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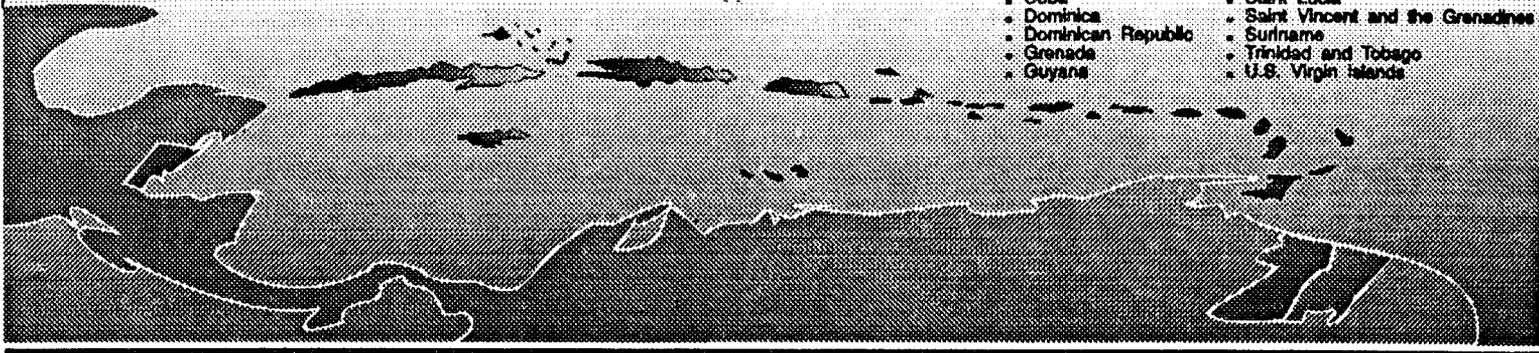
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION COMMITTEE

**REPORT OF THE THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE CARIBBEAN
DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION COMMITTEE**

(Kingston, Jamaica, 22-25 July 1991)



- Antigua and Barbuda
- Aruba
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- Belize
- Br. Virgin Islands
- Cuba
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Grenada
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Jamaica
- Montserrat
- Netherlands Antilles
- Puerto Rico
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Suriname
- Trinidad and Tobago
- U.S. Virgin Islands



Thirteenth session
Kingston, Jamaica
22-25 July 1991

GENERAL
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11 November 1991
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REPORT OF THE THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION COMMITTEE (CDCC)



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PART ONE

LIST OF DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Agenda item 5 - Admission of Puerto Rico as an associate member of CDCC

1. The meeting adopted a resolution (proposed by the representatives of Aruba, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Lucia and the United States Virgin Islands) proposing the admission of Puerto Rico as an associate member of the CDCC. (A copy of the resolution, No. 31(XIII), is included at Part Four of this Report.)

Agenda item 6 - Work programme review

Economic survey of Caribbean countries

2. The meeting recommended a higher level of collaboration among the members of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) in the exchange of information on the services sector. The meeting also recommended that in its work on the services sector, the secretariat take cognizance of the informal sector, including credit unions, cooperatives and hucksters. The meeting further recommended that in its economic surveys, the secretariat include an overview of social as well as economic aspects of development.

Economic and social planning in the Caribbean

3. The meeting recommended that member countries adopt an integrated approach to development planning, and that planning focus on policy reforms aimed at the development of a more competitive economy that was sensitive to wider world issues.

4. In recording its appreciation for the assistance which was being provided by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) to the Government of Jamaica in strengthening that country's institutional capability for planning, the meeting recommended that this programme of assistance be replicated in other interested member countries.

Cooperation between the Caribbean and Latin America

5. The meeting recommended that the secretariat prepare, for the consideration of member countries, proposals for a structured programme of cooperation between the Caribbean and Latin America.

6. The meeting adopted a resolution (proposed by the representative of Cuba) seeking the establishment of cooperation relationships between the secretariat and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) and the Latin American Economic System (SELA). (A copy of the resolution, No. 35(XIII), is included at Part Four of this Report.)

Promotion of training policies in the Caribbean subregion

7. The meeting recommended, in the context of its future work programme in human resource development, that the secretariat consider making greater use of national institutions of excellence in the Caribbean.

Population

8. The meeting adopted a resolution (proposed by the representatives of the British Virgin Islands, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and the United States Virgin Islands), of support for the continuation of the work of the secretariat's Demography Unit. (A copy of the resolution, No. 32(XIII), is included at Part Four of this Report.)

Removal of Language Barriers Project

9. The meeting recommended that the secretariat commence publication of the proposed information bulletins on the removal of language barriers project, as a matter of urgency, and that the secretariat issue a standard format for national chapters to report on their activities.

10. The meeting recommended that the secretariat convene a meeting of experts in order to develop effective mechanisms for review, evaluation and monitoring of the project.

11. The meeting recommended that the secretariat seek to include the smaller Eastern Caribbean countries in the project on the removal of language barriers.

12. The meeting recommended that consideration be given to including language training in the curricula of primary and secondary schools in the Caribbean.

Women in Development

13. The meeting recommended that all Caribbean countries attend the Fifth Meeting on the Integration of Women in Economic and Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. This meeting was scheduled to take place in Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, in September 1991. The meeting also recommended close collaboration between the ECLAC and CDCC secretariats in deciding on the allocation of funds to the countries of the CDCC subregion for purposes of participating in this forthcoming meeting. The meeting further recommended that funds available for the participation of member countries in this meeting should be made available to all CDCC member countries.

14. The meeting recommended that there should be close contact between officials of member countries with responsibility for Women in Development and that such contact include non-governmental organizations (NGOs) many of which were highly effective organizations for the integration of women in social and economic development.

Information and documentation for economic and social development

15. The meeting recommended that member Governments consider transferring the functions of the secretariat's Patent Information and Documentation Unit (PIDU) to a national or regional centre which would maintain and develop it as a service to the region. In this regard, the meeting also recommended that the secretariat prepare a paper outlining possible options for the consideration of member Governments.

Statistical services

16. The meeting recommended that the secretariat assist interested member countries to design a statistical data storage and retrieval system and provide increased official support for statistics at the national level.

Support to the OECS

17. The meeting recommended that the secretariat continue its programme of assistance to the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and discuss with the OECS Secretariat ways in which it might facilitate the enhancement of

an already ongoing relationship between the OECS countries and other neighbouring non-Commonwealth Caribbean countries.

Public information on CDCC

18. The meeting recommended that the secretariat develop, as a matter of urgency, a programme of public outreach and public information with a view to better informing the populations of member countries of the purposes and activities of UN-ECLAC/CDCC.

Work programme for the 1992-93 biennium

19. The meeting recommended that in future presentations of the work programme, the secretariat include under each subheading, a brief statement of the objective of the proposed activity, the resources required and the anticipated source of funding. The meeting also recommended that the secretariat take account of a request made at the twelfth session of the CDCC for a report to the Committee on mandates received, those fulfilled, activities carried out and expenditure incurred in fulfilment of those mandates, as well as activities not carried out and the reasons therefor.

20. The meeting decided to accept, subject to the availability of financial resources, a number of suggestions from the representative of Puerto Rico for inclusion in the work programme of the secretariat for the 1992-93 biennium. These suggestions are reproduced at Annex I to the Report.

Agenda item 7 - Action taken on CDCC resolutions

21. The meeting adopted a resolution (proposed by the representative of the United States Virgin Islands) requesting the secretariat to seek financial resources to facilitate the work of the Working Group on Access of the Non-Independent Caribbean Countries (NICCs) to the United Nations system. (A copy of this resolution, No. 33(XIII), is included at Part Four of this Report.)

22. The meeting recommended that this Working Group be chaired by the United States Virgin Islands.

Agenda item 8 - Reports of the third and fourth meetings of the Monitoring Committee of the CDCC and of the Caracas Caucus of Representatives of CDCC member governments

23. The meeting recommended that the secretariat convene the proposed workshop of CDCC Focal Points with a view to promoting greater awareness of their roles and responsibilities.

24. The meeting adopted a resolution (proposed by the representative of Cuba) seeking financial support for the participation at meetings of the Monitoring Committee of one representative from each member of the Bureau of the CDCC. (A copy of this resolution, No. 36(XIII), is included at Part Four of this Report.)

Agenda item 9 - Report of the meeting of representatives of United Nations organizations to discuss collaboration among United Nations organizations operating in the Caribbean

25. The meeting recommended that in keeping with the intent of resolution 29(XII) an inter-organizational meeting be convened for one day prior to the CDCC sessions, to include representatives of government and all relevant Latin American and Caribbean regional organizations, with a view to ensuring optimal use of CDCC resources.

26. The meeting recommended that the secretariat seek to develop a more structured institutional relationship with the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM).

Agenda item 10 - Report on the Caribbean Council
for Science and Technology (CCST)

27. The meeting decided to request the CCST to settle all outstanding functional, operational and financial questions relating to the establishment of a permanent secretariat and the formulation of a work programme for the CCST, at its next session.

Agenda item 11 - Possible implications for CDCC of
global and regional economic developments

28. The meeting recommended that the secretariat convene a meeting of economic and social planners of the subregion to deal with the Caribbean's response to global and regional economic developments and their implications for the Caribbean. The meeting also recommended that the CDCC secretariat convene a workshop for CDCC member States to discuss the implications of these global and regional developments for member States and to contribute to the strengthening of the negotiating capabilities of its members in the context of these global developments. The meeting further recommended that the secretariat seek as far as possible to coordinate CDCC responses to these developments.

29. The meeting decided to adopt a resolution (presented by the representative of Cuba) relating to the negotiations currently taking place under the Uruguay Round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations. (A copy of this resolution, No. 34(XIII), is included at Part Four of this Report.)

30. The meeting recommended that the secretariat engage in consultations with relevant regional institutions with a view to determining ways in which the secretariat might assist in a product-by-product examination of the Rules of Origin applicable for purposes of extraregional trade, in the context of global economic developments.

31. The meeting recommended that the secretariat seek to ensure that non-CARICOM countries were in a position to benefit from the experience gained by the CARICOM member countries in the negotiation of a framework agreement within the context of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

Agenda item 12 - Report on trade in services
with particular reference to tourism

32. The meeting recommended that in its work on tourism the secretariat seek to minimise the area of overlap between its activities and those of other regional organizations which were specifically mandated to deal with this subject area. It was recommended that the Monitoring Committee be entrusted to ensure that no overlap ensued.

33. It was recommended that the paper entitled "Evolution of services in Caribbean economies 1980-1989" (LC/CAR/G.319) be forwarded to the CARICOM Summit on tourism to be held in Jamaica in 1992, as a background document.

