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REPORT OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE CARIBBEAN
DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE
(Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 27-29 October 1987)

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Page</u>
PART ONE	SUMMARY OF DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS...	1- 30 1
	Agenda Item 5 - Implementation of the CDCC work programme (1985-1987)	1- 19 1
	Agenda Item 6 - Work programme for the biennium 1988-1989	20 3
	Agenda Items 7 and 8 - Medium-term plan 1990-1995 and draft summary of proposed work programme output for 1990-1991	21 3
	Agenda Item 9 - Programme of activities in support of small island developing countries	22- 24 4
	Agenda Item 10 - Action taken on CDCC resolutions and those of ECLAC and other United Nations bodies, with implications for CDCC	25- 26 4
	Agenda Item 12 - Other business	27 4
	Credentials	28 4
	Agenda Item 13 - Place and date of the eleventh meeting of CDCC	29 4
	Agenda Item 14 - Consideration and adoption of the report	30 4
PART TWO	ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION	31- 57 5
	Attendance	32- 35 5
	Agenda Item 1 - Opening of the meeting	36- 45 5
	Agenda Item 2 - Election of officers	46- 47 7
	Agenda Item 3 - Addresses	48- 55 7
	Agenda Item 4 - Adoption of the agenda and organization of work	56 8
	Agenda Item 14 - Consideration and adoption of the report	57 9
PART THREE	SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS	58-197 10
	Agenda Item 5 - Implementation of the CDCC work programme (1985-1987)	58-158 10
	Agenda Item 6 - Work programme for the biennium 1988-1989	159 23
	Agenda Items 7 and 8 - Medium-term plan (1990-1995) and draft summary of proposed work programme output for 1990-1991	160-163 24
	Agenda Item 9 - Programme of activities in support of small island developing countries	164-174 24

	<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Page</u>
Agenda Item 10 - Action taken on CDOC resolutions, and those of ECLAC and other United Nations bodies, with implications for CDOC	175-180	26
Agenda Item 11 - Promotion of technical co-operation among CDOC member countries ..	181-187	26
Agenda Item 12 - Other business	188-195	27
Agenda Item 13 - Place and date of the eleventh session of CDOC	196	28
Agenda Item 14 - Consideration and adoption of the report	197	28
PART FOUR		
21(X) PROGRAMME OF SUPPORT FOR SMALL ISLAND COUNTRIES		29
Annex I	LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	31
Annex II	LIST OF DOCUMENTS	36

PART ONE

SUMMARY OF DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Agenda Item 5 - Implementation of the CDOC work programme (1985-1987)

Co-operation in information

1. It was suggested that some services should be expanded to include TCDC activities. Reference was made specifically to access to the INRES system, the provision of an electronic Current Awareness Bulletin Board Service of CDC as a focal point of TCDC activities, and the publication of a regular newsletter on TCDC.
2. The secretariat was requested to ensure that linkages be established between CARICOM and non-CARICOM countries in the field of trade information.
3. The Committee noted the issues involved in the development of regional information systems and supported the recommendation of the meeting of experts that a Consultative Committee on Regional Information Systems be established.

Statistical Data Bank

4. The Committee endorsed the secretariat's request that member States be urged to accelerate the acquisition of compatible computer hardware and the establishment of computerized national statistical data bases in collaboration with the secretariat.

Science and technology

5. It was agreed that member countries should establish centres of excellence relating to the transfer of technology and that they should also indicate the appropriate mechanisms by which the expertise of these centres might be made available to CDOC member countries.

Co-ordination in planning

6. It was suggested that it was important to expand the concept of planning from that of the long-term development plans to include the concept of the management of national economies.

7. A request for country data as a major input to the secretariat's data bases was stressed.

Removal of language barriers

8. The Committee was asked to endorse the proposal of the Netherlands Antilles for the establishment of national chapters of the Caribbean Language Institute in each CDOC country, since it regarded the institute as a genuinely regional body which was not to be seen as a competitor to national bodies but as a complement to them.

9. Reference was made also to the costs of the national workshops, and in that regard UNESCO was thanked for its grant of US\$25 000 which had now been exhausted. As the project entered its third phase, however, it was agreed that there was a need to secure long-term financing and ensure that it was well planned. Funding was being sought from EEC.

Social sector

10. The Committee expressed its gratitude to IDRC for its funding and the keen interest it has shown in the project --Creole Discourse and Social Development.

Integration of women in development

11. Support was given to the work which had been done by the Women in Development Unit of the secretariat, particularly in respect of the useful linkages which had been made with the CARICOM secretariat, other CDOC countries and other members of ECLAC.

12. The Committee stressed the importance of women's issues. Tribute was paid to the secretariat for the technical support which it had provided to two workshops organized in the Netherlands Antilles. The meeting was reminded of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and participants were urged to implement its provisions in full.

Demography

13. Support was registered for the UNFPA-funded project aimed at strengthening institutional mechanisms for population planning. The secretariat indicated that the project would result in the establishment of population centres throughout the region but was still to be approved by UNFPA.

14. Support for the secretariat's collaborative work with CELADE in the area of demography was registered. One country offered its expertise and collaboration to assist in the implementation of activities in 1988.

15. The meeting endorsed the recommendation that the programme be extended to all CDCC member countries and supported the secretariat's search for additional funding for the implementation of projects.

International trade and finance

16. Support was expressed for the programme in trade and in particular for the idea of the computerization of the Trade Procedures Guides and the planned activity on trade promotion. In that regard, reference was made to the International Trade Centre now being built in Curaçao which would offer Caribbean countries conference facilities, facilities for exhibition of their products and opportunities for improving Caribbean/Latin American contacts and trade relations.

17. The meeting considered it important that the Workshop on Counter Trade, envisaged for 1988, should be held.

Transport and communications

18. The Chairman asked the meeting to take note of the problems in the transport and communications section of the work programme document and urged the secretariat to continue monitoring these two sectors.

Energy and natural resources

19. It was noted that the area of New and renewable sources of energy had not been included in activities proposed for the next period, and it was proposed that this area should be a CDCC priority. Collaboration with OLADE should accordingly be pursued in this and other areas of energy such as, for example, the utilization of solar energy.

Agenda Item 6 - Work programme for the biennium 1988-1989

20. The Committee was asked to take note of the United Nations approved subprogrammes reproduced in document LC/CAR/G.231.

Agenda Items 7 and 8 - Medium-term plan 1990-1995 and draft summary of proposed work programme output for 1990-1991

21. It was decided that comments and recommendations from member countries should be included in the document.

Agenda Item 9 - Programme of activities in support of
small island developing countries

22. The need for the small island countries themselves to develop a clear focus on their distinctive problems was emphasized in order to generate the flow of funds needed to deal with the issues.

23. The meeting emphasized that the CARICOM and CDOC institutions would have to combine forces to ensure the successful implementation of this programme.

24. It was also proposed that political unity should form part of discussions on small island states and that assistance should be provided for the formation of a political union such as that envisaged for the OECS states.

Agenda Item 10 - Action taken on CDOC resolutions and those of ECLAC
and other United Nations bodies, with implications for CDOC

25. The need for the CDOC secretariat to place greater emphasis on concrete projects requiring relatively little funding was proposed and it was suggested that the secretariat consult with member countries and identify projects within the framework of their national priorities.

26. It was decided that the Committee would comprise the bureau, the past chairman and two members, but would be open-ended and meet regularly in order to monitor the CDOC work programme. Saint Lucia and the Netherlands Antilles indicated their interest in participating in the Committee, and were elected.

Agenda Item 12 - Other business

27. After numerous interventions by delegations on this issue, it was decided that the present schedule of CDOC meetings should be maintained.

Credentials

28. After an exchange of views the meeting recognized that all CDOC member countries present at the tenth session were represented by properly constituted and duly authorized delegations.

