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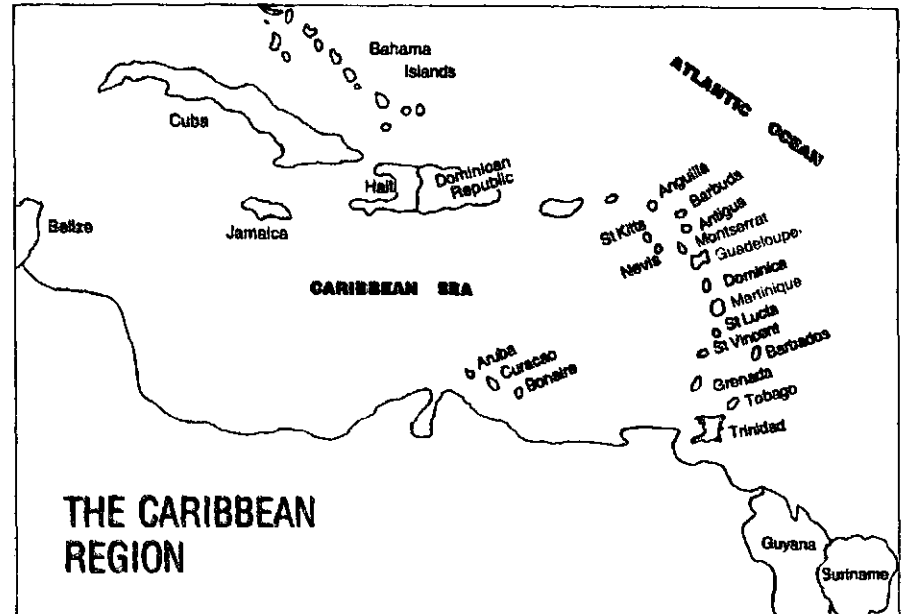
United Nations Headquarters
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REPORT OF THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE CARIBBEAN
DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE *
(Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 6-12 June 1984)

* Subject to editorial revision.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

Eighth Session
Port-au-Prince, Haiti
6-12 June 1984

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PART I

SUMMARY OF DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Agenda Items 4 and 5 - Implementation of the Work Programme since the
Seventh Session (E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.115 and Corr. 1 and 2) and Draft
Programme of Work for the biennium 1986-1987
(E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.109 and Corr. 1 and 2)

Co-operation in information (paras. 60-66)

1. The Committee proposed that the Secretariat develop CARISPLAN as a computerized information network with telecommunication links between the national focal points and the Caribbean Documentation Centre. In this process it should utilize internationally compatible micro-computer software to facilitate diffusion of the data base throughout the subregion.
2. Support was given to the new draft CARISPLAN Project to follow the current one expiring in October 1984.

Science and technology (paras. 67-74)

3. The Committee expressed satisfaction on the work carried out by the CCST and urged the Secretariat to continue its efforts to complete the programme of work. The Committee also welcomed the incorporation of new members to CCST, which reflected a strengthening of co-operation in the Caribbean area.

Co-ordination in planning (paras. 75-82)

4. The Committee expressed the view that it would be useful for the Fourth Meeting of Caribbean Planners to be convened before the Fifth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning in Latin America and the Caribbean which is scheduled to be held in Mexico in April 1985.
5. The meeting agreed that the ILPES document outlining its proposed work programme for the Caribbean should be circulated in order that it might be carefully considered by CDCC countries so as to permit them to comment on its relevance and acceptability.

Removal of language barriers (paras. 87-91)

6. The Committee expressed its appreciation to the Netherlands Antilles for hosting the regional workshop. The hope was expressed that CDCC members would follow-up this initiative by holding national workshops.

7. It was agreed that the removal of language barriers continues to be an important component of the CDCC work programme; it is, however, a long-term project. Support was expressed for the holding of courses for interpreters and translators, and for the examination of the methodology for the teaching of languages in schools. The training of translators and interpreters had not progressed far enough and not enough use had to date been made of capabilities and professionals in the region.

Council for social and economic development (paras. 92-93)

8. The Secretariat was entrusted to continue consultations which could lead to a meeting of government officials to discuss the statutes and other procedural matters.

Agricultural sector (paras. 94-100)

9. The Committee endorsed the work programme in agriculture and reaffirmed the priority placed on increased co-operation in this sector. It urged that efforts should be made to increase the resources available to the Secretariat for the execution of the work programme in agriculture.

Social sector, education and culture (paras. 101-107)

10. The Committee expressed its support for the programme for the preservation and retrieval of common cultural heritage and suggested that cultural animation activities be undertaken. The Haitian delegation indicated that its country was prepared to collaborate with other Caribbean countries in developing an exchange programme in art and folklore. The Secretariat was requested to seek resources to implement the activities suggested.

Women in development (paras. 108-116)

11. The Committee indicated the need for concentration on programmes relating to women in development planning and the promotion of income-generating activities.

12. It was agreed that the Regional Intergovernmental Meeting in preparation for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women should be held on 19-22 November 1984. It was also agreed that one day prior to this meeting in Cuba, delegations from the CDCC member countries would meet to seek agreement on issues to be raised at the meeting.

Transport and communications (paras. 117-125)

13. The Committee noted that the Caribbean Draft Maritime Search and Rescue Plan had been completed.

14. The Committee also noted that the CDCC Secretariat continues to function as the focal point in the Caribbean for the Caribbean Airports Maintenance and Operations Study.

International trade and finance (paras. 126-130)

15. The Committee supported the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Expert Group on Trade Procedures which was held in Havana, Cuba from 24-27 October 1983 on the publication of the Caribbean Trade Procedures Guides and a programme of action on trade facilitation in the Caribbean.

16. The Committee also emphasized that this area should maintain its priority in the work programme and that links should be established between these activities and those in transport and communications.

Energy and natural resources (para. 131)

17. The Committee suggested the need for greater co-ordination between the CDCC Secretariat and OLADE.

Demographic analysis (paras. 135-142)

18. The Committee agreed that the report of the recent CARICOM Population Awareness Conference held in Saint Lucia would be presented to the seventeenth session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLA, on 28 June 1984, and would subsequently be transmitted to the International Conference on Population in Mexico.

19. The Committee also adopted resolution 16 (VIII) on Population and Development which stated that the CDCC member countries should receive special attention from CELADE in accordance with their needs, and expressed its appreciation for the additional resources allocated by UNFPA for training in demographic analysis.

Caribbean/Latin American relations (paras. 143-145)

20. The Committee asked the CDCC Secretariat to prepare, in consultation with CDCC member countries and the Caribbean intergovernmental institutions responsible for promoting co-operation and integration, specific projects in those areas which offered concrete possibilities for co-operation between the Caribbean countries and the rest of the Latin American region. Special emphasis was given to trade, tourism, transport, science and technology and education and culture and other services.

Endorsement of the 1986-1987 work programme (para. 148)

21. The Committee endorsed the 1986-1987 work programme as outlined in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.109 and Corr. 1 and Corr. 2 taking into account the modifications introduced and the priorities established during the course of the present session.

Agenda Items 6 and 7 - Action taken on CDCC resolutions adopted at the sixth and seventh sessions and ECLA resolutions with implications for the CDCC (paras. 149-159)

22. It was agreed that as a matter of principle, an attempt should be made to fill regular budget posts expeditiously, especially since the subregion has a number of unrepresented and underrepresented countries.

