link in the development agenda without which implementation of a development agenda cannot proceed.
>
> We are happy therefore, that though it is being done in reverse order, financing for development is being discussed at the global level at the turn of the century.
>
> Financing development is an issue of significant importance to small states, in particular the small economies and the small island developing states of the Caribbean that face enormous challenges in financing their development, given their inherent weaknesses and vulnerabilities and the hostile globalising economy.
>
> While we recognize that there are six agenda items we will address mainly trade, systemic issues and an international enabling environment.
>
> In relative magnitude global financial flows are much greater than trade flows, however, for most developing countries, the loss of revenues due to trade restrictions is much larger than their external financial sources, so that in terms of relative importance, opening developed country markets to import of more goods produced by developing countries generates more inflow than external financing.
>
> Opening markets, however, is not all. Export capacity, and access to technology are per conditions to benefiting from increased market access is important since the resources generated by trade must be converted into foreign imports. The evolution of technology has been such that the manufactured goods that are produced by developing countries who have diversified their exports baskets, tend to behave exactly as primary products with falling prices and thus declining terms of trade relative to developed country manufactured goods.
>
> The global economy is supported by three major pillars: the financial, monetary and trade and three main institutions; the World Bank, the IMF and the WTO, exercise special responsibilities in these areas. The thrust of the GATT and the WTO remains trade liberalization to achieve economic growth, yet the records show that liberalization has occurred mainly in developing markets, and those areas of interest to developing countries where they have a competitive advantage remain protected in developed markets. In fact, it is estimated that US$100 billion will be gained by developing countries to finance their development if developed countries cut their trade barriers by 50%.

1997 figures reveal that the OECD countries with 9%of the world's population or about one billion of the six billion of us on earth, have 86% of the shares of the world GDP, 82% of world export markets, 68% of FDI and 91% of all internet users, with 80% of the websites in English.

While over 60% of the world's population or about five billion of us in the developing world, of about 160 countries, share only 13% of the world's GDP, 17% of World Trade and 6.5% of internet users, and the income and poverty gaps continue to widen between developed and developing countries.

When the architects of the global economy formulated policies and institutions after World War II to globalize the economy, it was with the hope of attaining full employment, financial stability, more equitable distribution of income and benefits of free trade, but by playing by the rules of the international financial and trading systems. This system of rules set by developed countries are still being applied by developed countries, ignoring the different strengths and stages of development of developing countries and varying natural endowments. It continues to ignore, for 50 years now, the glaring disparities and inequities of the current trading system.

It must be noted that developed countries have only partially liberalized their markets and did so only after they had developed the necessary infrastructure and stages of development to liberalize. Even then, special provision was made for the disadvantaged and weak economies. A Marshall Plan, to assist them in developing and integrating into the global economy.

Yet, special and differential treatment to assist developing countries in bridging the disparity gaps and addressing differences, remains largely unimplemented and have no legally binding status. There is still no recognition of the limitations, inherent vulnerabilities and structural weaknesses of the small and vulnerable that are seriously marginalized in the rapidly globalizing economy.

Trade is still one of the major contributors of finance for development to many developing countries including small states in the Caribbean. In fact a structural disadvantage for us is our narrow-economic base with heavy dependence in trade in one commodity which provides over 50% of current export earnings in case of Saint Lucia. The incomes of small developing states are 25% more volatile than those of our larger counterparts, and the citizens of small countries have less capacity to insure domestically against adverse shocks to income. A current case is the liberalization of the one agricultural commodity through the erosion of trade preferences given as development assistance to disadvantaged economies. The low diversification in production and trade, and susceptibility to natural disasters explain much of small states income volatility. In fact, Saint Lucia has lost about 50% of its revenues in export earnings to liberalization in the agricultural sector. The same holds true for other Caribbean countries. Vulnerability to natural disasters and external shocks, our small markets and narrow economic basis, are but part of the challenges faced by small economies. Others include, high energy and transportation costs, weak human and institutional capacities, both in the public and private sectors complicated by scattered populations. The sum of which is a high development cost for small economies.

The Caribbean States are attempting to diversity, but are in need of reasonable periods of transition and adequate financing. Already diversification efforts are seriously challenged by the OECD in the financial services sector.

We are therefore asking that the special and serious concerns of the smaller members of the Latin America and Caribbean Region be adequately addressed in the action section of the outcome document of the consultation, in particular special effort to offset terms of trade losses.

In the wider context of the Financing for Development process there are other important elements CARICOM wishes to see reflected in the action section report of the consultation.

Earlier reference was made to the glaring inequities of the global economy, which to a larger extent are due to systemic and structural imbalances in the global economic system, in particular the undemocratic decision in making processes of the monetary, financial and trading institutions. Hence our call for reform and effective participation of developing countries. We would also like to see a central role for the United Nations promoted. The only legitimate international institution mandated to ensure equity in the distribution of benefits of the global economy. In this regard, the role of the United Nations in policy coherence and coordination must be strengthened.

Another important contributor to financing development in developing countries is ODA. The United Nations has an agreed target of 0.7% of GDP in assistance to developing countries. The difference between the agreed 0.7% and the delivered 0.24%is over US$100 billion dollars that are denied developing countries annually in their development efforts.

Yet developed economies are the strongest they have ever been and the decline in ODA continues. This denial of development assistance must be strongly reflected.

The crippling debt of developing countries is another major obstacle diverting urgently needed finance for development from developing countries to developed countries. The cancellation of debt would make available US$2,554 billion in financing for the development of developing countries. A strong call needs to be made for the cancellation of the debt of poor to give them a chance at development and benefiting from the global economy.

The Financing for Development process is a very critical one for developing countries. It is our last opportunity in this millennium to claim the promise of free trade for our poor people and under developed economies. It will be the only chance in the beginning of the new millennium to ensure equity in the sharing of the benefits of the global economy and peace security and development for our people."