Agenda item 13 - Update on preparations for the
1992 United Nations Conference on Environment
and Development (UNCED)

34. The meeting recommended that the secretariat provide technical assistance to member countries in the preparation of country reports and in the provision

of information on the agenda and on the issues likely to be dealt with at the 1992 UNCED Conference. It was also recommended that the secretariat's assistance on environmental matters continue after the UNCED Conference.

35. The meeting recommended that the secretariat seek clarification regarding the eligibility of associate member countries for participation in the UNCED Conference in 1992.

36. The meeting recommended that Caribbean Governments adopt a unified approach on environmental matters.

37. The meeting recommended that the secretariat provide assistance to Caribbean Governments to strengthen their capabilities to integrate environmental issues into national planning and as appropriate to integrate these plans into one regional strategy.

Agenda item 14 - Update on developments relating to
Island Developing Countries (IDCs)

38. The meeting recommended that the secretariat prepare, for the consideration of member Governments, an appraisal of the strategy currently being adopted for focusing the attention of the international community on the special problems of Island Developing Countries (IDCs) and to make such recommendations as appear appropriate, for a modification of this strategy.

Agenda item 15 - Any other business

39. The meeting decided to modify the quorum requirement for CDCC meetings to bring it into line with ECLAC and other United Nations bodies. For this purpose the countries decided to amend Paragraph 14 of the CDCC Rules of Procedure by substituting the words "a majority" for the words "two-thirds", at the beginning of the paragraph.

40. The meeting recommended that the secretariat consult with the Office of Legal Affairs at United Nations Headquarters to determine whether associate members of an intergovernmental body such as the CDCC may be counted for the purpose of arriving at a quorum for meetings; and that the secretariat communicate the results of these consultations to the next session of the CDCC.

41. The meeting agreed to endorse a number of additional recommendations made in the formal statements by the representatives of Aruba, Cuba, Saint Lucia and Suriname, namely:

(a) That member countries participate consistently in meetings of the CDCC and give the fullest possible support to the secretariat;

(b) That the secretariat promote technical cooperation between CDCC member countries as a way of strengthening the countries' capabilities to tackle common problems;

(c) That the secretariat give greater attention to the problems of traffic in illicit drugs and abuse of narcotics;

(d) That the CDCC consider assigning members of the Monitoring Committee to identified priority areas of the work programme of the CDCC for purposes of monitoring the implementation of these priority areas;

(e) That the secretariat undertake consultations with the member countries with a view to identifying development projects within the Caribbean subregion which may be of particular interest to the member countries; and that member countries be kept informed of the outcome of these consultations;

(f) That with support from the developed countries, the secretariat promote bilateral and multilateral projects in areas of common subregional interest;

(g) That taking into account the possible future development of the Netherlands Antilles as a center for industry and international trade, that the secretariat explore ways in which this might provide a basis for further cooperation with the other countries of the subregion;

(h) That senior officials of the secretariat visit the countries of the subregion with a view to communicating the sense and meaning of the CDCC directly to the leaders of the countries, thereby contributing to the image-enhancement of the CDCC;

(i) That Caribbean countries set out clearly their objectives and positions as they relate to the multilateral trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT); and that the secretariat consider convening technical meetings towards this end;

(j) That CDCC member Governments design development and promotion plans in the area of services, including mechanisms to promote the advancement of infrastructure and human resources as well as the design of fiscal policies and regulatory practices suited to their particular needs; and that the secretariat promote cooperation in this area with a view to fostering subregional substitution in service imports and taking advantage of the Caribbean's potential for supplying some of these services.

Agenda item 16 - Place and date of CDCC XIV

42. The secretariat was requested to enter into consultations with member Governments with a view to setting the place and date of the fourteenth session of the CDCC.

Agenda item 17 - Consideration and adoption of the report

43. The Committee requested the secretariat to prepare the draft report of the meeting and dispatch it to member countries for comment within 30 days.

PART TWO

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

44. The thirteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) was held in Kingston, Jamaica from 22-25 July 1991.

Attendance¹

45. Representatives of the following member countries of the Committee attended the session: Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

46. Representatives of the following associate member countries of the Committee attended the session: Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands.

47. Representatives of the following organizations of the United Nations system attended the session: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (UN/DTCD).

48. The following United Nations specialized agencies were represented: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Pan-American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO).

49. The Secretariats of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) were also represented.

Agenda item 1 - Opening of the meeting

50. Opening addresses were delivered by the outgoing Chairman of the CDCC, Her Excellency Maria Liberia-Peters, Prime Minister of the Netherlands Antilles; the incoming Chairman, Senator the Honourable Lucille Mair, Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade of Jamaica; Mr. Gert Rosenthal, Executive Secretary of ECLAC and Mr. Clyde Applewhite, Director of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean.

51. The outgoing Chairman reviewed the achievements of the CDCC since the twelfth session and made a number of recommendations for action by the secretariat.

52. She made reference to a recent decision by the Council of the European Community to accept the principle that the Lomé Convention would not necessarily serve as a model for the relationship between the European Community and its Overseas Countries and Territories; and that any such relationship should serve the purpose of promoting their economic and social development and establishing closer economic relations between them and the Community as a whole. She suggested that this decision would make it easier for the Netherlands Antilles to develop further as a centre for international trade and attract export oriented industries, and that attempts should be made to exploit this opportunity for the benefit of the entire region.

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See List of Participants at Annex II.

53. She made reference to the Fifth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin American and the Caribbean, scheduled to take place in the Netherlands Antilles in September 1991, and urged member countries to attend this conference in order to ensure that issues of relevance to the Caribbean were thoroughly dealt with.
54. She was of the view that the CDCC remained a vital mechanism for dealing with wider regional and international issues and that it could usefully complement other regional organizations.
55. The incoming Chairman expressed gratitude to the outgoing Chairman of the CDCC for the superb leadership which she had given during her term of office.
56. She suggested that the CDCC provided a wider forum for strengthening the processes of regional integration and development. The disappointing decade of the 1980s had taught that recommendations and declarations, speeches and fine intentions needed to be matched by a workable strategy of development. The many demands on the economies of the Caribbean required meaningful cooperation which the CDCC could and should effectively provide. She continued that a part of the CDCC's response must be to assist the process of problem solving and that the CDCC work programme should reflect a realistic understanding of urgent regional concerns.
57. The Minister suggested that the CDCC had spread itself too thinly, given its human and financial resources; and that the CDCC could not be all things to all countries. There was a need to be realistic and to define a practical agenda which might focus on: the promotion of cooperation among member countries and between them and the countries of Latin America; the removal of language barriers; the articulation of a clear policy of science and technology; and strategic thinking on the subject of island developing countries.
58. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC renewed the commitment of ECLAC to cooperation with Haiti and to working with other concerned international institutions to deal with the special problems facing island developing countries. On the subject of the environment he referred to ECLAC's substantive contribution to the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and stated that preparations for this conference had taken the specific problems of the Caribbean into account. In discussing global and regional economic developments, he thought that the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative posed a particularly important challenge for the nations of the Caribbean and that the cost of participation may need to be weighed against the potential benefits. Under a joint programme with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), ECLAC stood ready to assist the Caribbean countries in any way deemed desirable by the member Governments.
59. In regard to the strengthening of the CDCC he reported that progress had been made in recent months in response to the concerns voiced by member Governments: the positions of Deputy Director (and Secretary of CDCC), Social Affairs Officer and an additional position of Associate Economic Affairs Officer had been filled; efforts were being made to convene an annual workshop for CDCC focal points; and demonstrable efforts had begun towards the convening of inter-agency meetings to improve coordination between the CDCC and regional and international organizations.
60. The Director of the Caribbean Subregional Headquarters of ECLAC suggested that the CDCC was a unique entity in the Caribbean since in addition to being a Caribbean intergovernmental organization it was also a United Nations body. In spite of the constraints under which it operated, CDCC remained intact and should be maintained since to do otherwise would be to give the lie to the need for closer Caribbean collaboration at a time when integration was the goal globally. The CDCC was a dynamic entity adjusting itself to the needs of the member countries.

Agenda item 2 - Election of officers

61. The following officers were elected by consensus at the meeting of the heads of delegations held prior to the opening of the session:

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <u>Chairman:</u> | Jamaica (Cordell Wilson) |
| <u>First Vice-Chairman:</u> | Netherlands Antilles (Lucita Moenir-Alam) |
| <u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u> | Cuba (Ramiro Leon Torras) |
| <u>Third Vice-Chairman:</u> | United States Virgin Islands (Carlyle Corbin) |
| <u>Rapporteur:</u> | Saint Lucia (Johannes Leonce) |

62. In accordance with established practice, the officers of the part of the session held at the ministerial level were representatives of the same countries as the officers at the technical level, as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <u>Chairman:</u> | Jamaica (Lucille Mair) |
| <u>First Vice-Chairman:</u> | Netherlands Antilles (Maria Liberia-Peters) |
| <u>Second Vice-Chairman:</u> | Cuba (Raul Taladrid Suarez) |
| <u>Third Vice-Chairman:</u> | United States Virgin Islands (Carlyle Corbin) |
| <u>Rapporteur:</u> | Saint Lucia (Johannes Leonce) |

Agenda item 3 - Addresses

63. Following the formal opening ceremony statements were made by the representatives of Aruba, Suriname, Cuba, Grenada and Saint Lucia. The representative of Aruba expressed appreciation to the secretariat for its competent handling of the technical meeting. He offered the facility of the Aruba Hotel and Hospitality Training School for the purpose of enhancing human resource development in tourism.

64. The representative of Suriname applauded the excellent guidance of the Netherlands Antilles during the inter-sessional period and in this connection suggested that the CDCC might wish to include its associate members for purposes of determining the quorum for CDCC meetings. He suggested that if we do not rededicate ourselves to the objectives of the CDCC and work vigorously to strengthen cooperation among its members, our region would be marginalized by recent global developments. He urged member countries to participate consistently in meetings of the CDCC and give the secretariat fullest support. He invited the secretariat to visit Suriname at a mutually convenient time.

65. It was his view that the secretariat could make a valuable contribution in gathering and disseminating information on global developments and assisting in studying their implications. He commended the work of the secretariat as reflected in its paper on global and regional developments and their implications for the CDCC. He looked forward to sharing with CARICOM countries their experience in negotiating a Framework Agreement in the context of the United States of America's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

66. In concluding, the representative of Suriname suggested that the secretariat devote more attention to the problem of traffic in, and abuse of, illicit drugs.

