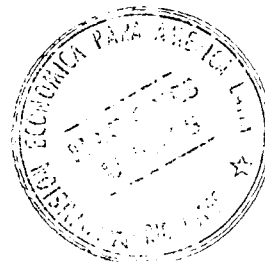


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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Office for the Caribbean

MEDIUM TERM PLAN

1976-1979

Office for the Caribbean

MEDIUM TERM PLAN : 1976-1979

ECLA Office for the Caribbean

1. Executive Direction and Management
2. Programme: Office for the Caribbean
3. Programme Components -
 - (a) Caribbean Integration Advisory Team
 - (b) General Economic Development
 - (c) Quantitative Studies
 - (d) Fiscal and Monetary Policies
 - (e) Co-ordinated Agricultural Development
 - (f) Industrial Development
 - (g) International Economic Relations
 - (h) Transport and Infrastructure
 - (i) Social Development
4. Administration and Common Services
5. Staffing Requirements
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7. Conference or Meeting Requirements

PLAN FORM A(1)

(Special form for non-substantive services - Department of Conference Services,
Department of Administration and Management, Revenue-producing activities)

[In order to complete this form follow outline,
as indicated for Plan Form A(1) in the instructions]

Executive Direction and Management

Although in terms of manpower resources the Office may be similar in size to a substantive division at ECLA Headquarters, it must nevertheless perform a range of executive functions which are essential for its effective operation in the sub-region. These functions involve substantive direction of the Office's Work Programme, maintaining continuing external relations with member states of the sub-region on behalf of the Executive Secretary, and liaison with inter-Governmental institutions and other United Nations bodies.

The primary duties devolve on the policy aspects of executive management as distinct from day-to-day managerial tasks, and may be summarized as follows:

- Executive management of the Office with particular reference to policies regarding work orientation and deployment of manpower resources.
- Maintenance of continuing relations with area Governments on behalf of the Executive Secretary, assessment of changing political and economic policies of relevance to ECLA's work, and periodic reporting to Headquarters.
- Preparation of the Office's work programme, responding to queries and directives from Headquarters on this aspect, and monitoring the Office's substantive functions as outlined in the approved Work Programme.
- Preparation of reports on the Office's activities both for ECLA's internal purposes and as required by United Nations resolutions.

PLAN FORM A(1) (Continuation sheet)

- Co-ordination of some aspects of technical assistance offered to member states of the sub-region, and assistance to UNDP Offices in preparation of country papers and country programmes.
- Continuing liaison with inter-Governmental Agencies and sub-regional research institutions.
- Maintaining liaison with ECLA Headquarters and other United Nations bodies as deemed necessary, and administration of the ECLA/Trinidad and Tobago Agreement.
- Execution on behalf of ECLA's Executive Secretary, of the responsibilities and functions delegated in respect of the Caribbean Integration Advisory Team.

PLAN FORM A

Medium-term Plan for the period 1976-1979

Programme Analysis and Evaluation

(In order to complete this form follow outline, listing headings, as indicated for Plan Form A in the instructions)

Organizational unit: Economic Commission for Latin America

Programme: Office for the Caribbean

Programme component (where applicable):

The Office adopts an inter-disciplinary approach in its substantive work programme. It gives top priority to assisting the Governments of the sub-region in the formulation and implementation of programmes for economic and social development, and in promoting the process of economic integration. This involves inter alia:

- Collection and compilation of information on economic and social conditions and trends in the Caribbean sub-region to serve as a basis for the formulation of policy recommendations and for collaboration with substantive divisions at ECLA Headquarters in projects of regional scope;
- Analysis of economic and social problems of Caribbean interest, and research on their determinants and consequences as well as on approaches to their solution;
- Continuous liaison with specialized agencies of the United Nations system, inter-governmental organizations, and area governments;
- Active participation in inter-governmental meetings, sub-regional study groups, task forces, etc.

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

The main objectives of the Office's Work Programme are therefore to

- (a) Contribute to the regional appraisal of the International Development Strategy;
- (b) Promote economic integration by assisting in activating some of the Articles of the CARICOM and ECCM Agreements and intensifying and extending co-operation among Caribbean countries;
- (c) Maintain an overall view of economic and social developments in the Caribbean sub-region as a basis for advisory assistance to Governments individually and collectively;
- (d) Undertake studies leading to recommendations on measures for increased production in the main economic sectors and improved efficiency in taxation systems and monetary arrangements;
- (e) Assist the smaller states in improving their basic statistics;
- (f) Formulate recommendations to Governments for improving transport and communications in order to facilitate trade;
- (g) Undertake studies to assist Governments in alleviating social problems including unemployment and rural/urban drift.

The programme components are therefore directly inter-related and supplement each other. This is not only consistent with the Commission's overall approach to its role of assisting member Governments, but is particularly relevant in the Caribbean sub-region where the economic integration programme is a vital factor in the development strategy.

PLAN FORM A

Medium-term Plan for the period 1976-1979

Programme Analysis and Evaluation

(In order to complete this form follow outline, listing headings, as indicated for Plan Form A in the instructions)

Organizational unit: Economic Commission for Latin America

Programme: Office for the Caribbean

Programme component (where applicable): Caribbean Integration
Advisory Team

Within the framework of the United Nations decisions for the operation of Development Advisory Teams, one such team is to be based in the ECLA Office for the Caribbean with the specific task of advising area governments, particularly the LDC's, on planning and developmental aspects within the integration programme. It will operate substantially as an autonomous unit within the Office, and is being established initially for two years.

The Team is to be established in September 1974. Its terms of reference will be ".... to advise and assist the Governments in their development planning, programming and policies; and to initiate and undertake studies designed to promote regional integration and regional development through the co-ordination of national development planning".

The content of the Team's work programme has not yet been detailed.

PLAN FORM A

Medium-term Plan for the period 1976-1979

Programme Analysis and Evaluation

(In order to complete this form follow outline, listing headings, as indicated for Plan Form A in the instructions)

Organizational unit: Economic Commission for Latin America

Programme: Office for the Caribbean

Programme component (where applicable): General Economic Development

1. Long-term Goals:

- Analyses of social and economic development of countries in the sub-region for ECLA's Annual Economic Survey, and periodic evaluation of the International Development Strategy.