Agenda Item 8 - Admission of the British Virgin Islands and the United States Virgin Islands as associate members of CDCC (paras. 53-57)

23. By resolutions 14 (VIII) and 15 (VIII) the Committee approved by acclamation the admission of the United States Virgin Islands and the British Virgin Islands respectively as associate members of CDCC.

Agenda Item 9 - Other matters (paras. 160-161)

24. The Committee adopted resolution 17 (VIII) entitled the impact of the current international economic crisis on CDCC member countries which reflects the concern of member governments with regard to the economic and social implications of the crisis.

Agenda Item 10 - Site and date of the
ninth session of CDCC (para. 162)

25. The Committee agreed to hold its ninth session during the second half of May 1985 and requested the Secretariat, together with the chairman to undertake appropriate consultations to determine the venue.

PART II

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

26. The eighth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) was held at the Technical Level in Port-au-Prince, Haiti from 6 to 8 June 1984, and at the ministerial level from 11-12 June 1984.

Attendance 1/

27. Representatives of the following member countries of the Committee attended the session: Barbados, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. The Netherlands Antilles, British Virgin Islands and United States Virgin Islands attended as associate members.

28. The United Nations Secretariat was represented by officials from the Budget Division of the Office of Financial Services, the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization and the United Nations Department for Technical Co-operation for Development (UNDTCD).

29. Representatives of the following organizations of the United Nations system attended the session: United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

30. The following United Nations specialized agencies were represented: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO) and Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), International Telecommunications Union (ITU), Universal Postal Union (UPU) and World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

31. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the following inter-governmental organizations: Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture (IICA), Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and Organization of American States (OAS) and SELA.

1/ See the list of participants in annex 1.

32. Representatives of the British Virgins Islands and the United States Virgin Islands attended the technical meeting as special guests and were admitted at the Ministerial meeting as associate members.

Election of Bureau

33. The Bureau comprising the following officials at the technical level was approved by consensus:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Yvon Guirand	Haiti
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Ramiro León Torras	Cuba
	Joel G. Toney	St. Vincent and the Granadines
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Sonia Johnny	Saint Lucia

34. Following the practice of previous sessions of the Committee, the Bureau of the Ministerial Meeting was composed of representatives from the same countries as the technical meeting, and was as follows:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Jean-Robert Estimé	Haiti
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Raul Taladrid Suarez	Cuba
	Joel G. Toney	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Donatus St. Aimée	Saint Lucia

Adoption of the agenda

35. The agenda adopted for the eighth session of the CDCC was as follows:

1. Opening addresses
2. Election of officers
3. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
4. Implementation of the work programme since the seventh session
5. Draft programme of work for the biennium 1986-1987
6. Action taken on CDCC resolutions adopted at the sixth and seventh sessions
7. ECLA resolutions with implications for the CDCC
8. Admission of British Virgin Islands and United States Virgin Islands as associate members of CDCC
9. Other matters
10. Site and date of ninth session of CDCC
11. Consideration and adoption of the report.

Opening of the Ministerial Level Meeting

36. Opening statements were made by the outgoing Chairman of the CDCC, Hon. Basil Ince, Minister of External Affairs of Trinidad and Tobago, His Excellency Jean Robert Estimé, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Haiti (Chairman of CDCC eighth session) and Mr. Enrique Iglesias, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).

37. The outgoing Chairman expressed gratitude to the Government of Haiti for hosting the meeting and welcomed the incoming Chairman and other presiding officers for CDCC eighth session.

38. He noted that the work of the CDCC assumed even greater significance in the depressed international economic situation which was characterized by worsening debt crises, continuing high interest rates and an increase in protectionism. In this situation there was an attempt to institute IMF proposals in the region but it was important that they should take into account the socio-political realities and attempt to devise innovative solutions to deal with them.

39. Reference was made to the Quito Declaration and Plan of Action and note was taken of the complementarity of the CDCC programme of co-operation to it. Closer economic co-operation and integration might be an answer to some of the region's problems.

40. He noted that there was some progress made regarding the implementation of the CDCC work programme and informed the Committee that Trinidad and Tobago had been in constant contact with the Secretariat and the Executive Secretary in an effort to solve the problems of the Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean.

41. In his acceptance statement the incoming Chairman of the CDCC, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Haiti, welcomed the delegates and underlined the major thrust of the Committee which aimed at establishing a system of regional co-operation.

42. He referred to challenges originating from the present economic crisis and to the insufficiency of the spill-over effects of the recuperation observed in the industrialized countries. The Minister saw the solution to this situation in the mobilization and optimization in the use of national resources, which in his view, did not preclude the role of international solidarity.

43. He also stressed the need to undertake concrete measures to strengthen cultural exchange and to progress in priority areas, in particular in agriculture, transport and energy. He also signalled the need to develop Caribbean and Latin American co-operation.

44. The Executive Secretary of ECLA expressed thanks to the Government of the Republic of Haiti for hosting the CDCC eighth session at a time that was crucial both for the subregion and for all of Latin America.

45. The world economic crisis, the worst since the 1930s, characterized by the destruction of economic activity with attendant disastrous social consequences, had brought with it a loss of confidence in the future, and a realization of the need to redirect the efforts of regional institutions. The current economic crisis was not simply a problem of debt, but rather a combination of both long-term and short-term factors which were complex and needed imaginative solutions. The present high interest rates, for example, needed to be significantly reduced. The Executive Secretary identified three tasks that needed to be addressed.

These concerned:

- i) The manner in which the region could deal with the debt crisis that had been the result of ill-conceived national policies and injudicious financial permissiveness on the part of the international banking system. The burden of the cost of adjustment was nevertheless being placed on the debtor countries.
- ii) Structural changes including new initiatives such as guided market policies, the encouragement of collaboration between local entrepreneurs and foreign investors, a more equitable distribution of wealth and the reduction of the high cost of production for export.
- iii) The need to establish new approaches to international relations. He expressed the view that there was a need for enlightened international co-operation in order to soften the costs of adjustment to the crisis and a realistic review of regional co-operation including the efficient use of internal and regional markets.

46. As regards the ECLA Office in Port of Spain, there had been progress in obtaining additional autonomy. Co-ordination between that office, the CARICOM and OECOS Secretariats, and the CDB had also been enhanced. He stated that the CDCC was the ideal forum for the identification of technical co-operation within the Caribbean and between the Caribbean and Latin America. ECLA at all levels was prepared to assist in finding ways to soften the cost of structural adjustment, to develop a strong regional role based on regional experience, and to strengthen regional trade.

Adoption of the report and closing ceremony

47. The Committee considered and adopted its report on 12 June 1984.

48. At the closing ceremony the Director of the ECLA Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, expressed his sincere thanks to the Government of Haiti and to delegations for their interest and the quality of their comments. He expressed the hope that matters of concern raised by delegations would be fully addressed by the ninth session of CDCC, possibly in May 1985.

49. He expressed thanks for the kind sentiments expressed to him personally and hoped that he would be able to live up to them.

