



¡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 Green Tech Issue



Are data centers, green tech, and clean energy a major opportunity for growth in Latin America, given the availability of renewable energy? *The answer is a resounding yes..*

In **Paraguay**, nearly 100 % of electricity is hydroelectric, making it a magnet for green data centers. For example, HIVE Digital Technologies agreed in July 2024 to build a 100 MW digital-asset mining center powered by Itaipú's surplus, showcasing a nearly carbon-free grid. In Uruguay, where about 98 % of power is renewable, Google announced in August 2024 an \$850 million data center in Canelones running entirely

on clean energy—boosting connectivity and AI capacity while reinforcing Uruguay’s green vision.

Chile launched its [National Data Centers Plan 2024–2030](#) on December 5, 2024, aiming to attract \$2.5 billion in investment by siting facilities near renewable generation, robust connectivity, and skilled talent pools. Amazon Web Services added to this momentum in May 2025 with a \$4 billion commitment to a cloud region powered 100 % by renewables by late 2026.

Meanwhile, **Brazil**, where roughly [88.2 %](#) of electricity comes from renewables (≈ 80 % hydro), reinforced its appeal by an announced Provisional Measure to waive taxes on green data-center investments and mandate clean-energy use, potentially unlocking 2 trillion reais.

Data centers are becoming more energy-efficient using free cooling and water recycling while research is looking at [biomimetic data](#)-center designs—such as termite-mound-style ventilation and microalgae cooling—to slash energy and water use, fostering facilities that coexist with local biodiversity and harness renewables more intelligently.

However, a major hurdle remains: skilled workers. Across Latin America, there are too few engineers, technicians, and data-center operators trained in renewable-integration, advanced cooling, and bio-inspired design. Although specialized programs in renewable-energy engineering and sustainable data-center management have begun, enrollment is low, forcing many companies to recruit and train on the job—leading to delays and higher costs. Bridging this gap will require coordinated efforts—certification programs, internships, and apprenticeships focused on grid integration, thermal management, and ecosystem-based facility design—to ensure projects run smoothly and scale efficiently.

The numbers underscore the opportunity: the [Latin America green data-center market](#) was valued at about **\$2,546.84 million in 2024** and is projected to reach \$9,267.49 million by 2032 (CAGR 17.52 % from 2025–2032). The broader data-center infrastructure market is expected to grow from roughly \$5–6 billion in 2023 to \$8–10 billion by 2029—translating into thousands of jobs, GDP contributions, and related industries (construction, logistics, IT).

In short, by leveraging Paraguay’s hydro, Uruguay’s clean grid, Chile’s strategic planning and major cloud investments, and Brazil’s 88,2 % renewable electricity and fiscal incentives—while investing in workforce development and bio-inspired designs—Latin America can turn its abundant renewable resources into a powerful engine of inclusive, lasting growth.

CCLATAM Editorial Board



This week **Maria Rocio Vargas** talks to energetic [María Claudia Lacouture](#), Executive Director of the [Colombian American Chamber of Commerce \(AmCham Colombia\)](#). Maria held several senior posts in the Government including [Minister of Commerce](#), [Minster of Industry and Tourism](#) (2016–2017) and [President of ProColombia](#). She talks about going beyond politics and safeguarding the US–Colombia partnership. [A full article is available at CCLATAM website.](#)

Colombia’s recent inclusion in China’s Belt and Road Initiative has raised some eyebrows. What is your perspective on this development?

While diversifying partnerships is a sound economic strategy, geopolitics is not a space for improvisation. China’s Belt and Road Initiative involves more than infrastructure—it can create dependencies and misalignments that risk Colombia’s credibility with historic partners like the United States.

What makes the U.S.–Colombia relationship so vital today?

This partnership is built on more than diplomacy—it is rooted in trade, security, education, and shared values. In 2024, bilateral trade exceeded \$36.7 billion, with U.S. investment over \$5.5 billion in Colombia. We are partners in development and prosperity.

What role does Colombia play for the United States in this dynamic?

Colombia is the top U.S. trading partner in South America and a strategic ally in hemispheric security. In 2024, U.S. agricultural exports to Colombia hit a record \$4.5 billion. This relationship benefits both sides, generating employment, innovation, and stability.

How should the private sector respond to these geopolitical shifts?

The private sector must take the lead. Regardless of political transitions, companies, academic institutions, and binational organizations must protect and strengthen this partnership. Our focus must be on innovation and collaboration in areas like agri-tech, digital services, and renewable energy.

What's your message to decision-makers in Colombia and the U.S.?

Let's not let fleeting ideological shifts jeopardize decades of progress. The U.S.-Colombia partnership has delivered real results. Now more than ever, we must preserve and grow it—focusing on shared progress, stability, and future generations

El State of Affair



[Sebastião Salgado](#)'s passing leaves a void in Latin America's conscience. Trained as an economist in Paris before embracing photography in 1973, Salgado "quantified" inequality through projects like ["Workers"](#) and ["Genesis."](#) channeling economic insight


into powerful black-and-white images that spurred global dialogue on labor, migration, and conservation. His legacy continues via Amazonas Images and [Instituto Terra](#), which champion social justice and ecological restoration.


[Moody's shifted Brazil's outlook from positive to stable](#) on May 30, warning that structural spending challenges and debt pressures threaten fiscal credibility. In Mexico, [Banxico cut its policy rate to 8.50%](#) on May 15 after May inflation unexpectedly reached 4.22%, and shortened 2025 GDP growth to 0.1%, citing weak domestic demand and U.S. trade uncertainties. Argentina tapped global markets on May 30 with a \$1 billion peso-denominated, dollar-settled bond (29.5% coupon, two-year put), aiming to bolster reserves without expanding the monetary base as inflation cools from 270% to -50% and IMF reserves climb.


