

GENERAL

E/CEPAL/CDCC/54/Rev.1  
4 April 1979

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA  
Office for the Caribbean

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

Fourth Session  
Paramaribo, Suriname  
21-27 March 1979

REPORT OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE  
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE  
(Paramaribo, Suriname, 21-27 March 1979)

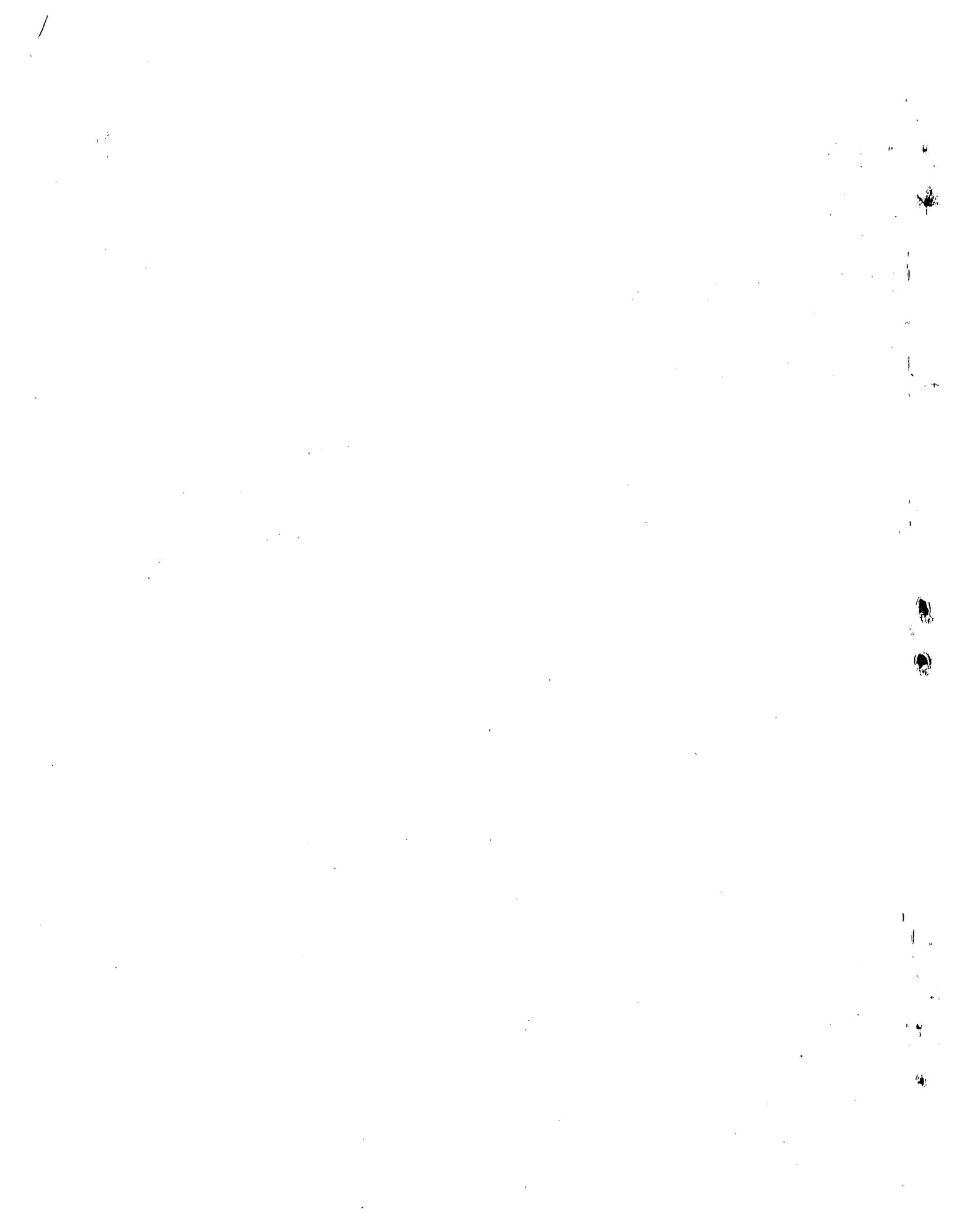
VOLUME I

  
900030364 - BIBLIOTECA CEPAL



UNITED NATIONS

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## CHAPTER I

### ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. The Fourth Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), a permanent subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL) was held in Paramaribo, Suriname from 21-27 March 1979. The session took place in two stages: a Meeting of Officials at the Technical Level, held from 21-24 March 1979 and a Ministerial Level Meeting from 26-27 March 1979.

#### Attendance<sup>1/</sup>

2. Representatives of the following member countries of the Committee attended the session: Republic of Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Representatives of Belize attended in their capacity as Associate Members of CEPAL, in conformity with Article 3(b) and (c) of the Terms of Reference of the Commission.

3. Representatives of the following sub-regional and regional inter-governmental organizations attended the session: the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM); the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB); the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries (GEPLACEA); and the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

4. The following United Nations bodies were represented at the session: Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (UNTCO), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

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<sup>1/</sup> The full list of participants appears in Annex I.

5. The following Specialised Agencies and Organizations were also represented: International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), Universal Postal Union (UPU), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

Election of Officers

6. The Officers elected at the Technical Level Meeting were as follows:

Chairman : H.E.J. Lont (Suriname)  
Vice-Chairmen: Trevor J. Harker (Jamaica)  
Ramiro Leon Torras (Cuba)  
Rapporteur : Carroll Gajraj (Trinidad and Tobago)

7. Following the format of previous sessions of the Committee, the officers at the Ministerial Meeting corresponded to the officers elected at the Technical Meeting, and were as follows:

Chairman : Ludwich C. Zuiverloon (Suriname)  
Vice-Chairmen: Trevor J. Harker (Jamaica)  
Manuel Torres Muñiz (Cuba)  
Rapporteur : Basil Pitt (Trinidad and Tobago)

Adoption of the Agenda

8. The agenda for the Fourth Session of the CDCC, adopted at the first plenary meeting was as follows:
  1. Opening Addresses
  2. Election of Officers
  3. Adoption of the Agenda
  4. Assessment of Some Aspects of Realising the CDCC Programme
  5. Implementation of the Work Programme of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)
    - I. Priorities;
    - II. Work Programme of the CDCC;
    - III. Summary of Recommendations.
  6. Implications for CDCC of Pertinent Recommendations
    - (a) Conference on Economic Development in the Caribbean and Creation of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development;
    - (b) Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;
    - (c) Other UN bodies.
  7. Other Matters
  8. Site and Date of CDCC V
  9. Consideration and Approval of Final Report including Possible Financial Implications

Opening Ceremony of the Ministerial Meeting

9. The opening ceremony, honoured by the presence of the President of Suriname, Dr. Johan H.E. Ferrier and of the Honourable Prime Minister of Suriname, Mr. Henck A.E. Arron was held on 26 March 1979. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Egbert Grinage, representative of the host country of the Third Session of CDCC; Mr. Enrique V. Iglesias, Executive Secretary of CEPAL; Mr. Michel Bonnet, Head of the Delegation of Haiti; and the Honourable Ludwich C. Zuiverloon, Minister for Economic Affairs, Suriname, in the name of the Government of the host country. The full text of these addresses is contained in Annex V.

Summary of Introductory Statements at Technical Meeting

10. In his statement on assuming the Chairmanship of the Technical Meeting, the representative of Suriname stressed that the CDCC was of great importance for all the States in the Caribbean region, owing to the fact that all these countries were in their developing stages and the CDCC was a sub-regional forum, within the CEPAL, where the member states could consider their socio-economic problems. The CDCC tried to find suitable solutions for these problems through co-operation and close harmony among countries in the region for the benefit of all the member states. Seeing the great importance of the CDCC, it was a great honour for Suriname as one of the youngest members of the Organization to be the host country for its Fourth Session.

11. Mr. Viteri, on behalf of the Executive Secretary of CEPAL, thanked the Government of Suriname for its hospitality and drew attention to the special importance of the Fourth Session of the CDCC, coming as it did on the eve, not only of the Eighteenth Session of CEPAL in La Paz, but also of the Special Session that the United Nations General Assembly was to hold in 1980, with the purpose of approving a new International Development Strategy for the coming decade.

12. Latin America and the Caribbean countries were called upon to play a significant role in the elaboration of this strategy, and CDCC, like the whole CEPAL system, could and should make a valuable contribution in this connection, particularly in defining and promoting the key interests of this region. Similarly it was important that the Caribbean sub-region should define its position at other forthcoming regional conferences, to be held in the field of industrialization, and also in regard to the participation of women in economic and social development, as preparatory steps to world conferences scheduled by the United Nations for 1980.

13. Finally, he stressed the pioneering role played by the CDCC with regard to technical and economic co-operation among developing countries. The movement should now be greatly intensified as a result of the Plan of Action adopted by the United Nations Conference held in Buenos Aires on the subject.

14. The Director of the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean in his introductory statement pointed out that as the programme of the CDCC has evolved, the uncertainties of its role as against other regional bodies, notably CARICOM and SELA, have been resolved. The CDCC, he said, had been serving to bridge the distances between its members whether they are in the North or South Caribbean, or in Central or South America. Concerning the agenda there were three main items, and the range these cover might be summarised as: assessment of the Secretariat's experience in carrying forward various tasks that were mandated; report on actions taken on the directives that were given by the Ministers and the future action; and the integration of CDCC activities with ongoing activities in other fora.

15. The main business before the session was to reach some determination on what kind of machinery was suitable for co-operation generally, so as to provide to the U.N. system the necessary guidance on institutional aspects that the Agencies were seeking. The outline for a model as to how co-operation should be organized had been

presented by the Secretariat, and great care had been taken to ensure that it accords with the terms of the Constituent Declaration and especially with the provision that all co-operation mechanisms must be guided by the principles of the equality, sovereignty, and independence of States, solidarity and mutual benefit, without any discrimination that might arise as a result of differences in their political, economic or social systems, criteria which were of paramount importance in the circumstances of the Caribbean.

16. Decisions were also being sought on the more specific proposals for establishing the Caribbean information system as it applies to the agricultural sector; and the establishment of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology which had been studied exhaustively and refined in inter-governmental meetings of experts and of Government officials. The technical preparatory work on those items had been concluded and it remained for the machinery to be set in motion both at country level and (by Governments) at the regional level.

17. Regarding integration of the CDCC activities with related activities in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation and Economic Development, and with the global programme under technical co-operation among developing countries, the examination went so far as to suggest some areas of current CDCC actions that seemed to fall clearly within the global TCDC programme.

18. In summing up, he stated that the experience gained by the Secretariat since the establishment of the CDCC, had very amply confirmed the validity of the basic philosophy of the CDCC laid down at the first session. At the second and third sessions the concerns were with articulating various activities within the authorised work programme, and identifying some priority areas for action. This session was different from the previous two sessions, in that, consideration had now to be given to some specific concepts that were necessary for defining the nature and scope of implementing actions. Both the documents E/CEPAL/CDCC/51 and E/CEPAL/CDCC/53 reflected this in their final sections. He stated that the

decisions that were taken on these elements would to a large extent determine the resources, and by extension, the pace of implementation within the CDCC.

Statement at Ministerial Meeting

19. At the first session of the Ministerial Level Meeting, Mr. Manuel Torres Muñiz, Head of the Cuban Delegation, made a statement; the full text of this statement is contained in Annex V.

Adoption of the Report

20. The Committee at the Ministerial Level Meeting considered the report submitted by the Technical Level Meeting and decided on priorities, institutional co-ordination and the venue of the Fifth Session of the CDCC.

21. The Committee at the Ministerial Level Meeting adopted the present report, after having been informed by the Secretariat of the financial implications of the recommendations contained therein, in accordance with United Nations regulations. (See Chapter VIII).

CHAPTER II

SUMMARY OF DECISIONS

22. Assessment of some aspects of the CDCC Programme

1. Effective mechanisms were needed for the implementation of TCDC projects;
2. Groups of countries could initiate projects, accepting later participation by other CDCC members;
3. Clear proposals should be developed for regional TCDC projects;
4. There was need for improved co-operation between agencies and governments;
5. There was need to re-evaluate the measures for integrating the work of the CDCC with other bodies in the region;
6. Account would be taken of the importance of some of the areas of the work of the CDCC in the context of provision of local inputs;
7. What was important in the Caribbean was our own efforts ... the help of international financial bodies was useful but in so far as it complemented local effort.

Co-operation in Information

1. The strengthening of national institutions responsible for the collection and dissemination of information;
2. The establishment of information networks in agriculture and in economic and social planning;
3. Training seminar for Librarians in socio-economic planning;
4. Design of a decentralized computer-based regional information system;

5. Expert meeting to consider statutes for a Congress of Librarians;
6. Provision of translation facilities for dissemination of information collected.

#### Establishment of Data Bank

1. Staff requirements: 2 Statistical Clerks and 1 Key Punch Operator;
2. Acquisition of computer facilities with the possibility of also serving the Documentation Centre. Member Governments should be consulted and in particular the one Member Government with technology in this field.