76. The representative of the United States asked that the following statement be included in the report:

"The United States expresses its appreciation to the Government of Colombia for hosting this consultation, and would like to thank the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for organizing the meeting.

We find this regional meeting timely and necessary at this juncture of the preparatory work on financing for development. We welcome the participation of the Finance Ministers of many Latin American countries, and encourage their continued participation in the preparatory process and in the final event.

We welcome the emphasis made during the conference by many Latin American countries' Finance Ministers on the importance of sound economic and social policies, trade liberalization, good governance, rule of law, and democratization.

Experience demonstrates that there are no alternatives to sound policies if there is to be sustainable progress on economic and social development.

In addition, we appreciate the work done by the Government of Colombia on the "Bogota Declaration" and recommend for ECLAC consideration, in particular, the following national policy recommendations from the "Declaration" as important actions to address some of the key development financing questions facing the region:

- Maintenance of stable and transparent ground rules that will uphold the rights of owners of financial and production assets in the face of the discretionary powers or actions of public and private third-party interests.

- Consolidation and/or intensification of fiscal adjustment policies through, inter alia, increased productivity of public expenditure; stronger tax systems; introduction of public revenue stabilization funds; greater transparency in fiscal accounts; and suitable means of estimating and financing the explicit and implicit guarantees granted by the State.

- Establishment or consolidation of proactive policies that favor foreign direct investment and other long term capital flows.

- Securing the solvency of the banking system, the prevention of systemic risks and the sound management of credit risk, terms and currency.

- Upgrading the practices employed for the compilation of financial and accounting information according to international standards.

We believe these recommendations are a valuable contribution to the Financing for Development exercise. We urge the PrepCom to take them into account in its preparatory work to shape the agenda for the final event.

The United States believes that the "preliminary agenda" for the final event should be further distilled to reflect international consensus. We urge the PrepCom to focus the final event on the following issues on which wide agreement exists among member states:

- Mobilizing domestic financial resources for development —macroeconomic policy formulation and implementation, and private financial sector development.

- The importance of transparency, governance, and rule of law to mobilizing international resources for development —private capital flows, foreign direct investment, ODA, and debt relief.

- The importance of using development resources effectively with particular attention to promoting private enterprise and basic social services.

- Trade —global, regional, and country-level trade liberalization and cooperation, trade-related capacity building for trade-led growth.

The PrepCom should strive to avoid highly controversial issues which could potentially derail the final event. For example, we are concerned over the insistence on a substantive role for the United Nations in the work of the international financial institutions (IFIs). Attempts to impose United Nations prescriptions on the IFIs is interference in their organizational and decision-making autonomy; it is also counterproductive, especially at a time when the IFIs' input is most needed to ensure the success of the Financing for Development exercise.

In this regard, we want to emphasize the importance of the United Nations consulting fully with the World Bank, IMF, and, if appropriate, WTO, in shaping the Financing for Development agenda, to ensure that these institutions feel comfortable with it and can provide useful substantive input."

Annex 1

ADDRESS BY DR. JOSÉ ANTONIO OCAMPO, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF ECLAC, AT THE OPENING MEETING OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN REGIONAL CONSULTATION ON FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

Bogotá, D.C., 9 November 2000

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Consultation on Financing for Development. I want to express our deepest appreciation to the Government of Colombia, particularly the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance and Public Credit, the Colombian Ambassador to the United Nations and all those officials of the Government of Colombia who have helped make this meeting possible. I also want to acknowledge the support provided by the Inter-American Development Bank, and especially its President, Enrique Iglesias, and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, both of which are also cosponsoring this event. In addition, I would like to voice a special words of thanks to the delegations of the many countries represented here today, the members of the Preparatory Committee for the worldwide Consultation and the different agencies that have sent their representatives to this meeting.

This Consultation is being held pursuant to resolution 54/196 of the United Nations General Assembly, by which it decided to convene in the year 2001 a High-Level International Intergovernmental Event on Financing for Development. We trust that the conclusions of this Regional Consultation will be set forth in a document reflecting the views of Latin America and the Caribbean which will serve as a fundamental input for the world meeting.

This meeting will focus on four main issues. The panels that will begin the discussions on each issue will include ministers, deputy ministers, other government officials of the region and representatives of international agencies. These initial presentations will serve as the basis for an extensive debate among all the participants. The ECLAC secretariat has prepared a document entitled "Growth with stability. Financing for development in the new international context", which reflects the institution's views on the issues to be addressed at this Consultation. We trust that this paper, whose main conclusions are summarized below, will help enrich the discussions.

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Throughout the 1990s, our region experienced renewed access to external financing. This paved the way for progress in macroeconomic management, in reducing inflation and in resuming economic growth. With few exceptions, however, the Latin American and Caribbean countries failed to achieve the savings and investment rates required to fuel high rates of growth in production. Not only was the average annual growth rate of 3.3% for 1990-2000 lower than the 5.5% figure recorded for the 30 years prior to the debt crisis, but it also fell short of the 6% rate identified by ECLAC as being necessary in order to meet ambitious goals for economic and social development, particularly with regard to poverty reduction.

At the same time, international capital flows have given rise to concern in two areas. Firstly, with the sole exception of foreign direct investment, these flows have been very unstable. This, along with national policies that often accentuate rather than attenuate the cycles of external finance, has been reflected in a strong correlation between capital flows and economic cycles in our countries. Secondly, a significant group of countries, especially the relatively less developed ones, have been excluded from the more dynamic types of resource flows.

These developments pose important challenges which must be faced by all the countries of the region; nevertheless, a positive international context is also needed in order to ensure the success of the countries' efforts. If they are to grow at a rate of around 6% per year, the countries must achieve investment rates between four and six points higher than the average levels of the 1990s. In order to avoid exacerbating the existing level of external vulnerability, additional investment financing must come, basically, from a parallel expansion of national savings and must be accompanied by an adequate level of national financial development in order to ensure that such savings are transferred to productive investment in the most efficient way possible.

