



## **IV INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC FORUM LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

## **IV FORO INTERNACIONAL ECONÓMICO AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE**

## **IV FORUM INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIQUE AMERIQUE LATINE ET CARAÏBES**

25 MAY 2012 – 25 DE MAYO DE 2012 – 25 MAI 2012

Centre de Conférences Pierre Mendès-France  
Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et du Commerce Extérieur  
139, rue de Bercy - 75012 Paris, France

[www.latameconomicforum.org](http://www.latameconomicforum.org)



## ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC FORUM ON LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The [International Economic Forum on Latin America and the Caribbean](#) is a yearly high-level event that gathers leaders from the public and private sectors to identify trends in the region's economic performance and to propose solutions to its development challenges. By bringing together policy-makers, CEOs, and experts from Latin America, the Caribbean and Europe, the Forum hosts multi-lateral and diverse debates on issues central to the region's economic growth and development issues.

Since 2009, the Forum has been co-organised by the [Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development](#) (OECD), the [Inter-American Development Bank](#) (IDB), and the [French Ministry of Economy, Finance and Trade](#). The Forum is held in Paris, at the Conference Centre of the French Ministry.

### ABOUT THE ORGANISERS OF THE FORUM

The OECD Development Centre helps policy makers in OECD and developing countries find innovative solutions to the global challenges of development, poverty alleviation and the curbing of inequality. It is a unique institution within the OECD and the international community, where the governments of OECD member and developing countries, enterprises, and civil society organisations discuss questions of common interest informally. Its Governing Board comprises OECD member countries but also emerging economies.

[www.oecd.org/dev](http://www.oecd.org/dev)

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is the largest source of development financing for Latin America and the Caribbean. Since its creation in 1959, the IDB works for the economic and social development of the region. It provides loans but also grants and technical assistance. The IDB counts with 48 member countries, including 26 Latin American and Caribbean borrowing members, who have a majority ownership of the IDB.

[www.iadb.org](http://www.iadb.org)

The Ministry of Economy, Finance and Trade of France has co-organised and hosted the International Economic Forum on Latin America and the Caribbean since its first edition in 2009.

[www.economie.gouv.fr](http://www.economie.gouv.fr)

Televisa is media partner of the IV International Economic Forum on Latin America and the Caribbean.

[www.televisa.com](http://www.televisa.com)

### Your contacts

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## INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC FORUM ON LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN EVENT PROGRAM – FRIDAY 25 MAY 2012

8:00 – 8:45 Registration and coffee

### OPENING

09:00 – 09:30 Introduction by **Ramon Fernandez**, Director General of the Treasury, Ministry of Economy, Finance and Trade, France  
**Angel Gurría**, Secretary-General, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and **Luis Alberto Moreno**, President, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)  
Keynote Speech by **Laura Chinchilla**, President of the Republic of Costa Rica

### SESSION 1: LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN AND THE G20 AGENDA WITHIN THE GLOBAL MACROECONOMIC OUTLOOK

09:30 – 10:30 Roundtable discussion

Panelists: **Angel Gurría**, Secretary-General, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)  
**Luis Alberto Moreno**, President, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)  
**Juan Carlos Echeverry**, Minister of Finance and Public Credit, Colombia  
**Felipe Larraín**, Minister of Finance, Chile  
**José Antonio Gonzalez Anaya**, Under-Secretary of Revenues, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, Mexico  
**Ramon Fernandez**, Director General of the Treasury, Ministry of Economy, Finance and Trade, France

Moderator: **Mike Reid**, The Economist

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee and snack break

### SESSION 2: HOW TO ENHANCE THE REFORMS AGENDA

11:00 – 11:30 Keynote speech by **Michelle Bachelet**, Executive Director of UN Women and Former President of Chile

#### 11.30-12.45 **PANEL DISCUSSION: CHALLENGES OF COMPETITIVENESS AND PRODUCTIVITY**

Panelists: **Fernando Alvear Artaza**, General Manager of the Chilean Confederation of Production and Commerce  
**Denzil Douglas**, Prime Minister of Saint Kitts and Nevis  
**Steven Puig**, IDB Vice-President for Private Sector and Non-Sovereign Guaranteed Operations  
**Claire Waysand**, Deputy Director General of the Treasury, Ministry of Economy, Finance and Trade, France

Moderator: **Owen Fairclough**, France 24

Question & answer session

#### 12.45-14.00 **PANEL DISCUSSION: FISCAL POLICY FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH**

Panelists: **Jesús Gracia Aldaz**, Secretary of State for International Co-operation and Ibero-America, Spain  
**Juan Gilberto Marin Quintero**, President, Business Council of Latin America (CEAL)  
**Fernando Lorenzo Estefan**, Minister of Economy and Finance, Uruguay  
**Mario Pezzini**, Director, OECD Development Centre

Moderator: **Leo Zuckermann**, Televisa

Question & answer session

14:00 – 15:30 Buffet Lunch for attendees



## A PROPOS DU FORUM ECONOMIQUE AMERIQUE LATINE ET CARAIBES

[Le Forum Économique International Amérique latine et Caraïbes](#) est un événement annuel de haut niveau, réunissant parmi les principaux décideurs du secteur public et du secteur privé afin d'analyser et de débattre de la performance économique régionale et de proposer des solutions aux défis associés au développement. En rassemblant décideurs politiques, chefs d'entreprises et experts de l'Amérique latine, des Caraïbes et de l'Europe, le Forum est le vecteur de débats nourris et variés sur quelques uns des thèmes cruciaux pour la croissance de la région et des problématiques de son développement.

