



¡Bienvenidas y bienvenidos to El CC, CCLATAM's newsletter!. Every other week you'll find the main events shaking up Latin America, from Ushuaia in the south to Los Algodones in the north. Sign up [here](#) to stay updated on the region. Get [in touch](#) with us, we may feature an excerpt of your response in the next newsletter.



The G20 Issue

Next week (November 18–19), world leaders will convene in Rio de Janeiro for the conclusion of [Brazil's G20 presidency](#). Brazil's agenda has prioritized social and economic issues affecting the Global South, emphasizing efforts to combat inequality, [strengthen health systems](#) against [future pandemics](#), address climate change, and improve global taxation. Key anticipated outcomes include enhancing support from Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) for low- and middle-income countries and advancing [international tax cooperation](#), particularly targeting high-net-worth individuals and [corruption](#).

Brazil has also focused on solutions for economically vulnerable nations, advocating for transparent sovereign debt management and reinforcing global financial stability. Notably, a \$180 million pledge to the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty—with backing from the [Rockefeller Foundation](#), [CAF](#), and regional partners—highlights this commitment. In tandem, President Lula has hosted a [G20 Social Summit](#), reflecting the legacy of grassroots efforts like [Porto Alegre 2001](#) (whose spirit appears to be tamed but is still there), aiming to infuse civil society perspectives into the G20 dialogue.

The G20's stance on Latin America reveals diverging interests from global powers. While [China](#) continues to deepen its influence through investments in infrastructure, renewable energy, and telecommunications, [President Biden's upcoming visit to Peru](#) signals continued U.S. engagement in the region. Meanwhile, China's President Xi Jinping will [inaugurate a major port in Peru](#) during the [APEC forum](#), underlining China's expanding economic footprint beyond commodities. Fact is that China is the main [Latin America trade partner](#). How this will change with the new US administration is still to be seen (how will the Monroe doctrine be back?), attention also turns to the upcoming South African G20 presidency, which will inherit a complex and evolving global agenda.

CCLATAM Editorial Board

La Charla

CCLATAM, in partnership with Duke University's Sanford School of Public Policy, is set to release a groundbreaking academic paper titled "**Increasing Cybersecurity Capacity Through Connectivity and Digital Education.**" We spoke with co-author **Camila Herrera**, an accomplished Associate Researcher at Duke's [Technology Policy Lab](#). Herrera's work focuses on the challenges women face in cybersecurity careers, and she develops policy recommendations to support developing countries in their digital transformation journeys.

Why is digital literacy so important for the future of Latin America?

I believe digital literacy is crucial for Latin America's future, as it drives economic growth, promotes social inclusion, and boosts governmental efficiency. As technology reshapes global economies, countries with a digitally skilled workforce are better equipped to seize opportunities in digital transformation, attract foreign investment, and foster innovation. With Latin America's diverse economy, higher digital literacy could help workers transition into tech-driven roles and enable businesses to adopt digital solutions, ultimately boosting productivity.

Digital literacy also empowers citizens to access online services, engage in e-governance, and connect with global knowledge networks, helping to close social and economic divides. Without a digitally literate population, Latin American countries risk falling behind in the global economy. Digital literacy forms the foundation of digital

inclusion, allowing people from all backgrounds to access better jobs and contribute to a more digitally resilient society.

What are the most common barriers for women in cyber. Could you indicate a country that got it right or almost right?

In my work, I see that women in cybersecurity face several common barriers: limited representation, persistent gender bias, restricted access to specialized training, and challenges balancing demanding job expectations with personal responsibilities. These obstacles can deter women from pursuing or advancing in the field and make career paths in cybersecurity less clear.

One example that stands out is Estonia, which has made remarkable progress in addressing these challenges. Through initiatives like "e-Estonia," Estonia promotes digital education from an early age, offers government-backed training, and collaborates with the private sector to create inclusive policies and mentorship opportunities. I see Estonia as a model for other countries working to build gender diversity in cybersecurity.

What is Latin America to you?

Latin America represents a rich tapestry of cultures, histories, biodiversity, and peoples, bound together by a shared heritage and language. It's a region of vibrant diversity, encompassing lush landscapes, bustling cities, and diverse ecosystems. To me, Latin America represents resilience, creativity, and a deep sense of community.

Where is LatAm going? How do you see it in 10 years?

Looking ahead 10 years, I see Latin America undergoing significant transformations. Economically, the region has the potential for growth and innovation, especially with the rise of digital technologies and renewable energy. However, challenges such as inequality, corruption, and political instability must be addressed for sustainable development. Overall, I'm optimistic that if the right policies are implemented, Latin America can make major strides in reducing poverty, improving governance, and unlocking its vast potential.


What's the one topic that you think CCLATAM should address in the future?


A key topic I think CCLATAM should focus on is strengthening regional value chains and economic integration within Latin America. By reducing barriers and enhancing cooperation, countries can create larger markets, attract more investment, increase productivity and global competitiveness. However, this requires addressing infrastructure gaps, investment in human capital, regulatory harmonization, and fostering a robust system of regional public-private partnerships.


