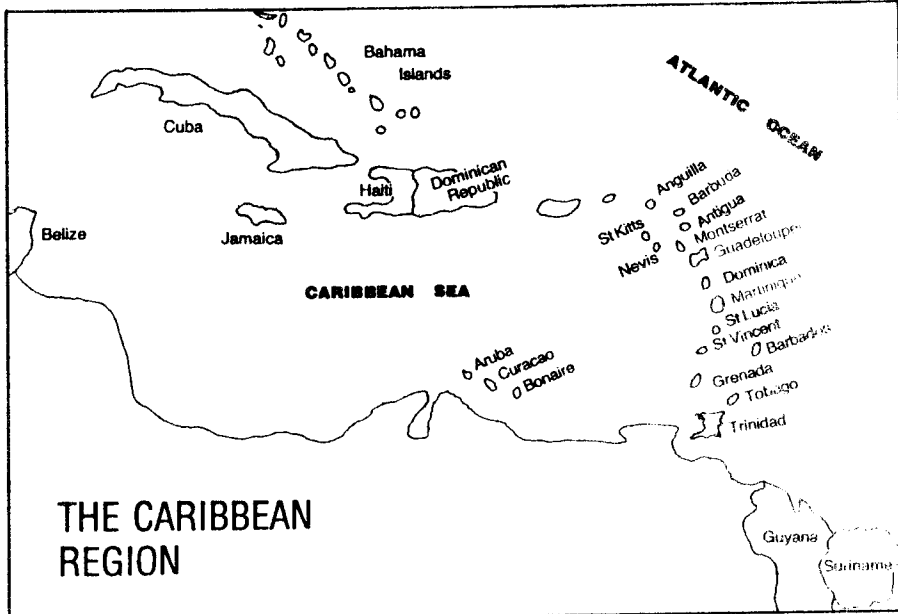


**C**ARIBBEAN  
**D**EVELOPMENT  
AND  
**C**O-OPERATION  
**C**OMMITTEE



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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA  
Subregional Office for the Caribbean  
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

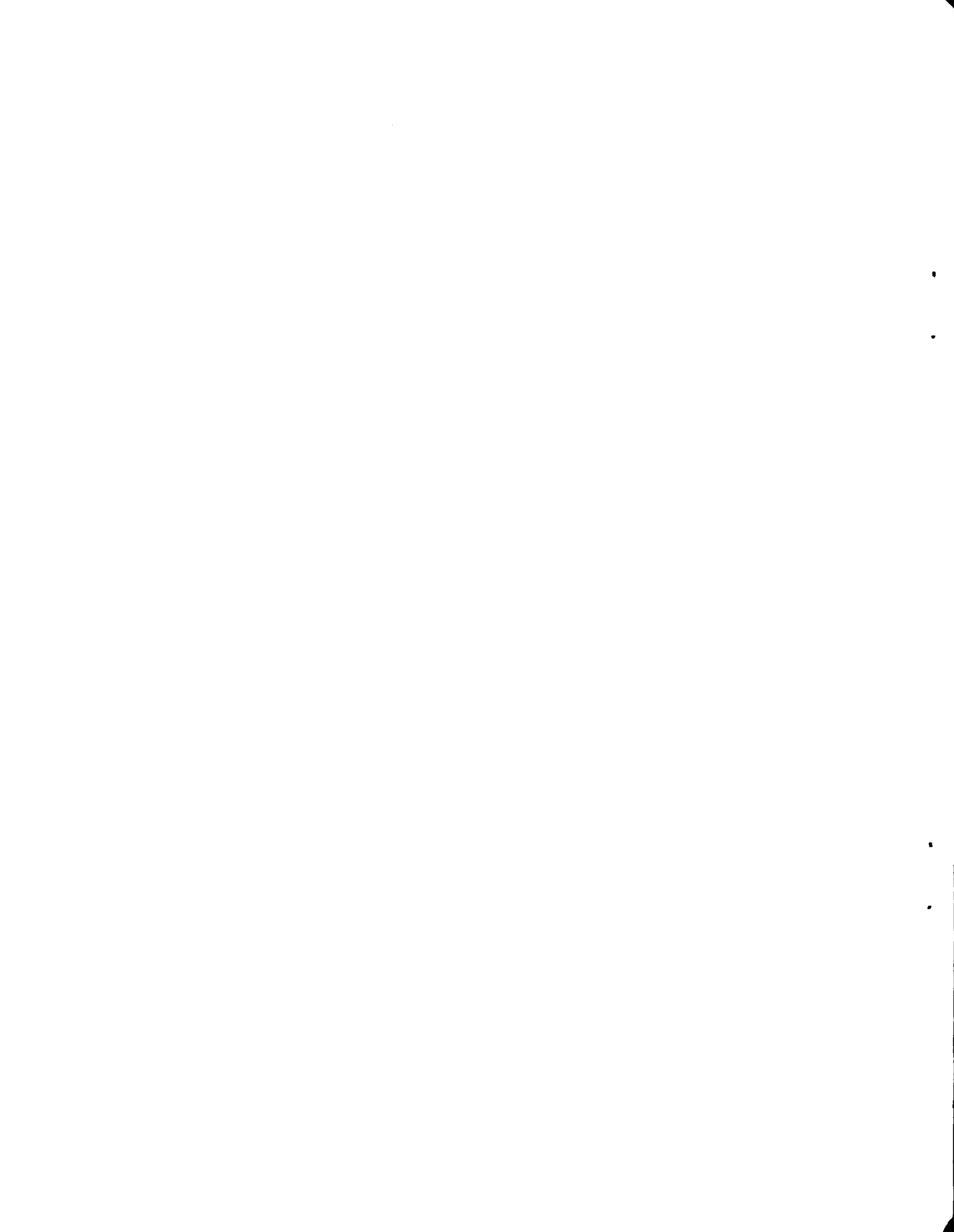
REPORT OF THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE  
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE  
(St. George's, Grenada, 4-10 November 1981  
and United Nations Headquarters, New York,  
3-4 February 1982)

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**UNITED NATIONS**

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA Office for the Caribbean



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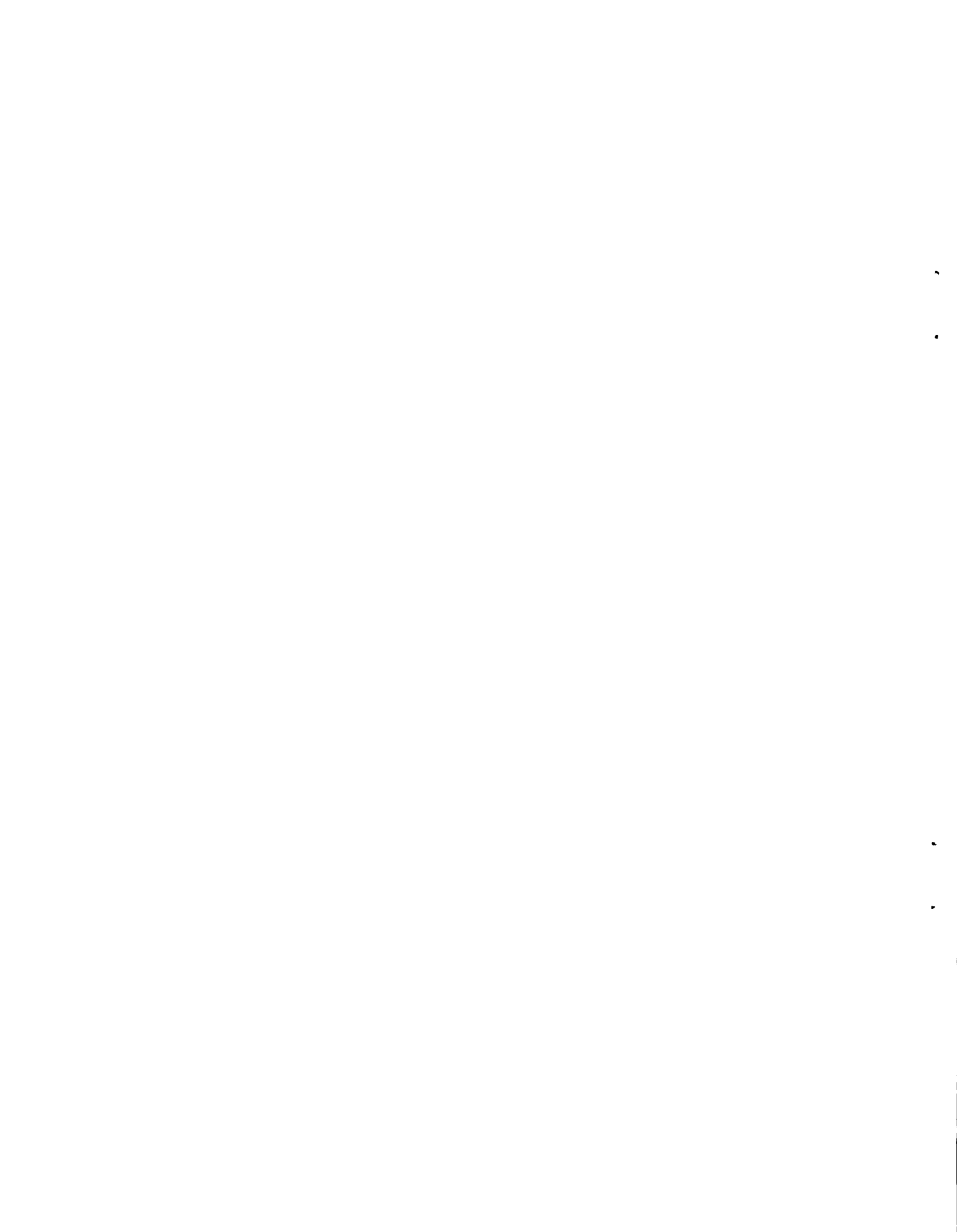
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## PART I

### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH REQUIRE ACTION BY OR ARE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF CEPAL, ECOSOC AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### 1. Priorities within the CDCC Work Programme

##### (a) Co-operation in Information (see paras. 39-42)

1. The Committee mandated the Secretariat to establish a Caribbean data base of national information units on behalf of member States. In connexion with surveys of their information resources countries were urged to request assistance, where necessary, from CEPAL's Caribbean Documentation Centre and also from CEPAL's Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES). The Secretariat was requested to submit a revised version of Article 6 of the Revised Statutes of the Caribbean Congress of Information Professionals (E/CEPAL/CDCC/58/Rev.1) to Governments for confirmation.

##### (b) Removal of Language Barriers (see paras. 46-47)

2. Noting that high priority had been attached to this programme since the inception of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) but that lack of funds had been impeding progress recently, the Committee urged the Secretariat to continue efforts to secure financing.

##### (c) Science and Technology (see paras 48-56)

3. The Committee requested Governments to pay their contributions to the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) urgently; to support the CCST Work Programme, especially the project on assessment of national science and technology capabilities; and to support, within the United Nations system, the establishment of a financing mechanism for science and technology, to ensure continuation of the activities initiated by the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development.

##### (d) Integration of Women in Development (see paras 79-88)

4. The Committee noted with satisfaction the approval of thirteen projects in this sector and the co-operation and collaboration with the CARICOM Secretariat and the University of the West Indies, among others.

5. The Committee expressed disappointment at the statement that the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women could no longer finance the professional officer's post in the CEPAL Subregional Office for the Caribbean. Note was taken of the assistance by CEPAL that funds would be provided to maintain the post for a year at least, commencing in 1982.

(e) Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-visual Material (see paras 94-96)

6. The Committee was informed that the pre-feasibility study had been completed and was soon to be submitted to UNESCO for assessment, and it noted the summary of the main recommendations. Support was expressed for the project and it was urged that the consultant's report should be submitted to Governments during 1982. The Committee agreed that duplication of effort in this field should be avoided.