Agenda Item 13 - Place and date of the eleventh meeting of CDOC

29. The meeting agreed that the secretariat should consult member States to determine the place and date of the eleventh meeting of CDOC.

Agenda Item 14 - Consideration and adoption of the report

30. It was agreed that the secretariat should be responsible for completing the report and despatching it to member countries for a response within thirty days.

PART TWO

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

31. The tenth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, at the technical level from 27-28 October 1987 and at the ministerial level on 29 October 1987.

Attendance */

32. Representatives of the following countries members of the Committee attended the session: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. The Netherlands Antilles and the United States Virgin Islands attended as associate members. Aruba attended the meeting as an observer.

33. Representatives of the following organizations of the United Nations system attended the session: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC).

34. The following United Nations specialized agencies were represented: International Labour Organisation (ILO), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

35. The meeting was also attended by the following intergovernmental organizations: the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the Latin American Economic System (SELA), the Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture (IICA), and the Caribbean Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD).

Agenda Item 1 - Opening of the meeting

36. Opening statements were made by the acting Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and International Trade of Trinidad and Tobago, the

*/ See Annex I attached.

Honourable Basdeo Panday, and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Mr. Norberto González.

37. In opening the meeting the acting Prime Minister welcomed participants to the ministerial sessions, reserving a special welcome for the delegation of Aruba which was attending the meeting for the first time as an observer.

38. The acting Prime Minister traced the course of events since the ninth session of CDCC, noting the difficulty which had been experienced in convening the tenth session. He wondered whether this difficulty reflected a waning of interest by member governments or an unwillingness to meet in some member countries. In any event it was necessary for the Committee to address the question of the periodicity of future meetings, the proposal being made that they might be convened solely under the aegis of CDCC at the subregional headquarters or in New York at the time of the opening of the General Assembly, when a quorum of Ministers could be assured.

39. He noted the uniqueness of CDCC, which provided a forum for all Caribbean countries, whether independent or not and whether or not members of the United Nations, to meet together at the ministerial level and to benefit from the technical co-operation resources provided by the United Nations system.

40. The acting Prime Minister asserted that his government had devoted considerable time and effort to supporting CDCC. He noted that since North-South co-operation seemed to be reaching its limits, South-South co-operation needed to be explored with renewed vigour and suggested that Latin American-Caribbean co-operation, which was being pursued by CDCC, should be seen in this context.

41. The difficulties being experienced by the multilateral institutions were noted, and accordingly CDCC was exhorted to play a more active role in co-operating with those institutions which lent themselves to effective regional collaboration.

42. In closing his statement, the acting Prime Minister noted the usefulness of CDCC but suggested that it had not realized its full potential. He asked members not to be distracted by those interests which were inimical to regional co-operation so that the objectives of the region might be attained.

43. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC, Mr. Norberto González, thanked the host country, Trinidad and Tobago, for its unflagging support for the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and for CDCC, while at the same time thanking all other member countries for the contribution they had made to its functioning.

44. He noted that the global economic panorama had not improved the development prospects for the countries of the Caribbean, nor for other developing countries members of the Commission. Accordingly, the tremendous efforts which they had made to put their economies in order had not been adequately rewarded. The modest growth experienced by the OECD countries had not filtered down to the developing countries due to the low prices prevailing for primary products, high interest rates and protectionism which limited their access to the markets of the developed countries. Despite some marginal

improvements recently the current tendency towards depressed prices and restricted markets was expected to prevail in the near future.

45. In closing his remarks, the Executive Secretary stressed the importance of Caribbean-Latin American relations, noting also that co-operation between ECLAC and subregional organizations and agencies of the United Nations had been intensified.

Agenda Item 2 - Election of officers

46. As a result of the consensus reached at the meeting of heads of delegation, its officers had been the same as those who had presided over the ninth session of the Committee, as follows:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Trinidad and Tobago	Rabindranath Permanand
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Cuba	Ramiro León Torras
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	United States Virgin Islands	Carlyle Corbin
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Barbados	Calvin S. Niles

47. In accordance with established practice, the officers of the ministerial meeting comprised representatives from the same countries of the officers at the technical level meeting. Accordingly, the officers of the tenth session were as follows:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Trinidad and Tobago	Selby Wilson
<u>First Vice-Chairman:</u>	Cuba	Omar García
<u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u>	United States Virgin Islands	Carlyle Corbin
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Barbados	Calvin S. Niles

Agenda Item 3 - Addresses

48. The Chairman, Mr. Selby Wilson, called the meeting to order and invited statements by members. Plenary statements were made by the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba, the United States Virgin Islands, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

49. The representative from Antigua and Barbuda expressed the appreciation of his government for the work being done by CDCC, noting the importance of tourism for the development of his country. He noted the integrative function of the Committee in providing a forum for free and frank discussion in a pluralistic region.

50. In tracing the development of the CDCC from its opening session in Havana in October 1975, the representative of Cuba noted that CDCC was not an administrative mechanism but an intergovernmental body and said that if it ceased to function effectively, its member governments would bear the responsibility for it.

51. While conceding that the cultural and linguistic plurality in the region provided a constraint to co-operation, he said he believed that the factors uniting the Committee were stronger than those which divided it and that the prevailing conditions would sooner or later lead Committee members to adopt a common platform for the protection of their common interests.

52. In referring to the difficulties experienced in convening the tenth session in Cuba, he advised the meeting of the need to adopt a common position against divisive forces and assured the Committee that Cuba's willingness to press ahead with the activities of CDCC had not been diminished. He indicated that Cuba had a legitimate right to host a future meeting of CDCC and said that recognition of that right would be a genuine reflection of the political maturity of the region.

53. The representative of the United States Virgin Islands^a requested CDCC to develop a plan of action to assist the non-independent member countries in their thrust for development. Emphasis should be placed on action to identify projects and programmes to stimulate trade, technical linkages and other forms of contact between the associate and full members of CDCC.

54. The representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines noted the under-utilization of assistance opportunities available through CDCC. He proposed that in planning future projects, the Committee should take into account the proposals being made by countries in the Eastern Caribbean to establish a politically unified state.

55. The observer from IMO outlined the functions of his organization, which related mainly to the maintenance of the highest standards of maritime safety, the prevention and control of marine pollution, the handling and transportation of dangerous goods and maritime legislation. He outlined the activities of the IMO in Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica, and indicated that countries seeking assistance from IMO should do so through its head office, their local UNDP office or the CDCC secretariat.

Agenda Item 4 - Adoption of the agenda and organization of work */

56. The agenda adopted for the tenth session of the CDCC was as follows:

- 1) Opening of the meeting
- 2) Election of officers
- 3) Addresses
- 4) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
- 5) Implementation of the CDCC work programme (1985-1987)
- 6) Work programme for the biennium 1988-1989, as presented by the United Nations Secretary-General to the General Assembly
- 7) The secretariat's contribution to the United Nations medium-term plan (1990-1995)
- 8) Draft summary of proposed work programme output for 1990-1991

*/ See list of documents in annex II of this report.

- 9) Programme of activities in support of small island developing countries
- 10) Action taken on CDOC resolutions, and those of ECLAC and other United Nations bodies, with implications for CDOC
- 11) Promotion of technical co-operation among CDOC member countries
- 12) Other business
- 13) Place and date for the eleventh meeting of CDOC
- 14) Consideration and adoption of the report.

Agenda Item 14 - Consideration and adoption of the report

57. The Committee considered and adopted its report contained in Part Three of the present document, as well as resolution 21(X) contained in Part Four. It was agreed that the secretariat should be responsible for finalizing the report and forwarding it to member countries for a response within 30 days.