#### Removal of Language Barriers

1. Caribbean Workshop on Modern Methods for the Teaching of Foreign Languages;
2. National Workshops on Modern Methods for the Teaching of Foreign Languages;
3. Training Course for Translators and Interpreters;
4. Special assistance in language teaching to the Government of Suriname.

#### Science and Technology

1. Meeting of Steering Committee to consider/approve statutes for the Council for Science and Technology;
2. Preparation by Secretariat of the budget for an autonomous CCST for submission to Member Governments and the Steering Committee;
3. Establishment of Unit for Science and Technology in the Office for the Caribbean. This Unit would be the pro tem Secretariat for the CCST.

Council for Social and Economic Development

1. Preparation of Draft Statutes for the Council for Social and Economic Development by the Secretariat in consultation with Member Governments and Specialized Agencies;
2. Convening of meeting of Government Experts and Caribbean Specialists to consider the Draft Statutes and Work Programme for the Council.

Co-operation in Planning

1. Approval of the recommendations of the Meeting of Planning Officials, Havana, January 1979, contained in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/52, Para. 39;
2. Approval of Work Programme in Planning, Annex II of this report;
3. Endorsement of recommendation to convene the Second Meeting of Planning Officials in Jamaica, 1980.

Agricultural Sector

1. Convening of Meeting of Agricultural Research Institutions in the Caribbean;
2. Workshops on CDCC Producers/Exporters Associations on rice, legumes, vegetables and ground provisions; and on citrus. Possibility of a single meeting should be considered and governmental representatives must be invited. Consultancy for preparation of workshop(s);
3. Consultancy on study of timber in sub-region: inventory, exploitation of waste, re-forestation and marketing;
4. Collaboration in agricultural research, especially through the Universities of the CDCC countries.

Industrial Sector

1. Submission to Member Governments of draft project document and consultant's report on Caribbean Industrial Development

Survey. If project document agreed to by Member Governments initiation of steps for financing of project.

#### Social Sector

1. Elaboration of an ILO/CDCC Secretariat work programme for labour market studies;
2. Discussion of the CDCC Social Work Programme and Social Profile of the Work Programme at the meeting for the Council for Social and Economic Development;
3. Continuation of country studies on social structural changes in the Caribbean.

#### Socio-economic Analysis and Development Planning

1. Implementation of joint CDCC/UNESCO project on socio-economic indicators adapted to the Caribbean circumstances in conjunction with other specialized agencies;
2. Consultancy on survey of on-going research on socio-economic indicators.

#### Integration of Women in Development

1. Incorporation of women in the objectives of development planning and developmental targets;
2. Organisation of seminars and workshops on selected planning topics in order to promote women's integration and equality;
3. Immediate appointment of a co-ordinator for the promotion of integration of women in development in the Office for the Caribbean;
4. Ensuring that the role of women in development as well as the non-traditional roles of women be stressed at forthcoming international meetings.

#### Public Health

1. Joint PAHO/CDCC mission to study existing resources

in relation to elements of a Health Service Information System, to develop a structure and work programme for a network of Health Information Units. Identification of assistance to set up proper national systems;

2. Distribution to CDCC governments of data on health;
3. Preparation of a directory of existing health facilities in the countries of the sub-region.

#### Education and Culture

1. Continuation of the feasibility study of the Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-Visual Materials;
2. Consultancy on the implementation of recommendations on the establishment of a network of centres for cultural retrieval and animation;
3. Support by Member Governments, UNESCO and CDCC Secretariat for CARIFESTA 1979;
4. Exchange of academic staff between universities in the sub-region.

#### Tourism

1. Training courses for experts in tourism on sub-regional basis.

#### Coastal Area Development:

1. Implementation of the proposal on coastal area development contained in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/52 Add.1.

#### Transport and Communication

1. Endorsement of projects prepared by IMCO/UNCTAD and submitted to the Technical Assistance Steering Committee of CGCED for -
  - Establishment of a Caribbean Maritime Centre
  - Study on small vessels and schooners

2. Acceptance of offer of technical assistance by IMCO to establish proper Maritime Safety Administrations;
3. Adoption of recommendation of Regional Group of Aviation Experts as contained in Annex III;
4. Taking necessary steps to obtain from within the UN system necessary commercial and economic advice required to develop Civil Aviation;
5. Seek from the next Assembly of ICAO the strengthening of the ICAO Regional Office located in Mexico in order to serve the Caribbean region more adequately;
6. Meeting in Guyana in April 1979 to consider draft statutes of a Caribbean Restricted Postal Union;
7. Establishment of the Restricted Postal Union at meeting to be convened in Jamaica, June 1979 and acceptance of Jamaica's offer to host the RPU for the first two years of operation;
8. Issue of omnibus commemorative set of postage stamps by CDCC governments to recognise the Fifth Anniversary of CDCC, November 1980.

#### Regional Co-operation

1. Establishment of a Working Group to identify the possibilities and for promoting the formation of multinational trade and production enterprises in agriculture, livestock, primary commodities and in manufacturing and in semi-manufacturing sectors.

#### International Trade

1. Consultancy to undertake further detailed studies on national and sub-regional trade information systems.

Energy and Natural Resources

1. Training Seminars on techniques and methodology for producing country energy balance sheets and for planning and forecasting energy needs;
2. Subject of energy be accorded high priority, diversification of supply mix, maximization of domestic production, enhancement of energy conservation programmes, programmes of exploration of non-conventional and renewable forms of energy.
3. Non conventional energy resources should form priority area of work of CCST.

Transnational Corporations

1. Training workshop on negotiations with and regulation of transnational corporations: provision of host facilities.

Miscellaneous Aspects of the Work Programme

1. Provision of data and statistics for economic survey for the Caribbean;
2. Appointment of liaison officers for specific activities;
3. Designation of ex officio member at Ministerial Level.

Implications for CDCC of Pertinent Recommendations from Other Bodies

1. Circulation of all information on the activities of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development (CGCED);
2. Reiteration of the mandate at Third Session of CDCC, that the CDCC Secretariat would be the link between the CGCED and the CDCC countries;
3. Co-ordination and dovetailing of the Work Programmes of the CDCC and CGCED;

4. Meeting of Representatives of CDCC governments to formulate criteria for the Secretariat, immediately prior to meetings of the CDCED;
5. The specific request by the Secretariat concerning its role in relation to CGCED and TCDC were endorsed.
6. Convening of meeting of Caribbean Experts to assess economic and social development in the Caribbean as input to International Development Strategy for Third UN Development Decade.

CHAPTER III

ASSESSMENT OF SOME ASPECTS OF THE CDCC PROGRAMME

23. In his presentation of the document E/CEPAL/CDCC/51 entitled "Assessment of some aspects of realizing the CDCC programme" the Director of the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean indicated that the approach was conceptual, against the background of the body of premises laid down as guidelines in the Constituent Declaration, the Declaration of Santo Domingo and in the authorized Work Programme. The main dictum was the primacy of the development of higher self-reliance at national levels and at the collective CDCC level; and the second most important was the achievement of better co-ordination and integration of the various parallel activities being pursued in the Caribbean. There had been very careful observance of these guidelines and strict adherence to the priorities identified by the Governments.

24. In the document, at Section 3, a basic model for regional co-operation activities was presented. This basic model permitted for adjustment to suit the needs of particular sectors. In essence, the regional mechanism would have a minimal bureaucratic infrastructure, working through the national bodies that would be responsible for the continuing day-to-day activities. In the document, the main characteristics were described and the frame of responsibilities were outlined. There were various ways in which the model could be applied and these range through the possibilities of the creation of a new Caribbean institution, as in the case of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology, to the development of a national body so that it could undertake the regional co-ordinational function, with various alternative combinations between those two situations.

25. The objectives that were observed were the expansion and systemization of regional co-operation using the elements that the governments considered desirable, so that regional co-operation could be

harmonized with national objectives, and could provide the means for enhancing the national capability by its ability to absorb inputs from other parts of the CDCC system and from the international community. The model also took into account the need for the high level of pragmatism required by the diversities in the Caribbean and also the highly dynamic situation. Further, by being firmly based on the national institutions, there was the highest level of guarantee that the Caribbean situation could provide for being action-oriented and for responding to priorities and to felt needs. The requirement placed by the governments that the co-operation machinery should permit for the participation of the non-official sectors, of their communities had also been taken into account.

26. He pointed out that there was also the question of implementation; and that implementation means resources. The delegations were already aware of the acute limitation under which the Secretariat had worked since the inception of the CDCC; and while the Secretariat was very conscious and appreciative of the support of governments and UN bodies, a more coherent approach to resources was necessary. Having regard to the philosophy of the CDCC and its prime objectives, there was need for some inputs of expertise to be made from the government side, in support of the workshops and preparatory work that are necessary to implement the mandates. Some specific suggestions had been made which with minimal stress on governments could accomplish much to speed the process of Caribbean co-operation. Suggestions were also made as regards the possibilities of resources from the UN system.

27. It was the general view of delegates that discussion of the subjects covered in the document was crucial and timely in view of the development strategy for the 1980's. This strategy made it necessary to re-evaluate the direction and the contribution to be made by the CDCC. There were problems at the international level with the North-South dialogue but there was increasing co-operation among countries of the South. The CDCC had a role to play here.

28. It was also stressed that there was need for an evaluation of the areas where the Caribbean had a particular interest and for the region to work together to get such areas included in international programmes.

29. With respect to projects, there had been progress at the macro-level; but there were problems at the micro-level. Effective mechanisms were needed for the implementation of these projects. It was recognised that absolute consensus was not always possible, and that the CDCC should be prepared to be flexible in implementing projects. In this respect, groups of countries could initiate projects, accepting later participation by other CDCC members.

30. The delegations pointed out that priority areas were defined in Belize, and that a large comprehensive work programme was agreed upon; but that it was doubtful whether so many activities could be successfully undertaken. Therefore, there was a need to identify and re-evaluate priorities. This would result in concentration on some areas with the consequent postponement of activity in other areas.

31. They noted that while there were limited resources in the region, at the same time there were resources available outside the region especially from international agencies, though some developed country governments were also prepared to finance regional TCDC projects. While agencies were prepared to support the CDCC, there was the need for the development of clear project proposals. Further, while the CDCC had great potential for promoting economic development, it must clearly demonstrate the political will to make use of this potential.

32. There was strong support for the statement in the paper E/CEPAL/CDCC/51 on Page 2, where it stated - "(a) that concentration should be more on short and medium term activities because of the dynamics of the Caribbean situation; and (b) that focus be placed on two prime aspects - co-operation among the countries on matters of mutual advantage, and co-ordination of inputs from the United Nations bodies in support of CDCC initiatives, should be pursued simultaneously."

33. The delegations emphasised the importance of co-ordination which was all the more necessary because of the multiplicity of regional institutions. In this connection, the meeting was told of the establishment of a UNESCO Regional Office in Jamaica and of a planned Meeting in Barbados on April 4-6 between Education Ministers from the CARICOM group of countries and the Director-General of UNESCO to discuss: (a) a new orientation and direction for UNESCO in the region following the opening of the office; and (b) more effective ways of using the limited resources available in the Caribbean.

34. It was noted that some Ministers were not as informed as they would like to be on projects falling within their competence. There was therefore the need for improved co-operation between agencies and Governments, and the need also to re-evaluate the measures for integrating the work of the CDCC with other bodies in the region.

35. The meeting was informed that IMCO was prepared to render all possible technical assistance in its area of competence. IMCO's objectives were world-wide co-operation in shipping matters and the provision of technical assistance especially to developing countries. It was felt that some countries could utilise technical assistance from IMCO, but did not realise that such assistance was available.

36. It was observed that substantial progress had been made in the work of the Secretariat in the Caribbean Documentation Centre at Port of Spain. It was felt that the Specialized Agencies should make a contribution to the work programme in the region, but while these could be of great help, the efforts of individual countries were extremely important. It was stressed that countries should clearly define their priorities to enable concrete action to be taken. What was important in the Caribbean was "our own efforts" and in this context it was pointed out that TCDC would play a relevant role. The help of international financial bodies was useful, but of secondary importance to local effort; and these should take account of the importance of some of the areas of work of the CDCC.

37. The delegations further stated that there should be co-operation among the member countries, and that the role of the Secretariat and the Specialized Agencies should be clearly outlined. The need to ensure that information about proposed projects reached the relevant authorities was stressed. The meeting was reminded of the hosting by Cuba of CARIFESTA in July 1979, and support of the festival was expressed by the countries of the region and UNESCO.

38. The representative of UNDP informed delegates of the activities of the Caribbean Group Technical Assistance Steering Committee which are relevant and being co-ordinated with the CDCC through participation of CEPAL in the Committee. He indicated that a representative of the IBRD would present a report at the Ministerial Meeting on the overall work done by the CGCED. He recalled that the Technical Assistance Steering Committee was established by the Caribbean Group at its first meeting in June 1978 with UNDP as Chairman and includes IBRD, IADB, CDB, CARICOM Secretariat, ECCM Secretariat and CEPAL on behalf of CDCC.

