



¡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 io excerpt of your response in the next newsletter



SAVE THE DATE FOR THE DIGITAL LATAM SUMMIT MADRID 2027

The Digital Society We Want: Innovation, Competitiveness, Trust and Inclusion

Following two successful editions, the Digital Latam Summit returns to Madrid from 24 to 26 February 2027 for its third edition.

Organized by CCLATAM and DPL Group, the Summit has progressively established itself as a high-level meeting point for governments, regulators, CEOs, investors, technology leaders

and international institutions. In 2027, our ambition is to take the platform one step further: reinforcing Madrid's role as a strategic bridge connecting Latin America, North America, the Caribbean and Europe, while selectively bringing into the conversation leaders from the Middle East and other regions where there are clear complementarities around artificial intelligence, capital, digital infrastructure, connectivity and energy.

We are particularly pleased to welcome **CAF — Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean** — once again as our main institutional partner. CAF has supported this initiative from its very beginning and played an important role in helping us launch and develop the platform. We are deeply grateful for its continued confidence and support as the Summit enters this next stage.

This year's overarching theme will be **"The Digital Society We Want — Innovation, Competitiveness, Trust and Inclusion."** At a moment when AI, geopolitics, investment, energy and digital infrastructure are converging at unprecedented speed, the Summit will focus on the choices governments, businesses and societies need to make now. The programme will revolve around six defining debates: **AI & Human Agency; Digital Sovereignty & Geopolitics; Trust, Democracy & Information; Competitiveness, Investment & Regulation; Business Transformation, Productivity & Jobs; and Security & Resilience.**

But Digital Latam Summit is deliberately designed to be more than another conference. The 2027 edition will combine short high-level leadership interventions and substantive main-stage debates with closed-door ministerial and regulatory roundtables, leadership lunches, private meetings and small-format conversations. We want to create an environment where senior public- and private-sector leaders can speak candidly, build relationships and turn conversations into concrete opportunities for investment, cooperation and business.

That approach has already produced results. During the first two editions, many of the most valuable outcomes happened beyond the stage: new relationships were established, investment and commercial discussions were initiated, partnerships developed and several deals were ultimately closed. For 2027, we want to strengthen this dimension even further—bringing the right decision-makers together and creating more space for bilateral meetings, private exchanges and substantive conversations.

The agenda is also expanding significantly. Discussions will range from human control and governance of AI, digital sovereignty and geopolitical dependence, competitiveness and regulation, and the future of trusted information, to the capital required to finance the next generation of digital infrastructure, data centers, AI compute and energy, business transformation and productivity, satellite and direct-to-device connectivity, cybersecurity and critical-infrastructure resilience. The closing conversation will look ahead to the decisions governments and businesses need to take today to prepare for the digital economy of 2035.

The Summit will begin on Wednesday, 24 February, with selected high-level regulatory, investment and infrastructure discussions, followed by a Super VIP Welcome Evening (by invitation only). The main programme will take place on 25 and 26 February, complemented by Leadership Lunches, closed-door ministerial and regulatory sessions and, on the evening of 25 February, a limited number of intimate Leadership Dinners (by invitation only).

The dates have been deliberately chosen immediately ahead of **MWC Barcelona 2027**, allowing many international participants to continue directly from **Madrid to Barcelona** and

creating a unique week of engagement among political leaders, regulators, investors, technology companies and the broader digital industry.

Join us in Madrid

Registration will open soon, with different participation and access models for our community. If you are interested in attending, participating in the programme, bringing a delegation or organizing meetings around the Summit, let us know.

We are also opening a **limited number of partnership and sponsorship opportunities for Madrid 2027**, designed around much more than branding: **high-level visibility, access, relationship-building and engagement with the leaders attending the Summit**. If your organization would like to support the event, please contact us and we will be pleased to share the 2027 sponsorship package.

Save the dates: 24–26 February 2027

Madrid will once again become a meeting point for the leaders shaping the next digital decade. We hope you will be part of it.