PART THREE

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Agenda Item 5 - Implementation of the CDOC work programme
(1985-1987)

58. In introducing the work programme reflected in document LC/CAR/G.230, the secretariat noted that it was reporting on the output for the past 27 months, during which time emphasis had been placed on increased collaborative and co-operative activities with CDOC member governments as well as with national, regional and international organizations.

59. In accordance with the new thrust agreed upon at the ninth session of CDCC, increased emphasis was being placed on multisectoral and interdisciplinary activities and on increased co-operation between the secretariat and other parts of the ECLAC system and with subregional, regional and international organizations.

60. Specific activities in such areas as information and documentation, social and economic planning, women in development and demography had been implemented, a task which had involved co-operation with institutions such as the IDRC, UNESCO, WIPO, CLADES, CARICOM, OECS, CDB, CARNEID, ECCB, IARM, OAS, UNDP, FAO, UNFPA, USAID, PAHO, UWI, ILO and CARICAD.

61. The secretariat drew attention to a number of elements in the programme of work of the secretariat which, by their nature, lent themselves to interdisciplinary and multisectoral approaches to their implementation, such as those offered by CARISPLAN and the Caribbean Information System, the Statistical Data Bank, the Programme of Economic and Social Development Planning and that relating to natural resources, the environment and tourism.

62. It was also noted that while CDOC was a subregional body and focused on subregional activities of concern to its member countries, it had implemented many purely national activities in the form of training courses, research studies, advisory services and technical assistance and that these had increased during the period under review.

63. The secretariat indicated that its presentation on the work programme would focus on the highlights of its activities, which were detailed in document LC/CAR/G.230.

64. Prior to a detailed discussion of the work programme, the Director of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean provided an overview on selected areas of the secretariat's work programme. He informed the meeting that the activities of the work programme were being governed by two priorities --the need to establish linkages between the activities themselves and the need to provide the best possible services to member governments, for example, in the areas of information and documentation, including patent information, the Statistical Data Bank and the Demography Unit. These areas would be linked more closely in the future to better serve member countries.

65. He provided further details on the up-to-date computer facilities available at the Documentation Centre of the secretariat and indicated the intention to put the statistical data bank and demographic data on line, since they were an essential input for planning in member countries.

66. He made a special appeal to countries to provide information/data on their national economies in the three areas mentioned above, and to inform the secretariat of the type of data they might require for the management and planning of their economies.

Technical co-operation among Caribbean countries

Co-operation in information

67. In reporting on developments in the area of information, the secretariat drew attention to the fact that the CARISPLAN multilingual data base contained over 15 000 records and was now on line for public access.

68. A number of training workshops, both national and regional, had been held to focus on the design of data bases and on the capabilities and applications of microcomputers in library and information management systems and to provide practical experience in the use of CDS/ISIS. The secretariat stressed the importance of training in the use of this software package since it was used by all regional information networks in the Caribbean.

69. The IDRC-funded project which, inter alia, provided for the development of computerized access to networks within the Caribbean Information System, would come to an end in February 1988. In view of the identified needs of member States in strengthening their training capacity in the use of computers in information storage and retrieval and specifically of a recent OECS/INFONET request to ECLAC asking it to develop a small resource centre within the Caribbean Documentation Centre to intensify training, troubleshooting and software maintenance in Micro CDS/ISIS, the Committee was asked to support the proposal for a resource centre.

70. The meeting was also informed of the activities undertaken in the Caribbean Information System for Agricultural Sciences (CAGRIS) and of the progress being made in the Patent Information and Documentation Unit (PIDU). The proposed work programme of PIDU, to be executed with financial assistance from IDRC and technical assistance from the Canadian Patent Office and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) was outlined. The secretariat

expressed its appreciation to UNESCO, IDRC and WIPO for their continued support for the information programme.

71. The secretariat was commended on progress made in the information programme, and stress was placed on the need for member States to fully utilize the services of the Caribbean Documentation Centre. It was suggested that some services should be expanded to include TCDC activities. Reference was made specifically to access to the INRES system, the provision of an electronic Current Awareness Bulletin Board Service of CDC as a focal point of TCDC activities and the publication of a regular newsletter on TCDC.

72. The secretariat assured the delegates that discussions were being held with other United Nations agencies and organizations with a view to mounting some of their data bases on its computer to enable easier access by Caribbean countries and also on the provision of modems and basic telecommunication cost support to a small number of computer installations as an experiment for searching the CARISPLAN data base.

73. The representative of UNDP/Barbados indicated that a number of national workshops and other activities had been taking place with regard to TCDC and that countries had been encouraged to allocate substantial portions of their IPFs to implementing TCDC activities.

74. It was recalled that at the ninth session of CDCC the secretariat had been requested to prepare a report on the possibility of securing linkages with the Latin American Trade Information System (RELIC) and of using its Trade Information Network. The secretariat indicated that RELIC's activities in trade information had now been incorporated into SELA's proposed Latin American and Caribbean Trade Information and Foreign Trade Support Programme (PLACIEX) and that it, the secretariat, was monitoring these activities.

75. In response to a question on the access to the CARICOM Trade Information System and participation of non-CARICOM countries in it, the CARICOM secretariat envisaged that this co-operation would be through the ECLAC network. The secretariat was requested to ensure that such linkages included trade information from both CARICOM and non-CARICOM countries.

76. With respect to the Regional Information System Strategy, the secretariat summarized the policy issues raised in the document entitled "A Regional Information System Strategy for the Caribbean for the year 2000", and outlined a mechanism for co-ordination as recommended by a meeting of experts. The Committee was asked to note the issues involved and to support the recommendation for establishing a consultative committee on regional information systems.

77. In view of the fact that the CARICOM Heads of Government had already endorsed the establishment of a consultative committee on regional information systems, the CARICOM secretariat provided a summary of the issues discussed at the meeting of experts to review the document entitled "A Regional Information System Strategy for the Caribbean for the year 2000" and indicated that the consensus was that there was need for a committee to monitor and co-ordinate the planning, implementation and operation of regional information systems.

The Committee was assured by the CARICOM representative that there would be co-operation between the two secretariats to co-ordinate information matters.

78. The Committee noted the issues involved in the development of regional information systems and supported the recommendation of the meeting of experts that a consultative committee on regional information systems should be established.

Statistical Data Bank

79. The secretariat informed the meeting that activities had continued toward the development of the Statistical Data Bank. The time series had been revised and a draft document prepared. Assistance had also been provided in project monitoring, project data banks had been established in Belize and work toward this end had started in Guyana. A similar proposal had been put forward for Trinidad and Tobago.

80. A meeting of statisticians had also been convened to consider ways of reducing the burden on member governments of responding to the multiplicity of similar requests for data received from various regional and international institutions.

81. Proposed activities included continuation and amplification of the data base to include specialized data series of agencies, such as the Caribbean Tourism Research and Development Centre; the continued provision of data to member governments; the installation of on-line capability in statistical offices, and the publication of Volume VIII of "Agricultural Statistics of Caribbean Countries".

82. The secretariat urged member countries to accelerate their acquisition of computer hardware and the establishment of computerized data bases to facilitate their access to statistical data. The Committee endorsed this request and suggested that action in this regard should be carried out in collaboration with the secretariat.

Science and technology

83. The secretariat had continued to provide secretariat services to the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) during the period under review. It was agreed that the current arrangement should be continued.

84. The main activities comprised the convening and servicing of a number of CCST meetings including the annual meeting of the CCST Executive Committee. The final report of the most recent meeting of CCST was presented in document LC/CAR/G.235.

85. The secretariat had provided technical assistance in areas such as awareness-creation and popularization of science and technology.

86. Links would be established with PIDU as a conduit for activity in the area of the transfer of technology. In reference to the scope of horizontal

co-operation, the secretariat suggested that centres of excellence should be identified and that countries should be requested to report on their means of tapping their resources in this area as a contribution to economic and social development at the subregional level.