39. The mandate to the Steering Committee involved three principal areas of work. These areas are: preparation of regional projects and studies; assistance to countries individually, in the preparation and execution of investment projects; and identification of financing requirements for technical assistance. In its regional work, the Committee was preparing regional projects and studies in follow-up to the regional sector surveys prepared by the World Bank; it also reviewed project proposals submitted by CEPAL included in the CDCC Work Programme, and by CARICOM, CDB and the other members. The Committee has with its own resources, and with the assistance of some UN agencies initiated work on seventeen regional project proposals and studies in Transport, Industry, Tourism, Agriculture and Pools of Experts, Common Services in the ECCM member countries. In its programme of assistance to countries, the Committee is directing special attention to assisting the CARICOM LDC's in the preparation and execution of Public Sector investment strategies.

40. It was also stated that UNDP recently completed an inventory of regional technical assistance loans and capital grants in the Caribbean, both on-going and in the pipeline, which revealed much duplication of effort among projects. The inventory therefore provides a useful guide for the avoidance of duplication and will be made available to CDCC governments shortly.

41. The UNDP representative thought that the CEPAL document E/CEPAL/CDCC/51 set forth important proposals to increase the effectiveness of the CDCC, and to improve co-ordination of technical co-operation in the region. He recommended that in determining mechanisms for co-ordination, it should be kept in mind that CARICOM and CDB are attempting to co-ordinate regional technical assistance, and the UNDP as part of its mandate, co-ordinates the technical assistance provided by the UN system, at the country level. He therefore recommended a flexible approach on co-ordination by the CDCC Secretariat.

42. On the subject of promotion of technical co-operation within the CDCC group, the UNDP representative said that the CDCC, even before the Buenos Aires meeting of last September, had initiated noteworthy TCDC activities. He considered the proposals of the Secretariat were therefore within the spirit of the TCDC Plan of Action and reiterated UNDP's preparedness to assist the CDCC in the implementation of TCDC programmes.

43. The UNIDO representative informed the meeting of UNIDO's mandate to strengthen international co-operative efforts in the industrial field. At Lima in 1975 the International Community, recognizing the dynamic role played by industry in the development process, agreed to increase the share of the developing countries in world industrial output to 25% by the year 2000.

44. Within this overall concern and in pursuit of the Lima target, UNIDO duly recognises the crucial need to develop self-reliance among CDCC member states.

45. UNIDO has expressed interest in the work of the CDCC and will continue to support its efforts toward optimising the value of scarce resources. UNIDO supports the move to set up appropriate horizontal machinery as given in E/CEPAL/CDCC/51 and it is hoped that the structure for co-operation in the region as well as information flows will be improved. UNIDO reiterates its willingness to support steps toward that end within the area of its competence and resources.

46. The delegation of the Republic of Cuba reiterated the necessary link that should exist between SELA and the CDCC in order to integrate the joint action that all the countries of Latin America were pursuing. SELA and the Caribbean had to and could play a more active role through the Action Committees. Reference was made to technicians in various fields in its country and to specialists that were working in various countries and continents, including the Caribbean. Attention was called to the fact that its collaboration was increasing in the Caribbean region, especially in Jamaica and Guyana. Most specific and important, the help provided by its Government was free of charge for the countries that could not afford to pay because of an unfavourable economic situation.

47. Regarding joint efforts with other Latin American organizations, the Minister pointed out that organizations such as GEPLACEA, OLADE, and NAMUCAR, could contribute much to CDCC progress. This was also true of regional institutions like CARICOM and CDB. The delegation considered as positive the steps taken by the CDCC to create supporting and complementary instruments for the implementation of its work programme. One such step was the Caribbean Documentation Centre. The same held true for the many meetings which were held in order to identify multiple mutual interests and co-operation in furthering such interests. Reference was also made to the meeting of Caribbean Planning Officials organized under the auspices of CDCC/ILPES which was held in Havana, Cuba, January 1979, and the wish was expressed that an effective plan of action would be evolved with a view to satisfying the particular needs identified. In this respect, it was announced that Cuba could make available to the other countries of the area its modest experience

in planning. With reference to the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development and its meetings, the position of Cuba against exclusion of any member country of the CDCC was reiterated.

48. It was observed that CARIFESTA 1979 was to be held in Havana, Cuba, next July and that the Cuban people were preparing themselves to offer the participants the warmest hospitality. In this respect, the importance of an active participation by UNESCO and other organizations was stressed and the participants in this Fourth Session of CDCC were thanked for their declaration of support for CARIFESTA. The delegation also stressed the considerable importance of the Sixth Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries in which about 100 countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean would participate. The Non-Aligned Movement constituted one of the principal forces in the world today, and had its headquarters in the city of Havana, Cuba.

49. Another delegation indicated that there had to be effective, realistic and meaningful progress if the potential of the Caribbean were to be realized. It was appropriate to refocus the position at this time as the New International Economic Order (NIEO) and the re-appraisal for the Decade of the 80's were being discussed. It was stated that NIEO embodied both the North-South Dialogue as well as the South-South Dialogue encompassing co-operation in its fullest sense both at the technical and economic levels. Both dialogues needed to be carried on simultaneously.

50. There were several fields where CDCC countries could put forward the Caribbean viewpoint in the international dialogue such as the preparations for the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development to be held in Vienna; the Role of Women in Development and particularly the emphasis on this topic in the prescriptions for the Third Development Decade; and in the discussion on Socio-Economic Indicators since it was recognised that the use of traditional indicators were often inappropriate because the special problems of the region were not considered in the formulation of such indicators.

51. The Non-Aligned Movement had pioneered work in the area of South-South co-operation through its Action Programme and had subsequently done much to have such co-operation universally accepted. The ECDC Meeting in Mexico City as well as the TCDC Meeting in Buenos Aires showed the importance now placed by the International Agencies on this subject.

52. The Caribbean had expressed the will to interact and co-operate. The regional institutions such as CARICOM, CDB and the CDCC were pioneering bodies that could focus on the problems. It was now necessary for governments to demonstrate the political will to ensure that expressions of commitment would now be translated into concrete action.

## CHAPTER IV

### IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

53. The Secretariat laid before the meeting the report on implementation of the CDCC Work Programme subsequent to CDCC III. It was suggested that the meeting should consider Part II of the document E/CEPAL/CDCC/52, and attention was drawn to the references in Part I which pinpointed the action taken on the priorities and the summary of the main recommendations that were contained in Part III of the document.

#### A. Technical Co-operation

##### Co-operation in Information

54. A report on Co-operation in Information was then presented to the meeting. The Committee was reminded of the background to the establishment of the Documentation Centre, and was told of the progress made with respect to the agriculture and socio-economic planning information networks. The meeting was informed that in May there would be a training course for library and information personnel of the Ministries of Planning and Development in the use of modern techniques that would standardize bibliographic procedures and secure bibliographic control of socio-economic information, especially of government documents and technical assistance reports, thereby strengthening intra-Caribbean technical co-operation.

55. The meeting was also told of the assistance that had been sought from UNESCO for work on the design and costing of a decentralized computer-based regional information system. Much of the work completed during the year under review had been in the planning stage, for implementation in the period subsequent to CDCC IV.

56. The importance of horizontal co-operation with respect to information systems in the framework of the CDCC was stressed. The presentation by the UNDP representative and documents E/CEPAL/CDCC/51 and E/CEPAL/CDCC/52 illustrated the difficulties faced by the region

with respect to information gathering. It was stated that the efforts of the Secretariat in this regard should be acknowledged and supported. It should be noted that meaningful work could not take place without the provision of information which was a basic prerequisite. Information networks must be established and be able to collect and disseminate data effectively and unless this took place CDCC objectives would not be achieved. There was the need to strengthen national institutions responsible for collecting and disseminating information, and these institutions must be responsive to both domestic and regional requirements.

57. It was explained that the Secretariat was hoping to store information and disseminate it through periodic publications. It was hoped that the system would be able to respond to the felt needs of the users of the information supplied.

58. It was underlined that member countries should seek to strengthen co-operation in the exchange of information. With respect to social statistics, the attention of the Secretariat was drawn to the need to be aware of efforts being carried out by the member countries.

59. It was stressed that care should be taken to avoid unnecessary duplication. The ICAO for instance had a wealth of data on air transport which was available to States. The CDCC data bank should collect statistics concerning the sub-region and take account of the statistics already available on a world-wide basis.

60. The Committee was told that as a result of informal consultations the Agricultural Library at the University of the West Indies (UWI), St. Augustine, might be suitable as a sub-regional focal point for an agricultural information network but that no final decision could be made until further work had been done by a consultant. Suriname supported the creation of a sub-regional focal point. However, there was the language barrier which had to be overcome if Suriname was to benefit from the system. There existed a national institution to collect information and to diagnose areas where assistance was needed.

61. The need to provide adequate translation facilities for the dissemination of the information collected was stressed. Since the publication of full texts might not be feasible one might be constrained to publish only extracts.

62. It was also underlined that a decentralized computer-based system could only be set up after a survey of the facilities available in different countries and an examination of the possibilities for the linkage of the different systems.

63. It was stated that the lively debate showed the importance of the subject. The dangers of potential duplication were recognised and it was intended to utilize existing facilities wherever possible. Most of the work to be done by the Secretariat would be of a reference nature, and it was intended to bring together all technical studies and reports that had been produced by governments.

64. The PAHO/WHO representative indicated that some co-ordination with respect to the gathering of information on morbidity and mortality rates had taken place and no duplication was foreseen with the CDCC network. Both PAHO and UNIDO extended invitations for representatives of the CDCC information system (Documentation Centre and Data Bank) to visit their headquarters. The UNIDO representative told the meeting that his organization had several data banks worldwide though there was none in the Caribbean. The meeting was also informed that the ITC and CEPAL were working on a trade information network.

65. Reference was made to the assistance received from IDRC for the establishment of a network of Economic and Social Planning information. This project also included a training component and a seminar was planned for May-June 1979.

#### Establishment of Data Bank

66. The meeting was told that CLADES had put forward proposals with respect to the recording, digesting, storing and disseminating of

information. The proposed bank would be complementary to national banks in that it would collect data at the macro and not at the micro level. Already the series to be stored had been identified and a set of descriptions of the major statistical publications of the various countries had been prepared. The question of staffing had also been discussed. What was needed now was a decision on the type of computer to be acquired.

67. Discussions of this topic centred on the computer needs of both the Data Bank and the Documentation Centre. In reply to the question whether one had considered buying computer time rather than acquiring a computer, it was stated that at CDCC III there was a recommendation to purchase a computer. However, because of the needs of the Data Bank and Documentation Centre, a larger computer than the one first recommended was necessary. It was acknowledged that the acquisition of a computer was a problem. The question of trained staff to operate the computer would not however pose any serious problems.

68. The Committee recommended that the Secretariat should pursue efforts at obtaining a computer that would cater for both the Statistical Data Bank and the Documentation Centre.

69. It was decided that the Secretariat should consult with member governments for their assistance with the provision of these services.

70. The Committee agreed that the Secretariat should consult the member government which was in a position to advise on the kind of computer facilities required.

#### Removal of Language Barriers

71. The projects related to the Removal of Language Barriers despite having been granted the highest priority have not met much progress due to the difficulty in contracting a suitable consultant and because of certain financial problems. The need for these projects was strongly emphasised, particularly with respect to the Dutch-speaking members of the CDCC, and the urgency of setting up a pool of translators and interpreters was further underlined.

72. A summary of the history of this programme was given, with stress on the existence of a clear political will to have it implemented. Indeed there had been specific recommendations on the question to CDCC III. Therefore, the CDCC should explore all possibilities of solving this problem. The Dominican Republic offered to host the first Caribbean workshop on modern methods for the teaching of foreign languages.

73. It was suggested that it would be appropriate to consider approaching the agencies with respect to the projects under discussion. The Secretariat acknowledged the importance of the project and pointed out that another alternative was to channel it through TCDC.

#### Science and Technology

74. The meeting next heard a report on the establishment of a Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST). The revised statutes of the Council had been sent to governments for their consideration and approval. However, so far only two governments had signified their agreement with the statutes. It was hoped that the present meeting would approve the statutes with a view to having the Council on Science and Technology established as early as possible.

75. The delegations approved the creation of the CCST as they considered this institution a necessary one for the interchange of ideas and for providing a forum for experts and government officials to keep abreast of developments in the field of science and technology. In addition to the support for the proposal to establish the Council there was the expressed hope that the Council would be set up soon.

76. One member government referred to the high priority it was giving to the establishment of the proper institutional arrangements in Science and Technology, making maximum use of the existing research and technological facilities at the University in its country. Reference was made to the development of new technologies by the young scientists and technologists. One view was that the Secretariat of CDCC should be the Secretariat for the CCST until such time as a proper Secretariat for the CCST was created.

77. The creation of the CCST was accepted in principle, since it would cater to a felt need in the region; however, some considered that a few of the Articles presented problems. There were, for instance, no provisions referring to the bringing into force of the statutes. With reference to Articles 9 and 10, one delegation considered that the Executive Committee was too small and powerful vis-a-vis the Council. The only obligation of the Executive Committee was to report on action taken by itself between meetings of the Council. The delegation suggested the widening of the Executive Committee or the inclusion of a provision for greater dialogue between the Executive Committee and the Council itself. The delegation thought that there was some confusion between Articles 3 and 18, and suggested that legal assistance be sought to streamline the statutes before they were formally submitted to governments. It was stated also that a provision dealing with ratification and entry into force of the statutes would be inserted in the draft.