Depuis 2009, le Forum est le fruit d'une co-organisation entre le [Centre Développement de l'Organisation pour la Coopération et le Développement Économiques](#) (OCDE), [la Banque Interaméricaine de Développement](#) (BID) et le [Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et du Commerce Extérieur](#). Le Forum a lieu à Paris, au Centre de Conférences du Ministère à Bercy.

## A PROPOS DE SES COORGANISATEURS

Le Centre de développement de l'OCDE aide les responsables politiques des pays de l'OCDE et du monde en développement à trouver des solutions innovantes aux défis mondiaux du développement et de la lutte contre la pauvreté et les inégalités. Institution unique au sein de l'OCDE et de la communauté internationale, il permet aux gouvernements, aux entreprises et aux sociétés civiles des pays membres et des pays en développement de discuter de façon informelle des questions d'intérêt commun. Son organe de direction comprend à la fois des pays membres de l'OCDE et des économies émergentes et en développement.

[www.oecd.org/dev](http://www.oecd.org/dev)

La BID est la principale source de financement multilatéral et d'expertise pour un développement économique, social et institutionnel durable en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes. Depuis sa fondation en 1959, la BID soutient des initiatives de développement économiques et sociales dans la région. Elle octroie des prêts ainsi que des subventions et de l'assistance technique. La BID compte avec 48 pays membres, dont 26 sont des membres empreunteurs en Amérique Latine et dans les Caraïbes.

[www.iadb.org](http://www.iadb.org)

Le Ministère de l'économie, des finances et du commerce extérieur est l'hôte et le co-organisateur du Forum International Economique Amérique latine et Caraïbes depuis sa première édition en 2009.

[www.economie.gouv.fr](http://www.economie.gouv.fr)

Televisa est partenaire média du Forum International Economique Amérique latine et Caraïbes 2012.

[www.televisa.com](http://www.televisa.com)

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## IV FORUM ÉCONOMIQUE INTERNATIONAL AMÉRIQUE LATINE ET CARAÏBES PROGRAMME - 25 MAI, 2012

8:00 – 8:45 Inscriptions et Café

### OUVERTURE

- 09:00 – 09:30 Introduction par **Ramon Fernandez**, Directeur Général du Trésor, Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et du Commerce Extérieur, France  
**Angel Gurría**, Secrétaire Général, Organisation pour le Développement et la Coopération Économiques (OCDE) et **Luis Alberto Moreno**, Président, Banque Interaméricaine de Développement (BID)
- Discours par **Laura Chinchilla**, Présidente de la République du Costa Rica

### SEANCE I. AMÉRIQUE LATINE ET LES CARAÏBES ET L'AGENDA DU G20 DANS LE CONTEXTE MACROÉCONOMIQUE MONDIAL

- 09:30 – 10:30 Table Ronde
- Intervenants: **Angel Gurría**, Secrétaire Général, Organisation pour le Développement et la Coopération Économiques (OCDE)  
**Luis Alberto Moreno**, Président, Banque Interaméricaine de Développement (BID)  
**Juan Carlos Echeverry**, Ministre des Finances et du Crédit Public, Colombie  
**Felipe Larraín**, Ministre des Finances, Chili  
**José Antonio González Anaya**, Sous-Secrétaire des Revenus, Ministère des Finances et du Crédit Public, Mexique  
**Ramon Fernandez**, Directeur Général du Trésor, Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et du Commerce Extérieur, France
- Modérateur: **Mike Reid**, The Economist

10:30 – 11:00 Café

### SEANCE II. CONSOLIDER L'AGENDA DES REFORMES EN AMÉRIQUE LATINE ET DANS LES CARAÏBES

- 11:00 – 11:30 Discours par Michelle Bachelet, Directrice Exécutive de ONU Femmes et ex-Présidente du Chili
- 11.30-12.45 **DEBAT: DEFIS DE COMPETITIVITE ET PRODUCTIVITE**
- Intervenants: **Fernando Alvear Artaza**, Directeur Général, Confédération chilienne de la Production et du Commerce  
**Denzil Douglas**, Premier Ministre de Saint Kitts et Nevis  
**Steven Puig**, Vice-président de la Banque Interaméricaine de Développement pour le Secteur Privé et les Opérations sans garantie souveraine  
**Claire Waysand**, Directrice générale adjointe du Trésor, Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et du Commerce Extérieur, France
- Modérateur: **Owen Fairclough**, France24
- Échanges avec le public
- 12.45-14.00 **DEBAT: POLITIQUE BUDGETAIRE ET FISCALE POUR UNE CROISSANCE INCLUSIVE**
- Intervenants: **Jesús Gracia Aldaz**, Secrétaire d'État pour la Coopération Internationale et l'Ibéro-amérique, Espagne  
**Juan Gilberto Marin Quintero**, Président, Business Council d'Amérique latine (CEAL)  
**Fernando Lorenzo Estefan**, Ministre de l'Économie et des Finances, Uruguay  
**Mario Pezzini**, Directeur, Centre de Développement de l'OCDE
- Modérateur: **Leo Zuckermann**, TELEVISA
- Échanges avec le public

14:00 – 15:30 Déjeuner pour les participants



## SOBRE EL FORO ECONÓMICO INTERNACIONAL DE AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE

El [Foro Económico Internacional de América latina y el Caribe](#) es un evento anual que reúne a líderes del sector público y privado para identificar tendencias en el desempeño económico de la región y proponer soluciones a sus desafíos ligados al desarrollo. Este encuentro de policy makers, altos directivos de empresas, expertos de América Latina y el Caribe y de Europa, el Foro logra crear diversos debates sobre temas centrales en el crecimiento de la región y temáticas ligadas al desarrollo de la misma.