(f) Maritime Transport (see paras. 101-102)

7. The Committee accepted the recommendations of the Meeting of Experts on Facilitation Problems and the Strengthening of Transport Institutions, Suriname, 27-30 October 1981, and took note of the Secretariat's Work Programme for 1981-1982, including collaboration with IMCO in holding a Search and Rescue Seminar in the subregion.

(g) International Trade (see paras. 110-114)

8. The Committee stressed the importance of this item to CDCC countries and the need to establish a Trade Information System which should include export information, registration of products and an inventory of industrial products available in CDCC countries.

9. Concern was expressed over the imminent termination of financing of the current phase of the CARICOM/ITC project and the Secretariat was instructed to make great efforts to implement this item of the work programme in accordance with earlier mandates.

2. Other Items of the CDCC Work Programme

(a) Caribbean Council for Social and Economic Development (COSED)  
(see paras. 57-58)

10. The Committee expressed pleasure at the Secretariat's success in securing the services of an experienced consultant and obtaining funds for a meeting of experts to evaluate the consultant's report when it becomes available.

11. Taking note of a UNESCO initiative related to part of the subregion, the Committee restated its mandate for the formation of the Caribbean Council for Social and Economic Development, to cover all CDCC countries.



(b) Education and Culture (see para. 99)

12. The Committee requested the Secretariat to assess the possibility of developing closer contacts between the Caribbean countries and the Latin American Faculty for Social Sciences (FLACSO) and to study the possibility of establishing a graduate school for social anthropology in the subregion, taking care to avoid duplication with the UNESCO proposal to set up a consortium of graduate schools of the applied social sciences for the English-speaking countries and Suriname.

(c) Planning (see paras. 59-72)

13. The Committee took note of the meetings of the Planning Working Groups held during 1981 and urged support for the upcoming Working Group meetings planned for 1982. Support was also urged for the project to strengthen the capability of countries to prepare environmental impact analyses. The assistance and co-operation of the ILO and the Pan American Centre for Human Ecology and Health (PAHO/ECO) in the work of the Ad Hoc Groups was acknowledged.

(d) Demographic Analysis (see para. 126)

14. The Committee noted that after May 1982 the future of the programme was uncertain, as financing would expire. Governments were urged to make the necessary recommendations to donors including United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), United States Agency for International Development Fund (USAID), Overseas Development Agency (ODA) and European Development Fund (EDF).

(e) Tourism (para. 100)

15. The Committee expressed concern at the lack of resources within the Secretariat to cover tourism, which was a very important sector to many countries of the subregion. It was agreed that the Secretariat would continue to monitor the situation and promote the priorities of member Governments.

3. Co-ordination between CDCC and the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development (CGCED)  
(see paras. 141-146)

16. The Committee took cognizance of the Secretariat's mandate on this question and expressed great interest in knowing if CDCC projects had been funded by CGCED. It was agreed that the CDCC pre-CGCED consultative meetings should be continued. It was also agreed to defer to the seventh session further consideration of CDCC Secretariat representation on the CGCED Ad Hoc Advisory Committee.

4. Strengthening of the CDCC Secretariat (see paras. 158-166)

17. The Committee was informed that with respect to negotiating for extra-budgetary funds, the CEPAL Subregional Office for the Caribbean was authorized to seek the support of the CDCC Governments and the United Nations system to carry out its work programme, keeping United Nations Headquarters informed in order to obtain the approval of the Controller concerning the funds involved. In the case of donations from Governments outside the Caribbean region, it was still necessary to co-ordinate closely with CEPAL Headquarters.

18. The Secretariat was requested to inform member Governments of future progress achieved in the implementation of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) recommendations on this subject.<sup>1/</sup>

5. Co-operation and Co-ordination Policy (see paras. 167-192)

19. The Committee agreed with a proposal that the Secretariat should convene consultative meetings with specialized agencies and that these meetings should be chaired by the current Chairman of CDCC. In this connexion also two resolutions were adopted.<sup>2/</sup>

(a) 9(VI) Co-ordination and Co-operation Activities to

Further the Implementation of the CDCC Work Programme;

(b) 10(VI) Measures for Strengthening the Caribbean

Development and Co-operation Committee Secretariat.

6. Budgetary Requirements, 1982-1983 and 1984-1985 (see paras. 200-207 and 212-215)

20. The Committee agreed that the Secretariat should prepare a new document on the Programme of Work for 1982-1983. This document would replace document E/CEPAL/CDCC/78 and incorporate also Addendum 2 to that document and Annex II of this report.

21. With respect to the 1983 financial year, the Committee agreed that programmes requiring additional funding should be submitted to the CEPAL Committee of the Whole and the United Nations General Assembly during 1982.

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<sup>1/</sup> JIU/REP/80/13. See also resolution 9(VI) on page 44 below.

<sup>2/</sup> See pages 44-46 of this report.

Note was taken of the fact that the 1984-1985 budget would have to be submitted to United Nations Headquarters by the Executive Secretary of CEPAL prior to December 1982.

22. Noting the large number of CDCC meetings held away from the Headquarters of the Subregional Office for the Caribbean and the additional costs involved, the Committee requested the Secretariat to consult with the host Government on the possibility of holding more meetings in Port of Spain and to report on the outcome of the discussions at the seventh session.

7. The Caribbean Basin Initiative (see para 208)

23. The Secretariat was requested to consult with the appropriate inter-governmental bodies (especially the Technical Group created by the Kingston Meeting) on all developments and to report on progress to the CDCC member Governments.

8. Increased CEPAL Support to the Eastern Caribbean Countries 3/

24. The Committee adopted resolution 11(VI) - Increased CEPAL Support to Eastern Caribbean Countries - which welcomed the formation of the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and requested the Executive Secretary of CEPAL to undertake early consultations with OECS member States in order to establish the most appropriate relationship with OECS.

9. Place and date of the Next Session (see para. 211)

25. It was decided that the seventh session should be held in St. Lucia at a time which would be left to the best judgement of the Secretariat.

3/ See Part IV resolution 11(VI).

PART II

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

26. The Sixth 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 St. George's, Grenada (4-10 November 1981) and at United Nations Headquarters, New York (3-4 February 1982). During the course of the technical-level meeting held on 3 February 1982 under the chairmanship of the Executive Secretary of CEPAL, Mr. Enrique Iglesias, it was decided that CDCC document CRP/81/10/Rev.1 should be submitted as the report of the technical-level meeting to the Ministerial-level meeting for the latter's consideration.

Attendance<sup>4/</sup>

27. Representatives of the following member countries of the Committee attended the session: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. The Netherlands Antilles attended in their capacity as an associate member of CEPAL.

28. Representatives of the following subregional and regional inter-governmental organizations attended the session: Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), Latin American Economic System (SELA), and the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries (GEPLACEA).

29. The following United Nations bodies were represented at the session: United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (UNDTCD), United Nations Regional Commission Liaison Office (UNRCLO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO) and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

30. The following specialized agencies and organizations were also represented: Universal Postal Union (UPU), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization/Pan-American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO), Inter-Governmental

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<sup>4/</sup> The List of Participants is given in Annex 1.

Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Telecommunications Union (ITU), and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Election of Officers

31. The Officers elected were as follows:

Chairman:	Grenada
Vice-Chairmen:	Suriname
	Cuba
Rapporteur:	Jamaica

32. In accordance with Article 5 of the Functions and Rules of Procedure of the CDCC the Hon. Mr. Lyden Ramdhanny of Grenada served as Chairman of the meeting.

Adoption of the Agenda

33. The Agenda for the Sixth Session of CDCC was as follows:

1. Opening Addresses
2. Election of Officers
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Implementation of the Work Programme of CDCC:
  - (a) Progress achieved on priorities, other elements of the authorized work programme, and other functions of the Office;
  - (b) Matters referred to Governments for observations and guidance;
  - (c) Actions on CDCC resolutions adopted at the Fifth Session
    - Resolution 6(V) Acquisition of Computer Facilities; and
    - Resolution 7(V) Strengthening the CDCC Secretariat
5. Co-operation and co-ordination policy:
  - (a) Implementation of co-operation mechanisms;
  - (b) Co-ordination at the level of Caribbean inter-governmental bodies;

- (c) Other governmental and inter-governmental bodies;
  - (d) Co-ordination with specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies;
  - (e) Identification and analysis of obstacles to the co-operation process, and proposals for overcoming them
6. CEPAL resolutions with implications for CDCC, in particular:
    - (a) Resolution 419 (PLEN 14) adopted by the Committee of the Whole, New York, 20 November 1980;
    - (b) Resolution 440 (XIX) adopted by the Commission at its nineteenth session, Montevideo, 4-15 May 1981
  7. Programme of Work for the Biennium 1982-1983 and orientation regarding activities to be included in the 1984-1985 Programme Budget of CEPAL
  8. Other matters:
    - (a) The Caribbean Basin Initiative;
    - (b) Others
  9. Place and date of seventh session of CDCC
  10. Consideration and approval of final report, including financial implications.

#### Opening of the Ministerial-Level meeting

34. The Chairman opened the meeting by welcoming participants to the session. He reiterated the importance of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) to the Caribbean and referred to the commitment of member countries to the CDCC. He expressed the view that the CDCC work programme should be responsive to the needs of people and consequently there was need to involve the people of the Caribbean in CDCC activity. He also welcomed any initiative to strengthen the CDCC Secretariat and the Caribbean.

#### Closing of the Session

35. Brief closing remarks were made by the Executive Secretary of CEPAL and by the Chairman. The Executive Secretary stated among other things that he welcomed the resolutions passed by the meeting. He referred to the

problem of the decline in United Nations financial resources which had resulted in the laying-off of staff in CEPAL. He stated, however, that he was making every effort to maintain the level of staffing in the CEPAL Subregional Office for the Caribbean and was in fact seeking ways to bring additional resources into the Caribbean. He also indicated that CEPAL planned to launch an initiative which would explore ways and means of implementing activities in the field of new and renewable sources of energy in the region.

36. In closing the session, the Chairman thanked the participants for their co-operation and requested continued support for CDCC as a vehicle for Caribbean integration and co-operation. He urged greater commitment to strengthen the process of integration in the subregion.

PART III  
SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Agenda item 4: Implementation of the Work Programme  
of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation  
Committee (E/CEPAL/CDCC/77 and  
E/CEPAL/CDCC/77/Add.1-4)

37. Introducing this item of the agenda, the Director of the CEPAL Subregional Office for the Caribbean noted, among other things, that as it had been an unusually long time since the fifth session, a large amount of documentation was being presented to the sixth session.

38. The Director also stated that in addition to carrying out its regular programme of activities, the Secretariat had been involved in the preparations for the first special session of CDCC convened in New York on 1 and 2 October 1981 to consider the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

Agenda Item 4(a): Progress achieved on priorities  
other elements of the authorized work programme and  
other functions of the Office

(i) Technical co-operation among the Caribbean countries

Co-operation in information

39. The Secretariat reminded the meeting that under previous mandates

mechanisms leading to co-operation in the field of library and information development were to be created, developed and maintained. The first network to be developed within the Caribbean Information System was CARISPLAN. At the Regional Workshop on Methodology for an Inventory of Development Information Units, held in Barbados in October 1981, consideration had been given to deficiencies in library and information infrastructure as highlighted in the sample survey of four Caribbean countries, and CDCC had been urged to endorse the mandating of the Economic Commission for Latin America, as the Secretariat of the CDCC, to establish a Caribbean data base of information units on behalf of member States. The Workshop had also recommended that the countries of the Caribbean subregion should **endeavour to survey all** their information resources, requesting, wherever necessary, assistance from CEPAL's Caribbean Documentation Centre and CEPAL/CLADES in the exercise and that, as a matter of urgency, those surveys should be included as part of the planning exercise for the development of the national information infrastructure.