87. In response to a request for clarification on the postponement of an activity relating to co-operation between WINBAN and Brazil on expanded uses of bananas, the secretariat explained that the activity had been delayed at the request of Brazil due to the unavailability of the expert at the time but said the activity would take place.

88. In response to an enquiry regarding the need for the secretariat to be involved with the compilation of market profiles on the agro-industry sector, the secretariat indicated that the profiles disseminated by OAS covered a very wide area and that, based on these, CCST would be collecting and disseminating information packages on specific agro-industry products of relevance to member States.

Co-ordination in planning

89. A joint ILPES/ECLAC planning unit had been established at the CDCC secretariat in September 1985 with a staff member transferred from ILPES, Santiago, to Port of Spain as co-ordinator.

90. The work programme comprised the provision of assistance to CDCC member countries in the execution of their development programmes through advisory services in technical co-operation, in the management of national economies, and in policy analysis. The assignment of the co-ordinator had been completed in August 1987, when he had returned to ILPES Headquarters in Santiago.

91. The main activities of the joint ECLAC/ILPES Planning Unit included the publication of documents and the conduct of meeting/seminars and workshops in collaboration with other agencies, such as FAO, IARM and CCST.

92. Proposed activities for the ensuing period included the continued exploration of possibilities for technical co-operation under the TCDC framework, the provision of advisory services at the request of member governments and initiation and support of training activities for the strengthening of the planning process. The secretariat also planned to co-sponsor a national workshop on the planning process in Trinidad and Tobago.

93. The secretariat reiterated the availability of its in-house capacity to assist member States in their planning needs, especially in the areas of documentation, statistical data and demography and asked that greater use be made of these facilities.

94. In the area of planning, it was suggested that it was important to expand the concept of planning from the long-term development plans to include the concept of the management of national economies.

95. The lack of resources affecting the secretariat would inhibit the provision of significant assistance to member States, but nevertheless it

would provide whatever services it could by way of inputs to the planning processes in member countries.

96. A request for country data as a major input to the secretariat's data bases was stressed.

97. The value of a Caribbean Directory of Heads of Planning Officials was questioned in view of possible rapid obsolescence of the data published. The secretariat explained that the Directory had been compiled initially to meet the needs of the ECLAC/ILPES Planning Unit and that the intention was to update it periodically. It could also assist in TCDC activities as a source of Caribbean expertise.

98. Concern was expressed regarding the vacant post of co-ordinator of the Joint ECLAC/ILPES Planning Unit. The Deputy Executive Secretary of ECLAC explained that as a result of a recruitment freeze, the secretariat was first exploring the possibility of redeployment of human resources within ECLAC's duty stations to fill this post.

Removal of language barriers

99. The secretariat noted the need to strengthen and improve the translation and interpretation services in the Caribbean, and in this regard, recognized the work in the area of the removal of language barriers. Activities were at present being co-ordinated by the Ministry of Education and the Foreign Relations Bureau of the Netherlands Antilles in close co-operation with the ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat. The interest of that government had been evidenced not only by its direct and energetic involvement in the project, but also by its high level of collaboration with governments and agencies working together on the project.

100. The secretariat requested the Committee to endorse the proposal of the Netherlands Antilles for the establishment of national chapters of the Caribbean Language Institute in each CDCC country since it regarded the institute as a genuinely regional body which was not to be seen as a competitor to national bodies but as a complement to them.

101. It was noted that CDCC was the only subregional forum where different cultural groups worked together. As a result, great importance was attached to its work. The delegate from the Netherlands Antilles, the co-ordinating country, indicated that it was privileged to co-ordinate the project and expressed satisfaction at the support given by other CDCC countries. It was noted, however, that national experts in the field were unaware of programmes developed at the CDCC, and vice versa, and that a greater degree of feedback and political commitment would be needed if concrete co-operative activities in the wider Caribbean were to be successful.

102. It was further noted that the project needed a strong organizational base in each country and that to that end it had envisaged the setting up of national chapters in each participating country which would then function under the co-ordinating role of the Caribbean Language Institute. Reference was made to the fact that national workshops had been held in Barbados,

Guyana, Grenada, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Efforts were also being made to stimulate interest in Suriname, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

103. Reference was made also to the costs of the national workshops, and in that regard UNESCO was thanked for its grant of US\$25 000 which had now been exhausted. As the project entered its third phase, however, there was a need to secure long-term financing and ensure that it was well planned. Funding was being sought from EEC.

104. Various delegates endorsed the foregoing remarks, one delegate enquiring whether the project would include the language needs of the tourist industry. The secretariat gave a full explanation on the progress of the project and advised that the proposed national chapters would have to be involved in the matter through the Ministries of Education.

105. The meeting subsequently endorsed the proposals contained in this sector.

Agricultural sector

106. The main activities accomplished included the expansion and updating of the agriculture data base, preparation of a project proposal for the establishment of a Caribbean Co-operative Agricultural Research Network in line with the principles of TCDC and in collaboration with regional and international organizations, the completion of the preparatory phase of the Rural Agro-based Industries Project in the Caribbean IDCs, the convening of a workshop on food systems and food policy analyses in collaboration with FAO and collaboration in the execution of a training seminar on the planning of agricultural projects.

107. It was noted that there was a slight change in emphasis on the type of activity in which the secretariat was engaged. The emphasis would not be as at present on technical assistance but on the creation of institutional linkages which were instrumental in fostering overall social and economic development. However, the secretariat would continue to collaborate with the specialized organizations working in this field in the implementation of their activities.

108. The representative of IICA informed the session that his agency had passed a proposal on the Caribbean Co-operative Agricultural Research Network to the CARICOM secretariat for submission to the Inter-American Development Bank and would co-operate in the development of this project.

Social sector

109. The secretariat made reference to four major activities within this sector, which included the project on Creole discourse and social development, cultural exchange programmes, impact of structural adjustment on the delivery of social services, and the Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-Visual Materials (CEPPAM).

110. The secretariat noted the completion of the project on Creole discourse and social development and indicated the intention of the funding agency, IDRC, to convene a meeting of experts on the subject in December 1987.

111. The secretariat was requested to provide more information on this meeting since several persons from the University of the Virgin Islands might wish to participate.

112. With reference to the social aspects of structural adjustment, the meeting was informed that work had begun to focus on the delivery of social services but that delays had been experienced in collecting social data for CDCC member countries. Collaborative studies were therefore proposed with PAHO, ISER and CARICOM.

113. Activities proposed for the next period included co-operation with the UNDP/UNESCO Regional Project for Cultural Heritage and Development. Collaboration was also envisaged with the CARICOM secretariat in the implementation of a programme for museum development. Work would also continue on the studies on the impact of the structural adjustment on the delivery of social services.

114. The Committee expressed its gratitude to IDRC for its funding and the keen interest it has shown in the project --Creole Discourse and Social Development.

115. It was stressed that social development, along with economic development, was an important part of the mandate of the secretariat and that consequently there was need to develop a number of projects in the area of social affairs. On the subject of structural adjustment, the secretariat expressed the view that analyses and reflections on social aspects of structural adjustment must be pursued in spite of the fact that the results emanating from such studies might be politically sensitive.

116. The meeting was informed of developments with regard to the Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-Visual Materials (CEPPAM), the responsibility for which had been passed on to the CARICOM secretariat. The CDCC secretariat would ensure that linkages were established between CARICOM and non-CARICOM CDCC member countries in the establishment of a network of publishing and printing facilities.

117. An explanation as to why non-CARICOM countries had not been invited to the meeting of the Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-Visual Materials was also sought from the secretariat.

118. In its response the secretariat explained that since ECLAC did not have the in-house capability to pursue the project to its conclusion, UNESCO, which had provided the funding, had approached CARICOM to host the meeting. The CARICOM secretariat explained that the participants had been determined by CARICOM and UNESCO and that the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat had made its staff available to provide the meeting with its prior knowledge of the project.