67. The representative of Cuba suggested that it was of the utmost importance to continue to defend the principles which prompted Caribbean countries to create the CDCC, particularly the need to increase economic cooperation for the benefit of all countries concerned. It was essential for the CDCC to widen its range, encompassing all members on an equal basis, in order to promote economic and technical cooperation with other fellow countries in Latin America.

68. In regard to the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, he emphasized the need to develop a joint regional position which would enable Latin America and the Caribbean to defend their interests in the negotiations. He suggested that

the Caribbean act together in regard to the issues being addressed under the Uruguay Round. In regard to services, he proposed that the Caribbean set out its objectives clearly and that the CDCC convene technical meetings towards this end. He suggested that the CDCC strive to promote cooperation in services with a view to fostering regional or subregional substitution in services imports. He recommended that CDCC Governments design development and promotion plans for services, including mechanisms to promote the advancement of infrastructure and human resources as well as the design of fiscal policy and regulatory practices suited to their particular needs.

69. The representative mentioned his country's interest in full membership of the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO); and in the development of institutional links between the CDCC and other regional bodies such as CARICOM, SELA, OLADE and the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries (GEPLACEA).

70. The representative of Grenada congratulated the outgoing Chairman on her outstanding leadership and looked forward to working with the incoming chairman. He agreed with previous speakers who emphasized the continuing and increasing relevance of the CDCC as a forum for promoting cooperation between the countries of the wider Caribbean. His country looked forward to receiving technical assistance from the CDCC in finalizing its draft macro-economic plan. He also sought the assistance of the secretariat in public sector training.

71. The representative of Saint Lucia emphasized the importance of avoiding unnecessary duplication of activity on the part of regional and international institutions operating in the Caribbean, by taking concrete and direct collaborative action with these institutions especially the CARICOM and the OECS Secretariats. He suggested that senior officials of the secretariat visit the countries of the subregion with a view to communicating the sense and meaning of the CDCC directly to the leaders of the countries, thereby contributing to the image-enhancement of the CDCC.

Agenda item 4 - Adoption of agenda
and organization of work

72. The agenda adopted at the technical level of the thirteenth session of CDCC was as follows:

1. Opening of meeting
2. Election of officers
3. Addresses
4. Adoption of agenda and organization of work
5. Admission of Puerto Rico as an associate member of CDCC
6. Work programme review
 - (a) Implementation of the 1990 work programme;
 - (b) Review of the ongoing ECLAC/CDCC work programme for the 1990-91 biennium; and
 - (c) Review of the approved ECLAC/CDCC work programme for the 1992-93 biennium
7. Action taken on CDCC resolutions and review of resolutions of ECLAC and other United Nations bodies which may have implications for CDCC
8. Reports of the third and fourth meetings of the Monitoring Committee of the CDCC and of the Caracas Caucus of representatives of CDCC member governments

9. Report of the meeting of representatives of United Nations organizations to discuss collaboration among United Nations organizations operating in the Caribbean
 10. Report on the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST)
 11. Possible implications for CDCC of global and regional and economic developments
 12. Report on trade in services with particular reference to tourism
 13. Update on preparations for the 1992 United Nations Conference on environment and development in Brazil
 14. Update on developments relating to Island Developing Countries (IDCs)
 15. Any other business
 16. Place and date for the fourteenth session of CDCC
 17. Consideration and adoption of the report
73. The working agenda adopted for purposes of the ministerial session was as follows:
1. Opening of meeting
 2. Adoption of agenda
 3. Admission of Puerto Rico as an associate member of CDCC
 4. General statements
 5. Consideration of report of technical session
 6. Any other business
 7. Venue and date of fourteenth session of CDCC.

Agenda item 5 - Admission of Puerto Rico as
an associate member of CDCC

74. At the technical level meeting the representative of Puerto Rico was welcomed to the meeting in observer status and was invited to participate fully in the deliberations of the meeting. At the ministerial level meeting, Puerto Rico was admitted as an associate member and participated in that capacity at the meeting.

75. The representative of Puerto Rico thanked the meeting for admitting Puerto Rico to associate membership of the CDCC. He stated that over the past several years Puerto Rico had attempted to increase its identification and involvement with its Caribbean neighbours, and sought to contribute to the economic development of the area. Puerto Rico had sought membership in several Caribbean forums including, ECLAC, CARICOM and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Puerto Rico looked forward to participating fully in the activities and programmes of the CDCC.

Agenda item 17 - consideration and adoption of the report

76. The Committee considered and adopted the list of decisions and recommendations contained in Part One of this document, the report contained in Part Three and the Resolutions contained in Part Four. The Secretariat was requested to finalize the draft report and forward it to member countries for their comments within 30 days.

PART THREE
SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Agenda item 6 - Work Programme Review

77. In opening his presentation on the work programme review, the Director proposed that all the sub-items appearing under this heading, namely, the implementation of the 1990 work programme, document LC/CAR/G.316; the review of the ongoing ECLAC/CDCC work programme for the 1990-91 biennium contained in document LC/CAR/G.283 and the review of the approved ECLAC/CDCC work programme for the 1992-93 biennium, contained in document LC/CAR/G.284 should be treated together. He noted that Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC), was built in as an integral part of all the specific sectoral areas, which, although treated separately for purposes of the presentation, were integrated into a multisectoral and interdisciplinary approach to the use of the work programme in promoting and enhancing economic and social development. The Director also noted that the physical plant of the Office had been upgraded and that a number of staff posts which had previously been vacant, though encumbered, had been filled.

Economic survey of Caribbean countries

78. The attention of the meeting was drawn to the document entitled "Overview of Economic Activities in the Caribbean in 1989" (LC/CAR/G.313) which was tabled, and it was noted that a draft document for 1990 had also been completed very recently. These documents had constituted inputs to the CARICOM Heads of Government Meetings in 1990 and 1991.

79. The attention of representatives was drawn to the document entitled "A Brief Overview of Economic Performance of Caribbean Countries in the Decade of the 1980s". In response to an enquiry, the secretariat indicated that the document would be incorporated into a book of readings to be published by the University of the West Indies (UWI), which publication would be made available in all CDCC member countries.

80. The representative of the CARICOM Secretariat expressed gratitude for the useful inputs provided by the economic survey documents of the CDCC Secretariat to its Regional Economic Conference and Heads of Government meetings. The meeting noted the ongoing collaboration but expressed the need for greater and a more structured approach to collaboration between the CDCC and CARICOM Secretariats in other areas.

81. A call was made for closer collaboration among member countries in the exchange of information on the services sector. The suggestion was made that cognizance should be taken of the informal sector and related systems such as credit unions, cooperatives and hucksters in the analysis of economic activity in the region.

82. Several representatives expressed satisfaction with documents LC/CAR/G.319 and LC/CAR/G.322 which dealt with the evolution of services in Caribbean economies 1980-1989, as well as some possible implications for CDCC member countries of recent global and regional developments. They urged the wider circulation of both documents to the non-CARICOM countries. In response to questions relating to the frequency and format of the documents, the secretariat explained that the study on services was part of a series of activities intended to concentrate on the analysis of a different sector each year. The secretariat was urged to include in the studies an overview of social as well as economic aspects of development in the countries included in the studies. The secretariat was also urged to pay greater attention to the services sector

within the context of the Uruguay Round of discussions and other related negotiations in the region.

Economic and social planning in the Caribbean

83. The secretariat informed the meeting that in the past the tendency was to emphasize the economic aspects of planning; however, increased attention was being given to the social component, in particular to the social fallout of the adjustment process despite difficulties being experienced in obtaining data on the social indicators.

84. In terms of the social aspects of planning, initial emphasis was being placed on health, education, employment and the informal sectors, as there were data available in these areas. Nevertheless, investigations would continue in other areas to provide a better balance in planning activities between the social and economic components.

85. The discussion on economic and social planning underscored the need for an integrated approach to development planning. Representatives suggested that planning should focus on policy reforms to ensure the development of a more competitive economy and one that was more responsive to the wider global developments.

86. Regarding the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) activities in planning, the meeting was informed of the existence of a conference document, Conference Room Paper No.2, which outlined that organization's contribution to planning in the region. The document emphasized the operational approach that was adopted. The meeting recorded its satisfaction at the assistance that was being provided to the Government of Jamaica in strengthening that country's institutional capability for planning and recommended the replication of that programme in other countries. The meeting was informed that this recommendation would be dealt with through the conduct of a regional seminar on Analysis of Public Sector Investment Projects and Data Banks to be held in November 1991, in collaboration with ECLAC/CDCC and the World Bank.

Cooperation between the Caribbean and Latin America

87. The secretariat noted that the 1992-1993 work programme would place more emphasis on cooperation between Caribbean and Latin American organizations and between the secretariat and the CARICOM Secretariat. The meeting was informed that collaboration had already begun, and the example of collaborative work undertaken with the Government of Mexico was cited. Functional cooperation, particularly in the area of science and technology, had also been explored with the Governments of Brazil, Venezuela and Argentina. The secretariat recognized that these initiatives had not yet been structured within a formal programme, but promised that this area of cooperation would be so structured in the future.

88. Representatives noted the lack of information on collaboration activities involving the CDCC and Latin American countries. They suggested that this was an area which called for closer attention by the secretariat and suggested that collaborative linkages between Latin American and Caribbean institutions in the areas of the CDCC work programme should be strengthened.

89. The meeting adopted a resolution (proposed by the representative of Cuba) seeking the establishment of cooperation relationships between the secretariat and OLADE and SELA. (A copy of the resolution, No. 35(XIII), is included at Part Four of this Report.)

Promotion of training policies in the Caribbean subregion

90. In response to the secretariat's report on the promotion of training policies in the Caribbean subregion, guidance and clarification were sought regarding the role of the CDCC secretariat and the modalities which governed the selection of participants in the Consultative Forum on Higher-Level Human Resource Development Strategies, held in Barbados. The secretariat explained that budgetary constraints were a factor limiting participation at the meeting. The Committee was informed of a second forum to be co-sponsored with Cuba's Ministry of Higher Education, to be convened in December 1991 in Cuba, at which an expansion of the invitation list was anticipated. It was noted that the University of the Virgin Islands had been involved in preparatory consultations and the report of the Forum had been circulated to all member countries.

91. The representative of IMO informed the meeting of the advisory services and training activities provided by that organization to the subregion on maritime matters. He drew the attention of the meeting to the implications of the rapidly changing international shipping and transport industry and the related potential for the employment of Caribbean nationals in this sector. He emphasized the importance of training to meet the regional need for maritime expertise and suggested that a lack of such training was a hindrance to the expansion of employment by Caribbean nationals in the shipping industry.