2. Present Regional Situation:

Some countries of the sub-region do not prepare overall Surveys of economic and social developments; this is particularly true for the smaller territories. Even in the larger states such surveys frequently appear only after considerable delay so that it is very difficult to monitor and evaluate current developments. Many of the states are small, semi-independent - the West Indies Associated States; the others are relatively larger, independent and better endowed with physical and manpower resources and there is therefore a distinct gap, and some evidence of polarization, between the Less Developed Countries and the More Developed Countries.

The main sub-regional integration organizations comprise the CARICOM Secretariat, the ECCM Secretariat, and the Caribbean Development Bank. These are expected to work towards increasing the economic benefits of the region as a whole, improving the economic viability of the smaller economies, and close the development gap between the

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

Less Developed Countries and More Developed Countries through sub-regional structural transformation and expanded market opportunities.

Apart from its normal responsibility to other United Nations bodies and agencies, the Office is required to complement the work of these inter-Governmental institutions, particularly in respect of preparing on a continuing basis, overall analyses of general developments. For this purpose, it is necessary to secure detailed comparable information on the individual economies, and to devise means of monitoring current progress. A necessary prerequisite for achieving this objective is assisting in establishing a framework for adequate statistical services.

3. Medium-term Objectives:

To provide member Governments, ECLA Headquarters, and ECOSOC with

- reports on short and medium-term economic trends in the region;
- summary interpretations of regional economic developments;
- analyses of the structure and main characteristics of each country's economy.

4. Programme Performance:

The first Economic Survey prepared by this Office was for the year 1966, and its coverage was confined to Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Since then the Survey has grown in scope to include Belize and the seven units comprising the West Indies Associated States, which are treated collectively. The subject areas in the Survey have also been increased as more data have become available in individual countries and the mechanism for collecting data has improved.

Commencing in 1971, the Office has prepared on an annual basis, a document entitled "Overview of Economic Activity"; this gives a more detailed treatment of the economies than that shown in the

PLAN FORM A (Continuation Sheet)

Economic Survey of Latin America, as well as a summary of economic developments in the CARIFTA/CARICOM area as a whole. As a result of specific requests by area Governments and institutions this document is circulated throughout the sub-region, and appears to have filled a significant gap in the availability of statistical and other data. Tentative plans have been drawn up to broaden the scope of this document by preparing short country notes on the individual members of the West Indies Associated States and Montserrat, which together comprise the East Caribbean Common Market.

During 1972, this Office assisted in the first review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy carried out at the regional level. Apart from providing information as required specifically by the questionnaire relating to individual countries of the sub-region, it has been necessary to establish data collection machinery for providing relevant information on a continuing basis.

In 1973, the Bahamas achieved independence and should it become a member of the Commission, this country must be included in the Annual Economic Survey. In addition, Grenada which became a fully independent state in 1974, should be accorded separate treatment in the Survey.

5. Programme Co-ordination:

Work on the International Development Strategy appraisal is co-ordinated by the Economic Development Division in Santiago. The Annual Economic Surveys for countries of the sub-region, which are the responsibility of the Office for the Caribbean, are prepared in collaboration with the substantive divisions at ECLA Headquarters.

6. Programme Content (Output):

- (a) Eight individual "Country Notes" covering fourteen states for the Annual Economic Survey, and an "Overview" of economic and social developments in all states individually, along with a summary of major developments in the sub-region, in each year.

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

- (b) Report on review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the sub-region - Periodic.
- (c) Preparation of a sub-regional statistical abstract.
Date: Annual; commencing 1976.

PLAN FORM A

Medium-term Plan for the period 1976-1979

Programme Analysis and Evaluation

(In order to complete this form follow outline, listing headings, as indicated for Plan Form A in the instructions)

Organizational unit: Economic Commission for Latin America

Programme: Office for the Caribbean

Programme component (where applicable): Quantitative Studies

1. Long-term Goals:

(a) Inputs into

- Annual Economic Survey;
- International Development Strategy Appraisal;
- Caribbean Office projects;
- Regional projects initiated by headquarters.

(b) Improving scope and coverage as well as quality and timeliness of statistics, especially in the Less Developed Countries of the sub-region.

(c) Assuring comparability of statistics in the sub-region.

2. Present Situation:

Taken as a whole, the quality and range of statistics in the sub-region, particularly in the smaller states, are highly inadequate for the requirements of national and sub-regional planning. In general, the best statistical coverage is in respect of external trade, population and vital statistics, and central government revenue and expenditure data. Retail price indexes are compiled by the majority of states, but the base periods are outdated - as remote as 1956 in one case. At least two countries have recently conducted household surveys, and there are others planning to carry out such surveys

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

though some will require technical assistance. In recent years, a framework of monetary statistics has become available through the Central Banks and Currency Boards. However, important areas such as National Accounts, Agriculture and Industrial statistics, Construction and Social statistics, are among the fields with little or no coverage. Moreover, even in those cases where data are available in government departments, statistical publications appear only after considerable delay.

While the needs of data for planning and evaluating social and economic trends have been forced on the independent states, the smaller states with their inadequate resources are poorly placed to help themselves in this respect. The recent unfavourable trends in foreign exchange and balance of payments, the high rate of inflation, aggravated by rising prices of petroleum and petroleum products, combined with the already serious unemployment problem in the sub-region, make it necessary for countries to pay closer attention to the current trends in the various sectors.

Most of the statistical offices are faced with major problems such as inadequate staff and facilities, insufficient funds, high rates of personnel turn-over, and low priority in the scope of Government operations. A major function is therefore to assist these states in up-grading the quality of their expertise, and generally to organise reasonably efficient statistical units. It appears that technical assistance would be most valuable in this field, and ECLA has an opportunity and an obligation to assist in this regard.

3. Medium-term Objectives:

- (a) To assist Governments of the LDC's in devising as comprehensively as possible, systems for collecting information on a current basis, including preparation of questionnaires and conducting ad hoc enquiries;
- (b) Developing an appropriate methodology and harmonizing classification systems etc. consistent with current United Nations practices;

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

- (c) Compiling various time series in support of substantive projects undertaken by the Commission;
- (d) Assisting in publishing current country statistical data required by sub-regional institutions.

