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CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

Ninth Session

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

29 May - 4 June 1985



FINAL REPORT OF THE NINTH SESSION OF THE
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE



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UNITED NATIONS

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

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PART I

SUMMARY OF DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Agenda Item 6 - Implementation of the Work Programme (1984-1985) of CDCC

Co-operation in information (paras. 63 - 73)

1. The Committee noted the need to convene the first Congress of Information Professionals as early as possible in order to formulate proposals for a Caribbean Information Policy and to standardize methodologies for the various networks.
2. The Committee endorsed the programme of co-operation in the field of industrial property and exhorted Governments to give it their support. The Committee also endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the joint ECLAC/WIPO/CARICOM meeting on industrial property.

Statistical data bank and related services (paras. 74 - 75)

3. The Committee endorsed the request of the Secretariat that CDCC member Governments should strengthen their statistical offices in order to improve the quality and timeliness of basic statistical data.

Science and technology (paras. 76 - 82)

4. The Committee agreed to convene the workshop on the pharmaceutical sector in Cuba in the latter part of 1985; and supported the decision of CCST to place emphasis on presenting science and technology in a popularized form so that it would reach the widest audience through the appropriate information systems.

Co-ordination in planning (paras. 83 - 89)

5. The Committee endorsed the programme outline for the ECLAC/ILPES Planning Unit which placed emphasis on assistance in national economic management and the development of policies to mitigate the social effects of structural adjustment processes. It recommended that the establishment of the unit should be expedited and the work programme finalized after appropriate consultations.
6. After noting that the Sixth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean would be held in Cuba in 1987 the Committee recommended that Caribbean planners should meet immediately prior to that meeting in order to prepare a common position.

Removal of language barriers (paras. 90 - 95)

7. The Committee decided that a study should be conducted to determine the feasibility of establishing the Caribbean Language Institute (CLI). The terms of the study should include the following considerations: how the Caribbean identity of the institute would be assured, financing of its initial and recurrent costs, its relationship to existing national language institutes; the scope of its operations in the short, medium and long terms; and the securing of alternative sources of funding to satisfy the basic objectives of the CLI.

Council for social and economic development (COSED) (para. 96)

8. The Committee agreed that as an interim measure the Secretariat should convene a series of encounters comprising government officials, members of the academic community and subregional organizations to discuss priority subject matters in order to better assess the need for COSED.

Agricultural sector (paras. 97 - 101)

9. The Committee agreed to the establishment of the joint ECLAC/FAO Agricultural Unit at the ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat particularly as it related to ongoing programmes of co-operation in research and development of technology, genetic material and technology transfer. It also stressed the need to co-ordinate the activities of the Unit with other agencies in order to avoid duplication of effort.

10. The Committee recommended that the Secretariat should secure the resources needed to prepare for, and convene the meeting on tropical fruits which should include producers, local exporters and importers from the metropolitan countries.

Social sector (paras. 102 -106)

11. The Committee recommended that the Secretariat should extend the scope of its analysis of the social impact of structural adjustment on CARICOM countries, to include non-CARICOM CDCC member countries.

12. It was recommended that the Secretariat should collaborate with the CARICOM Secretariat on a study of the problem of youth and drugs.

Education and culture (paras. 107 -109)

13. The Committee recommended that the meeting to discuss the Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-visual Materials (CEPPAM) should be convened to review the effect of the several similar initiatives which were being taken in the subregion.

Network of centres for cultural retrieval and animation (paras. 110 -113)

14. The Committee recommended that the Secretariat should seek additional funding to ensure that the project could be extended to the non-OAS member countries of CDCC.

Integration of women in development (paras. 114 - 119)

15. The Committee recommended that in order to ensure an effective contribution by the subregion there should be adequate co-ordination among CDCC member countries both in the preparation for and during the United Nations World Conference on Women to be held in Nairobi in July 1985.

Transport and communications (paras. 120 -128)

16. The Committee recommended that the Secretariat should consult with Governments and with the CARICOM Secretariat to develop procedures which would facilitate the establishment of the Caribbean Postal Union (CPU).

International trade and finance (paras. 129 -132)

17. In supporting the work programme in this sector the Committee recommended that special emphasis should be placed on the preparation of a study to assist member countries in assessing the alternatives of bilateral, triangular and multilateral barter trade.

Energy and natural resources (paras. 133 - 140)

18. The Committee supported the multidisciplinary approach to tourism, natural resources, environment and development; and recommended that the Secretariat collaborate closely with the Caribbean Tourism Research Centre in this respect.

Demographic analysis (paras. 141 - 148)

19. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the timely and valued contribution made by UNFPA to the CDCC work programme and to the subregion generally. It urged that donor countries allocate increased resources to population and population-related programmes in CDCC member countries.