92. The secretariat clarified that training would be a major area of emphasis in its ongoing activities. In the area of TCDC, the Committee was informed of the recently proposed programme of technical cooperation of the Government of Cuba. It was suggested that in the context of the future work programme in human resource development that the secretariat consider making greater use of national institutions of excellence in the subregion for regional training purposes.

Population

93. The representative of Grenada expressed concern at the uncertainty surrounding future UNFPA funding to continue the regional project and work programme of the secretariat's ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit. He indicated that this would seriously hamper the work of Grenada's National Population Unit which received valuable assistance from the ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit through its UNFPA-funded regional project. He indicated his intention to submit a resolution to the meeting on this matter.

94. Similar sentiments expressing support for the continuation of the Unit's work programme were echoed by several representatives, who stated that the work of the Demography Unit was outstanding and served to enhance the image of the CDCC in the region. Discontinuation would seriously hinder population and development planning efforts in member countries. A number of representatives offered to co-sponsor Grenada's resolution.

95. A question was raised regarding the Demography Unit's plans for assisting member countries in census data analysis. The secretariat informed the meeting that further assistance could be expected through a regional training seminar, tailored to strengthen the capabilities of member countries to analyze census data and prepare their own reports. This seminar was scheduled for November 1991 in collaboration with the CARICOM Secretariat.

96. Clarification was sought on the type of data which could be accessed from the Unit's population data bases, with specific reference to the POPLINE database. The secretariat explained that both general population statistics and bibliographical data could be accessed and would be available on-line.

97. The secretariat was asked for more detailed information on UNFPA's rationale for its decisions on funding for population policy programmes. It informed the meeting of the intention of UNFPA to establish multi-disciplinary

groups under its direct coordination, which, in the case of Latin America and the Caribbean, would be partially funded at the expense of ongoing activities between UNFPA and ECLAC. The secretariat also informed of actions taken to ensure continued funding for CELADE's activities in the region. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC had addressed a letter to the Permanent Representatives of the member Governments at United Nations Headquarters, expressing the concern of the secretariat regarding the possible change in policy proposed by UNFPA and its negative impact on the population-related activities of the Commission. The meeting was assured that the Executive Secretary of ECLAC and his colleagues from the other Regional Economic Commissions would continue to negotiate this question and that a representative of ECLAC would participate in a Working Group on this matter under the chairmanship of the Comptroller of the United Nations. Guidance was sought from the secretariat regarding appropriate mechanisms and timing of submission of the CDCC resolution in order to maximize its effectiveness.

Removal of language barriers project

98. The representative of the Netherlands Antilles updated member countries on the status of the removal of language barriers project and thanked UNESCO for its financial contribution towards the engagement of external resource persons for the project. She identified the convening of national workshops as one of the major problems facing the project. While some countries had been very active and interested, many had shown little interest in convening national workshops. To this end, interested member countries were urged to seek financial assistance before the end of September for activities planned to take place before the end of 1991. It was emphasized that funds could be accessed for the purpose of utilizing external resource persons only and would be allocated on a first-come, first-served basis. The activities of some of the countries more actively involved in the project were outlined. The representative suggested that there was need for the countries to collaborate more closely on this project.

99. Several representatives expressed support for the project.

100. Some representatives expressed concern over the non-appearance of the quarterly bulletins. It was recommended that these bulletins be issued as a matter of urgency and that a standard format be established for national chapters to report on their activities. It was pointed out that as presently constituted, the project would not achieve the objective of formulating a regional language plan because of conceptualization shortcomings in the project document. It was recommended that a meeting of experts in the field be convened in order to develop effective instruments for project evaluation and to improve the monitoring mechanisms. The status report to be prepared by the secretariat should draw on the activities and experiences of the national chapters.

101. The secretariat announced that its Senior Expert with responsibility for training was now executing the project and that it remained committed to the project. The secretariat pointed to the importance of developing a network of institutions of language training within the region and noted that Cuba had assisted through the experience and expertise of its Empresa de Servicio de Traductores e Interpretes (ESTI) in respect of Spanish language training. The secretariat indicated that it would be willing to convene a meeting of language training experts if funds could be mobilized.

102. A number of representatives expressed interest in the project and considered language training to be very deficient in the region. The secretariat was urged to include smaller Eastern Caribbean countries in the project, considering the importance of language skills to these countries.

103. It was noted that the scope of the project went beyond language training and had implications for the development process as a whole. In this regard, it was suggested that consideration be given to the need for language training

to be included in the schools' curricula, commencing at the primary school level.

Women in Development

104. The secretariat outlined the support which it provided to member countries, which took the form of advisory services and operational activities.

105. The representative of Suriname recorded his appreciation for the recent visit to Suriname of a staff member of the secretariat.

106. Attention was drawn to the fact that the Fifth Regional Meeting on the Integration of Women in Economic and Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean would be convened in Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, in September 1991. Representatives expressed satisfaction with the work being done by the secretariat in preparing the groundwork for that meeting and recommended that it continue its efforts to ensure maximum participation of CDCC member countries.

107. The representative of the Netherlands Antilles announced that she had secured funding to assist those Caribbean countries which would need financial assistance for that purpose, and expressed the hope that there would be a large Caribbean participation at the meeting.

108. Several representatives commended the secretariat for the documentation on Women in Development which had been distributed and which had proven to be beneficial to both NGOs and governments. They also expressed appreciation for the technical assistance provided to enhance the capabilities of their national programmes on women in development. The secretariat was advised that its contacts should include NGOs, many of which were considered to be highly effective organizations for the integration of women in social and economic development.

109. The meeting recommended that all Caribbean countries attend the Fifth Meeting on the Integration of Women in Economic and Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. This meeting was scheduled to take place in Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, in September 1991. The meeting also recommended close collaboration between the ECLAC and CDCC secretariats in deciding on the allocation of funds to the countries of the CDCC subregion for purposes of participating in this forthcoming meeting. The meeting further recommended that funds available for the participation of member countries in this meeting should be made available to all CDCC member countries.

Natural resources, environmental management and tourism

110. The meeting decided that substantive discussion on natural resources, environmental management and tourism would be taken under agenda items 12 and 13.

Information and documentation for economic and social development

111. The secretariat noted that the elements of this programme, which provided information and documentation to members, was by now familiar to CDCC member countries. Mention was made of the secretariat's large and growing databases. It was noted that PIDU which was now incorporated within the Caribbean Documentation Centre (CDC) provided even greater scope for expansion of the work of the Centre for purposes of transfer of technology and development of industry. Close collaboration was being maintained between the CDCC and other agencies, particularly UNESCO.

112. The representative of UNESCO informed the meeting that the secretariat had been identified by that Organization as the agency entrusted with the distribution of the Computerized Documentation Services/Integrated Set of information Systems (CDS/ISIS) and MINISIS software (for storage and retrieval of bibliographic information). He indicated that development-oriented organizations could apply to the secretariat for free copies of the software and the manual would be provided at a nominal cost to the client.

113. The representative of the IMO drew the attention of the meeting to the need for a regional information network to disseminate reports on ship safety inspections, thereby improving maritime safety standards and suggested that the CDCC computer network could be used for this purpose.

114. Representatives pointed to the importance and timeliness of the CDCC secretariat's work on intellectual property and expressed the hope that the secretariat would continue to advise member Governments and regional institutions on negotiations on intellectual property rights.

115. The representative of the Dominican Republic indicated that his Government had applied for membership in the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

116. In response to the expressed concern about the continuation of the programme, the secretariat informed the meeting that the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) had agreed to provide interim funding, pending approval of a new project expected to commence by October 1991. Within this context, the secretariat drew the attention of the meeting to the need for consideration to be given to the transfer of the functions of PIDU to a national or regional centre of excellence, which would maintain and develop it as a service to the region. This was proposed because the secretariat was nearing the limit of its capability for supporting the project further. The future orientation of the project would aim at increasing the capability of governments to deal with issues of intellectual property rights.

117. The meeting recommended that the secretariat prepare a paper outlining options for the member Governments to consider in this regard.

Statistical services

118. The representative of the secretariat reported on the successful development of statistical databases and their accessibility to member countries. The secretariat described the usefulness of the package for the Retrieval of Data for Small Areas by Micro-computer (REDATAM) and reported that it had been used with success in the Caribbean. The secretariat had been approached by the IDRC to assist in the training of personnel from African countries in the use of this package. He highlighted the advisory services that had been delivered to member countries, noting collaboration with UNDP in a number of its activities.

119. The secretariat drew attention to the need to improve information flows to assist in the delivery of its work programme. Preparation of the Agricultural Statistics Report had to be postponed to the first semester of 1992 because of poor response to the secretariat's requests for data.

120. Representatives expressed appreciation for the work of the secretariat in the area of statistics, both at the level of provision of statistical time series and at the national level by assisting in the creation of organized data bases for use in economic and social planning. The work of the secretariat in the 1990 round of population and housing censuses was acknowledged.

121. A request was made for the assistance of the secretariat in the design of a statistical data storage and retrieval system and for increased official support for statistics at the national level.

Support to the OECS

122. The representative of the secretariat reported on the continuing consultancy services provided to the OECS Secretariat. The representative highlighted the additional work being done by the secretariat in giving direction to the Economics Task Force on Windward Islands political unification.

123. The representative of the OECS Secretariat invited the secretariat to participate in its efforts to improve collaboration with neighbouring territories such as Guadeloupe, Martinique, Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands. He referred to ongoing discussions to enter into general co-operative agreements with these countries and requested the secretariat to assist the OECS in identifying ways in which these initiatives could be accommodated within existing arrangements.

Relationship between the CDCC and ECLAC work programmes

124. In response to a question posed by one representative on the distinction between the ECLAC and CDCC work programmes, the secretariat described the inter-relationship between the two programmes. It was noted that the CDCC work programme was presented for endorsement by ECLAC. Representatives were reminded that within the Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean of ECLAC, the CDCC was the forum to facilitate the incorporation of a Caribbean perspective into the ECLAC work programme and to promote collaboration among its member countries within a regional context.

Public information on CDCC

125. The meeting took note of the observation that there was insufficient general knowledge of the CDCC among government officials. Representatives were of the opinion that while the work of the CDCC was extremely valuable, the secretariat needed to make a greater effort to publicize its activities and to improve its public image in the region. The secretariat also needed to formulate and execute an outreach programme on public information.