4. Programme Performance:

The activities of the Office for the Caribbean in this component has been confined mainly to assisting the smaller states, where the needs are simpler but more basic. In addition, ad hoc advisory services have been provided from time to time to the Statistical Offices in the larger countries. The Office has also represented the Commission at meetings of the Commonwealth Caribbean Statisticians and the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians, and was instrumental in the formation of the latter organization.

In recent years, the Office has been involved in two major exercises within the sub-region. The first relates to the shift from manual to computer processing of external trade statistics in the West Indies Associated States. In this regard, office personnel participated in Statistical Working Party meetings concerned with this subject, and advised on various aspects including organization and methodology. Secondly, there has been a switch from country tariff lists and SITC (0) classifications to a standard external trade classification based on the SITC (R). In this connexion, the Office provided a cross classification "Key" from the recently adopted BTN Common External Tariff to the SITC (R). The Office also contributed several notes on special aspects of statistics, and prepared a paper on the statistical situation in the West Indies Associated States which contained recommendations for improving efficiency.

Among the current objectives are updating of the paper The Situation of Statistics in the West Indies Associated States (ECLA/POS 72/11), preparation of a paper dealing with standardization of statistical methods and practices in the countries in the sub-region, and preparation of individual situation reports on statistics in Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

PLAN FORM A (Continuation Sheet)

The idea of conducting industrial and other enquiries has been taken up informally with government officials in the Associated States. It is hoped that during the period of the Medium-term Plan, central registers can be developed and enquiries conducted in the Less Developed Countries, and that an effective Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians will emerge. One major objective of this Committee is to achieve standardization of methodology and reporting.

5. Programme Co-ordination:

ECLA Caribbean Office works in close conjunction with the Statistical Offices in the several CARIFTA/CARICOM countries, as well as other government units involved in collecting and analysing information. Little statistical work is done at the sub-regional level but the Office's membership on various committees and working parties permits effective co-ordination and co-operation. Other regional organizations with whom statistical activities are co-ordinated are the Caribbean Development Bank, The British Development Division in the Caribbean, the Commonwealth Caribbean Census Co-ordinating Committee, and the Eastern Caribbean Common Market Secretariat.

Co-ordination has also been effected with other agencies of the United Nations system such as the IBRD, and those with offices in the Caribbean such as FAO, UNIDO, ILO.

6. Programme Content - (Output):

- (a) Initiation of projects to organise and develop statistical units in the Less Developed Countries of the region. A separate project is envisaged for each territory.

Date: 1976 and continuing.

- (b) Report on the feasibility of conducting industrial enquiries in the Less Developed Countries of the region.

Date: 1976.

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

- (c) Organizing and conducting a Workshop on Household Surveys, and assisting States in carrying out their individual surveys. Date: 1977.
- (d) Publication of a sub-regional statistical bulletin. Date: 1976.
- (e) Conducting a programme of industrial enquiries, including organization of Central Registers of Establishments, for the Less Developed Countries of the sub-region. As part of this component a Workshop will be organized. Date: 1978 and continuing.
- (f) Report on the statistical situation in the More Developed Countries of the region, and Belize. Date: 1976 and continuing.
- (g) Report on the feasibility of developing a Central Data Bank for the sub-region. Date: 1978-1979.

It is envisaged that Items (b), (d) and (f) could be done mainly with existing office resources, but (a), (c), (e) and (g) would require consultant and/or regional advisory services.

PLAN FORM A

Medium-term Plan for the period 1976-1979

Programme Analysis and Evaluation

(In order to complete this form follow outline, listing headings, as indicated for Plan Form A in the instructions)

Organizational unit: Economic Commission for Latin America

Programme: Office for the Caribbean

Programme component (where applicable): Fiscal and Monetary Policies

1. Long-term Goals:

To assist member Governments of CARICOM in:

- (a) Devising common monetary and financial policies appropriate for strengthening the integration programme;
- (b) Improving the tax capacity of the smaller states;
- (c) Harmonizing tax structures.

2. Present Situation:

The small size of individual economies in the Caribbean sub-region has led to the acceptance of economic integration as a vital element in the development strategy. The CARIFTA arrangements, initiated in May 1968, stressed trade liberalization and development of the main production sectors, but attached little importance to appropriate fiscal, monetary and financial policies in promoting development. The evolution of the integration programme, along with the recent international monetary crisis, made it imperative and urgent that Caribbean Governments should examine the problems in this broad field on a continuing basis, so as to minimize the adverse effects of some decisions taken in metropolitan countries.

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

The Free Trade arrangements were replaced by the Caribbean Community Treaty which entered into force in August 1973. The main economic instrument is the Common Market Annex which gives greater emphasis to monetary and financial policies, and provides inter alia for:

- A Common External Tariff and Common Protective Policy;
- Harmonization of Fiscal Incentives to Industries;
- Intra and Extra-Regional Double Taxation Agreements;
- Formulation of common Monetary, Payments and Exchange Rates Policies;
- Harmonization of Laws and Taxation relating to Companies;
- Formulation of programmes and policies for achieving Ownership and Control of Regional Resources.

Some of these subjects have been under continuing examination since 1969, and considerable progress has been achieved. However, the recently established Standing Committee of Ministers of Finance is now specially responsible for co-ordinating work in these broad areas, and for this purpose the expertise available to sub-regional Central Banks, Finance Ministries, Universities and Inter-Governmental institutions would be utilized. Because of its continuing and central role in assisting in promoting economic integration in the sub-region since 1967, this Office has been requested to participate in the working and study groups on these subjects. It should be stressed however, that the highly specialized nature of some of the topics requiring in-depth examination, and the manpower resources available, require that the Office's participation must be highly selective to ensure maximum impact.

The present work schedule in the sub-region envisages that:

- (a) Appropriate Double Taxation Agreements for CARICOM countries will be finalized during 1974;
- (b) The problems associated with implementation of the Common External Tariff will be satisfactorily resolved by 1975;

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

- (c) A common Agreement on National, Regional and Foreign Investment and on the Development of Technology will be finalized by 1975.

3. Medium-term Objectives:

- i. Assisting in continuous reviews of Double Taxation Agreements;
- ii. Assisting the LDC's in restructuring their taxation systems, thereby improving revenue situation;
- iii. Participation in Working Groups engaged in formulation of Monetary, Payments and Exchange Rates policies;
- iv. Assisting in studies on harmonization of tax structures.