Desde el 2009, el Foro ha estado co-organizado por el [Centro de Desarrollo de la Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos](#) (OCDE), el [Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo](#) (BID) y el [Ministerio de Economía, Finanzas y Comercio Exterior de Francia](#). El Foro tiene lugar en París en el Centro de Conferencias del Ministerio en Bercy.

## SOBRE LOS ORGANIZADORES DEL FORO

El centro de desarrollo de la OCDE ayuda a *policy makers* en países OCDE y en países en desarrollo a encontrar soluciones innovadoras a los desafíos globales del desarrollo, a la disminución de la pobreza y a cerrar las brechas de la desigualdad. Es una institución única dentro de la OCDE y su comunidad internacional, donde los gobiernos de los países OCDE, así como de países en desarrollo, empresas y organizaciones de la sociedad civil, discuten asuntos de interés común de manera informal. Su cuerpo directivo también incluye países OCDE, así como economías emergentes.

[www.oecd.org/dev](http://www.oecd.org/dev)

El BID es la principal fuente de financiamiento multilateral para un desarrollo económico, social e institucional sostenible en América latina y el Caribe. Desde su fundación en 1959, el BID apoya iniciativas de desarrollo económico y social en la región. Además de los préstamos, ofrecemos donaciones, asistencia técnica y realizamos investigaciones. Nuestros accionistas son los 48 países miembros, incluidos los 26 países miembros prestatarios de América Latina y el Caribe, que tienen una participación mayoritaria del BID.

[www.iadb.org](http://www.iadb.org)

El Ministerio de Economía, Finanzas y Comercio Exterior de Francia es anfitrión y co-organizador del Foro Económico de América latina y el Caribe desde su primera edición en 2009.

[www.economie.gouv.fr](http://www.economie.gouv.fr)

Televisa es socio media del Foro Económico de América latina y el Caribe 2012

[www.televisa.com](http://www.televisa.com)

## Sus contactos

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## IV FORO ECONÓMICO INTERNACIONAL DE AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE PROGRAMA - 25 DE MAYO DE 2012

08.00-08.45 Inscripción y Café de bienvenida

### APERTURA

09:00 – 09:30 Palabras de inauguración por **Ramon Fernandez**, Director General del Tesoro del Ministerio de Economía, Finanzas y Comercio Exterior, Francia  
**Ángel Gurría**, Secretario General, Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos (OCDE) y **Luis Alberto Moreno**, Presidente, Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID).  
  
Discurso por **Laura Chinchilla**, Presidente de la República de Costa Rica

### SESIÓN I. AMÉRICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE Y EL G20 EN EL PANORAMA MACROECONÓMICO MUNDIAL

09:30 – 10:30 Mesa Redonda

Panelistas: **Ángel Gurría**, Secretario General, Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos (OCDE)  
**Luis Alberto Moreno**, Presidente, Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID)  
**Juan Carlos Echeverry**, Ministro de Hacienda y de Crédito Público, Colombia  
**Felipe Larraín**, Ministro de Hacienda, Chile  
**José Antonio González Anaya**, Sub-secretario de Ingresos, Secretaría de Hacienda y de Crédito Público, México  
**Ramon Fernandez**, Director General del Tesoro del Ministerio de Economía, Finanzas y Comercio Exterior, Francia  
  
Moderador: **Mike Reid**, The Economist

10:30 – 11:00 Café- snack

### SESIÓN II. REFORZANDO LA AGENDA DE REFORMAS EN AMÉRICA LATINA

11:00 – 11:30 Discurso por **Michelle Bachelet**, Director Ejecutiva de ONU Mujeres y ex- Presidenta de Chile

11.30-12.45 **PANEL DE DISCUSIÓN: DESAFÍOS DE COMPETITIVIDAD Y PRODUCTIVIDAD**

Panelistas: **Fernando Alvear Artaza**, Gerente General de la Confederación Chilena de Producción y Comercio  
**Denzil Douglas**, Primer Ministro de San Cristobal y Nevis  
**Steven Puig**, Vicepresidente del Sector Privado y Operaciones sin Garantía Soberana, BID  
**Claire Waysand**, Directora adjunta del Tesoro, Ministerio de Economía, Finanzas y Comercio Exterior, Francia

Moderador: **Owen Fairclough**, France24

Preguntas y respuestas

12.45-14.00 **PANEL DE DISCUSIÓN: POLÍTICA FISCAL PARA EL CRECIMIENTO INCLUSIVO**

Panelistas: **Jesús Gracia Aldaz**, Secretario de Estado para la Cooperación Internacional e Ibero-América, España  
**Juan Gilberto Marín Quintero**, Presidente, Consejo Empresarial de América Latina (CEAL)  
**Fernando Lorenzo Estefan**, Ministro de Hacienda y Economía, Uruguay  
**Mario Pezzini**, Director, Centro de Desarrollo de la OCDE