50. The Jamaican delegate, speaking on behalf of visiting delegations, noted the cordiality, efficiency and the spirit of co-operation and compromise which characterized the meeting. He asked that the thanks of delegations should be conveyed to the President and First Lady for graciously receiving visiting heads of delegations. He expressed satisfaction that the chairmanship of CDCC was being assumed by the oldest independent country of the Caribbean at such a crucial time in its history.

51. In his closing remarks the Chairman indicated that his Government considered it an honour to hold the meeting in Port-au-Prince. He noted that Caribbean co-operation was a reality and that the factors which united Caribbean countries were greater than those which divided them. He noted the consensus of the meeting regarding the economic crisis and the identification of programme priorities. He issued a cordial invitation to all Caribbean countries to the special cultural festival which Haiti proposed to hold in Port-au-Prince in 1985. He also offered to convey the kind wishes of the meeting to the President.

52. After the opening addresses the Committee agreed that Agenda item 8 should be considered so as to permit the new associate members to participate from the beginning of the Ministerial Level Meeting.

Agenda Item 8 - Admission of the British Virgin Islands and
the United States Virgin Islands as associate
members of CDCC

53. The resolution dealing with the admission of the United States Virgin Islands as an associate member of CDCC, which was sponsored by Saint Lucia and seconded by the Republic of Haiti, was adopted by acclamation.

54. The resolution dealing with the admission of the British Virgin Islands as an associate member of the CDCC, which was sponsored by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and supported by Jamaica, was adopted by acclamation.

55. Both delegations were then seated. The text of these resolutions is included in Part IV of this report.

56. In his statement the representative of the Governor of the United States Virgin Islands showed how the activities of his government could be incorporated into the functional areas of the CDCC work programme. Some of the areas outlined included economic planning, water resources management, alternative forms of energy, agricultural production and research, medical facilities and personnel, and the use of its container ports.

57. The Chief Minister of the British Virgin Islands pledged his country's adherence to the principles and objectives of the CDCC and indicated that the British Virgin Islands could actively participate in CDCC activities particularly those relating to tourism and fishing.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. This includes keeping detailed logs of all communications, meetings, and decisions made. It is essential to ensure that all information is documented in a clear and concise manner, allowing for easy retrieval and review. This practice not only helps in maintaining transparency but also serves as a valuable resource for future reference and accountability.

2. The second part of the document addresses the need for regular communication and collaboration among all stakeholders. It emphasizes the importance of staying informed about the progress of various projects and initiatives. Regular meetings and reports should be organized to provide updates on the status of ongoing work, identify any challenges or risks, and discuss potential solutions. This collaborative approach ensures that everyone is on the same page and working towards common goals.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the importance of maintaining high standards of quality and professionalism. It stresses the need for thoroughness in all tasks and attention to detail in all communications. Consistency in formatting and structure of documents is also highlighted as a key factor in ensuring clarity and ease of understanding. By adhering to these standards, the organization can maintain a reputation for excellence and reliability.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate financial records and budgets. It emphasizes the need for regular monitoring and reporting of financial performance. This includes tracking expenses, revenues, and overall budget adherence. Accurate financial records are crucial for making informed decisions, identifying areas for cost savings, and ensuring the organization's financial health and sustainability.

5. The fifth part of the document addresses the importance of maintaining accurate personnel records and employee information. It stresses the need for regular updates and verification of employee details, including contact information, job titles, and performance evaluations. This information is essential for managing the organization's human resources effectively, ensuring compliance with labor laws, and facilitating smooth operations.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate inventory records and tracking of assets. It emphasizes the need for regular audits and reconciliation of inventory levels. Accurate inventory records help in managing resources efficiently, identifying areas for optimization, and ensuring that the organization has the necessary supplies and materials to support its operations.

7. The seventh part of the document addresses the importance of maintaining accurate legal and regulatory compliance records. It stresses the need for staying up-to-date with relevant laws and regulations, and ensuring that the organization's practices and policies are in full compliance. This includes maintaining records of all legal actions, contracts, and regulatory filings. Compliance records are essential for protecting the organization's interests and avoiding potential legal liabilities.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate customer and client information. It emphasizes the need for regular updates and verification of contact details, preferences, and service history. This information is crucial for providing personalized and high-quality customer service, identifying opportunities for cross-selling and upselling, and building long-term relationships with clients.

9. The ninth part of the document addresses the importance of maintaining accurate marketing and sales performance records. It stresses the need for tracking and analyzing all marketing and sales activities, including campaigns, leads, and conversions. This data is essential for evaluating the effectiveness of marketing efforts, identifying trends and opportunities, and making data-driven decisions to optimize sales performance.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate internal communication and information flow. It emphasizes the need for clear and consistent communication channels, ensuring that all relevant information is shared and accessible to all employees. This includes maintaining records of all internal communications, meetings, and decisions. Effective internal communication is crucial for fostering a collaborative work environment and ensuring that everyone is aligned with the organization's goals and objectives.

PART III

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

58. In opening the proceedings the Secretariat proposed that the papers 2/ relating to the implementation of the work programme should be considered together with those dealing with the Draft Programme of Work for the biennium 1986-1987.

Agenda Items 4 and 5 - Implementation of the Work Programme since the Seventh Session (E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.115 and Corr. 1 and Adds. 1 and 2) and Draft Programme of Work for the biennium 1986-1987 (E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.109 and Corr. 1 and 2)

59. In introducing these combined agenda items the Secretariat drew the attention of delegates to those activities which had been designated by governments as having special priority. Attention was also drawn to those elements of the work programme for which specific authority was required from governments. The Secretariat noted that the proposed work programme for the period 1986-1987 had been prepared in accordance with mandates provided by governments, from the Constituent Declaration of the Committee, its previous meetings, from other intergovernmental meetings and ad hoc groups. The documents were accordingly commended to the meeting for its consideration and approval.

A. Technical co-operation among Caribbean countries

Co-operation in information

60. The Secretariat informed the meeting that activities relative to the above had continued in the field of training information personnel and in providing bibliographic services and that this assistance would be maintained. However emphasis on activities during the forthcoming period would provide linkage to the work programme for 1986-1987.

61. It was noted that experts in evaluating CARISPLAN had concluded that the lack of on-line access by governments to the CARISPLAN data base was a major constraint relative to facilitating decision-making. It was proposed that the Secretariat should develop CARISPLAN as a computerized information network with telecommunication links between the national focal points and the documentation centre. It was also

2/ See the list of documents in annex II.

proposed that the Secretariat should make use of internationally compatible micro-computer software to enable it to control CARISPLAN data processing and ensure the diffusion of this capability through the region. Delegates were asked to endorse these proposals so that they might form the thrust of CARISPLAN activities for the period 1985/1987.

62. It was noted that Phase II of the CARISPLAN project which had been supported by the IDRC was due to terminate in October 1984 and that the support of governments would greatly assist the Secretariat in its efforts to mobilize extra-budgetary funding.

63. The meeting was informed that the preparatory phase of the UNDP funded project to modernize and strengthen the Industrial Property System would end in June. A forthcoming meeting would examine the situation with regard to industrial property in the region and the potential for regional co-operation. It was also expected that the meeting would provide guidance for a future programme of activities.