The study stresses the importance of the reinvestment of private enterprises' profits and of public saving in this effort to raise national saving levels. It also underscores the contribution that households and individuals can make to this objective, especially by saving for specific purposes, such as pension funds, housing or education.

The dynamic development of the financial system and the capital market demand reliable ground rules and strong regulatory frameworks in order to guarantee the stability of the relevant systems and the adequate protection of savers. In particular, although the region has already taken up the challenge of adopting international standards for financial regulation and supervision, much remains to be done in this area. An essential aspect of this undertaking is the promotion of new agents and instruments to help complete non-existent or underdeveloped segments of the capital and financial markets, including sound secondary markets, investment and risk-capital funds and guarantee funds, credit insurance and other hedging instruments. In developing these new mechanisms, it is essential that appropriate regulations for financial governance should be in place so as to guarantee the rights of savers by enforcing rules on transparency and the timely provision of full, accurate information.

Public development banks have an important role to play, as they can channel resources into areas in which the volume or terms of the resources offered by the private market are suboptimal, as in the case of financing for both rural and urban micro- and small enterprises, low-cost housing, sustainable development, productive restructuring and technological innovation. In order for this effort to bear fruit, however, there must be maximum transparency regarding the fiscal cost of the subsidies provided through development banks, and every effort must be made to ensure that obligations are met on time, preferably through the use of private institutions as first-tier agents for the channelling of resources.

Boosting export capacity is essential in order to achieve an adequate level of external resources and to reduce external vulnerability. It is important, therefore, to generate a pro-export environment based on competitive exchange rates, active export promotion policies and the creation of conditions of systemic competitiveness through the development of quality infrastructure and dynamic chains of production. In order for such an effort to be successful, as we shall see, it is essential to improve conditions for access to external markets for goods and services.

Higher investment and savings rates, financial development and the expansion of exports must be combined, at the national level, with efforts to reduce the extreme vulnerability of the region's economies to external financing cycles. This means, in particular, that booms in financing must be managed on the basis of clearly defined prudential criteria, since the seed of economic crisis is sown during periods of excessive capital inflows that gradually undermine the macroeconomic fundamentals of the receiving countries.

This and other studies published by ECLAC suggest that such situations should be dealt with through a combination of general public-revenue stabilization funds; tight monetary and credit policies during booms; prudential regulation of the capital account, preferably through price-based instruments; strong prudential regulation and supervision of financial systems and their active management during booms to forestall the accumulation of excessive risk; and a "liability policy" designed to improve the maturity profiles of public and private debt, both internal and external. In addition, although there is no such thing as a perfect exchange-rate regime for every country in every circumstance, the study discusses the advantages of a managed flexibility that is designed to reconcile the conflicting demands for stability and flexibility that must be met by today's exchange-rate regimes.

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The external context should provide three essential elements: first of all, access to markets for our exports; secondly, a new international financial architecture which, with improved governance, will ensure greater stability for capital flows; and thirdly, mechanisms to ensure that the relatively less developed countries also have access to adequate amounts of external resources on satisfactory terms.

The effort to boost exports must go hand in hand with access to external markets. The industrialized countries are still applying highly protective policies to agricultural products and "sensitive" manufactured goods from developing countries, and they often display a protectionist bias in applying contingency rules and erecting technical barriers against our exports. In addition, the island countries that have seen a significant erosion of their trade preferences need to receive adequate resources and technical support so that they can modernize and diversify their export base.

The tremendous instability of the international financial system is associated with the sharp asymmetry that exists between the world's burgeoning financial markets and the absence of suitable macroeconomic and financial governance at the international level. Better governance can only be achieved through an improved coordination of macroeconomic policies on the part of the main developed countries so as to guarantee greater global macroeconomic stability and the acceptance, on the part of all countries, of mechanisms for ensuring prudential surveillance of macroeconomic policies. International financial stability also depends on the existence of an appropriate global institutional framework that includes minimum standards for prudential regulation and supervision of the financial and information systems that are essential to the proper operation of financial markets. Finally, appropriate institutions are needed to deal with crises.

These institutions may be of two types. Firstly, it is important to improve the countries' capacity to offer emergency financing in times of crisis and to develop suitable mechanisms for providing liquidity to countries with strong macroeconomic fundamentals when they are faced with problems of contagion. In both cases, the objective can only be achieved if the International Monetary Fund has been supplied with resources of its own through temporary issues of special drawing rights (SDRs). It should be noted, of course, that an increased use of SDRs within the international financial system is an end in itself which has long been advocated by developing countries. In order to avoid problems of moral hazard, however, such special financing mechanisms must be tied to the creation of instruments for permitting private agents to become involved in the solution of crises. Without detriment to the principle of voluntary negotiations between creditors and debtors, international rules must be designed to guarantee the participation of all parties in such negotiations and to prevent them from continuing indefinitely; this can be done by developing suitable multilateral arbitration mechanisms.

Ensuring access to resources entails the development of mechanisms for enabling all the countries to benefit from foreign direct investment and private credit flows. Foreign direct investment is fairly well distributed in the region, although priority attention still needs to be devoted to its linkage with the local economies involved. Private credit flows are much more concentrated, and mechanisms must therefore be developed to provide for guarantees or cofinancing by multilateral development banks as a means of facilitating access to the market for countries that have not benefited from these flows. Such efforts are already being undertaken in some new areas of private investment, especially infrastructure.