[Ecuador's President Daniel Noboa was sworn in for a full term](#), pledging to curb violent crime—homicides rose 58% in early 2025—and revive growth through private-sector engagement and IMF-backed fiscal measures; his ADN party holds a legislative majority crucial for reforms.

[The Walters Art Museum opened "Arte Latinoamericano"](#)—its first permanent Latin American gallery featuring 200 works across 40 cultures. In sports, [Brazil named Carlo Ancelotti coach](#) to lead the Seleção toward 2026 World Cup success; he debuts in June qualifiers against Ecuador and Paraguay. [Paraguay's U-17 women's team](#) claimed the South American Championship on May 24 in Colombia, earning a berth in the FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup.


Elsewhere in LATAM

 [Brazil's National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development \(FNDCT\)](#) approved a 2025 investment plan of R\$ 14.66 billion (within a R\$ 96 billion envelope for 2025–2029), split 50/50 between non-reimbursable and reimbursable projects. It also launched two new programs: “IA Brasil,” allocating about R\$ 500 million over three years to AI research and applications; and “SOS Clima Brasil,” investing roughly R\$ 300 million in satellite-based monitoring and forecasting systems to help prevent climate disasters.

 May 29th, Puerto Rico's Governor Jenniffer Gonzalez Colon promised to end Puerto Rico's contract with LUMA Electricity amidst persistent power outages. In her first public address since being elected, Gonzalez Colon promised to insist for \$18 billion of federal funds to [improve the island's power grid](#).

 On Sunday, Mexican voters chose 881 judicial officials, including **nine Supreme Court justices, two magistrates for the TEPJF's Superior Chamber, fifteen for its Regional Chambers, five for the Judicial Discipline Tribunal, 464 circuit judges, and 386 district judges**. This marks the first time citizens directly elected such a wide range of federal and lower-court judges, a reform meant to boost transparency and trust in the judiciary. According to the INE's final report, 99.98% of the 83,974 polling stations were installed; sixteen failed to open and fifty were suspended. Election officials logged 1,170

incidents—28% involved interruptions that halted voting, while others stemmed from weather-related polling-place changes and unauthorized campaign materials. The INE confirmed these issues were managed without derailing the overall process. [Follow results at INE](#)

 [CEPAL “Fiscal Outlook for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2025: Promoting Investment for Growth and Sustainable Development”](#) argues that active investment policies are essential for overcoming Latin America’s long-standing low growth capacity, high structural inequality, and weak governance. It analyzes the main trends in public revenues and expenditures, fiscal deficits, public debt, and subnational fiscal accounts for the region during 2024; examines tax incentives in dynamic sectors related to environmental sustainability; and evaluates the macroeconomic effects of public investment to identify key capabilities for improving efficiency, bolstering economic growth, and advancing inclusive, sustainable development..

La Cita



“Photography is done in a fraction of a second, but it takes a lifetime to realise it.”

Sebastião Salgado, late Brazilian photographer in his 2023 World Photography Day instagram [post](#). Over several decades, Salgado registered the world through his camera lens with depth in both empathy and precision. Although few can match his unique artistry, the photographer left an unwritten legacy to not only capture moments, but also dedicate time to understanding their significance.

El Estudio



CCLATAM and Duke University are partnering to better understand the barriers women face in advancing their cybersecurity careers across Latin America. We are excited to share the [Bridging the Gender Gap in Cybersecurity: Addressing Barriers and Expanding Workforce Participation in Latin America Survey](#)—a research initiative led by Duke University’s Sanford School of Public Policy. This study explores the experiences, challenges, and opportunities of women in cybersecurity to inform meaningful and actionable policy recommendations.

Are you currently working in—or aspiring to join—the cybersecurity field? We want to hear from you! Your insights are essential to building a more inclusive and equitable future in tech.

🎯 Whether you're an early-career professional or an industry leader, your voice matters.

🕒 The survey is confidential and takes just a few minutes to complete.

🔗 Take the survey here: https://duke.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_bCOIq1z7QPbBBKm

La Invitación



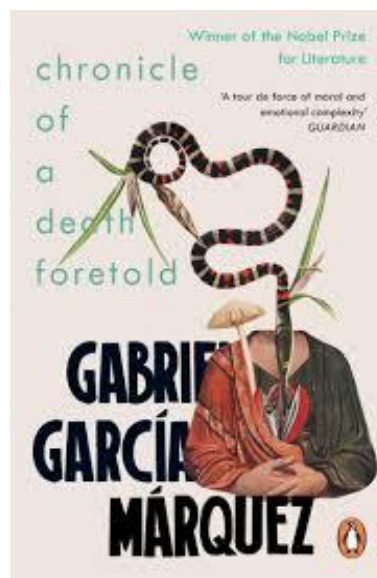
WHEN: 15-16 July 2025

WHERE: Montevideo, Uruguay

WHAT: Organized in cooperation with [Certa!](#), will gather **Ministerial -level representatives to discuss digital policies in Latam and beyond**. Feel free to reach out to contact@cc-latam.org should you be interested in exploring partnership or sponsorship opportunities for this event. We are glad to connect.

La Lectura

Chronicle of a Death Foretold by Gabriel Garcia Márquez



[Gabriel Garcia Márquez's](#) *Chronicle of a Death Foretold* is a short novel recounting the events leading up to the murder of Santiago Nasar, a young man accused – without proof – of taking a woman's virginity before marriage. Told in a journalistic, non-chronological style by an anonymous narrator returning to the town years after the murder, the story analyzes how the entire town knew about the murder, yet failed to put a stop to it. Through this story, Marquez highlights cultural norms like honor, traditional gender expectations, and collective responsibility that still remain prevalent in Latin America's contemporary society.



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