Moderador: **Leo Zuckermann**, TELEVISIA

Preguntas y respuestas

14:00 – 15:30 Almuerzo para participantes

## **Speakers' Profiles**



## KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

### **Laura Chinchilla**

*President*  
Costa Rica



Laura Chinchilla was elected President of Costa Rica in February of 2010 for a four- year term, becoming the first woman to lead this Central American nation. She has a long and distinguished record in public service. She was First Vice President of Costa Rica and Minister of Justice during the Administration of Oscar Arias Sánchez (2006-2008). Previously, she served as member of the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly (2002-2006), Minister of Security (1996-1998) and Vice-Minister of Security (1994-1996). She has also an extensive experience working as a consultant in Latin America and Africa for various international agencies in the area of institutional reform. Some of her work in consultancy led her to conduct assessments of the justice sector for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the coordination of studies and projects on judicial reform for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and assessments and advice on police reform for the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). She has written and published extensively on judicial reform, police reform and crime prevention. Mrs. Chinchilla holds a Master's Degree in Public Policy from Georgetown University and a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science from the University of Costa Rica.

### **Michelle Bachelet**

*Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director*  
UN Women



Ms. Michelle Bachelet is the first Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN Women, which was established on 2 July 2010 by the United Nations General Assembly. Under Ms. Bachelet's leadership, UN Women will lead, support and coordinate the work on gender equality and the empowerment of women at global, regional and country levels. Ms. Bachelet most recently served as President of Chile from 2006 to 2010. A long-time champion of women's rights, she has advocated for gender equality and women's empowerment throughout her career. One of her major successes as President was her decision to save billions of dollars in revenues to spend on issues such as pension reform, social protection programmers for women and children, and research and development, despite the financial crisis. Other initiatives included tripling the number of free early child-care centres for low-income families and the completion of some 3,500 child-care centres around the country. Ms. Bachelet also held ministerial portfolios in the Chilean Government as Minister of Defence and Minister of Health. As Defence Minister, Ms. Bachelet introduced gender policies intended to improve the conditions of women in the military and police forces. As Minister of Health, she implemented health care reform, improving attention to primary care facilities with the aim of ensuring better and faster health care response for families.

**SESSION 1: LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN AND THE G20 AGENDA**  
**WITHIN THE MACROECONOMIC OUTLOOK**

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**Angel Gurría**

*Secretary General*

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)



Angel Gurría has been Secretary-General of the OECD since mid-2006. In September 2010, he was re-appointed by the OECD member countries, for a second five-year mandate. His distinguished career in public service has included two ministerial posts in Mexico: Minister of Foreign Affairs from December 1994 to January 1998 and Minister of Finance and Public Credit from January 1998 to December 2000. As OECD Secretary-General, he has reinforced the OECD's role as a hub for global dialogue and debate on economic policy issues. Under his leadership, OECD has expanded its membership to include Chile, Estonia, Israel and Slovenia and opened accession talks with Russia. It has also strengthened links with other major emerging economies, including Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa. The OECD is now an active participant in both the G-8 and the G-20 processes. Mr. Gurría has also participated in various international not-for-profit bodies. Mr. Gurría holds a B.A. degree in Economics from UNAM (Mexico) and a M.A. degree in Economics from Leeds University (United Kingdom).

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**Luis Alberto Moreno,**

*President,*

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)



Luis Alberto Moreno assumed the presidency of the Inter-American Development Bank on October 1, 2005. He was re-elected to a five-year term during a special meeting of the Bank's Board of Governors on July 6, 2010. As President of the Bank, Moreno also serves as Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors of the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC) and Chairman of the Donors' Committee of the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF). Previous to joining the IDB, Moreno served as Colombia's Ambassador to the United States for 7 years. Ambassador Moreno oversaw a dramatic improvement in Colombian-U.S. relations during his tenure in Washington. His most notable achievement was the successful effort to build strong bipartisan support in the United States Congress for passage of more than US\$4 billion in U.S. assistance programs for Colombia. These resources have contributed to a material positive transformation of the security and economic situation in Colombia. Ambassador Moreno was also instrumental in the renewal and extension of the Andean Trade Preferences Act (ATPA), and was one of the leading promoters of negotiations towards a Colombia-U.S. Free Trade Agreement. Prior to his post as Ambassador, Mr. Moreno served a distinguished career in both the public and private sectors in Colombia. Mr. Moreno obtained Bachelor's degrees in Business Administration and Economics from Florida Atlantic University in 1975, and an MBA from the American Graduate School of International Management at Thunderbird University in 1977. For his distinguished work in the field of journalism, he was awarded a Neiman Fellowship by Harvard University to undertake studies at that institution from September 1990 to June 1991.