The multilateral banks have made a significant contribution to financing for the region, and they will continue to play a decisive role in the future. First and foremost, they play an essential role in the mobilization of resources for the relatively less developed countries. Their loan portfolios for all the countries of the region are diversified and reflect the priority these institutions give to social development, sustainable development, State reform and the channelling of resources to micro- and small enterprises, among other activities of high social priority. They also offer better terms, as regards both costs and maturities, than private financial institutions, even in the case of countries in the region that have higher relative incomes; this circumstance indicates that private markets may sometimes overestimate risk, especially —but not only— in times of crisis. Finally, multilateral banks provide financing on a countercyclical basis, thereby helping to mitigate external shocks. In particular, they provide the only source of long-term financing that is available during a crisis. This support has been essential even for countries that have higher relative incomes, and it has been decisive in renewing trust in the countries affected.

Official development assistance, for its part, continues to play a key role in providing financing for less developed countries and in providing global public goods or goods with strong externalities, such as peace, sustainable development and the struggle against the worldwide problem of drugs. The main priorities for the future should include the effort to meet the goal, agreed upon within the framework of the United Nations, of supplying 0.7% of the GDP of the industrialized countries and the need to ensure that the use of those resources is more transparent and efficient. For its part, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt initiative, for which four countries in the region may be eligible, should be made more flexible, and adequate resources should be provided for its financing. This must be done in order to ensure that other developing countries are not required to shoulder a disproportionate share of that financing, either directly or through wider interest-rate spreads and reduced availability of resources for technical cooperation from multilateral banks.

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In the construction of this global edifice, three requirements must be borne in mind. The first is to ensure the adequate participation of the developing countries in the relevant institutions. The second is to uphold the countries' autonomy in adopting whatever policies they deem appropriate for their development. The third is to ensure that international standards take into account the absorption capacity of the individual countries, given their different levels of institutional development.

Finally, I would like to stress the decisive role that the region's institutions play in the positive interaction between national efforts and an adequate international context. These institutions address a wide range of concerns, including trade integration agreements, which are crucial to the diversification of the export base of our countries; the large network of development banks formed by the Inter-American Development Bank and the subregional development banks, which are the main source of multilateral financing in our region; the Latin American Reserve Fund, a nearly unique institution in the developing world, which has performed so well in the Andean Community over the last few decades and has begun to expand its membership; and recent efforts to coordinate macroeconomic policies. The region must strive to consolidate all these processes and institutions and to deepen regional cooperation as a whole. The development of sound regional institutions does not work against globalization. On the contrary, it contributes to the construction of a much stronger global edifice.

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Ladies and gentlemen:

We are confident that this Consultation will offer you an opportunity for holding well-documented, wide-ranging discussions on the issue of financing for development. On behalf of ECLAC, I would like to invite you to participate actively in these deliberations with a view to making major strides forward in an area that holds out the potential for improving the living conditions of the region's peoples in the new century that is now beginning.

Annex 2

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

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

ARGENTINA

Representante/Representative:
- Carlos Carrasco, Embajador de Argentina en Colombia

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:
- Gustavo García, Ministro, Embajada de Argentina en Colombia
- Claudio Pérez Paladino, Ministro, Embajada de Argentina en Colombia

BOLIVIA

Representante/Representative:
- Guido Riveros Franck, Embajador de Bolivia en Colombia

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:
- Víctor Manuel Belmonte, Consejero, Embajada de Bolivia en Colombia

BRASIL/BRAZIL

Representante/Representative:
- Gustavo Rodrigues, Secretario Adjunto de Asuntos Internacionales del Ministerio de Hacienda

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:
- Sergio Barreiros de Santana Azevedo, Jefe de la División de Comercio de Servicios y Financiamiento, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Alexandre Diniz de Oliveira Freitas, Analista de Mercado, Comisión de Valores Mobiliarios de Brasil
- Fernando Pimentel Puga, Economista, Área de Planificación, Banco Nacional de Desarrollo Económico y Social
- Rafael Vidal, Jefe, Sector Económico y Comercial, Embajada del Brasil en Colombia

CANADA

Representante/Representative:
- Barbara Karpinski, Representante de la Agencia Canadiense para el Desarrollo Internacional en Colombia, Embajada de Canadá en Colombia

CHILE

Representante/Representative:
- Juan Gabriel Valdés, Embajador y Representante Permanente de Chile ante las Naciones Unidas

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:
- Eduardo Gálvez, Consejero, Misión Permanente de Chile ante las Naciones Unidas
- Germán Ibarra, Consejero, Jefe del Departamento de Naciones Unidas del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Tania Klima Musa, Asesora del Ministro de Hacienda
- Ricardo Hernández
- Camila Márquez, Tercera Secretaria, Embajada de Chile en Colombia

COLOMBIA

Representante/Representative:
- Clemencia Forero de Ucros, Viceministra de América y Soberanía Territorial encargada de las funciones del Despacho del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation Members:
- Juan Manuel Santos, Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Jairo Montoya Pedroza, Viceministro de Relaciones Exteriores (E)
- Federico Rengifo, Viceministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Catalina Crane, Viceministra Técnica, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Andrés Franco, Representante Alterno de Colombia ante las Naciones Unidas
- Alma Viviana Pérez, Coordinadora, Grupo de Río
- Andrés Rugeles, Director Encargado de América, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Rafael Villareal, Director General de Política Macro, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Mauricio Rosillo, Director, Regulación Económica, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Mónica Uribe, Directora, Seguridad Social, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Ezequiel Lenis, Director Presupuesto Nacional (PN), Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Gloria Inés Cortés, Directora Tesoro Nacional (TN) Ministerio Hacienda y Crédito Público
- César Mendoza, Subdirector Planeación y Análisis (DGCP), Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Jorge Cardona, Jefe, Dirección de Análisis (DGCP) , Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Alvaro Tirado, Asesor, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Ana Lucía Villa, Directora, División de Apoyo Fiscal (DAF), Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Néstor González, Jefe, División de Registro de la Deuda (DGCP), Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Miguel Medellín, Jefe, Oficina de Estudios Económicos Ministerio de Comercio Exterior
- Edgar Sanabria, Jefe, División Servicio de la Deuda (DGCP), Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Catalina Rentería, Asesora, Consejo de Política Fiscal (CONFIS)
- María Inés Agudello, Asesora, Consejo de Política Fiscal (CONFIS)
- Patricia Klein, Segunda Secretaria, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Héctor Mendoza, Segundo Secretario, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Nancy Maldonado, Segundo Secretario, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