64. The Secretariat stressed that Patent Documentation was a major source of technological information. The proposed Patent Information and Documentation Unit of the Caribbean Documentation Centre would phase its activities in two stages over a 24-month period. In the first phase a consultant would be provided to evaluate the situation, train staff in the Documentation Centre in Patent Information, procure patent documentation and basic equipment for the Unit and train potential users. The second phase would focus on an expansion of the documentation and dissemination services, and training. In order to support the project effectively the Documentation Centre would need two additional staff members to be financed from extra-budgetary resources for 1985 and from the regular programme budget for 1986-1987. The Secretariat acknowledged the assistance of WIPO in these matters.

65. The Secretariat informed the meeting that the Workshop on Caribbean Energy Information Systems had recommended that the Committee approve in principle the establishment of a Caribbean Energy Information System within the framework of the Caribbean Information System, with CEB and the Caribbean Documentation Centre as focal points. One delegation proposed that CDCC should co-ordinate with OLADE when establishing the Energy Information System since that organization is involved in collection and exchange of energy related data with governments.

66. Consultation between the Secretariat and the IDRC had indicated a readiness by IDRC to provide funding to the UWI library to expand its service to the region as the Co-ordinating Centre for Agricultural Information. In the agriculture sector links should also be established with the FAO's office of Port of Spain. Access to these institutions would reduce the burden of governments to provide information. It was also proposed that the Centre should circulate its documents to a wider range of governmental institutions rather than the sole national focal point as is the current practice.

Science and technology

67. The Secretariat presented the report on the activities relating to the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST). The opinion was expressed that science and technology should be perceived as an integral element of development planning, and that an important role of CCST was that of assisting in the formulation of science and technology policy. It also noted the CARICOM initiative to convene a meeting of CARICOM Ministers responsible for science and technology. Each Caribbean country, regardless of its size, and resource base stood to benefit from the optimum application of science and technology.

68. The results of the CARICOM/CCST initiative would be presented to the second meeting of CARICOM Ministers responsible for science and technology, as well as to the fourth CCST plenary session.

69. The CCST, with the assistance of the CARICOM Secretariat and Cuba, had planned a workshop on the Pharmaceutical Sector in the Caribbean, to be held in Cuba from 29 October to 1 November 1984, to be followed by the first meeting of the CCST Technical Committee on Health Nutrition and Pharmaceuticals.

70. The CCST had also agreed to host in late 1984 or early 1985, a subregional meeting with the support of UNESCO to draft co-ordinated policy for CASTALAC II which will be held in Brazil in April 1985, to which all CDCC countries will be invited.

71. In its programme to promote the preparation and exchange of audio-visual material for education in science and technology, two films on science and technology had been completed and were being distributed. A third film on agro-industry was being prepared. A survey was being undertaken to identify audio-visual

science and technology material prepared by CCST member countries, so that there could be greater interchange of such material.

72. The Secretariat informed the meeting that Antigua and Barbuda and the Dominican Republic had indicated their willingness to become members of CCST. The Barbados delegation also indicated the active consideration of that country to becoming a member of CCST.

73. The Secretariat corrected a statement in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.115 which stated that the fourth Plenary session of CCST would be held in Cuba. Time-tabling difficulties had forced the Cuban government to decline the hosting of that meeting.

74. The Committee expressed satisfaction on the work carried out by the CCST and urged the Secretariat to continue its efforts to complete the programme of work. The Committee also welcomed the announcements made of new members joining CCST which reflect a strengthening of co-operation in the Caribbean area.

Co-ordination in planning

75. The Secretariat presented the report on the work programme on planning. The meeting was informed of the shift in orientation and the introduction of new areas of focus that emanated from the Third Meeting of Caribbean Heads of Planning, which was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad, from 28 April to 2 May 1983. Because of the flexibility relative to the period of implementation of the work programme, many of the proposals could be incorporated into the programme for the next biennium. New mandates had also been received from the Third Meeting of Caribbean Heads of Planning to begin activities on tourism planning and in the public sector. Work in the future would proceed towards making one or both of these subjects the bases of discussion at the Fourth Meeting of Planners scheduled for late 1985.

76. The representative of ILPES referred to the activities of that organization in the Caribbean. He indicated that the New Institutional Project of ILPES which had been approved by the Members and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in May 1983, and supported by the twentieth session of ECLA would permit the expansion of the activities of ILPES in the Caribbean. Reference was made to the collaboration of ILPES with the planning activities of the CDCC and of the activities in progress and those planned for the Caribbean in the programmes of advisory services, research training and horizontal

co-operation. It was announced that a post had been assigned to carry out activities in close collaboration with the ECLA Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean.

77. Reference was made to the contributions received or committed by the governments of the region, to the new Institutional Project of ILPES and particular mention was made of Cuba's contribution. The ILPES representative indicated that all the contributions received from the Caribbean governments would be channelled towards the strengthening of planning in the area.

78. Delegations underlined the need to improve significantly the communication between the Caribbean countries and ILPES at the programme formulation stage in order to ensure a meaningful contribution on the part of the Caribbean countries. They emphasized the need for ILPES to give priority to the training of young Caribbean professionals.

79. One delegation mentioned the important contribution of ILPES in the strengthening of planning in his country, particularly in training.

80. The Committee expressed the view that it would be useful for the Fourth Meeting of Caribbean Planners to be convened before the Fifth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning in Latin America and the Caribbean which would be held in Mexico in April 1985.

81. Emphasis was placed on the need to increase the activities of ILPES in the Caribbean in close collaboration with the countries of the area.

82. The meeting agreed that the ILPES document outlining its proposed work programme for the Caribbean should be circulated in order that it might be carefully considered by CDCC countries so as to permit them to comment on its relevance and acceptability.

Statistical data bank

83. The Secretariat informed the meeting that the micro-computer had been acquired for the purpose of storing and retrieving information, and that expertise was being developed in its use. The facility offered by the Data Bank continued to be utilized, and many requests for data had been satisfied. At the present moment, data entry, verification and updating were in progress, and a publication

containing major statistical indicators was being designed. The document should be ready for publication by the end of 1984.

84. In addition to storage and retrieval of information the Secretariat had begun to generate text through the word processing capability of the computer.

85. The future work programme of the Statistical Data Bank would consist of an updating and refining of the present series, as well as an amplification of series to meet user needs. More work in the area of statistical analysis would be done. Elements of the meta-data system would be updated and disseminated, and closer links with users would be forged.

86. The Secretariat would continue its programme of assistance to CDCC countries in developing national statistical information systems.

Removal of language barriers

87. The Secretariat advised that the question of holding national workshops on this subject had been addressed by the Minister of Education of the Netherlands Antilles at the subregional workshop held in Curaçao, 29 August to 9 September 1983. It was there agreed that follow-up national workshops should also be held and the Minister had communicated to his colleagues in other CDCC countries, the support of his country to assist in convening these national workshops.

88. The view was expressed by the delegation of the Netherlands Antilles that the follow-up national workshops and their activities should be advanced through the efforts of an interim co-ordinating committee. The hope was expressed that the meeting would endorse the establishment of the Interim Co-ordinating Committee to pursue the implementation of the project. Support for the proposal for the training of translators and interpreters as an activity of the Caribbean Language Institute was registered.

