

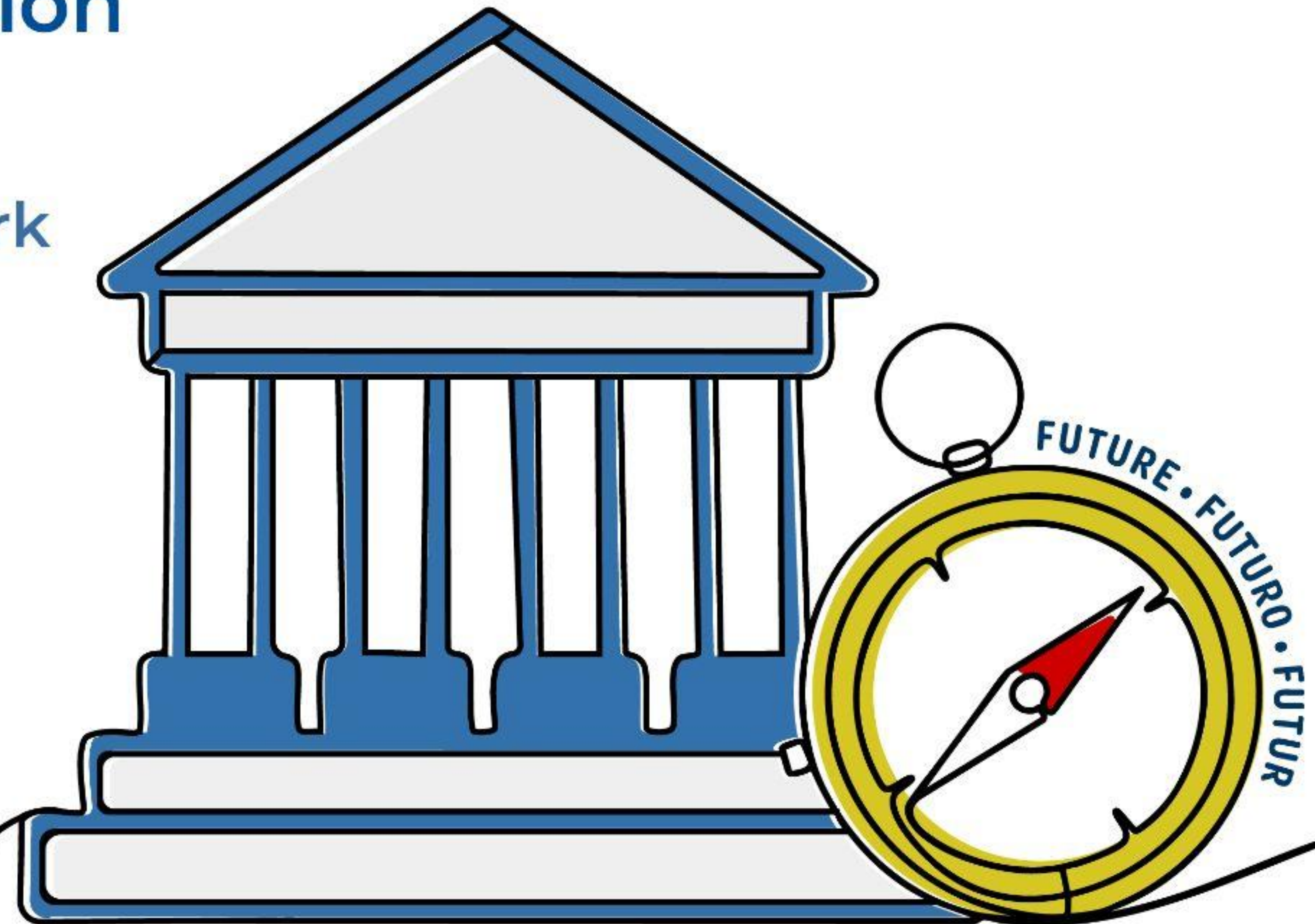


Legislating for the Future: Harnessing Anticipatory Governance in Parliamentary Action

21st ParlAmericas Plenary Assembly &
9th Gathering of Open Parliament Network

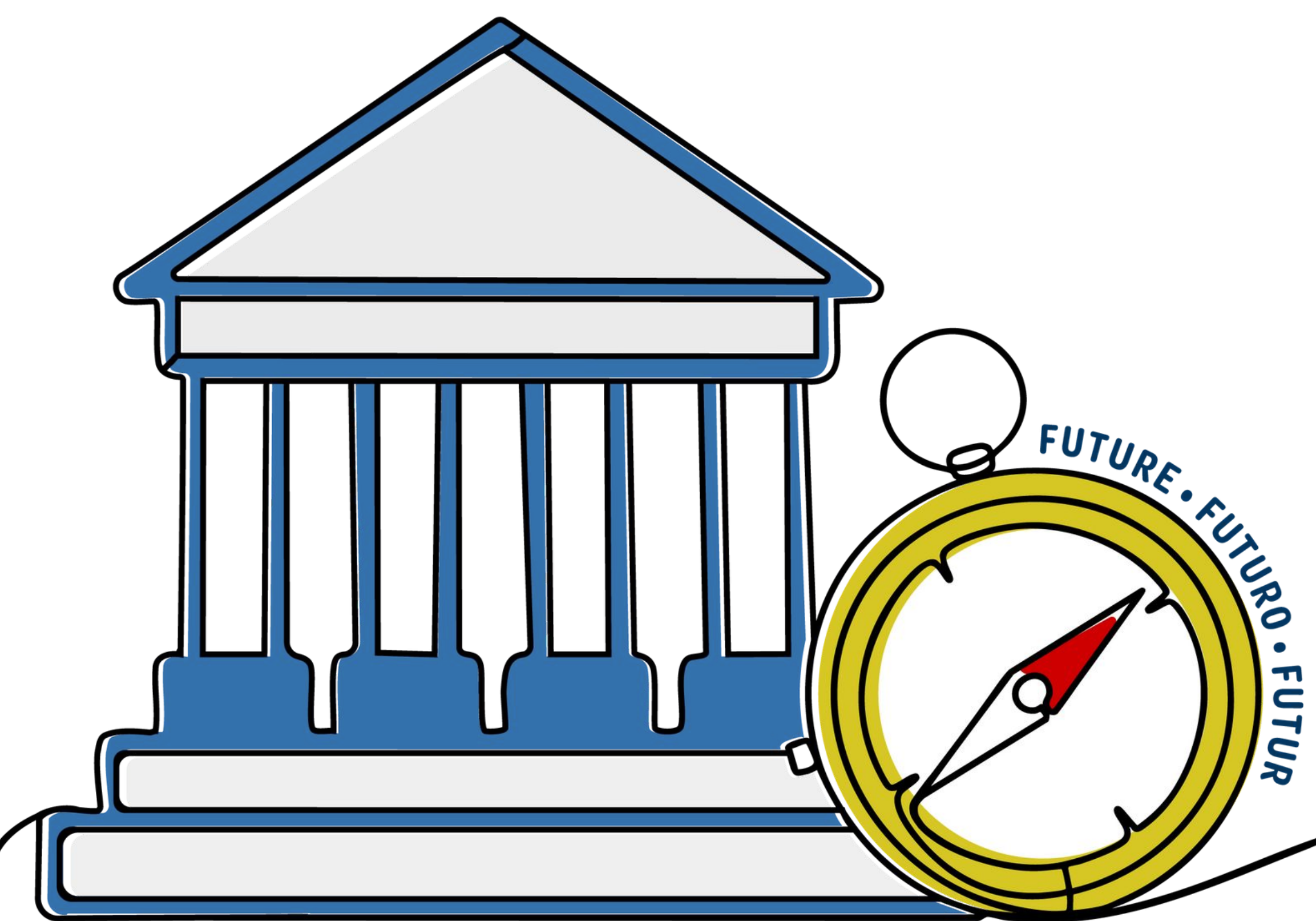
May 27-29, 2025

Montevideo, Uruguay



The AI and Big Tech Era: Shaping The Future Tech-Empowered World

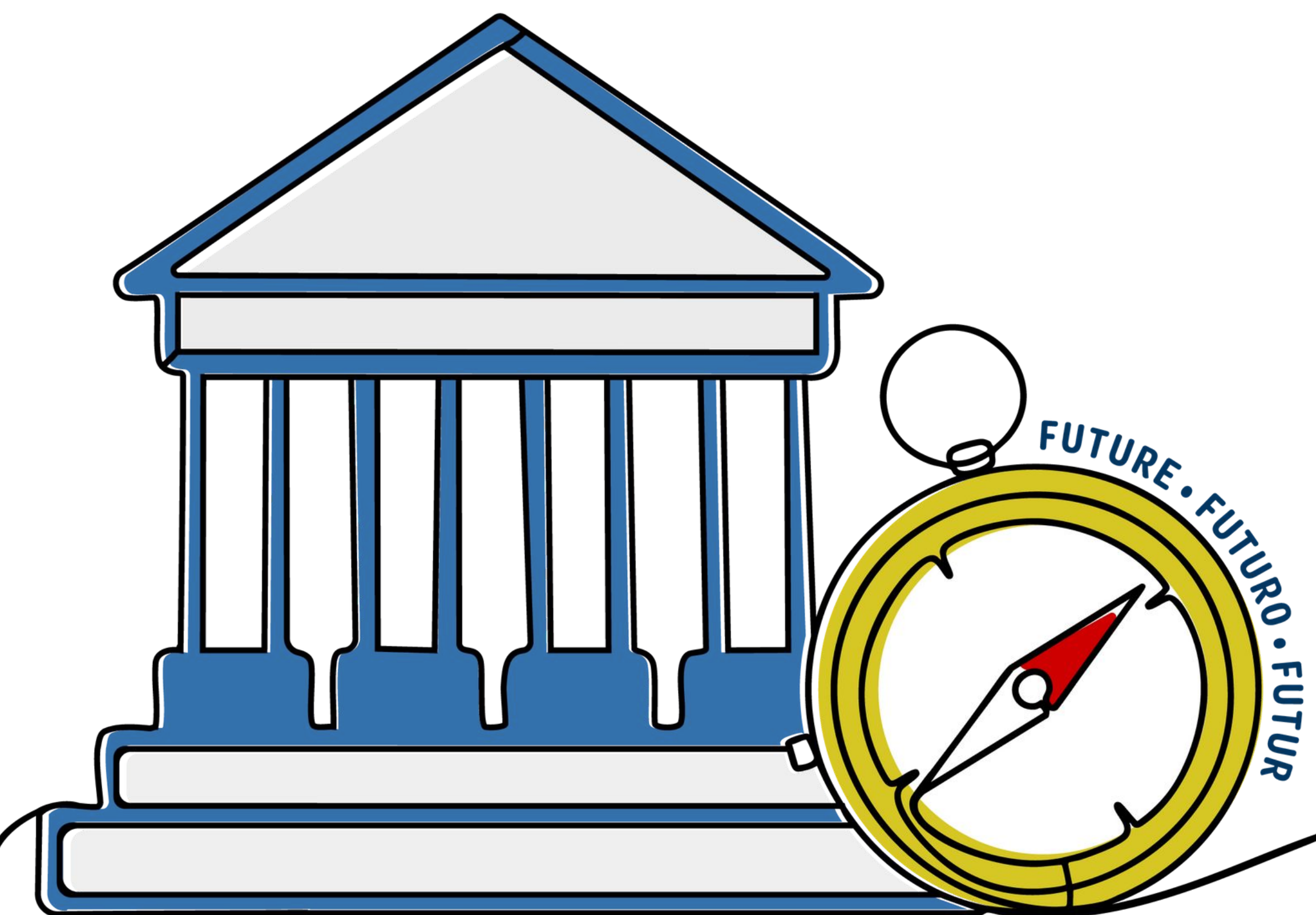
Session 3



Natalia Zuazo

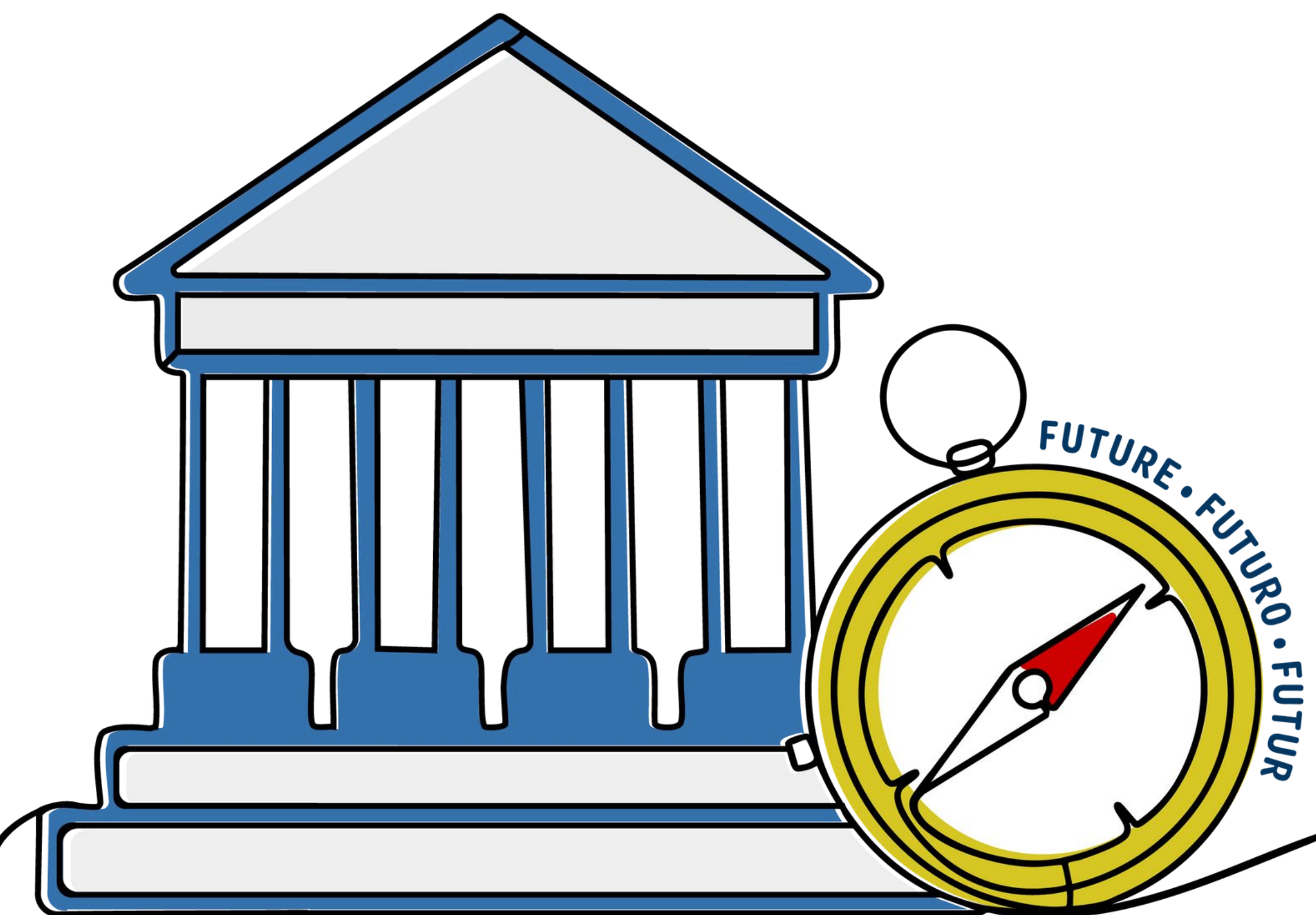
Senior Consultant, Communication and Information

UNESCO



Ethics, regulation and governance of AI

Emerging approaches in Latin America



"Big data encodes the past. It doesn't invent the future. That requires moral imagination, and that's something only humans can provide. We have to explicitly add values to our algorithms, creating big data models that follow an ethical path. Sometimes that will mean prioritizing fairness over economic gain."

- Cathy O'Neil, American mathematician.

Tension:

Intentional interference vs. active prevention

Intentional interference

How **other actors** use and can use AI to influence democracy.

- Disinformation campaigns;
- Micro-segmentation;
- Echo chambers and polarization;
- Manipulation of public opinion;
- Bots and trolls in social networks;
- Predictive analytics in campaign strategies
- Cybersecurity issues

Active prevention

How legislators and **management bodies** can use AI to improve information integrity, democracy, and management

- Digital identity and authentication systems
- Improvements in public processes and services
- Processing of procedures and files
- Chatbots for citizen services
- AI in healthcare
- Auditing and monitoring

Ethics and AI:

- Ethical considerations and human rights implications of AI use:
 - Violation of privacy;
 - Manipulation of public opinion;
 - Restrictions on freedom of expression.

- How AI systems can introduce or perpetuate inequalities or biases:
 - Discriminatory segmentation;
 - Algorithmic biases;
 - Digital divide

Facial recognition taken to court in India's surveillance hotspot

Lawsuit challenges facial recognition as unconstitutional in Telangana, the state using the most facial recognition systems.

Featured Article

Who's liable for AI-generated lies?

The dark side of large language models can't be ignored...

A.I. Bias Caused 80% Of Black Mortgage Applicants To Be Denied

How Targeted Ads and Dynamic Pricing Can Perpetuate Bias

by Alex P. Miller and Kartik Hosanagar

November 08, 2019

Racial Bias Found in a Major Health Care Risk Algorithm

Black patients lose out on critical care when systems equate health needs with costs

Study finds gender and skin-type bias in commercial artificial-intelligence systems

Examination of facial-analysis software shows error rate of 0.8 percent for light-skinned men, 34.7 percent for dark-skinned women.

Facial recognition use by South Wales Police ruled unlawful

Google engineer warns the firm's AI is sentient: Suspended employee claims computer programme acts 'like a 7 or 8-year-old' and reveals it told him shutting it off 'would be exactly like death for me. It would scare me a lot'

TECH

Robots With Flawed AI Make Sexist And Racist Decisions, Experiment Shows

PETER DOCKRILL 27 JUNE 2022

Stop AI Stealing the Show: Why artists fear rise of synthetic performances

All the Ways Hiring Algorithms Can Introduce Bias

“

Facial recognition risks being weaponized by law enforcement against marginalized communities around the world. From New Delhi to New York, this invasive technology turns our identities against us and undermines human rights.

Matt Mahmoudi, AI and Human Rights Researcher at Amnesty International.

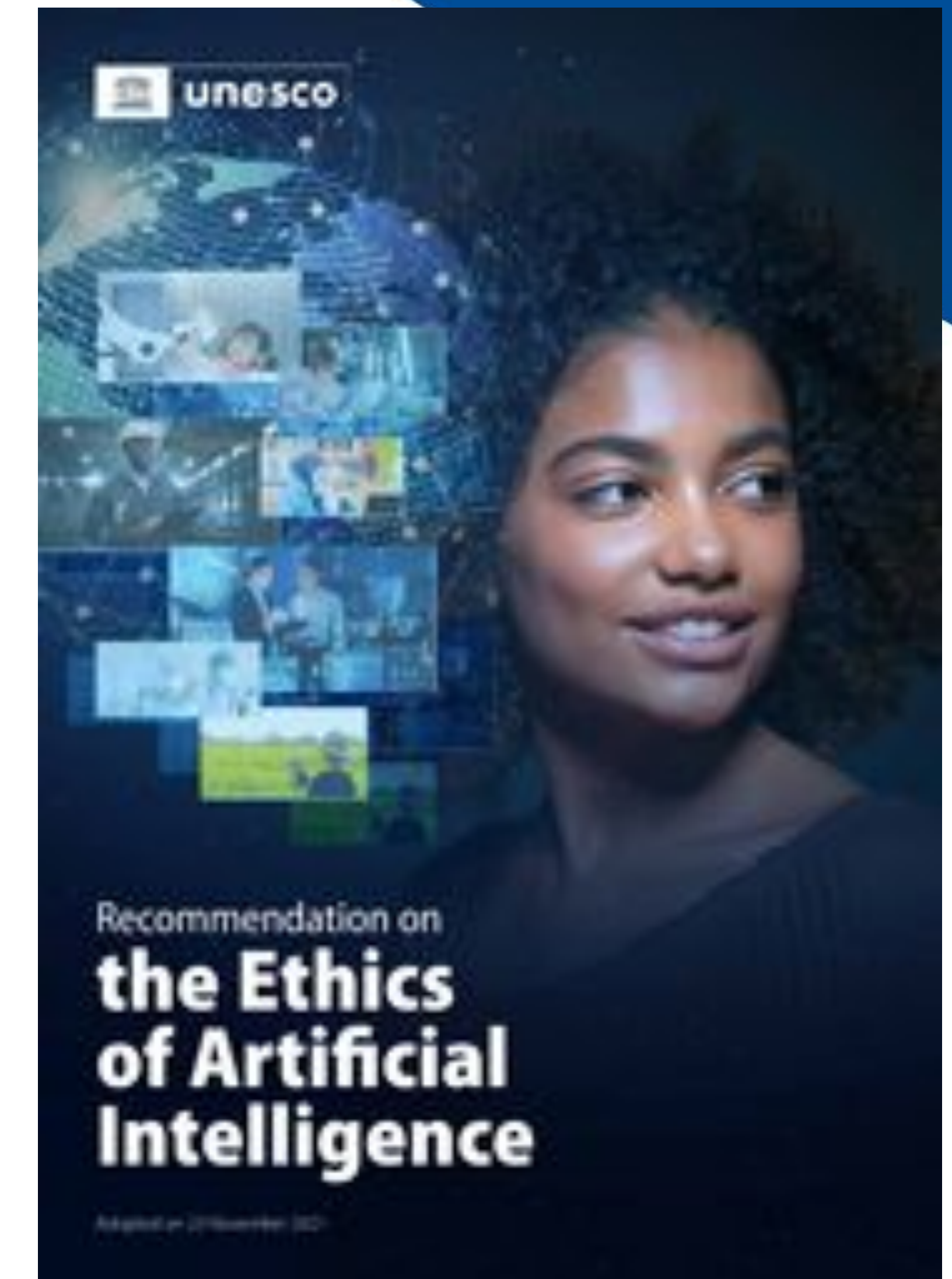
A robot in a judge's chair

Google Ad Delivery Can Show 'Racial Bias,' Says Harvard Study

Ads more likely to link black-identifying names to criminal records, study says.