4. Programme Performance:

Through the continuing and substantial assistance of this Office, the following major instruments, among others, were finalized and accepted during 1973:

- i. A Scheme for the Harmonization of Incentives to Industries;
- ii. A Common External Tariff for CARICOM countries.

Considerable progress has also been made in other areas, particularly in double taxation agreements and a common agreement on National, Regional and Foreign direct investment. In the latter case, the Working Group has finalized a draft agreement for consideration by member Governments. The Office's contribution in examination of these subjects will be a continuing one until the various working and study groups are formally dissolved.

In addition, some attention has been given to assisting the LDC's in some of their special problems. During 1973/1974 the Office assisted these smaller states in up-grading the efficiency of their monetary authorities, enquiries directed to formulating and refining foreign exchange policies, and improving taxation systems. These activities will continue during the 1976-1979 period.

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

5. Programme Co-ordination:

This component is complementary to the component designated International Economic Relations, and depends for some of its inputs on the component, General Economic Development. Co-ordination with the inter-governmental bodies is maintained through active participation in work and study groups, and meetings of Government officials and Ministers.

6. Programme Content:

- i. Assistance in continuous review of agreements for avoidance of double taxation agreements within the integration programme. Date: Continuing.
- ii. Phased comparative study of national taxation structures with a view to harmonization.
Date: Continuing.
- iii. Assistance in formulating regional policies for revised monetary arrangements through participation on the sub-regional Working Group. Date: Continuing.
- iv. Assisting the LDC's in revising their tax bases thereby improving tax capacity. Date: Continuing.
- v. Assistance to LDC's in promoting establishment of appropriate financial institutions for mobilizing financial resources. Date: Continuing.

PLAN FORM A

Medium-term Plan for the period 1976-1979

Programme Analysis and Evaluation

(In order to complete this form follow outline, listing headings, as indicated for Plan Form A in the instructions)

Organizational unit: Economic Commission for Latin America

Programme: Office for the Caribbean

Programme component (where applicable): Co-ordinated Agricultural Development

1. Long-term Goals:

To assist member Governments to:

- Plan collectively and rationalise their agricultural sectors so as to diversify production, reduce food imports and lessen dependence on traditional exports, and provide main inputs to other sectors;
- Identify possibilities for agricultural specialisation and complementarity;
- Explore and evaluate Land Tenure systems and Land Taxation patterns in the countries of the sub-region, to facilitate formulation of recommendations for more effective utilization of scarce land resources

2. Present Situation:

Agriculture in the Caribbean, as in the rest of Latin America, is one of the less dynamic sectors of the economy. However it continues to play an important role in the sub-region as a whole, due to its notable contribution to the gross domestic product and the large proportion of the population dependent on, or directly engaged in, its activities.

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

A striking characteristic of this sector is the dualism of two separate systems of agriculture existing side by side, each with divergent goals and organization, and experiencing problems which necessitate separate treatment. On one side is the export-oriented sub-sector which was traditionally developed as an extension of metropolitan agriculture, using large scale methods of production and having relatively easy access to credit. On the other is the domestic sub-sector which barely subsists on generally small and uneconomic plots, sometimes with unsecured titles, uses empirical techniques of production, and has little or no access to credit facilities.

Despite the advantages it enjoys over domestic agriculture, export agriculture is relatively high cost and cannot openly compete in international commodity markets. It therefore depends on preferential external markets for survival. On the other hand, domestic agriculture which is geared to supplying local needs for foodstuffs for a fast growing population passes haphazardly from short periods of glut to longer periods of scarcity. At the same time, the sub-region is heavily dependent on imported food, with imports doubling during the last decade. Consequently, the urgent problem facing sub-regional economies is agricultural transformation to encourage indigenous food production at higher and more uniform levels, reduce the volume of food imports and lessen dependence on traditional export crops.

The programme of economic integration initiated in 1967 has emphasized the need for rationalizing and transforming agricultural systems. It is therefore now generally accepted that there can be no meaningful development of the sub-region, unless agriculture is geared to supplying a greater proportion of food requirements and inputs into tourism and manufacturing industry.

As part of the initial free trade arrangements, an Agricultural Marketing Protocol was negotiated with the objective of stimulating production in domestic agriculture. In more recent years, work has been initiated on a phased study for rationalization of the sub-region agriculture to achieve the longer term objectives of economic

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

integration. Finally, a standing committee of Ministers of Agriculture has been established to co-ordinate and execute programmes and projects for revitalising the sector.

The Office has been involved in assisting sub-regional Governments since the inception of CARIFTA, and must continue to participate in meetings and study groups convened to examine problems in agriculture. Much of its basic research must therefore be geared to formulation of policy recommendations to area Governments and inter-Governmental institutions, and assisting these bodies in their implementation.

3. Medium-term Objectives:

- Promote, in active association with CARICOM Secretariat, the integration of agricultural sectors of the countries of the sub-region, by assisting the Governments in collective planning and rationalisation of agriculture;
- Determine the prospects for diversification in generally co-ordinated agricultural development, in order to formulate policy recommendations to Governments for lessening the area's dependence on the major export crops and increasing regional agriculture in Caribbean countries, within the framework of implementation of the Agricultural Marketing Protocol;
- Identify the possibilities for agricultural specialisation and complementarity, by mapping out a phased and dynamic programme for agricultural development in the sub-region;
- Initiate progressively studies of the land use, Land Tenure and Land Taxation systems;
- Determine prospects for general livestock farming and formulate feasible proposals for increasing production of livestock products, particularly dairy products.

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

4. Programme Performance:

The activities of the Office have been directed to assist area Governments in formulating measures for the rational development of agriculture. Advisory assistance was given in negotiating the Agricultural Marketing Protocol (AMP), recommending solutions to problems of implementation, and in the evaluation of performance by the Associated States under this Protocol and the Guaranteed Market Scheme (GMS). Regarding rationalization of agriculture in the sub-region, there was active participation in the preparatory work to outline and implement a programme of activities.