119. A delegation reminded the Committee of the history and original objectives of the project. The CARICOM secretariat explained that the sum of

US\$20 000 had been provided for the meeting, of which US\$15 000 had been spent.

Integration of women in development

120. The secretariat indicated that the activities of the Women in Development Unit concentrated on the following areas:

Women in development planning, in which studies for seven countries had been carried out to help governments to monitor their efforts to meet the demands of the female population;

Women and trade, where studies had been carried out in the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, with special emphasis on the inter-island trade in agricultural commodities;

Development of a data base on selected areas of women's participation in social and economic change data relating to women and the inter-island trade having been collected in Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines;

Two video film productions, one on the Dominica Hucksters Association and the other recording achievements of Caribbean women during the international decade for women; and

Collaboration and co-operation with the relevant United Nations agencies as well as with regional organizations had been maintained.

121. The activities proposed for the next period included a continuation of the analysis of women's access to social services and of their participation in planning at the national levels, a proposal to complete regional and national studies on women traders in the Caribbean and the preparation of a bibliography of published materials on issues concerning women.

122. In response to a query as to the status of plans for a proposed meeting on teenage pregnancy, the secretariat indicated that no plans had been made during the period under review. Recalling the failure of previous attempts to organize the meeting in collaboration with another agency, the secretariat had concluded that new arrangements would be necessary if the meeting was to be convened. Support for the meeting was expressed by delegates, given the high incidence of teenage pregnancies in the Caribbean.

123. Support was given to the work which had been done by the Women in Development Programme of the secretariat and particularly of the useful linkages which had been made with the CARICOM secretariat.

124. The Committee stressed the importance of women's issues. Tribute was paid to the secretariat for the technical support which it had provided to two workshops organized in the Netherlands Antilles. The meeting was reminded of the Nairobi Programme of Action, and participants were urged to implement its provisions in full.

125. The delegation of Trinidad and Tobago expressed its concern about the manner in which issues affecting women had been dealt with and emphasized the importance it gave to this section of the programme. It noted that the post of Head of the Social Sector at the level of P4 had been removed from the ECLAC Office in Port of Spain and stated that it would follow very carefully developments in this area.

Demography

126. The secretariat indicated that the ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit would be completing its third year of operations at the end of this year. Activities on this programme had been intensified over the past three years, during which emphasis had been placed on the provision of assistance to member countries in the formulation and implementation of population policies, the integration of population into national economic and social development planning and the improvement of the population data base and vital statistics systems in several CDCC member countries.

127. Major activities included the conduct of three regional training seminars on population policy formulation in collaboration with the CARICOM secretariat. The main output of these activities was the preparation of the first draft of a population policy for nine countries. Other training courses had been conducted in population policy implementation, population projections, population and development planning and basic demography.

128. Population projections for the year 1980-2010 had been prepared for nine countries and submitted to governments for comments. In addition, a number of research papers on population policy formulation and implementation had been prepared and a preliminary analysis of 1980 census data completed.

129. During the next period the secretariat would be responsible for the implementation of a UNFPA project designed to strengthen the institutional mechanisms required for population policy implementation. This would be partly accomplished through the establishment of population units in the national planning ministries, the conduct of training courses in theories and techniques for integrating population in development planning, the carrying out of research on population-development interrelations, strengthening of the socio-demographic data base through the provision of micro-computer hardware and software, the development of a population data bank and the expansion of the project for the retrieval of census data for small areas by micro-computer (REDATAM).

130. The representative of the secretariat suggested that in light of the short period of time before the 1990 census, it should work with UNFPA to offer assistance to countries to equip them in the planning for this major census activity. He also stressed the importance of REDATAM as an input to the planning process.

131. Support was registered for the UNFPA-funded project aimed at strengthening institutional mechanisms for population planning. The secretariat indicated that the project would result in the establishment of

the population centres throughout the region but was still to be approved by UNFPA.

132. The meeting was informed of the wide spectrum of activities in which UNFPA has been involved in the Caribbean. The Deputy Executive Director, pointed to the national projects concerned with family life education, family planning, maternal and child health and youth. Reference was also made to ECLAC's subregional projects in training in vital statistics, population projections and census analysis. The meeting was also informed that the recently submitted ECLAC project proposal was under consideration and that a response would soon be received. Countries were urged to continue with their token contributions in order to encourage the participation and contribution of major donor countries. Greetings from UNFPA's Executive Director were conveyed to the meeting, with a wish for the continued success of ECLAC in the execution of its work programme.

133. Support for the secretariat's collaborative work with CELADE in the area of demography was registered. One country offered its expertise and collaboration to assist in the implementation of activities in 1988.

134. The meeting endorsed the recommendation that the programme be extended to all CDOC member countries and supported the secretariat's search for additional funding for the implementation of projects.

International trade and finance

135. In introducing this item, the secretariat referred to work related to trade in services and its significance for Caribbean countries. Mention was made of the work on trade facilitation, and in this context the secretariat indicated that there was a project submitted for funding whose aim was to have the trade procedures guides computerized in collaboration with the Caribbean Documentation Centre. Mention was made of other activities carried out under the work programme on trade and international finance, and the proposed activities for the next period were presented.

136. The secretariat observed that the projects should be perceived not only in the light of their direct technical co-operation output but also as mechanisms for facilitating technical co-operation activities among CDOC member countries.

137. Support was expressed for the programme in trade and in particular for the idea of the computerization of the Trade Procedures Guides and the planned activity on trade promotion. In that regard, reference was made to the International Trade Centre now being built in Curaçao, which would offer Caribbean countries conference facilities, facilities for exhibition of their products and opportunities for improving Caribbean/Latin American contacts and trade relations.

138. Although a number of activities in the trade sector had arisen out of the ninth session of CDOC, there was room for further work in this area. Accordingly, it was considered important that the meeting on counter trade, envisaged for 1988, should be held.

Transport and communications

139. The secretariat reported that much of the work in the area of transport and communications had comprised the monitoring of ongoing activities of other agencies since the substantive officer had left the secretariat on transfer. The importance of the UNCTAD TRAINMAR project to the Caribbean was noted.

140. In response to an enquiry as to whether participation in the Caribbean Telecommunications Union (CTU) was open to non-CARICOM States, the representative of CARICOM indicated that no definitive guidelines existed on the areas in which participation was open to non-members. He gave details on the recent meeting of CARICOM ministers responsible for telecommunications which had agreed to set up CTU but noted that it was not at present open to non-CARICOM countries although such countries might be considered for observer status.

141. In view of the fact that the Caribbean Satellite Systems project had not been funded by the prospective donor, it was suggested that the project should not be reported as an activity that had been accomplished. The secretariat noted that activities related to the project were now being carried out by CARICOM because of a lack of resources in the secretariat. The representative of CARICOM noted that funds from UNDP had not been available from the previous UNDP programming cycle and that major reformulations of the project proposals had been made and submitted to UNDP. As yet no response had been received as regarded financing under the present programming cycle. On the question of the Caribbean Postal Union, it was noted that the lack of a host country for the project had effectively stifled it. Jamaica had given some indication that it would host the Union but the offer had subsequently been withdrawn. The secretariat intimated that Barbados had been considered as a possible host country but said nothing definite had emerged.

142. It was noted that the contract of the IMO Regional Maritime Adviser for the Caribbean was up for renewal. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago had requested the incumbent's extension for two years, but the support of two other governments was necessary. The representative of IMO informed the meeting that the contract of the Adviser had been extended by IMO until October 1988. The post was being funded by the Norwegian Government under its technical assistance programme.