Principles:

1. Proportionality and Do No Harm
2. Security and protection
3. Equity and non-discrimination
4. Sustainability
5. Right to Privacy and Data Protection
6. Human oversight and decision-making
7. Transparency and explainability
8. Responsibility and accountability
9. Awareness and literacy
10. Adaptive and multisectoral governance and collaboration





Guidelines for the Governance of Digital Platforms

Safeguarding freedom of expression and access to information
through a multistakeholder approach



AI Regulation / Governance

1. Regulation (international, regional, national, subnational)

2. Jurisprudence

3. Policies

4. Guidelines, ethical frameworks and soft law

5. Terms of reference and contracts

6. Self-regulation

7. Informal rules

Regulating AI: A complex process

- We understand regulation in a **strict sense**: a set of binding rules that must be enforced by a body tasked with a specific purpose.
- Consider: **Phases of the policy design cycle**.
- Consider: **Stages of the AI life cycle**. The phases happen in an iterative, non-linear fashion.
- Who holds **responsibility** at each phase of the cycle? The legislator, oversight **authority**, developer, purchaser, implementer, or end user?
- Understand **current regulations** that may address the problem.
- Regulations are always **cross-cutting**: personal data and privacy, consumer protection, right to information and transparency, liability rules, etc.

Emerging regulatory approaches to AI



1. Principle-based
2. Standards-based
3. Agile and Experimentalist
4. Facilitating and Enabling
5. Adapting Existing Laws
6. Access to Information and Transparency Mandates
7. Risk-based
8. Rights-based
9. Liability

Global conversation on AI regulation

Number of AI-related bills passed into law by country, 2016–23

Source: AI Index, 2024 | Chart: 2024 AI Index report

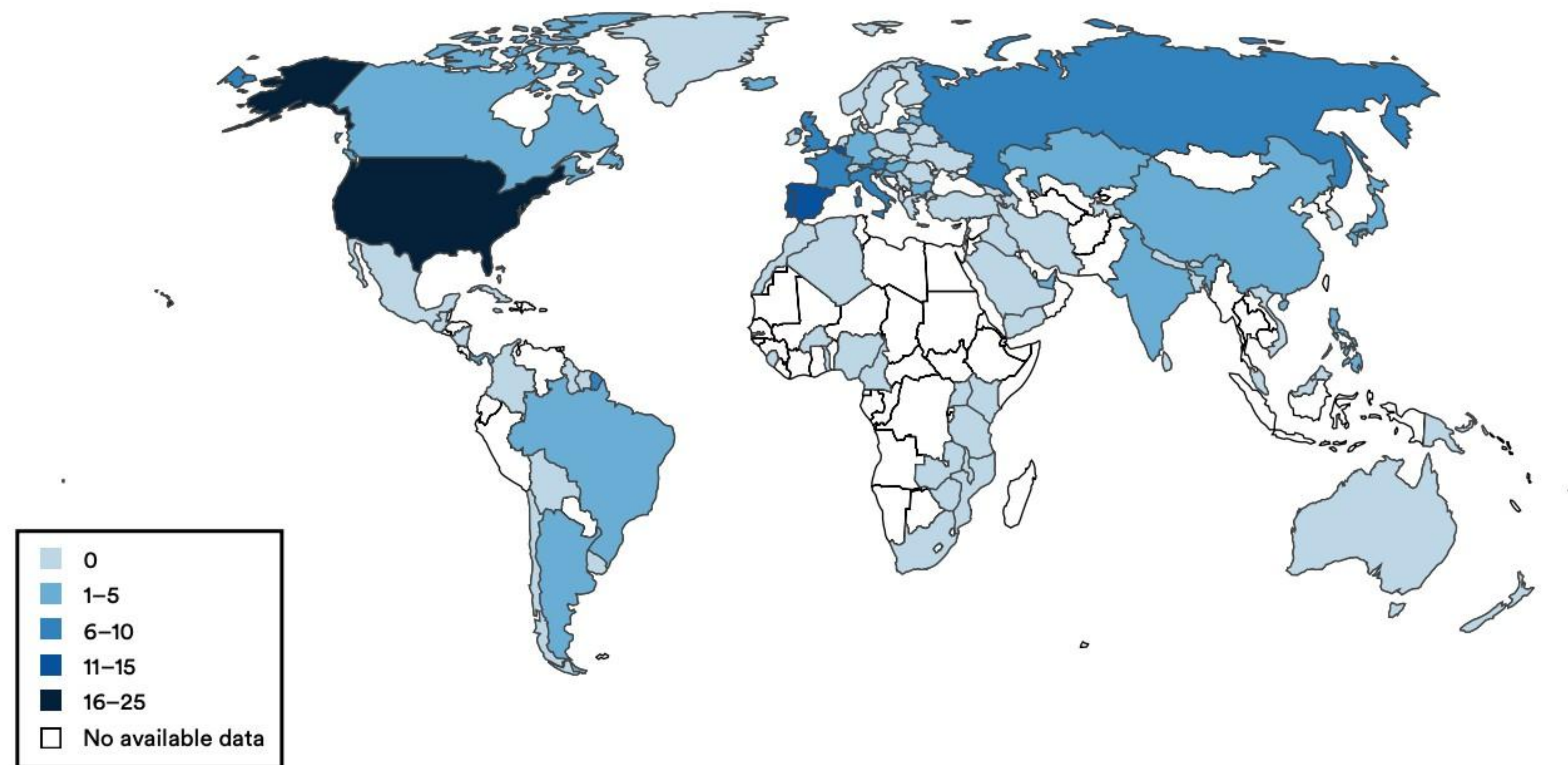
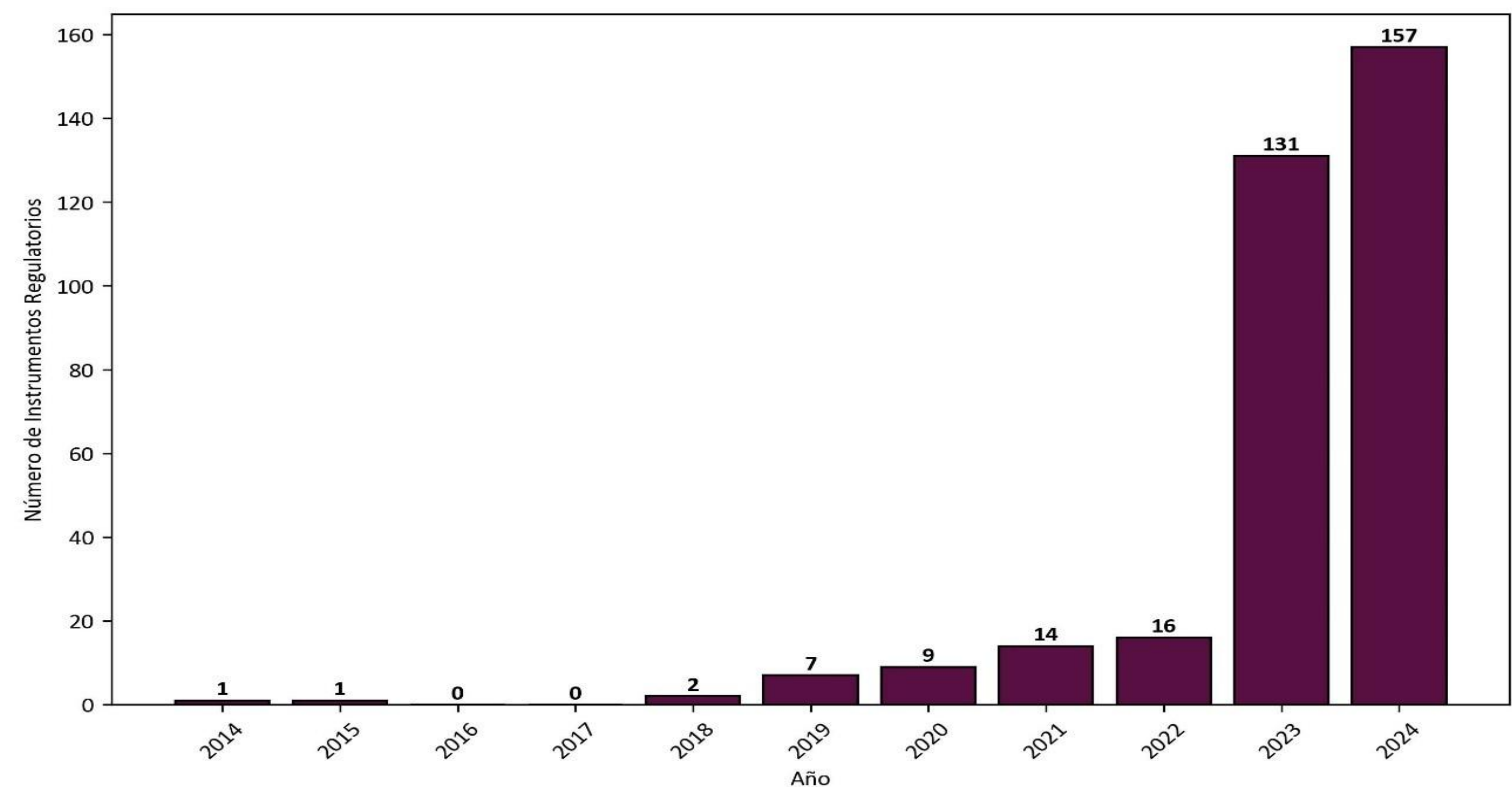


Figure 7.2.1

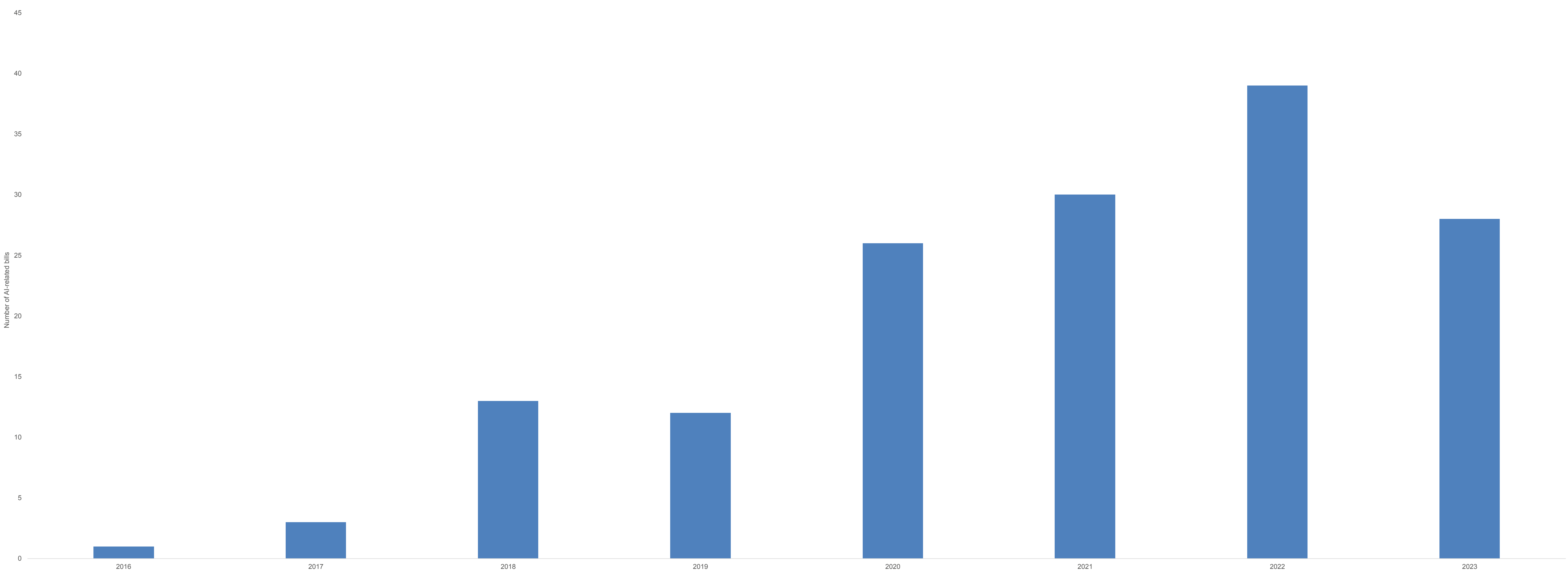
Source: Stanford Institute for Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence (HAI), AI Index 2024.

Number of AI-related bills tabled in Latin America and the Caribbean by year (2014–2024)



Source: Gutiérrez & Hurtado (2025)

AI-related bills passed globally (2016-2023)



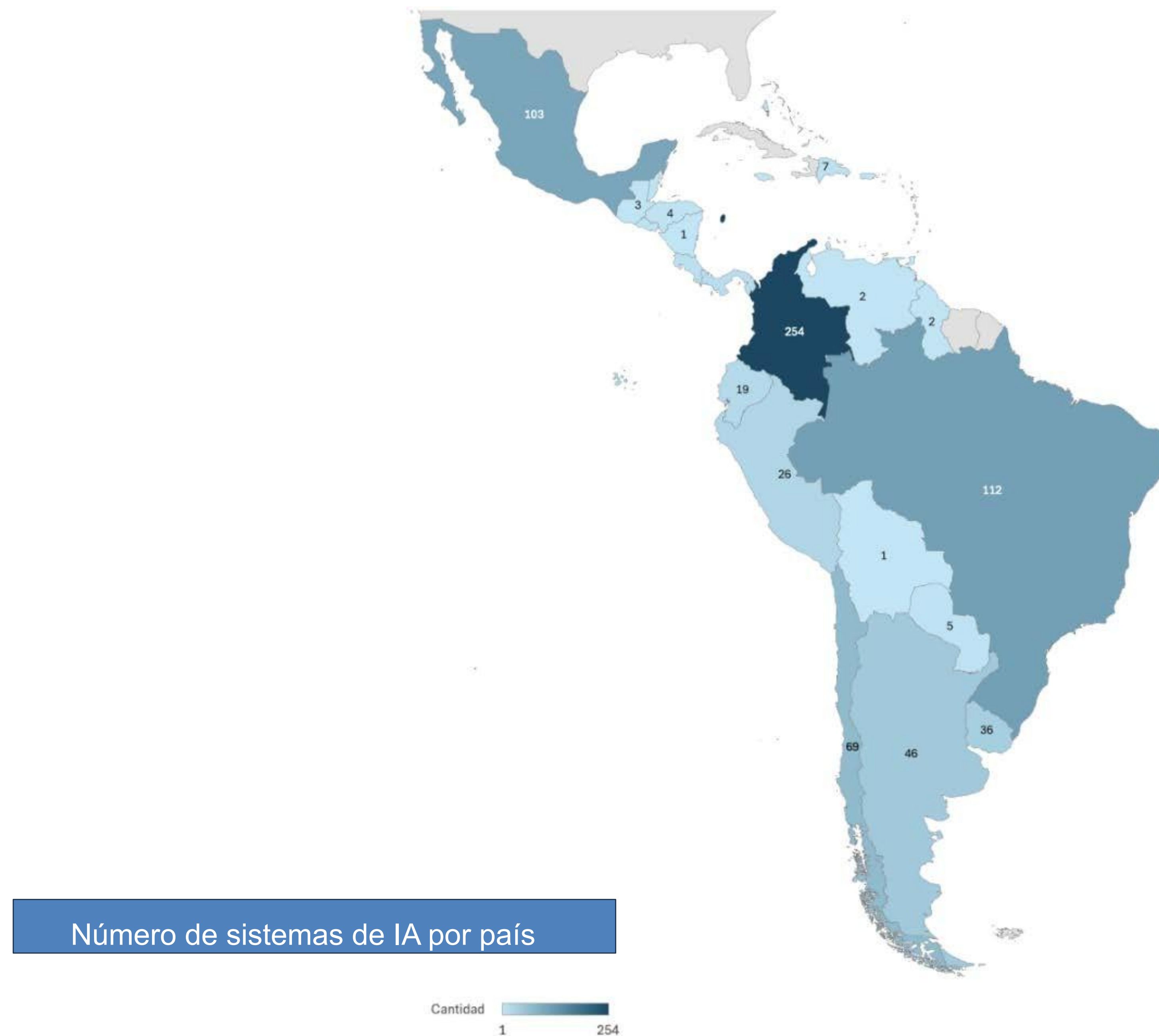
Source: Maslej et al(2024)

340 AI laws, draft AI laws and other regulatory instruments in 13 LAC countries + Puerto Rico



Country	Number of instruments
Argentina	39
Brazil	139
Chile	8
Colombia	37
Costa Rica	5
Ecuador	2
El Salvador	1
Mexico	67
Panama	4
Peru	21
Dominican Republic	3
Uruguay	6
Puerto Rico	8
Total	338

AI systems contributing to the SDGs



- In the last decade, 20 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have implemented more than 700 AI systems.
- Three-quarters of these systems are found in six countries: Colombia, Chile, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, and Uruguay.
- AI systems contribute to different sectors of government.

Source: Public Algorithm Systems (2025)

Examples of sectoral approaches

Brazil, Resolution TSE nº 23.732/2024

- Regulating the use of AI during election campaigns.
- Campaigns must label AI-generated content with a watermark
- Electoral disinformation is prohibited
- The use of deepfakes and candidate-operated chatbots is prohibited
- The use of AI to depict deceased or fictitious persons is prohibited
- Sanctions include the revocation of candidates' electoral registration

Examples of sectoral approaches

Chile, AI Bill

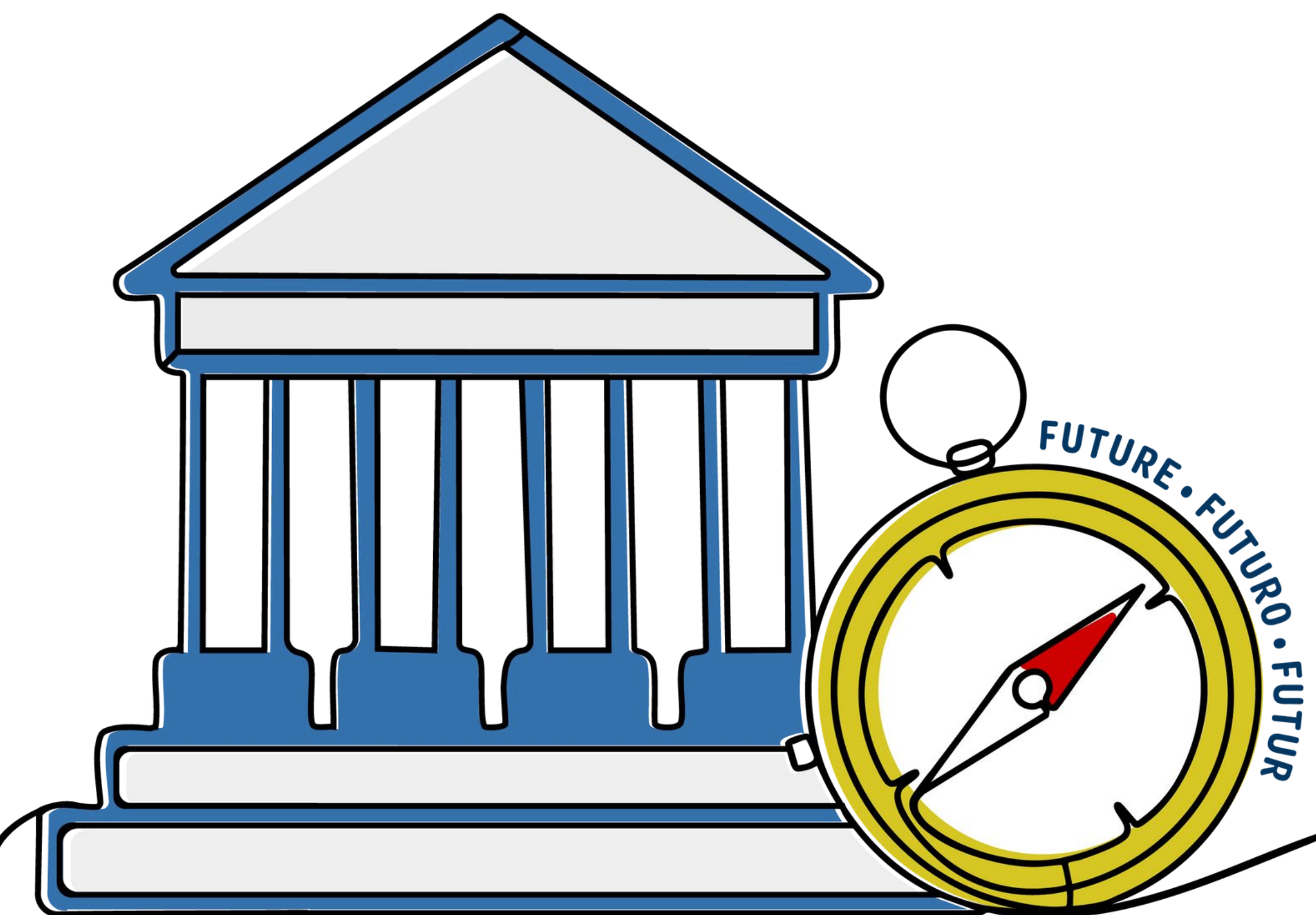
- **Manipulation prohibitions:** Prohibits the use of AI for subliminal manipulation, exploitation of vulnerabilities and biometric categorization. Could apply to deceptive microtargeting or deepfakes.
- **"High risk" systems:** Technologies that affect fundamental rights (such as algorithmic tools for electoral influence) are classified as high risk. They will be subject to strict rules of transparency, security and human control.
- **Principle of transparency and traceability:** Any AI that interacts with people (including political chatbots or content generators) must be identified as such and be understandable to the public.