Within recent months, two teams have been established, one financed jointly by CARICOM and the Canadian Government (CIDA), and the other by the UNDP, to undertake further work on the AMP and agricultural rationalization programmes. The teams are located in Grenada and will promote and co-ordinate agricultural production under the AMP and GMS, and assist in implementing a programme for rationalization of agriculture. At the request of the CARICOM Secretariat, the Office prepared a special questionnaire designed to assemble agricultural statistics and relevant economic data which would be required by these teams. Further activities of this Office in these two areas of work will be undertaken in close collaboration with the teams.

In its effort to improve the data base in this sub-region, the Office initiated an inventory of all available data on the agricultural sector. Part of the collected information was compiled and distributed at the Ninth Conference of Agricultural Economists. The main objective is to prepare a compendium of Agricultural statistics for Caribbean countries as a basis for in-depth studies on identification of possibilities for specialization and complementation.

The present schedule envisages that work will continue on assisting the ECCM States on periodic evaluation of performance under the AMP and GMS. In addition, enquiries will be initiated on land tenure systems and land taxation, and their implications for development of the agricultural sector in the sub-region.

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

5. Programme Co-ordination:

Work on rationalization, diversification, specialization and complementarity is co-ordinated with the activities of the CARICOM and ECCM Secretariats through continuing consultation in research, and participation in the work and study groups. In addition, close collaboration is maintained with the ECLA/FAO Agricultural Division at Santiago on Latin American region-wide projects.

6. Programme Content (Output):

- Initiation of studies into the existing land tenure systems of the countries of the Caribbean, with the object of evolving models more appropriate to the needs and future requirements of the countries, taking into account the integration process. Date: 1976 and continuing.
- Comparative study on land taxation and the implications for development of the agricultural sector particularly emphasising the influence on land use, to formulate recommendations for higher levels of land utilization. Date: 1977 and continuing.
- Preparation of sub-regional food balance sheets for selected commodities, including livestock products, to derive demand projections taking into account population growth and the influences of income changes on consumption levels. Date: 1976 to 1977.
- Refinement of the recommendations on integrated programme of agricultural development for the Caribbean countries in the light of implementation activities and the results of the above series of studies. Date: Continuing.

PLAN FORM A

Medium-term Plan for the period 1976-1979

Programme Analysis and Evaluation

(In order to complete this form follow outline, listing headings, as indicated for Plan Form A in the instructions)

Organizational unit: Economic Commission for Latin America

Programme: Office for the Caribbean

Programme component (where applicable): Industrial Development

1. Long-term Goals:

To assist member governments in:

- accelerating the process of industrialization generally, and particularly to achieve a greater measure of utilization of indigenous resources;
- achieving a substantial measure of sub-regional integration in industry sub-sectors within the framework of the Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM);
- establishing economic linkages of industry with the agriculture and tourism sectors;
- the development of a co-ordinated policy for long-term industrial development.

2. Present Situation:

The Governments participating in the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM), have embarked on the preparation of a long-term regional perspective plan for industry for which purpose they seek assistance from ECLA directly on a continuing basis, and from UNCT/UNIDO in the form of technical assistance projects. The current

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

policies adopted by the countries provide for the elimination of barriers to trade, the harmonization of fiscal and monetary policies affecting industry, and the eventual free movement of capital and labour.

Special priority has been accorded to accelerating the industrialization process in the LDC's of the CARICOM group. As one means of implementing this, a Caribbean Investment Corporation (CIC) has been set up to stimulate private sector action. In addition, studies already concluded have identified various products as having potential for the development of small-scale industries in these states.

Within the context of CARICOM considerable attention must be given to the problems of devising appropriate policies for effective development of the industrial sectors on a longer term basis, and on setting out guidelines for dealing with operational and shorter term problems. With regard to policy, new instruments must be formulated for dealing with the multi-national corporations and achieving some measure of national and sub-regional control of natural resources. On the operational side, there is an urgent need to encourage local entrepreneurship and devise methods for assisting these entrepreneurs, particularly in financing and budgeting, managerial techniques, and selection of equipment. These needs are especially acute in the smaller states.

3. Medium-term Objectives:

- (a) Assist the larger countries in improving the information base to facilitate planning and policy formulation of industry sub-sectors, and the smaller countries in establishment of information systems.
- (b) On the basis of detailed analyses, submit recommendations to governments on integration measures in industry that would accelerate development of industrial sectors.

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

- (c) Assist the Governments in preparation of the perspective plans for industry on the basis of analyses of complementation in various industry sub-sectors and market characteristics.
- (d) Assist the LDC's in creating an appropriate institutional mechanism for promoting industrialization.

4. Programme Performance:

The initial requests by the Heads of Caribbean Governments to the ECLA Office for assistance in industrial studies were also enshrined in the Agreement establishing the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA). Some work has been done in fields related to industry according to available manpower resources, but so far the Office has not been able to assist countries of the sub-region in a meaningful way, primarily because of the non-availability of an industry sector economist.

Reports and recommendations have been submitted to the Governments on: Harmonization of Fiscal Incentives to Industry; initial proposals for preparation of a process list for establishing area origin of manufactured goods; a sample survey of the value-added component in the industries of four Caribbean countries; and jointly with UNIDO, a general study on a programme of regional industrialization, with some emphasis on food industry, textiles, pulp and paper, chemicals. Advisory assistance has also been provided on the establishment of an industrial planning unit within the ECCM Secretariat.

Since 1968, an Office staff member has participated in the study groups on industry as resources permit; and such advice as staff members can provide has been extended to the CARICOM Secretariat and to the Governments.

5. Programme Co-ordination:

ECLA assistance is sought for economic analyses of industries and the manufacturing sector, especially as they relate to the overall integration process and policies for programming activities. Such

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

inputs as ECLA can provide for these exercises are co-ordinated with the activities of the economists in the CARICOM and ECCM Secretariats, and the technical experts on industry sub-sectors provided by UNIDO.

In addition, enquiries into the process of industrial development in both its economic and social aspects, are part of the region-wide study conducted by ECLA.

6. Programme Content:

- Analyse the problems of small-scale industry in the Caribbean sub-region. Date: Continuing.
- Assist in the establishment and location of export industries. Date: Continuing.
- Formulate measures for integrated industrial development. Date: Continuing.
- Produce studies on linkages between agriculture and industry. Date: Continuing.