89. The delegation of the Netherlands Antilles reported that its Government had sought financial support from the regional participation programme of UNESCO together with some CDCC member countries in order to carry out the follow-up national workshops. This delegation also indicated that financial support for the elaboration of the feasibility study on the Caribbean Language Institute (CLI) could be obtained from the EEC, providing that another CDCC member country is willing to

co-sign this request. The Delegation reiterated the commitment of its Government to this project and its candidacy to be the site of the CLI, as well as its interest to be involved actively in the elaboration of the feasibility study on the CLI.

90. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the hosting by the Netherlands Antilles of the regional workshop. It was hoped that the CDCC governments would register support for the successful pursuit of the programme.

91. It was agreed that it was necessary to remove language barriers in order to facilitate the work of regional organizations. The removal of language barriers was, however, a long-term project. Support was expressed for the holding of courses for interpreters and translators, and the examination of the teaching of languages in schools. It was also suggested that the training of translators and interpreters had not progressed far enough and that not enough use had to date been made of capabilities and professionals in the region.

Council for Social and Economic Development (COSED)

92. The Secretariat informed the meeting that no progress could be reported on this sector since comments had not been received from governments on the draft statutes. It proposed to seek funds to convene a meeting to include member governments, experts invited in their personal capacity and observers.

93. The meeting proposed that the Secretariat be entrusted to continue consultations and indicated that an endorsement of the actions proposed by the Secretariat could have implications of a legal nature that might be beyond the authority of delegates at this time. It was hoped that consultations could lead to a meeting of government officials to discuss the statutes and other procedural matters.

B. Agricultural sector

94. The Secretariat outlined the progress made in this sector since the seventh session and the linkage that it had with the proposed 1986-1987 work programme. It was noted that a workshop on agricultural research policy and management in the Caribbean had been held as part of the work programme of the CCST. Reference was also made to the proposed activities for the biennium (1984-1985). The Committee endorsed the work programme in agriculture and reaffirmed the priority placed on

this sector. It urged that efforts should be made to increase the resources available to the Secretariat for the execution of the work programme in agriculture.

95. The Secretariat sought endorsement of the proposal for establishing a Caribbean Agricultural Research Network.

96. Several delegations expressed concern at the multiplicity of agricultural research organizations and suggested that there was a need for close co-operation and co-ordination among them in order to obviate the danger of competition among institutions for scarce resources. The Secretariat responded that the networking system proposed would promote technical co-operation between institutions and so reduce the chances of unnecessary duplication of effort. Moreover, it would not entail the creation of any new institutions.

97. It was also suggested that means should be sought to increase the use of domestic production capabilities within the region. Disappointment was expressed that sufficient progress had not been made in the fisheries sector. It was also observed that post harvest losses were high and means to reduce them should be studied; that there was insufficient study of the role of home economics in utilizing Caribbean agricultural production; and there needed to be a multisectoral approach in resolving these problems. The Committee expressed the need to increase co-operation in this area and for the Secretariat to give assistance to countries which requested it.

98. Delegations expressed the view that co-operation must be enhanced but no new institutions or bureaucracies should be created.

99. It was noted that agricultural development was closely linked to the needs of Caribbean countries and that Cuba had co-operated in several activities with other Caribbean states in fisheries and in collaboration with the Dominican Republic through FAO to eradicate swine fever. Haiti and the Dominican Republic have also co-operated in the eradication of swine fever and the intensification of this programme is desirable for the future. The subregion should seek support from FAO and other agricultural-related institutions to this effect.

100. Existing financial constraints show the need to enhance technical co-operation among CDCC countries. It was proposed that a strategy which might assist the Secretariat to advance the work programme would be to identify member countries

which could assist in the removal of problem areas. It was emphasized that this type of co-operation activity should lead to a turning point in the role that the CDCC Secretariat could play in promoting technical co-operation along the lines mandated under resolution 12 (VII).

C. Social sector, education and culture

101. The Secretariat outlined the activities undertaken since the seventh session and UNESCO's involvement and contribution to specific aspects of the programme dealing with social issues, education and culture. The Committee expressed its appreciation for UNESCO's support in this area.
102. The Committee took note of the elaboration of monographs on Dominica and St. Lucia as well as efforts to implement the project on creole discourse and social development.
103. The Secretariat also indicated that an approach had been made to CIDA for funding the establishment of a graduate school of Applied Social Anthropology in the Caribbean.
104. There were general support for the creation of an "enterprise for the production and distribution of printed and audio-visual material". The Secretariat indicated that, subject to information from UNESCO Headquarters and consultations with CDCC member governments, an intergovernmental meeting will be convened from 12 to 15 November 1984. Member governments were requested to designate representatives with the necessary authority to take decisions on the constitution of the enterprise. Caribbean intergovernmental organizations would be invited to this meeting as observers.
105. Several delegations expressed interest in seeing an imaginative proposal dealing with the development of youth as there was considerable concern with problems such as unemployment and drug abuse among the young. Concern was expressed that the survey prepared for the International Youth Year was confined to the English-speaking Caribbean and hope was expressed that this work could be expanded to encompass all CDCC countries. The Secretariat explained that this study had been limited in scope by resource constraints.

106. The Haitian delegate expressed strong interest in the field of audio-visual materials the use of which was indisputable in increasing literacy. On youth development an offer was made for student exchanges in medicine, economics and agriculture.

107. The Committee expressed its support for the programme for the preservation and retrieval of common cultural heritage and suggested that cultural animation activities be undertaken. The Haitian delegation indicated that its country was prepared to collaborate with other Caribbean countries in developing a programme for an exchange in activities in art and folklore. The Secretariat was asked to note these comments and to seek resources to implement the activities suggested.

Women in development

108. In presenting the work programme for the sector Women in Development, the Secretariat suggested the following activities for future action:

- a) Women in development planning
- b) Women in trade
- c) Women and export processing industrialization
- d) Teenage pregnancy
- e) Violence against women
- f) Silent activities.

109. The Secretariat noted that the United Nations Voluntary Fund had already allocated some funding to assist in initiating this programme. It also expressed gratitude for the useful and constructive comments received so far from some countries through their women's bureaus.

110. Co-ordination and support activities also formed an important part of the work programme which provided a linkage with the United Nations organizations. Those activities had been facilitated through attendance at United Nations meetings and conferences.

111. The Secretariat proposed that the CDCC delegates meet one day prior to the Regional ECLA Meeting preparatory to the World Conference. The Regional Meeting is scheduled to be held in Cuba from 19-22 November 1984.

112. The Committee expressed satisfaction that the post of Social Affairs Officer (Women in Development) had been filled and sought from the Secretariat assurance of continuity in the future. The meeting expressed its concern that it had been found necessary to encumber an existing post. The Secretariat indicated that a new post would be requested for the biennium 1986-1987.

113. The Committee urged that countries should indicate priority areas in view of limited financial resources. It nevertheless placed emphasis on projects relating to Women in Development Planning. Assistance in the preparation and promotion of income-generating activities was also considered as a priority subject.

114. Consensus was expressed on the dates (19-22 November 1984) for the Regional Intergovernmental Meeting in preparation for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women. It was also agreed that one day prior to the meeting in Cuba, delegations from the CDCC member countries would meet to seek agreement on issues to be raised at the meeting.

115. Great importance was given to the support of activities carried out at national level and to the need to enhance co-operation in this respect.