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## Juan Carlos Echeverry

*Minister of Finance and Public Credit*

Colombia



Juan Carlos Echeverry was born in Ibagué (Tolima) on 12 September 1962. He graduated in economics in 1983 at the University of the Andes and became Dean of the University and Professor. He holds a PhD in economics from New York University and studied international economics at the Kiel Institute for the World Economy in Germany and philosophy at the Complutense University of Madrid. He served as Director of the National Planning Department (DNP), as Consultant at the Inter American Development Bank and as member of the team in charge for macroeconomic stabilization and fiscal adjustment between 1998 and 2002, during Andrés Pastrana's presidency. He is married to the economist Verónica Navas, with three children.

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## Ramon Fernandez

*Director General of the Treasury, Ministry for the Economy, Finance and Trade*

France



Since 4 March 2009, Ramon FERNANDEZ has been Director-General of the Treasury Directorate-General (DG Trésor), Ministry for the Economy, Finance and Industry. From February to March 2009, he was Head of Financial Sector Department (SFE), DG Trésor. From April 2008 to January 2009, he was Principal Private Secretary to the Minister for Labour, Labour Relations, the Family and Solidarity, Xavier Bertrand. From June 2007 to April 2008, he was Senior Economic Adviser to the Presidency of the French Republic. Prior to these positions, he occupied several posts at the Treasury Directorate, and IMF. From May 2002 to October 2003, he was technical Staff Adviser to the Minister for the Economy, Finance and Industry; Francis Mer. Ramon Fernandez is graduated from the Institute of Political Studies ("Science Po"), Paris (1988) and from the French Senior Civil Service School (ENA), Léon Gambetta class, 1991-1993.

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## José Antonio González Anaya

*Undersecretary of Revenues, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit*

Mexico



José Antonio González is Undersecretary of Revenues at the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit in Mexico. Previously at the Ministry of Finance he was Chief of Staff of the Minister; Head of the Unit of Coordination with States; Head of the Unit of Pensions, Insurance and Securities; and Chief of Staff of the Undersecretary. He was a Lecturer and Senior Researcher at Stanford University. He was Senior Economist for Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru at the World Bank. He worked in the Staff of the President of México as Director of Economic Research between 1989 and 1991. He has a PhD and Master degrees in Economics from Harvard University and a B.A degree in Economics and a B.S degree in Mechanical Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

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## Felipe Larraín Bascuñán

*Minister of Finance*

Chile



Since March 2010, Felipe Larraín Bascuñán is the Minister of Finance of the Government of President Sebastián Piñera. PhD (1985) and Master of Arts (1983) in Economics from Harvard University, and Bachelor of Arts in Economics from Universidad Católica de Chile (1981), he has a vast experience as an international consultant, academician, editor and author of more than 10 books and 120 professional articles, both published in Latin America, U.S.A., Europe and Asia. Since 1996, he has been a Professor of Economics at Universidad Católica de Chile in Santiago, where he previously served as Associate and Assistant Professor. From 1997 to 2002 he was affiliated to Harvard University, first as the Robert F. Kennedy Visiting Professor of Latin American Studies (1997-99), then as Faculty Fellow (1999-2002). Since 1985, he has served as economic advisor to several American governments. He is the editor and author of ten books and has received several awards and honours, including: Finance Minister of the Year 2010, Region of the Americas, awarded by The Banker Magazine (of Financial Times; London, 2011).

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**Mike Reid (Moderator)**

*Journalist*

The Economist



Mike Reid is Americas Editor at The Economist and a columnist in various Latin American media. He joined The Economist in 1990 as Mexico and Central America Correspondent and in 1994 he changed to cover consumer industries. In 1996 he moved to Sao Paulo to be the Bureau Chief and in 1999 returned to London as Americas Editor. Prior to this, he was based in Lima, Peru, working for The Economist, The Guardian and the BBC. His book 'Forgotten Continent: The Battle for Latin America's Soul' was published by Yale University Press in November 2007. Mr. Reid has been interviewed on the BBC World Service and BBC Radio 4 'PM', amongst others. He is considered as one of the world's leading authorities on the political, social and business cultures of Latin America.

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## SESSION 2: HOW TO ENHANCE THE REFORMS AGENDA: CHALLENGES OF COMPETITIVENESS AND PRODUCTIVITY

### **Fernando Alvear Artaza**

*General Manager , Chilean Confederation of Production and Commerce*  
Chile



Fernando Alvear is a lawyer from Universidad Católica de Chile, with studies in Economics in Universidad de Chile. He has been in charge of the Chilean Foreign Investment Committee and later on he was CEO of a Chilean investment bank, Bice Chileconsult, a joint venture between the Chilean Matte group and NMRothschild & Sons from the United Kingdom. He has been in the Board of Directors of important public companies in his country and since 1992 he is the chairman of a Chilean vineyard, Viña Los Vascos S.A. Currently he is in the general manager of the Chilean principle organization of the private sector Confederación de la Producción y del Comercio and the Executive Secretary of the Chilean Organizing Commission for the next EU-LAC Business Summit.

### **Denzil L. Douglas**

*Prime Minister of the Federation of St. Kitts & Nevis*  
Federation of St. Kitts & Nevis



Dr. the Hon. Denzil Llewellyn Douglas was sworn in as the Second Prime Minister of the Federation of St. Kitts & Nevis in July 1995. Re-elected in March 2000, October 2004 and 2009. Born in the north island village of St. Pauls in January 1953. First Young Labour Representative on the St. Kitts-Nevis Labour Party National Executive. Obtained Bachelor of Science degree in 1977 and medical degree in 1984. Established private medical practice as a family physician in 1986.