PLAN FORM A

Medium-term Plan for the period 1976-1979

Programme Analysis and Evaluation

(In order to complete this form follow outline, listing headings, as indicated for Plan Form A in the instructions)

Organizational unit: Economic Commission for Latin America

Programme: Office for the Caribbean

Programme component (where applicable): International Economic Relations

1. Long-term Goals:

To assist the governments in

- analyses and evaluations necessary for the appraisal of their international economic relations deriving from changes in the traditional conditions of Commonwealth trade, new relationships with the European Economic Community, revisions of trade agreements, and development of new markets;
- widening and intensifying the integration process in the Caribbean;
- harmonizing the Caribbean integration programme with the wider process of integration throughout Latin America.

2. Present Situation:

Entry of the United Kingdom into the European Economic Community necessitates substantial changes in the traditional pattern of preferential commodity trade. Negotiations are currently in progress between the developing countries of the Commonwealth and the EEC to evolve a new set of relationships, and within these the Commonwealth Caribbean countries must determine their new situation vis-a-vis the enlarged Community.

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

The multi-national negotiations in the GATT, the introduction of the Generalized System of Preferences, the projects for economic co-operation among Non-Aligned countries, and the re-alignments of commodity prices and markets, present additional problems.

Within the Caribbean, establishment of the Caribbean Community and Common Market provides a basis for concerted action in determining commercial policies vis-a-vis third countries, but also simultaneously presents problems of re-alignment and harmonization of the national economies within the integration framework. The immediate problem at the intra-Caribbean level is to promote the smooth operation of the instruments of CARICOM. Beyond this there is the need to develop closer contacts and continuing relations between the CARICOM countries and the non-CARICOM countries.

3. Medium-term Objectives:

- (a) Assist the CARICOM Working Groups and the Governments in commodity trade analyses, particularly in respect of the traditional export crops.
- (b) Assist the negotiating groups in determining feasible and beneficial terms for future trade relationships that would be reflected in the re-negotiated agreements.
- (c) Advise Governments and sub-regional institutions on measures for improving the working efficiency of existing integration instruments.
- (d) Assist in promoting expansion of the integration process in the Caribbean.
- (e) Provide the International Economic Relations Division at ECLA headquarters with material, as requested, for the wider regional studies relating to multilateral negotiations.

PLAN FORM A (Continuation, etc.)

4. Programme Performance:

Since 1969, the Office has collaborated with the governments and the inter-governmental secretariats in studies for identifying conditions that would preserve and increase earnings from exports of the traditional crops. In addition, staff members have participated in the enquiries into alternative forms of relationships with the enlarged EEC, appraisal of the new trade relations with the United Kingdom, assessment of impact on Caribbean/USA and Latin American trade relationships, and evaluation of the remaining Commonwealth relationships.

Within the framework of the CARIFTA and ECCM Agreements, intensive work on preparation of the common external tariffs occupied several staff members over the period 1969-1973. At present, assistance is being given on the implementational aspects, and with overcoming the problems deriving from operating separate classifications for customs purposes and statistical purposes.

Work has also commenced on analysis of the problems relating to widening the integration process to achieve a fuller coverage of Caribbean countries. In this regard, a paper on the institutional aspects is already prepared.

5. Programme Co-ordination:

Within the Office, this component depends on the analyses of economic and social performance, progress with the other components designated integrated agricultural development, industrial development, Fiscal and monetary studies and social development. Beyond this, close collaboration with the substantive division at ECLA headquarters is necessary to ensure that the unique conditions of the Caribbean countries are reflected in the comprehensive coverage of the Latin American region. Closest co-ordination is maintained on a working basis with the CARICOM and ECCM Secretariats, and departments of the Governments.

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

6. Programme Content:

- Analysis of problems deriving from implementation of the integration instruments, particularly those relating to harmonization of national policies. Date: Continuing.
- Assistance to the Governments in the preparatory work for the rounds of negotiations with third countries.
Date: Continuing.
- Analysis of factors related to (a) widening and (b) deepening the integration process, for preparation of recommendations to the Governments. Date: Continuing.
- Initiating of studies into the development of closer harmonization of Caribbean integration with the wider Latin American integration process. Date: Continuing.

PLAN FORM A

Medium-term Plan for the period 1976-1979

Programme Analysis and Evaluation

(In order to complete this form follow outline, listing headings, as indicated for Plan Form A in the instructions)

Organizational unit: Economic Commission for Latin America

Programme: Office for the Caribbean

Programme component (where applicable): Transport and Infrastructure

1. Long-term Goals:

To assist member governments to

- improve the capacity and quality of transport and related services at the national and regional levels;
- establish and improve information collecting systems, so as to provide a more coherent basis for transport planning and policy formulation;
- improve the efficiency of the collective institutional policy-making machinery serving the transport sector of the integration programme.

2. Present Situation:

The countries in the Caribbean are not contiguous in that they do not share a land mass; consequently surface water and air transport are vital both to national and sub-regional development.

Efficient transport and related services are essential for mobilising human and natural resources particularly in the context of the schemes for integrated agricultural and integrated industrial development. The traditional transport system within the sub-region is minimal and inadequate to serve the increasing trade deriving from intensified economic co-operation among the Caribbean countries. In

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

addition, the transport services handling major commodity exports are geared to suit the requirements of the metropolitan countries and are undergoing rapid technological change.

Apart from the data available in documentation for customs purposes, there is almost no statistical information on cargo volumes and patterns, and efficiency indicators of cargo movements.

Within the Caribbean Community and Common Market, the Governments are presently establishing a transport council at Ministerial level; this derives from previous recommendations by the Office on institutionalization.

3. Medium-term Objectives:

- (a) Establish a system of data collection on cargo movements and commodity trade patterns, initially for determining specific transport requirements.
- (b) Analysis of statistical and qualitative data as a base for assisting countries in transport planning and policy formulation.
- (c) Provide recommendations to the Governments for improving operation of the present transport services and establishing additional capacity geared to meet the growing needs of the integration process and export requirements.
- (d) Assisting the Governments in establishing and operating adequate institutional machinery.
- (e) Support the region-wide projects conducted by the substantive division at ECLA headquarters, including assistance to governments in formulating their views as required for international negotiations.

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

4. Programme Performance:

Substantial improvements in the operations of the regionally-owned shipping service have been achieved through implementation of the recommendations made by the ECLA Office for (a) phasing out the multi-purpose ships and replacing them by cargo vessels; (b) re-scheduling ships' itineraries to conform more to cargo movement patterns; (c) reorganization of the administrative structure of the Shipping Corporation; (d) review of the tariff schedules; (e) introduction of more efficient cargo handling methods.