Work programme of the 1992-1993 biennium

126. In presenting the proposed work programme for 1992-1993 the secretariat reminded the meeting that this document had been prepared in 1988-1989. Since that time, changes in emphasis had occurred. The following additional activities were identified for inclusion:

- (a) Tourism - in view of its significance as a major economic activity. The possibility of obtaining additional staff to implement this programme was mentioned;
- (b) Industry - which required a more systematic approach in its incorporation in development efforts;
- (c) Energy - through the possibility of closer collaboration with OLADE;
- (d) Health - in terms of the relationship between health and development, in collaboration with PAHO and the Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC);
- (e) Environment issues - particularly in relation to assisting countries in their preparatory work for UNCED;

(f) Studies and analysis of global and regional issues and their impact on the Caribbean;

(g) Support to OECS countries - in the context of their pursuit of political unification.

127. The meeting recommended that in future presentations of its work programme, the secretariat include under each subheading, a brief statement of the objective of the proposed activities, the resources required and the anticipated source of funding. The meeting also recommended that the secretariat take account of a request made at the twelfth session of the CDCC for a report to the Committee on mandates received, those fulfilled, activities carried out and expenditure incurred in fulfilment of those mandates, as well as activities not carried out and the reasons therefor.

128. The meeting decided to accept, subject to the availability of financial resources, a number of suggestions from the representative of Puerto Rico for inclusion in the work programme of the secretariat for the 1992-93 biennium. These suggestions are reproduced at Annex I to the Report.

Agenda item 7 - Action taken on CDCC resolutions and review
of resolutions of ECLAC and other United Nations bodies
which may have implications for CDCC

129. In introducing Agenda item 7, the secretariat informed the meeting that the paper LC/CAR/G.321 would serve a dual purpose: informing the meeting of General Assembly and ECLAC resolutions of particular interest to member countries; and reporting on actions taken on CDCC resolutions.

130. The representative of the United States Virgin Islands gave a progress report on the activities of the Working Group on NICCs access to the United Nations System since the formulation of the Working Group by CDCC resolution 27(XII).

131. The representative described the decisions of the CDCC since its ninth session, focusing on the increased participation of the NICCs in programmes and activities of the United Nations System in furtherance of their development process. He outlined the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on this issue.

132. He advised that his country's delegation would introduce a draft resolution outlining the activities of the Working Group since the twelfth session, calling for a meeting between the NICC Governments and the United Nations technical organs and specialised agencies to examine modalities for increasing the participation of NICCs in their respective work programmes, and initiating contact with the Governing Councils of these agencies.

Agenda item 8 - Reports of the third and fourth meetings of the
Monitoring Committee of the CDCC and of the Caracas Caucus
of Representatives of CDCC member Governments

133. The secretariat presented the reports of the Monitoring Committee and the CDCC caucus held in Caracas in May 1990. The meeting was informed that the secretariat was actively pursuing extrabudgetary funding to hold a workshop for CDCC Focal Points with a view to promoting greater awareness of their roles and responsibilities.

134. Several representatives stressed the importance of the proposed workshop for Focal Points. It was necessary in view of the fact that some countries lacked clarity on what should constitute the role of the Focal Point and how it should function vis-à-vis the secretariat and in relation to their own national

government departments. Representatives were, therefore, hopeful that funds would be found for this purpose.

135. With regard to attendance at Monitoring Committee meetings, the recommendation was made that finance should be sought to facilitate the attendance of Bureau members. (See resolution No. 36(XIII) at Part Four of this Report.)

136. Representatives were advised that the posts of Deputy Director (and Secretary of CDCC), Social Affairs Officer and Associate Economic Affairs Officer had been filled.

Agenda item 9 - Report of the meeting of representatives of United Nations organizations to discuss collaboration among United Nations organizations operating in the Caribbean

137. A report of the meeting of representatives of United Nations organizations operating in the Caribbean was presented by the secretariat. It was explained by the secretariat that because of the exploratory nature of this initial meeting, it was deliberately confined to United Nations organizations and members of the Monitoring Committee of the CDCC, but other regional and international bodies would be invited in the future. The secretariat was requested to pursue formal agreements with OLADE and SELA, to facilitate increased cooperation and the execution of joint activities.

138. The meeting recognized that as a Regional Economic Commission, the CDCC mandate for programming was regional in nature.

139. Several representatives stressed the importance of inter-institutional collaboration to ensure the optimum use of scarce financial and human resources and to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort. It was suggested that an inter-organizational meeting might usefully be convened for one day, prior to the CDCC session, to include governmental representatives, so as to provide information on regional programmes and activities of the respective organizations. This could also alleviate the burden placed on government departments by a multitude of missions and activities of a similar nature. The importance of having clearly defined priorities at the national level to guide governments' decision-making processes and make effective use of financial and technical cooperation from abroad was also stressed.

140. Some representatives expressed regret that the initial inter-organizational meeting was limited to United Nations institutions. The meeting was reminded that resolution 29(XII) explicitly stated that the secretariat was requested to convene a meeting between the CDCC and regional and international organizations and other donor agencies.

141. In response, the secretariat explained that the inter-organizational consultations were to be seen as an ongoing process and not as a single exercise. The inter-organizational meeting was an initial, informal and exploratory exercise and it was fully intended to widen the invitation list for the purposes of subsequent meetings.

142. Reference was made to the differing mandates of the UNDP and the regional commissions. In responding to a question regarding the authority on which national coordination was placed in the office of the UNDP Resident Representative, the Secretary of ECLAC informed the meeting that the General Assembly resolution 44/211 was the basis on which such authority rested. The meeting was also informed that General Assembly resolution 32/197 provided the mandate for regional commissions to coordinate regional programming.

143. The representative of the CARICOM Secretariat reported increased collaboration with the CDCC secretariat since the twelfth session of CDCC and expressed appreciation for CARICOM's ability to draw on the resources of the

CDCC secretariat from time to time in pursuit of programmes and activities of the CARICOM Secretariat in such areas as information, science and technology, the environment, the Regional Population Census and preparations for the Regional Economic Conference which was held in Port-of-Spain in February 1991.

144. The meeting recommended that the secretariat seek to develop a more structured relationship with the CARICOM Secretariat.

Agenda item 10 - Report on the Caribbean Council
for Science and Technology (CCST)

145. The Secretary of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology introduced the Council's report on activities undertaken during the period 1984-1990. He provided background information on the work of the CCST, mentioning a number of areas for followup.

146. The Secretary referred to actions taken on the basis of initiatives of the Council by agencies such as Caribbean Agricultural Development Research Institute (CARDI), UNESCO and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). He noted that Cuba had supplied material which facilitated information-sharing among members.

147. He regretted that the Council could not submit an updated report to the CDCC due to the fact that the Council had not yet met for the year. He reported that membership of the Council had expanded to include the United States Virgin Islands.

148. The Chairman of the Council informed the Committee that there were significant technological problems confronting the region at the present time and emphasized that there was need for an improved allocation of resources for the development of science and technology in order that the region could become more competitive in the world market.

149. The Chairman addressed the role of the Council with respect to these issues. The strengthening of national and regional science and technology capabilities was seen as necessary for the greater competitiveness of the region, and planning was seen as critical to allow the benefits of science and technology to be fully realized. It was observed that the CCST had a key role to play in the area of planning so as to make informed choices between technology options, and in the development of indigenous technologies. This would require an information base which the CCST could assist in providing.

150. A decision on the location of a permanent secretariat for the Council was viewed as a matter of urgency, in order to bring increased functional activity and identity to the Council. Articles 15 and 16 of the Constitution of the CCST spelled out the intention to establish a permanent secretariat of the CCST. Financial support from the United Nations System as well as contributions from member countries were expected to meet the operational costs of this secretariat. He stated that the need for a permanent secretariat was underlined by the need for recognition from larger donor agencies which would be expected to finance a greater part of the activities.

151. Representatives attached great importance to the work of the CCST and expressed disappointment that organizational matters were still to be settled. The Council was requested to settle all outstanding functional, operational and financial issues at the next session of CCST.

152. The meeting noted the offers of Antigua and Barbuda and Jamaica to host the CCST secretariat.

153. The representative of UNESCO reminded the Committee of the various stages which had led to the adoption of the Regional Science and Technology Policy by

the CARICOM Heads of Government in 1988, as a result of which some countries had formulated National Science and Technology Plans.

154. He informed the Committee of a number of developments in science and technology in the subregion and requested the secretariat to take into account the activities of the Caribbean Energy Information System when formulating its proposed initiatives in energy.

155. The representative of UNESCO also drew attention to the Caribbean Community Ocean Sciences Network as an important instrument for collaboration in the area of ocean sciences.

156. He emphasized that --irrespective of the location of the permanent secretariat-- UNESCO would continue to support the CCST.

157. Concern was expressed that no financial statement relating to past activities of the CCST nor a budget for projected activities had been presented, and the meeting noted the absence of a status report of the financial contributions of member countries. It was noted that Dominica, Cuba and Saint Lucia were the only member countries which, up to 1990, were up to date in their contributions. It was also noted that the order of priority for the implementation of the activities of the secretariat had not been strictly followed. In this regard it was emphasized that it was more important to decide on the objectives for the establishment of a secretariat rather than the reasons for doing so. It was important that the establishment of the secretariat not lead to an increase in the financial contributions of member countries. The view was expressed that the development of an operational Council was a more important issue than the historically prominent issue of the level of the post of Executive Secretary of the CCST.

158. Information was requested and provided on the project to record the history of science and technology in the region.

159. The representative of the Dominican Republic informed the Committee of institutions in his country actively involved in science and technology, and expressed regret that due to financial limitations his country had been unable to attend the sessions of the CCST. He conveyed his country's commitment to supporting the Council both at governmental and non-governmental levels. He suggested that the Government of the Dominican Republic, although not a member of the Council, could possibly consolidate a group to relate to the work of the Council.

160. The meeting agreed to take note of the discussion and recommended that the CCST settle all outstanding functional, operational and financial questions relating to the establishment of a permanent secretariat and the formulation of a work programme for the CCST at its next session.

Agenda item 11 - Possible implications for CDCC of
global and regional economic developments

161. In introducing the document "Some Possible Implications for CDCC of Global and Regional Economic Developments", (document LC/CAR/G.322) the secretariat suggested that this paper had a two-fold purpose - first, to bring together in one document, for the benefit of member Governments, information on a number of global developments which appeared to represent structural changes in the world economy; and to discuss some possible implications of these for CDCC member countries. Secondly, the paper suggested ways in which these developments might impact the work programme of the CDCC.