Oversight and sanctions: The Data Protection Agency may carry out inspections, impose sanctions, and even order the withdrawal of systems that infringe rights, such as through the misuse of personal data or algorithmic disinformation.

- **Legal liability for damages:** The project allows suing for damages arising from the use of AI.

Thank you!

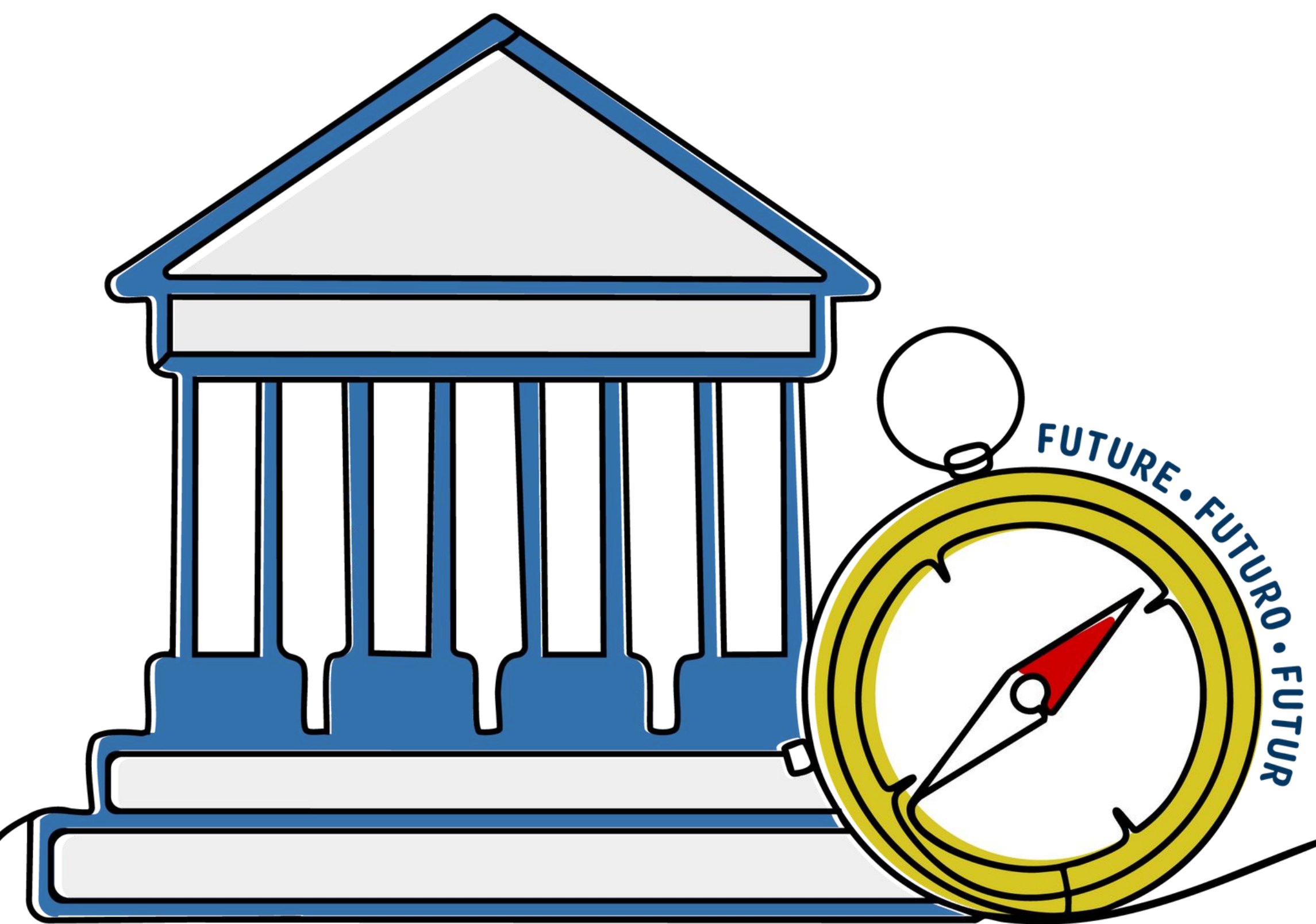
Natalia Zuazo
n.zuazo@unesco.org



María Julia Garcete Yegros

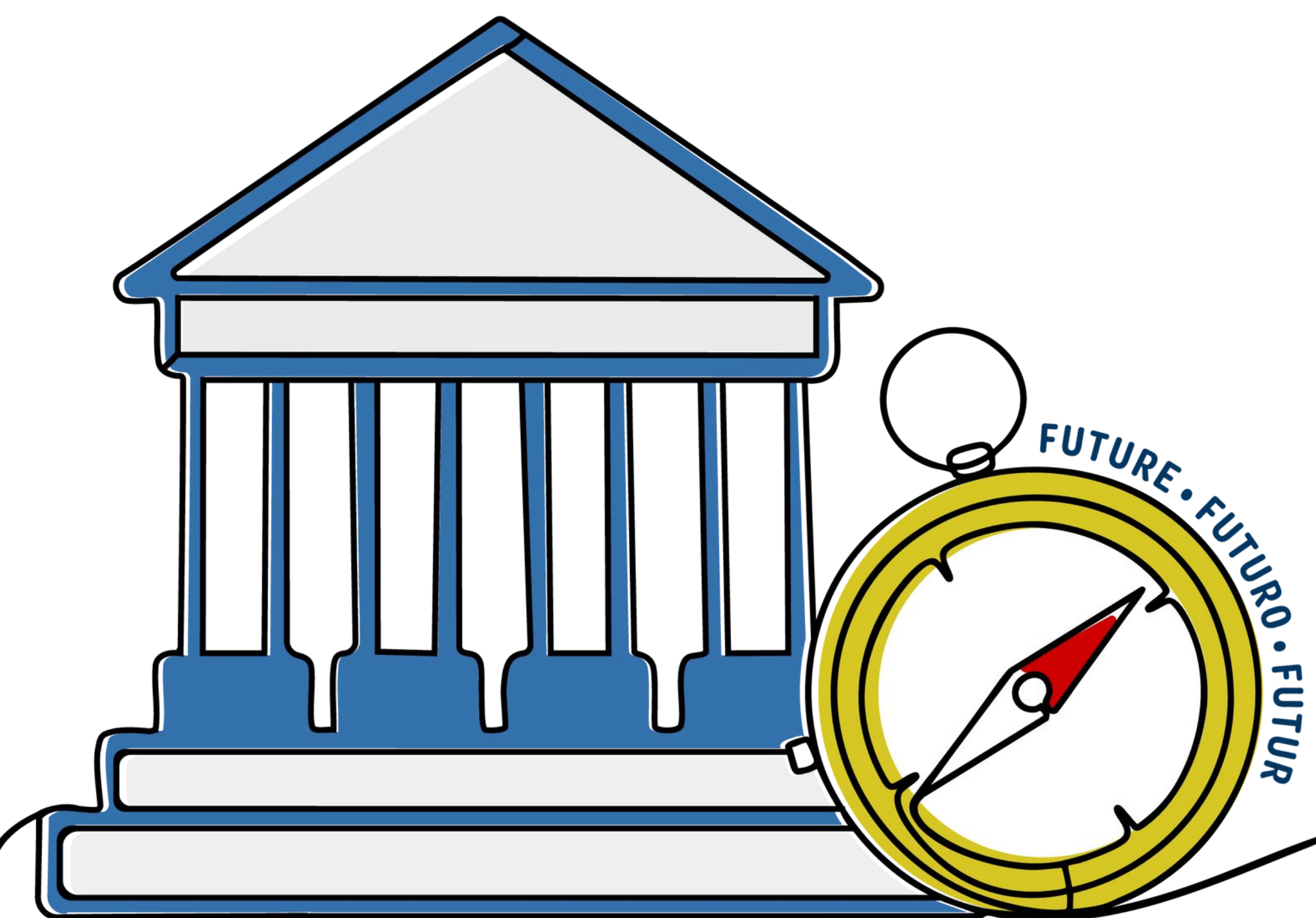
Director General

Inter-American Children's Institute
IIN-OAS



Inter-American Cooperation Program for the Safe Use of the Internet

Digital citizenship and cybersecurity



Anticipatory governance from a rights perspective

- Digital environments are an integral part of the ecosystem where children grow, connect, learn and participate.
- The design of laws should not only focus on protection against risks, but also on expanding opportunities, ensuring access, digital literacy, and safe participation.

Examples

Example 1: Uruguay - Ceibal Plan

Example 2: Chile - National Policy on Children and Adolescents and Subcommission on Digital Infancy

Example 3: Mexico - Educational strategies and prevention campaigns

Example 4: Paraguay - Initiatives in digital literacy with a gender and rural focus

Regional diagnosis: regulatory gaps and shared challenges

- **Regulatory fragmentation and lack of a holistic approach**
- **Inequality in access and digital literacy**
- **Shared challenges in regulating emerging platforms and technologies**

ESTADO DE SITUACIÓN
SOBRE LA LEGISLACIÓN Y POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS
PARA LA PROTECCIÓN DE DERECHOS Y
CIUDADANÍA DIGITAL
DE NNA EN ENTORNOS VIRTUALES
APORTE DE LOS ESTADOS QUE PARTICIPAN DE LOS CONVERSATORIOS
SOBRE POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS ICPP1 2024

A common agenda: consensus, participation and shared commitments

At the center of this process are the children and adolescents themselves, not only as recipients of protection, but also as actors capable of thinking, proposing and building new forms of digital interaction.



CONSENSO REGIONAL PARA EL USO
SEGURO DE INTERNET DE NIÑOS, NIÑAS Y
ADOLESCENTES

ENFOQUES CONCEPTUALES,
PROBLEMÁTICAS Y MEJORES PRÁCTICAS.

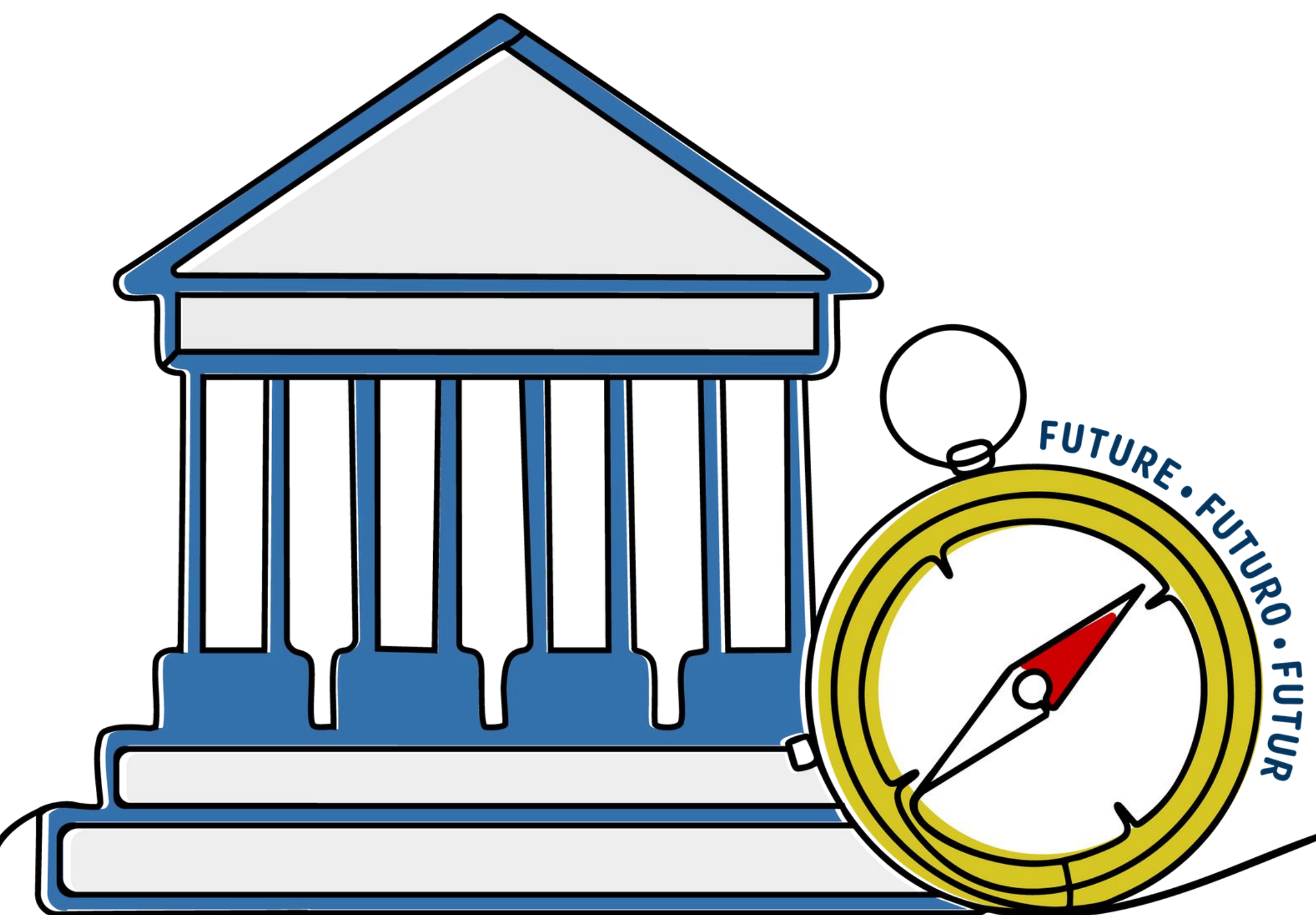
VOLUMEN I | 2022

Anticipatory legislation with a child and gender focus

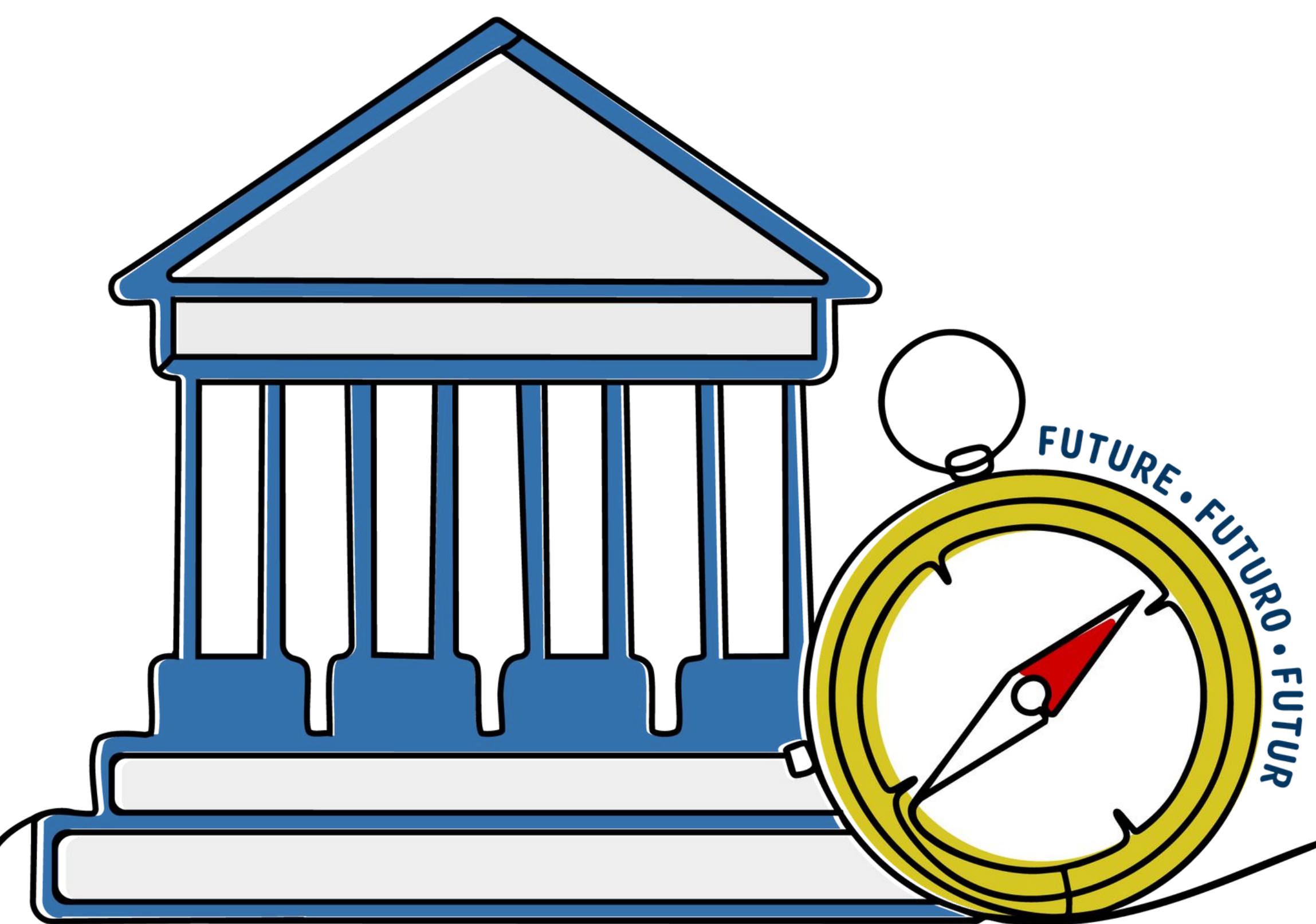
From the IIN-OAS we promote a legislative agenda that:

- Ensure the full exercise of digital rights,
- Recognize the intersections between childhood, gender and technology, and,
- Open permanent channels for the participation of children and adolescents in the construction of the digital future.

Thank you!



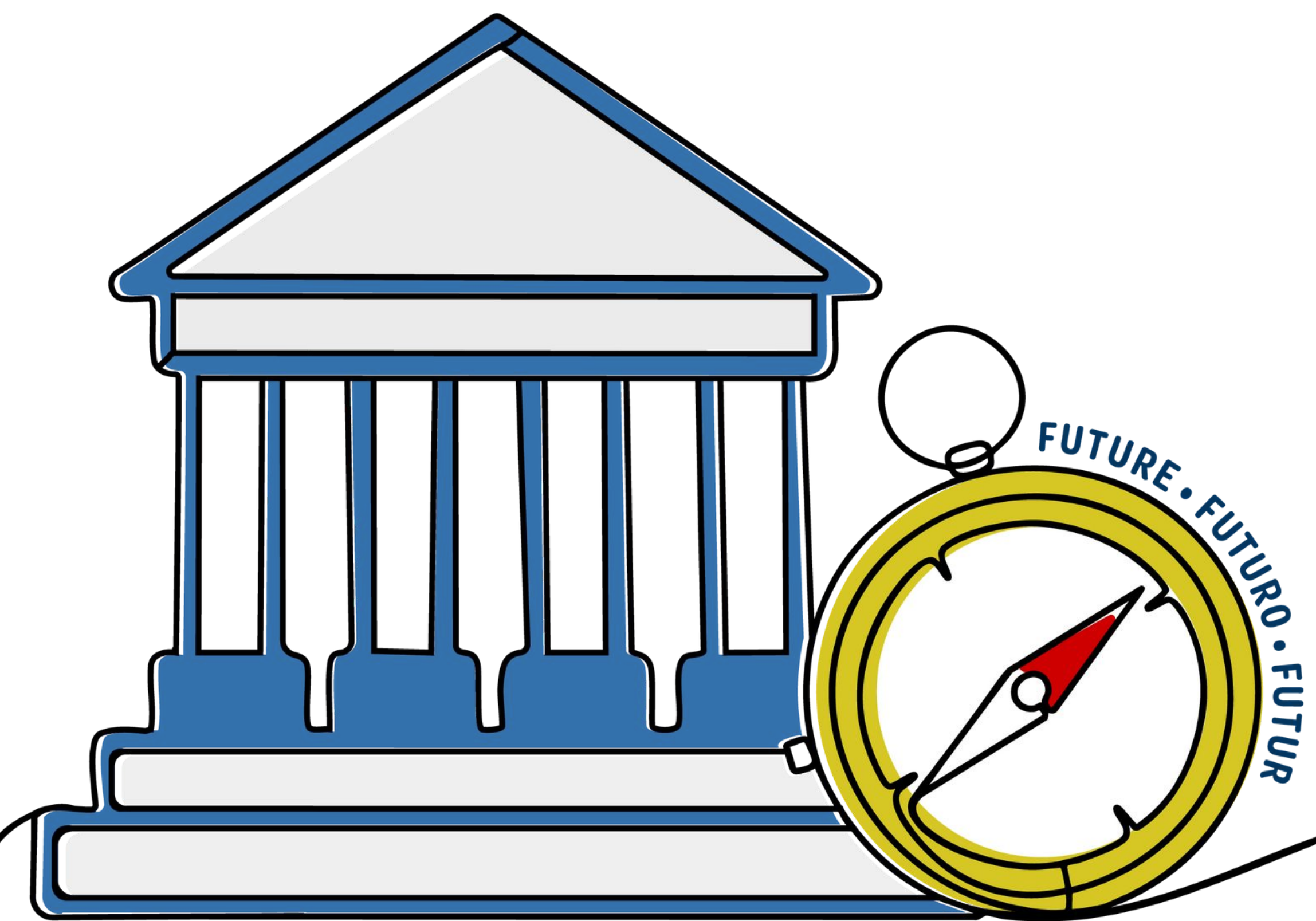
Open Parliament Network: Open Parliament Advances in the Region



Luz Mary Alpízar

Member of the Legislative Assembly, Costa Rica

First Vice-President for Central America of the
ParlAmericas Open Parliament Network



Advances and Challenges of Open Parliament in Costa Rica

The Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Costa Rica is firmly committed to strengthening the pillars of open parliament. In Costa Rica, we have understood that this is a permanent process of democratic construction and modernization that must be reflected in both administrative structures and institutional policies.