The UNGA Issue

The messages coming from Latin American leaders during this year's United Nations General Assembly revealed a region confronting a remarkably similar set of pressures, even when governments approach them from different political perspectives. Democracy, institutional credibility and sovereignty featured prominently. Brazil's President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva defended the integrity of elections and warned against foreign interference, while Paraguay's Santiago Peña emphasized free elections and democratic transition in the region. Panama's José Raúl Mulino, meanwhile, called for international institutions to recover citizens' trust and become more effective in responding to real-world problems.

Security was perhaps the clearest shared concern. Across the region, organized crime, narcotrafficking, illicit financial flows and migration are increasingly viewed not simply as domestic challenges but as transnational threats requiring cooperation. Lula called for international action against the flows of weapons and money that sustain criminal organizations, while maintaining that countries must retain responsibility for their own security. Honduras's President Nasry Asfura placed security, institution-building and investment at the center of his message, arguing that effective security requires resources, training and political commitment. Panama similarly urged stronger cooperation against narcotrafficking, trafficking in persons and irregular migration.

But the speeches also reflected a broader realization: democracy and security ultimately have to deliver economic and social results. Investment, jobs, infrastructure, education and opportunities for younger generations appeared repeatedly alongside discussions of institutions and the rule of law. Asfura explicitly linked greater security and legal certainty to attracting investment and creating employment, while Mulino emphasized that citizens increasingly expect international and national institutions to help them progress, work and

live safely. The underlying message is that institutional legitimacy cannot be separated from the capacity to produce tangible improvements in people's lives.

Perhaps the most significant takeaway from New York is therefore not a single political declaration, but a growing demand for results. Latin America is asking how democracy can become more resilient, how security can be strengthened without weakening the rule of law, how investment can generate broader prosperity, and how multilateral institutions can become more representative and effective. The challenge after UNGA is to translate those speeches into cooperation and implementation. In an increasingly fragmented world, the region's opportunity may lie precisely in connecting stronger institutions, greater security and economic development into a common agenda capable of delivering for its citizens.

Elsewhere in Latam

 Brazil enters the final stretch of its **presidential election** with a very tight race. Brazil votes on **October 4**, and recent polls show President Lula and Senator Flávio Bolsonaro statistically tied in potential runoff scenarios. Lula also used his UN General Assembly speech to defend Brazil's electoral institutions and warn against foreign interference, making both the election and the broader question of sovereignty central themes in the final campaign days.

 Venezuela **accelerates its economic and international reintegration**. A Venezuelan delegation led by interim President Delcy Rodríguez used UNGA week in New York to discuss debt restructuring, energy, mining and access to international financing with U.S. officials, the IMF, World Bank and IDB. Venezuela's total outstanding claims are estimated at roughly \$150–200 billion, making any restructuring one of the largest and most consequential financial processes in the region.

 Mexico **combines stronger economic data with an active investment and trade agenda**. Mexico reported stronger-than-expected economic activity in July, while President Claudia Sheinbaum hosted South Korean President Lee Jae-myung for talks covering trade, energy, aerospace and investment. At the same time, Mexico is discussing higher U.S. imports as part of the USMCA review, highlighting the country's effort to deepen North American integration while attracting investment from Asia.

 Peru launches an **ambitious push to expand copper production and attract new investment**. The Fujimori government wants to add roughly one million metric tons of annual copper output within five to six years and is reducing permitting requirements to unlock projects. Chinese groups and U.S. miners including Newmont and Freeport-McMoRan are among companies engaging with the government, placing Peru at the center of the global competition for critical minerals.