Appointed Prime Minister of the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis in 1995. As Prime Minister, Dr. Douglas plays an active leadership role in many regional and international organisations, among which the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS); the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB); the Caribbean Community (CARICOM); the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB); the Association of Caribbean States (ACS); the Organisation of American States (OAS); the International Monetary Fund (IMF); the World Bank and its Small States Forum. He is the Prime Ministerial spokesman on HIV/AIDS and other health related matters in the CARICOM quasi Cabinet.

### **Steven J. Puig**

*Vice President for the Private Sector and Non-Sovereign Guaranteed Operations*  
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)



Steven J. Puig was appointed Vice President for the Private Sector and Non-Sovereign Guaranteed Operations, at the Inter-American Development Bank, effective November 7, 2007. He is responsible for coordinating the private sector and non-sovereign guaranteed operational programs of the IDB Group, the development and implementation of a private sector integrated business plan, as well as the business plans of each of the group's private sector entities. The IDB Group is composed of the IDB, the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) and the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC). The area under Mr. Puig's responsibility includes the IDB's Structured and Corporate Finance Department (SCF) and the Opportunities for the Majority Sector (OMJ). Prior to joining the IDB, Mr. Puig held a number of positions with Citigroup. From 2004 to 2007, he was Global Head of Trade for Latin America in Miami. From 2001 to 2004, he was Country Corporate Officer in Colombia. From 1998 to 2000, he was Country Corporate Officer in El Salvador. Prior to that, Mr. Puig was Vice President of Corporate Banking and Corporate Finance in the Dominican Republic. Before joining Citigroup, Mr. Puig served on the management team of two commercial groups in the Dominican Republic, Grupo Ambar and Grupo Reid & Perellano. Mr. Puig holds a master's degree in International Management from the American Graduate School of International Management of Arizona, and a degree in Economics and International Finance and Commerce from Georgetown University's Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service, Washington, D.C.

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## Claire Waysand

*Deputy Director General of the Treasury, Ministry for the Economy, Finance and Trade*  
France



Since February 2012, Ms. Waysand is Deputy Director General of the French Treasury. Prior to this, she worked as Assistant Director of the Department of Strategies, Policies and Evaluation at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) between 2009 and 2012. Before that, Ms. Waysand was successively Deputy Director of the Department for Europe and Head of Unit for Macroeconomic Policies and European Issues at the Directorate of the French Treasury and Economic Policy.

She was also a member of the Economic and Financial Committee (CEF) from November 2005 to February 2009 ; European Investment Bank (EIB) Director from October 2005 until September 2009. President of the *Point de Contact National* (PCN), in charge of the follow-up and implementation of OCDE guidelines for Multinational Enterprises between August 2003 and November 2004. Ms. Waysand holds a PhD in Economics (Paris X, 1996); a MS in Economics (London School of Economics, 1993) and is a graduate of the Ecole Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Administration Economique (ENSAE), 1991-1993 and the Ecole Polytechnique 1988-1991.

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## Owen Fairclough (Moderator)

*Journalist*  
France24



Owen is the business editor for France 24's Live from Paris morning edition, presenting four live daily bulletins on international finance and economics. Prior to being appointed business editor he was France 24's international affairs correspondent, covering events as diverse as the 2008 U.S Presidential elections and the 2010 World Cup. During a 15-year career Owen has also worked for the BBC and the UK Press Association.

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## SESSION 2: HOW TO ENHANCE THE REFORMS AGENDA: *FISCAL POLICY FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH*

### **Jesús Gracia Aldaz**

*Secretary of State for International Cooperation and for Ibero-America*  
Spain



Jesús Gracia Aldaz, born in Zaragoza (Spain) on 3 March 1960, has degrees in Law and Philology from the University of Zaragoza. Mr Gracia joined the Diplomatic Corps in 1985. He served as Technical Cooperation Adviser at the Embassy of Spain in Costa Rica; Consul General in Cordoba (Argentina); and Chief of Staff of the Vice President of the Institute for Ibero-American Cooperation (ICI). On 17 May 1996 he was appointed Director-General of the ICI, a post he held until 19 November 1999, when he became Secretary-General of the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI). In 2001, he was appointed Ambassador of Spain to Cuba, a post he held until July 2004. After a period in the private sector, his last diplomatic post before being appointed Secretary of State for International Cooperation and for Ibero-America in January 2012 was that of Minister-Counsellor at the Embassy of Spain in Buenos Aires. He speaks Spanish, English and French.

### **Fernando Lorenzo**

*Minister of Economy and Finance*  
Uruguay



Fernando Lorenzo was appointed Minister of Economy and Finance in March 2010. Prior to this appointment he was Director of the Macroeconomic and Financial Advisory Office and Director of the Trade Policy Advisory Office, both at the Ministry of Economy and Finance. He is also President of the Mercosur Economic Research Network and Director and researcher at the Centre for Economic Research (CINVEUruguay). He is author of articles and research papers on macroeconomic issues, trade and international finance and quantitative methods applied to economics, and Professor in the post-graduate courses of the Department of Economics of the Faculty of Economics Sciences and Administration (University of the Republic of Uruguay) and University ORT (Uruguay). Mr Lorenzo is an economist graduated from the Faculty of Economics and Management, University of the Republic of Uruguay. He holds a Diploma of Advanced Studies in Economics and International Finance of the University of Paris IX-Dauphine and a Ph. D. in Economics from University Carlos III of Madrid.