In 2019, the first institutional open parliament policy was approved, as a result of a broad process of consultation and international collaboration. This policy laid the foundation for a transformation that today continues to evolve to meet new democratic challenges.



By Luz Mary Alpizar Loaiza



Open Parliament Institutional Policy

1 — 2019

Approval of the first institutional open parliament policy following an extensive international consultation process.

2 — 2024-2025

Review and update of the institutional policy, generating a new base text approved in April 2025.

3 — 2024-2027

Implementation of the fifth action plan with the Open Government Partnership and development of new initiatives.

The institutional policy has evolved to respond to new national and international demands, strengthening mechanisms for citizen participation, transparency, accountability, ethics and probity. In addition, it promotes innovation processes, using new technologies to build bridges that bring citizens closer.



Joint Committee on Open Parliament

Legislators

Representatives of different political parties or factions.



Administrative Area

Three representatives from the institution's administrative area.



Academic and Private Sector

New inclusion to broaden representation.



Civil Society

Organizations with equal voting and decision-making capacity.



One of the main contributions of the 2019 policy was the creation of a multi-stakeholder forum that advises the legislative board on the implementation of open parliament policies. In 2025, this forum evolved into the Joint Committee on Open Parliament, incorporating the academic and private sectors, and establishing that the second secretariat of the board permanently chairs this advisory instance.



New Policy Co-creation Process



Base Text

Approval of the base text by the legislative board using the ParlAmericas 2.0 Open Parliament model.



Focus Groups

Analysis through five thematic roundtables with multi-sectoral representation.



Plenary Assembly

Analysis of results and proposal of reforms with democratic representation.



Final Approval

Review by the Joint Committee on Open Parliament and submission to the Board of Directors for final approval.

The process of updating the policy follows a co-creation framework with five thematic roundtables focused on: citizen participation, institutional transparency, accountability, ethics and probity, and technological innovation. This model guarantees the inclusion of diverse perspectives and strengthens the democratic legitimacy of the resulting policy.



Plain and Accessible Language

Technical Reports

Manuals for drafting reports on legal, constitutional and economic feasibility of bills in accessible language.

Parliamentary Advisory Services

Guidelines for parliamentary advisors for the clear drafting of projects from their conception.

Popular Initiative

Manuals addressed to citizens to facilitate the implementation of the popular initiative law and citizen proposals.

As part of the fifth action plan, an agreement was signed with the University of Costa Rica to develop manuals and procedures that implement plain and accessible language. This initiative seeks to make all legislative documents understandable to different sectors of the population, thus facilitating effective citizen participation.

Communication and Educational Strategies



Audiovisual Material

Development of contents that explain the legislative work through accessible and attractive formats, especially for the young population.



Mobile Application

Implementation of an app that simplifies access to bills, minutes and agendas for citizens.



Community Visits

Outreach program for vulnerable communities, including populations with disabilities, indigenous peoples and tribal cultures.

Educational strategies have been developed to not only inform but also effectively communicate the legislative work. These initiatives seek to improve citizen understanding of political control and the development of legislation, as well as to clarify the advocacy mechanisms available for participation.

Transparency and Access to Information

Open Voting

Implementation of open voting, including for the election of the legislative board of directors, allowing citizens to know how their representatives vote.

Real Time Broadcasting

Expansion of the mechanisms for televising plenary sessions, committees and other legislative bodies for greater transparency.

Legislative Information System

Opening of the system previously reserved for parliamentary staff, with intuitive search engines to facilitate citizen access to legislative documents.

Progress in transparency has been significant, from the opening of voting to the democratization of access to legislative information. However, it is recognized that building an open parliament is a permanent process that must be co-created with the country's inhabitants, who must be represented.



Thank you

We sincerely thank all participants for their valuable contributions to this process of democratic transformation.

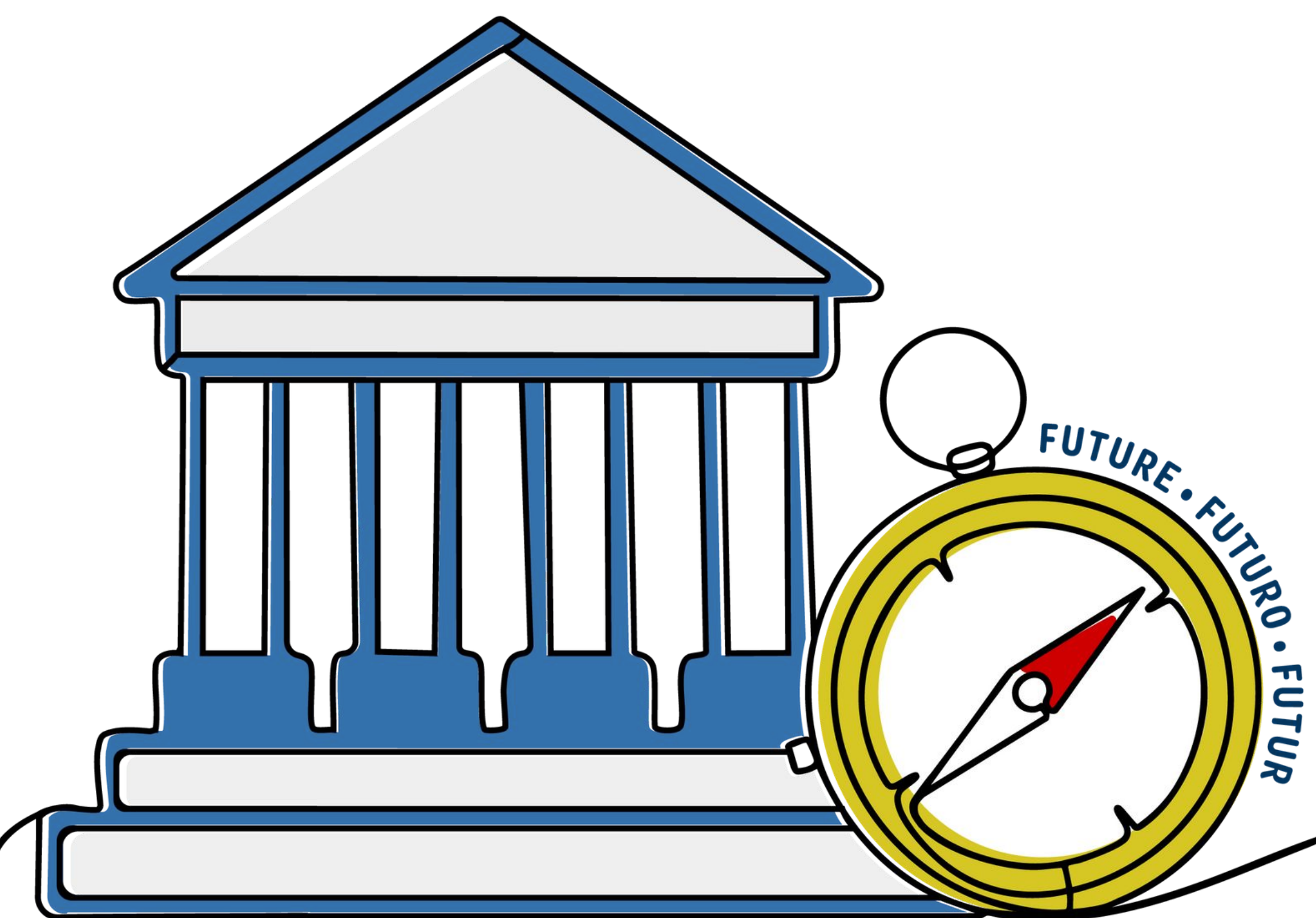
Open Parliament is an ongoing process and is the foundation of 21st century representative democracy.

Your commitment strengthens our democracy. Together we build a more transparent, participatory and accountable legislative system for America.

Miguel Landeros

General Secretary

Chamber of Deputies of Chile





ArChileBot

Democratizing Access to
Parliamentary Information



CAMINAR-T Objective: To develop applications that enable citizens to **access parliamentary information** in an expeditious and effective manner.

CAMINAR-T
Transparency

It encompasses initiatives such as:

- Modernization of the website
- Citizen participation platforms
- Access to legislative documents



ArChileBot

First consolidated tool of CAMINAR-T

Covers from historical archives to current information

Robust tool to reinforce institutional transparency

Objectives of ArChileBot

Objective 01



Facilitate and democratize access to the historical archives of the Parliament, reinforcing transparency.

Objective 02



Enable politicians, researchers, educators and students to quickly access to parliamentary history

Objective 03



Reduce the time spent searching for and analyzing documents, increasing efficiency.

Inspiration: Archibot (EU)



- Project started in 2022
- Launch: October 2024
- +4.3 million documents
- Archives dating from 1952 to the present
- Based on experience, one person can upload up to 300,000 pages per year.

ArChileBot functionalities

1

Panel with graphics to filter documents

2

Advanced filters by title, code or content

3

AI Explorer by document

4

Natural Language Chatbot

5

Documents of interest

6

Instructions for use



Chatbot

AI tool that allows users to consult the historical archive using natural language questions, providing relevant answers supported by citations from official documents.


Examples of questions:

- Who was Patricio Aylwin?
- What has been discussed on the floor about education?
- What topics were discussed in 1990?

Chatbot

¿Qué te gustaría preguntar a ArChileBot?


¿Quién fue Patricio Aylwin?


 Buscar

Filtros avanzados 

Respuesta de ArChileBot

Según los documentos proporcionados, no se menciona directamente quién fue Patricio Aylwin. Sin embargo, basado en el contexto de los extractos, puedo inferir que Patricio Aylwin era el Presidente de la República de Chile en ese momento. Esto se evidencia en las siguientes citas:

(1 ) "Me asiste como Presidente de la República la profunda convicción que Chile nos exige encontrar soluciones a los problemas que aquejan a los chilenos, especialmente aquellos que afectan a los más pobres."

(3 ) "Me asiste como Presidente de la República la profunda convicción que Chile nos exige encontrar soluciones a los problemas que aquejan a los chilenos, especialmente aquellos que afectan a los más pobres."

Estas citas sugieren que la persona hablando es el Presidente de la República de Chile en ese momento, lo cual apunta a que se trata de Patricio Aylwin, aunque su nombre completo no se menciona explícitamente en los extractos proporcionados.

Contents included

Bills
Session bulletins
Current laws
Reports from investigative committees
Constitutional charges
Oversight documents
Agreements and resolutions
Committee reports
Biographies

Contents included (currently)

+14,000 documents

¿Qué documentos tiene ArChileBot?

Tipos de Documento



Documentos por Año



From 1818 to 2024

Documentos

Tipo documento	Título
Acta de Sesión de Sala	Sesión 1ª, el 6 de agosto de 1818
Proyecto de Ley	Proyecto de Reforma de Ley de Instrucción Primaria
Oficio de Ley	Proyecto de Ley que habilita el voto femenino universal
Boletín de Sesión	Sesión 18ª, en martes 3 de enero de 1950
Boletín de Sesión	Sesión 19ª, en miércoles 4 de enero de 1950
Boletín de Sesión	Sesión 20ª, en martes 10 de enero de 1950
Boletín de Sesión	Sesión 21ª, en martes 10 de enero de 1950
Boletín de Sesión	Sesión 22ª, en miércoles 11 de enero de 1950

Mostly: meeting bulletins, draft resolutions and committee minutes.

Fecha	Documento
ago. 6, 1818	Ver documento
ago. 26, 1909	Ver documento
ene. 8, 1949	Ver documento
ene. 3, 1950	Ver documento
ene. 4, 1950	Ver documento
ene. 10, 1950	Ver documento
ene. 10, 1950	Ver documento
ene. 11, 1950	Ver documento

Historical Documents

 ArChileBot

 Inicio

 Panel de Control

 Documentos de Interés

 Preguntas frecuentes

 ¿Qué es ArChileBot?

Documentos de Interés

Sesión 1ª, el 6 de agosto de 1818



Acta de Sesión de Sala | 06 agosto 1818
Acta de la Sesión 1ª, Legislatura 1, en jueves 6 de agosto de 1818

 Explorar documento

Mensaje N°1, de 11 de marzo de 1990



Mensaje Presidencial | 11 marzo 1990
Mensaje N°1, de 11 de marzo de 1990, de S.E. el Presidente de la República, Don Patricio Aylwin Azocar. Por el cual abre la 319ª Legislatura Extraordinaria de sesiones del Congreso Nacional

 Explorar documento

Historical Documents

To date, documents of high historical value have been recovered, such as:

1

Minutes of the first session of the chamber | August 6, 1818

2

Message from President Patricio Aylwin | March 11, 1990

3

Bill to reform the law on primary education - August 1909

4

Bill to enable universal women's suffrage | January 1949

5

Message on the Agrarian Reform Law | November 24, 1965

Libro
n

Actas Publicas
de la
Camara de Diputados, cuyas
Sesiones principiaron en
Valparaiso el 6 de
Agosto
de
1828.

Sesion 1.^a del 6 de Agosto en Valparaiso.

Se abrió con los S.^{tes} Arce, Arguella, Bilbao, Collar, Castillo, Campino, Concha, Correa, Elvialdo, Echeverría, Sana, Larrain, Marin, Molina, Maza, Novoa, Osorio, Ormaza, Oyarza, Salas, Sarmiento, Reyes, Sotomayor, Valdes, Villar, Vique, y Villan.

Intenian con licencia al S.^{te} General y sin ella al S.^{te} Pardo. El S.^{te} Novoa hizo indicacion para q.^{ue} se adoptase el Reglamento de Decretos q.^{ue} havia servido a la Representacion Nacional, en el supuesto la Camara no sancionase el q.^{ue} havia de regir: quedo en acuerdo.

Se procedio conforme al acuerdo del congreso de 5 del presente a la eleccion de Presidente y Vice-Presidente y Secretarios, cuyo primer sufragio el 1.^o en Manuel Novoa con 15 sufragios, habiendose abstenido para el mismo 2. el S.^{te} Elvialdo. 3. el S.^{te} Oyarza. 4. el S.^{te} Novoa. 5. el S.^{te} Reyes. 6. el S.^{te} Concha y 7. el S.^{te} Sotomayor. Vice el S.^{te} Campino con 16. 2. el S.^{te} Concha. 3. el S.^{te} el S.^{te} Sana. 4. el S.^{te} Elvialdo, 5. el S.^{te} Echeverría, y 6. el S.^{te} Larrain para Secretarios el S.^{te} Molina con 9. 2. el S.^{te} Argandoña. 3. el S.^{te} Ormaza. 4. el S.^{te} Larrain. 5. el S.^{te} Elvialdo. 6. el S.^{te} Correa. y 7. el S.^{te} Larrain, y no habiéndose mayoría, se procedio de nuevo a la eleccion entre los q.^{ue} havia sacado mayor numero de votos, y fue electo el S.^{te} Molina y 15 sufragios contra 9 q.^{ue} obtuvo el S.^{te} Argandoña. En consecuencia para ser electos a ocupar el puesto respectivo. El S.^{te} Arguella en seguida hizo indicacion para q.^{ue} la sala determinase el dia en q.^{ue} debian abrirse las sesiones en saul y no tuvo lugar en virtud de haver espresado algunos q.^{ue} estaba ordenado por el congreso se abriesen estas el 1.^o de Septiembre.

Se levantó la sesion debiendo abrirse en una capitol el 1.^o de este mes.