78. One member stated that his government had already worked on a project to create a national structure in the Ministry of Planning which would deal with the problem of transfer of technology and also with the adaptation of this technology. This could be linked to the CCST.

79. In an attempt to solve the problems perceived, it was suggested that the Council could meet twice per year to resolve the problem of a small body acting for a protracted period of time without referring back to the CCST. There did not seem to be great confusion between Articles 3 and 18 and it was suggested that a final clause could be prepared.

80. The question was raised about the status of the CCST, whether it would be an autonomous body or whether it would be an auxiliary body of the CDCC. This was important because of the question of financing.

81. If the CCST were not autonomous, but an auxiliary body of CDCC, there could be complications involved in its establishment because of the procedures that would have to be observed in setting up a UN related body. First, the CCST would need to be approved by the CDCC, then by CEPAL, then by ECOSOC and then by the General Assembly of the

United Nations. It was suggested that the Secretariat must be very clear on the question of autonomy before further work could be done.

82. It was pointed out that the CCST was meant eventually to be an autonomous body. However, as yet, the question of financing had not been fully discussed.

83. The UNDP representative indicated that following agreement on a work programme of the Council of Science and Technology, the UNDP would assist governments in seeking resources to carry out this work programme. Reference was made to UNDP-financed regional projects in science and technology which may be relevant to the CCST work programme. The need to build on existing national and regional initiatives as well as on existing work in the area of science and technology was stressed.

84. It was pointed out that there should be consultation between the Executive Committee and the Council itself on any matter, and provision for this should be included in the statutes.

85. It was felt that any amendment to the statutes would have to be approved by governments. However, whatever difficulties might arise should be settled before the Council was established. A Working Group was set up to review the statutes that were presenting difficulties and to report back to the meeting.

86. The Convenor of the Working Group reported on the specific position regarding this item. It was understood that all delegates had reaffirmed the need to create a special mechanism in CCST to meet the aims of the priorities. It was also understood that the governments had found commendable the work done, but that there were still some doubts as to what would be the exact needs of the mechanism.

87. In the case of some countries, there was doubt that the draft statutes could be fully accepted at the present meeting. Also, that it might be difficult or impossible for some countries to decide immediately on the statutes with their legal and budgetary ramifications.

88. It was nevertheless agreed that the CCST should be formed and in order to advance the formation of the CCST it was proposed that a Steering Committee be set up comprising two nominees from each of the CDCC governments, these nominations to be made on the basis that they would become the countries' representatives on the Council when it was formed (in accordance with Articles 5, 6 and 7 of the draft statutes). This Steering Committee could then meet when it was confirmed that UNESCO would fund an initial meeting. This would allow time for the governments to give final consideration to the statutes, and to the question of eventual autonomy, through the CDCC Secretariat, with the possibility of agreement being reached by the time of the first Steering Committee Meeting. The Secretariat should proceed to invite CDCC Member Governments to nominate the representatives, and to convene the Steering Committee Meeting when it considered that a sufficient number of replies had been received.

89. Concurrently the CDCC Secretariat should prepare a budget for a Secretariat for the CCST and should seek approval, through the UN system, at the earliest possible date, for appropriate funding for this secretariat.

#### Council for Social and Economic Development

90. The meeting next discussed the establishment of the Council for Social and Economic Development. It was informed that besides the mandates contained in the CDCC constituent documents in relation to the "willingness of the countries to share their capacity and experience and to promote a self-propelled process of scientific development", the Ministerial Committee at the Second Session had requested specifically a very detailed social work programme. This was considered and endorsed at the Third Session in Belize, with the possibility of modifications after more extensive consultations with member countries.

91. The Caribbean Council for Social and Economic Development was conceived within the pragmatic approach which characterizes the CDCC as a collegial body of social scientists and decision-makers aiming at the collective production of social and economic doctrines suitable to the Caribbean. It was the view of the Secretariat that adaptations to any sketch

or blueprint of a new sub-regional institution must come from the Caribbean specialists themselves, as did occur in the case of the CCST.

92. The Secretariat unfortunately had not been successful in its efforts to initiate a sub-regional dialogue in the field of social and economic development. Presently, taking into account the interest of the institutions which were invited to the January meeting, and the offer by a member country to host the meeting and provide interpretation facilities, only two obstacles had to be overcome. The first was the preparation of a working paper as a focus for the discussions. The Secretariat has suggested for the consideration of the Caribbean specialists, draft statutes based on the work done for the Council for Science and Technology. The second difficulty referred to the financing of the meeting. A small three-day meeting would cost in the present circumstances approximately US\$10,000. But the expectations raised would justify a five-day meeting with a more complete agenda, which could be undertaken for approximately US\$15,000.

93. The meeting took note of the efforts that had been made to establish the Council for Social and Economic Development, and it was recommended that draft statutes for the establishment of the Council could be prepared for presentation to the next session of the CDCC.

#### Co-operation in Planning

94. The meeting heard a short report on the first Caribbean Planners' Meeting in Havana as well as the activities carried on by ILPES. These included the strengthening of co-operation among Ministries of Planning, the provision of training courses, the undertaking of research, the offer of advice to the national planning agencies and the assessment of national plans and programmes.

95. It was recommended that the decisions of the Havana meeting should be endorsed by the present session of the CDCC. The recommendations of the Havana meeting were set out at paragraph 39 of document E/CEPAL/CDCC/52. ILPES presented to the meeting a

minimum work programme for CDCC countries in the field of planning which received strong support from all the delegates. This work programme is included in Annex II of this Report.

96. It was pointed out that UNIDO was willing to help in the preparation of National Development Plans for countries in the area, and generally to support government, CDCC and ILPES efforts in the field of planning. The value of the work being done by ILPES was recognised.

97. Delegates were pleased with results of the Havana Meeting. The expressed view was that if TCDC activities were to be meaningful they would require the full support of the participating governments and in this context the involvement of planners was crucial. The Committee was informed that the Second Planners' Meeting would be held in Jamaica in 1980, and all member countries were urged to attend.

98. In respect of the setting up of Regional Courses in Planning, it was stated that it might be helpful if the Second Planners' Meeting could look at the different structures and mechanisms used for planning at the national level, especially if the establishment of a sub-regional planning centre was being considered. The intention to involve women fully in the objectives of development planning was endorsed.

99. The initiative taken by the CDCC member countries in the area of planning was praised and it was hoped that this would be noted by the rest of Latin America.

#### B. Agricultural Sector

100. The meeting was told that during 1978 the Secretariat attempted to implement the strategy prepared jointly with UNCTAD and approved at the last CDCC Session in Belize concerning the furthering of the development of Producers and/or Exporters Associations of Agricultural Products in the CDCC area.

101. Appreciation was expressed to UNCTAD and UNDP for their assistance with a survey which was mainly restricted to the following products or

groups of products: grains, legumes and ground provisions - timber - oils and fats - fish and crustaceans - livestock products, principally beef and pork, meats and dairy products.

102. The main purpose of the exercise was to study the nature, organization and functioning of those associations and check their willingness to participate in joint activities at regional level.

103. The following recommendations were put forward for the consideration and approval of the Committee:

1. The one related to co-ordination of efforts in Research and Development in the Agricultural Sector in the CDCC region, with due attention to education and organization of training programmes in pertinent fields through meetings or seminars.
2. The joint activities suggested in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/52 under the Agricultural Sector in following individual or groups of agricultural products:
  - a. Rice
  - b. Legumes, fruits, vegetables and ground provisions
  - c. Timber
  - d. Livestock Products, and
  - e. Citrus

104. The meeting was told that during the last year as part of its continuing activity the Secretariat finished its biennial publication "Agricultural Statistics, Caribbean Countries - 1978". This publication was available to the delegates.

105. The FAO representative indicated the willingness of his organisation to find ways of improving communication with the CDCC and of exploring concrete possibilities of co-operation. He announced

the creation at the regional office of an ad hoc Working Group to systematise available information so as to facilitate the implementation of specific projects. Reference was made to several studies by the Regional Co-operation and Trade Programme on rice, beef and bananas which were relevant to the CDCC work programme and to a proposed programme on legumes for the Caribbean, and to a forthcoming meeting of TCDC in the field of agriculture to be held at FAO headquarters in June.

106. GEPLACEA gave consideration and commented on strategies and future possibilities of co-ordination with regard to research and dissemination of information and materials throughout the CDCC area. The meeting was told that the Secretariat of the CDCC would study with GEPLACEA a formula by which the results of the investigations on sugar-cane, sugar and their by-products could be made available to the CDCC Secretariat for diffusion among its members which are not members of GEPLACEA. Reference was made to ICIDCA in Cuba which could provide agricultural research information.

107. The representative of GEPLACEA further mentioned the desire of his association to collaborate with the CDCC in matters of dissemination of reports in the following areas: the use of alcohol as a substitute for gasoline; the production of cattle feed and of board from bagasse; the manufacture of building materials and of protein from molasses and a whole range of by-products from sugar. He also mentioned the production of a bulletin on sugar technology which could be distributed to CDCC countries.

108. The ITC representative indicated that the FAO should be consulted on the proposed projects in the agricultural sector, and he pointed out that with regard to legumes and citrus there would be a survey in CARICOM territories during 1979 to be sponsored by ITC/CDB as part of their joint regional development project dealing with the question of the standardisation and joint purchasing of packaging materials. Mention was made of the Tropical Timber Bureaux set up by the tropical timber-producing countries (including Guyana and Suriname) under the auspices of ITC/FAO. Finally, it was indicated that the ITC was not a financial agency but it would favourably consider any request for technical co-operation by the CDCC in the above-mentioned activities within the limits of its financial resources.

109. The WHO representative saw the development of a livestock industry as closely linked to the question of nutrition and indicated his organization's willingness to assist in livestock development in the region.

110. Attention was drawn to the existence of international research institutions like CYMMIT in Mexico and CIAT in Colombia which could provide agriculture research information, but it was considered that a network of collaborating national institutions, such as the one suggested by the CDCC Secretariat in its proposal on research and development, would be more important to the solution of the agriculture problems of the region. It was proposed that there should be collaboration in agricultural research and that the universities of the CDCC countries be given a major role in such collaboration so that too much reliance would not be placed on international institutions for the development of the technology required in the region.

111. It was suggested that the disciplines such as Marine Biology and Fishing and Technology of Food Processing could be included in university programmes. The need for greater links among Scientific Institutions and the UN was stressed.

112. The meeting was told that Cuba had done much work on livestock feed and animal production and the result of this work was available. Cuba was also willing to co-operate in the field of agriculture, livestock and fisheries.

113. The meeting was told that in Suriname there were two research institutions, one at the University and the other within the Ministry of Agriculture. While substantial financial resources were allocated to both institutions for their research programmes it was felt that effective regional co-operation could be reached if such programmes were co-ordinated, although some language problems would have to be solved. The importance of timber in Suriname was stressed as well as the problem of the rapid disappearance of some special species which would necessitate the undertaking of a re-afforestation programme.

The importance of re-afforestation programmes in all member countries was emphasised. The need for greater communication and diffusion of research information among the CDCC countries was also stressed.

114. It was recommended to UNCTAD and UNDP to maintain their assistance related to the promotion of Producers/Exporters Associations inside the CDCC region. Due notice was also taken that UNCTAD would provide a two-month ad hoc consultancy for this purpose during 1979.

115. The necessity of including a governmental representative in the Meeting of Producers and Exporters was emphasised and it was recommended that the FAO should give greater support to activities of the CDCC in the region especially within the framework of TCDC. It was also suggested that a single meeting might be held instead of separate meetings for each commodity, although it was recognised that some commodities might require special treatment.

116. Another delegate stressed the need to make use of the vast untapped resources at the universities. It was considered that technology was of extreme importance to the agricultural sector and could help in the development of non-traditional crops. Moreover, it was suggested that a meeting of all Producers and Exporters Associations should be convened at an early opportunity.

117. The Committee was advised of the work programme of the Caribbean Group Technical Assistance Steering Committee in the agricultural sector. Attention was directed to the proposed regional preparatory assistance project on "Improving Agricultural Research in the Caribbean" which is to be implemented by FAO in co-operation with CEPAL, CDB, CIAT and IICA. The meeting was told that the project which would begin in April for a period of six to seven months was to be financed by UNDP at the cost of \$120,000, and it would examine the quality and relevance of national and regional research projects and make recommendations on ways of expanding research, improving its quality and encouraging its more effective use. The research institutions to be examined were yet to be determined but would be likely to include those within and outside the CDCC.

The Committee's activities in agricultural marketing and in support of the Caribbean Regional Food Plan were also noted.

118. The recommendations of the report on the co-ordination of research and on the convening of meetings of producers/exporters were accepted and the Secretariat was requested to take account of the discussion of this topic in implementing these recommendations.

### C. Industrial Sector

119. It was recalled that at its Third Session in Belize, the CDCC requested the UNIDO to develop a framework for a Caribbean Industrial Development Survey. In response to this mandate UNIDO fielded a Consultant from mid-November until the end of March to carry out an exploratory mission. The Consultant had prepared a report on his findings and also had prepared an outline draft project document.