 Argentina's latest figures **underline the social challenge behind macroeconomic stabilization**. Official data show poverty rising to 32.3% of the population in the first half of

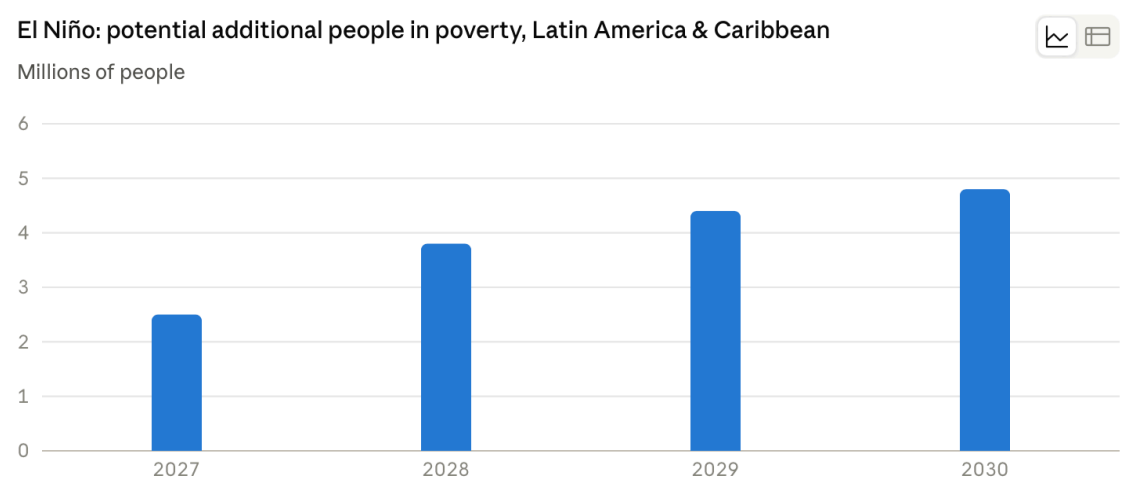
2026 and extreme poverty reaching 7.5%. Economic activity also declined 1.4% year-on-year in July and 2.9% from the previous month on a seasonally adjusted basis, reinforcing the debate over how quickly stabilization can translate into stronger household incomes and consumption.

 **Fiscal credibility remains a major issue across the region**, with contrasting signals from Colombia and Panama. Colombia’s economic team spent UNGA week meeting Wall Street investors to explain its budget, higher financing needs and fiscal-adjustment plans, receiving a mixed response from markets. Panama, meanwhile, received confirmation from S&P of its BBB- investment-grade rating with a stable outlook, supported by expectations of lower fiscal deficits in 2026 and 2027.

 **Artificial intelligence could become a significant new source of growth for Latin America**—but only if the labor market adapts. New IDB research estimates that successful AI adoption could increase regional economic output by 5.1% over the next decade. The institution cautions, however, that the benefits depend heavily on workers being able to transition toward expanding sectors, placing education, skills and labor mobility at the center of the AI policy debate.

 The Americas unite behind stronger international support for Haiti. **All 32 active OAS member states jointly called on the UN Security Council to renew the mandate of the Gang Suppression Force** and provide the personnel, financing, equipment and logistical support required for its full deployment. The initiative links improved security directly to Haiti’s ability to move toward credible elections and greater institutional stability.

El Gráfico



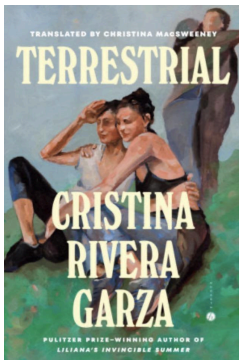
Extra poverty climbs from 2.5 million in 2027 to 4.8 million by 2030. The baseline is a scenario without El Niño in which GDP grows 2.3% a year. CEPAL

La Cita

“La seguridad no se decreta, se construye con recursos, con formación y con decisión política.”

 Nasry Asfura, President of Honduras, used the phrase during his first UN General Assembly address, linking security to institution-building and sustained public policy rather than declarations alone.

La Lectura



 **Terrestrial** — Cristina Rivera Garza (September 15, 2026). The Pulitzer Prize-winning Mexican author brings together literary nonfiction, travel, memory and reflections on land, climate, work and freedom. Moving between Mexico and other landscapes, Rivera Garza explores how people adapt to displacement, environmental change and social constraints. It is an unusual but very powerful book about resilience, movement and our relationship with the places we inhabit.

You can buy it on:

<https://www.penguinrandomhouse.com/books/799496/terrestrial-by-cristina-rivera-garza/>



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