M. Novoa




J. P. Salas

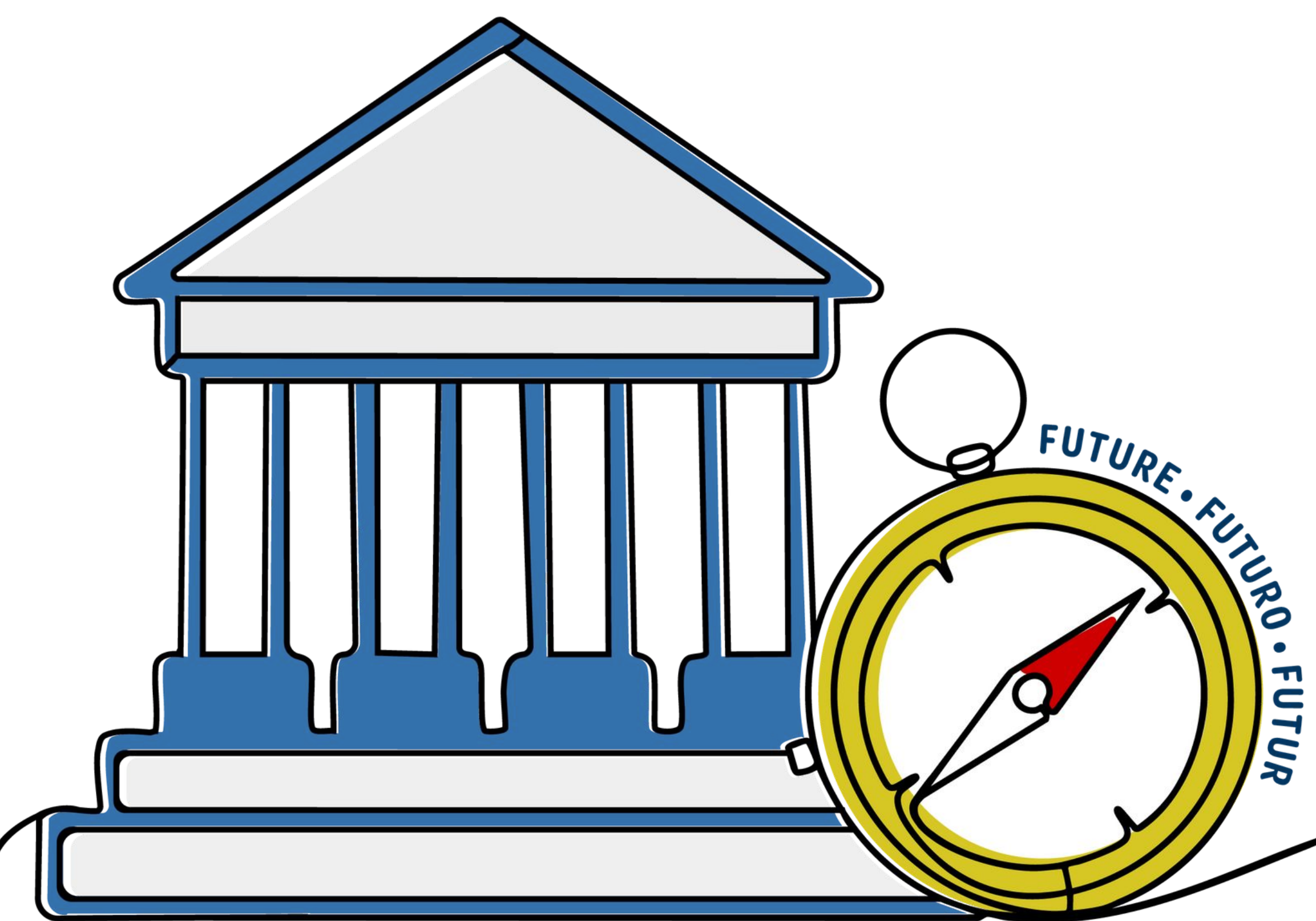


Thank you

Working Session

Demographic Transition and Its Impacts

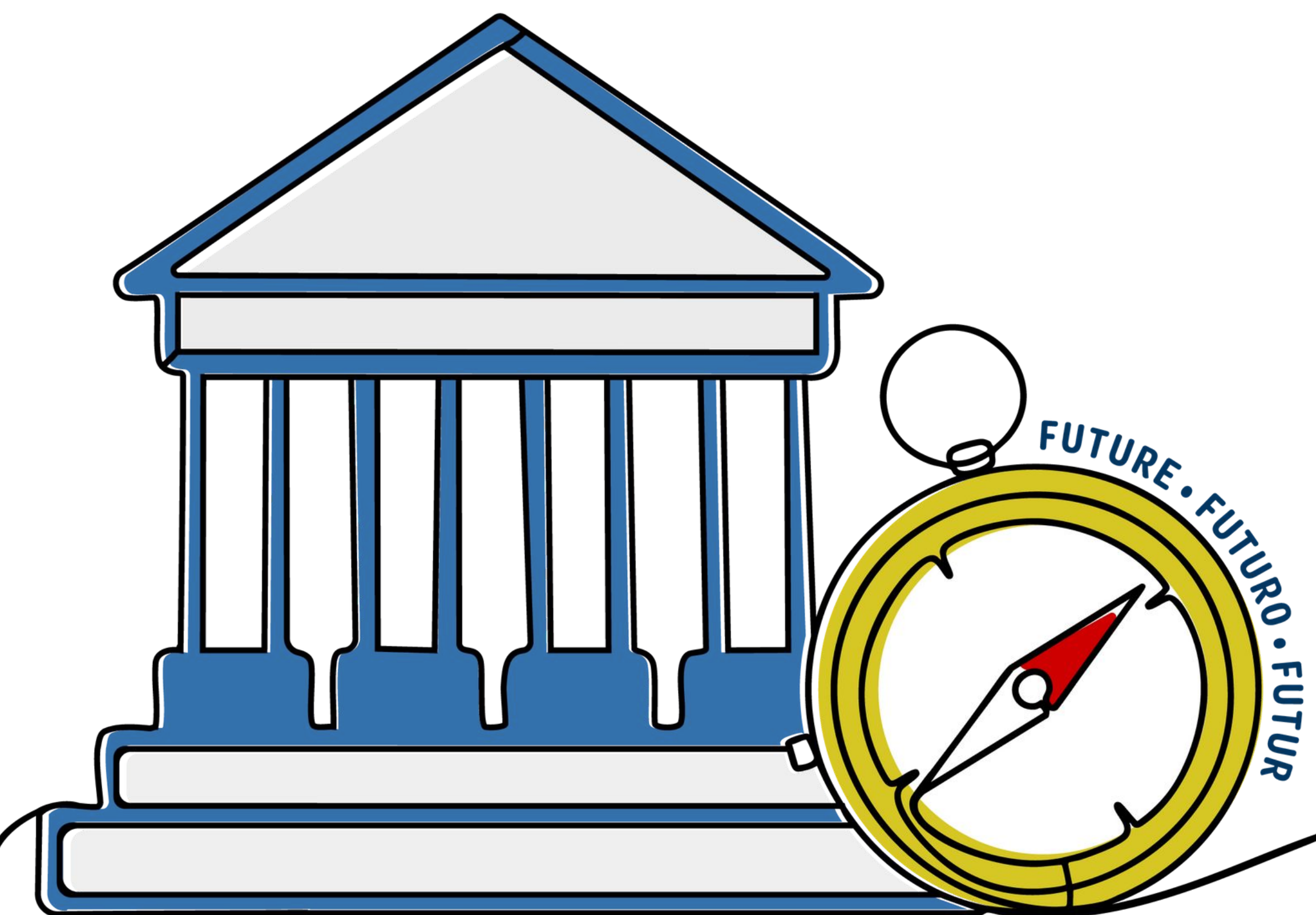
Session 5



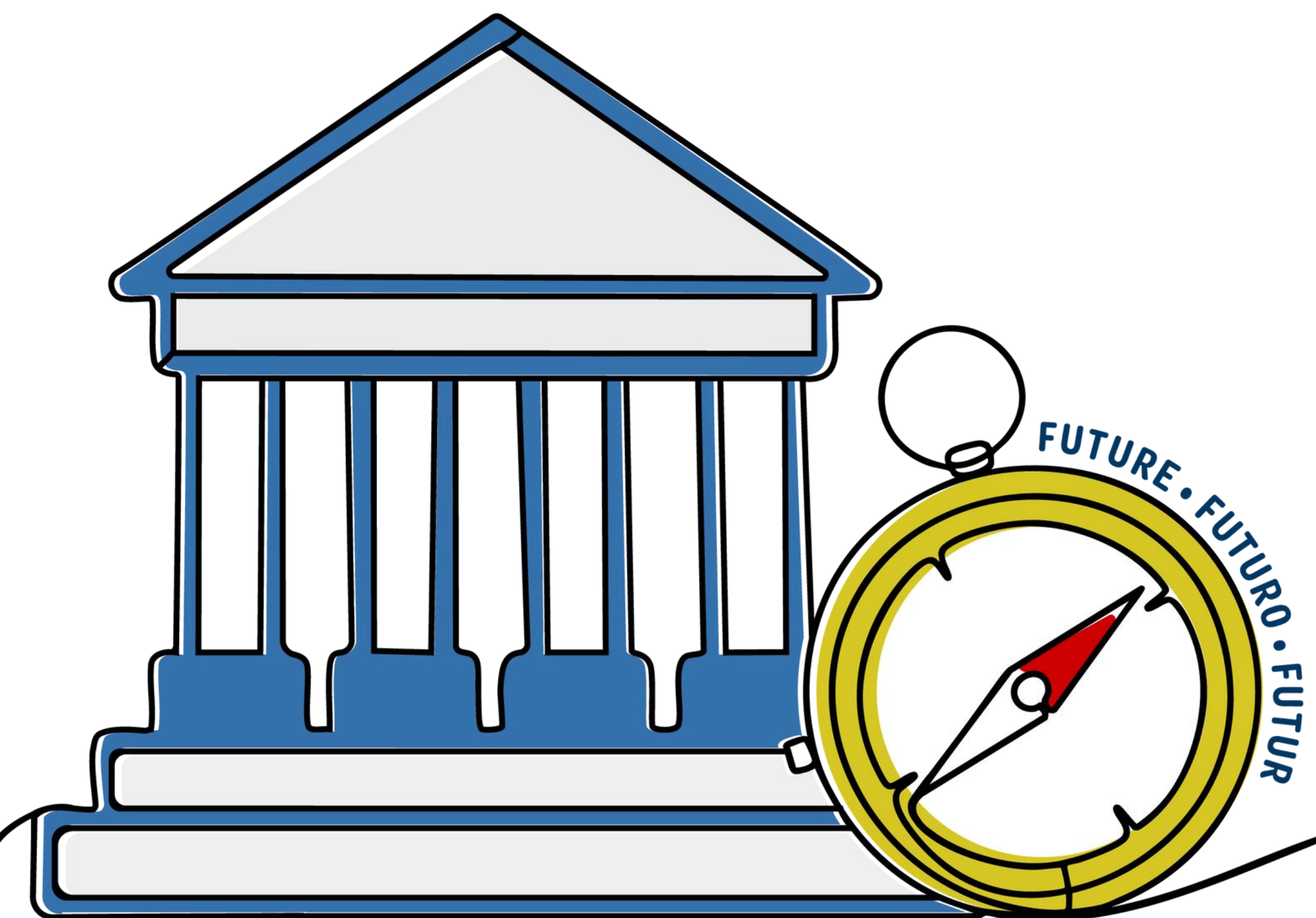
Simone Cecchini

Director

CELADE - Population Division, ECLAC

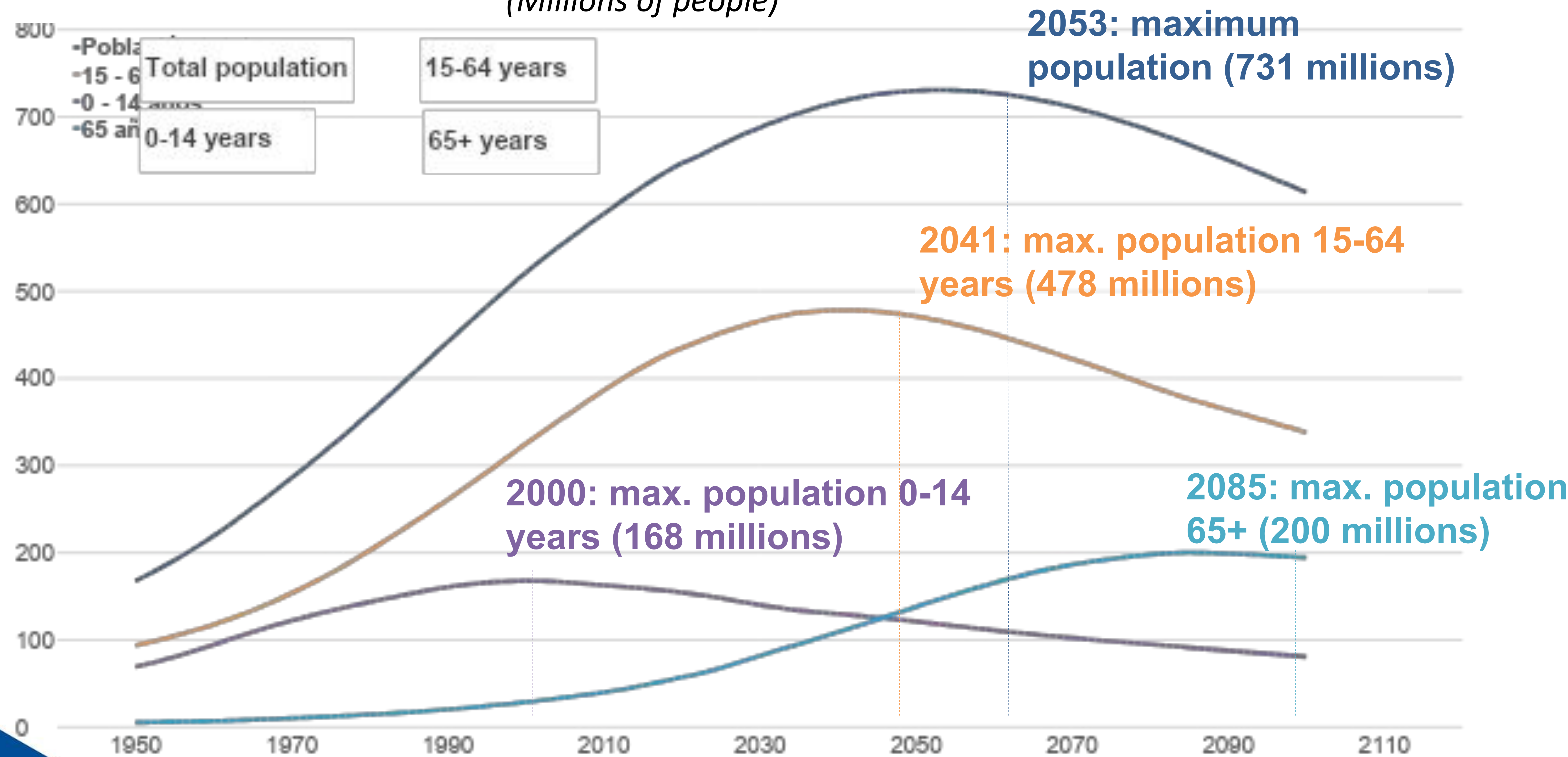


Rapid demographic change in Latin America and the Caribbean



In 2024, the population of Latin America and the Caribbean reached 663 million people. It will peak in 2053

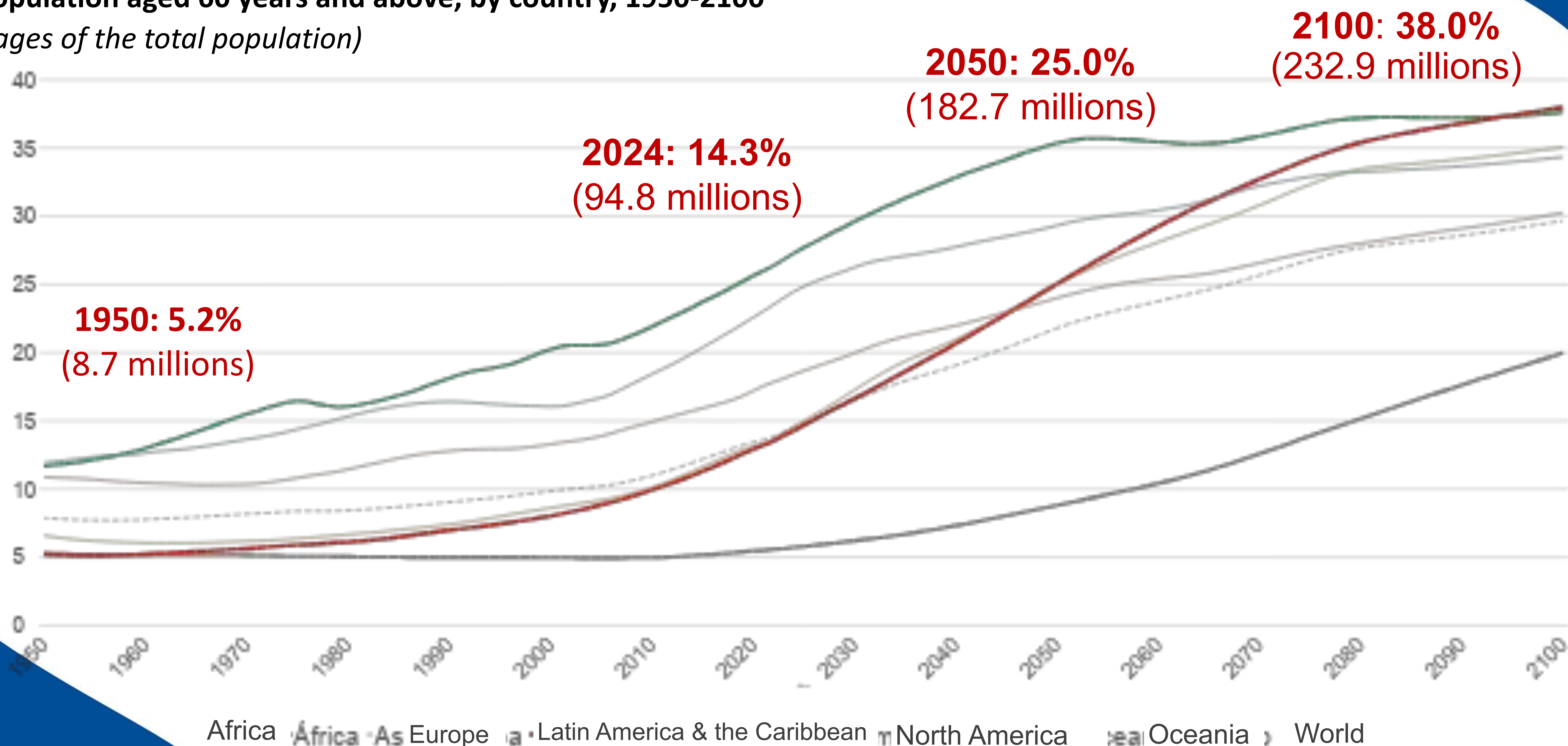
Latin America and the Caribbean: Total mid-year population by age group, estimated and projected, 1950–2100
(Millions of people)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)/United Nations, “Estimates and projections: Excel files. Revision 2024” [online]
<https://www.cepal.org/es/subtemas/proyecciones-demograficas/americas-latina-caribe-estimaciones-proyecciones-poblacion/estimaciones-proyecciones-excel>; United Nations, World Population Prospects 2024,

Rapid population aging: in 2050 there will be twice as many older people than in 2024

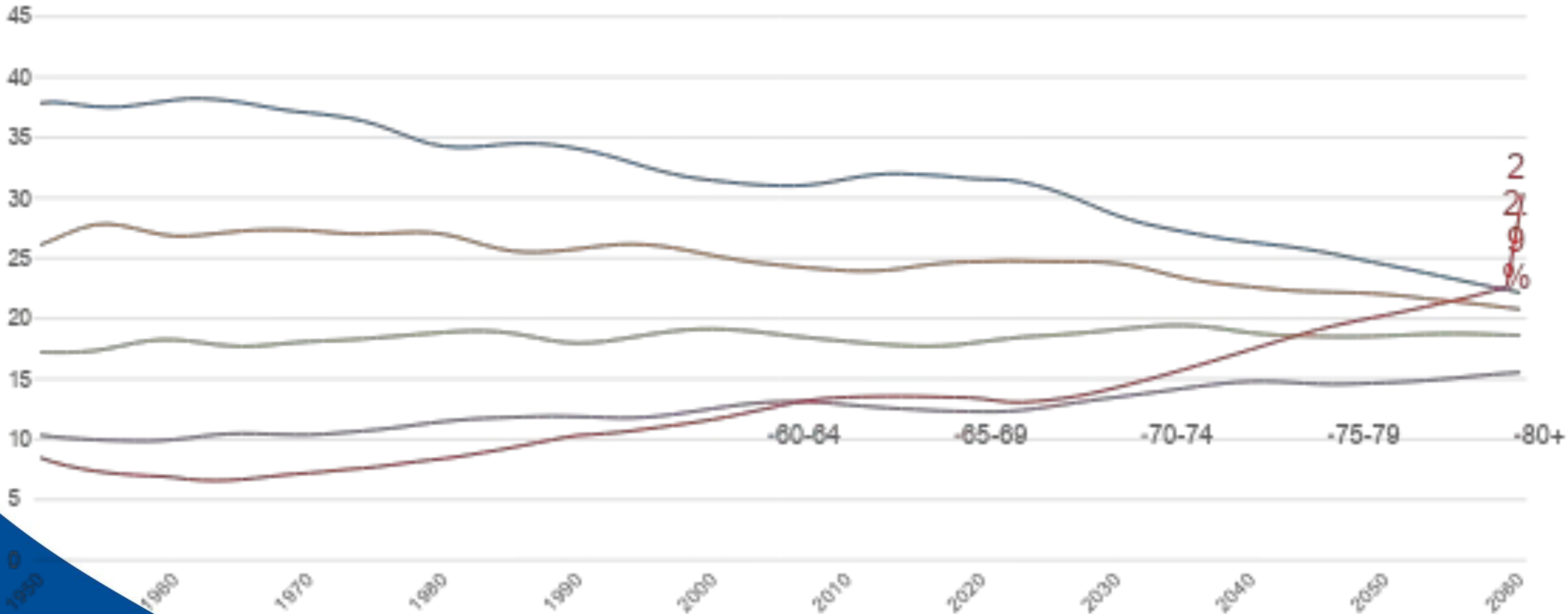
World population aged 60 years and above, by country, 1950-2100
(percentages of the total population)



Source: CELADE - Population Division of the ECLAC, based on United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). World Population Prospects, 2024

The 80 and over age group is the fastest growing

Latin America and the Caribbean: Relative distribution of the older population by age group, 1950-2060
(percentages of the population aged 60 and over)



Source: CELADE - Population Division of the ECLAC, based on United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). World Population Prospects, 2024

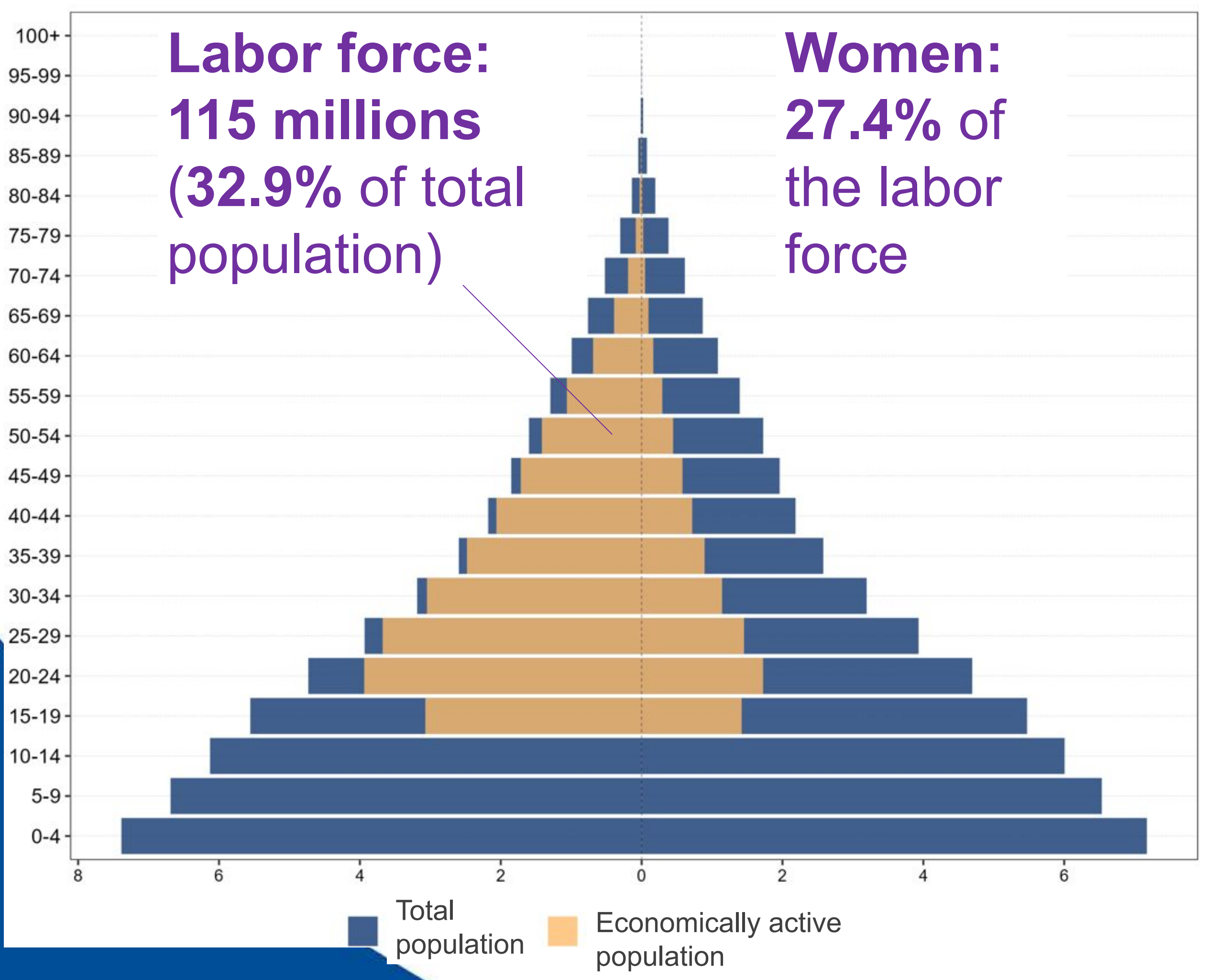
The workforce is also aging.