Economic survey (paras. 149 - 150)

20. The Committee proposed that the Secretariat should undertake a comparative study of the major macro-economic indicators of CDCC countries over the 10 year period 1975-1985.

Caribbean/Latin American relations (paras. 151 - 152)

21. The Committee stressed the importance of improving Caribbean/Latin American relations. In making reference to previous studies which had identified potential areas of co-operation, the Committee recommended that emphasis should be placed on trade, culture and language.

Support to eastern Caribbean countries (paras. 153 -155)

22. In expressing its support for the activities carried out in OECS countries the Committee recommended that the Secretariat should emphasize work on the harmonization of customs regulations and the preparation of a common tariff system for the OECS.

Agenda Item 7 - Review and perspective on role,
achievements and work programme of CDCC
(paras. 156 -170)

23. The Committee decided to initiate discussions with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the following matters:

- (a) The need for a more co-ordinated and integrated approach by the various United Nations agencies acting in the subregion;
- (b) The need to ensure that the Caribbean subregion was not de-emphasized in terms of resource allocation within the United Nations system;
- (c) The fact that CDCC comprised the largest concentration of small island developing countries. Accordingly, the Committee adopted Resolution 18(IX) programme of support for small island developing countries; and

(d) Arising from (c) above, the CDCC Secretariat had a need for specialized professional staff, the recruitment of which was being inhibited by United Nations policies on geographic representation.

24. It was further decided that a review committee should be created. It would:-

(a) Be composed of the current bureau of CDCC as core members, but be open ended; it would also include the Director of the CDCC Secretariat as ex-officio member;

(b) Review the work of CDCC from its inception with a view to evaluating its activities;

(c) Examine the work of agencies and other bodies active in the subregion in relation to programme co-ordination;

(d) Examine the role and functioning of the CDCC monitoring mechanism;

(e) Review any other matters relating to the programme of work and functioning of CDCC; and

(f) Submit its recommendations to the tenth session of CDCC.

25. The Committee accordingly, adopted resolution 19(IX) entitled "Establishment of CDCC Review Committee" and resolution 20(IX) entitled "Future Action of the CDCC".

Agenda Item 8 - Other business (paras. 171 - 173)

26. The Committee agreed that all member countries of CDCC present at the ninth session were represented by properly constituted and duly authorized delegations.

Agenda Item 9 - Site and date of the tenth session of CDCC

27. The Committee noted the offer of Cuba to host the tenth session of CDCC at a date to be fixed after appropriate consultations by the Secretariat.

PART II

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

28. The ninth session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) was held in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago at the technical level from 29 to 31 May 1985 and at the ministerial level from 3 to 4 June 1985.

Attendance */

29. Representatives of the following member countries of the Committee attended the session: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Christopher/Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. The British Virgin Islands, Netherlands Antilles and United States Virgin Islands attended as associate members.

30. The United Nations Secretariat was represented by officials from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization (PATD), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNDFW) and the United Nations Regional Commissions Liaison Office (RCLO).

31. Representatives of the following organizations of the United Nations system attended the session: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (ECLAC/CTC Joint Unit).

32. The following United Nations specialized agencies were represented: International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization/Panamerican Health Organization (WHO/PAHO), International Telecommunications Union (ITU), International Maritime Organization (IMO) and World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

33. Also attending the meeting were representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM), Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Latin American Economic System (SELA) and Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture (IICA).

Election of Officers

34. The Bureau comprising the following officials at the technical level was approved by consensus:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Trinidad and Tobago	Christopher R. Thomas
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Cuba	Ramiro León Torras
	U.S. Virgin Islands	Carlyle Corbin
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Barbados	Ricardo Browne

*/ See annex I attached.

35. Following the practice of previous sessions of the Committee, the Bureau of the ministerial level meeting was composed of representatives from the same countries which comprised the bureau at the technical level meeting and was as follows:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Trinidad and Tobago	Errol Mahabir
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Cuba	Isidoro Malmierca Peoli
	U.S. Virgin Islands	Carlyle Corbin
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Barbados	Louis Tull

Opening of the ministerial level meeting

36. Opening statements were made by the outgoing Chairman of CDCC, His Excellency Jean Robert Estimé, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Haiti; the Hon. Errol Mahabir, Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago; the Hon. George Chambers, Prime Minister of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago; His Excellency Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations; and the Hon. James Mitchell, Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

37. In opening the meeting the outgoing Chairman of CDCC expressed his gratitude to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for its warm hospitality. He also referred to the presence of many distinguished guests, in particular the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, noting that his presence at the meeting was an indication of the importance he attached to the work of the Committee. He associated the Tenth Anniversary of the committee with the memory and guidance of the late Caribbean leader, Dr. Eric Williams, and described the establishment of the Committee as an expression of the common will of the region to co-operate and develop within the framework of pluralism and mutual respect.