143. A delegate noted that the narrative on transport and communications did not give any indication as to what would be done in the future. Noting that the TRAINMAR project was of interest to many governments in the subregion, he enquired about its progress. The secretariat indicated that projects in the transport and communications sector required more substantial funding and technical back-stopping than was currently available to the ECLAC Port of Spain Office and said that as a result, ECLAC Santiago had been asked to back-stop activities in the transport and communications sector. In addition, the Office had reoriented its thinking and was now looking at the two sectors as part of its work on services. Work on communications would therefore have to be seen as part of the secretariat's work on informatics.

144. The representative of CARICOM made a statement on the continuing validity of programmes which had once been signalled as important but about which

nothing much had been done because of lack of funding and technical expertise. Reference was made to the ITU Administrative Conference in which Caribbean countries were allocated radio broadcast frequencies that they could not access. He wondered whether ECLAC Santiago had the technical back-up necessary to solve the kinds of problems they had mentioned.

145. The Chairman asked the meeting to take note of the problems in the transport and communications section of the work programme document and urged the secretariat to continue monitoring the two sectors until the necessary resources could be found.

Energy and natural resources

146. The secretariat highlighted the relationship between environment and tourism in Caribbean development, and noted that it had convened a number of workshops jointly with some Caribbean governments. An expert meeting on the subject of the environment and tourism in the wider Caribbean had as a main objective the strengthening of the tourism thrust in the Caribbean and the development of guidelines and recommendations to develop tourism. Other objectives included activities to enhance the Caribbean's natural and cultural bases and environmental assets for the further development of Caribbean economies.

147. The secretariat had prepared the outline of a project proposal on regional sewage disposal and coastal conservation studies, which had recently been approved. Implementation of the project would continue to require the collaboration of a number of agencies and governments.

148. The meeting supported the two major activities, i.e., the Regional tourism and environment project with its sub-activities and the Regional sewage disposal and coastal conservation studies.

149. The project entitled "Environment and socio-cultural management issues in Caribbean tourism" was endorsed, but further information on it was requested from the secretariat. In response, the secretariat indicated that the funding for this project had only recently been approved but had not yet been initiated.

150. It was noted that the area of "New and renewable sources of energy" had not been included in activities proposed for the next period, and it was proposed that this area should be a CDOC priority. Collaboration with OLADE should accordingly be pursued in this and other areas of energy, such as, for example, the utilization of solar energy.

151. The secretariat added that within CCST, programmes related to energy and especially to the use of natural resources for energy within the area of rural development, had been developed.

152. The CARICOM representative noted that CARICOM governments seemed to be experiencing some difficulty in defining priorities in the energy sector. He expanded on current programmes within CARICOM that involved natural resources and noted that although there was less activity directly related to energy,

projects involving ceramics (Guyana), woodworking (Belize) and other similar activities were being developed.

153. The secretariat re-emphasized its view that the specific focus of CDCC activities should be to complement the activities of other bodies in the interest of technical and economic co-operation.

Other activities

154. The secretariat informed the meeting of a number of activities that had not originally been designated priority areas by the CDCC but either were performed by the secretariat under the ECLAC work programme or were the subject of recent mandates. These were:

- The economic survey of Caribbean countries;
- Major macro-economic indicators;
- The special programme for small island developing countries;
- Caribbean-Latin American relations;
- The CDCC newsletter.

155. Reference was made to work carried out on major economic indicators and recognition given to the work carried out in the areas of statistics and economic evaluation. It was suggested that a further evaluation of economic performance in CDCC member countries should be prepared for a period ending in 1986 or 1987, which should include an analytic view of the countries' economic status in the context of the global economy and should reflect the impact of the world economic crisis on these countries.

156. The secretariat noted that the data in the document in question covered a 10-year period (1974-1984). The analysis in the document was tentative since consistent time series were difficult to obtain. The document had been refined to include comments from the recent meeting of Caribbean economists in Jamaica and plans had been made to produce an annual update of the data provided. A detailed sectoral analysis would also be done each year.

157. The attention of the meeting was drawn to the request that CDCC should give specific authority, endorsement and support and perform other action in connection with the secretariat's work programme.

158. There being no further comments, the Chairman noted the endorsement of the paper by the Conference.

Agenda Item 6 - Work programme for the biennium 1988-1989

159. In introducing the ECLAC/CDCC work programme for the 1988-1989 biennium, the secretariat indicated that the programme had been developed late in 1985 after the ninth session and sent to members and associate members of the CDCC for comment. In the absence of a CDCC meeting in 1986, this programme had been discussed and approved at the twenty-first session of ECLAC in Mexico and later submitted to the United Nations programming and budgetary machinery. The

Committee was asked to take note of the United Nations approved subprogrammes reproduced in the document LC/CAR/G.231.

Agenda Items 7 and 8 - Medium-term plan (1990-1995) and
draft summary of proposed work programme output for
1990-1991

160. The meeting agreed to take agenda items 7 and 8 together. The secretariat explained that the original intention had been to present the document under discussion (LC/CAR/G.236) in accordance with United Nations budgetary programmes and procedures. It was also noted that the secretariat was in fact operating within the Medium-term plan (1984-1989), the period 1988-1989 being the last biennium covered in it.

161. During the last few days, the Committee for Programme Co-ordination (CPC) had issued new instructions for the 1988-1989 Medium-term plan to be extended for a further biennium thereby obviating the need for a 1990-1995 Medium-term plan at this time.

162. The secretariat outlined the structure of the Medium-term plan which covered legislative authority, objectives, problems addressed, strategies and evaluation procedures.

163. The secretariat explained that document LC/CAR/G.236 was meant to be an input into the formal budgetary document of ECLAC, which outlines specific outputs for 1990-1991, necessary if resources are to be approved. Following discussion on this issue, it was decided that comments and recommendations from member countries should be drafted into the document and should include specific priorities not included in the present draft document.

Agenda Item 9 - Programme of activities in support of
small island developing countries

164. The secretariat informed the Committee that the document, which was a response to the resolution passed at the ninth session of CDCC, attempted a new approach in an attempt to identify the most appropriate modalities for addressing the problem of small island States. In view of previous resolutions adopted at the General Assembly, it was considered useful for the countries themselves to make presentations indicating areas of priority for future action.

165. Of the 10 sectors suggested within the programme, the following four had been selected for priority treatment: agriculture, tourism, trade and industry and science and technology. Co-operatives, credit unions and community developments had also been identified as areas of emphasis due to their role in the social and economic development of States.

166. A list of projects for elaboration through discussions with agencies had also been incorporated in the document with a view to a plan of actions being developed and submitted to governments for their consideration.

167. Comment was made on the need to co-ordinate activities between the OAS-recommended action on small island developing States and the implementation of a CDCC programme for small island States and a similar programme of CARICOM.

168. The ILO representative reported to the Committee that action had already been initiated on three projects concerned with co-operatives.

169. It was suggested by the representative of CARICAD that the problems of small island States could be more efficiently resolved through more effective public administration, policy formulation and resource management, areas in which CARICAD co-operated with the OECS countries and other small island States of the Caribbean.

170. The CARICOM representative noted the lack of interest by donors in recognizing small island developing countries as a category especially deserving of international assistance. Emphasis was placed on the need for the small island countries themselves to develop a clear focus on their distinctive problems in order to generate the flow of funds needed to deal with the issues. In this regard, he reported that pursuant to a recent decision of Caribbean foreign ministers, a review was to be undertaken of the existing literature on the problems of the small island developing countries with a view to coming up with an authoritative statement capable of persuading skeptical international donors of the validity of this category.

171. The CARICOM delegate then indicated that a programme of action for Caribbean IDCs and of relevance to other IDCs, such as those in the Pacific, would be developed and integrated into the work in progress the aegis of UNCTAD in preparation for an in-depth review of this issue scheduled for the forty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1988. In this context, he mentioned that UNCTAD planned to hold an expert group meeting on this subject in March-April 1988. The Deputy Executive Secretary of ECLAC pointed out that the report on regional co-operation considered by the Economic and Social Council at its summer session could provide a useful vehicle for giving additional consideration to the problem of small island developing countries within the United Nations system.