- Anyurivet Daza, Tercer Secretario, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Gustavo Adolfo Hernández, Coordinador, Grupo de Análisis de Economía Internacional, Departamento Nacional de Planeación (DNP)
- Cristina Fernández, Investigadora, Subgerencia de Estudios Económicos, Banco de la República
- Helena Villamizar, Asesora de Integración de la Junta Directiva, Banco de la República
- Nicolás Torres, Abogado, Asesor de la Junta Directiva, Banco de la República
- Cristina Fernández, Investigadora, Subgerencia de Estudios Económicos, Banco de la República
- Mauricio Montero, Contratos, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Frank Godoy, Tercer Secretario, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Lina María Saavedra, Asesora, Secretaría Pro Témpore, Grupo de Río, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Jorge Mario Echeverry, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Rafael Orozco, Tercer Secretario, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Francisco González, Director Encargado de Estudios Económicos, Departamento Nacional de Planeación (DNP)
- Hugo Javier Valenzuela, Jefe, División Desembolsos y Presupuestos (DGCP), Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Angela Valderrama, Jefa, Grupo de Mercadeo de Capitales Externos, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- José Bonilla, Subdirector, Estudios Fiscales (PN), Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Juan Camilo Gutiérrez, Jefe, Grupo de Riesgos (PN), Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Néstor Urrea, Subdirector Técnico (DAF), Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Alvaro Concha, Asesor, DGPM, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Leonardo Duarte, Asesor, DGPM, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Adriana Ordóñez, Asesora, DGCP, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Alberto Piedrahita, Asesor, DGCP, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- William López, Asesor, RE, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Mauricio Escobar, Asesor, RE, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
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- Leonardo Pazos, Asesor, SS, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Elizabeth Cadenas, Asesora Viceministro Técnico, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Armando Blanco, Asesor Viceministro Técnico, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Germán Chica, Asesor Ministro, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Juan Carlos Pinzón, Secretario Privado, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Martha Abdallah, Secretaria Congreso, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Martha Delgado, Asesora, DGPM, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Marisol Ovalle, Asesora, DGPM, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Salomé Naranjo, Asesora, DGPM, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Javier Bonza, Asesor, DGPM, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Cinthya Ramírez, Asesora, Viceministro Técnico, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público
- Luis Eduardo Arango, Asesor, Viceministro Técnico, Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público

COSTA RICA

Representante/Representative:
- Leonel Baruch Goldberg, Ministro de Hacienda de Costa Rica

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation Members:
- Jorge Rhenan, Embajador de Costa Rica en Colombia
- Edna Camacho, Viceministra de Hacienda
- Bernardina Vargas, Ministra Consejera, Embajada de Costa Rica en Colombia

CUBA

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- Ana Mari Nieto, Directora, Estudios Económicos, Banco Central de Cuba

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:
- Luis Hernández Ojeda, Embajador de Cuba en Colombia
- René Brito Miranda, Consejero Político, Embajada de Cuba en Colombia
- Edith Felipe Duyós, Funcionaria, Dirección de Organismos Económicos Internacionales, Ministerio de Inversión Extranjera y Colaboración Económica
- Yamile Berra Cires, Funcionaria, Dirección de Estudios Económicos, Banco Central de Cuba
- Margarita Pizonero, Consejera Comercial y Económica, Embajada de Cuba en Colombia

ECUADOR

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Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:
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- Iván Aulestia, Ministro de la Embajada de Ecuador en Colombia

EL SALVADOR

Representante/Representative:
- Guillermo Rubio, Embajador de El Salvador en Colombia

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- Dora González, Primer Secretario y Cónsul General de El Salvador

ESPAÑA/SPAIN

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Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:
- Ángel González, Coordinador, Cooperación Española, Embajada de España en Colombia
- Pablo Mendiguren, Analista de Mercadeo, Oficina Económica y Comercial, Embajada de España
- David Jiménez, Asesor en Comercio Exterior, Oficina Comercial, Embajada de España en Colombia

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA/UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Representante/Representative:
- Charles Chang, Economic Section, Office of Economic and Development Affairs, Department of State

FRANCIA/FRANCE

Representante/Representative:
- Daniel Parfait, Embajador de Francia en Colombia

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:
- Jacques Bonnet, Consejero Económico y Comercial, Embajada de Francia en Colombia
- Patrick Quidel, Consejero Regional de Cooperación para Países Andinos
- Claude Warin, Diplomática, Agregada Financiera para América Latina, Embajada de Francia en Colombia

GUATEMALA

Representante/Representative:
- Carlos Enrique González, Viceministro de Economía

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:
- Gert Rosenthal, Embajador, Representante Permanente de Guatemala ante las Naciones Unidas
- Francisco Byron Morales, Subsecretario de Planificación e Inversión Pública, Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia (SEGEPLAN)
- María Elena Ortiz, Subsecretaria de Cooperación Internacional, Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia (SEGEPLAN)
- Carlos Argueta Bone, Encargado de Negocios a.i., Funcionario Oficial de Enlace

HAITI

Representante/Representative:
- Frantz Romulus, Chargé d'affaires, Embajada de Haití en Colombia

HONDURAS

Representante/Representative:
- Wilfredo Castellanos, Embajador de Honduras en Colombia

ITALIA/ITALY

Representante/Representative:
- Pier Carlo Bartolomucci, Agregado Comercial, Embajada de Italia en Colombia