162. The paper discussed "Europe 1992", the adoption of market economies by Eastern Europe, the Uruguay Round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations and the United States President's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. The secretariat suggested that these developments had implications for the

preferential status which the exports of Caribbean countries enjoyed in the markets of Europe and North America. From a more long-range perspective, these developments pointed to the very pressing need for Caribbean countries to strengthen and diversify their economies with a view to greater price competitiveness, so that they would be able to maintain the living standards of their populations into the twenty-first century. There were potential opportunities inherent in the global developments discussed; but the Caribbean faced a considerable challenge in realizing these opportunities.

163. The meeting decided to adopt a resolution relating to the negotiations currently taking place under the Uruguay Round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations. (A copy of this resolution, No. 34(XIII), is included at Part Four of this Report.)

164. The secretariat drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that Caribbean countries had already begun to take action at the regional level and at the national level, to adapt to the changing economic realities. Reference was made in this connection to the Bourne Report, the CARICOM Consultative Economic Conference and the work of the Independent West Indian Commission. There was also action at the level of the OECS to put in place measures for agricultural and export diversification and to work towards political unification of a sub-set of these countries.

165. In conclusion, the secretariat suggested possible areas in which it might assist CDCC member countries to respond to the important challenges facing them as they sought to come to terms with the changes in the global economic environment.

166. Several representatives commended the secretariat for the high quality of the document presented.

167. It was suggested that the paper might have made reference to a proposal of the West Indian Commission and the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC) for the establishment of a Caribbean Council for Europe.

168. The secretariat was urged to accelerate whatever action might be indicated as economic groupings were already being formed, examples of which included "Europe 1992", the United States/Canada Free Trade Area and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. It was suggested that the Committee should explore possibilities for adjusting national and regional policy to take advantage of the changing economic environment.

169. It was suggested that the proposals made were helpful and should be dealt with on an issue-by-issue basis. The proposition to convene a meeting of economic and social planners of the region to discuss the issues raised was endorsed and the secretariat was urged to coordinate a CDCC response to these developments. In this regard it was proposed that the secretariat be mandated to elaborate an in-depth analysis of the document in order to assist member countries to deal with the emerging issues. The meeting took note of the offer made by the representative of Puerto Rico to make relevant expertise available to the Committee for this purpose.

170. It was suggested that in the context of the global changes taking place, one important issue was the need to evaluate the Rules of Origin. The need to take fully into account the implications of freer trade was emphasized and it was also suggested that reconciliation of the existing agreements with any new trade agreements was of vital importance. The offers of cooperation on these matters, made by the representatives of Aruba and Puerto Rico, were welcomed and the secretariat was urged to discuss relevant details with Aruba and Puerto Rico. It was recommended that consultations be held on the Rules of Origin on a product-by-product basis, in the context of global economic developments.

171. The representative of CARICOM suggested that the experience of negotiating the single agreement between CARICOM and the United States in the framework of

the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative could be utilized by those CDCC members which had not yet negotiated similar framework agreements with the United States. The meeting recommended that the secretariat seek to ensure that non-CARICOM countries were in a position to benefit from the experience gained by the CARICOM member countries in the negotiation of a framework agreement within the context of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. The importance of a united and integrated Caribbean to deal with the new global situation was emphasized.

172. The representative of the Dominican Republic suggested that the secretariat conduct a workshop for CDCC members to discuss the implications of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, which would contribute to a strengthening of the negotiating capability of each member country or to joint negotiation where applicable. The representative of the Dominican Republic sought clarification and guidance on the incorporation of intellectual property issues in Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) agreements and in current negotiations relating to the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. He emphasized that the latter initiative was of particular interest to the Dominican Republic since the Government was in the process of negotiating a framework agreement in this context.

173. The representative of Suriname joined other representatives in thanking the CARICOM Secretariat for its offer, indicating that it would be transmitted to the Government of Suriname, from which a favourable response was expected. It was proposed that a copy of the framework agreement signed between CARICOM and the United States be made available to interested countries. The CDCC secretariat was asked to follow-up on this matter.

Agenda item 12 - Report on trade in services
with particular reference to tourism

174. The secretariat tabled the paper entitled "Evolution of services in Caribbean economies 1980-1989" (LC/CAR/G.319), noting the interest displayed by ministers at the twelfth session of CDCC on the subject of tourism. In briefly describing the structure of the paper, the secretariat indicated that it was divided into three sectors dealing with the global evolution of services; the evolution of services in the Caribbean; and some ideas regarding the regulatory framework which might best stimulate the growth of services.

175. In reacting to the paper, reference was made to the complementarity of the issue of services with the matters previously discussed regarding merchandise trade. It was stressed that ways were needed to be found to ensure that services were efficient and competitive, particularly as they would be subjected to international competition if current initiatives underway in the GATT were realized.

176. The high cost of promotion was given as one of the constraints faced by small countries in developing their tourist industries. It was suggested that this constraint might be relaxed if concessionary funding could be made available for the purpose.

177. With respect to the current emphasis which was being placed on tourism within the CDCC, the secretariat was requested to seek to ensure that its activities did not overlap with those of other organizations in the region which had special responsibility for working in this subject area. It was suggested that the Monitoring Committee might be entrusted to ensure that no overlap ensued.

178. The non-CARICOM CDCC members expressed an interest in attending the CARICOM summit on tourism to be hosted by Jamaica in 1992 if this were possible.

179. It was recommended that the above-mentioned paper be forwarded as a background document to the CARICOM summit on tourism in Jamaica.

180. The representative of IMO drew the attention of the meeting to the necessity for marine pollution prevention to be incorporated in the development of tourism in the Caribbean.

Agenda item 13 - Update on preparations for the
1992 United Nations Conference on Environment
and Development (UNCED)

181. The secretariat provided an update on three meetings on the environment which were held within the framework of the ECLAC system. The first was a Seminar of Experts, held in Santiago, Chile in September 1990, which represented a follow up to the Brundtland Report. The second meeting was the Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Caribbean and Latin America, held in Mexico in March 1991, at which the Tlatelolco Declaration was adopted. The objective of that meeting was to devise strategies for the incorporation of environment as an integral part of the development process. Particular reference was made to the vulnerability of small island States. The third meeting was the Second Preparatory Commission, held in Geneva, in March 1991.

182. The Meeting of Experts on Ocean Policy, to which a number of Caribbean Governments had been invited, would be held in July 1991. The secretariat informed that the twenty-fourth session of ECLAC, scheduled for April 1992, in Santiago, Chile would give governments the opportunity to discuss issues and prepare a common strategy for the Global Meeting on Environment and Development in Brazil in 1992.

183. In response to a request the secretariat undertook to provide copies of the reports of these meetings.

184. The importance of adequate preparation to fulfil the requirements for meaningful participation at the Preparatory Commission Meeting on the environment was emphasized. Within this context, technical assistance in the preparation of reports, and information on the agenda and key issues likely to arise at the meeting were requested. The need was identified for Caribbean Governments to develop national strategies prior to participation at the meetings and to establish a common Caribbean position to ensure that their interests were served at the wider meetings.

185. In response to the question concerning the status of proposals for assistance in preparing their national strategies, the secretariat indicated that these proposals were still under consideration by the relevant agency. A copy of the agenda and one of the four papers commissioned by CARICOM, namely, Ocean Policy, would be made available.

186. The meeting recommended that the secretariat seek clarification regarding the eligibility of associate member countries for participation in the UNCED Conference in 1992.

187. The representative of the IMO reiterated elements of his organization's terms of reference providing for the promotion of safer shipping and cleaner seas. He reported on the status of two projects: (a) the Environmental Sensitivity Index Mapping project proposal which was being circulated to the countries of the Eastern Caribbean for support; and (b) reception facilities for the disposal of waste from ships, being funded by UNDP/UNEP and executed by IMO in collaboration with the World Bank.

188. Concern was expressed at the need to improve coordination among the agencies working on issues of the environment. It was stressed that there was a need for operational cooperation between the secretariat, UNEP and other organizations.

189. A request was put for assistance to strengthen capabilities of Caribbean Governments to integrate environmental issues into national planning and to amalgamate their national plans into one regional plan.

190. The meeting was informed of the existence of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) Committee which was an informal grouping of small island and low-lying coastal developing countries which were working together at the negotiations of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) for a Framework Convention on Climate Change, to ensure that their interests were properly addressed by an effective convention. It was suggested that AOSIS could play an important role in the 1992 UNCED Meeting.

191. The representative from CARICOM outlined the decisions and strategies adopted at both the meeting of the Ministers responsible for the Environment, held in Jamaica, in September 1990 and the meeting of CARICOM Heads of Governments, held in Saint Kitts/Nevis, in July 1991. It had been agreed that governments would adopt a unified approach on environmental matters. The CARICOM Secretariat was mandated to convene a meeting prior to the Conference to discuss "a common approach and strategy at the Conference". In this respect, the involvement of NGOs was being encouraged.

192. The representative of UNEP outlined the main elements of the Regional Seas Programme and its relevance to preparations for the UNCED 1992 Conference, and strategies for controlling land-based pollution. The main elements identified related to cost, responsibility for payment and modalities.

Agenda item 14 - Update on developments relating
to Island Developing Countries (IDCs)

193. The secretariat updated the meeting on actions taken within the United Nations system on this subject. It noted that a regional plan of action had been developed and approved by the CDCC. A regional meeting had been held in March 1990 in preparation for the meeting of experts, donors and governments, which was held in New York in April 1990. The report on the regional meeting was used as a basic document at the New York meeting, the outcome of which was a resolution adopted by the General Assembly, and a project proposal prepared by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) for the provision of technical support to the island developing countries in the Caribbean, the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The secretariat had only just received a copy of this project proposal and had not yet had the opportunity to review it. It was currently developing an approach to the pursuance of the mandate from the member countries (as reaffirmed at the fourth meeting of the Monitoring Committee in February 1991) to review the region's strategy for focusing the attention of the international community on the special problems of island developing countries. It was noted that attempts to get IDCs accepted as a special category were running into difficulty within the United Nations system, because there was a reluctance to create new categories of recipient countries. There was, however, a measure of agreement on the concept and shifts from their previous positions which had been made by two of the larger countries, so that the CDCC should continue to press the case.

194. An inquiry was made on the role played by the secretariat in the 1990 meeting on IDCs at United Nations Headquarters in New York. Concern was expressed that a more detailed report on the activities of the secretariat on IDCs, was not presented to the meeting.

195. The meeting recommended that the secretariat prepare, for the consideration of member Governments, an appraisal of the strategy currently being adopted for focusing the attention of the international community on the special problems of Island Developing Countries and to make such recommendations as appeared appropriate, for a modification of this strategy.