40. With regard to the Agricultural Information Network, it was explained that the Secretariat had approached an international agency for funding, and one delegate suggested that FAO might also be approached for funding in that connexion.

41. At the request of one delegation, it was agreed that Article 6 of the revised Statutes of the Caribbean Congress of Information Professionals (E/CEPAL/CDCC/58/Rev.1) should be amended to read:

"The following organizations and institutions shall be entitled to become associate members of the Congress:

- (i) Caribbean intergovernmental organizations;
- (ii) Subregional offices for sectoral information systems as components of the Caribbean Information System;
- (iii) Professional training institutes for information personnel and Caribbean information institutions located in CDCC member States".

It was also suggested that a new article should be included, reading:

"Proposals for modification of the Statutes must be approved by a majority of two-thirds of those present and voting at a plenary session specifically called for this purpose".

It was understood that the revised articles would be submitted to the Governments for confirmation.



42. The representative of Suriname pointed out that if that country was to participate in the information development exercise, there was need to translate abstracts from Dutch. The Secretariat was asked to consider ways in which this could be achieved.

#### Establishment of the Statistical Data Bank

43. The Secretariat informed the meeting that a new research assistant post had been created to further the work in connexion with the Statistical Data Bank.

44. During the coming year it was intended to update the Directory of Major Statistical Publications, produce time series on major economic variables, conduct a training seminar for statisticians in connexion with the Data Bank and disseminate selected data to CDCC countries on request.

45. The participants approved the planned activities of the Statistical Data Bank.

#### Removal of Language Barriers

46. The Secretariat pointed out that in the past the projects related to the removal of language barriers had been held back due to financing difficulties. At the fifth session of CDCC, a strategy had been suggested to solve this problem. The Secretariat had been asked to request Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Ministers of Education to ensure that those projects were supported at the following General Assembly of UNESCO; however, in spite of the Secretariat's efforts, no UNESCO resolution had been adopted on the removal of language barriers in the Caribbean. The Secretariat had also approached the National Commissions of UNESCO in the subregion, requesting that financing from regional participation funds be explored, but so far without success.

47. It was proposed that, in view of the high priority attached to this programme and the fact that lack of funds was the only impediment to progress, the Secretariat should be asked to continue its efforts to ensure financing.

#### Science and Technology

48. The Secretariat presented a comprehensive report on **the activities** of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) **and** drew atten-

tion to documents E/CEPAL/CDCC/83 and E/CEPAL/CDCC/83/Add.1 in that regard.

49. The participants were informed that the CCST work programme included the following projects:

- (a) Assessment of national science and technology capabilities;
- (b) Establishment of a scientific journal or magazine;
- (c) Development of agro-industries and employment opportunities, particularly at the rural level;
- (d) Preparation and exchange of audio-visual materials for education in science and technology;
- (e) Conservation and exchange of germplasm of crop plants;
- (f) Study of the consequences of the development of energy crops on food supplies in the region.

50. A budget had been prepared showing total recurrent expenditure of US\$237,000 if a permanent secretariat were established. It had been agreed that, due to lack of funds, the CDCC Secretariat should be asked to continue providing secretariat services to the CCST. Annual contributions of US\$8,000 from the more developed countries and US\$2,000 from the less developed countries were required to meet the recurrent costs without a permanent secretariat.

51. The Secretariat asked for the Committee's assistance in requesting member Governments of CCST to pay their contributions urgently, in supporting the CCST Work Programme, especially with regard to the assessment of national science and technology capabilities, and in supporting within the United Nations system the establishment of a financing mechanism for science and technology, to ensure continuation of the activities initiated by the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development.

52. It was agreed that the Secretariat should be assisted on those points.

53. The delegation of Suriname said that its country had long experience in rice cultivation and research and wished to assist in the work of the CCST in that regard. The representative of the Secretariat replied that the designation of centres of excellence was an important aspect of the work of the Working Group on Agricultural Research, and said that the

strength of Suriname in the field of rice research would be an important consideration. A statement of the Suriname proposal is given in Annex IV to this report.

54. The delegation of the Netherlands Antilles stated that ratification of the statutes of CCST was being processed by its Government and that ways of meeting the budgetary requirements were being sought.

55. The Secretariat stated that all CDCC members were welcome to participate fully in CCST activities in advance of formal ratification of the statutes.

56. In response to the suggestion that there should be close linkage between CCST and the universities of the region, the Secretariat stated that collaboration with universities was an area of concern and that ways of achieving it were being considered.

#### Council for Social and Economic Development (COSED)

57. The Secretariat reported success in obtaining funding for a small meeting of experts to evaluate the proposal for a Caribbean Council for Social and Economic Development. It had secured the services of a Caribbean consultant with considerable experience in the very successful Caribbean Association of Historians. When his report became available, it would be considered by the above-mentioned meeting of experts.

58. The Secretariat also drew attention to a UNESCO-sponsored initiative under the auspices of an "Interim Committee for the Social Sciences in the English-speaking Caribbean and Suriname". In the light of the initiative, which embraced a substantial portion, but not all of the CDCC membership, the Committee restated its mandate for the formation of a Caribbean Council covering the entire membership of CDCC.

#### Co-ordination in Planning

59. The Secretariat said that in pursuance of the mandate emanating from CDCC at its fifth session, a small ad hoc group of planners had met in Barbados in July 1980 to define more precisely the issues to be addressed by the Planning Working Groups set up in the areas of agriculture, training, energy, manpower, physical and regional planning and transport. On the basis of the recommendations of that group, two planning working groups had met, and a training seminar had been convened.

60. The Ad Hoc Working Group of Physical and Regional planners had met in Grenada on 16 and 17 September 1981 (E/CEPAL/CDCC/79). The Group had selected for implementation a 24-month project on strengthening the capability of countries to prepare environmental impact analyses, in connexion with which the support of a number of United Nations bodies was envisaged. That project was being submitted to the Committee for its approval. Its implementation could be expedited if a CDCC member State mentioned it as a **p**riority project at the meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Environment Action Plan.

61. The Working Group on Manpower Planning, whose mandate focused on the **p**roblem of data availability - in both the qualitative and the quantitative senses - on labour market statistics and the impact of migration on a number of countries, met and discussed a monograph entitled "The Basic Situation in Manpower Planning in the CDCC Countries" prepared by a consultant with financial assistance from ILO. The Group proposed:

- (a) that an inventory of all manpower-related data should be prepared. (The work programme of the Group was being submitted to the committee for its approval).
- (b) that the Secretariat should seek the means to assist the least developed countries of the Caribbean in the collection of such data; and
- (c) that current projects, such as the ILO Dictionary of Job Classification should be expanded to cover the entire Caribbean subregion.

62. It was noted that ILO had tried to interest donor agencies in awarding fellowships to nationals of other Caribbean countries so that they could benefit from the Dictionary of Job Classification project in Trinidad and Tobago, but funds had not been available for such awards.

63. With regard to Training, delegates were reminded that a survey of the training needs of Eastern Caribbean planning officials had been mandated at the fifth session of CDCC. That survey had been carried out in seven ECCM states in March and April 1981, and it had been concluded that there was no coherent programme at the national or regional levels for upgrading the skills of local planning personnel and that CEPAL should, as a first priority, convene a workshop to assist the seven ECCM states in that connexion.

64. Moreover, a training course for planners had been held in Grenada in September 1981, as requested by the Government of Grenada at the fifth session of CDCC. This course had served as a useful pilot project in training in planning at the general level. In response to an observation concerning the low attendance at the course, the Secretariat said that every effort had been made to boost participation. UNDP had supported the idea of using funds from countries' IPF's, but no country had adopted that solution.

65. The participants were reminded that the Ad Hoc Working Group on Energy had been mandated to give first priority to formulating a methodology for energy balances for the CDCC States. Consultations had been carried out with various national and intergovernmental organizations engaged in that field, and a number of initiatives had been identified.

66. It was clear that there was great danger of duplication and waste of resources unless close co-ordination was maintained. The Secretariat might have a role in accelerating the exchange of information and in assisting in the adoption of comparable methodologies among CDCC countries.

67. Preparations had been completed for the meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group in Transport Planning. The basic document for that meeting, entitled "Agenda for Transportation Planning in the Caribbean", had been finalized, the central theme being the necessity of working for an integrated transport plan where intra and inter-modal inconsistencies were eliminated and where allocative and distributive effects were socially efficient. The Group was expected to meet early in 1982, and Governments would be notified accordingly.

68. The Secretariat suggested that the Committee might wish to acknowledge the assistance and co-operation of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Pan-American Centre for Human Ecology and Health (PAHO/ECO) in the work of the Ad Hoc Groups on Manpower Planning and on Physical and Regional Planning, respectively.

69. In response to an observation by a delegation, it was pointed out that at the fifth session of CDCC it had been agreed that the Working Groups should be open-ended, so that any CDCC country could attend, and that other institutions, such as the University of the West Indies and ILO, were also invited to participate.

70. One delegation stressed the importance of environmental issues, particularly in so far as tourism was concerned.

71. In reply to a question concerning linkages with current activities in transport, it was noted that the working principle was that the planning activities would assist ongoing activities in the various sectors, including transport.

72. The representative of ILPES made a statement in which he referred to the continuous efforts by ILPES to assist the CDCC Secretariat in carrying out the work programme and most particularly in developing of the network of working groups of planners. He mentioned that discussions were being held with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) with a view to launching a new project on economic and social planning and provided some information on the proposed activities of the project, which would include training, research and the provision of advisory services in planning. The CIDA project would require the creation of a technical unit located in a Caribbean country integrated with the CDCC work programme and the CEPAL Subregional Office for the Caribbean.

(ii) Agricultural Sector

73. The Secretariat referred to the mandate delivered at the fifth session of CDCC regarding the convening of meetings of Associations of Producers and Exporters of rice, legumes, fresh vegetables, ground provisions and fruits and noted that such meetings had not been held owing to the fact that the post of Economic Affairs Officer (Agriculture) was vacant. The programme was being carried forward to 1982, when it was hoped that the vacant post would be filled. Note was also taken of the Consultant's report on timber (CEPAL/CARIB 81/4).

(iii) Industrial Sector

74. The Secretariat noted that at the fifth session of CDCC it had been directed to focus on co-ordination of the implementation of the Caribbean Industrial Development Survey on research on small and medium-sized manufacturing industries in the Caribbean and on preparation of a paper on alternative industrial development strategies for the CDCC countries. Work had been completed on five country studies for the Industrial Development Survey. Two (for Guyana and Suriname) were still outstanding.

75. It was proposed that the mandate in respect of a paper on alternative industrial development strategies for CDCC countries should be renewed.

(iv) Social Sector

76. The Secretariat reminded the Committee that it had proposed that the social sector should be provided with a work programme similar to that produced for the economic sector. In that connexion, it pointed out that it had not been successful in obtaining a post for monitoring, reporting and advising on the progress made in social development for the 1982-1983 biennium and that it would have to renew requests for an appropriate officer.

77. The Secretariat pointed out that work in connexion with labour market studies had been initiated before the formal creation of the Manpower Planning Working Group. It was agreed that future inputs in that area should be made through the Manpower Planners.

78. The Secretariat reported that the monograph on social structural changes in St. Lucia had been completed and distributed to the Committee for its information. The paper would subsequently be submitted to a meeting of experts familiar with the St. Lucian experience for evaluation. Work on the monograph for Dominica was at an advanced stage, and on completion would be submitted to experts for evaluation. The study for Grenada would begin in 1982. These activities were supported by the United Nations University, but there was need for a wider forum than foreseen by the University and funding would need to be found to hold such a meeting.