### **Juan Gilberto Marín Quintero**

*President*  
The Business Council of Latin America



Mr Marín is the President of the Business Council of Latin America for the 2011-2012 bienniums. He is founder and CEO of numerous companies, including Grupo PI Mabe Grupo P. I. Mabe; Productos Internacionales Mabe; Productos Internacionales Mabe Tijuana; Valor Brands Europe Spain; Valor Brands LLC; Maquinsa; Servautex; Chicolastic Chile, Trading Company; Lisboa, Portugal Trading Company; Ultra Diapers Manufacturers Inc.; San Diego, Ca. Trading Company; Atlanta, GA Trading Company. In addition to his leadership of CEAL, among his professional and business affiliations he counts membership of the World Economic Forum and the Board of National Council for Foreign Trade. Mr Marín holds a BA in Business Administration from Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico City; an MBA from Instituto Panamericano de Alta Dirección, Mexico City and a PhD in International Business from British Columbia University, Vancouver.

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## Mario Pezzini

*Director*

OECD Development Centre



Mario Pezzini, an Italian national, joined the OECD in 1995. He was Head of the OECD Rural Development Programme (1996-1999), then Head of the Regional Competitiveness and Governance Division in the Public Governance and Territorial Directorate, promoting regional development, regional policy effectiveness and multi-level governance (1999 -2006), and Deputy Director of the Public Governance and Territorial Directorate (2007-2010). Before joining the Organisation, Mr. Pezzini was Professor in Industrial Economics at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines de Paris as well as in US and Italian Universities. On several occasions, Mr. Pezzini has been economic advisor for international organisations and think tanks (such as ILO, UNIDO, European Commission and Nomisma in Italy) in the field of economic development, industrial organisation and regional economics.

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## Leo Zuckermann (Moderator)

*Journalist*

Televisa



Leo Zuckermann is a Ph.D. candidate in Political Science from Columbia University. He holds a B.A. degree in Public Administration from El Colegio de México, a Masters degree in Public Policy from Oxford University, and a Masters degree in Political Science from Columbia University. He worked for the Office of the President of Mexico. He was a private consultant associated with McKinsey & Co. Mr. Zuckermann was the Provost of the Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE), a small university in Mexico City. He is now an associate professor in the Political Science Department for this prestigious institution. He writes a daily column for Excélsior, a newspaper published in Mexico City; his column is also syndicated in several newspapers throughout Mexico. In 2003, he won the National Award of Journalism in the category of editorial. Mr. Zuckermann hosts a daily talk show in the Mexican TV network FOROtv of Televisa. He also hosts a daily show in the national radio network Grupo Fórmula. In 2011, he was named one of the 300 leaders of Mexico in the magazine Líderes de México for his job as a political commentator.

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## **Concept Note**

**Making the decade of Latin America and the Caribbean a success. Combining growth and well-being**

***Session 1: Latin America and the Caribbean and the G20 Agenda within the macroeconomic outlook***

***Session 2: How to enhance the reform agenda***

***Panel discussion: Challenges to increase competitiveness and productivity***

***Panel discussion: Inclusive growth and fiscal policy***

## SESSION 1: LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN AND THE G20 AGENDA WITHIN THE MACROECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries have shown themselves to be in a better position to confront international turmoil than ever before during recent global financial crises. Sustained growth and democratic stability have strengthened the region, and led to less pronounced recessions and more swift recoveries than in many OECD economies.

The region began the new century under the auspices of an economic boom. Strong external demand, in combination with higher primary export prices and vigorous internal demand, resulted in sustained growth (5% of GDP annually, on average) from 2003 to 2008 – and even in the midst of the international financial crisis in 2011, the region continued to grow on average 4.3%. This newly found resilience to external shocks has also been made possible by good macroeconomic management by Latin American and Caribbean governments, as evidenced by shrinking public debt and fiscal deficits. Finally, – and importantly – between 1990 and 2011, poverty and extreme poverty respectively have fallen from 48% to 30% and 23% to 13%, on average in the region, thus contributing to meeting this Millennium Development Goal.

Clearly, despite this positive outlook and encouraging policy experience, many challenges remain. One in three Latin Americans (180 million people) still lives below the poverty line and 10 Latin American economies rank among the 15 most unequal economies in the world. Excessive inequality slows down the pace of economic growth and undermines the development process itself. Growth and competitiveness are constrained by low productivity, poor infrastructures, and the lack of economic diversification. Nor are LAC's economies impermeable to the effects of crisis or recession in other parts of the world.

The first session will give Finance Ministers and Heads of International Organizations an opportunity to discuss their views on LAC's economic situation, on Latin America's position vis-à-vis other G20 economies and regarding current G20 debates but also on the role of the G20, the OECD and the IDB in the global economic recovery.