116. In discussions related to the problem of teenage pregnancy, it was noted that the exchange of experiences among CDCC member countries could assist in developing adequate projects and programmes.

D. Transport and communications

117. In introducing this item the Secretariat reported on the activities carried out since the seventh session. Particular reference was made to the fact that the recently completed work on the Caribbean Draft Maritime Search and Rescue Plan was the first produced in the developing world.

118. An up-to-date report was given on the Caribbean Airports Maintenance and Operations Study (CAMOS). The Secretariat continued to function as the focal point for transport activities under the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development (OGCED), and the implementation of CAMOS was expected to have a duration of five years. An ICAO executed UNDP-financed project was being formulated for technical assistance training in civil aviation and the Secretariat was expected to serve as the regional co-operating agency.

119. The concept of a floating factory operation was explained, and it was noted that technical assistance had been provided to the Bahamas and Haiti on urban transport and the establishment of ship-breaking enterprises respectively.

120. No progress had been made on the establishment of the Caribbean Postal Union nor on the proposed joint CDCC/ITU Programme in Telecommunication.

121. Member states were asked to accede to the IMO Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue; to consider the immediate establishment of the Caribbean Postal Union, to support the study of floating factories, and to indicate interest in pursuing the evaluation of transshipment opportunities.

122. The Committee reaffirmed its support for this priority programme and stressed the importance of transportation for the economic development of the subregion. Interest was expressed for the concept of a Caribbean maritime traffic model. The Secretariat agreed to circulate this proposal for comments by governments.

123. The Jamaican delegation stated that while Jamaica was still in favour of the Caribbean Postal Union, regretfully, it had to withdraw its offer to provide the host country facilities. The observer from UPU stressed the importance of the Caribbean Postal Union as a mechanism for providing much needed technical assistance to Caribbean postal administrations and suggested that the Committee endorse the continuation of UNDP Technical Co-operation projects RLA/75/051 entitled "Organization and Development of Postal Services in the English-speaking Countries of the Caribbean" and RLA/77/011 entitled "Improvement, Development and Integration of Postal Services in Latin America". The Secretariat noted the Jamaican statement and undertook to hold further discussions with the CARICOM Secretariat and potential host governments in order to initiate activities on the CPU as soon as possible.

124. The ITU observer indicated that the Government of Italy was prepared to finance a feasibility study of a Caribbean satellite communications system. The Committee agreed that the details of the project should be circulated to governments for their comments.

125. Several delegations requested the Secretariat to provide assistance in urban transport planning. It was pointed out that this requirement had been foreseen and it was proposed that a working group of transport planners should study this problem during 1985.

E. International trade and finance

126. The Secretariat in its presentation reported on the progress of activities which related to:

- The Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Trade Procedures;
- The draft project on trade facilitation, specifically on the rationalization of trade procedures including trade documentation;
- Trade Information System;
- Inventory of Exportable Goods;
- Compilation of Trade Statistics.

127. The Committee supported the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Expert Group on Trade Procedures which was held in Havana, Cuba from 24-27 October 1983 on the publication of the Caribbean Trade Procedures Guides and a programme of action on trade facilitation in the Caribbean.

128. Planned activities for the period up to the end of the 1986-1987 biennium include follow-up to the 1982-1983 work programme relevant to information networks, product profiles, market studies, trade promotion mechanisms, and to studies on tariff structures, external trade of CDCC countries, and payment mechanisms for intra-Caribbean trade.

129. The Committee expressed its approval for the work accomplished in International Trade and Finance and emphasized that the work programme should have a high priority in the regular budget of the Secretariat and should not be largely dependent on extra-budgetary resources. It was requested that Secretariat personnel should be clearly identified to carry out activities in this vital area in the 1984-1985 work programmes as well as for the next biennium. The desirability of establishing links between the Programme of Work on Transport and Communication and that of Trade was pointed out.

130. It was also agreed that duplication of work should be avoided and efforts should be made to execute the work programme in collaboration with institutions in the region involved in the areas of commodity profiles and market studies.

F. Energy and natural resources

131. The Secretariat introduced this component of the work programme pointing out that only limited activities had been undertaken during the period. The activities to be pursued in the next biennium were outlined and approved. The meeting observed the need for greater co-ordination between the CDCC Secretariat and OLADE.

Other activities of the ECLA Subregional
Headquarters for the Caribbean

Economic survey

132. The programme of work related to the economic survey was outlined and identified as being a regular annual ECLA exercise. The number of countries for which notes had to be prepared had increased to fifteen thus making greater demands on the limited resources of the office.

133. The Secretariat had agreed in principle to reduce the burden on national information agencies by agreeing on a set of pro forma tables, dividing the request for data in broad areas, and pooling and sharing the information gathered. The Secretariat noted that there were practical problems of scheduling activities in order to satisfy the deadlines of the various regional and international organizations involved in data gathering exercises.

134. The Secretariat had recently participated in a joint mission with the ECLA Mexico subregional headquarters in conducting a survey of the Dominican Republic.

Demographic analysis

135. The Secretariat reported on activities in this area and referred to four main sectors of the work being carried out in demographic analysis. In addition to the activities outlined in the implementation document, draft reports on the 1980 census of St. Lucia, St. Christopher/Nevis, Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands had been completed. Draft reports for St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, the Turks and Caicos Islands, Belize and Guyana were in the process of being completed.

136. A study of the relationships between fertility patterns in St. Lucia and Dominica was being conducted by a sociologist/demographer assigned for six months to the Port of Spain Office under the auspices of CELADE.

137. Data collected at the intensive training course 27 June-5 August 1983, Port of Spain, Trinidad had been lodged in the data bases of CELADE, the Institute for Social and Economic Research in Trinidad and the CDCC Statistical Data Bank.

138. The UNFPA representative noted that limited attention was being given to population activities in the CDCC work programme. He outlined the involvement of UNFPA in the activities of CELADE being undertaken in CDCC member states and mentioned the UNFPA decision to allocate US\$ 100 000 for a project in the Caribbean.

139. The CARICOM Secretariat presented the report of the CARICOM Population Awareness Conference. The Committee agreed that this report will be presented to the seventeenth session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLA, on 28 June 1984, and will be subsequently transmitted to the International Conference on Population in Mexico.

140. The need to develop mechanisms for the equitable allocation to the Caribbean of the funds which UNFPA provided to CELADE was registered. It was proposed that CELADE should implement a programme of work for the Caribbean subregion on a continuing basis.

141. The meeting emphasized the need for increased support from CELADE for population activities in the Caribbean and expressed appreciation to UNFPA for the sensitivity to Caribbean needs and its rapid response in allocating resources, following the twentieth session of ECLA and the Population Awareness Conference in St. Lucia.

142. The Haitian delegation requested technical assistance to study different aspects of migration, notably the status of emigrants and their social economic environment.

Caribbean/Latin American relations

143. The Secretariat reported that since the seventh session a draft programme of work on Caribbean/Latin American Co-operation had been completed which was noted with satisfaction by the twentieth session of ECLA.

144. The Committee asked the CDCC Secretariat to prepare, in consultation with CDCC member countries and the Caribbean inter-governmental institutions responsible for promoting co-operation and integration, specific projects in those areas which

offer concrete possibilities for co-operation between the Caribbean countries and the rest of the Latin American region. Specific reference was made to trade, tourism, transport, science and technology and education and culture and other services. The Secretariat was also asked to present these project proposals to the tenth session of the CDCC.