Integration of Women in Development

79. In presenting the report on this item, the Secretariat stated that contacts were being established with women planners to create a network for exchange of data, and efforts were continuing to ensure that the project "Women and Social Development Planning" provided for by the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women would be implemented in the Caribbean.

80. The Secretariat reported that technical assistance had been made available in project preparation, project implementation and evaluation and the clearing of administrative procedures. This year projects in this sector had been approved as follows:

41. In the field of Integration, an area recognized as very important in this sector, the Secretariat had sought the co-operation and collaboration of CARICOM and the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) of the University of the West Indies. There had also been close coordination with

CARICOM in the field of women in development and with the Women and Development Unit (WAND) of the University of the West Indies in the areas of women in development planning, project formulation, training and technical assistance.

82. The Secretariat was finalizing the Basic Profile on Women in each country, using data provided by the ISER project which was on file in the Documentation Centre.

83. A delegation said its Government was very interested in this subject and that a Women's Desk had recently been established. An effort was under way to determine the extent to which technical assistance was required. That country wished to participate in the training projects. The United Nations Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women had been ratified and national legislation was being prepared with a view to implementing its provisions.

84. The meeting was informed that ILO had appointed an adviser on women in development in its Trinidad Office and that a survey had been carried out with a view to co-ordinating activities in the field of training. The results of that survey had been scheduled to be discussed at a seminar to be held in Barbados at the end of November 1981.

85. Another delegation said that a programme had been approved through the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women in which priority was attached to day-care facilities, the development of co-operatives (mainly for agro-industries) and the procurement of educational material for the Women's Desk.

86. Another delegation said that it was essential to provide the necessary support services and technical staff to Women's Desks if they were to be effective. This delegation felt that the training seminar had been most helpful and that further seminars should be planned so that participants could report on progress and exchange views. Full support was given to the proposed work programme, given on pages 49 and 50 of document E/CEPAL/CDDC/77.

87. The observer from CARICOM noted with regret that the officer engaged in the women's programme in the Caribbean had been moved to Santiago, Chile, and asked what alternative arrangements were being made. The Secretariat explained in this connexion that the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women was no longer able to support the women's component in Fort of Spain and the officer in question had been asked to co-ordinate the women's programme for the whole of CEPAL.



88. One delegation expressed the view that the CEPAL Secretariat should give priority to the need for a women's programme in the Caribbean Office and either place an officer in Port of Spain or suggest alternatives for continuing the work. That view was explicitly endorsed by a second delegation. In response to the questions of delegations, the Secretariat stated that funds would be provided to maintain a post during 1982.

(v) Public Health

89. The Secretariat reminded the Committee of the decision it had taken at the fifth session to extend the mandate given at the fourth session in the field of public health.

90. Work in this sector revolved around a proposal to create a network of health information units, involving co-operation and co-ordination with PAHO. As virtually nothing was being done by CBCC in this connexion while the activities of PAHO and CAREC were highly developed, it was suggested that work on health information might best be subsumed under the Secretariat's Statistical Data Bank, which could collaborate with CAREC.

91. The PAHO Delegate stated that the PAHO Data Bank based in Washington, D.C. aimed to serve all the organization's member Governments and that Caribbean countries could take advantage of the progress made in collaboration with other institutions such as CAREC and CARICOM.

92. With reference to the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, the Secretariat indicated that its role had grown beyond that of mere liaison between CEPAL Headquarters in Santiago and CBCC member Governments and directed attention to Programme Item (N) - Energy and Natural Resources - for a statement of activities.

93. One representative emphasized the need for careful study of the close relationship between energy and drinking water supply, especially in countries where de-alination was of major importance. The Secretariat suggested that this topic might well be discussed at the forthcoming Seminar on Water Supply and Sanitation to be held in the Dominican Republic.

(vi) Education and Culture

94. The Committee was informed that the preliminary study for the Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-visual Materials would be submitted to UNESCO for its endorsement very shortly. A statement by the UNESCO freelance consultant was read to the meeting. In that statement it was recommended that Governmental and non-governmental

to the establishment of an enterprise for the production and distribution of printed and audio-visual materials; that the legal form of this enterprise should be similar to that of the Caribbean Food Corporation; that the initial task of the enterprise should be the development and provision of editorial and research assistance to Caribbean authors; that the enterprise should, as a matter of first priority, focus its attention on the textbook market; that in the immediate future the enterprise should serve as the regional importer and distributor of textbooks, and that the audio-visual component of the enterprise should be suggested as a medium to long-term possibility.

95. Several delegations expressed their support for the enterprise, noting the benefits it would bring to Governments. One delegation proposed that in 1982 the Consultant's report should be circulated to all Governments and a group of experts should be convened to draft the statutes of the enterprise.

96. It was agreed that special attention should be paid to the need to avoid duplication of effort in this field.

97. After a brief description of the main thrust of the proposal for creating a network of centres for cultural retrieval and animation, the Secretariat informed the meeting that the responses elicited in the final work carried out with UNESCO's assistance seemed to indicate that the timing of the proposal was not opportune. It was agreed to remit, sine die, the implementation of the project.

98. The Committee noted that the implementation of CDCC mandates relating to the promotion, strengthening and preservation of Caribbean culture was particularly difficult in the present circumstances and stressed the necessity of creating a regional teaching and research institution in the field of culture and/or national institutions in that field.

99. The Secretariat was requested to assess the possibility of developing closer contacts between the Caribbean countries and the Latin American Faculty for Social Sciences (FLACSO) and, more specifically, to study the possibility of establishing a graduate school for social anthropology in the subregion. It was noted that care should be taken to avoid duplication with the UNESCO proposal to set up a consortium of graduate schools in the applied social sciences for the English-speaking countries and Suriname. The Secretariat was asked to bear in mind the financial prob-

lems affecting the development of the Latin American Faculty for Social Sciences (FLACSO) and not to allow them to be passed on to any Caribbean venture.

(vii) Tourism

100. The representative of the Secretariat reported on activities of various institutions in tourism and informed the Committee that owing to lack of resources the CDCC Secretariat was unable to pursue offers by ILO, the SELA Action Committee on Tourism and the Mexico Office of UNEP. The Regional Tourism Programme of CGCED and efforts made to bring the Caribbean Tourism Association (CTA), the East Caribbean Tourism Association (ECTA) and the Caribbean Tourism Research Centre (CTRC) under one umbrella were noted. Concern was expressed at the lack of resources within the Secretariat to cover tourism, which was a very important sector to many countries in the subregion. It was agreed that the Secretariat would continue to monitor the situation and seek ways to promote the interests of member Governments in this important sector.

(viii) Transport and Communications

101. The Secretariat presented a summary of the UNCTAD/IMCO project on the development of shipping, stressing its three elements - development of small vessels in the Eastern Caribbean, maritime safety and maritime information.

102. Certain difficulties in co-ordinating the CARICOM and non-CARICOM phases of the UNCTAD/IMCO project were pointed out and it was agreed to discuss those matters under agenda item 5. The Committee was informed by one delegation that it had already signed the project document on problems related to small vessels, and had paid its contributions, because it recognized that areas such as organization and management, safety measures, training, manning and maintenance and insurance coverage needed to be addressed urgently. Satisfaction was expressed at the assistance provided by the IMCO expert in the field of maritime safety.

103. The Committee was informed about the work relating to search and rescue (SAR) and its attention was drawn to the fact that IMCO would be holding a Search and Rescue Seminar in Barbados and that SAR training had been provided at the United States Coast Guard Academy.

104. The Committee was informed that Jamaica had offered to host the Secretariat of the Caribbean Postal Union during the first two years of its operation and to accept costs of up to US\$3,000 a year. The Draft Convention had been approved by the Jamaican Cabinet and, subject to a few reservations, would be signed.

105. The Committee took note of the assistance given by the Secretariat in relation to the provision of a philatelic expert for the Postal Administration of one CDCC country under the Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO) Programme.

106. The representative of ITU stated that during the last few years ITU had been engaged, within the framework of UNDP, in a variety of technical co-operation activities in the subregion, addressed to either individual countries or groups of countries. Those activities and ITU's consultations in various forums had yielded some very significant conclusions, on which the present proposal for a joint CDCC/ITU programme had been based. The programme was addressed basically to three fundamental areas:

- (a) The legislative framework for telecommunications and associated rules and regulations;
- (b) Radio frequency management and a regulatory bureau or organization therefor;
- (c) Emergency communication systems.

This programme, elaborated in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/90, was noted with interest by the Committee for possible inclusion in the work programme.

107. The recommendations of the Meeting of Experts on Facilitation Problems and the Strengthening of Transport Institutions were accepted by the Committee.

108. One delegation proposed that the Secretariat should be assisted in the development of this programme by a working group consisting of all CDCC member States who showed interest in the programme.

109. Finally, the Committee took note of the Secretariat's proposed 1981-1982 work programme in transport and communications.

(ix) International trade

110. The Secretariat reminded the Committee that its programme for international trade covered a number of subject areas which the Secretariat was not in a position to undertake because the Trade Officer's position

had remained vacant for the past two years and had been filled only on 1 November 1981.

111. One delegation stressed the importance of international trade to its country and specified that two basic problems were access to markets for manufactured goods and the establishment of adequate transport and communication links.

112. Discussion revolved around the coverage of the original CDCC Caribbean Trade Information Centre Project and the coverage of the present Joint CARICOM/LTC Trade Information System. The importance of the project for non-CARICOM countries was reiterated and it was proposed that it should be extended to include export information, registration of products, and preparation of an inventory of industrial products in CDCC countries. In this connexion see the submission by the delegation of the Netherlands Antilles in Annex III to this report.

113. The representative of the CARICOM Secretariat pointed out that the project was still at the beginning stage and faced two main difficulties: firstly, the consultant responsible for its implementation was terminating his contract shortly; and secondly, financing for the current phase was also coming to an end.

114. Delegates expressed their concern over this situation and agreed that the CDCC Secretariat should make great efforts to implement this item of its work programme in accordance with the mandates given to it at the fifth session of CDCC.

(x) Energy and natural resources

115. The Secretariat reminded the representatives that it had been agreed at the fifth session that the principal energy problems for CDCC to concentrate on were development of alternative sources of energy, high oil prices and research into exploration and development of hydrocarbons, and that the Secretariat had been urged to continue to coordinate regional efforts in close collaboration with other regional organizations.

116. With regard to activities during the inter-sessional period, the Committee was informed that the Energy and Natural Resources Unit and the Statistics Unit had collaborated in an operational energy statistics manual, the Statistical Data Bank. That co-operation in the preparation of that manual had been limited by a lack of funds to hold seminars and meetings, and that discussions had been restricted to the Statistical Unit's premises at the Secretariat.

explore ways of reducing the burden of work on national Statistical Offices in supplying energy data to many different organizations.

117. It was agreed that CDCC should pursue this matter with the appropriate organizations to ensure that measures were initiated to co-ordinate activities, thereby reducing the burden imposed on Statistical Offices in CDCC countries.

118. The Energy Planning Working Group had suggested that priority should be assigned to the formulation of a methodology for energy balances. It was mentioned that the convening of a seminar had been in the work programme since 1979 but that funds had not been provided for it. Stress was laid on the importance of co-ordination of activities to avoid duplication. The Committee was informed that work had also been undertaken as part of the over-all CEPAL Work Programme on Energy in such areas as: studies of the impact of higher oil prices on the importing countries of Latin America; preparatory activities concerned with the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and collecting and supplying energy data for the Economic Survey and other projects.

119. Efforts had continued with a view to co-ordinating activities by holding discussions and exchanging visits and documents with various organizations. It was pointed out in this connexion that an inter-Secretariat meeting was being planned to discuss ways of improving the level of co-ordination with CARICOM and CDB in energy.