It grows with greater participation of women

Latin America (20 countries): sex and age structure of the total population and labor force, 1980, 2024 and 2050
(percentages)

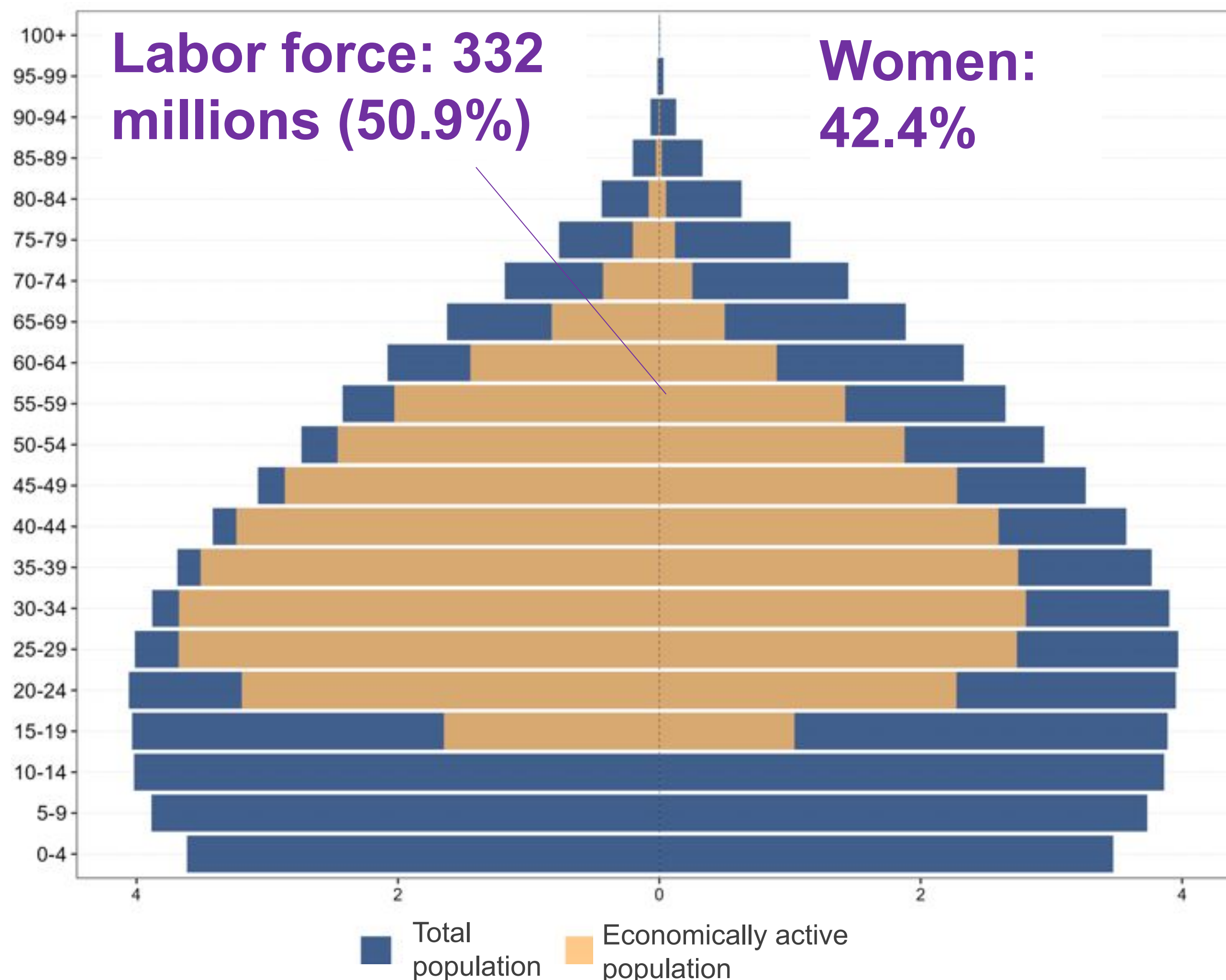
1980

Men Women



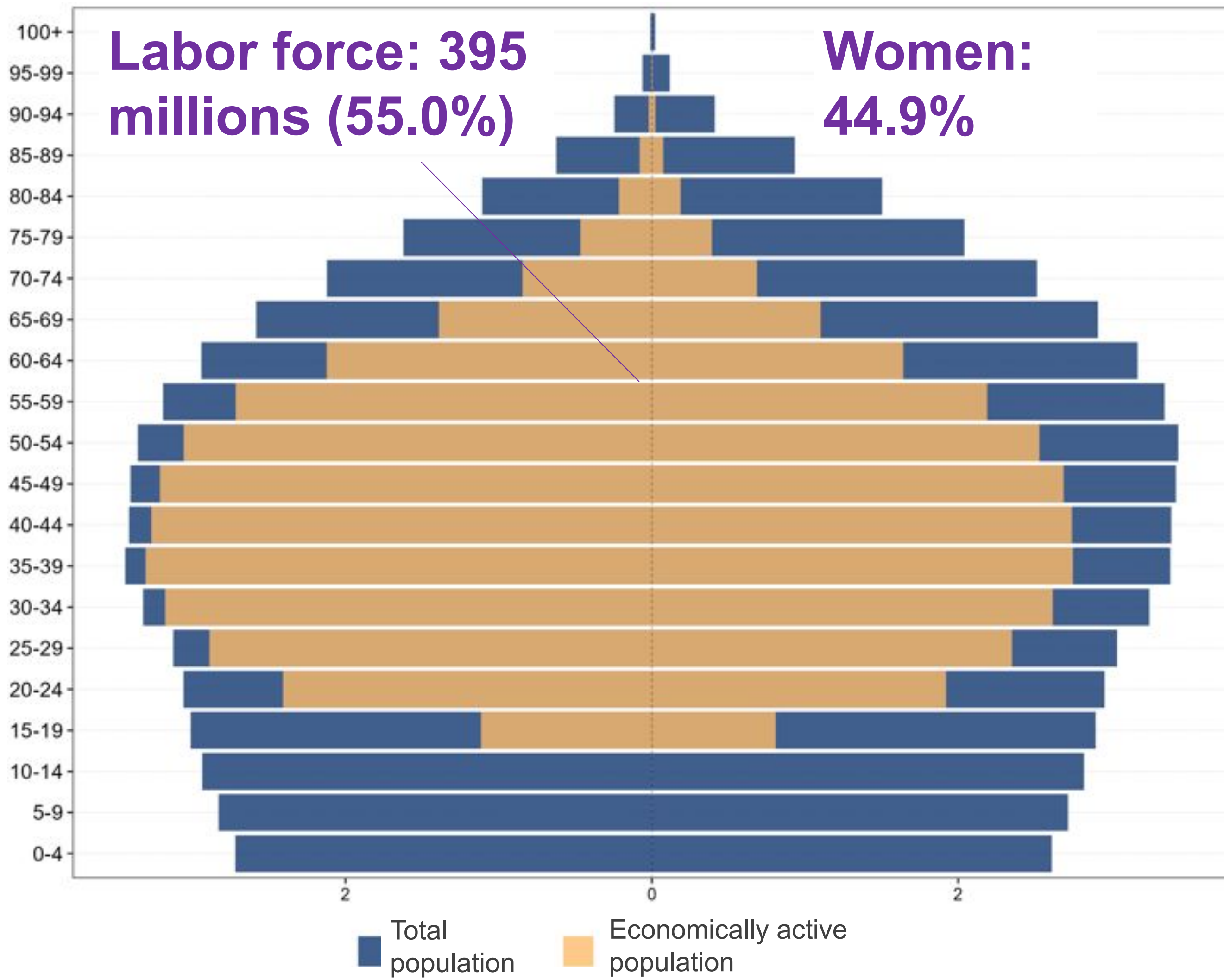
2024

Men Women



2050

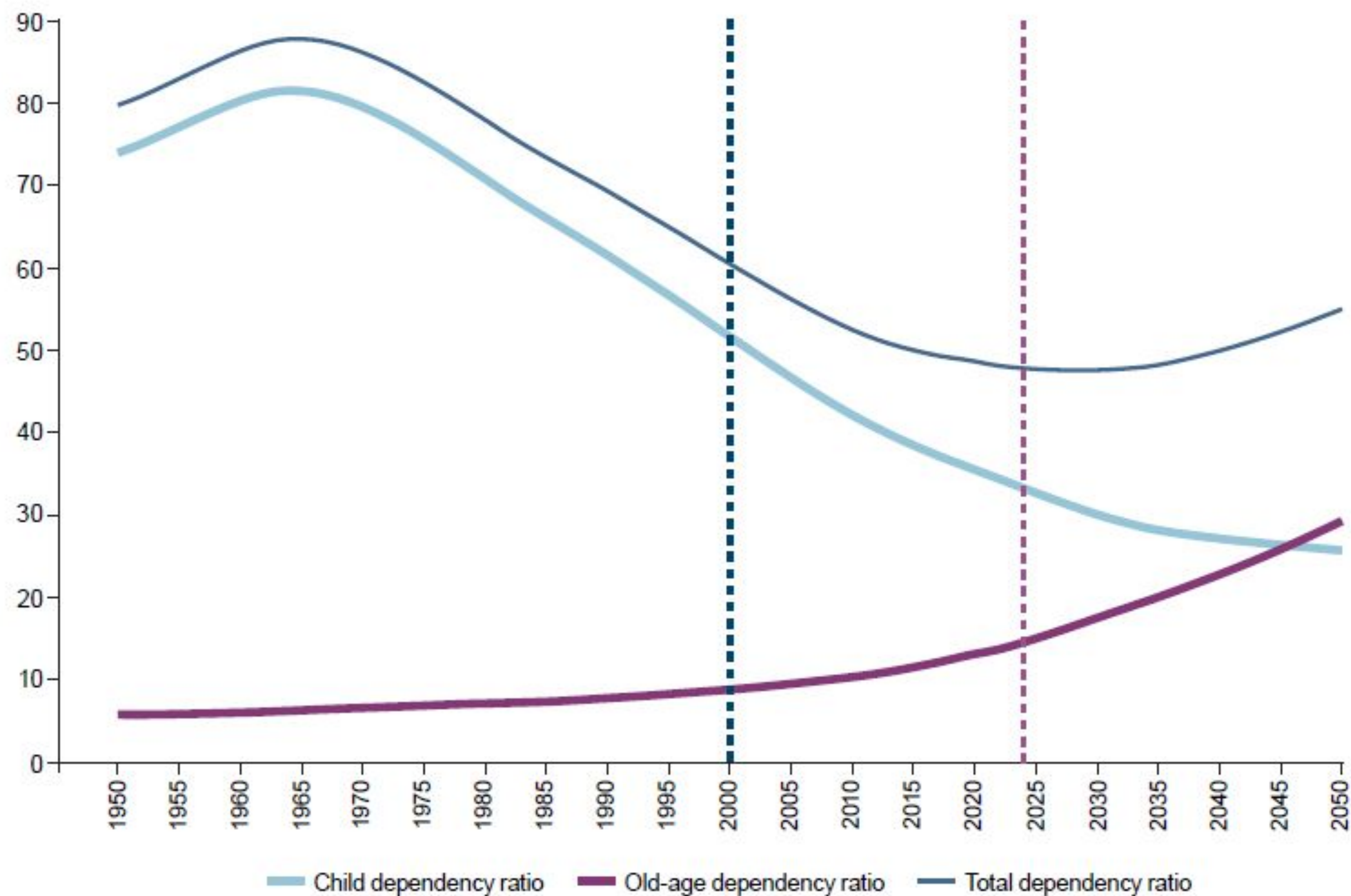
Men Women



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)/United Nations, “Estimates and projections: Excel files. Revision 2024” [online]
[https://www.cepal.org/es/subtemas/proyecciones-demograficas/america-latina-caribe-estimaciones-proyecciones-poblacion/estimaciones-proyecciones-excel;](https://www.cepal.org/es/subtemas/proyecciones-demograficas/america-latina-caribe-estimaciones-proyecciones-poblacion/estimaciones-proyecciones-excel)

Rapid increase in the dependency ratio of older people

Latin America and the Caribbean: Total, child, and elderly demographic dependency ratio, 1950–2050
(per 100)

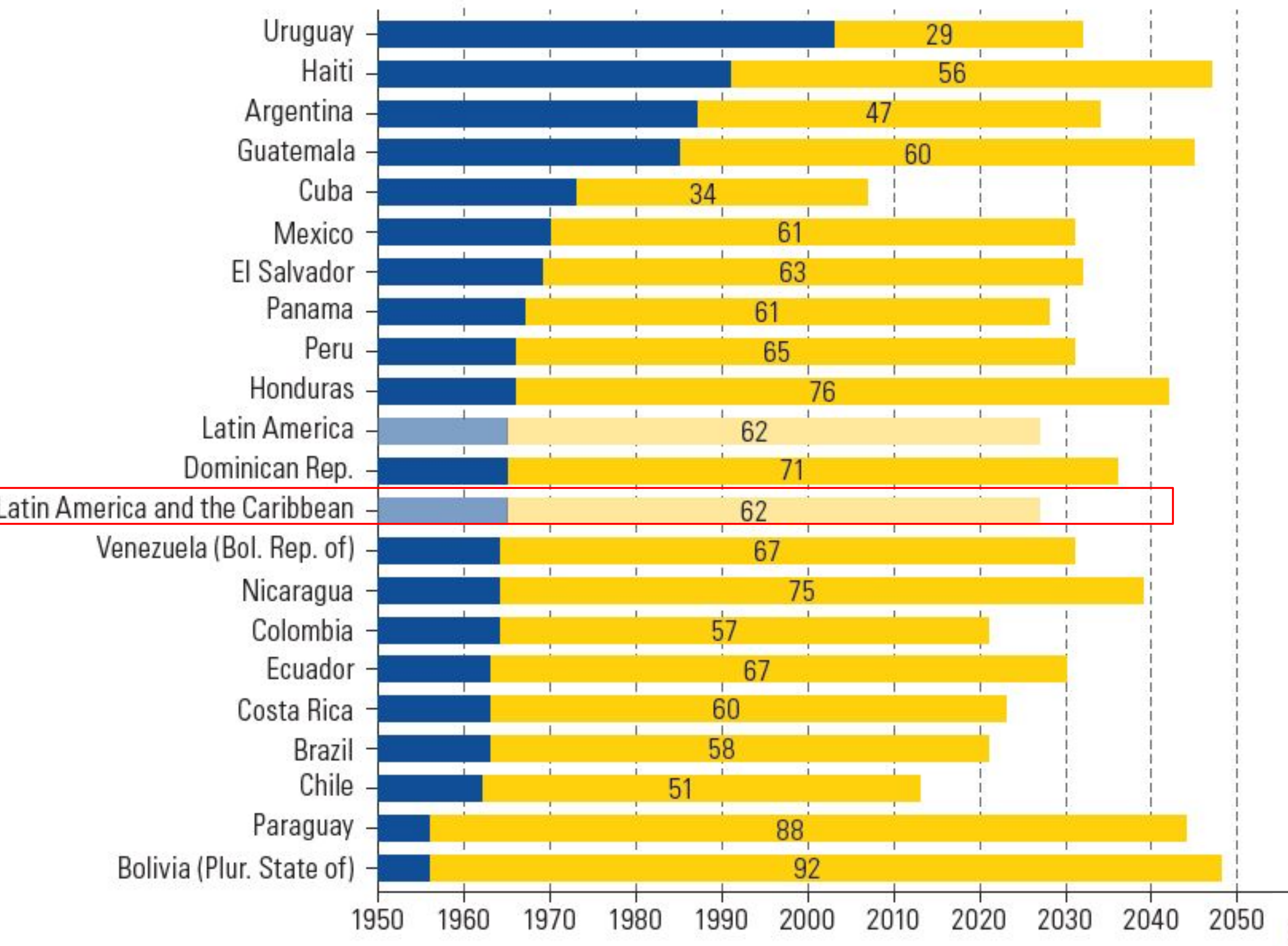


Source: CELADE - Population Division of the ECLAC, based on United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2024). World Population Prospects, 2024

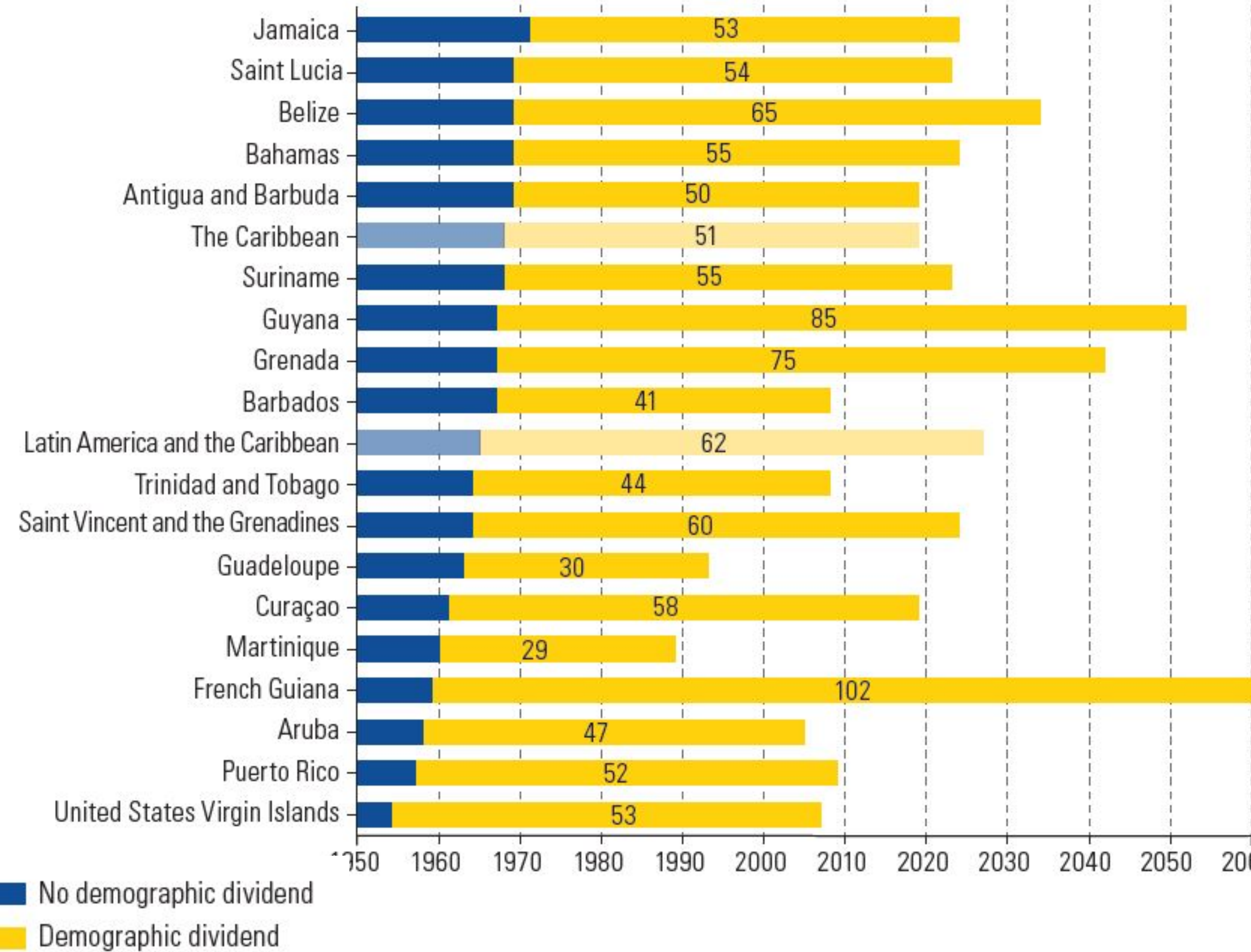
The region's demographic dividend is projected to end in 2028

Latin America and the Caribbean: start year, end year and duration of the demographic dividend

A. Latin America



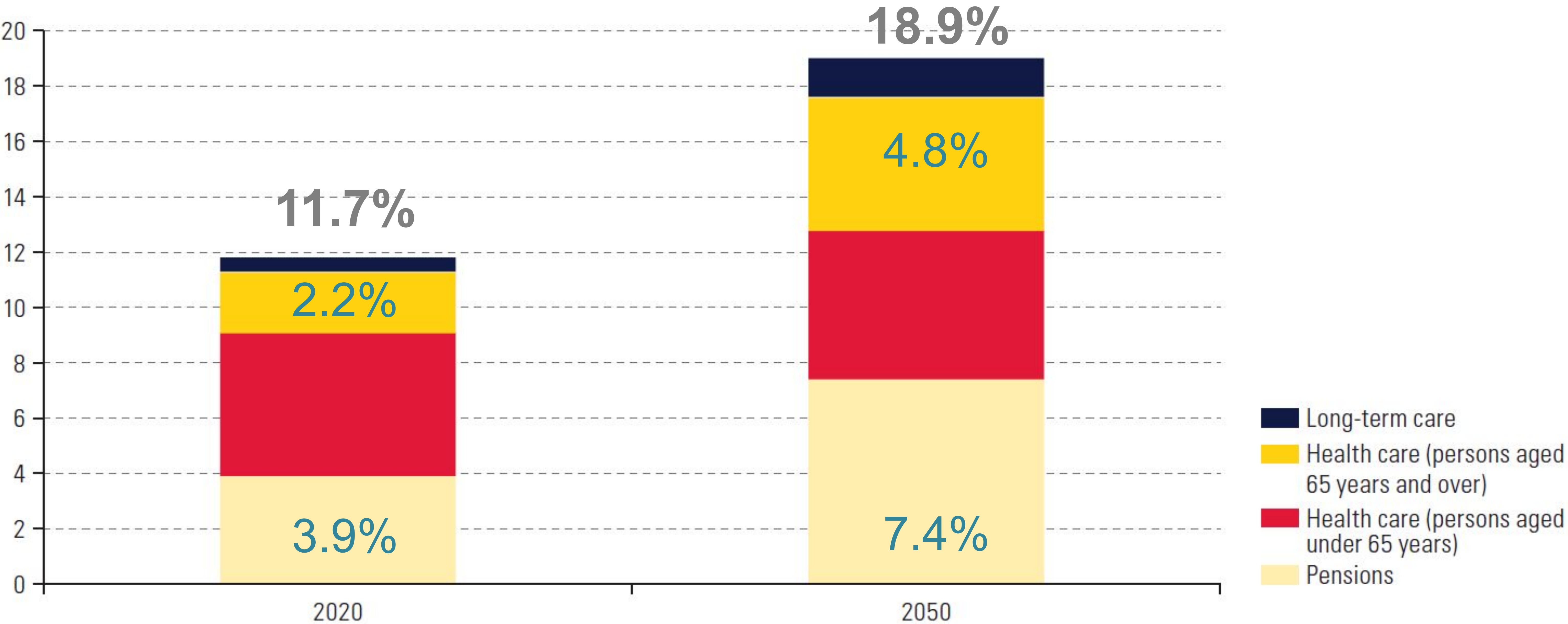
B. The Caribbean



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)/United Nations, “Estimates and projections: Excel files. Revision 2024” [online]
<https://www.cepal.org/es/subtemas/proyecciones-demograficas/americas-latina-caribe-estimaciones-proyecciones-poblacion/estimaciones-proyecciones-excel>; United Nations, World Population Prospects 2024,