172. The meeting emphasized that the CARICOM and CDCC institutions would have to combine forces for a successful outcome.

173. It was also proposed that political unity should form part of discussions on small island States and that assistance should be provided for the formation of a political union such as that envisaged for the OECS States. The representatives of CARICAD indicated that the Centre had offered its support to the OECS governments to help them to study the administrative and management implications of the proposed political union.

174. A resolution on small island States was circulated for consideration by member States. Following comments, the resolution was amended and adopted.

Agenda Item 10 - Action taken on CDCC resolutions, and those of
ECLAC and other United Nations bodies, with
implications for CDCC

Establishment of the CDCC Review Committee

175. The secretariat indicated that two meetings of the Review Committee had been held from which two reports had emerged. Following a brief review of the reports, the secretariat drew attention to specific recommendations requiring consideration and acceptance by the Committee.

176. The secretariat promised to investigate the extent to which there had been collaboration and co-operation with other agencies of the United Nations system.

177. In response to questions, the secretariat gave assurances of continued collaboration and co-ordination with other United Nations agencies and drew attention to the primary mandate of the Committee.

178. The need for the CDCC secretariat to place greater emphasis on concrete projects requiring relatively little funding was mentioned, and it was suggested that the secretariat should consult with member countries and identify projects within the framework of their national priorities.

179. Discussion arose about the procedures for the formation of the Monitoring Committee. It was decided that the Committee would comprise its current officers, the past Chairman and two members but would be open-ended and meet regularly in order to harmonize the CDCC work programme. Saint Lucia and the Netherlands Antilles indicated their interest in participating in the Committee and were elected.

180. The secretariat noted that the issue had been comprehensively discussed and that there was need for a recommendation to enhance the report before it was adopted and the contents became official.

Agenda Item 11 - Promotion of technical co-operation
among CDCC member countries

181. The secretariat introduced document LC/CAR/G.179/Add.1 under this agenda item. The representative of UNDP noted the development of vigorous activities in the area of TCDC since the Barbados meeting. He noted that some governments were considering development of policies in this area and commended the CDCC secretariat for the catalytic role it had played.

182. It was suggested that the secretariat should express in more affirmative language its commitment to active involvement on behalf of dissemination of information.

183. The representative of ILO noted TCDC activities carried out with Brazil, Colombia and Caribbean countries in the field of training, specifically in labour administration. Funding for TCDC activities was provided from UNDP's global project INT 83/9.04.

184. The representative of UNDP, resident in Barbados, informed the Committee that available financial resources for TCDC activities were scarce. The CARICOM representative suggested that the CDOC secretariat could assist and be instrumental in centralizing information on TCDC and could make such information available to other member States.

185. The representative of CARICAD informed the Committee of the support given by the Centre to TCDC in programme budgeting between Caribbean and Latin American governments.

186. The representative of SELA expressed thanks to the CDOC secretariat for its invitation to participate in this meeting. He informed the Committee of SELA's activities in TCDC, including its role in the convening of a regional co-ordination meeting before the fifth meeting of the high-level committee responsible for TCDC matters, the convening in September 1987 of a meeting of directors responsible for TCDC in member countries of SELA and the decision adopted at the recently concluded thirteenth regular meeting of the Latin American Council. He drew attention to the mandate given to his organization at the last mentioned meeting to the effect that SELA should co-ordinate its activities with other international agencies, and he indicated that this would facilitate collaboration and co-ordination with CDOC activities.

187. One delegate observed that the priorities listed in the medium-term plan (LC/CAR/G.236) did not address subject areas such as health and education which might be of specific interest for some countries.

Agenda Item 12 - Other business

188. Concern was expressed about the need to examine and identify the extent to which associate members could participate in the CDOC programme of work. This matter was raised in the context that some member countries had only become aware of the existence of some projects at this session and had had no advance information as to proposals which had been developed in collaboration with other United Nations organizations.

189. The secretariat informed the Committee of resolutions adopted by the Fifth Committee and the Economic and Social Council concerning the convening of meetings, and specifically of resolutions adopted regarding the need to reduce the frequency of meetings of subsidiary bodies of the United Nations system.

190. A compromise was subsequently suggested which involved the convening of a ministerial meeting every two years with the scheduled technical meetings and meetings of the monitoring committee continuing on an annual basis.

191. One delegation questioned the proposal to convene the ministerial meetings biennially in order to meet the demands of the restructuring of the United Nations system for costs reduction.

192. After numerous interventions by delegations on this issue, it was decided that the present schedule of CDOC meetings should be maintained.

Credentials

193. The delegation of Cuba entered a reservation on the presence of the delegation of Grenada.

194. The delegation of Grenada rejected the reservation.

195. After an exchange of views the meeting recognized that all CDOC member countries present at the tenth session were represented by properly constituted and duly authorized delegations.

Agenda Item 13 - Place and date of the eleventh session
of CDOC

196. The meeting asked the secretariat to consult member States to determine the place and date of the eleventh session of CDOC.

Agenda Item 14 - Consideration and adoption of the report

197. It was agreed that the secretariat should be responsible for completing the report and despatching it to member countries for a response within 30 days.

PART FOUR

21(X) PROGRAMME OF SUPPORT FOR SMALL ISLAND COUNTRIES

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee,

Recalling resolution 18(IX) of its ninth session, held in Port of Spain in 1985, which mandated the Director of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean to develop a programme of action in favour of small island developing countries,

Noting the report of the workshop convened by the CDOC secretariat in Saint Lucia from 24-28 August 1987, as a first step to fulfilling this mandate,

Noting also the work being undertaken by the CARICOM secretariat, in pursuance of the mandate of CARICOM Foreign Ministers to draw up an action plan for Caribbean island developing countries and the efforts of other regional agencies on the question of small island developing countries,

Convinced that these countries' per capita income levels, while comparing favourably with the per capita income levels of other developing countries, serve only to mask their fragile economic structure, a fragility which emphasizes the inequity of their graduation from concessionary funds,

Mindful of the continued and urgent need for Caribbean countries to work jointly towards ensuring full recognition by the international community of the particular needs of island developing countries.

Taking into consideration the difficult problems facing the island developing countries, particularly those which are handicapped by their very small size and population, acute ecological and geographical disabilities, very limited domestic markets, remoteness from major international markets, scarce and dwindling natural resources and high degree of exposure to natural disasters,

1. Requests the CDOC secretariat to work jointly with the CARICOM secretariat, the OECS secretariat, and other interested agencies and organizations in the development of its programme of action, with a view to arriving at concrete proposals for submission to international agencies and to assist the small island developing countries in their development efforts;

2. Urges in particular the World Bank and other financial agencies to reconsider the issue of graduation of these States from concessionary funds and to develop alternative modalities of concessionary financing for the development of these small island countries;

3. Commends the efforts made by UNDP through its Special Programme Resources and other innovative programmes instituted to assist the island developing countries in overcoming some of their constraints and problems;

4. Calls upon other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and other organizations to give consideration to developing special programmes to assist small island States members of the United Nations in their development efforts;

5. Directs the CDCC secretariat to examine the access of the non-independent Caribbean countries to programmes and activities of the United Nations system with the aim of identifying areas within the United Nations system which could provide technical and other assistance to these countries in the furtherance of their development process;

6. Urges the Economic and Social Council and ECLAC to consider modalities by which necessary financial assistance might be obtained for the implementation of a special programme to enable small island developing countries to overcome their particular disabilities;

7. Requests ECLAC to work through the Economic and Social Council to bring to the attention of the international community on a continuing basis the various problems that these small countries face, including those relating to their vulnerability to the devastation of natural disasters;

8. Requests the CDCC secretariat to present the plan of action called for in resolution 18(IX) to the member governments for their consideration with a view to presenting the plan of action to ECLAC on its twenty-second session so that this plan can be taken into account when the United Nations General Assembly undertakes its proposed review of the status of action in respect of this issue.