38. The last ten years were seen as a testimony to the determination of the region to fully assume its collective identity and reinforce its unity, and it was noted that if the Caribbean were to speak with one voice it could maximize its effectiveness in international dialogue.

39. In his acceptance statement, the incoming Chairman, the Hon. Errol Mahabir extended a warm welcome to all visitors to Trinidad and Tobago on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of CDCC.

40. He noted that CDCC was conceived as a mechanism for the optimal utilization of resources for economic and social development in the Caribbean; also that at this meeting 10 years after its establishment, it was an appropriate time to review its work and to examine its performance as an institution for co-operation and co-ordination within the regional framework.

41. The Chairman noted the presence of a number of distinguished guests, notably the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, the Honourable George Chambers; the Secretary-General of the United Nations, His Excellency Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar; the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, Mr. Norberto Gonzales; and the Foreign Minister of Uruguay, Mr. Enrique Iglesias, the former Executive Secretary of ECLAC, who had presided over the birth and maturing of CDCC.

*/ The full text of statements delivered at the opening session are contained in document LC/CAR/G.157.

42. In introducing the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, the Hon. George Chambers noted the great admiration which the Caribbean had for the Secretary-General. His presence was viewed as a clear indication of the importance attached to the efforts of Caribbean Governments in their search for socio-economic advancement.

43. In paying tribute to the late Dr. Eric Williams for founding CDCC, the Prime Minister suggested that the meeting should remind itself of, and rededicate itself to preserving the vision which had inspired the founding of the institution, a vision which was based on a clear perception of the uniqueness of the Caribbean, related to, yet separate and distinct from the overall Latin American experience.

44. He noted that the current economic environment, while pointing to the desirability of regional co-operation, posed a serious threat to achieving that objective; it also demanded that focus be placed on a select number of critical activities in the CDCC work programme.

45. The Secretary-General of the United Nations expressed his pleasure at being able to be present at the celebration of the tenth anniversary of CDCC, which was a unique international body seeking the improvement of Caribbean peoples through international co-operation.

46. In paying tribute to the host country, he referred to the vision and statesmanship of the late Dr. Eric Williams, former Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, the founder of CDCC. Noting that CDCC had been created in Trinidad, it was therefore appropriate that the anniversary of its first decade should be celebrated there. He also expressed the gratitude of the United Nations to Trinidad and Tobago for hosting the Secretariat and providing it with material support throughout the first decade of its life.

47. The Secretary-General noted that CDCC had adapted to changing circumstances during its first decade and had developed a truly multidisciplinary approach with a unique vantage point from which to carry out projects and programmes embracing the Caribbean subregion. At the same time it provided its member countries with a forum to promote their identity, foster co-operation, strengthen regional unity and forge common positions in their international relations. CDCC provided a good example of how a group of small countries could attain practical multilateral co-operation.

48. In proposing the vote of thanks, the Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, speaking on behalf of all delegations, noted that CDCC was an acknowledgement of the Caribbean as a group of people sharing a common historical experience, and its work programme was a mutual commitment to resolve their problems and assail the barriers constructed by the past. He proposed that a specific set of programmes should be defined and oriented to the problems of small island developing countries and phased into the work of the United Nations Decolonization Committee, which had helped in their creation.

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

49. The agenda adopted for the ninth session of CDCC was as follows:

- (1) Opening of the meeting.
- (2) Election of officers.
- (3) Addresses.
- (4) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

- (5) Action taken on CDCC resolutions and those of ECLAC and the Economic and Social Council with implications for CDCC.
- (6) Implementation of the work programme (1984-85) of CDCC.
- (7) Review and perspectives on role, achievements and work programme of CDCC.
- (8) Other business.
- (9) Site and date of the tenth session of CDCC.

50. In opening the substantive discussions, the Chairman mentioned that the meeting was being held at a time when its members faced a bewildering range of complex economic and political changes. Many of the assumptions regarding development which existed at the creation of the Committee were being tested and therefore it was inevitable that the contribution, relevance and efficiency of the Committee should be re-evaluated. The Chairman considered this session of the Committee to be historic since it provided the opportunity to rectify those shortcomings plaguing the Organization, to remove the constraints to its effective functioning and to chart a new course for the attainment of co-operative endeavour.

Presentation of the report of the technical level meeting

51. In presenting its report, the Chairman of the technical level meeting noted that the deliberations had taken place in the context of an institutional stock-taking based on an evaluation of what had been achieved in the last nine years, what was to be achieved in the future, and how best to achieve these goals once they had been identified.