120. The UNIDO Consultant was invited to introduce this document and give some information on the results of the survey. He summarised his findings and recommendations as set out in his report and reflected in the draft project document.

121. It was suggested that since governments did not have an opportunity to consult the project document, it should be transmitted to the governments and that the matter be taken up again at the next session of CDCC. It was further pointed out that the report needed detailed considerations in view of the various implications which might bear upon the implementation of the project.

122. However, in view of the considerable delay that such a course of action was likely to cause, the meeting agreed that the Secretariat should circulate the project document to member governments for their views and comments. If there was objection to fundamental aspects of the project, then the matter should be referred to the next session of the CDCC. But if the comments received related to minor changes, then the Secretariat should consult member countries with a view to arriving

at an agreed text. It was further noted that, if necessary, consultations on this subject could be held informally with CDCC member countries during the course of the Latin American Regional Conference on Industrialization to be convened later this year by CEPAL as a preparatory step to the UNIDO World Conference to be held in 1980.

#### D. Social Sector

123. The meeting was told that the Secretariat had circulated for comments the Social Profile of the Work Programme but few comments had been received.

124. The ILO representative indicated the possibility of collaboration with the CDCC in this aspect of its Work Programme and he informed the meeting that the ILO had a global research project dealing with basic needs and labour market issues. Female participation in the labour force, migration policies, etc., were being studied through projects in Guyana and Jamaica, and it was hoped that more Caribbean countries would be included in these projects. It was suggested that the CDCC Secretariat and ILO should meet to work out an agreed programme of work.

125. The ILO representative indicated his organisation's interest in the establishment of the Social and Economic Council and issues such as employment and co-operatives. It was noted that the question of social development as well as the two other topics under this section were down for consideration at the next Meeting of Planners to be held in Jamaica.

126. The Secretariat was requested to circulate, for the information of member governments, the report prepared by CEPAL on socio-economic development in Cuba.

#### Socio-economic Analysis and Development Planning

127. The meeting was told that there was a workshop organised jointly by UNESCO/CDCC in Port of Spain in June 1978, which government planners, statisticians and social scientists from the academic community attended. At this meeting there were fruitful discussions and the need for a

collective effort to obtain quantitative instruments for social and economic planning adapted to the region was recognised. It was stated that the ILO had recently produced a study on basic needs and poverty and this was available to CDCC countries. The ILO had also prepared and lodged at the University of the West Indies, an annotated bibliography of socio-economic indicators.

128. A document dealing with planning and development in Haiti was circulated at the meeting.

129. Dissatisfaction was expressed with the use of indicators such as GNP and per capita income alone as guidelines for the categorisation of countries. Categories such as middle income developing countries were misleading and had an adverse effect on the availability of international assistance to some of these countries, many of which were CDCC members. An attempt should be made at the regional and international levels to get more meaningful indicators used for decisions on development aid.

#### Integration of Women in Development

130. A report on the implementation of the draft report on the participation of Caribbean Women in Development Training and Income Generating Activities adopted at the Third CDCC Meeting in Belize, 1978 was presented by the Secretariat. The Co-ordinator to operate out of the CEPAL Office in Port of Spain was going to assume her post soon. This would speed up the implementation of the sub-regional programme.

131. Furthermore the Committee was informed about other regional activities in which representatives from CDCC countries had participated and on the forthcoming Second Regional Conference on Women's Integration in Latin American Development - its place and date to be decided in CEPAL's Eighteenth Regional Conference in La Paz, April 18-24 - as well as the recently held Evaluation on the Situation of the Woman in Latin America by the High Level Governmental Experts' Meeting in Quito.

Also the priorities for action determined on this occasion have been referred to.

132. The ILO representative stated that an adviser on workers' education for women was appointed in October 1978 for a period of one year as part of the ILO/DANIDA Caribbean workers' education project which is attached to the ILO Caribbean Office. Her duties were to plan and co-ordinate the activities of women in the Caribbean and to assist trade unions in the region to develop workers' education programmes for women as well as to focus on education of women for employment. Seminars had so far been conducted in Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Dominica.

133. The meeting agreed that the lack of a co-ordinator for a programme to promote the integration of women in development in the Port of Spain Office was hampering the Caribbean programme. The role of women in development needed to be stressed also in the preparations for the forthcoming International Development Strategy and CDCC members were urged to ensure that this was done in the forthcoming international meetings. It was agreed that the Caribbean viewpoint should continue to stress the non-traditional roles of women.

#### International Year of the Child

134. The attention of the Committee was drawn to a resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the subject of the International Year of the Child. That resolution stated that wherever a conference was taking place, cognisance should be taken of the fact that 1979 was the International Year of the Child and due consideration should be given to it. The Chairman appealed accordingly to the countries to institute action of benefit to children in all fields.

#### E. Public Health

135. Focus was on the proposal for a Network of Health Information Units. The Secretariat reported on the mandate given at the Third Session of the CDCC on the possibility of a feasibility mission to

evaluate the services offered by existing Health Units - the quality, flow and use of statistical data for health, and to design a Caribbean Network of Health Information Units.

136. The Committee noted that a joint PAHO/CDCC mission would shortly initiate a study of the existing resources in the sub-region and their characteristics in relation to basic elements of Health Service Information Systems, and recommend a structure and work programme for the network.

137. Assistance needed by countries to set up proper systems would also be identified by the mission.

138. The Committee also noted that PAHO would provide the CDCC Secretariat with data collected on Caribbean countries in areas of hospital services, manpower, mortality, communicable diseases, vaccination, out-patient establishments, and also prepare for periodic distribution to CDCC governments, an overview of the public health situation in Caribbean countries. Equally reference was made to the convenience of co-operation in this sector from the region itself.

139. There was need to reduce the dependency on medical facilities in countries outside the region, which could be reduced through the preparation of a directory of facilities existing in the countries of the sub-region.

#### F. Education and Culture

140. The Secretariat recalled the mandates on Education and Culture of the First Session of CDCC and indicated that three projects were being implemented in Education and Culture: (1) Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-Visual Materials which was tabled at the Second CDCC Session. Difficulties in contracting a Co-ordinator had delayed action but UNESCO had recently been able to identify and was about to contract a Co-ordinator.

141. With respect to project (2), Cultural Retrieval and Animation, this was approved at CDCC II. A UNESCO mission on the feasibility of this project had ended and a report was being awaited. The Secretariat hoped to dovetail work in this area with national initiatives. The project would start with linked pilot projects in different countries.

142. With respect to project (3), Implementation of UNESCO/CEPAL/UNDP project on Education in Development, since Havana 1975, the sub-region had been able to profit from this work. Education in Development in the English-speaking Caribbean had been studied and the report had been circulated. The possibility of convening a Latin American Seminar on Literacy was being studied.

143. On the subject of Education and Culture, it was thought that this was an area of great possibilities of co-operation with the CDCC Secretariat. One delegation requested that it receive reports as soon as possible to study the possibilities of collaboration with Universities. It was announced that during 1979 CARIFESTA would be celebrated in Havana and the support of the member states was requested of their delegations and of UNESCO. A resolution adopted by the Committee on CARIFESTA is contained in Chapter VII.

144. Another delegation congratulated the Secretariat on the work done to date. With UNESCO's help special attention had been paid to the drafting of programmes of both Education and Community Development and soon the establishment of a UNESCO Secretariat in Paramaribo would be a fact. In the infrastructure of the planned Caribbean Network for Cultural Retrieval and Animation special care had to be taken for bringing about effective possibilities for the exchange of those who are professional or semi-professional artists. His country was willing to participate in any programme dealing with the exchange of culture amongst others for the promotion of regional integration.

145. In respect of the question of exchange of professionals in the field of culture, note was taken of the usefulness of the UNESCO project in Suriname. It was noted that in earlier CDCC meetings it had been

stated that existing cultural organisations and institutions should be utilised, and that some countries had institutions capable of producing and distributing printed and audio-visual materials which might have spare capacity. The suggestion was made that the CDCC might use national institutions to achieve the aims of the CDCC in the field of education and culture.

146. In response to a request for information on sources of funds for the exchange of information on culture between universities, it was clarified that CEPAL's budget had no special funds for this activity, but advised that two avenues could be explored:

- (a) contact with UNESCO to facilitate the participation of academic staff in exchange meetings which depended on formal requests to UNESCO; and
- (b) TCDC provisions aimed at such exchanges, but which must be crystallised in specific projects.

147. The CDCC Secretariat indicated that local experts had been approached on the subject of Cultural Retrieval and Animation. In respect of the Caribbean Enterprise, a bilingual person was needed as a Co-ordinator. The difficulties faced in implementing were due to the search for local expertise within the local institutions.

148. UNDP informed the meeting of a new activity in the area of culture. UNDP was working with the Cultural Centre in Jamaica and was trying to strengthen a number of national cultural programmes through fellowships for training. The UNDP document would be presented to governments in April.

#### G. Tourism

149. The CDCC Secretariat spoke of the lack of co-ordination in tourism studies in the Caribbean. The Secretariat had prepared a proposal and submitted it to the Technical Assistance Steering Committee in Barbados in 1978. This proposal was considered by a Working Group which comprised IADB, WTO, IBRD, UNDP, CEPAL and CTCR. The proposal was refined for submission

to the Technical Assistance Steering Committee. The UNDP representative recalled that at the IADB meeting in October 1978, the study of tourism demand was considered. CDB, IADB and CTRC had considered the study of tourism demand of the Caribbean and North America, which complements the study being done by CTRC with funding from the EEC. The CDCC proposal was looked at also. The opinion was that much work of the sort was already being done and that it was feared that another project would duplicate efforts, and that no final agreement on the CDCC proposal had been reached. No funding had been provided so far.

150. The UNCTD/UNDP had agreed to give further financing to the two regional statistics projects to collect and standardise statistics on tourism. Training programmes were included in these projects.

151. The Chairman asked if the report on the Second Meeting of the Technical Assistance Steering Committee was ready for distribution, and was informed that the report should be in the hands of the countries within three weeks. The ILO representative suggested that there should be a training component in the tourism statistics project. It was indicated that CTRC was doing some training in this area.

152. The Chairman reminded the meeting that tourism was an important topic for the area and was linked to transport and communication. The UNDP representative informed of other work of his organisation in the tourism sector, for example, collaboration with CDB to help the LDC's in Public Investment Strategies. A number of tourism projects in the LDC's have been identified. UNDP was thinking of assisting the region with regional advisers on tourism to adopt common approaches to developing tourism and improving its promotion.

153. The Secretariat called attention to the action of the General Assembly in 1978 (Resolution 32 No. 122) on WTO. The resolution authorised WTO to convene a conference in 1980. This would look at the improvement of the market share of developing countries.

154. One delegation indicated its willingness to discuss tourism. The Foundation for the Promotion of Tourism in Suriname had for many years taken part in CTA (Caribbean Tourism Association) conferences related to tourism promotion. Certain basic problems such as lowering intra-Caribbean travel barriers were never discussed. Visa requirements, training, etc., should be discussed. There were several training institutes in the region but they only trained local staff. This delegation saw the need for training of experts on a sub-regional basis and also to develop intra-regional tourism.

#### H. Transport and Communications

155. The Secretariat presented its progress by subject areas under this sector.

##### Maritime Transport

156. The Third Session of the CDCC approved and gave a high priority to a programme of work outlined in E/CEPAL/CDCC/35. Paragraphs 76-86 of E/CEPAL/CDCC/52 gave the details of the activities that had occurred. Thanks was due to both UNCTAD and IMCO for the tremendous help and co-operation that had been given to the CDCC initiatives. There were a number of areas where further action was required. Also UNCTAD/IMCO had prepared a project document for the establishment of a Caribbean Maritime Centre as a re-definition of the proposal for the development of shipping. That proposal was endorsed by the Technical Assistance Steering Committee and was being put to the Caribbean Group for possible funding at the meeting in Washington in June. If CDCC governments were to stress the importance of this exercise to the donors at that meeting, funding would be facilitated. At the end of this presentation the following international agencies presented comments.

157. The representative of ILO enquired whether information could be provided on the progress achieved in the CARICOM Maritime Training Project. It was pointed out that, as indicated in paragraph 85 of the document E/CEPAL/CDCC/52, the Fourth Meeting of the Council of Ministers

Responsible for Transport deferred any decision on this matter pending agreement on the location of the proposed Maritime Training Institute.

158. The meeting noted the information given by the representative of the ILO regarding the tentative provision of three months' consultancy in its 1979 programme for assistance in maritime training in the region which perhaps could be utilized in the framework of the CDCC Work Programme.

159. A request was made that the CGCED documents be circulated for comments prior to consideration by the Caribbean Group. It was indicated that document CRP/5 was distributed at the meeting and also sent to governments and that comments received from the governments would be communicated to the CDCC Secretariat and made available to the Steering Committee and member governments.

160. With regard to the regional traffic survey, it was explained that work was in progress and the Secretariat asked the governments to assist. It was noted that this project was also in the Standing Committee's Work Programme funded by UNCTD/UNDP through the Regional Statistics Project.