What's your one Latam recommendation? What is your favourite spot in the region and why?


This is a hard question! My favourite places in Latin America are Mexico City (CDMX) and Cali, Colombia. CDMX is hard to beat for its bustling urban energy, amazing food scene - especially the tacos al pastor and churros rellenos in Coyoacán, incredible historical sites like Tenochtitlan, and world-class museums. Cali, Colombia is an underrated gem in my opinion. Known as the capital of salsa music and dance, it has a vibrant cultural scene. Warm weather and lush green mountains and valleys surround this city. For food in Cali, I recommend trying the aborrajados, luladas and cholados - they are my favorites there. Both these cities capture the energy, creativity and resilience that makes Latin America such a fascinating region.

Elsewhere in LATAM

 The U.S. government has voiced support for Argentina in a \$16 billion court case, urging a New York judge to block asset seizures that would transfer Argentina's stake in energy firm YPF to claimants. This intervention aligns with U.S. interests in avoiding reciprocal asset seizures abroad. Argentina, which nationalised YPF in 2012, is appealing a ruling that found the expropriation unlawful. The U.S. argues that enforcing such a judgement would breach sovereign immunity laws and could risk retaliatory actions against American assets overseas. Meanwhile, Argentina, already grappling with significant legal liabilities, continues to resist asset seizure efforts in various jurisdictions.

 [The Panama Canal Authority](#), announced plans to potentially double container traffic in the coming years. Following a severe drought that disrupted shipping routes, the authority is investing \$8 billion in water conservation efforts, encouraging shippers to consolidate cargoes to reduce water usage. The canal also aims to expand its cargo transfer capabilities. By 2045, these initiatives are expected to increase capacity by an additional 5 million containers annually, enhancing its role in global maritime trade.

 24 million Brazilians placed online bets totaling R\$20 billion, potentially reducing GDP by 0.3%, according to a [Santander Bank's report](#). The retail sector is struggling, with analysts noting weak sales linked to betting.. A new legislation entering into force in 2025, will introduce taxes on gaming companies and winnings, limit the promotion of gambling by influencers, restrict advertising and outlaw the use of credit cards on betting sites.

 [Energy Minister Luz Elena Gonzalez](#) and President Claudia Sheinbaum launched a \$23.4 billion plan to expand CFE's capacity by 13 gigawatts by 2030, focusing on renewable sources and fossil fuel technologies. Private companies will be allowed to contribute an additional 9.6 gigawatts of renewable capacity, marking a shift from previous policies that restricted private sector participation. President Sheinbaum's

plan includes significant investments in modernizing infrastructure to support wind, solar, and hydroelectric energy.

🇨🇴 Colombia's inflation rate for October surprised analysts by coming in at 5.4%, with monthly inflation at -0.13%. This result was below the expected 0.17% according to the [Banco de la República](#)'s survey and represents a 40 basis points decline from the previous month. Food inflation was a significant factor in this reduction, dropping to an annual rate of 1.75%, which is 98 basis points lower than September. Overall, these trends indicate a welcome easing of inflationary pressures in Colombia.

La Cita

"We are a free, independent, sovereign country and there will be good relations with the United States. I am convinced of this."

Mexico's president, Claudia Sheinbaum, following Donald Trump's US presidential election victory.

La Invitación

We invite you to watch "I'm Still Here," the latest film by [Walter Moreira Salles](#), which premiered at the [Venice Film Festival](#) and was released in Brazil on November 7. This powerful masterpiece stars [Fernanda Torres](#) and Fernanda Montenegro and follows Eunice Pavia's compelling journey to seek justice for her family. Click the image to watch the trailer.

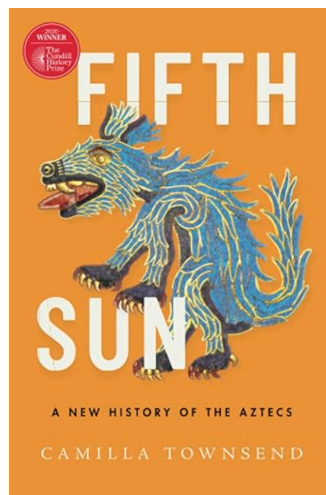


El Evento



CCLATAM has organized a panel discussion at [Pinta Miami](#) during [Miami Art Basel](#) week. “Cultural Policy as an Economic Driver: Integrating Art and Innovation for National Growth” will be held on Friday 6 December at 4:00 pm, Pinta Miami, The Hangar, Coconut Grove

La lectura



[The Fifth Sun](#), A New History of the Aztec, [Camilla Townsend](#), Oxford University Press, For the first time, the Aztec history is presented in its complexity, based on their own texts, revealing them as authentic individuals instead of exotic stereotypes. The conquest is neither depicted as a catastrophic event nor as a foundational moment for Mexican identity. Instead, it recounts the rich histories of Indigenous peoples who adapted and survived before and during European contact. This revised history examines the experiences of a once-powerful civilization facing conquest trauma, emphasising their resilience and legacy for both scholars and general readers."



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