We need to plan ahead, as ageing will lead to increased spending on pensions, health care and long-term care

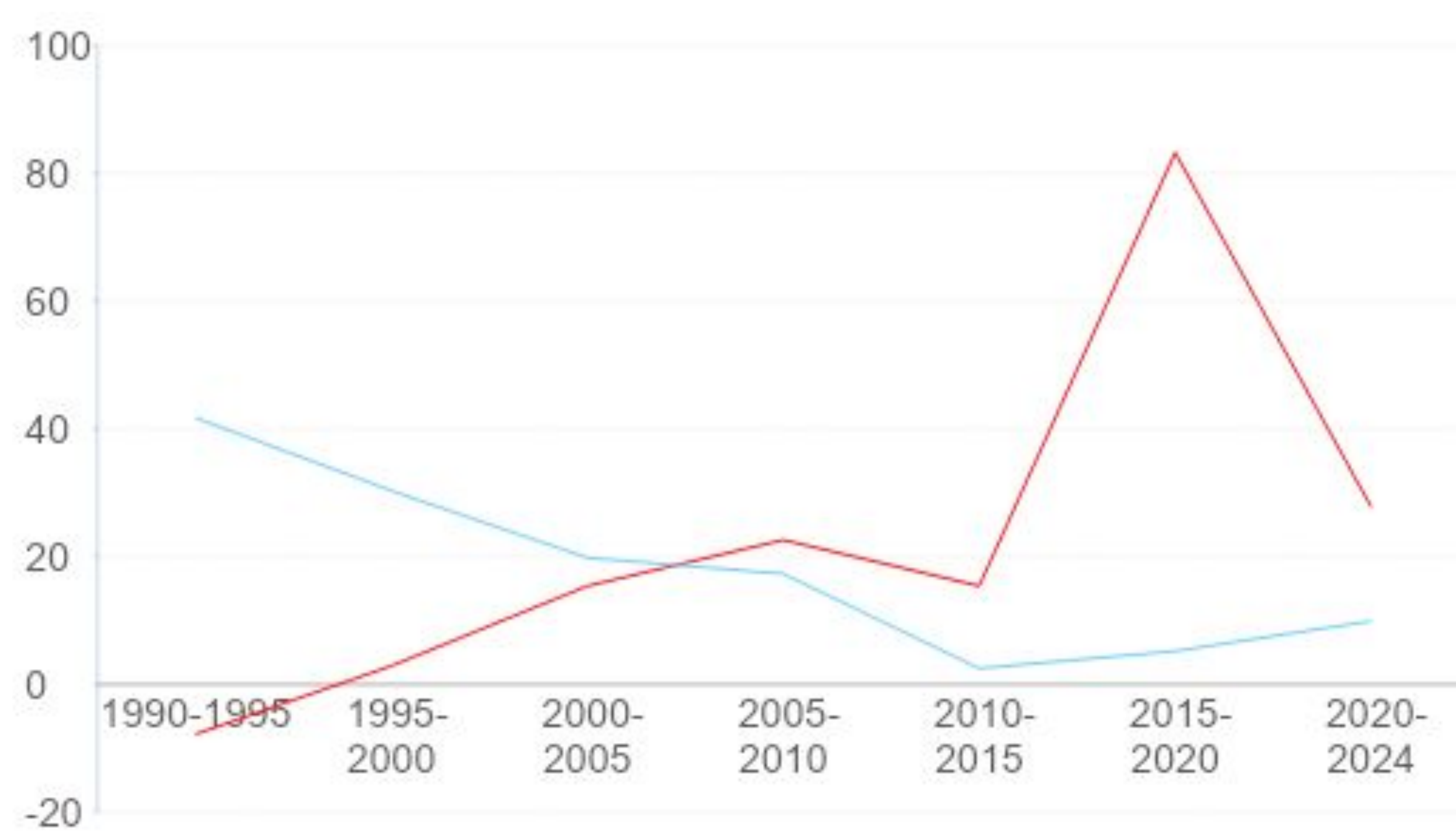
Latin America and the Caribbean (16 countries): public and private spending on pensions, health and long-term care, 2020 (estimations) and 2050 (projection)
(Percentages of GDP)



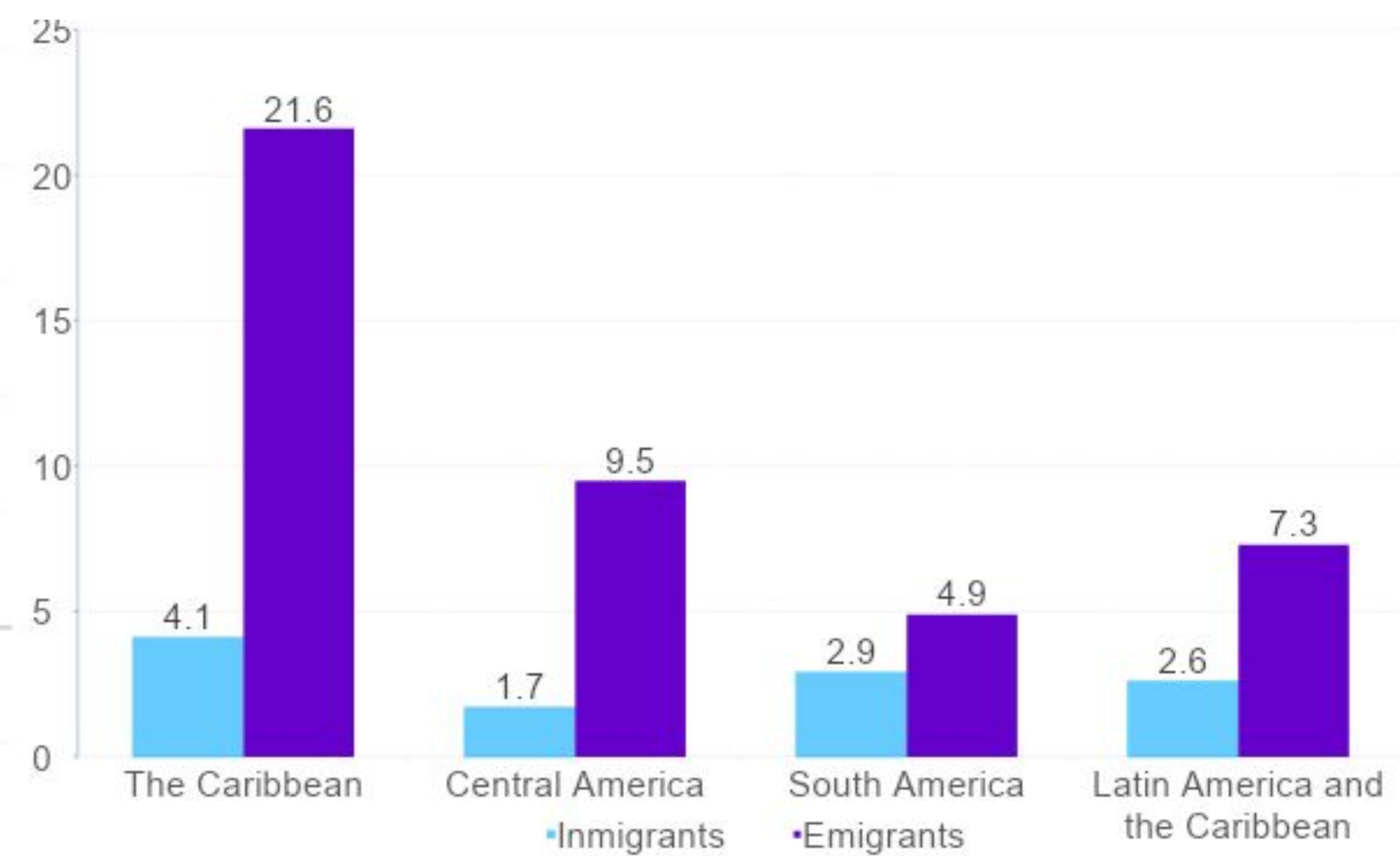
Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of N. Aranco and others, *Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean: social protection and quality of life of older persons*, Washington, D.C., Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), 2022.

Big changes in migration patterns: over the last decade, intra-regional migration has greatly increased

Latin America and the Caribbean: Five-year percentage change in the region's migrant population, by settlement within or outside the region, 1990-2024

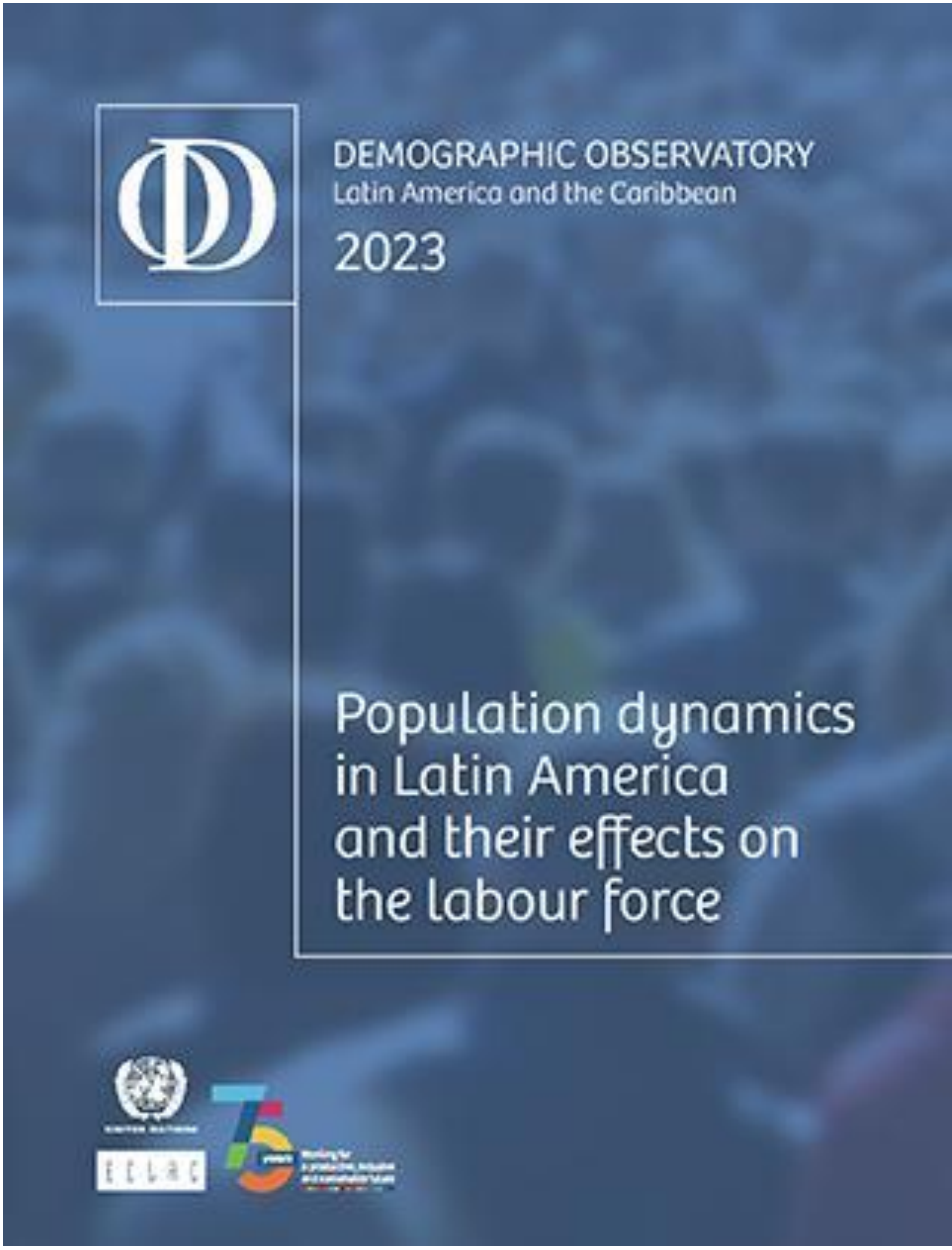
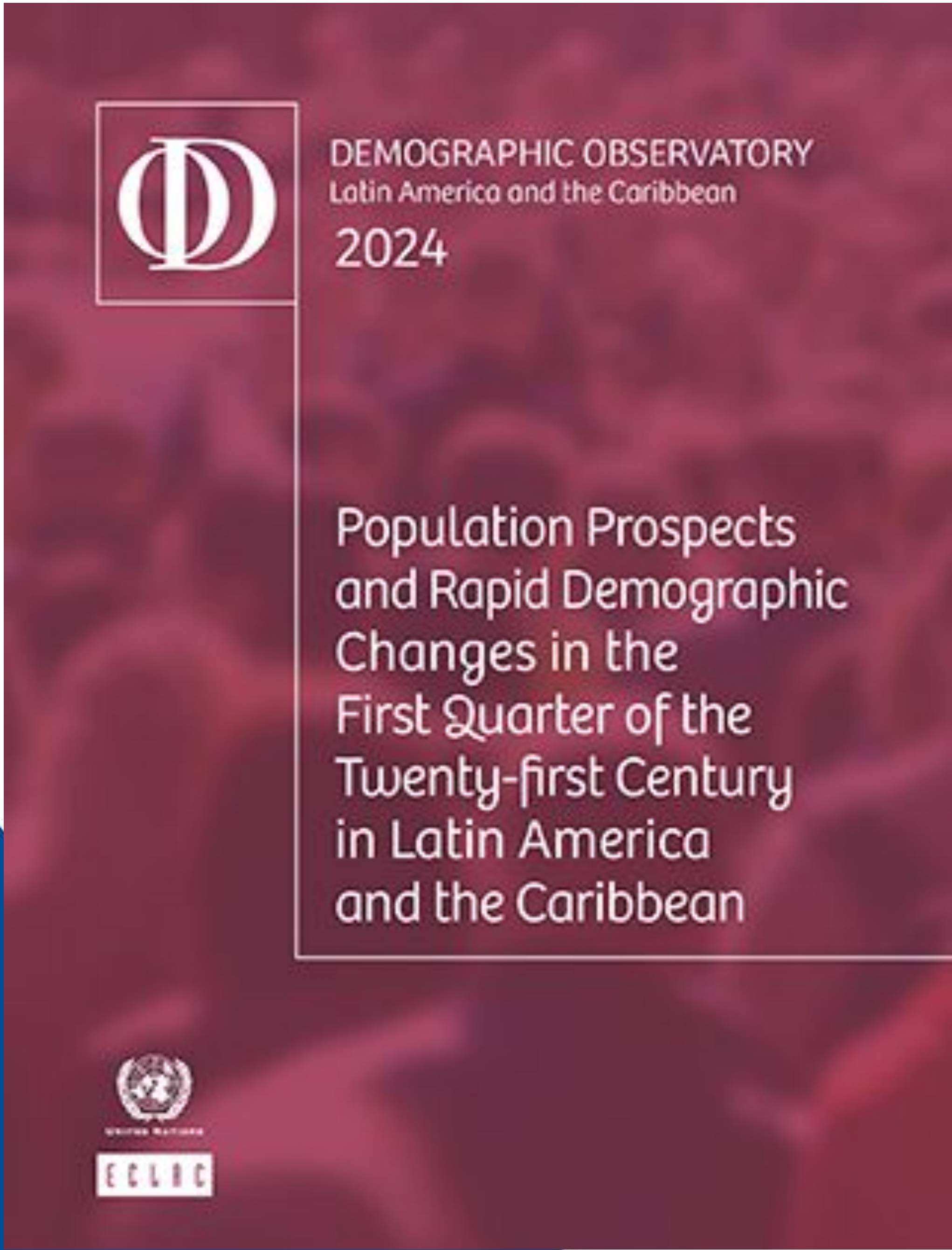


Latin America and the Caribbean: proportion of immigrants and emigrants in relation to the total population, by subregion, 2024 (Percentages)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of United Nations, International Migrant Stock [online] <https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/content/international-migrant-stock>.

Demographic Observatory & population data



CEPALSTAT

Statistical Databases and Publications

STATISTICS AND INDICATORS REGIONAL PROFILES COUNTRY PROFILES GEOPORTAL METHODS & CLASSIFICATIONS PUBLICATIONS OPEN DATA/API

Statistics and Indicators

Demographic and social

Demographic and social

Demographic

Population

Total population, by sex

Population, by age group, by sex

Demographic dependency ratio, by dependent groups and sex

Structure of the total population by sex and age group

Annual growth rate of the total population, by age group

Fertility

Mortality

Migration

Motherhood

Spatial distribution and urbanization

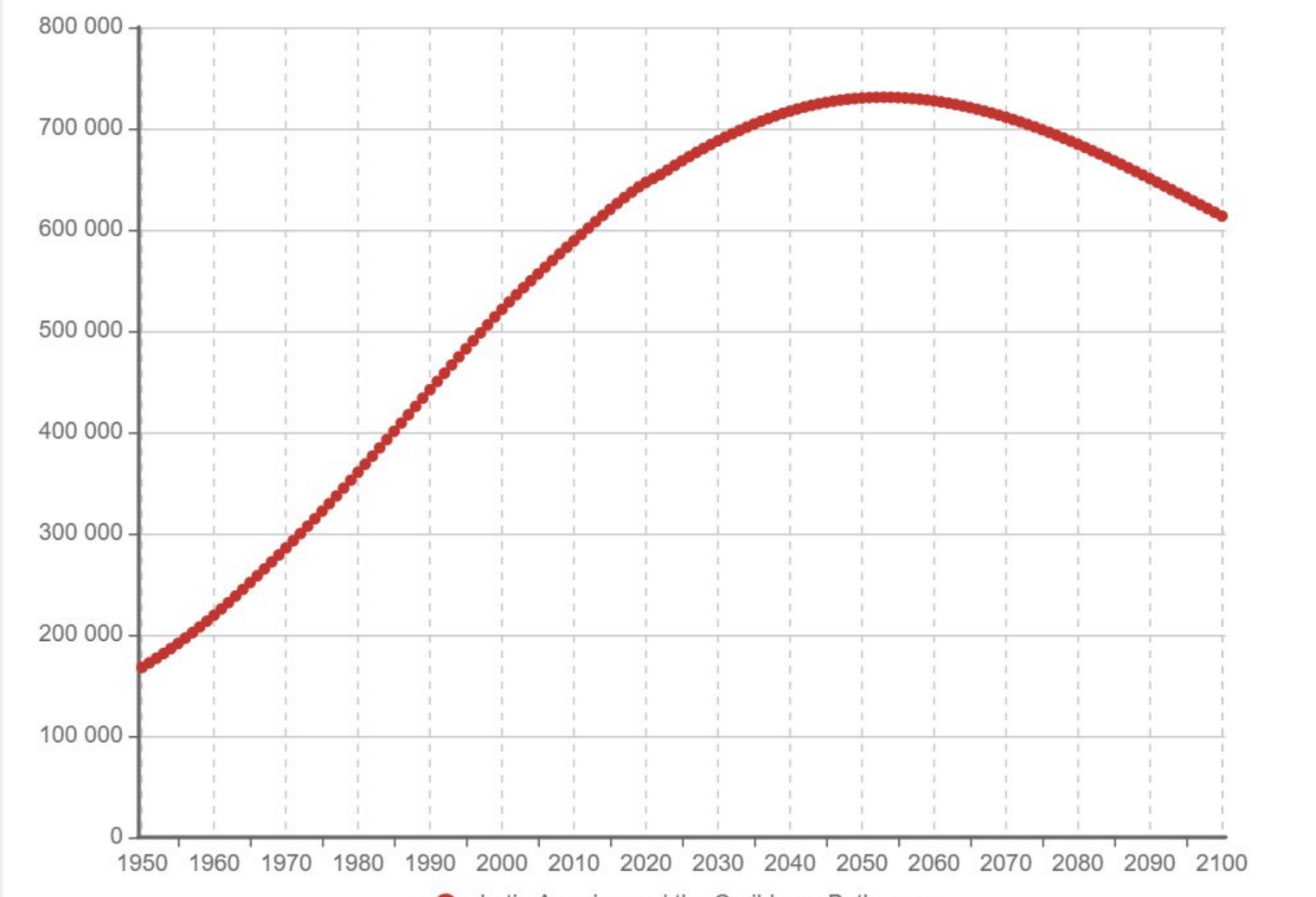
Internal migration

Social

Demographic and social / Demographic / Population

Total population, by sex

(Thousands of persons, at mid-year)



Country Years Sex

United Nations 2030 Agenda Foro ALC 2030

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ECLAC

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Population estimates and projections: Excel tables

WORK AREA(S) TOPIC(S)

Population and development Demographic projections

Labor force estimates and projections: 2024 Revision*

Population estimates and projections: 2024 Revision**

Estimates and projections of the population of the 20 Latin American countries presented on this web site were prepared by CELADE- Population Division of ECLAC together with the United Nations Population Division (UNPD). The figures corresponding to the Caribbean countries have been prepared by UNPD. The methodology used for this publication is available at: <https://population.un.org/wpp/Publications/>.

The figures published here correspond to the medium variant of fertility and mortality and are also available via the following link: <https://population.un.org/wpp/>, together with the other scenarios published by UNPD.

Estimates and projections of the urban and rural population and the labor force participation by age and sex that are presented in the files below were prepared by CELADE-Population Division of ECLAC. Both estimates and projections use the national level envelope mentioned previously. The methodology used, as well as the data sources considered, are available in the [Demographic Observatory 2023](#).