161. Concern was expressed by several delegates that the regional meeting on Search and Rescue had been cancelled. It was suggested that existing search and rescue facilities should be co-ordinated and it was explained that this was one of the purposes of the meeting. A Working Paper on the subject had been prepared by IMCO and circulated.

162. Regarding facilitation of trade procedures and documentation, the Work Programme of the FALPRO mission was explained and it was indicated that a FALPRO mission hoped to visit Cuba later this year. The Committee accepted the offer of technical assistance from IMCO to establish proper Maritime Safety Administrations.

#### Civil Aviation

163. The programme of work initiated at the Second Session of the CDCC in Civil Aviation had been completed. The Regional Group of Experts met on two occasions and had submitted seven recommendations for consideration; these recommendations are contained in Annex III.

164. The first recommendation should be broadened to a Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Transport and Communications as there were a number of issues that could be dealt with.

165. During discussions of recommendation 7, it was stressed by the Civil Aviation Experts that it was not possible for developing countries to obtain all the commercial and economic advice required from within the UN system.

166. This situation contrasted with the position in the Maritime Sector where the Shipping Division of UNCTAD provided complete service.

167. If CDCC governments felt that this area needed attention, then a number of possibilities existed for obtaining all the required service. The following alternatives were offered:

1. Raise at UNCTAD V in Manila;
2. Raise at UNCTAD Secretariat;
3. Raise at La Paz; ?
4. Raise at ICAO Council;
5. Ask ICAO representative to raise it at ICAO headquarters.

168. General satisfaction was expressed with regard to the recommendations put forward by the Group of Experts, but it was questioned how the recommendations would be implemented. Research was required in tourism, trade promotion, scheduled flights and technical stop-over arrangements. It was suggested that the Secretariat should seek ways to implement the recommendations.

169. The representative of UNCTAD agreed with the suggestion made by the Secretariat to approach UNCTAD for technical assistance in commercial aspects involved in air transport. He indicated that in no other field was the position of the developing countries weaker than in civil aviation. Other regional groupings had requested UNCTAD to provide technical assistance.

170. The Secretariat indicated that the Group of 77 recommended that agreements of co-operation of insular countries in development in areas such as the development of maritime and air transport services, telecommunications, tourism, insurance and re-insurance should be intensified. It was also denounced that protectionist measures were being taken by the developed countries against the interests of the developing countries.

~~UNCTAD had been asked to initiate urgently an examination of the effects of discriminatory practices on the development of air transport in the developing countries.~~ SELA, noting the necessity for an equitable participation of developing countries in the international air transport of passengers decided:

- (a) to support the recommendations of the Group of Experts of UNCTAD on maritime, air and inter-island services;
- (b) to back up efforts of those developing island countries to conclude, as soon as possible, equitable air service agreements relating to scheduled as well as non-scheduled services;
- (c) to invite the Secretariats of SELA and UNCTAD to initiate a study of possible policies to be followed in order to correct this situation.

171. The Secretariat took note of the comments made and felt that the Work Programme under recommendation 2 on the subject of Civil Aviation could encompass the research on tourism and trade. The movement of aircraft could be facilitated through the signing of a multilateral agreement covered under recommendation 4. The Secretariat indicated that it was aware of discussions in civil aviation and suggested that these could be concluded at the Meeting of Ministers responsible for Transport, covered under recommendation 1. As it was agreed that there be a meeting of Ministers responsible for Transport and Communications to be convened later this year, it would then be appropriate to consider possible dates and location.

PARA EL CARIBE?

172. The representative of ICAO pointed out that pending the establishment of a Secretariat, the Civil Aviation Experts recommended that the Secretariat's services be provided jointly by the CDCC and ICAO. While ICAO through its Regional Office in Mexico was prepared to collaborate in this task to the fullest possible extent, their capacity was limited particularly by the resources available to the office for travel. The problem would be brought to the attention of ICAO headquarters. However, it would be helpful if the representatives of the CDCC Governments to the next session of the Assembly of ICAO which is to meet in 1980 and which would establish the budget of the organisation for the 1981-1983 biennium, could be made aware of the restrictions imposed on the Regional Office's work programme by the limited travel budget and of the difficulties faced by the ICAO Office in fulfilling any additional commitments which involve increased expenditure on travel.

173. The representative of WHO referred to the possibility of the spread of diseases because of the increased volume of movement by air of passengers and cargo especially foodstuffs. He expressed the hope that airlines, especially national airlines, should co-operate with national health authorities in measures designed to reduce concomitant health hazards and maintain surveillance.

#### Postal Services

174. It was explained that a meeting was to be held shortly in Guyana to draw up draft articles of association for a Caribbean Restricted Postal Union. As several CDCC governments have already agreed to support this in principle, it was hoped that a meeting could be held in Jamaica during the summer to initiate a Restricted Postal Union for the Caribbean, and this would lead to a marked improvement in postal services. There might be some urgency in this matter since there is some uncertainty about non-independent countries being permitted to retain UPU membership.

175. Non-participation in the UPU had serious implications for the movement of international mail and several Caribbean states would be affected, such as the Netherlands Antilles, Belize, Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Montserrat, St. Vincent, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos. Governments were therefore urged to support the Restricted Postal Union and agree to launch it as quickly as possible.

176. It had been suggested that CDCC member states issue an Omnibus Design of Stamps to commemorate the Fifth Anniversary of the CDCC in November 1980. Several CDCC member states have already indicated their willingness to do so. CDCC governments are asked to give early endorsement to the proposal for a special stamp issue and if possible select a design so the artist could be contracted and final design work be completed, taking into account the necessary lead time.

177. At this point, the representative of Jamaica indicated the existence of a Post Office Advisory Council in that country whose members were drawn from all sections of the community. This Council had operated efficiently over the years. His country was interested in the idea of a Postal Users' Council but felt that its efforts would be better served by the establishment of a Restricted Union as a priority. He urged governments to give early legal and political consideration to the draft statutes that the meeting in Guyana would prepare in April, so that it could be ratified at the proposed June meeting.

178. It was reiterated that Jamaica was willing to host the RPU and provide assistance to the Secretariat of the RPU for the first two years of its life. He believed that this offer was fully in line with TCDC, since Jamaica had just completed a restructure of its postal system with considerable infra-structural investment including the area of training. He added that support for the issue of a stamp was decided but that the design had not yet been selected.

### Telecommunications

179. The representative of ITU mentioned that although ITU, for the purpose of discussing specific matters of a regional nature, organised regional administrative conferences, there would be the need for a programme which met the requirements of the CDCC.

180. To initiate preliminary discussions between the CDCC Secretariat and the ITU representative, a proposal had been made to ITU headquarters to formulate a preliminary work programme which would be discussed between the CDCC and the ITU headquarters later this year. It was therefore anticipated that a joint programme of work would be submitted to the next CDCC session for approval.

### Inland Transportation

181. The Committee requested the Secretariat to look at the question of inland transport problems, especially with respect to road systems and feeder road systems.

### J. Coastal Area Development

182. The representative of UNCTD presented E/CEPAL/CDCC/52/Add.1 which was a summary of a document prepared by the UN Office of Ocean Economics and Technology. Though coastal area management was a national concern, there were a number of areas where regional action was appropriate. In Trinidad and Tobago, there was an Institute of Marine Affairs, which received UNCTD assistance, whose activities include a programme in Coastal Zone Management.

183. The IMCO representative referred to page 8 of E/CEPAL/CDCC/52/Add.1, paragraph 3(a) and spoke of the possibility for an IMCO Study on Oil Spill Contingency Plan for the Caribbean. IMCO had already prepared documents on this topic for general use, but the Caribbean countries could make an appropriate request to IMCO if they needed specific plans. The CDCC Secretariat informed of the CEPAL/UNEP project on Environment and that Marine Pollution and Coastal Area matters were included in this project. The Committee agreed to the proposals contained in E/CEPAL/CDCC/52 Add.1

184. One delegation sought clarification on the rationale of the recommendations on cement production, since there were already cement factories in the area. The Secretariat undertook to settle this by correspondence.

#### K. Regional Co-operation

##### Multinational Marketing Enterprises

185. The Secretariat presented in some detail the study carried out in relation to the establishment of multinational trade corporations and stressed the contributions of UNCTAD and UNDP in this endeavour. The representative of UNCTAD underlined that, the establishment of such enterprises constituted together with the establishment of relationships between state-owned enterprises and of a global system of preferences between underdeveloped countries a major policy action oriented towards collective self-reliance.

186. There was a need to be precise on the further studies which were required, their scope and the concrete action to be taken. A working group should be created to assess activities so far undertaken and to examine the subject more closely within the framework of co-operation between UNCTAD, CDCC and SELA.

187. The Committee agreed that a Working Group should be established at the earliest opportunity for the purpose of identifying the best possibilities and for promoting the formation of Multinational Trade and Production Enterprises in agriculture, livestock and primary commodities, as well as in the manufacturing and semi-manufacturing sectors of interest to countries in the sub-region. Technical and financial assistance necessary to support the activities of the Working Group would be sought from UNCTAD, UNDP, SELA, CEPAL, CARICOM and CDB.

##### Co-ordination with Regional Organizations

188. The Secretary General of CARICOM stated that the CDCC emphasized co-operation and co-ordination while CARICOM emphasized integration.

He pointed out that there were three elements of CARICOM: functional co-operation, co-ordination of foreign policies and the Common Market and indicated that it was in the area of co-operation that CDCC most strongly complemented CARICOM's functional co-operation. In view of this complementarity, he suggested that there should be formed consultations between both Secretariats prior to CDCC meetings.

189. The Deputy Permanent Secretary of SELA underlined the participation of his organization at CDCC meetings since its creation. The goal of economic self-reliance also constituted the corner stone of SELA's philosophy. He therefore welcomed the deepening of co-ordination with CDCC activities through the action programme of SELA. These statements are contained in Annex V.

#### L. International Trade

190. The representative of ITC presented the "Report on a Feasibility Study for a Caribbean Trade Information System" (CRP/4) which had been conducted in response to a request formulated at the third session of CDCC. Details were offered on the major findings of this study, which in ITC's view pointed to the need for strengthening or setting up national and sub-regional trade information systems. It was however felt that the proposed programme of the consultant should be referred to member countries for more detailed review and assessment. It was pointed out that the work done indicated a need for more studies and evaluation, since primary assessment had to be done in realistic terms recognising fully the efforts of CARICOM countries and the severe constraints faced by inter-regional trade at this time. Further, the efforts should centre around the increase of the exporting capacity of CDCC countries. The meeting was informed of an important UNCTAD/UNDP project on diversification and intensification of external trade in five countries of the Caribbean, which was under study.

191. It was noted that the support to the creation of the Trade Information Centre together with the acknowledgement that further

studies were needed did not preclude a close look at the already existing facilities in the sub-region, which might indicate that more intense interchange between existing national centres could assist towards achieving the objectives, or might alternatively lead to the conclusion that national centres presently in operation could be upgraded to fulfill these objectives. The Committee also agreed to express its support for the recommendations affirmed by the recent SELA and ARUSHA meetings in preparation for UNCTAD V.

192. The Dominican Republic representative referred to the offer of his Government announced at the Third Session in Belize, to host the Caribbean Trade Information Centre, and confirmed that that offer was maintained.

193. The study carried out on Balance of Payments in the Caribbean area was presented in detail and noted by the meeting.

#### N. Energy and Natural Resources

##### Energy

194. The Secretariat's report on Energy and Natural Resources and its proposals for mechanisms of co-ordination led to expressions of support for those efforts. The importance of the matter was strongly emphasised and it was stated that at the Ministerial Meeting a proposal to grant priority to this field would be made. It was underlined that initiatives were needed to ensure diversification of the energy supply mix, to maximise the level of domestic production, to decrease the dependence on imported energy, to decrease the energy intensity of the region, to enhance energy conservation programmes both at national and regional levels, and to set up programmes of exploration of new and renewable forms of energy.

195. In view of the lack of expertise in the sub-region on forecasting energy requirements, the Committee agreed that training seminars should be conducted on the techniques and methodology for producing country energy balance sheets and for planning and forecasting energy needs.

Regional Co-ordination in the field of Energy

196. In expressing concern for the rising costs of energy, the Committee stressed the importance of co-ordinating activities on energy, both conventional and non-conventional, of the regional and international agencies involved in technical assistance to the countries in the sub-region. It was agreed that co-ordination should be implemented in three basic categories - within the UN system, within Latin American organisations and other inter-governmental organisations, and between individual CDCC member countries. In this respect, the role of the CDCC Secretariat in providing information, as a forum for discussion and exchanging ideas, establishing training workshops on methodology and as a centre for horizontal co-ordination was stressed.

197. Research and development projects on non-conventional energy assisted by UNESCO were mentioned and UNIDO stated its desire to offer assistance in this respect. This agency informed also of its wish to participate in the training programme proposed in the Work Programme of the Secretariat.

198. It was suggested that in view of the high percentage of petroleum consumed by the developed countries in comparison to the share which corresponds to the developing countries, that it would not be necessarily wise to dismiss all possibility of negotiating better treatment with the OPEC countries.