Agenda item 15 - Any other business

Organizational matters

196. Three issues arose from the discussion of Conference Room Paper No. 4 entitled, "Some organizational matters", which was tabled under this agenda item. The first dealt with the size of the quorum for meetings of the CDCC: whether it should comprise two-thirds of the membership as was currently the case, or whether it should be reduced to a simple majority as was required for meetings of ECLAC, ECOSOC and the General Assembly.

197. The second issue was whether associate members should be eligible to be counted for purposes of the quorum since they were eligible to hold the post of Chairman of the CDCC and had held that position during the past two sessions.

198. The meeting decided:

(a) To modify the quorum requirement for CDCC meetings to bring it into line with ECLAC and other United Nations bodies. For this purpose, paragraph 14 of the Rules of Procedure of the CDCC would be amended by substituting the words "a majority" for the words "two-thirds", at the beginning of the paragraph.

(b) That the secretariat would consult with the Office of Legal Affairs at United Nations Headquarters to determine whether associate members of an intergovernmental body such as the CDCC, may be counted for the purpose of arriving at a quorum for meetings. The result of these consultations would be communicated to the next session of the Committee.

199. The third issue related to the frequency of ministerial sessions of the CDCC. Some representatives argued in favour of the retention of annual meetings and suggested a sharpening of focus and the setting of clear priorities for the work programme. The meeting agreed to defer consideration of this issue.

200. The meeting agreed to endorse a number of additional recommendations made in the formal statements by the representatives of Aruba, Cuba, Saint Lucia and Suriname. These recommendations are included at Part One of this report.

Visit of Dr Nelson Mandela to Jamaica

201. The meeting expressed its appreciation to the host Government for the opportunity afforded to representatives to participate in the official visit to Jamaica of South African leader Dr. Nelson Mandela and Mrs. Winnie Mandela.

Agenda item 16 - Place and date of CDCC XIV

202. The secretariat was requested to enter into consultations with member Governments with a view to setting the place and date of the fourteenth session of the CDCC.

Agenda item 17 - Consideration and adoption of the report

203. The Committee requested the secretariat to prepare the draft report of the meeting and dispatch it to member countries for comment within 30 days.

PART FOUR

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SESSION

31(XIII) ADMISSION OF PUERTO RICO AS
AN ASSOCIATE MEMBER OF CDCCThe Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,

Considering the desirability that the economic and cultural relations between all peoples in the Caribbean area and the Latin American continent should be strengthened;

Recalling the Terms of Reference of ECLAC, as adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its sixth session, and in particular article 3 (a) thereof regarding the admission of associate members;

Recalling further that Puerto Rico was admitted as an associate member of ECLAC by resolution 505(XXIII), adopted by the Commission on 10 May 1990;

Bearing in mind resolution 748(VIII) of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

Taking into account that the Government of Puerto Rico has communicated to the Commission, its desire to be admitted as an associate member of CDCC;

1. Welcomes the aforementioned application of the Government of Puerto Rico, as it reflects the will of the people of Puerto Rico, and calls upon the United States Government, taking into account the wishes expressed by Puerto Rico, to continue to take all necessary measures to guarantee to this people its right to self-determination in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly;

2. Decides to admit Puerto Rico as an associate member of CDCC and welcomes its participation in the work of the Committee.

* * *

32(XIII) SUPPORT FOR CONTINUATION OF
THE ECLAC/CELADE DEMOGRAPHY UNITThe Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,

Recalling ECOSOC resolution 106(VI) of 25 February 1948 which established the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and assigned to it, inter alia, the task of facilitating concerted action for the economic development of Latin America and the Caribbean, and maintaining and strengthening economic cooperation, including its social aspects in the region;

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution 32/197 of the United Nations General Assembly, which defined the regional commissions as centres for general economic and social development in their respective regions, and mandated them to exercise team leadership and responsibility for coordination at the regional level;

Recalling further the ECLAC resolution 358(XVI) of November 1975 which established the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) and gave it the responsibility to carry out a policy for the optimum utilisation of the available resources of the subregion, thus promoting its economic and social development, and to cooperate in the adoption of concrete measures aimed at the development of the member countries of the Committee;

Noting the appreciation expressed by CDCC member countries at the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth sessions of CDCC of the services rendered by ECLAC/CDCC/CELADE in population policy and population-development integration in the areas of data collection, training, research and information dissemination;

Taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of various CDCC meetings on the ECLAC/CDCC/CELADE population programme and the commitment of member countries to factor in population problems as an integral part of development strategies, planning and policies;

Aware of the importance attached by CDCC member countries to the continued reliance on the services of an appropriate regional body endowed with sufficient resources to meet needs with regard to technical cooperation in integrated population and development-related matters;

Concerned that the changes that are being proposed in the new UNFPA 1992-95 programme could weaken the long standing commitment to regional integration and cooperation in general, and lead to reduced coordination of policies in the social, economic and demographic fields;

Concerned also that this proposed programme might reduce the pace and efficiency with which appropriate population policies might be adopted throughout the region, by fragmenting efforts and reducing the critical mass so indispensable in small island developing countries;

1. Notes with satisfaction the work performed by the ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit in helping member countries to formulate and implement population policies, establish institutional mechanisms such as population units and population councils and incorporate population concerns in National Five Year Development Plans as outlined in the report on activities for 1985-1991² and the programme of work for the period 1992-93³;

2. Requests ECLAC/CDCC/CELADE, within the framework of its programme of work for the period 1992-93, to continue to work with governments in the design and execution of population-development programmes/projects and related activities; training of executive and technical staff; the development and adaptation of analysis techniques which meet the conditions of the region; the generation, processing and retrieval of information on population; and the inclusion of demographic variables in development plans and policies;

3. Expresses its gratitude for longstanding support provided by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to the region, through the ECLAC/CDCC/CELADE demography programme;

4. Requests the UNFPA to continue its support to the ECLAC/CDCC/CELADE demography programme, bearing in mind the needs of Caribbean governments for a multidisciplinary approach to population-development planning which, given the mandate of ECLAC/CDCC, is best provided through the services of the Demography Unit;

2 LC/CAR/G.316 of 4 March 1991

3 LC/CAR/G.284 of 27 October 1989

5. Urges the Executive Secretary of ECLAC to continue to use his good offices to seek the necessary financial support in order to enable ECLAC/CDCC/CELADE to carry out its work in this important component of the ECLAC work programme; and also urges that this matter be treated with the utmost urgency.

* * *

33(XIII) SUPPORT FOR WORKING GROUP ON ACCESS OF NICCS
TO THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,

Recalling CDCC resolution 27(XII) creating the Working Group on access of Non-Independent Caribbean Countries (NICCs) to the United Nations System, with the aim of promoting within that system technical and other assistance to these countries in furtherance of their development process,

Further recalling relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly from the sixth through forty-fifth sessions which call for the participation in the work of the United Nations by the non-independent countries, and in particular resolution 45/18 of 20 November 1990 which stresses the importance of such participation to enable these countries to derive the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations System,

1. Notes with satisfaction the activities carried out by some member Governments in conformity with the above-mentioned resolutions,

2. Requests the ECLAC secretariat to seek the resources to assist the Working Group in carrying out the following activities:

- a) The continuation of its analysis of the criteria for NICC participation in programs and activities of the United Nations System with the aim of providing this information to the NICC Governments,
- b) The convening of a meeting of the Working Group to carry out its mandates,
- c) The initiation of contact with the Governing Councils of the United Nations specialized agencies/technical organs to determine the modalities for increasing NICCs participation in their respective work programmes,

3. Requests the Working Group to report to the fourteenth session of the CDCC on the implementation of its action plan.

* * *

34(XIII) MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,

Recalling ECLAC resolution 358 (XVI) establishing the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee as the coordinating and consultative body for the coordination of development-related issues in the Caribbean;

Considering that, after four years of negotiations, the Uruguay Round shows a marked imbalance between the Punta del Este Ministerial Declaration and the inadequate and partial results attained so far;

Bearing in mind the importance that the Caribbean countries attach to multilateral trade negotiations as well as to having the participants in the Uruguay Round honour their commitments under the Punta del Este Ministerial Declaration;

Resolves to urge the countries participating in the Uruguay Round to:

1. Fulfil their stand-still and roll-back agreements by doing away with the protectionist practices that hinder the developing countries' trade;
2. Improve market access conditions for products of interest to the developing countries;
3. Foster the adoption of commitments in the agricultural sector, conducive to the substantial reduction of domestic assistance and the gradual elimination of export subsidies, taking into account the interests of net food importing developing countries;
4. Foster the gradual elimination of restrictions stemming from the multi-fibre agreement and the integration of the textile sector into the General Agreement, taking into account the interests of new entrants and small suppliers;
5. Maintain the developing countries' right to adopt safeguard measures respecting the principle of Most Favoured Nation, and resist the implementation of protectionist measures which exert pressure on exporters from developing countries;
6. Include the principle of the economic development of the developing countries and the effective implementation of special and differential treatment in each negotiation area.

* * *

35(XIII) CARIBBEAN/LATIN AMERICAN COOPERATION

The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,

Taking into account ECLAC resolution 506 (XXIII) on economic cooperation among the Caribbean countries and other countries in the region,

Recognizing the need to strengthen the CDCC secretariat's inter-institutional links with the Latin American and Caribbean institutions involved by their activities with the Committee's work programme,

Resolves to have the CDCC secretariat establish cooperation links and carry out joint actions with OLADE and SELA through agreements between the Secretariats based on existing cooperation relations between ECLAC and the aforementioned institutions.

* * *

36(XIII) PARTICIPATION IN THE WORK
OF THE MONITORING COMMITTEE

The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,

Bearing in mind ECLAC resolution 510 (XXIII) on the Commission's work programme for the 1992-93 biennium,

Recognizing the importance of the CDCC Monitoring Committee for the implementation of the biennial work programme and the promotion of cooperation among CDCC member countries,

Likewise recognizing the recommendations of the third and fourth meetings of the CDCC Monitoring Committee,

Resolves:

1. To adopt the reports of the Third and Fourth meetings of the Monitoring Committee held at the CDCC Secretariat in 1990 and 1991, respectively;
2. To request the CDCC secretariat to seek to mobilize funds from extrabudgetary sources to facilitate the participation of one representative from each member country of the Monitoring Committee (the Bureau) with a view to ensure the effective participation of its members in the fulfilment of its functions.

Annex I

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INCORPORATION INTO THE PROPOSED WORK PROGRAMME
OF THE ECLAC SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE CARIBBEAN
FOR THE 1992-93 BIENNIUM

Submitted by the representative of Puerto Rico

Economic and social planning in the Caribbean

1. Evaluation of economic restructuring and privatization policies and performance in the decade of the eighties; and policy proposals and prospects for the nineties.
2. Convening an ad hoc expert group meeting to discuss and evaluate regional economic restructuring and privatization proposals. This meeting would involve private, public and labour representatives.