145. It was further proposed that tourism projects should be elaborated with the assistance of SELA and the CTRC.

ECLA support to OECS countries

146. The Secretariat reported on action taken to implement the resolution adopted at the sixth session for increased support by ECLA to the OECS. Emphasis was placed on progress made since the seventh session.

147. The meeting expressed appreciation for the support being given to the OECS countries and requested that the Secretariat take the necessary action to increase the present level of support.

Endorsement of the 1986-1987 work programme

148. The Committee endorsed the 1986-1987 work programme as outlined in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.109 and Corr. 1 and 2 taking into account the modifications introduced and the priorities established during the course of the present session.

Agenda Items 6 and 7 - Action taken on CDCC resolutions adopted at
the sixth and seventh sessions and ECLA resolutions
with implications for the CDCC

149. The Secretariat introduced these items referring to documents E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.116 and E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.117. Each of the CDCC resolutions was summarized in turn and actions reported on, namely resolutions 9 (VI); 10 (VI); 11 (VI); 12 (VII); and 13 (VII). Each of the ECLA resolutions with implications for CDCC was dealt with in a similar manner.

150. The representative of the United Nations Headquarters Budget Division then gave a brief introduction to budgetary procedures with reference to the 1986/1987 budget from its formulation through to General Assembly approval. He stated that there was a policy of maximum restraint which necessitated the pooling of resources, the elimination of marginal and obsolete programmes, and greater efficiency and

effectiveness in programme implementation. In response to a query concerning the relative position of ECLA vis à vis other regional economic commissions, it was noted that the United Nations system as a whole was facing a policy of maximum budgetary restraint. Nevertheless this did not imply that specific programme activities might not have an increase in real resources. This policy was not a decision of the United Nations Secretariat but of the General Assembly acting on the advice of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

151. Several delegations expressed concern over the long time frame required for the United Nations system to be able to staff professional positions.

152. It was generally agreed that as a matter of principle, regular budget posts should not remain vacant, and their use for temporary assignments should be minimized. As the subregion had a number of unrepresented or underrepresented countries, staffing action should be completed more expeditiously.

153. The Committee indicated that it was particularly difficult to understand why the staffing action for the post of the Head of the Documentation Centre had not been completed, bearing in mind the satisfactory performance of the responsible staff officer in setting up and running the Centre and the priority given to that activity by the Committee.

154. It was explained that recruitment of a professional staff member took about nine months to complete and if programme managers did not utilize the resources by making temporary appointments, those resources would be lost. It was anticipated that staffing action for the post of Head of the Documentation Centre would be concluded shortly.

155. The Cuban delegation expressed concern that with reference to resolution 12 (VII), the Secretariat had only received replies from four governments and received the required information from only two. Attention was drawn to an error in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.116, which stated that Cuba had offered to co-ordinate these technical co-operation activities. Responsibility for this co-ordination rested with the Secretariat which should accord it a high priority. It was felt that this resolution was the cornerstone of CDCC activities and the delegation stressed the importance of assisting the Secretariat in carrying out its mandate.

156. The Guyana delegation expressed concern about the work of the Monitoring Committee mentioned in resolution 13 (VII) which had failed to live up to expectations. While the difficulties were understood, it was suggested that this work could better be carried out by the Permanent Representatives of CDCC member countries to the United Nations in New York and regular contact between them and the CDCC Secretariat was to be encouraged. It was suggested that an initial meeting might be held in September 1984 with quarterly meetings thereafter.

157. The Committee took note of the seven ECLA resolutions with implications for CDCC contained in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.117. The Committee noted that the recommendation to change the name of the Commission was to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and that the British Virgin Islands and the United States Virgin Islands had been admitted as associate members of ECLA.

158. The Committee further noted that resolutions dealing with Caribbean/Latin American relations and the ILPES work programme had been discussed substantively at the appropriate part of the work programme.

159. The remaining resolutions related to the CDCC work programme. It was noted that this would be the main item for the forthcoming meeting of the Committee of the Whole of ECLA to be held in New York on 28 June 1984.

Agenda Item 9 - Other matters

160. A number of delegations made general remarks on the state of the international economic situation and its impact upon CDCC countries and adopted resolution 17 (VIII) (VIII) included in Part IV.

161. A resolution on population and development sponsored by St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago was approved unanimously by the meeting. The text of the resolution appears in Part IV.

Agenda Item 10 - Site and date of the ninth session of CDCC

162. The Committee agreed to hold its ninth session during the second half of May 1985 and requested the Secretariat, together with the Chairman to undertake appropriate consultation to determine the venue.

PART IV

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AT ITS
EIGHTH SESSION

14(VIII) ADMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS AS AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER
OF THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee

Considering the desirability that the economic and cultural relations among all peoples in the Caribbean area should be strengthened,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 566(VI), 647(VII), 744(VIII), and 1539(XV) which recommended the direct participation of non-self-governing territories in the work of the United Nations and the increase of their participation in the work of its technical organs and regional commissions and committees,

Bearing in mind resolutions 38/48 of the General Assembly which noted with satisfaction the recommendation of the Virgin Islands Status Commission that the Territory apply for associate membership in the CDCC,

Calling upon the Administrative Power, taking into account the freely expressed wishes of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, to take all necessary steps to expedite the process of decolonization in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, as well as all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly,

Noting that by letter of 6 April 1984, the Government of the United States Virgin Islands requested that the CDCC consider the application of the Territory for associate membership,

1. Welcomes the aforementioned application of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands; and
2. Decides to admit the United States Virgin Islands as an associate member of CDCC, and welcomes its participation in the work of the Committee.

15(VIII) ADMISSION OF THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS AS AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee

Considering the desirability that the economic and cultural relations among all peoples in the Caribbean area should be strengthened,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 566(VI), 647(VII), 744(VIII) and 1539(XV) which recommended the direct participation of non-self-governing territories in the work of the United Nations and the increase of their participation in the work of its technical organs and regional commissions and committees,

Calling upon the administering power, in consultation with the freely elected authorities of the territorial government, to take all necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the objectives of decolonization set out in the Charter and the Declaration and all other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and

Noting that by letter of 8 April 1984 the Government of the British Virgin Islands requested that the CDCC consider the application of the territory for associate membership,

1. Welcomes the aforementioned application of the Government of the British Virgin Islands, and
2. Decides to admit the British Virgin Islands as an associate member of CDCC and welcomes its participation in the work of the Committee.

16(VIII) POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee

Bearing in mind the views expressed in this eighth CDCC session concerning the insufficient attention being paid to the development of population projects in the region,

Mindful also of the fact that the demand and need for population assistance far exceeds the resources available to CDCC member countries thus placing those countries at a disadvantage in the formulation and implementation of their population and development projects,

Recalling that at the sessional committee on population during the twentieth session of ECLA in Lima, Peru, Caribbean country delegations obtained recognition for their special needs in development assistance, especially regarding the redefinition of UNFPA's priority system, in order to ensure a more equitable flow of resources to the region,

1. Recommends that the Caribbean countries, although being an integral and harmonious component of the ECLA System, should be considered as a special subregional unit, within the Latin American and Caribbean region for programming purposes and as such should receive special attention from CELADE in accordance with its needs and deserves a larger and more equitable proportion of available resources provided by UNFPA and other funding agencies,

2. Expresses its appreciation for the timely and efficient manner in which UNFPA has made resources available for an ad hoc allocation of US\$ 100 000, over and above the established financial ceilings, to permit the implementation of a training seminar on population and development during 1984,

3. Requests the Executive Director of UNFPA to make available additional resources to the CDCC Secretariat for population activities in view of the needs of the CDCC countries.