199. These initiatives must be articulated into a coherent programme and it was hoped that CDCC would include such matters in its Work Programme as a priority. It was also hoped that Research and Development in the field of Energy will form a priority in CCST. It was suggested that the CDCC Secretariat in carrying out its Work Programme should take into account the work of regional energy organisations like OLADE.

200. It was also noted that the diversity and the different stages of development within the Caribbean called for the use of intermediate technology, which could be eased if a Handbook could be published on the matter.

### Natural Resources

201. The Secretariat reported that limitations of resources prevented any work from being done.

202. The representative of UNCTAD drew attention to the relevance of the natural resources of the CDCC member countries, and most particularly those of the continental member countries were strongly emphasised. It was pointed out that exploration and assessment of these resources constituted a fundamental policy strategy, as well as the modernisation of legislation related to them.

### Transnational Corporations

203. As regards the planned training seminar reported by the Secretariat, more details on its duration, cost and financing were requested. The support that would be provided by the Centre on Transnational Corporations was highlighted. It was agreed that the meeting would take note of the request for host facilities presented by the Secretariat, for consideration at the Ministerial Level.

204. The need for systematic impartial advisory services in negotiations with Transnational Corporations was recognized and it was pointed out that the Committee might wish to request the creating of a specific advisory service within UNCTAD for this purpose.

### Environmental Management

205. The Secretariat explained that document E/CEPAL/CDCC/52/Add.2 described the situation and this document outlined the progress to date and the Work Programme up to June 1980. The PAHO delegate pointed out that there had been UNEP/PAHO collaboration with CARICOM on the question of environmental health strategies. UNEP had taken an active part in the meeting in Grenada in 1978 and a Group of Experts was meeting later this year to develop a final action plan.

206. It was pointed out by one delegation that there appeared to be a great deal of activity going on but not enough detailed information was available. It was indicated that copies of all studies had been made available to governments by the Secretariat.

207. The attention of the Committee was drawn to the serious problem caused by soil erosion and it was suggested that this matter should receive urgent attention.

Miscellaneous Aspects of the Work Programme

208. The Secretariat drew attention to the annual problem faced in compiling the Economic Survey for the Caribbean due to the unavailability of data and the narrow range of statistics available. Support was sought from the governments to ensure that data was made available. It was recognized however, that the Statistical services in most countries were deficient.

209. The Committee agreed that in order to maintain close liaison with the Secretariat and to provide it with the necessary data, there should be focal points in specific areas in each country. The attention of the Committee was drawn to the requirement of the Rules of Procedure of the CDCC, Section 2 which require that each country should designate an ex-officio member at ministerial level of the Committee, thus re-endorsing the decision taken at Belize.

CHAPTER V

IMPLICATIONS FOR CDCC OF PERTINENT  
RECOMMENDATIONS FROM OTHER BODIES

Conference on Economic Development

210. The Secretariat referred the meeting to document E/CEPAL/CDCC/53 and indicated that the subject matter was presented in two parts: (i) the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (CGCED); (ii) the TCDC meeting in Buenos Aires.

211. The meeting was reminded of the mandate given in Belize to the Secretariat to co-ordinate the activities of the CDCC Work Programme with the CGCED. It was pointed out that some of the matters discussed in the CGCED demanded special attention of the CDCC meeting.

212. One delegation has had problems with receiving information about the work of the CGCED, and had only obtained some information since its arrival in Suriname. The meeting was reminded that at the inauguration of the third session in Belize, it was mentioned that the CGCED had two objectives:

- (i) the mobilisation of external and internal resources;
- (ii) co-ordination between donors and recipients.

It was recalled that aid should not only be donated to specific countries but made also available for the CDCC Work Programme, and there was therefore a need for co-ordination. It was necessary not only to find resources to resolve national problems but also necessary to ensure that the Work Programme of the CDCC was co-ordinated. The mandate was that the Secretariat would be the link between the CGCED and the CDCC countries.

213. This delegation also quoted that the speaker at the CGCED Constitutive Meeting, on behalf of the English-speaking Caribbean countries, had said that the CGCED was meant to be a co-ordinating mechanism for both the English-speaking States and other States of the

wider Caribbean, and that those governments would prefer that CARICOM and CEPAL would join in the co-ordinating mechanism. There was a need for closer economic co-operation between CARICOM and the rest of the Caribbean states; and also a clear need to establish common pools of experts for technical co-operation.

214. It was observed that this was in accord with the decisions at the third CDCC session. It was emphasised too that the mechanism should cover the whole of the Caribbean, and that the CDCC Secretariat should participate in the work of CGCED. There was a need to finance and to co-ordinate regional and national programmes but it appeared that the CGCED was not taking sufficiently into account the regional priorities, nor giving full cognisance to the mandates of the CDCC. It was obvious that the CGCED had achieved some result although the work had been mainly focused on national rather than regional projects.

215. This delegation pointed out that the CDCC mandate could not be realised by the Secretariat acting alone, and that some members of the CDCC participate in the CGCED while others do not. This is an obvious limitation on the role of the CDCC; and it would seem that traditional forces intend a new method in their pretensions for isolating that country from the rest of the region, not taking into account the situation and realities of world developments. Such policies are against the aims of the Constituent Declaration of the CDCC.

216. A point that was to be borne in mind was that countries which do not participate in CGCED cannot be adequately represented by the CDCC Secretariat. There was a need to carry on joint activities and a need to seek consensus on how to work in the future. His country was prepared to co-operate with all members of the CDCC in an examination of the programmes so that collective decisions could be made. Consequently, it was proposed that all CDCC member governments should meet prior to meetings of CGCED so that an examination of the regional programmes could be made and suggestions offered. By this method the

CDCC Secretariat could more truly reflect the decisions the member governments and all countries would be able to contribute in the formulation of the regional projects.

217. Another delegation agreed it was important to co-ordinate the programmes of the CDCC and CGCED and asked what mechanisms could be adopted to ensure the dovetailing of the two Work Programmes.

218. One delegation pointed out that in its opening statement, it had expressed the view that CDCC was essentially a TCDC exercise but since there was a lack of regional resources it would be necessary to get additional funds from external sources. The delegation noted with satisfaction that funding for some part of the transport programme had already been provided by members of the Steering Committee of the CGCED. This delegation fully supported the TCDC concept, and the CDCC activities in carrying this out.

219. The Secretariat expressed its thanks for the statement that so ably described its position in not being able to fully reflect the decisions of the CDCC governments. In co-ordinating the Work Programme with activities of CGCED, transport was the most advanced regional project before that Group, and therefore it had been easier to develop this subject. It should be noted that shipping statistics, for example, included all the CDCC countries and that the Secretariat observed very carefully the directives and mandates of the CDCC.

220. UNDP reiterated its full support for the TCDC concept as had been stated in Buenos Aires and was prepared to implement TCDC within CDCC.

221. The Secretariat requested clear endorsement of the following sections of the document considered:

"The role of the CDCC Secretariat in the framework of the CGCED could therefore be considered as:-

- endeavouring to ensure that appropriate priority be given to regional projects consistent with the priorities within the CDCC;

- linking up, where feasible, of national projects to the sub-region as a whole;
- promoting the correlation of financing to the CDCC Work Programme;
- harmonizing the activities of the CDCC and the CGCED."

Also:

"To ensure effective co-operation, it is necessary to identify and assemble information on technical assistance requirements, the capacities within the countries themselves, the various potential mechanisms and institutional networks, and the strategies that are suitable to the Caribbean circumstances.

For these purposes the CDCC Secretariat should be authorised as the channel for these activities, within the framework of the co-ordinating activity it is mandated to perform within the UN system."

222. It was proposed that to ensure opportune and adequate discussion of the CDCC regional projects in the frame of any discussions with agencies or any other group, and taking into account the recommendations of the Secretariat, representatives of the CDCC governments should meet to formulate criteria for the Secretariat in relation to these projects. Such a procedure would fill two gaps:

- criteria would be given to the Secretariat in relation to the CDCC projects and their co-ordination with national projects and the collective financial assistance which is needed to implement them; and
- on a collective level, all the CDCC countries would thereby participate through the regional projects for which they had already demonstrated interest and intention of participating.

223. The meeting was asked if support was given to document E/CEPAL/CDCC/53 and the aforesaid proposal and it was concluded that the request was in line with the mandates and was therefore endorsed.

#### Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries

224. The UNDP representative recalled that at previous CDCC meetings his organisation had offered to assist the CDCC Secretariat and member governments in establishing effective institutional arrangements for TCDC. He noted UNDP had already made available to governments substantial information compiled on the technical assistance requirements and the capacities of countries to provide TCDC assistance. He noted that pursuant to the mandate set forth in the TCDC Plan of Action, UNDP would continue and reinforce its support for TCDC programmes in the Caribbean region.

#### Third Development Decade

225. In accordance with Resolutions 134 and 193 at the Thirty-third Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Committee agreed that the Executive Secretary of CEPAL, in consultation with member Governments, convene a meeting of Caribbean experts to evaluate the principal trends and characteristics of the economic and social development of the Caribbean as an input to the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. A resolution to this effect was adopted and is contained in Chapter VII.

CHAPTER VI

OTHER MATTERS

Non-Governmental Organisations

226. The Secretariat reported that a request had been received from the Barbados Unit on Women in Development for accreditation to CDCC. The Secretariat understood that there was no opposition to arranging some consultations with NGO's; there was provision for this in the UN Charter. In respect of accreditation, the Secretariat proposed:

- (i) that it was an important matter and that the CDCC might wish to place this question as an agenda item for its fifth session;
- (ii) the CDCC Secretariat might be requested to prepare a paper in collaboration with UN Headquarters in New York so that a decision could be taken in the fifth session of CDCC;
- (iii) in the specific case of the request of the Barbados Unit on Women in Development, the Committee might wish to recommend to the presiding officers of the Standing Committee of the First Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Latin American Social and Economic Development that it considered favourably the participation of that Unit (Barbados) and any other in the Caribbean that signified interest in attending these meetings.

This proposal was accepted.

Sixth Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries

227. The attention of the Committee and the importance of the Sixth Summit Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries which would be held in September 1979 in Havana, was drawn and support for it was expressed.

Eighteenth Session of CEPAL

228. The attention of the meeting was drawn to the forthcoming session of CEPAL which would be held in La Paz, Bolivia, from 18-26 April 1979.

Relations with other Economic Commissions

229. The Secretariat reported to the Committee on discussions held with the United Nations Economic Commissions for Africa and Asia with a view to increasing co-operation between these Commissions and the Economic Commission for Latin America.

Date and Site of CDCC Fifth Session

230. The Committee accepted the offer of the Jamaican Government to host the Fifth Session of the CDCC. Note was also taken by the Committee of the interest of the Government of Haiti in hosting the Sixth Session of the CDCC.

Concluding Remarks

231. The Head of the Cuban Delegation expressed, also on behalf of other members of the Committee, the Committee's appreciation for the excellent facilities placed by the Government of Suriname at the disposal of the Committee and for the warm hospitality of its people.

232. The Minister for Education of the Suriname Government expressed appreciation to members of the Committee, other representatives and the Secretariat for their co-operation in ensuring the successful outcome of the meeting.

CHAPTER VII

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE  
AT ITS FOURTH SESSION

4 (IV) CARIFESTA

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee

RECALLING that in January 1978, in Colombia, the Latin American and Caribbean Ministers of Culture spoke in favour of the need to develop cultural bonds among the countries of the area, as well as the urgency to revive our countries' native cultural manifestations,

LIKEWISE RECALLING that the CDCC's Constituent Declaration recorded the importance of taking the cultural element into consideration for the mechanisms of co-operation in the area and the creation of programmes of cultural exchange to strengthen relations among our countries,

NOTING that since the first Work Programme adopted in Havana, the CDCC has favoured the strengthening and preservation of Caribbean cultures,

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the fact that the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of CARICOM member countries agreed to hold CARIFESTA 1979 in Cuba,

DECIDES TO:

1. express the strongest support for the holding of this cultural event in Havana in July this year;
2. call upon all Governments concerned to offer their greatest possible support for the participation of their representatives in this cultural festival;
3. request the CEPAL/CDCC Office to promote CARIFESTA 1979 as much as possible;
4. request UNESCO's effective contribution for the successful celebration of this event; and
5. express acknowledgement to the Government of Cuba for having accepted to host this important cultural activity.