Joseph Gladford Henry
National Director
QAS/USAID Youth Skills Training Project

JAMAICA

Head of delegation

Cordell Wilson
 Director
 Economics Division
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and
 Industry

Delegates

Andrea Stewart
 Lorne T. McDonnough

SAINT LUCIA

Head of delegation

His Excellency
 The Honourable Neville Cenac
 Minister for Foreign Affairs

Delegate

Charles S. Flemming

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Head of delegation

Stuart Nanton
 Parliamentary Secretary
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs

SURINAME

Head of delegation

Stuart E. Tjon A. Joe
 Senior Desk Officer
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Head of delegation

His Excellency
 The Honourable Basdeo Panday
 Minister of External Affairs and
 International Trade

His Excellency
 The Honourable Selby Wilson
 Minister in the Ministry of Finance and the
 Economy

Rabindranath Permanand
 Lenore Dorset
 Manniram Rambisson
 Beulah Cornwall
 Vidiah Ramkhelwan
 Linda Garrett
 Sandra Baptiste

A. Observers
Observadores
Observateurs

ARUBA

Head of delegation	Wilhelmus P. M. Schouten Senior Adviser Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Delegate	Jeanette R. Semeleer

B. Associate members
Miembros asociados
Membres associés

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Head of delegation	Lucita C. G. Moenir Alam Head, International Organizations Division of the Foreign Relations Bureau
Delegate	Stella M. C. Herrera

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

Head of delegation	Carlyle Corbin Representative for External Affairs
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C. United Nations Secretariat
Secretaría de la Organización de las Naciones
Unidas
Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

United Nations Regional Commissions Liaison Office (RCLO)

Harriet Schmidt, Liaison Office

D. United Nations bodies
Organismos de las Naciones Unidas
Organismes des Nations Unies

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Hugh Greenidge, Resident Representative
Dennis McIntosh, Senior Programme Officer
Alexandra Karekaho, Junior Programme Officer

United Nations Information Centre (UNIC)

Trevor M. Millette, Journalist

United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

Tatsuro Kumugi, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations and
Deputy Executive Director
Rammathan Natarajan, Deputy Representative and Senior Advisor on
Population for the English-Speaking Caribbean

E. United Nations specialized agencies
Organismos especializados
Institutions spécialisées

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Krishnan Natarajan, Programming Officer
Cedric McCulloch, Regional Adviser
Patrick Develtere, Assistant Expert in Co-operation Development

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

S. Ring, Programme Officer

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Israel Dessalegne, Senior Professional Officer

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

Captain James Martin
Head, Africa/Caribbean Section
Technical Co-operation Division

F. Other intergovernmental organizations
Otros organismos intergubernamentales
Autres organismes intergouvernementaux

Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM)

Louis A. Wiltshire
Deputy Secretary-General

Maxine Harris
Assistant Foreign Affairs Officer

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

David Kelsick
Officer in Charge/EAS and Chief, Finance Administration

Caribbean Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD)

José M. Jacome M., Chief Technical Adviser
United Nations Regional Project RLA/86/30

Latin American Economic System (SELA)

Tyrone Ferguson
Chief of Projects

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

Chelston W. D. Brathwaite
Director
IICA Office in Trinidad and Tobago

G. ECLAC system
Sistema de la CEPAL
Systeme de la CEPALC

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Norberto González
Robert Brown
Clyde Applewhite
Wilfred Whittingham
Yvonne Acosta
Jackie Archer
Barbara Boland
Lance Busby
Audrey Chambers
Sonia Cuales
Hensley Francis
Sylvia Gutiérrez
Trevor Harker
St. George Joiner
Raoul Nelson
Wilma Primus
Donatus St. Aimee

Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)

Edgar Ortegón
Economic Affairs Officer

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS
LISTA DE DOCUMENTOS
LISTE DE DOCUMENTS

- LC/CAR/G.165 Report of the First Meeting of the Review Committee of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee
- Informe de la Primera Reunión del Comité Examinador del Comité de Desarrollo y Cooperación del Caribe
- Rapport de la première réunion du Comité d'Examen du Comité de développement et de coopération des Caraïbes
- LC/CAR/G.170 Draft Programme of Work of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee 1988-1989
- Proyecto de Programa de Trabajo del Comité de Desarrollo y Cooperación del Caribe 1988-1989
- Projet de Programme de Travail du CDCC pour 1988-1989
- LC/CAR/G.175 Report of the Second Meeting of the Review Committee of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)
- Informe de la Segunda Reunión del Comité Examinador del Comité de Desarrollo y Cooperación del Caribe (CDCC)
- Rapport de la deuxième réunion du Comité d'examen du CDCC
- LC/CAR/G.176 Action taken on CDCC resolutions and those of ECLAC, ECOSOC and the United Nations General Assembly with implications for the CDCC
- Acciones tomadas sobre resoluciones del CDCC y de la CEPAL, el Consejo Económico y Social y la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas que traen consecuencias para el CDCC
- Actions relatives aux résolutions du CDCC et à celles de la CEPALC, du Conseil Economique et Social et de l'Assemblée Générale des Nations Unies ayant des incidences sur le CDCC

- LC/CAR/G.176/Add.1 Resolutions and Decisions of ECLAC and its subsidiary bodies with implications for CDCC
- Resoluciones y Decisiones de la CEPAL y sus organismos subsidiarios que traen consecuencias para el CDCC
- Résolutions et décisions de la CEPALC et ses organismes subsidiaires ayant des incidences sur le CDCC
- LC/CAR/G.179 and
LC/CAR/G.179/Add.1 Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries: The CDCC Experience
- Cooperación Técnica entre Países en Desarrollo: la Experiencia del CDCC
- Coopération technique entre pays en développement: l'expérience du CDCC
- LC/CAR/G.229 Draft Provisional Agenda
- Proyecto de Temario Provisional
- Ordre du Jour Provisoire
- LC/CAR/G.229/Add.1 Annotated Provisional Agenda
- Temario Provisional Anotado
- Ordre du Jour Provisoire Annoté
- LC/CAR/G.230
and /Corr.1 Implementation of the Work Programme of the CDCC
- Ejecución del Programa de Trabajo del Comité de Desarrollo y Cooperación del Caribe (CDCC)
- Mise en oeuvre du programme de travail du Comité de Développement et de Coopération des Caraïbes
- LC/CAR/G.231 Work Programme of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean for the 1988-1989 Biennium
- Programa de Trabajo de la Subsede Regional para el Caribe de la CEPAL para el bienio 1988-1989
- Programme de travail du siège sous-régional pour les Caraïbes de la CEPALC pour l'exercice biennal 1988-1989
- LC/CAR/G.232 Report of the Seminar/Workshop on Science and Technology Planning in the Caribbean: Methods and Options

- LC/CAR/G.235 Minutes of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST)
- LC/CAR/G.236 Medium-Term Plan 1990-1995
Plan de Mediano Plazo 1990-1995
Plan de moyen terme 1990-1995
- LC/CAR/G.237 Report of the Workshop to Develop a Plan of Action for the Small Island States of the Caribbean (24-28 August 1987, St. Lucia)
- LC/CAR/G.238 Caribbean Network of Regional Information Systems
- LC/CAR/G.240 Progress Report on the Programme on the Removal of Language Barriers
- LC/CAR/G.241 Draft Summary of Proposed Work Programme Output for the 1990-1991 Biennium.