17(VIII) IMPACT OF THE CURRENT ECONOMIC CRISIS ON CDCC MEMBER COUNTRIES

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee

Desirous of strengthening the unity and co-operation between the member countries on the basis of the principles of equality, sovereignty and independence to promote joint actions in the areas of trade, agriculture, energy, transport, industry and technology,

Aware of the need to develop and strengthen cultural ties between member countries and to promote new initiatives to enrich the common cultural heritage,

Bearing in mind the Quito Declaration both in its principles and in relation to the need for increased co-operation between countries in the region to face international economic crisis and to make optimal use of the resources of the region to achieve collective self-sufficiency,

1. Expresses the deep concern of its governments for the serious consequences, particularly in the social area of the economic crisis affecting the region and the negative effect on the process of socioeconomic development of its respective countries;

2. Emphasizes the adverse effects of the persistent drop in commodity prices and the resulting continuous decrease in export earnings,

3. Expresses its profound concern for the recent increase of interest rates on the major international financial markets and their direct negative implications on both the repayment of the external debt and capital transfers, as well as the trading difficulties being experienced by the region,

4. Underlines its further concern with respect to increasing difficulties experienced by many Caribbean countries to meet their debt service obligations and support action to arrive at an agreement with creditors to arrive at repayment conditions for the external debt taking into account the real development needs of countries of the region, and the level of exports of the countries within the region.

5. Expresses its concern that the objectives set by public development agencies in donor countries, within the framework of the international development strategy have not been achieved, and requests donor countries to make their contributions effective and take into account the need for special appropriate measures for less developed countries,

6. Urges the International Monetary Fund to take increasingly into account in their policies the social objectives of developing countries,

7. Reiterates its commitment to the deepening of the co-operation process on the basis of their common interests.

8. Expresses its wish that the Secretariat of CDCC be reinforced in order to intensify its actions to serve the legitimate aspirations of member countries towards progress and development.

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS
LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

A. Member States of the Committee
Estats Membres du Comité
Estados Miembros del Comité

BARBADOS

Head of delegation

Louis Tull, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Delegates

Ruall C. Harris
Andrew Cox

CUBA

Head of delegation

Raul Taladrid Suarez, Vice Presidente a.i.,
Comité Estatal de Colaboración Económica

Delegates

Ramiro León Torras
Nelson A. Restano

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Head of delegation

Hector Pérez Tovar, Vice Ministro,
Secretario Técnico de la Presidencia

Delegates

Eligio Bisonó
Luis María Kalaff Sanchez
Guarionex Rosa

GUYANA

Head of delegation

Donald Arthur Abrams,
Ministry of Economic Planning

Delegates

Nigel Gravesande
James Matheson

HAITI

Head of delegation

Jean Robert Estimé,
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Delegates

Serge Elie Charles
Yvon Guirand
Max Antoine, Jr.
Gilbert Duperval
Jean Fortin Chery
Georges Gonel
Toussaint Desrosiers
André Jean-Louis
Frantz Leroy
Michel Bonnet
Charles Dumont Point-du-Jour
Carole Prevat
Alfred Auguste
Danel Georges

JAMAICA

Head of delegation

Neville Gallimore,
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Delegates

Evadne Coye
Sharon Anderson

SAINT LUCIA

Head of delegation

Donatus St. Aimée, Permanent Representative
of St. Lucia to the United Nations

Delegate

Sonia Johnny

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Head of delegation

Joel G. Toney, Permanent Representative of
St. Vincent and the Grenadines to the
United Nations

SURINAME

Head of delegation

John Harold Kolader, Ambassador

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Head of delegation

Basil Ince,
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Delegate

Hamid Mohammed

B. Associate Members
Membres associés
Miembros asociados

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Head of delegation

H.T. Thomas,
Minister of Economic Affairs

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Head of delegation C.B. Romney, Chief Minister

Delegate Lorna Smith

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

Head of delegation Carlyle Corbin,
Washington representative to the Governor

Delegate William Blum

- C. United Nations Secretariat
Secretariat de l'Organisation de Nations Unies
Secretaría de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas

Budget Division, Office of Financial Services (OFS)

Kofi Annan

Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization (PATD)

Kenneth Jordan

United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (UNDTCD)

Hamdan Benaissa

- D. United Nations Bodies
Organizations rattachées a l'Organisation des Nations Unies
Organismos de las Naciones Unidas

United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

William Visser

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Michael M. Gucovsky
Denis Benn
Frederic Thomas

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Ernesto Lopez M.

E. Specialized Agencies
Institutions Specialisees
Organismos Especializados

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Guy Chapon

World Food Programme (WFP)

Pehacchi Attilio

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Saidou Tall

Pan-American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO)

Terence Niyungeko

International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

Joseph M.F. Kennedy

Universal Postal Union

Oliver Keith Husbands

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Eugeniu Mustea

F. Other Intergovernmental Organizations
Autres Organisations Intergouvernementales
Otras Organizaciones Intergubernamentales

Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM)

Louis Wiltshire
Lloyd Searwar
Terrence Goldson

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

Guido Aramando Lucha
Ericq Pierre

Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture (IICA)

Percy Aitken-Soux

Sistema Económico Latinoamericano (SELA)

Sebastian Alegrett
Henry Gill

Organization of American States (OAS)

Roland Roy

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

Vaughan Lewis

G. ECLA System
Système CEPAL
Sistema CEPAL

Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

Enrique V. Iglesias
Robert Brown
Clyde Applewhite
Wilfred Wittingham
Daniel Blanchard
Gert Rosenthal
Lancelot Busby
Jean Casimir
Sonia Cuales
Sylvia Guttierrez
Trevor Harker
Jorge Israel
Wilma Primus
Carle Walter
Peter Wickenden
Winthrop Wiltshire
Ricardo Zapata

Annex II

LIST OF MAIN DOCUMENTS

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.109	Draft Programme of Work of the CDCC 1986-1987
E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.109/Corrs. 1 and 2	Draft Programme of Work of the CDCC 1986-1987
E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.114	Draft Provisional Agenda
E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.114/Add.1	Annotated Provisional Agenda
E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.115	Implementation of the Work Programme of the CDCC
E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.115/Corr.1	Implementation of the Work Programme of the CDCC
E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.115/Add.1	Women and Development Draft Programme 1984 Onwards
E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.115/Add.2	Co-ordination in Planning
E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.116	Action on CDCC Resolutions Adopted at the Sixth and Seventh Sessions
E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.116/Add.1	Action on CDCC Resolutions Adopted at the Sixth and Seventh Sessions
E/CEPAL/CDCC/G.117	ECLA Resolutions with Implications for CDCC