120. On the subject of natural resources it was explained that an inventory of mineral resources in CDCC countries had been produced although some Governments had still not supplied any of the required data. Closer working relationships with organizations and agencies operating in the subregion were being developed by the Secretariat.

121. A workshop was being planned to continue the activities in this field. The Secretariat had been co-operating with CEPAL/Santiago in a project related to the development of the mineral resources of the region in the context of technical and economic co-operation among Latin American countries.

122. On the subject of water, the Committee was informed that the Secretariat was working closely with CEPAL Headquarters in planning the Seminar on Horizontal Co-operation for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, due to be held in the Dominican Republic early in 1982. A consultant had prepared a paper on the English-speaking Caribbean as a contribution to that Seminar.

123. The representative of the Netherlands Antilles explained that there was considerable expertise on desalination of seawater in that country which could be made available to CDCC countries under any project formulated in the context of horizontal co-operation.

(xi) Additional Functions of the Caribbean Office

124. The Secretariat explained that the work required to complete the annual Economic Survey had expanded as the number of independent States in the Caribbean increased.

125. The Statistical Unit had been asked to prepare and distribute a questionnaire which sought to identify the needs for technical assistance and the CDCC countries able and willing to provide it. The statistical data base was being expanded to include statistical time-series on health, and close collaboration was continuing with CARICOM.

126. In connexion with demographic analysis, it was noted that financing for the post of Regional Adviser would expire in May, 1982 and that the future of the programme was unclear after that time. In addition to work carried out on the 1980 Census Programme, assistance had been made available to measure out-migration in Barbados. Also, work on the quality of registration data in Guyana and Trinidad, analysis of inter-censal population change in Barbados and preliminary discussions with CAREC on the feasibility of systematic population updates were being conducted. Although a course had been planned in demographic analysis, no funding had been available in 1981. Preparations had now been completed, and the course could be held in 1982 if the project received more active support from CDCC countries at the ministerial level.

127. The Suriname delegation expressed great interest in the convening of such a course in view of the serious lack of adequate expertise in this field in the Caribbean region. The Committee expressed the hope that Governments would support this course and make the necessary recommendations to potential donors, including the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the British Overseas Development Agency (ODA) and the European Development Fund (EDF).

128. With regard to environmental management it was reported that the joint CEPAL/UNEP unit attached to the CEPAL Subregional Office in Port of Spain had completed its work with the adoption of the Action Plan for the Caribbean Environment Programme. The Inter-Governmental Meeting held in that connexion

had agreed to establish a small regional co-ordinating unit in Jamaica to facilitate technical implementation of the Action Plan, accepted a programme of priorities for the Action Plan, set up a monitoring committee to evaluate and follow-up plans, and established a Caribbean Trust Fund for the biennium 1982-1983.

129. The Secretariat indicated that it would co-operate in the work of the Regional Co-ordinating Unit to the extent possible. Further discussion of this subject was deferred on the understanding that it would come up again under item 4(b).

130. The Secretariat said it had worked with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in order to carry out a field survey which led to a seminar on industrial property, which had been held in Barbados in May 1981. The Committee was asked to endorse the recommendations of the seminar, which were contained in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/77/Add.4.

131. During the next period the Secretariat planned to explore with WIPO the establishment of a regional patent information and documentation system, through which CDCC countries would have access to technical information contained in patent documents on a global basis, thereby increasing the technical and industrial self-reliance of CDCC member countries. Although the programme still had to be defined in detail and cost was a constraint, it was expected that the staff would consist of four experts, two professional and two support staff.

132. The work of WIPO would also be linked to some of the activities of the Science and Technology Unit of CDCC.

133. The WIPO observer stressed that the relationship between WIPO and CDCC was excellent and said that WIPO would continue to support actively the CDCC initiatives.

134. With regard to transnational corporations, the representative of the Secretariat said that the seminar mandated by the Committee had been held in Barbados from 28 April to 8 May 1981 and that it was hoped to pursue the possibility of other joint efforts between CDCC and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations during the coming year.

Agenda item 4(b): Matters referred to Governments  
for observations and guidance (E/CEPAL/CDCC/77/Add.2)

135. The Secretariat reminded the participants that at the fifth session it had been instructed to refer the British Virgin Islands' application for



observer status in CDCC to the respective member Governments of CDCC for their consideration and subsequent decision at a future session of the Committee.

136. The Secretariat had complied with the instruction, and to date five responses have been received from Governments.

137. It was agreed that the matter should be deferred to the seventh session.

138. It was recalled that the document entitled "Strategy for the Caribbean Countries during the Third Development Decade" (E/CEPAL/G.1132 and E/CEPAL/CDCC/61/Rev.1) had been submitted to the fifth session of CDCC.

139. After considerable discussion it was agreed that many of the ideas in the strategy document had been taken into account by the Economic Commission for Latin America when adopting the regional strategy for the Third Development Decade. Document E/CEPAL/G.1132 should therefore now be used at the national level as appropriate.

140. The representative of ITU made the observation that no reference had been made in the document to the development of communications policies and the development of communications in the Caribbean. The fact that 1983 had been designated by the United Nations General Assembly as "World Communications Year" was indicative of the importance which the world community attached to the communications sector and the development of telecommunications infrastructure in particular.

141. In respect of co-ordination between CDCC and the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development (CGCED), the Committee was reminded that the Secretariat had been mandated to arrange for a meeting of representatives of CDCC countries in New York on 19 June 1980, to endeavour to obtain the documentation for the CGCED meeting in advance, and to report to the representatives and the Governments after the CGCED meeting. It had also been decided that progress in CGCED should be reported to the subsequent session of CDCC.

142. Since then, there had been two meetings of CGCED. Acting on the mandates given by the Committee, the Secretariat had arranged for CDCC consultative meetings to be held in New York prior to the CGCED meetings, had participated in the CGCED meetings, and had prepared reports for circulation to Governments. It was noted by the Committee that the mandate conferred on the Secretariat remained valid.

143. In response to a query by one of the participants, the Director of the CEPAL Subregional Office for the Caribbean said that two types of financial assistance were offered by CGCED, the first for the execution of specific projects at national level and the second for regional projects sponsored by other international agencies and UNDP.

144. In response to a question as to whether any finding for the CDCC work programme had been received from CGCED, it was explained that CDCC priority projects had formerly been presented at the Technical Assistance Steering Committee (TASC) (chaired by UNDP). In that context, the transport project (subsequently transformed into the St. Lucia shipping project) had been accepted. However, the TASC had since been replaced by an ad hoc advisory committee from which the Secretariat was excluded. Furthermore, CGCED was oriented towards bilateral projects, whereas CDCC concentrated on regional co-operation projects, and the current trend was for CGCED projects to be in the private sector.

145. In response to another query, the Secretariat observed that in order to be able to present projects developed within the CDCC work programme to CGCED for financing, participation in the ad hoc Advisory Committee of CGCED was fundamental.

146. It was agreed to defer to the seventh session the question of CDCC Secretariat representation on the ad hoc Advisory Committee. It was also agreed that the CDCC consultative meetings should be continued.

147. With regard to industrial development strategies for the CDCC countries, the Secretariat noted that consultants' studies had been completed for five countries, with two others still outstanding. A general document had also been prepared in accordance with the mandate given by the Committee at its fifth session. The Secretariat reaffirmed its interest in receiving comments and reactions from the member countries concerning the monographs and the general document.

148. The WIPO representative pointed out that in the industrial strategies for the Caribbean countries, there were no references to matters concerning industrial property policy as a tool for development and in particular as regards licensing questions, and asked whether such matters could be taken into consideration in the future. The Secretariat stated that no official comments had been received on the industrial surveys and suggested that Governments might wish to take note of the suggestion.

149. Speaking on environmental management, the Secretariat reported that, since a number of Caribbean countries had not been represented at the Inter-Governmental Meeting on the Action Plan for Environmental Management in the Wider Caribbean held in Jamaica in April 1981, the document had been distributed by the CEPAL Secretariat and the project co-ordinator had visited those countries not present at the meeting in order to brief them personally.

150. Referring to the proposals for co-operative action contained in Annex 2 to the Report of the Fifth Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)(E/CEPAL/CDCC/68/Rev.2), the Secretariat pointed out, in respect of the agricultural sector, that the members of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology had approved a project on conservation and exchange of germplasm of crop plants. In that regard, the urgent need for co-ordination with interested agencies was stressed. One delegation stated that the proposal to provide an expert for the project would be of greater benefit if it covered all the Caribbean countries.

151. Communications had been sent to all CDCC Governments concerning the proposals in the area of transport of agricultural equipment, with additional information on a further proposal by the Government of Cuba regarding the necessary feasibility study. Only three Governments had replied to that communication, and none of them had expressed interest in the project. Nevertheless, the Secretariat expressed interest in maintaining the project.

152. The Secretariat indicated that the proposed fishing industry project was a comprehensive regional project which had been submitted to Governments for their comments. It noted that the project would start out with an examination of the existing situation in each country with a view to convening a meeting of regional experts and representatives of United Nations bodies and UN Agencies such as FAO and UNDP in order to elaborate the project.

153. In reply to a question, it was noted that the development of the proposed project was closely related to the broader objectives of regional self-reliance in food advanced by FAO. The FAO representative noted that the project had been endorsed by the Sixteenth FAO Latin American Regional Conference, and he provided the delegates with detailed information in this regard. He outlined action taken by FAO in regional fishing projects and referred to the need for close co-operation among organizations working in this field, thus avoiding duplication of effort. The FAO observer also made reference to the food security situation in the Caribbean region, stressing the vulnerability

and dependency on food imports. He stated that the issue merited close attention and increased co-operation among inter-governmental organizations.

154. The Secretariat stated that a separate paper on the fishing industry project had been prepared and circulated to CDCC Governments. However, responses had so far been prepared and circulated to CDCC Governments.

155. The Secretariat indicated that the offer regarding the production of books had been circulated to Governments with the request that they indicate their specific needs in that area. No reply had been received. The attention of the meeting was also drawn to activities being undertaken in connexion with the proposed Caribbean Enterprise for the Production of Printed and Audio-visual Materials. One delegation indicated its support for the proposals regarding the Caribbean enterprise and reiterated its proposals for follow-up action in that regard.

Agenda item 4(c): Action on CDCC  
resolutions adopted at the fifth  
session

Acquisition of Computer Facilities

156. The Committee took note of the report of the Secretariat which indicated that since the fifth session a Cuban expert and the Chief of the CEPAL Computer Centre in Santiago had each made an analysis of how best to meet the computer needs of the CDCC Secretariat. Different approaches were necessary to satisfy the needs of the Documentation Centre and the Statistical Data Bank. In the latter case a mini-computer had been acquired using funds from the CEPAL budget. The facility, which was due to come on stream soon, was compatible with other CEPAL equipment and would provide an intelligent terminal for the next phase of development. It was not, however, adequate to satisfy the needs of the Caribbean Documentation Centre.

157. The acquisition of computer facilities for the Documentation Centre was being analysed, including the possibility of obtaining support from Cuba, IDRC, and CEPAL/CELADE. The meeting was informed that every effort was being made to ensure an early solution.

Strengthening of the CDCC Secretariat

158. The Secretariat informed the meeting that proposals relating to the strengthening of the CDCC Secretariat had been approved by the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the status of the Port of Spain Office had been upgraded to that of Subregional Office for the Caribbean.

159. The additional personnel required to expand the scope of the Office were however, still being recruited. Delays in this process had been experienced due to the need to recruit persons of high capability who were familiar with the region. Taking into account the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on geographical distribution, efforts had been made to recruit candidates from under-represented CDCC countries.

160. It was observed that the nature of the regional economic commissions made local expertise especially desirable, as such expertise was usually responsive to local needs. Nevertheless, recent developments in United Nations employment policy were making it increasingly difficult to recruit local experts.

