

Statement for G-24 Ministers and Governors Meeting

April 14, 2026

From the perspective of small, open economies that have made significant efforts to achieve macroeconomic and financial stability—thereby underpinning stable economic growth with low inflation—the Executive Secretariat of the Central American Monetary Council (SECMCA) views with concern the rapid deterioration of the international environment relevant to our countries.

Collectively, we have absorbed a multiplicity of external shocks – including a pandemic, wars, climate shocks, etc. The accumulated effects of those shocks have weakened global growth prospects, while inflationary pressures mount amidst an environment of diminished cooperation within the established international order. Meanwhile, socioeconomic challenges are accumulating on the threshold of massive technological shifts that tend to reconfigure the world's most significant economies, which might push inequality gaps wider.

Many countries—primarily developing ones like those of Central America and the Dominican Republic—have made progress in increasing employment, reducing poverty, and maintaining a stable macroeconomic environment. Nevertheless, we still face the challenge of making the benefits of economic growth more inclusive by increasing formality within our economies and reducing poverty to dignified levels.

For this reason, we join the calls for global peace and respect for international law, so that our international relations may focus on the challenges that bear upon the well-being of our populations and the sustainability of life on our planet.

As is well known, wars generate immense human suffering and trauma that scar entire generations, limiting the allocation of resources to improve people's quality of life. Humanity has experienced greater prosperity during periods of extended peace; the dividends of peace are often substantial.



Lastly, the SECMCA supports international efforts led by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group to improve macroeconomic policies and statistics geared toward informed and sound decision-making, to preserve macroeconomic and financial stability, particularly in developing countries.