### Questions

1. How do LAC's growth prospects for 2012 compare with OECD countries, as well as other emerging countries and regions? What lessons can be drawn from these comparisons for the definition of policy priorities? What are the main sources for heterogeneity within the region's economic performance?
2. Mexico's G20 Presidency has identified three priorities for its Development Agenda: Green Growth in the Context of Sustainable Development, Food Security, and Infrastructure development. What are the specificities of LAC in these areas? What can G20 partners learn from LAC experiences with respect to these areas?
3. What are the implications of the OECD Development Strategy for the organisation's engagement in LAC? How can the OECD adapt its strengths to make them useful and meaningful for LAC? What can the OECD learn from LAC?
4. What is the role of the IDB in relation with these three priorities? What initiatives has the Bank implemented to echo the Final Declaration of G20 Summit in Cannes on the role of the MDBs, particularly in developing innovative financial instruments to increase leveraging effect on private flows; and in improving access to funding, through the strengthening of local intermediaries and financial markets?

**SESSION 2. HOW TO ENHANCE THE REFORM AGENDA**  
**PANEL DISCUSSION - CHALLENGES TO INCREASE COMPETITIVENESS AND PRODUCTIVITY**

Over the past 15 years, LAC countries have improved their economic and social indicators. From a long-term perspective, however, growth in the region has lagged that of both developed and other emerging economies. Low and slow productivity growth, more than barriers to the accumulation of factors of production, explain the LAC region's persistent middle-income status and weak competitive position within the global economy.

The productivity of LAC is estimated to be less than half of its potential and various sources describe a region consisting of few highly productive companies, and countless businesses with extremely low productivity levels; the services sector being particularly pointed out as primarily responsible for the aggregate productivity problems. The constraints for productivity growth are relatively easy to identify: high transportation and logistics costs, informality in business and labor, limited access to credit, discriminatory tax regimes, lack of innovation and human capital inadequacies. Designing and implementing a coherent policy mix that would realise a country's productive potential is much more complex and involves immediately applying corrective measures and adopting long-term strategies.

Additionally, efforts must be made to make the economies more competitive and these efforts require public-private collaboration.

Going beyond diagnosis, this panel will debate how to set priorities, mapping bottlenecks and best practices inside and outside the region, and will look at policy co-ordination in a context of multiple policy needs, particularly discussing the respective roles of public and private sectors in increasing regional competitiveness.

**Questions**

1. What are the main obstacles to infrastructure development in the LAC region? How to attract more private financing and adequately balance it with public financing?
2. Investment in high-quality infrastructure helps companies become more productive and more competitive internationally. Beyond adequate infrastructure, what can be done to improve regulation, operating systems and competition in the supply of services? Which policies should be adopted to enhance investment in infrastructure and quality? How to increase efficiency and keep balance in public expenses related to infrastructure deployment and maintenance? How can a balance be established between productivity-enhancing infrastructures and social objectives?
3. Despite recent positive developments (jumps in R&D spending, in the number of researchers), why does LAC lag behind other emerging countries in terms of innovation? Which policies should be implemented to reverse this trend and increase productivity and competitiveness? To what extent do ICT contribute to productivity, growth and development in LAC region? Which policies are more effective for increasing productivity of SMEs?
4. Investment will be the core issue of 2013 EU-LAC Summit in Santiago de Chile. In this regard, which bi-regional initiatives are keen to support productivity investment in LAC? Which successful European public-private partnerships promoting competitiveness could be of relevance for the Region?

**SESSION 2. HOW TO ENHANCE THE REFORMS AGENDA**  
**PANEL DISCUSSION – INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND FISCAL POLICY**

Despite stable growth and innovative social policies, Latin America and the Caribbean remains the world's most unequal region. Excess inequality slows down the pace of economic growth and undermines the development process itself. As such, efforts to tackle the inequality that mires the region need to be enhanced. Fiscal policy is less effective in achieving this goal in Latin America and the Caribbean than in other regions of the world. For example, citizens are closer to their starting point (their market income) after taxes, transfers, and in-kind provision of public services than their counterparts in OECD countries.

On average, public tax revenue as a percentage of GDP is lower than in the OECD - 19% compared to 35%. Taxes in general are not high, and tax bases are limited by the extensive use of tax deductions and exemptions, which are often regressive and distortionary. Recent cash transfer programmes have been effective at lowering poverty rates; spending now also needs to target other demographic groups and focus on improving the quality of public services.

To increase fiscal legitimacy, citizens must feel that they are getting their money's worth – namely in the form of good public services in exchange for their tax payment. This equation is at the heart of the State's relationship with its citizens, and can serve to justify reform and higher taxes. Better statistics, better fiscal rules, a strengthened fiscal framework and more transparency could trigger this virtuous circle.

The panel will discuss lessons learnt of recent fiscal reform in countries in the region, identify main challenges that persist in this respect, and provide room for a frank exchange between experts, policy makers and the private sector in proposing comprehensive solutions.

**Questions**

1. Several countries in the region have initiated fiscal reform over the past years. What lessons can be drawn from past and current reform efforts to link revenues, expenditures and service delivery? What best practices have emerged in the region's context?
2. Poverty and inequality have fallen throughout the region over the past decade. What should be the priorities for public policy in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean for this trend to continue? Which areas of public policy must be prioritised by fiscal spending for inclusive growth to become a reality throughout LAC – what role for education and health?
3. What is the capacity of the region's countries to respond to needs of social inclusion, and how can this capacity be enhanced through reform of fiscal policy? How can this capacity be enhanced in countries in Latin America and the Caribbean?

**NOTES**