5 (IV) THIRD UN DEVELOPMENT DECADE

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the General Assembly of the United Nations in its Resolution 33/134 calls upon all organizations and bodies of the United Nations Development System including the regional economic commissions, as well as other sub-regional, regional and inter-regional, inter-governmental organizations to take expeditious action, within their respective fields of competence, for the implementation of the Plan of Action approved by the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries held in Buenos Aires;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT ALSO that the General Assembly of the United Nations in its Resolution 33/193 on the "Preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade", inter alia:

Recognized that the formulation of a new international development strategy "should be an integral part of the continuing efforts of the international community to accelerate the development of the developing countries, and to establish the new international economic order";

Decided "that the new international development strategy should provide a set of interrelated and concerted measures in all sectors of development in

order to promote the economic and social development of the developing countries and to ensure their equitable, full and effective participation in the formulation and application of all decisions in the field of development and international economic co-operation";

Emphasised "that the new international development strategy should contribute to the promotion of the objective of national and collective self-reliance of the developing countries, especially through the promotion and support of economic and technical co-operation among themselves";

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the General Assembly in its resolution 33/193 also:

Invited all States to participate actively in the work of the Preparatory Committee to the New International Development Strategy "and to make an effective contribution" to the formulation of the new strategy; and

Requested, specifically, "the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions, as appropriate, to bring their respective regional experiences to bear on the preparation of their inputs to the formulation

of the new international development strategy, taking fully into account the different levels of development and differing development situations of their respective regions";

RECOMMENDS:

That the Executive Secretary of CEPAL, in consultation with member governments, convene a meeting of experts of the countries of the CDCC, before the next session of the Committee, to which the report of the meeting of experts would be submitted, with the purpose of evaluating the principal trends and characteristics of the economic and social development of the Caribbean, including the external factors affecting it, as well as its projections, thus enriching the contribution that the countries of this region are called upon to make with regard to the formulation and implementation of the new international development strategy that will effectively lead to the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

CHAPTER VIII  
FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

233. In order to carry out the decisions taken at the Fourth Session of CDCC, it will be necessary to obtain financial resources. In some cases, there have been indications of financial support for specific proposals; in other cases it will be necessary to obtain financing from the United Nations system, member governments, bilateral and multilateral sources in order to implement the decisions.

234. It was agreed that the provisions under technical cooperation among developing countries should be explored in the implementation of some of the projects.

235. Hereunder is a comprehensive list covering all decisions taken at the Fourth Session of CDCC, with an indication of possible sources of financing. The Committee agreed that the necessary steps be initiated or the matter followed up as the proposal warranted. In every case there would be CDCC Secretariat inputs (a) at the substantive level of the technician and (b) at executive and administrative level for organizing and co-ordinating the activity. Further, the CDCC Secretariat would provide logistic support for activities as appropriate. Specific figures of the CDCC Secretariat inputs have not been indicated.

<u>Proposal</u>	<u>Possible Sources and Estimated Cost where available</u>
1. <u>Caribbean Documentation Centre</u>	
Establishment of agricultural information network	UNESCO/Bilateral
Training seminar of librarians on socio-economic planning	IDRC \$20,000
Establishment of Social Planning Information Network	Bilateral

<u>Proposal</u>	<u>Possible Sources and Estimated Cost where available</u>
Design of a de-centralized computer-based regional information system	UNESCO
Expert meeting to consider statutes for congress of librarians	\$20,000
Providing adequate translation facilities for dissemination of information collected	
2. <u>Establishment of Statistical Data Bank</u>	
Staff: 2 Statistical Clerks ) 1 Key Punch Operator )	\$25,000 per annum
Computer to serve the Documentation Centre also	
3. <u>Removal of Language Barriers</u>	
Caribbean workshop on teaching foreign languages	UNESCO/TCDC
National workshops on teaching foreign languages	TCDC
Training course for translators and interpreters	TCDC/UNDP
Special assistance to Government of Suriname	Bilateral
4. <u>Science and Technology</u>	
Steering Committee to consider Statutes of Council for Science and Technology	UNESCO
Alternative 1: CDCC Secretariat Services for CCST <u>pro tem</u>	
Alternative 2: autonomous CCST	CDCC Member Governments
5. <u>Council for Social and Economic Development</u>	
Meeting to consider draft statutes	\$15,000
6. <u>Planning</u>	
Meeting of Planning Officials	\$15,000

	<u>Proposal</u>	<u>Possible Sources and Estimated Cost where available</u>
7.	<u>Agricultural Sector</u>	
	Meeting of Research Institutions in the Caribbean	\$25,000
	Workshops on rice; legumes, vegetables, ground provisions; and citrus	
	Consultancy on study of timber in sub- region	\$20,000
8.	<u>Industrial Sector</u>	
	Caribbean Industrial Development Survey	
9.	<u>Social Sector</u>	
	Socio-economic analysis: Consultancy on survey of on-going research and organization of sub- regional working group	UNESCO/ILO
	Consultancy on the implementation of Centres for cultural retrieval	
10.	<u>Integration of Women in Development</u>	
	Seminars and Workshops	
	Co-ordinator located in Office for Caribbean	Voluntary Fund for UN Decade for Women
11.	<u>Transport and Communication</u>	
	Meeting of CDCC Ministers responsible for transport	\$12,000
	Meeting on establishment of Restricted Postal Union	\$12,000
	Meeting of Directors of Civil Aviation	\$ 1,000
12.	<u>Regional Co-operation</u>	
	Working group to identify specific areas for establishment of multinational marketing enterprise	

<u>Proposal</u>	<u>Possible Sources and Estimated Cost where available</u>
13. <u>International Trade</u> Consultancy for further detailed studies on establishment of Caribbean Trade Information Centre	ITC \$20,000
14. <u>Energy</u> Training Seminars on techniques and methodology for producing countries' energy balance sheets and for planning and forecasting energy needs	\$24,000
15. <u>Transnational Corporations</u> Training Workshop on negotiations with and regulation of transnational corporations	CTC/Host facilities
16. <u>Co-ordination with CGCED</u> Meeting of representatives of CDCC Governments to formulate criteria for the Secretariat immediately prior to meetings of the CGCED	
17. <u>Third UN Development Decade</u> Meeting of Caribbean experts to evaluate economic and social development of the Caribbean as input to international development strategy for Third UN Development Decade	

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Head of Delegation: Manuel Torres Muñiz

Delegates: Ramiro León Torras  
Herminia Abrahantes  
Sergio Plasencia  
Eduardo Klinger  
Osvaldo Cardenas Tunquera

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Head of Delegation: Fabio F. Herrera Cabral

Delegate: Alberto Veloz Santana

GUYANA

Head of Delegation: Anthony Donald Augustin

Delegates: Philip N. Chan  
Barton Scotland

HAITI

Head of Delegation: Michel Bonnet

Delegate: Danel Georges

JAMAICA

Head of Delegation: Trevor J. Harker

Delegate: Mervis V. Dohman

SURINAME

Head of Delegation:

Ludwich Zuiverloon

Delegates:

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Delegates:

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BELIZE

Head of Delegation: Vernon Courtenay

Delegates: Egbert Grinage  
Clarence Borland

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Ione Marshall

Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM)

Kurleigh King

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Ernesto Ramirez-Solano

Latin American Economic System (SELA)

Knowlson Gift

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Jane Weidlund

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UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre

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C. United Nations specialized agencies

International Labour Organization (ILO)

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United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

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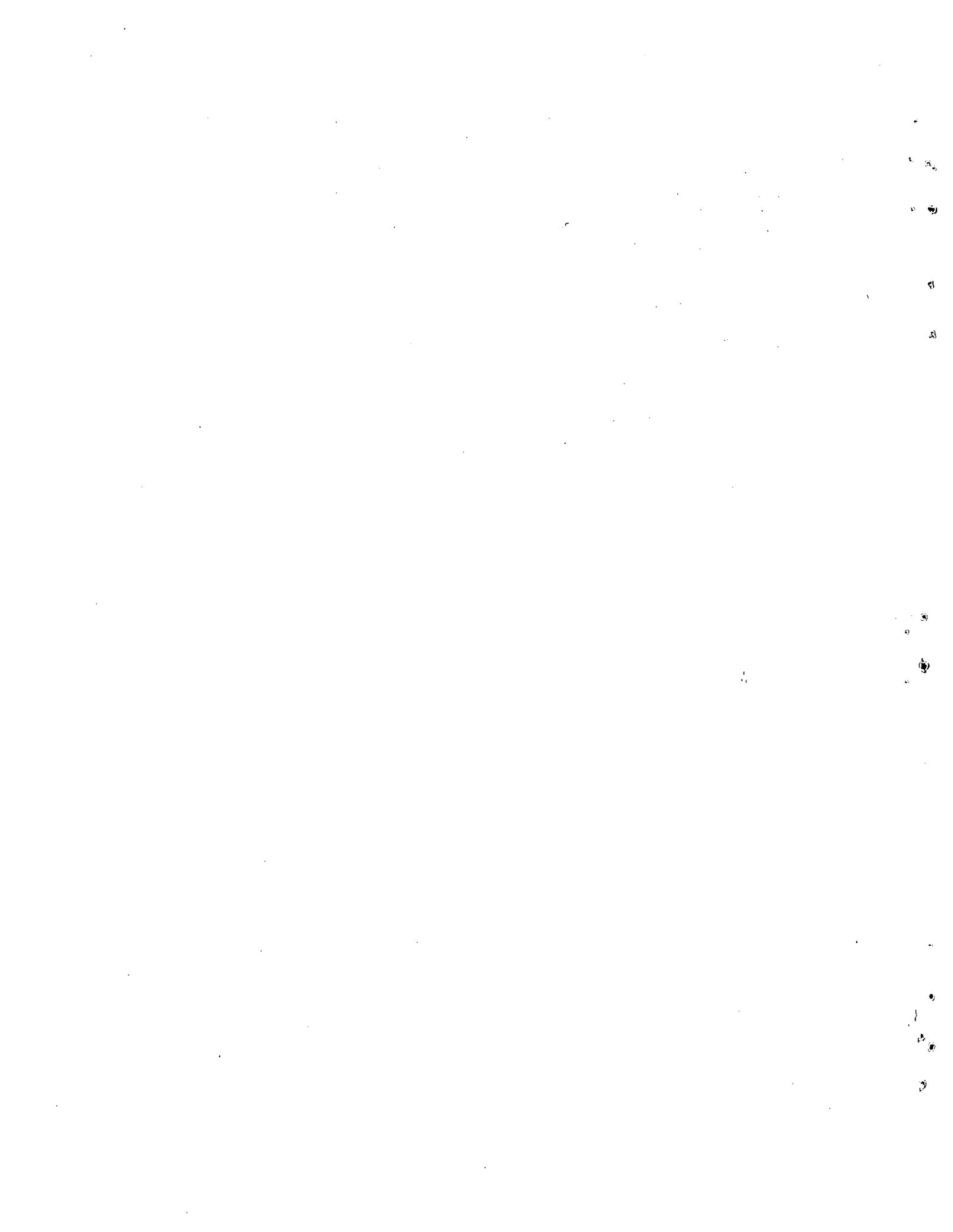
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Lancelot Busby  
Earl Augustus  
Edgar Ortegon  
Elizabeth de Gannes



CEPAL/ILPES WORK PROGRAMME  
FOR CDCC COUNTRIES IN THE FIELD OF PLANNING

CEPAL/ILPES in previous consultation with the CDCC member countries and

- a) taking into account consideration the resolutions adopted at the first meeting of Ministers of Planning for the Latin American and for the Caribbean countries held in Caracas (1977);
- b) reaffirming the resolutions adopted at the second meeting of Ministers of Planning for Latin America and the Caribbean countries held in Lima (1978);
- c) recalling the recommendations adopted by the technical sub-committee of ILPES in the meetings of Panama and Lima; and
- d) recognizing the need to put in practice the recommendations adopted at the first meeting of planning officials held in Havana (January 1979);

present for the approval and support of CDCC member countries meeting in Suriname the following programme for action:

to realize the different forms of horizontal cooperation among the Caribbean planning agencies in order to obtain more and better use of the actual resources available in the region, and to achieve the objectives proposed in the development plans.

Accordingly, it is recommended to give high priority and to pursue the following actions:

1. To organize seminars, workshops and several meetings on selected planning topics that the countries consider relevant and important also to benefit women's integration and equality. This is to assure a better use of the available human resources for planning, to strengthen the national planning agencies and to encourage regional integration.

2. Bilateral technical support among the planning agencies for the exchange of specialists for relatively short periods of time in those fields that can be considered important and relevant for the interest of both countries. . . Therefore a survey is urgently needed of the availability and needs of technical expertise at the sub-regional level. . . Terms of reference to be determined in consultation with the planning departments of Governments and this study could be done with the technical and financial support of ILPES and CEPAL.
3. To exchange information among the national planning agencies especially economic and social plans, sectorial plans, to exchange methodological and statistical documents that permit utilization of the experience and knowledge of the Caribbean planning experts. . . With regard to this, the CEPAL/ILPES/CDCC project network of information for planning is useful and necessary.  
Also, the creation of a planning bulletin for the Caribbean should be an appropriate instrument to strengthen the planning mechanism in the region.
4. To assess the condition of women and their situation in the sub-region related to legislation and the institutional changes in the state organization.
5. To carry out a study of the possibilities for forward planning in Maritime Transport at the sub-regional level.  
This is one of the most serious constraints that requires prompt and specific actions.
6. To channel and to request from the International Agencies stronger support for training activities in social and economic planning. . . In this sense, the establishment of scholarships, national courses and sub-regional courses in the field of planning deserves special attention and concrete actions.

Finally, CEPAL/ILPES/CDCC consider convenient that in the next meeting of Ministers of Planning to be held in Guatemala and for the next meeting of Caribbean planning officials to be held in Jamaica, each country should present a satisfactory report of objectives realized with respect to the above-mentioned action programme.