JAMAICA

Representante/Representative:
- Elaine Sánchez, Chargée d'affaires, Embajada de Jamaica en Colombia

MEXICO

Rrepresentante/Representative:
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- Porfirio Muñoz, Director General Adjunto para el Sistema de Naciones Unidas, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores
- Mauricio Escanero, Delegado Permanente de México ante las Naciones Unidas
- Salvador Pérez Galindo, Coordinador de Asesores, Dirección General de Asuntos Hacendarios Internacionales

NICARAGUA

Representante/Representative:
- Azucena Castillo Barquero, Viceministra de Fomento, Industria y Comercio

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:
- Domingo Alberto Salinas Alvarado, Embajador de Nicaragua en Colombia
- Juan Marcos García, Director General para Gestión Multilateral, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Danilo Antonio Guevara, Director de Análisis y Estadísticas, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Alejandro Arauz, Asesor Económico, Dirección Superior del Ministerio de Fomento, Industria y Comercio

PAÍSES BAJOS/NETHERLANDS

Representante/Representative:
- Vincent Van Zeijst, Primer Secretario, Embajada de los Países Bajos en Colombia

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:
- Mónica Montealegre, Oficial de Derechos Humanos, Cooperación Técnica, Embajada de los Países Bajos en Colombia

PANAMA

Representante/Representative:
- Víctor Lee, Ministro Consejero, Embajada de Panamá en Colombia

PARAGUAY

Representante/Representative:
- Nelson Alcides Mora, Embajador de Paraguay en Colombia

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:
- Cynthia Filártiga Lacroix, Primera Secretaria, Embajada de Paraguay en Colombia

PERU

Representante/Representative:
- Jorge Valdés C., Embajador, Representante Permanente de Perú ante las Naciones Unidas

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:
- Marco Balarezo Lizanzaburo, Ministro Consejero, Representación Permanente de Perú ante las Naciones Unidas
- Alexis Valencia
- Jorge Vega Castro
- Guido Jeri, Consejero Económico, Embajada de Perú en Colombia

PORTUGAL

Representante/Representative:
- Pedro Gonçalves, Embajador de Portugal en Colombia

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:
- Manuel Cardoso, Embajada de Portugal en Colombia

REINO UNIDO/UNITED KINGDOM

Representante/Representative:
- Robert Tinline, Jefe de Cooperación, Embajada del Reino Unido en Colombia

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:
- Luz de Henríquez, Asistente de Cooperación Técnica

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA/DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Representante/Representative:
- Santiago Tejada Escoboza, Subsecretario de Estado de Relaciones Exteriores

Miembros de la delegación / Delegation members:
- Alejandro Santos, Subsecretario de Relaciones Exteriores para Asuntos Económicos
- Manuel del Monte, Embajador de República Dominicana en Colombia
- Briunny Garabito Segura, Consejero de la Embajada de República Dominicana en Colombia

SANTA LUCÍA/SAINT LUCIA

Representante/Representative:
- Julian R. Hunte, Ambassador, Permanent Representantive of Saint Lucia to the United Nations

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:
- R. Sonia Leonce-Carryl, Minister Counsellor – Deputy, Saint Lucia Mission to the United Nations

TRINIDAD Y TABAGO/TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Representante/Representative:
- Eric James, Assistant Director a.i., Socio-Economic Policy Planning Division, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development

Miembros de la delegación/Delegation members:
- Myrna Huggins, Foreign Service Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

URUGUAY

Representante/Representative:
- Domingo Schipani, Embajador del Uruguay ante la República de Colombia

VENEZUELA

Representante/Representative:
- Héctor Quintero, Consejero, Misión Permanente de Venezuela ante las Naciones Unidas

B. Member States of the United Nations not members of the Commission and participating in a consultative capacity
Estados miembros de las Naciones Unidas que no lo son de la Comisión y participan con carácter consultivo

NORUEGA/NORWAY

Representante/Representative:
- Jan Erik Leikvang, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations

REPÚBLICA CHECA/CZECH REPUBLIC

Representante/Representative:
- Frantisck Kobak, Consejero Comercial, Embajada de la República Checa en Colombia

SUECIA/SWEDEN

Representante/Representative:
- Anna Lekrall, Second Secretary, Swedish Mission to the United Nations

C. United Nations Secretariat
Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas

Secretaría de Coordinación sobre la Financiación del Desarrollo/ United Nations Financing for Development Coordinating Secretariat

- Oscar de Rojas, Coordinador Ejecutivo

Oficina de las Comisiones Regionales en Nueva York/ Regional Commissions New York Office

- Sulafa Al-Bassam, Chief

D. United Nations bodies
Organismos de las Naciones Unidas

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

- Leila Lima, Representante de ACNUR en Colombia

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

- Carel De Rooy, Representative for Colombia

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para la Fiscalización Internacional de Drogas - Oficina para el Control de Estupefacientes y Prevención del Crimen/ United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) - Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention

- Klaus Nyholm, UNDCP Regional Representative
- Guillermo García, Oficial de Programa
- Thierry Rostan, Asesor

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

- Enrique Ganuza, Chief Economist of the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean
- Freddy Justiniano, Representante Residente Adjunto en Colombia
- Pilar Delgado, Representante Asistente PNUD/ Coordinación Naciones Unidas
- Luis Jorge Garay, Consultor

Programa Mundial de Alimentos (PMA)/ World Food Programme (WFP)

- Els Kochen, Representante

Fondo de Desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas para la Mujer (UNIFEM)/ United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

- Mónica Muñoz-Vargas, Directora Regional de Programa, UNIFEM - Oficina Andina

E. Specialized agencies
Organismos especializados

Banco Mundial - Banco Internacional de Reconstrucción y Fomento (BIRF)/World Bank - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD

- Oliver Lafourcade, Director del Banco Mundial para Colombia, México y Venezuela
- Alberto Chueca Mora, Representante Residente del Banco Mundial en Colombia

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

- K. Nyholm, FAO Representative a.i., in Colombia

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Industrial (ONUDI)/United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

- Peter Skupch, Representante

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

- Ana Luiza Machado Pinheiro, Directora Regional para América Latina y el Caribe

Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS)/World Health Organization (WHO)

- Raúl Molina, Asesor Regional en Economía y Financiamiento de la Salud

Unión Postal Universal (UPU)/Universal Postal Union (UPU)

- Guillermo Ronderos Tobón, Consejero Regional para los países de América Latina

F. Other intergovernmental organizations
Otras organizaciones intergubernamentales

Banco de Desarrollo del Caribe (BDC)/Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

- Alan Slusher, Director of Economics

Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica (BCIE)/Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)

- José Evelio Serrano, Analista Económico, División de Planificación y Presupuesto

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

- Enrique V. Iglesias, Presidente
- Carlo Binetti, Representante en Colombia
- Fernando Tenjo
- María Carmenza Arenas
- Mauricio Cárdenas, Consultor

Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos (CEMLA)/Center for Latin American Monetary Studies/ Centre d'études monétaires latino-américaines (CEMLA)

- Fernando Sánchez, Jefe de la Secretaría Técnica de Reuniones de Banca Central

Comunidad Andina/ Andean Community

- Jorge Vega, Director General
- Alexis Valencia, Coordinador, Armonización Políticas Macroeconómicas
- Adolfo López, Gerente de Proyectos, Dirección General de Promoción del Proceso

Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)/Andean Development Corporation (CAF)

- Luis Palau Rivas, Representante
- Roberto Gisbert, Asistente de Proyecto Andino de Competitividad CAF/Harvard

Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas (FLAR)/Latin American Reserve Fund

- Ana María Carrasquilla, Secretaria General
- Andrés Gamarra, Director de Operaciones Financieras
- Humberto Agustín Mora, Director Encargado de Estudios Económicos
- Roberto Ayala, Economista Internacional, División de Estudios Económicos

Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA)/Organization of American States (OAS)

- John Wood, Officer-in-charge, Division for Cooperation, Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development (IACD)

G. Non-Governmental Organizations recognized by the Economic and Social Council as having consultative status
Organizaciones no gubernamentales reconocidas como entidades consultivas por el Consejo Económico y Social

Asociación Latinoamericana de Instituciones Financieras para el Desarrollo (ALIDE)/Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions

- Rommel Acevedo, Secretario General

Organización Internacional de las Uniones de Consumidores (IOCU)/Consumers International

- Diego Otero, Presidente Nacional de Consumidores de Colombia

Consejo Internacional de Bienestar Social (CIBS)/International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW)

- Nigel Tarling, Director of Programme

Padres y Hermanos de Maryknoll/The Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers (CFMSA)

- Eugenio Toland, Representante Regional ante el Consejo Económico y Social

Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores (ORIT) - Confederación Internacional de organizaciones Sindicales Libres (CIOSL)/Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers - International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)

- Ofelia Londoño, Consultora Externa

Red de Educación Popular entre Mujeres (REPEM) Latinoamérica - Organización de Mujeres para el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo/Women's Popular Education Network - Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)

- María Elisa Díaz Días, Comité Ejecutivo
- Gory Suárez, Equipo de Coordinación del Grupo de Economía y Trabajo
- Fanny Gómez, Grupo GTL

Consejo Mundial de Iglesias (CMI)/World Council of Churches (WCC)

- Esther Camac Ramírez, Delegada

H. Other non-governmental organizations
Otras organizaciones no gubernamentales

Asociación Colombiana de Cooperativas

- Luis Arturo Muñoz, Miembro Alianza Cooperativa Internacional (ACI)

Caribbean Development Center

- Christopher Sinckler

Confederación Colombiana de ONGs

- Manuel Uribe, Consejo Directivo

I. Panelists
Panelistas

- Roberto Frenkel, Presidente del Banco de Desarrollo de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina
- Courtney Blackman, Experto en Banca Central en países en desarrollo, ex Presidente del Banco Central de Barbados
- Antonio Gustavo Rodrígues, Secretario Adjunto de Asuntos Internacionales, Ministerio de Hacienda de Brasil
- Nicolás Eyzaguirre, Ministro de Hacienda de Chile
- Manuel Fragoso Díez, Subdirector de Asuntos Hacendarios para América del Sur, Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público de México
- Juan Manuel Santos, Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público de Colombia
- María Cecilia Otoya, Presidenta, Instituto de Fomento Industrial (IFI), Colombia
- Leonel Baruch Goldberg, Ministro de Hacienda de Costa Rica
- Nelly Molina, Subsecretaria Técnica, Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas de Ecuador
- Gert Rosenthal, Embajador de Guatemala ante las Naciones Unidas
- Marcos Carías, Asesor en Deuda Externa, Secretaría de Finanzas de Honduras
- Alister McIntyre, Chief Technical Advisor, Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery
- Jan Kregel, High Level Expert (DGDS), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- Guillermo Perry, Economista Jefe, Región de América Latina y el Caribe, Banco Mundial
- Ewart Williams, Senior Advisor, Western Hemisphere, International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Reinhard Munzberg, Representante Especial del Fondo Monetario Internacional ante las Naciones Unidas
- Clemens Boonekamp, Director, Trade Policies Review Division, World Trade Organization (WTO)
- Roberto Guarnieri, Presidente Ejecutivo, Fondo Latinoamericano de Reservas (FLAR)
- Eduardo Fernández Arias, Economista Principal en Investigación, Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo
- Luis Enrique Berrizbeitía, Vicepresidente Ejecutivo, Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)