International trade and finance

3. Updating of Trade Procedures Guides to incorporate relevant regional and international free trade initiatives.
4. Review of the impact of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) I and II on Caribbean countries and prospects for the traditional exports consequent upon the free trade area proposals of the United States Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI), for example, United States-Canada-Mexico Free Trade Agreement (FTA).
5. Evaluation of new regional and international free trade initiatives:
 - EAI and US-Canada-Mexico FTA
 - Venezuela and Mexico trade liberalization proposals for the Caribbean
 - Central American Common Market trade regime
 - CARICOM's Common External Tariff (CET)
6. Convening an ad hoc expert group meeting of planners to discuss issues related to the impact of EAI and US-Canada-Mexico FTA.
7. Evaluation of Puerto Rico's Caribbean Development Programme and Section 936 financial resources for private sector projects in CBI-eligible countries.
8. Evaluation of monetary union and Caribbean Stock Exchange proposals and review of potential impact on regional economic performance.

Human resource development in the Caribbean

9. Formulation of policy proposals concerning private/public sector collaboration in the process of regional human resource development and structural transformation.
10. Convening an ad hoc expert group meeting of planners, economists, and private and public sector representatives to discuss issues related to human resource development in the region and the process of structural transformation.

Annex II

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
 LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES
 LISTE DE PARTICIPANTS

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Head of delegation:

His Excellency
 Mr. Lionel A. Hurst
 Permanent Representative to
 the United Nations

CUBA

Head of delegation:

His Excellency
 Mr. Raúl Taladrid Suarez
 Vice-Minister
 Comité Estatal de Colaboración Económica (CECE)

Mr. Ramiro León Torras
 Ambassador Lazaro Cabezas Gonzalez

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Head of delegation:

Mr. Pedro María Luna Matos
 Minister Counsellor
 Department of Economic Affairs
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs

GRENADA

Head of delegation:

His Excellency
 The Honourable Francis Alexis
 Attorney General and Minister of
 Legal Affairs and Local Government

Mr. William B. Joseph

GUYANA

Head of delegation:

His Excellency
 The Honourable Carl Greenidge
 Minister of Finance

Mr. Riyad Insanally

JAMAICA

Head of delegation:

Her Excellency
 The Honourable Lucille Mair
 Minister of State
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and
 Foreign Trade

Ambassador Glaister Duncan
 Ambassador Richard Pierce
 Ms. Cordell Wilson
 Mr. Lorne McDonnough
 Mr. Dennis I. Francis
 Ms. Gail Mathurin
 Ms. Jacqueline Bell
 Mr. Gladstone Taylor

Mr. Roland R. Booth
 Ms. Veronica Morgan
 Ms. Cherrie Orr
 Ms. Andrea Shepherd-Stewart

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

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 Permanent Secretary
 Planning Unit
 Ministry of Development

SAINT LUCIA

Head of delegation:

Mr. Johannes Leonce
 Permanent Secretary
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Head of delegation:

His Excellency
 The Honourable Jonathan Peters
 Minister in the Prime Minister's Office
 with responsibility for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Randolph Cato

SURINAME

Head of delegation:

His Excellency
 Mr. John Harold Kolader
 Ambassador
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Michel Kerpens
 Mr. Exel van Stanley G.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Head of delegation:

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

Mr. Colin Granderson

A.

Associate members
 Miembros Asociados
 Membres associés

ARUBA

Head of delegation:

His Excellency
 The Honourable Edison Briesen
 Minister of Economic Affairs and Tourism

Mr. Wilhelmus Schouten
 Mr. Merrill E. Robles

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Head of delegation: Mr. Otto O'Neal
Head
Development Planning

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Head of delegation: Her Excellency
The Honourable Maria Liberia-Peters
Prime Minister of the
Netherlands Antilles

Ms. Lucita Moenir Alam
Ms. Joelle de Jong-Mercelina

PUERTO RICO

Head of delegation: Mr. Amadeo I.D. Francis
Deputy Secretary of State
for External Affairs

Mr. David E. Lewis

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

Head of delegation: Mr. Carlyle Corbin
Representative for
External Affairs

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

United Nations Department of Technical
Cooperation for Development (UN/DTCD)

Mr. Omprakash Talwar, Interregional Adviser on Development Planning, New York

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

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Mr. Denis Benn, Resident Representative, UNDP, Jamaica

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Ms. Beverly A. Miller, Officer-in-Charge, UNEP-CAR/RCU, Jamaica
Ms. Alessandra Vanzella-Khoury

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Ms. Jennifer Knight Johnson, Programme Officer, Jamaica
Ms. Kazuko Hashimoto, Programme Officer

E. United Nations specialized agencies
Organismos especializados
Institutions spécialisées

Food and Agriculture Organization of
the United Nations (FAO)

Mr. John A. Hoskins, Representative, FAO, Jamaica
Ms. L. Barbara Graham, Programme Officer

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

Capt. A.R.N. Macauley, Head, Africa/Caribbean Section, TCD, IMO, London
Capt. W.B. Rial, Regional Maritime Safety Adviser, IMO, Trinidad

United Nations Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Mr. Simon A. Clarke, UNESCO Representative to Northern Caribbean and Education
Adviser, UNESCO, Jamaica

Mr. Winthrop Wiltshire, Regional Science and Technology Adviser and UNESCO
Representative, Trinidad

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

Mr. Sam Aymer, PAHO/WHO Representative in Jamaica

F. Other intergovernmental organizations
Otros organismos intergubernamentales
Autres organismes intergouvernementaux

Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM)

Ms. Fay Housty, Chief, Economic Research and Policy Section
Mr. Arthur A. Gray, Foreign Affairs Officer

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

Mr. Lawrence Wells, Chief, Project Coordination and Evaluation, OECS/EAS, Antigua

Organization of American States (OAS)

Mrs. Dorel Callender, Special Technical Assistant to Executive Secretary, CIES,
OAS, Washington D.C.

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

Economic Commission for Latin America
and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Mr. Gert Rosenthal
Mr. Clyde Applewhite
Ms. Maureen Afoon
Mr. Dale Alexander
Mr. Daniel Blanchard
Mr. Erik Blommestein
Ms. Barbara Boland
Mr. Lancelot Busby

Ms. Angela Choo Quan
Ms. Sonia Cuales
Ms. Joyce Farley
Mr. P.I. Gomes
Mr. Trevor Harker
Mr. Swinburne Lestrade
Ms. Nohoalani Rankine
Mr. Horacio Santamaria
Mr. Jenaro Silva
Mr. Donatus St. Aimee
Ms. Guadalupe Vazquez

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

Mr. Edgar Ortegon, Director, Project and Advisory Programme

Annex III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

- LC/CAR/G.313 Overview of economic activities in the Caribbean - 1989
- LC/CAR/G.315 Draft provisional agenda
Projet d'ordre du jour provisoire
Proyecto de temario provisional
- LC/CAR/G.315/Add.1 Annotated provisional agenda
Ordre du jour provisoire annoté
Temario provisional anotado
- LC/CAR/G.316 Implementation of the work programme of the CDCC,
1990-1991
Mise en oeuvre du programme de travail du Comité de
Développement et de Coopération des Caraïbes 1990-1991
Ejecución del programa de trabajo del Comité de
Desarrollo y Cooperación del Caribe 1990-1991
- LC/CAR/G.317 Minutes of the meeting of representatives of United
Nations organizations operating in the Caribbean
- LC/CAR/G.318 Report of the fourth meeting of the Monitoring Committee
of the CDCC
- LC/CAR/G.319 The evolution of services in Caribbean economies 1980-
1989: Some reflections on past performance and
prospects for the future with special emphasis on
tourism services
- LC/CAR/G.320 Report to the CDCC on activities of the CCST for the
period 1984-1990
- LC/CAR/G.321 Action taken on CDCC resolutions and review of
resolutions of ECLAC and other United Nations bodies
which may have implications for CDCC
- LC/CAR/G.322 Some possible implications for CDCC member countries of
recent global and regional developments
- LC/CAR/G.323 Participation of member countries in the work of
ECLAC/CDCC
- LC/CAR/G.328 Summary of ongoing extrabudgetary projects undertaken
by the CDCC secretariat for the biennium 1990-1991

Annex IV

LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

| | |
|----------|--|
| AOSIS | Alliance of Small Island States Committee |
| CAIC | Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce |
| CARDI | Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute |
| CAREC | Caribbean Epidemiology Centre |
| CARICOM | Caribbean Community |
| CBI | Caribbean Basin Initiative |
| CCST. | Caribbean Council for Science and Technology |
| CDB | Caribbean Development Bank |
| CDC | Caribbean Documentation Centre |
| CDCC | Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee |
| CDS/ISIS | Computerized Documentation Services/Integrated Set of Information Systems |
| CELADE | Centro Latinoamericana de Demografía (Latin American Demographic Centre) |
| CET | Common External Tariff |
| CTO | Caribbean Tourism Organization |
| EAI | Enterprise of the Americas Initiative |
| ECLAC | Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean |
| ECOSOC | Economic and Social Council |
| ESTI | Empresa de Servicio de Traductores e Interpretes (Translation and Interpretation Service Enterprise) |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FTA | United States-Canada-Mexico Free Trade Agreement |
| GATT | General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade |
| GEPLACEA | Grupo de Países Latinoamericanos y del Caribe Exportadores de Azúcar (Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries) |
| IDB | Inter-American Development Bank |
| IDRC | International Development Research Centre |
| ILPES | Instituto Latinoamericano y del Caribe de Planificación Económica y Social (Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning) |
| IMO | International Maritime Organization |

| | |
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| INC | Inter-Governmental Negotiating Committee |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NICC | Non-Independent Caribbean Country |
| OAS | Organization of American States |
| OECS | Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States |
| OLADE | Organización Latinoamericana de Energía (Latin American Energy Organization) |
| PAHO/WHO | Pan-American Health Organization/World Health Organization |
| PIDU | Patent Information and Documentation Unit |
| REDATAM | Retrieval of Data for Small Areas by Micro-computer |
| SELA | Sistema Económico Latinoamericano (Latin American Economic System) |
| TCDC | Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries |
| UNCTAD | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |
| UN/DTCD | Department of Technical Cooperation for Development |
| UNCED | United Nations Conference on Environment and Development |
| IDC | Island Developing Country |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| UWI | University of the West Indies |
| WID | Women in Development |
| WIPO | World Intellectual Property Organization |