161. One representative sought clarification from the Secretariat as to how it proposed to implement proposals 1, 6, 7, 9 and 15 of the report of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) entitled "Report on the Subregional Offices for Central America and Panama and for the Caribbean of ECLA". Those recommendations referred to the exchange of ideas between the Mexico and Port of Spain Offices of CEPAL, resources for travel and language services, a more formal arrangement with the CARICOM and OECS Secretariats, delegation of authority concerning certain administrative functions, and power to negotiate acquisition of extra-budgetary funds.

162. The Deputy Executive Secretary of CEPAL informed the meeting that staff members of the Mexico and Bogota Offices were assigned to the CEPAL Project on Co-operation between Latin America and the Caribbean. Additionally, links between the Office for the Caribbean and CEPAL/Santiago had been strengthened. Many more staff members from the Caribbean Office had visited Santiago to attend technical meetings in the past year than ever before. Unfortunately, limited resources made it difficult to develop such exchanges to the extent desired.

163. Travel funds for the CDCC Secretariat had been substantially increased in spite of the fact that it had been still one of the most controversial United Nations budget questions. As for language services, the CDCC Secre-

tariat had been provided with a permanent French translator, and funds had been provided for Spanish translation, supplemented by resources from CEPAL Santiago whenever necessary.

164. Before the end of 1980, the Caribbean Office had been delegated full authority with respect to the administration of its general service staff. Additional financial authority had also been delegated. Preparation of the payroll was retained in CEPAL/Santiago because of availability of computer facilities. In addition, the CDCC work programme was placed under a separate sub-programme for United Nations budgetary purposes.

165. As for the possibility of negotiating extra-budgetary funds, the Office for the Caribbean was authorized to seek the support of the CDCC Governments and United Nations agencies to carry out its work programme, keeping Headquarters informed in order to obtain the approval of the Controller concerning the funds involved. In the case of donations from Governments outside the Caribbean region, it was still necessary to co-ordinate closely with CEPAL Headquarters, as donor countries insisted on receiving requests directly from the Executive Secretary.

166. The Committee expressed satisfaction at this information and agreed that the Secretariat should inform the Committee of future progress achieved in the implementation of the JIU recommendations.

#### Agenda item 5: Co-operation and co-ordination policy

167. The Secretariat initiated the discussion of this item by summarizing the salient points of document E/CEPAL/CDCC/84.

168. One representative stressed the need to establish multinational enterprises to maintain close economic links and noted that there were several examples of existing enterprises such as NAMUCAR and MULTIFERT. The participation of all the members of CDCC in any given enterprise was not necessary for its success, since the activity of any one enterprise might be of interest to only a few member countries. There was also a need for closer co-ordination with existing regional and subregional agencies such as CARICOM, CDB, SELA and OECS.

169. Those remarks were supported by another representative, who stated that to achieve co-operation it was vital to strengthen existing multinational enterprises or to establish new ones.

170. Another representative stressed the need for multinational enterprises but stated that increased trade was possible only if there were adequate transportation links.

171. The representative of UNDP stated that the matter under discussion was of vital concern both to CDCC and UNDP. In order to focus Caribbean policy, discussions were frequently held with the CDCC Secretariat at the director and technical levels, as appropriate. While UNDP had demonstrated its commitment to the subregion, the institutions were viewed as a series of concentric circles of association made up of ECCM, CARICOM, CGCED and CDCC, all of which had been constituted to carry out different functions. Effective discussions were needed between all the subregional Secretariats in order to provide guidance for the efforts of external institutions. There was no apparent reason why CDCC should not be a member of the CGCED ad hoc Advisory Committee, since it had actively worked on the TASC and participated in the annual meetings of the Caribbean Group. There appeared to be a problem with the CDCC consultative meetings held in New York before CGCED met. The CDCC countries were not always well represented at the New York meetings, some of the representatives were not sufficiently well prepared, and furthermore, since countries were not represented by the same officials at both meetings, there was frequently a lack of continuity.

172. The representative of CARICOM explained that because of its multi-faceted nature, Caribbean integration meant different things in different contexts, for example, while CARICOM had three main components - the Common Market, functional co-operation and the co-ordination of foreign policy - the Organization of East Caribbean States would be even more restrictive in that it would not merely co-ordinate foreign policy but would establish a single policy on behalf of its members. Thus, members surrendered varying degrees of autonomy in different integration movements.

173. It should be noted that the different Secretariats were not in a competitive or conflicting position. CARICOM had the advantage of being an operational organization and could initiate projects more rapidly than a lesser, wider body. There was therefore an advantage in starting with CARICOM and then broadening the initiative.

174. It was clear, however, that some areas, such as disaster preparedness and communications, lent themselves to a wider initiative.

175. With regard to the consultative meetings with agencies proposed by the

Secretariat in order to implement the co-ordination process in the Caribbean, he suggested that those meetings might be chaired by the current chairman of CDCC as an expression of political will.

176. In response to an enquiry concerning the method of initiating formal arrangements between CDCC, CARICOM and ECCM as recommended in the Report of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) and endorsed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, it was explained that as existing arrangements were both flexible and informal, consultations were being held to determine if a formal written agreement was necessary.

177. The representative of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) explained the difficulties being faced in finding the necessary funding for continuing the training programmes needed in the region. He also sought the support of CDCC and the members of CARICOM for project RLA 75/051, explaining that that project and its offshoot, the Caribbean Postal Union (CPU), were confined to the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean as a result of the original agreement between UPU and those countries. Those difficulties were exacerbated by the fact that the CPU had not yet been established.

178. The Secretariat stressed the need for an early solution to the problem responsible for the failure to establish the CPU, which was that conflicting mandates had been given to the CARICOM and CDCC Secretariats. In order to protect the movement of international mail it was necessary to make founder membership of the CPU open to all CDCC member States as well as to the remaining British colonies. The Committee was requested to recommend that founder membership of the CPU be made available to all interested CDCC members and not just those represented in CARICOM. There was therefore a clear need for the policy-making bodies to come up with a mutually consistent strategy, and CDCC was requested to direct the Secretariat as to further action.

179. The representative of the CARICOM Secretariat pointed out that there had never been any intention to exclude the non-English speaking countries of the wider Caribbean from participation in the CPU. The present draft convention, in fact, provided for membership by accession and there was no difference in privileges or responsibilities according to whether membership was secured as founder or accessor. The real question was which course of action was likely to secure the union soonest. His Secretariat was of the view that the present CARICOM approach was more likely to pro-



duce results sooner. He also stated that in any event the CARICOM Secretariat was acting under precise mandates from the Common Market Council of Ministers. Any proposals on the matter would therefore have to be submitted to that Council for its consideration.

180. The representative of ILO said that his organization would continue to give full support to CDCC initiatives in such areas as manpower planning. He suggested that the recently established Women's Desk could assist in implementing the CDCC women's programme. ILO would also collaborate in the tourism sector.

181. The representative of PAHO/WHO indicated that his organization received guidance from the CARICOM Ministers of Health and there was regular co-ordination at its Barbados office and through the quarterly meetings of aid donors at CDB.

182. Another delegation thanked ILO for its kind offer to assist with respect to the women's programme but stressed nevertheless that it would still be necessary for the Secretariat to inform the meeting of the steps being taken to maintain the continuity of the women's programme. With respect to the establishment of CPU, it was hoped to utilize the services of a leading expert in international postal affairs for the region. However, the services of this expert would not remain available indefinitely, so that it was important for CPU to be established without further delay.

183. While as a general principle it should be stated that all countries could participate in every CDCC activity, in practice it was not absolutely necessary for every CDCC member to participate directly in every activity.

184. It was not clear how the CDCC could assist member Governments in making decisions that were essentially of a national character. Government support was needed for CDCC initiatives, and it would be necessary to explore ways of achieving such support. It was felt that CDCC should be a member of the ad hoc Advisory Committee of CGCED.

185. It would appear that the best way of achieving co-ordination between various subregional bodies was for each to be aware of what the others were doing in the first instance and then see if duplication could be avoided.

186. The Committee supported the CARICOM suggestion that the proposed consultative meetings with agencies should be chaired by the current Chairman of CDCC. The problem of poor attendance at the CDCC consultative meetings held prior to meetings of CGCED might reflect the need for members of CDCC to take a keener interest in matters vital to the Committee.

187. Representatives of the various United Nations specialized agencies present expressed the importance which their respective agencies attach to co-operation with CDCC. Several of these representatives indicated in addition that the proposed meetings might well make a useful contribution to the common objectives shared by the CDCC and the specialized agencies. They noted, however, that the decision adopted by the CDCC represented an innovation within the United Nations and that they had received no instructions regarding the matter from their respective Headquarters.

188. One delegation said that the loss of the CDCC Women's Desk post was a great blow and asked the Secretariat to explain whether there were technical and insurmountable reasons why the Latin American programme could not be run from the Caribbean Subregional Office. The Deputy Executive Secretary of CEPAL noted that previous attempts to run regional programmes from subregional offices had not been successful.

189. Another delegation asked how co-ordination with SELA might be improved and why ALADI was missing from the list given. It was explained that the precise details of co-ordination with SELA needed to be worked out with that body and that work had been initiated on ways to co-operate with Latin America both at the level of Governments and the Secretariats of integration systems. ALADI could be included in such an initiative.

190. The representative of SELA indicated the importance which his organization accorded to the subject of co-operation and co-ordination and his satisfaction at the special attention which CDCC was assigning to that subject. He mentioned also the interest of his organization in engaging in an exchange of views on the question of relations between the United States and the countries of Latin America, as a ministerial meeting on that subject was to be held in Panama from 24 November to 2 December 1981.

191. Resolutions 9 (VI) - Co-ordination and Co-operation Activities to Further the Implementation of the CDCC Work Programme and 10(VI) - Measures for Strengthening the CDCC Secretariat were adopted by the Committee.

192. The CDCC Secretariat thanked the CARICOM Secretariat, the ILO and other delegations for their contributions on the issues relating to co-operation and co-ordination.

Agenda item 6: CEPAL Resolutions  
with Implications for CDCC

193. The Secretariat drew attention to two resolutions adopted by CEPAL which had implications for CDCC.
194. The operative part of resolution 419 (PLEN.14) adopted by the CEPAL Committee of the Whole in November 1980 called for the permanent subregional subsidiary bodies of CEPAL to adjust their meetings to the biennial pattern of the United Nations and bring them into line with the 2-year budget programming cycle introduced by the General Assembly. Unless the financial implications for CDCC programmes were submitted in time, it was difficult to include them in the programme budget for the appropriate biennium.
195. One delegation reminded the Commission that earlier sessions had agreed on the need for CDCC meetings to be held annually since, unlike CEPAL, the Committee's meetings were not aimed at drafting policies but at working out links for co-operation. It was concluded that that policy remained valid.
196. The Secretariat outlined the procedures and timetable for submission of the programme budget and suggested the advisability of scheduling CDCC meetings in March in order to accommodate those procedures.
197. The Committee agreed that the Secretariat should be allowed to use its good judgement in determining the date of the next meeting, ensuring that the budget was submitted in good time to the appropriate organs.
198. With regard to resolution 440(XIX) on technical and economic co-operation between the countries of the Caribbean area and the other countries of the region, adopted by CEPAL at its nineteenth session (Montevideo, May 1981), the Committee noted that the Secretariat had made contact with the CARICOM Secretariat to initiate a programme that would be carried out with the aid of consultants. In this context, the Cuban delegation suggested that it would be possible to contract consultants from its country who had developed expertise in this subject.
199. Since this resolution had been strongly supported by the Caribbean countries present at the Montevideo meeting, greater integration and co-operation between both Secretariats was considered highly desirable.