J. Other guests
Otros invitados

- Santiago Araoz, Decano de Economía, Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano
- Sergio Arboleda, Presidente de la Asociación Nacional de Medios de Comunicación (ASOMEDIOS)
- María Eulalia Arteta Manrique, Directora, Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística
- José Bautista, Profesor Universitario, Facultad de Economía, Universidad Militar

- Edgar Bejarano, Investigador Económico
- Javier Bejarano, Fundación Santillana
- Camilo Bernal, Rector, Universidad Minuto de Dios
- Martha Elena Bermúdez, Docente, Facultad de Economía, Escuela Colombiana de Ingeniería
- Miguel Camacho, Subgerente económico, Asociación Colombiana de Exportadores de Flores (ASOCOLFLORES)
- Daniel Castellanos, Coordinador Programático, Movimiento Sí Colombia
- José Miguel Carrillo, Presidente, Asociación Colombiana Populara de Industriales (ACOPI)
- Ricardo Chica, Asesor
- Sergio Clavijo Vergara, Codirector, Banco de la República de Colombia
- Juan José Echavarría, Fundación para la Educación Superior y el Desarrollo (Fedesarrollo)
- Pilar Esguerra, Fundación para la Educación Superior y el Desarrollo (Fedesarrollo)
- María Cristina Fernández, Investigadora, Subgerencia de Estudios Económicos, Banco de la República
- Mauricio Fernández, Decano, Facultad de Ciencias Económicas, Universidad de Lasalle
- Luis Bernardo Flores, Miembro, Junta Directiva, Banco de la República
- Jorge Iván Giraldo, Subgerente de Asuntos Económicos, Asociación Nacional de Industriales de Colombia (ANDI)
- María del Rosario Guerra, Vicerrectora, Universidad del Rosario
- Roberto Guisbert, Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)
- Carlos José Herrera Jaramillo, Decano, Facultad de Economía, Universidad Central de Colombia
- Alejandro Jordán, Catedrático – Consultor, Facultad de Economía, Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano
- Beatriz Marulanda, Consultora
- Eugenio Marulanda, Presidente, Confederación Colombiana de Cámaras de Comercio (CONFECÁMARAS)
- Julián Ramiro Mateus, Decano, Facultad de Ciencias Económicas, Universidad de Antioquia
- Agustín Mejía, Director, Fondo Nacional de Proyectos de Desarrollo (FONADE)
- Silena Méndez, Asesora Académica, Oficina de Educación Continuada, Universidad de los Andes
- Carlos Alberto Ossa, Director Ejecutivo, Instituto Colombiano de Productores de Cemento
- Víctor Palacios, Director Nacional Centros de Desarrollo Empresarial
- Magdalena Pardo, Consultora
- Sara Pareja, Asesora del Ministro de Agricultura
- Mauricio Pérez, Decano, Facultad de Economía, Universidad Externado de Colombia
- Carlos Prieto, Fondo Nacional de Proyectos de Desarrollo (FONADE)
- Guillermo Francisco Reyes González, Rector, Universidad Católica de Colombia
- Hernando Rodríguez, Director de Economía, Universidad Militar Nueva Granada
- Germán Sánchez
- Augusto Solano, Presidente, Asocación Colombiana de Exportadores de Flores (ASOCOLFLORES)
- Iván Sombredero Peñuela, Director Ejecutivo de la Federación Nacional de Industriales del Arroz
- Andrés Soto, Departamento Nacional de Planeación
- Luis José Tarazona, Director de Alta Gerencia y Profesor de la Universidad de los Andes
- Jorge Toro, Director, Unidad de Programación Macroeconómica e Inflación, Banco de la República
- Beatriz Torres, Decana, Facultad de Economía, Escuela Colombiana de Ingeniería
- Enrique Umaña, Presidente, Corporación Invertir en Colombia (COINVERTIR)
- Ricardo Vásquez, Consultor
- Francisco Vélez, Analista del Centro de Estudios Económicos de la Asociación Nacional de Industriales (ANDI)
- Hugo Villamil, Decano, Facultad de Comercio Internacional, Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano

- Carolina Villamizar, Departamento Nacional de Planeación
- Eduardo Wiesner, Miembro Consejo Directivo de la Universidad de los Andes

K. Secretariat
Secretaría

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

- José Antonio Ocampo, Secretario Ejecutivo
- Reynaldo F. Bajraj, Secretario Ejecutivo Adjunto
- Daniel S. Blanchard, Secretario de la Comisión a.i.
- Barbara Stallings, Directora, División de Desarrollo Económico
- Adriana Valdés, Directora, División de Documentos y Publicaciones
- Manuel Marfán, Asesor Regional
- María Elisa Bernal, Asesora Regional de la Secretaría Ejecutiva
- Andras Uthoff, Coordinador, Unidad de Estudios Especiales de la Secretaría Ejecutiva
- Luis Felipe Jiménez, Asesor Regional, Unidad de Estudios Especiales de la Secretaría Ejecutiva
- Daniel Titelman, Asesor Regional, Unidad de Estudios Especiales de la Secretaría Ejecutiva
- Jessica Cuadros, Asesora Regional, Unidad de Estudios Especiales de la Secretaría Ejecutiva
- María Angela Parra, Oficial de Asuntos Económicos, Secretaría Ejecutiva
- Gerardo Mendoza, Oficial de Asuntos Económicos, Secretaría Ejecutiva
- Luis Yáñez, Asesor Legal, Secretaría Ejecutiva

Oficina de la CEPAL en Washington, D.C.

- Inés Bustillo, Directora

Oficina de la CEPAL en Bogotá

- Juan Carlos Ramírez, Director

Annex 3

LIST OF WORKING DOCUMENTS

LC/G.2111(CONF.89/1)	Provisional agenda
LC/G.2112(CONF.89/2)	Annotated provisional agenda
For participants only	Growth with stability. Financing for development in the new international context