Latin America and the Caribbean Comparative tables

Latin America

Argentina

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Brazil

The Caribbean***

Antigua and Barbuda

Aruba

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[Latin America and the Caribbean: Population estimates and projections](#)

[Interactive demographic indicators](#)

[Country's demographic profile](#)

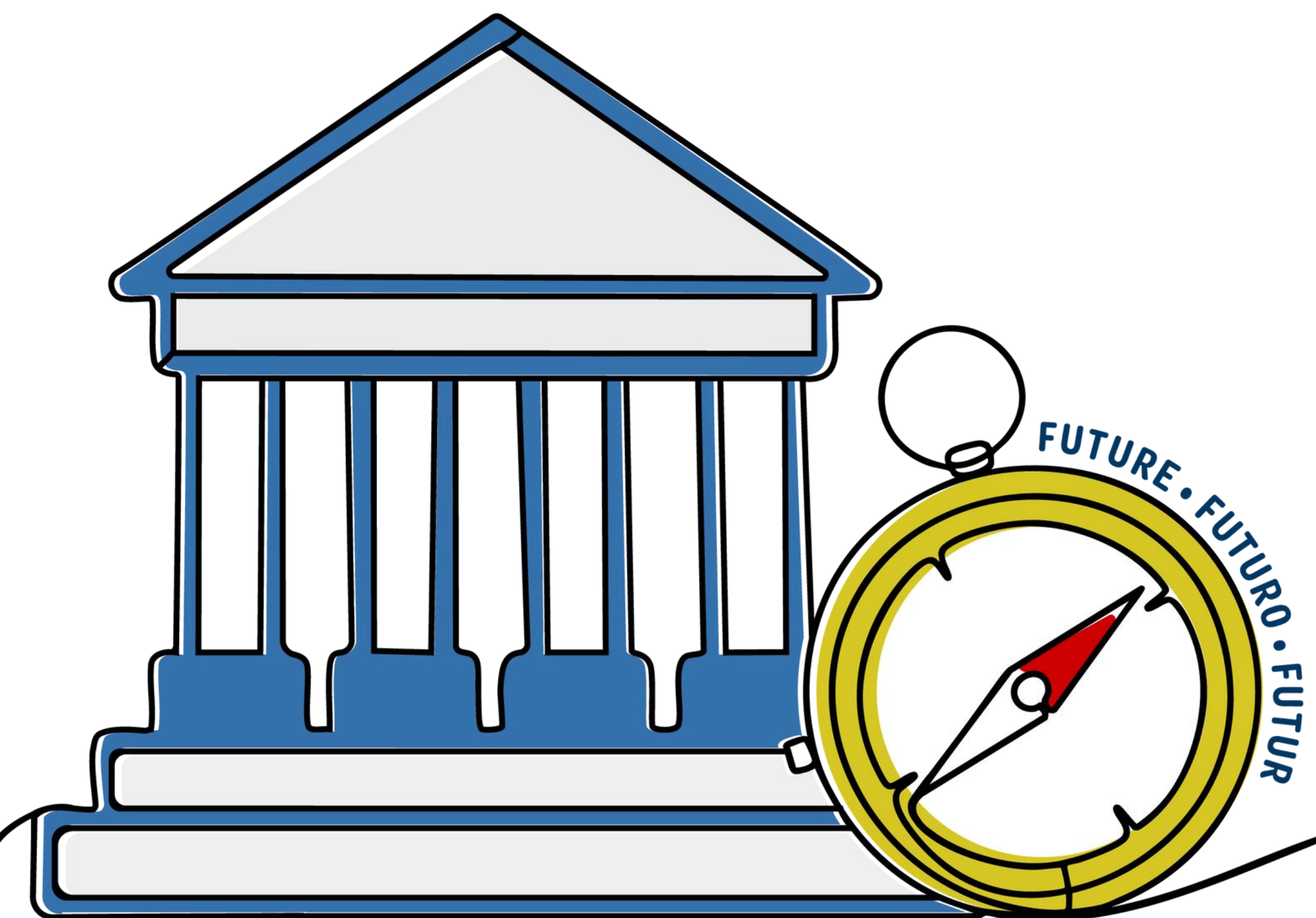
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[Demographic Observatory Latin America and the Caribbean 2023. Population dynamics in Latin America and their effects on the labour force](#)

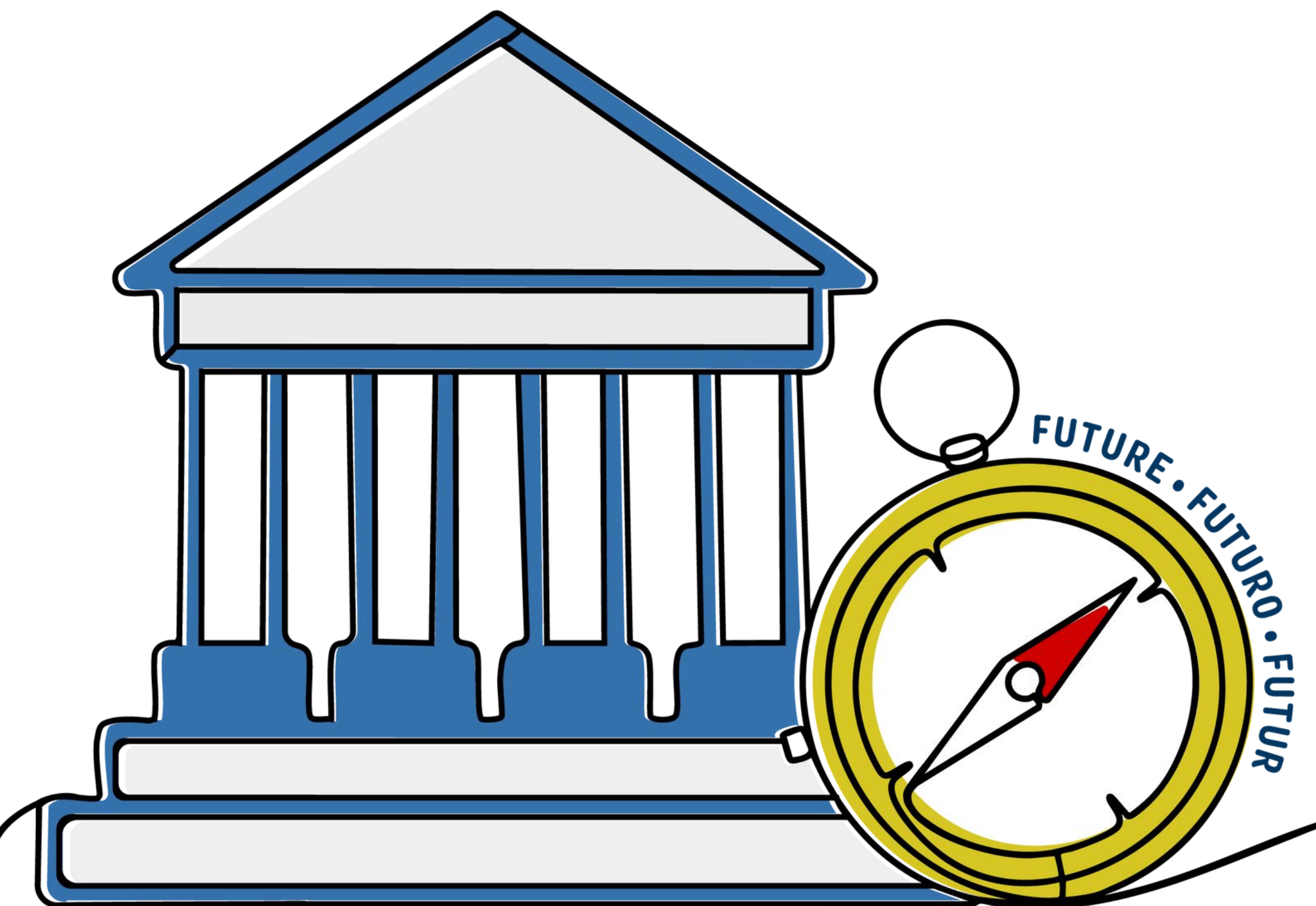
Thank you!



Valeria Colunga

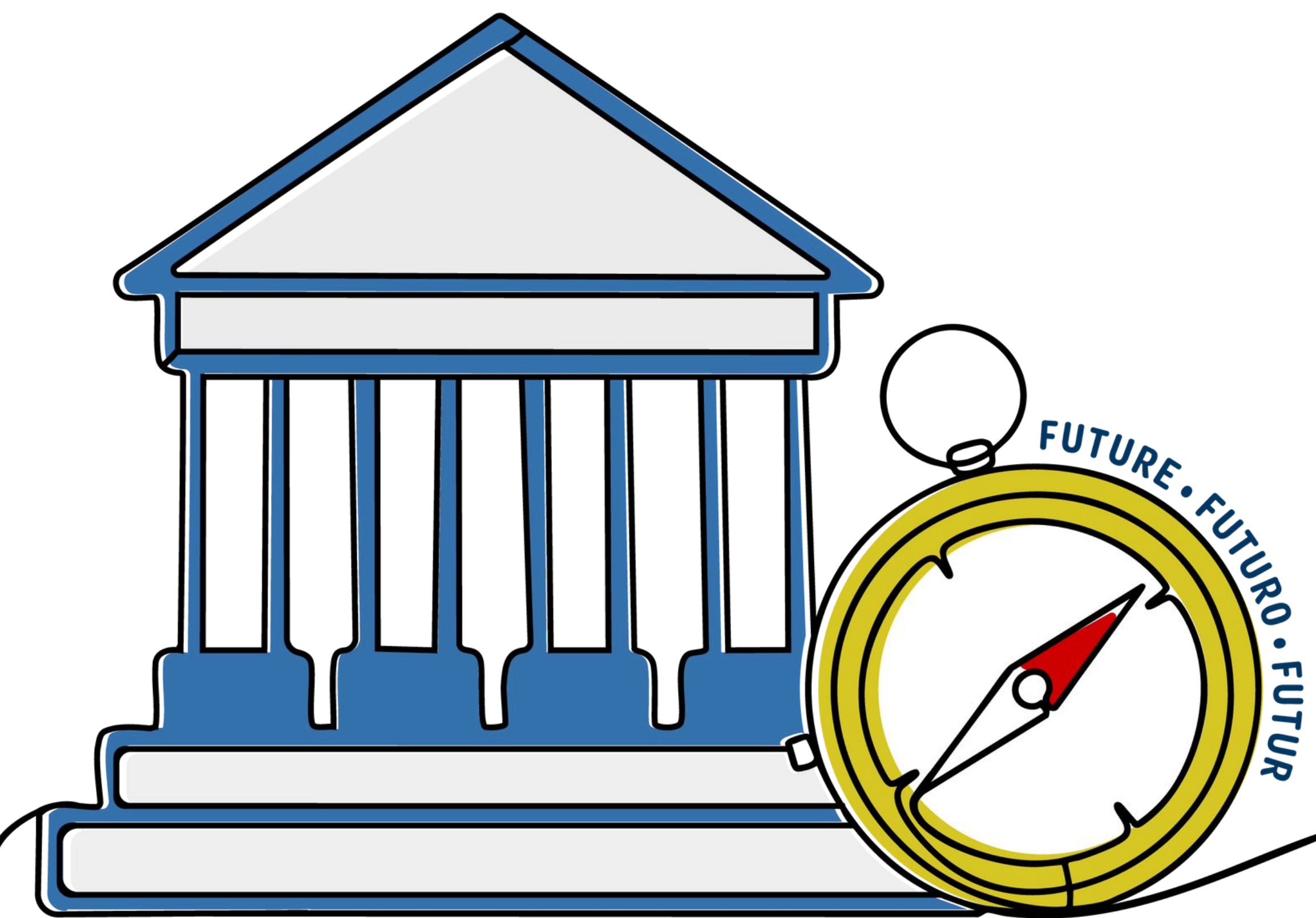
Expert in intergenerational justice

Executive Strategy Officer, Southern Voice



Governance for Our Shared Future

An Introduction to Intergenerational Justice



Starting from the same foundation

Future generations are “all those generations that do not yet exist, are yet to come and who will eventually inherit this planet. (The Elements Paper, 2022, p. 1).

Sustainable development, according to the Brundtland Report (1987, p. 43), is defined as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

In the context of sustainable development, **intergenerational justice** seeks to describe the relationship between present and future generations (OECD, 2020, p. 115). The fundamental question of intergenerational justice is why current generations should care about those yet to be born and what obligations they have toward them.

How would you describe justice for future generations?

- A) Prevent the suffering and sacrifice of future generations
- B) Work to ensure that future generations enjoy better conditions than those of the present
- C) Care for future human generations by extending care to other sentient beings and to the Earth
- D) Ensure that future generations have the necessary conditions to access opportunities equal to those of the present generation

Philosophy for Understanding Intergenerational Justice

Utilitarianism:

- Justice is a moral requirement of the highest obligation.
- Philosophical stance: We must stop spending on anything that does not have “comparable moral importance” in order to prevent suffering.

Rawlsian Justice

- Justice is the distribution of goods and opportunities in a way that benefits those who are most disadvantaged.
- Philosophical stance: It is the duty of the present generation to ensure that future generations have access to rights, opportunities, and resources.

Environmental Justice

- Justice focuses on the human relationship with the Earth.
- Philosophical stance: Expand the boundaries of the moral community to include land, water, flora, and fauna.

Intergenerational Equity

- Justice means that all generations should have equal opportunities to meet their basic needs.
- Philosophical stance: The goal is to ensure the necessary conditions for future generations—not the accumulation of wealth.

International Perspective

The UN Charter (1945) set out to “**save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.**”

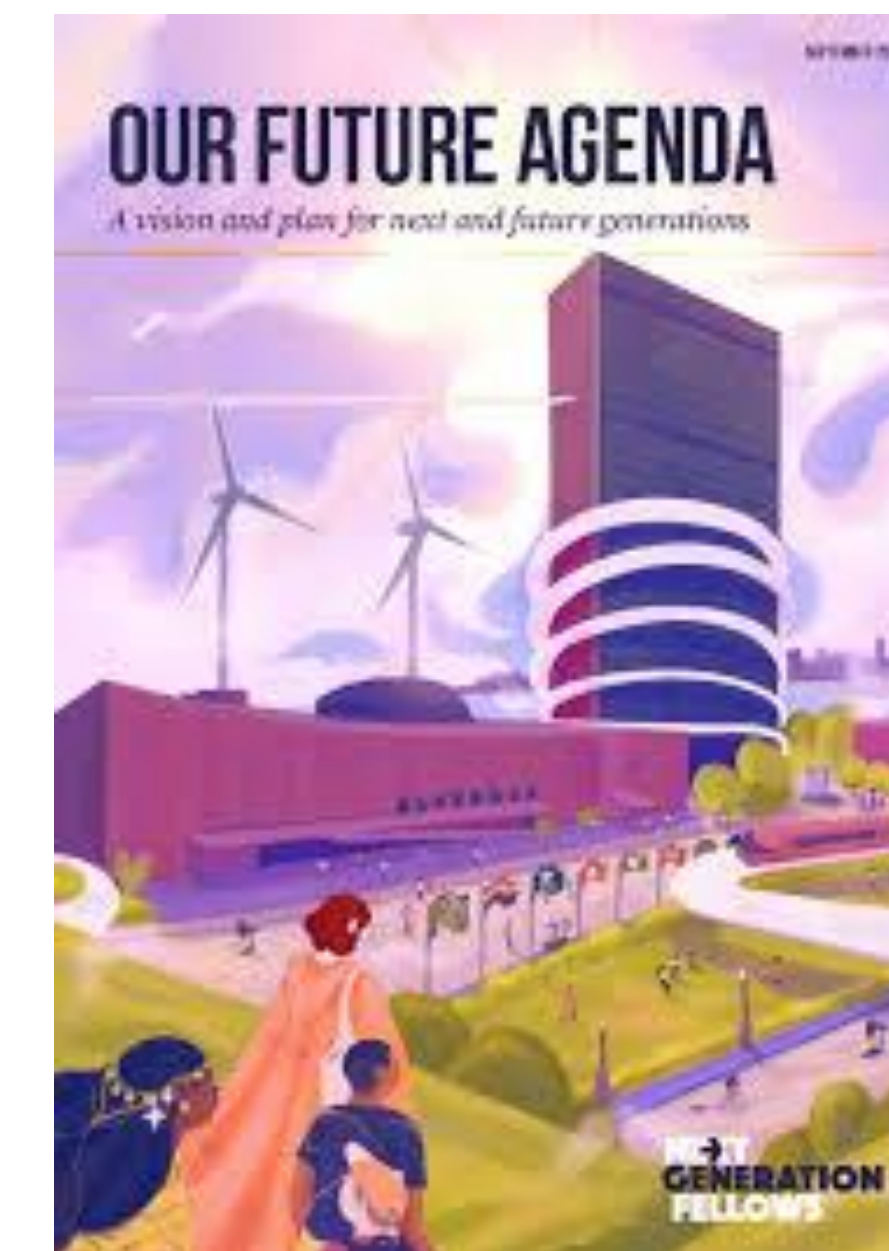
Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) proclaims that “**all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.**”

Other UN Declarations that address themes of intergenerational justice:

- *Stockholm Declaration and Action Plan for the Human Environment* (1972)
- *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development* (1992)
- *Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development* (1995)
- *UNESCO Declaration on the Responsibility of the Present Generations Towards Future Generations* (1997)
- *UN75 Declaration* (2020).

Practices for Intergenerational Justice

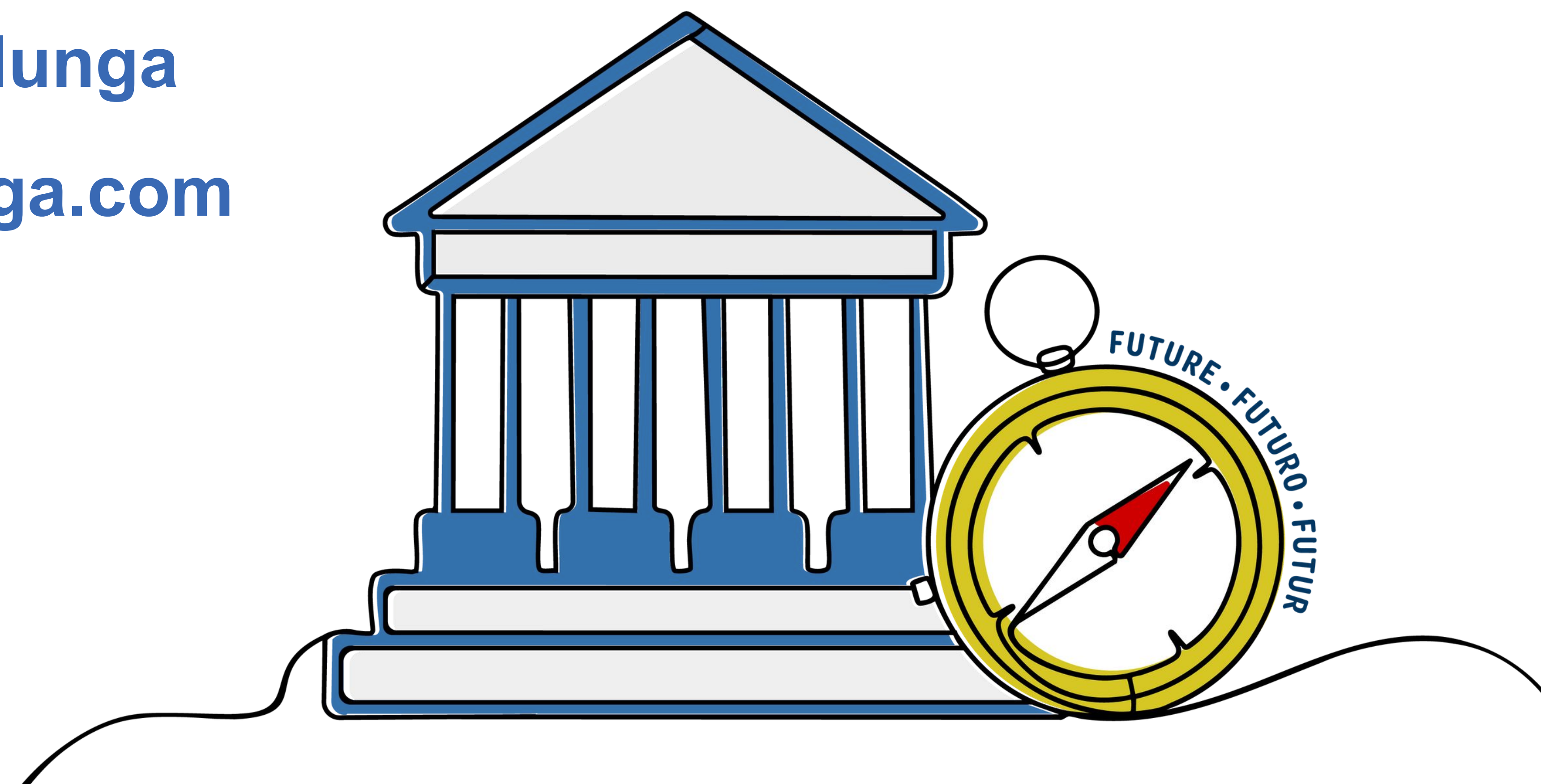
- Create spaces for **intergenerational dialogue**
- Increase **youth representation in parliaments**
- **Lower the voting age to 16**
- **Reduce age requirements for running for elected office**
- Ensure **youth participation in international conferences**
- **Promote e-governance** through digital tools
- Engage young people in **internet governance**



We must ask ourselves whether intergenerational justice is limited to ensuring the survival of humanity, or if it is meant to protect the needs and interests of future people.

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Website: valeriacolunga.com

Thank you!



Working Tables: Demographic Transition and Its Impacts

Table #1: Labour market (English)

Table #2: Labour market (Spanish)

Table #3: Care systems (Spanish)

Table #4: Pension systems (Spanish)

Table #5: Internal and international migration (Bilingual)

Thank you!