Agenda item 7: Programme of Work  
for the biennium 1982-1983 and  
orientation regarding activities  
to be included in the 1984-1985  
Programme Budget of CEPAL

200. The Secretariat informed the delegations that the suggestions, comments and modifications made with reference to item 4 of the agenda, and which affected the future work programme of CDCC, would be introduced in a new version of document E/CEPAL/CDCC/78 to be presented by the Secretariat. Document E/CEPAL/CDCC/78/Add.2 on international trade would be taken into account also. Annex II contains the modifications to the 1982-1983 work programme which emerged from the debate.

201. The Secretariat also pointed out, with respect to the 1984-1985 programme budget of CEPAL, that it had sought to outline areas which might be given greater emphasis in the future and suggested the following:

- (a) Science and Technology for Development
- (b) Energy
- (c) Agriculture
- (d) Technical Co-operation among Caribbean Countries
- (e) Monetary and Financial Issues

202. The Secretariat noted that monetary and financial issues had not so far been treated by CDCC except by consultants from CEPAL Headquarters. The view was expressed that this subject area would gain increased importance in the future.

203. One delegation asked the Secretariat to inform the Committee about delays experienced owing to the postponement and relocation of meetings scheduled to be held at the headquarters of the Subregional Office for the Caribbean.

204. The Secretariat explained that there had been certain logistic problems involving difficulties in obtaining the necessary administrative/executive support and that those difficulties had made it necessary to change the venue of meetings held in 1980 and 1981, resulting not only in financial dislocations but also in a slow-down in the timetable of implementation of the work programme. In response to the question as to whether the host Government was indeed aware of the difficulties being experienced, the Secretariat stated this was so. A third delegation stated

that, in its view, the problem was essentially financial in nature. The need for the CDCC Secretariat continually to seek alternative venues for meetings held in implementation of its work programme implied additional expenditure of funds and consequently a reduction in planned activities. A recommendation was therefore approved asking the Secretariat to approach the host Government for assurance that it would be possible to hold future meetings at the headquarters of the Subregional Office for the Caribbean, bringing to its attention the reasons for this request, and to report back to the Committee at its next session in this regard.

Financial resources necessary for the 1982-1983 work programme

205. The Secretariat indicated that those aspects of its work programme requiring additional funds for the 1982-1983 biennium would need to be submitted to the forthcoming session of the CEPAL Committee of the Whole for re-submission to the General Assembly. In that way, it might be possible to obtain supplementary funds for the 1983 financial year.

206. With reference to the 1984-1985 programme budget, one representative enquired whether, in view of the long lead times inherent in United Nations procedures, it would not be desirable to hold the next session of CDCC prior to September 1982.

207. The Secretariat indicated that, provided the meeting was held in time to meet the December 1982 deadline at United Nations Headquarters, the Executive Secretary could submit the budget in time to receive approval for the 1984-1985 biennium.

Agenda item 8: Other matters

Agenda item 8(a): The Caribbean Basin Initiative

208. This item was considered during consultations between Heads of Delegations, assisted by representatives of the CDCC and CARICOM Secretariats. Following the discussion, the Heads of Delegations decided to request the CDCC Secretariat to consult with the inter-governmental bodies, and in particular the Technical Group established by the Kingston Group, on developments relating to the Caribbean Basin Initiative, and to report on progress to the CDCC member Governments.

Agenda item 8(b): Others

209. The Secretariat drew attention to the draft resolutions on admission of the Netherlands Antilles as an Associate Member of the CDCC and pointed out that there were no financial implications. The resolution was approved unanimously by acclamation.

210. The delegate of the Netherlands Antilles made a statement thanking the members of the Committee for their warm welcome. The delegate also stated that the Netherlands Antilles attached special importance to CDCC as an essential instrument for the promotion of the social and economic development of the region as a whole.

Agenda item 9: Place and date of seventh  
session of CDCC

211. The delegation of St. Lucia issued an invitation on behalf of its Government to host the seventh session of CDCC. This offer was accepted by the Committee and it was decided that the Secretariat should be allowed to use its good judgement in determining the date of the session.

Agenda item 10: Consideration and approval of final  
report, including financial implications

212. The Report of the fifth session of CDCC, which was endorsed by the Economic Commission for Latin America in its resolution 420 (PLEN.14), contained in paragraph 206 a detailed listing of the additional resources which would be required for the 1982-1983 biennium in order to carry out the CDCC work programme. Although these resource requirements were included in the budgetary submission prepared by the Secretariat as part of the submission for all of CEPAL, nevertheless, in line with his policy of zero growth for the 1982-1983 biennium, the Secretary-General's presentation to the appropriate intergovernmental organs did not include these requests for additional resources over those appropriated for the 1981-1982 biennium (including the supplementary appropriations for 1981). As a result, unless supplementary appropriations are made for 1983 the implementation of the CDCC work programme will be severely delayed.

Financial implications of resolution 9(VI)  
Co-ordination and Co-operation Activities to further  
the Implementation of the CDCC Work Programme

213. Operative paragraph 1 of this resolution decides that the Secretariat should pursue the activities aimed at strengthening the Secretariat as mandated by CDCC resolution 7(V). The additional resources required in accordance with this paragraph are presented in the following paragraph, together with the other additional resources required in the 1982-1983 biennium in order to carry out the work programme.

214. The additional resources required for the tasks mandated for the 1982-1983 biennium and requiring supplementary allocations are as follows:

	<u>Annual Cost</u>
<u>Integration of women in economic development</u>	
P-3 post for the Co-ordinator for the Caribbean region	US\$53,500
G.S. post for secretary	11,500
<u>Caribbean Information System</u>	
G.S. post for programming assistant responsible for analyzing procedures, developing programmes and testing, implementing and monitoring the data processing system	11,500
P-3 post for the Chief of the Documentation Centre	53,500
G.S. post for library assistant/documentalist	11,500
<u>Meetings</u>	
Meeting of Planning Officials of CDCC Countries	15,000
Meeting of Caribbean Statisticians with regard to the Statistical Data Bank	6,500
Seminar on energy balance sheet	10,000
<u>Complementary resources required to support CDCC activities</u>	
Travel of staff to service meetings	2,000
Other official travel of staff	6,000
Portable sound equipment for simultaneous interpretation and other meetings requirements (at present, equipment rental for a single meeting cost US\$6,000)	22,000

215. For the 1984-1985 biennium, additional resources will be required including, inter alia, the following:

	<u>Annual Cost</u>
<u>Development/conservation of energy and natural resources in the Caribbean</u>	
P-2 post	US\$42,800
<u>Caribbean Information System</u>	
G.S. post for data base manager whose function would be maintenance of CARISPLAN and statistical data bases and output production	11,500
G.S. post for data entry operator	11,500
<u>Science and technology</u>	
P-4 post	65,200
<u>Complementary resources required to support CDCC activities</u>	
P-3 post for English/Spanish translator	53,500

Adoption of the Report

216. The Committee Meeting at the ministerial level on 4 February adopted the report and recommendations submitted by the technical level meeting along with the supporting papers.



PART IV

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AT ITS SIXTH SESSION

217. At its Sixth Session, the Committee adopted the following resolutions:

Resolution 8(VI) WELCOME TO NETHERLANDS ANTILLES AS ASSOCIATE MEMBER

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee,

Recalling CEPAL resolution 358(XVI) which invited the Governments of the Caribbean to establish the Committee so as to promote and strengthen intra-Caribbean co-operation and co-operation with the other member states of CEPAL and Latin American integration groups,

Bearing in mind CDCC resolution 1(1) on participation in the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, which invited the associate members and observers present at the first session in Havana (Belize, the West Indies Associated States and the Netherlands Antilles) to attend all future sessions and meetings of the Committee,

Noting with appreciation the active participation of the Netherlands Antilles as an observer in the meetings of the CDCC,

1. Takes note of CEPAL resolution 445(XIX) admitting the Netherlands Antilles as Associate Member of CEPAL;

2. Welcomes the Netherlands Antilles as an Associate Member of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee and looks forward to the further strengthening of its participation within the mechanisms established for co-operation.

Resolution 9(VI) CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES TO FURTHER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CDCC WORK PROGRAMME

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee,

Mindful of the need for increased co-operation among CDCC countries,  
Taking into account resolution 1980/56 of the Economic and Social Council, which recognizes the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) as a co-ordinating body for activities relating to development and co-operation and as a consultative organ of the Commission,

Noting CDCC resolution 3(III) on co-ordination of activities with the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development (CGCED) and resolution 7(V), on strengthening the CDCC Secretariat,

Considering that CEPAL resolution 358(XVI), which established CDCC, gave to it the mandate to act as a co-ordinating body for activities relating to development and co-operation,

Recognizing the importance of the need to ensure co-ordination of the work programme of the CDCC with those of other Caribbean inter-governmental institutions so as to facilitate the identification of overlapping and joint activities,

Recognizing also the need for the bodies of the United Nations system to co-ordinate their efforts and, through their activities, to foster, whenever feasible, the process of intra-Caribbean horizontal co-operation,

Emphasizing that the mechanisms for co-operation already established should be supplemented by the creation of multinational enterprises in which interested CDCC countries can participate,

Convinced that economic co-operation among the countries of the sub-region will result in increased intra-regional trade,

Stressing the need for exploring more fully measures for the removal of trade-impeding factors,

Decides:

(1) That the CDCC Secretariat, in accordance with the provisions of CDCC resolution 7(V), endorsed by CEPAL resolution 420 (PLEN.14), should pursue the activities aimed at strengthening the Secretariat and should also ensure that CDCC member countries are informed of the action taken on the recommendations of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit;

(2) To reiterate the mandate given to the CDCC Secretariat to study the most appropriate co-ordination between the CDCC projects and programme

and any regional activities of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development;

(3) That the CDCC Secretariat should enter into immediate consultations with the CARICOM and OECS secretariats and with other subregional groupings whose work impinges on the CDCC, with the objective of establishing arrangements that would enable the CDCC work programme to be discussed with those bodies before it is put to the technical level meeting of the CDCC;

(4) That consultations be held at regular intervals between representatives of the specialized agencies and the Chairman of CDCC, acting on behalf of the Committee, in order to stimulate implementation in the Caribbean of projects in the fields of technical and economic co-operation among developing countries as projects in those fields are recognized as the greatest potential contribution of the United Nations system to the development of indigenous capabilities in the Caribbean;

(5) That, within the programme of work approved for the 1982-1983 biennium, the CDCC Secretariat should develop proposals for projects of multinational enterprise character in co-ordination with the United Nations specialized agencies, concentrating, in the first phase, on the possibility of developing a fishing project in co-ordination with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, on the basis of the proposal that was adopted at the fifth session of CDCC and with the support of the Sixteenth FAO Regional Conference;

(6) That the CDCC Secretariat should, with the assistance of interested countries and in collaboration with the appropriate United Nations agencies and inter-governmental bodies, initiate measures preparatory to the formulation of the draft instruments necessary for the establishment of a Caribbean multinational enterprise for book production and subsequently convene a meeting for discussion and approval of these instruments, every effort being made to ensure that this activity is carried out during 1982;

(7) That higher priority should be given to activities in support of the stimulation of trade information exchange among the CDCC countries and the preparation of an inventory of industrial products for the CDCC countries.