Assistance rendered to the governments in assessing their infrastructure needs has been valuable for the formulation of projects submitted to financial institutions for port and harbour construction. Similarly, recommendations made for improvement of port administration have been implemented by various governments.

Whereas formerly emphasis was on the CARIFTA/CARICOM countries, during the plan period increasing attention must be given to transport co-ordination throughout the Caribbean Basin, and for this purpose a project proposal was prepared. This now takes the form of a project request for a CIDA-financed feasibility study of Caribbean maritime transport.

5. Programme Co-ordination:

Within the Office for the Caribbean work is co-ordinated with related subject fields, particularly in data collecting and processing. These aspects are also closely co-ordinated with on-going activities at the CARICOM Secretariat, the Caribbean Development Bank, the British Development Division at Barbados, the various Port Authorities, and the departments of Governments.

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

6. Programme Content - (Outputs):

- Establishment, initially in the fourteen CARICOM countries, and improvement of machinery for collecting and collating transport statistics. Date: Continuing.
- Study of the capacity and quality of transport and related services, and projection of requirements for specific commodity trades, with appropriate policy recommendations to the CARICOM Governments. Date: End 1975.
- Evaluation of the institutional machinery and effectiveness of the policy-making process with recommendations to Governments. Date: Periodic 1976 and 1978.
- Analysis of the economics of transport and its impact as inputs to other sectors, particularly industry, agriculture and distribution. Date: Continuing.
- Report of the CIDA-financed feasibility study.
Preparatory phase: Mid 1975.
Final report: 1977/1978.

PLAN FORM A

Medium-term Plan for the period 1976-1979

Programme Analysis and Evaluation

(In order to complete this form follow outline, listing headings, as indicated for Plan Form A in the instructions)

Organizational unit: Economic Commission for Latin America

Programme: Office for the Caribbean

Programme component (where applicable): Social Development

1. Long-term Goals:

Assist the Governments in:

- finding solutions to socio-economic problems deriving from reorientation of their economies;
- ameliorating the serious unemployment problems through improvement of labour absorptive capacity and socio-economic organizations;
- formulating and implementing policies for youth and adult training, and rural-urban problems.

2. Present Situation:

The Caribbean countries are evolving from plantation economies with mono-culture patterns to greater diversification of economic and social activity. The dislocations in export markets and low labour-absorptive capacity of the economic system have created serious unemployment and under-employment problems in the context of rising population. The population is young with about 40-45% in the age group 15 years and under, and outlets for migration abroad of unskilled surplus labour no longer exist. At the same time there is a loss of highly skilled and professional personnel to metropolitan countries - "the brain drain".

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

The new economic activities require skills for which the people are ill-equipped. Also, there is the factor that employment in traditional agriculture is deemed unacceptable because of social stigma. At the same time, consumption expectations are high, modelled on and under the direct influence (by radio and television) of the rich metropolitan countries, especially the neighbouring United States of America.

The education systems and curricula were transplanted from the metropolitan countries, and bear little relevance to the major problems faced by the sub-region, particularly in utilization of resources, input needs for socio-economic activities, and the patterns of life appropriate to geographic and climatic conditions.

3. Medium-term Objectives:

- (a) The development of appropriate social indicators and establishment of an adequate information base for assisting Governments and inter-governmental institutions in the formulation and implementation of policies, and for the evaluation of the effectiveness of alternative policies.
- (b) Assistance to sub-regional Governments in the development, and where feasible, operation of programmes for youth and adult training.
- (c) Analyses of problems of rural-urban integration, urbanization, and environmental conditions, to provide the necessary technical base for assisting Governments in alleviating them.

4. Programme Performance:

The activities of the Office have been dictated by the limitation on resources; consequently work has been concentrated on providing advisory services and conducting training courses within the broad field of rural and community development.

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

The focus of these advisory services has been on assisting the Governments in co-ordinating projects of numerous departments which bear directly on social development, with a view to maximising their effectiveness. In some cases, this has enabled the governments, for the first time, to consolidate their community development and welfare programmes and to clarify and appraise policies for implementation.

The training courses have been directed towards identifying the activities that can be pursued simultaneously through local government institutions, and preparing a framework for integrated rural development.

Studies into social conditions were initiated, but have been on an ad hoc basis depending on resources that were available at the Social Development Division of United Nations Headquarters and the Social Affairs Division of ECLA Headquarters. A study of social change in the Caribbean, being carried out by consultants, is nearing completion.

Despite these various efforts, it is apparent that socio-economic problems in the Caribbean sub-region should be examined in a more comprehensive way. In fact, recent examples of social unrest indicate that the need for consistent in-depth research and operational work in social development is becoming increasingly more urgent.

5. Programme Co-ordination:

The social effects of economic changes need to be studied in conjunction with the other main subject areas under examination. Also, it must be borne in mind that social characteristics in the Caribbean are in many respects different from those existing in continental Latin America. Nevertheless, close co-ordination with the substantive ECLA division is necessary, especially with regard to region-wide projects of the Commission.

At the sub-regional level, it is necessary to work in consultation with the CARICOM and ECCM Secretariats. At national levels, the closest collaboration has to be maintained with social

PLAN FORM A (Continuation sheet)

welfare commissions, village councils and departments of Governments responsible for the implementation of socio-economic policies.

6. Programme Content:

The advisory assistance to area governments will be continued and projects and activities undertaken in collaboration with the appropriate institutions. Seminars and study groups will be organised in close co-operation with Governments.

The subjects requiring in-depth analysis necessary to the formulation of policy recommendations are:

- (a) Unemployment; diagnosis and remedy in the Caribbean context, formulation of youth and adult programmes relevant to the problem.
- (b) Urbanization, internal migration, environmental problem and rural-urban integration.
- (c) Determinants and indicators of social change in the Caribbean.
- (d) Regional (sub-national) development and growth centres, and administrative reforms for rural development.
- (e) Regional integration in the Caribbean and its impact on socio-economic life of the countries.
- (f) Formulating programmes for assisting in family planning and family development, adult education, rural upliftment.
- (g) Integrated services for community development.