Resolution 10(VI) MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT  
AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee,

Recalling resolution 7(V) on strengthening the CDCC Secretariat,

Bearing in mind that its Secretariat has a servicing and co-ordinating role whereas it needs to be an executing agency,<sup>5/</sup>

Considering the need for the co-ordination and co-operation role of its Secretariat to be more rapidly fulfilled and for greater sectoral and ministerial involvement in and commitment to the efforts,

Recommends the establishment of a focal point with the following tasks in each member State in which such a facility does not already exist:

- (a) Centralizing and collecting all information from the Secretariat of the Committee relating to its own activities and those of the Economic Commission for Latin America in general and serving as a "letter box" to and from all relevant ministries and agencies;
- (b) Working with the Secretariat in monitoring regional projects and carrying out an initial evaluation of such projects on a quarterly basis;
- (c) Establishing channels enabling the Secretariat within its competence, to obtain information required by it at any given moment and, by the same token, facilitating the provision of information required by the focal point from the Secretariat.

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<sup>5/</sup> See document E/CEPAL/CDCC/84, paragraph 6.

Resolution 11(VI) INCREASED CEPAL SUPPORT TO EASTERN CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee,

Conscious of the need to support the development efforts of the less developed countries of the Eastern Caribbean,

Reaffirming the importance of integration as a strategy for achieving development in the Eastern Caribbean,

Welcoming the recent formation of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS),

Requests the Executive Secretary of CEPAL to undertake early consultation with OECS member States with a view to establishing the most appropriate relationship with OECS.

ANNEX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Member States of the Committee

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Head of Delegation: Lloyd Jacobs

COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS

Head of Delegation: Davidson L. Hepburn

Delegates: Peter D. Maynard  
Marilyn Zonicle

BARBADOS

Head of Delegation: Louis Tull

Delegates: H.P.B. Babb  
Ricardo R. Browne

BELIZE

Head of Delegation: Carl L.B. Rogers

Delegate: Egbert F. Grinage

CUBA

Heads of Delegation: \* José Fernández de Cossío  
Rodríguez  
Manuel Torres Muñiz

Delegates: Ramiro León Torras  
Nelgon A. Restano  
Eugenio Latour  
Alvaro Tamayo

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Heads of Delegation: \* Juan Bancalari  
Luis F. Cruz

Delegate: Luis Felipe Vidal

GRENADA

Heads of Delegation: \* Kenrick Radix  
Lyden Ramdhanny

Delegates: Gloria Payne-Banfield  
Anthony Boatswain  
Merle Collins  
Wayne Sandiford  
Matthew William  
Kenneth Buckmire  
Ashley Taylor

\*/ In Alphabetical order.

GUYANA

Head of Delegation: Noel Sinclair  
Delegate: Tyrone Ferguson

HAITI

Head of Delegation: Gervais Charles

JAMAICA

Head of Delegation: Neville E. Gallimore  
Delegates: Cordell Wilson  
Maureen Stephenson-Vernon  
Mervis Dohman

ST LUCIA

Head of Delegation: Barry B.L. Auguste  
Delegates: John Husbands  
Charles Stephen Flemming

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Head of Delegation: Joel G. Toney

SURINAME

Heads of Delegation:\* Harvey Naarendorp  
Otmar E. Porconi  
Delegates: Hendrik Frans Herrenberg  
H. A. Heidweiller  
M. Kerpens  
K. Texel  
G. Alwart  
K. Nandoe  
Henk Otmar Goedschalk  
John Harold Kolader  
Joan Heezen-Antonius  
Jan B. Lachmi-Sing

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Head of Delegation: Lenore S. Dorset  
Delegate: Francis McBarnette

2. Associate Members of CEPAL

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Heads of Delegation: \* Lucita Cecilia Moenir Alam  
Niovis J. Winklaar  
Delegate: Roberto R. Crues

3. Intergovernmental Organizations

Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM)

Roderick George Rainford  
Lloyd Searwar

Grupo de Países Latinoamericanos y del Caribe  
Exportadores de Azúcar (GEPLACEA)

Federico Silfa Cassó

Latin American Economic System (SELA)

Alfredo Vargas

4. United Nations System

A. United Nations Secretariat

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

Carmen Korn  
Suzan S. Habachy

Regional Commissions Liaison Office (RCLO)

Alex Cornelissen

B. Other United Nations Bodies

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Zencn Carvapas

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Denis Benn  
Percy Rodríguez-Noboa  
Fina de Baquero

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Anatoly Mescherjakov

Office of the U.N. Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO)

Ilhan Lutem

C. United Nations Specialized Agencies

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

P.A. Adossama  
N.N. Rubin  
Oliver J.C. Francis

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

Colm O'Colmain  
Deryck W. Heinemann



United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Carlos Wirth

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Roberto González Cofiño

Carlos Elbirt

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Leton F. Thomas

International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

B.Y. Nerurkar

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

Benignus L. Henry

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Aly-Bey Kecherid

Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

Fernando Labastida

Yvon Nicolas

5. CEPAL System

Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL)

Enrique Iglesias

Robert Brown

Silbourne Clarke

Daniel Blanchard

John Spence

Wilfred Whittingham

Kenneth Jordan

Vivian Mota

Jean Casimir

Peter Wickenden

Trevor Harker

Wilma Primus

Ricardo Zapata

Michael Mortimer

Alex Ezana

Elizabeth de Gannes

Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)

Edgar Ortegon

SECRETARIAT NOTE

During discussion of Agenda item 7 "Programme of Work of the CDCC for the biennium 1982/1983" the Secretariat was requested to re-examine the draft in E/CEPAL/CDCC/78 in the light of the previous debate on agenda item 4 - "Implementation of the Work Programme".

Taking into account the International Trade element (E/CEPAL/CDCC/78 Add.2), the modifications that emerged from the debate are in respect of:

- the joint CDCC/ITU proposal which has to be worked out in detail with the ITU in terms of specific activities, division of labour and timetable;
- the tasks relating to development of the Suriname proposal for establishment of a Rice Research Centre; and
- the additional activities in connexion with:
  - (a) Multinational Enterprises, with initial emphasis on fishing and book production;
  - (b) Establishment of a Caribbean Data Base of Information Units;
  - (c) Evaluation of the possibility of setting up a FLACSO Graduate School in the Caribbean;
  - (d) Expert meeting for evaluation of the St. Lucia and Dominica monographs;
  - (e) Co-ordination tasks in collaboration with the intergovernmental bodies and the specialized agencies.

If the programme elements of the programme of work for 1982/1983, which was submitted as a draft, were amended to include the above, it would reflect the Secretariat's understanding of the tasks to be accomplished during the biennium. A revised document would then be issued to CDCC Governments.

In the light of the explanations that have already been given on the budgetary situation, the main implication would be for a reallocation of the available resources.

ANNEX III

Submission of the Delegation of the Netherlands Antilles  
on International Trade

The Delegation of the Netherlands Antilles wishes to make some observations on the subject matter.

The Development Strategy of my Government is based on:

1. Broadening the economic basis of the country;
2. Creating better employment possibilities;
3. Improving the standard of living of all inhabitants.

In a word, our development strategy is based on guaranteeing basic needs to the population, narrowing the gap between the poor and the rich and providing sound conditions for the full development of each citizen, according to his capacities and preferences. Due to the disappointing results of the import substitution policy, especially with regard to the creation of permanent employment, the present Government was compelled to switch to a policy of encouraging export-oriented industries. As a consequence of this, we recently have undertaken missions for export promotion to the region, but the results are not encouraging. The basic problems we face are access to markets for manufactures and the transport and communication links.

We believe that the tremendous efforts being made by our Government and the activities undertaken by the CDCC Secretariat, regarding the industrial sector, will not succeed if we do not enlarge the possibilities for export, because we consider the latter a complementary aspect of industrialization. Therefore, we believe that the removal of trade-impeding factors is of utmost importance. It goes without saying that we do not consider this the ultimate goal of regional co-operation, but we do believe that this is an important aspect of the co-operation efforts. We also want to stress that trade will only be possible if there are communication links between the countries. In the light of the above, the delegation of the Netherlands Antilles would like, with the permission of the Chairman, to bring under the consideration of the distinguished representatives some proposals. First, the stimulation of export information between the Caribbean countries, second, the improvement of the mechanisms of registration of products, and third, the realization of an inventory of industrial products for each country.

ANNEX IV

Proposals made by the Suriname Delegation

The Suriname Government wishes to co-operate more fully, within the Caribbean context (CDCC), with other member States in research and transfer of technology to those countries with more or less the same socio-economic conditions, and proposes therefore to host a Caribbean Centre for Rice Cultivation and Transfer of Technology. The Suriname Government believes that the project for rice cultivation and transfer of technology, to be hosted in Suriname will contribute to the further integration of the subregion and can help in solving the nutrition and food problems in the subregion by increasing production.

Although this project comprises the entire rice production and marketing sub-sector, the Suriname delegation believes that this proposal fits better in the context of the CCST programme, from which some financial aid could be directed to this project.

Some problem areas in the cultivation of rice in which more research has to be done are identified:

Summary

Suriname has experience with labour-intensive and heavily mechanized rice operations on heavy clay soils.

The rice area is still increasing, with the potential of two crops per year (3.5 to 4 tons/ha/crop).

At this moment, research is mainly carried out for the benefit of the heavily mechanized large rice units. Recently, some small-scale research was started, mainly concentrating on problems of smallholders. To co-ordinate research, a Rice Working Group was established.

Assuming the availability of fresh water and financial resources, the following problem areas could be identified:

Varieties: new rice varieties (long, medium or short-grain) have to be tested, considering regional and international demand.

Weed control: mainly in relation to water management and the occurrence of red rice.

Insect control: less dangerous insecticides are available. However, in relation to resistance and cost-saving aspects, continuous research is needed.

Processing: to improve the export quality, rice-milling research is needed.

Fertilizer application: considering the high fertilizer prices, research on the rate and time of fertilizer application is necessary.

Water management: studies on efficient use of fresh water are essential.

Mechanization: high oil prices make a re-evaluation of the type of machines in relation to the cultivated area necessary.

Marketing: an inventory of drying and storage facilities has to be drawn up, with marketing channels taken into consideration.

Finally, a start has to be made with regard to the development of rice varieties for cattle fodder.

ANNEX V

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

- E/CEPAL/CDCC/76 - Draft Provisional Agenda
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/76/Add.1 - Draft Annotated Provisional Agenda
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/76/Add.1/Cor.1
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/77 - Implementation of the Work Programme of the CDCC
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/77/Add.1 - Co-ordination in Planning
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/77/Add.2 - Matters referred to Governments for Observations and Guidance and for the Sixth CDCC Session
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/77/Add.3 - Action on CDCC Resolutions adopted at Sixth Session
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/77/Add.4 - World Intellectual Property Organization
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/78 - Draft Programme of Work of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee 1982-1983
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/78/Add.1 - Programme of Work of the CDCC - Orientations for the 1984-1985 Biennium
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/78/Add.2 - Draft Programme on International Trade (1982-1983)
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/79 - Report of the First Meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Physical and Regional Planning, 16-17 September 1981, Grenada
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/80 - Report of the First Meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Manpower Planning, 14-15 September 1981, Grenada
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/81 - Report on Training Course for Technical Planners, 19-27 September 1981, Grenada
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/82 - Report on Activities relating to the Integration of Women in Development

- E/CEPAL/CDCC/83 - Report on Activities of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/83/Add.1 - Report on Activities of the CCST - Workshop on Methodology for Assessment of National Science and Technology Capabilities
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/84 - Co-ordination and Co-operation Policy
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/85 - Secretariat Note on Proposal for a Multinational Enterprise in Fishing for the CDCC countries
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/86 - CEPAL Resolutions with Implications for CDCC
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/87 - Co-ordination of CDCC Programmes with CGCED Regional Projects
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/88/Rev.1 - Report of Regional Workshop on Methodology for Inventory of Development Information Units, 19-23 October 1981, Barbados
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/89 - Draft Report of Meeting of Experts on Facilitation Problems and the Strengthening of Transport Institutions, 27-30 October 1981, Suriname
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/90 - Joint CDCC/ITU Programme in the field of telecommunications
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/90/Cor.1

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