PLAN FORM A(1)

(Special form for non-substantive services - Department of Conference Services,
Department of Administration and Management, Revenue-producing activities)

[In order to complete this form follow outline,
as indicated for Plan Form A(1) in the instructions]

Administration and Common Services

These functions relate to daily office management duties as distinct from overall policy aspects. In summary, the main activities are as follows:

- i. Providing appropriate supporting services for substantive staff, including operation of the central Registry, Library and documents section, and communications facilities.
- ii. Procurement and maintenance of office supplies, services and equipment, and documents reproduction.
- iii. Arrangements for all official travel undertaken by substantive staff, and processing of travel claims.
- iv. Administering, in accordance with Staff Rules and Regulations, and in consultation with ECLA headquarters, finances and personnel matters of the Office, and maintaining the necessary records and reports.
- v. Maintaining liaison on administrative matters with ECLA headquarters and other United Nations bodies, and with the host Government within the terms of the ECLA/Trinidad and Tobago Government Agreement.

STAFFING REQUIREMENTS

(Use a separate sheet for each programme/programme component)

Organizational unit: Economic Commission for Latin America

Programme: Office for the Caribbean

Programme component (if applicable): _____

[illegible]

PLAN FORM B (Continuation sheet)

Explanatory Notes:

1/ The provision for 1974/1975 represents three P4's (Economic Affairs Officer, Agricultural Economist, Transport Economist), two P3's (Economic Affairs Officer, Social Affairs Officer) and one P2 (Administrative Officer). The request for an addition of one Economic Affairs Officer P4/P3 level to cover the industry sector is renewed.

In addition, three posts at Assistant Officer level are provided to be occupied by junior economists for maintaining basic data collection, and assisting senior officials with data compilation and analyses necessary for specific substantive programme components. Formerly these functions were performed by graduates engaged as research assistants; but this appears to be no longer possible consequent on Headquarters' decision limiting employment of research assistants to five years, and also instructing that University graduates should not be engaged at research assistant level.

Moreover, statistical assistants at General Service levels, of which there are presently none on the establishment of the Office, will be required to assist at the routine level of data tabulation.

2/ The staff at General Service level is maintained by provisions from Regular Budgetary sources supplemented by Extra Budgetary funds contributed by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The quantum of funds contributed by the Government in 1974 was TT\$36,000. Under the terms of the Agreement between ECLA and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, revisions in the cash donation may be re-negotiated at two-year intervals.

The Government does not undertake to maintain any specific number of posts. The number of posts that can be maintained from these Extra Budgetary funds is affected by decisions regarding revisions of the salary scales applicable to Port of Spain and by increasing costs for utilities etc. It is very difficult to make an accurate forecast either of the amount of the Government's cash contribution or the number of posts that it will be possible to finance at a given level of contribution. The assumption is made that Extra Budgetary funds may be able to absorb five General Service posts in 1976/1977 and four in 1978/1979; the totals in the respective columns are derived on this basis.

PLAN FORM C

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Organizational unit: Economic Commission for Latin America

Programme: Office for the Caribbean

Programme component (if applicable): _____

Resource Requirements	Biennium 1974-1975		Biennium 1976-1977		Biennium 1978-1979	
	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB
Man-months:						
Professional	168		264		264	
General Service	240	144	240	120	264	96
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Salaries						
Common staff costs						
Travel	16,000		22,000		22,000	
Printing						
Other contractual services ^{1/}						
General operating expenses ^{1/}						
Supplies and materials ^{1/}						
Furniture and equipment ^{1/}						
Other (specify) ^{1/}						
Total, all sources						
Total, Biennium						

^{1/} To be apportioned centrally, if necessary.

PLAN FORM D

CONFERENCE OR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

(Use a separate form for each major conference or meeting)

At the programme component level, lump together meetings dealing
with substantially the same subject

Organizational unit: ECLA Office for the Caribbean

Programme/Programme component: Quantitative Studies

Type of meeting(s): Workshop preparatory to conduct surveys

Year: 1979
1978
1977
1976

Legislative authority (if any): _____

Titles(s): Workshop on Caribbean Household Surveys

Location: To be negotiated -
In the Caribbean Sub-region

Duration: 7 days

Type and number of participants: Officials concerned with
planning and statistics - 25

Number of substantive staff attending: 2

Conference servicing requirements:

Pages of pre-, in- and post-session documentation, languages, number of
simultaneous meetings, and any other requirements.

Estimated cost:

\$

Travel and per diem - participants

Travel and per diem - staff

Conference servicing

Miscellaneous

Total

10,000.

Justification 1/: How does/do the meeting(s) relate to the medium-term
objectives? What concrete benefits are to be expected?
What alternative means of action have been rejected,
and why?

(Use additional blank sheets as required)

See Form A. It is intended to conduct household
surveys in the countries of the Eastern Caribbean.

1/ This item does not apply to meetings of legislative bodies or to their
subsidiary bodies.

PLAN FORM D

CONFERENCE OR MEETING REQUIREMENTS

(Use a separate form for each major conference or meeting)

At the programme component level, lump together meetings dealing
with substantially the same subject

Organizational unit: ECLA Office for the Caribbean

Programme/Programme component: Quantitative Studies

Type of meeting(s): Workshop preparatory to conducting surveys Year: 1978
1979
1977
1976

Legislative authority (if any): _____

Title(s): Workshop on Industrial Enquiries in Eastern Caribbean

Location: To be negotiated - In the Caribbean Sub-region Duration: 7 days

Type and number of participants: Officials concerned with planning and/or statistics - 25

Number of substantive staff attending: 2

Conference servicing requirements:

Pages of pre-, in- and post-session documentation, languages, number of
simultaneous meetings, and any other requirements.

Estimated cost:	\$
Travel and per diem - participants	
Travel and per diem - staff	
Conference servicing	
Miscellaneous	
Total	<u>10,000.</u>

Justification 1/: How does/do the meeting(s) relate to the medium-term
objectives? What concrete benefits are to be expected?
What alternative means of action have been rejected,
and why?
(Use additional blank sheets as required.)

See Form A. It is intended to conduct
industrial enquiries in the countries of
the Eastern Caribbean.

1/ This item does not apply to meetings of legislative bodies or to their
subsidiary bodies.