52. These comments applied particularly to Agenda Item 7, which was also evaluated with a view to identifying issues which might be brought to the attention of the Secretary-General by the Ministers. As a result of these considerations it was agreed that a review committee should be established to evaluate, appraise and redefine the programmes and priorities of CDCC.

Adoption of the report

53. The Committee considered and adopted its report outlined in part III of the present document as well as resolutions 18(IX), 19(IX), and 20(IX) contained in part IV.

Closing ceremony

54. At the closing ceremony, note was taken of the transfer of the Foreign Minister of Barbados, Mr. Louis Tull to other ministerial duties. The meeting wished him success in his new activities.

55. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC extended a formal invitation to Caribbean countries to attend the CEGAN meeting from 19-20 August, as well as the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC from 21-23 August, in Argentina, to discuss the impact of the economic crisis on Latin America and options open to them. The meeting was also informed of the second meeting on youth to be held in Uruguay from 26-30 August, to which Caribbean countries were invited. It was noted that funding had been sought to meet the cost of delegates attending the latter meeting, but since all three meetings had been scheduled to run consecutively, consideration might be given to sending one delegate to all three meetings in order to reduce costs. The Executive Secretary emphasised that Caribbean participation was desirable not only because of the intellectual contribution which it could make but also to ensure that the results of the meeting reflected the reality of the countries of the subregion.

56. In his closing remarks, the Director of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean expressed his sincere thanks to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for hosting the meeting and for the valuable support which it had provided to the Secretariat. He commended the Chairman for the proficiency with which he had conducted the meeting and thanked delegates for their active participation and support for the activities of the Secretariat.

PART III

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Agenda Item 5 - Action taken on CDCC resolutions
and those of ECLAC and the Economic and Social Council
with implications for CDCC

57. The Secretariat provided a short summary on the activities carried out on each of the resolutions referred to in documents LC/CAR/G.143 and LC/CAR/G.144 namely resolution 14(VIII) on the admission of the U.S. Virgin Islands to associate membership of CDCC, resolution 15 (VIII) on the admission of the British Virgin Islands to associate membership of CDCC, resolution 16 (VIII) on Population and Development and resolution 17 (VIII) on the Impact of the Current Economic Crisis on CDCC Member States. In document LC/CAR/G.144 reference was made to ECLAC resolution 455(XX) on the change of title of the Commission, Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/67 on the composition, terms of reference, and work programme of ECLAC, and General Assembly resolutions 39/34, 39/38 and 39/39 on the British Virgin Islands, the United States Virgin Islands and Anguilla respectively.

58. It was noted that the present agenda item dealt only with resolutions passed since the last session of CDCC, yet there were outstanding issues remaining from resolutions passed at previous sessions such as the question of the autonomy of the Subregional Headquarters in Port-of-Spain and the programme of Caribbean/Latin American Co-operation which were now being treated under agenda item 7.

59. Regarding ECLAC resolution 455(XX) which proposed the change of name of the Economic Commission for Latin America a delegate enquired whether there would be a change in the Spanish acronym to include the Caribbean. The Secretariat indicated that it was proposed that while the Spanish acronym would remain as before, the words "and the Caribbean" would be included whenever the full Spanish title was used.

Agenda Item 6 - Implementation of the
work programme (1984-1985) of CDCC

Priorities

60. In introducing the Work Programme (LC/CAR/G.142 and addenda) the Secretariat noted that the economic situation faced by CDCC countries continued to deteriorate. The need to use resources more efficiently and to enhance the level of co-operation between member countries had therefore become even more pressing. For its part, the Secretariat was upgrading the skills of its staff for the automation of the office in an effort to increase its productivity.

61. The attention of delegates was then invited to the work programme priorities and the summary of developments for each subject area contained in part I of the document.

62. Delegates noted that the list of priorities seemed incomplete since subjects such as Women in Development, and Caribbean/Latin American Co-operation had not been mentioned. In its response the Secretariat indicated that those subject areas were included in part II of the main document and in the addenda and would be treated substantively later in the proceedings.

Technical co-operation among Caribbean countries

Co-operation in information

63. The Secretariat reported on the development of intra-Caribbean co-operation in information and reviewed the services provided since the eighth session of the Committee. The increase of sectoral information networks, the automation of in-house activities, and the additional professional positions in the Caribbean Documentation Centre provided the basis for increased efficiency in the delivery of services to member countries.

64. The Committee was informed of activities relating to the development of the Caribbean Agricultural Information Network (CAGRIS), the modernization and strengthening of industrial property systems, the Caribbean Energy Information Network, the Science and Technology Information Network (CARSTIN) and the Caribbean Congress of Information Professionals.

65. The Committee noted the need to convene the first meeting of the Caribbean Congress of Information Professionals as early as possible in the light of the proliferation of sectoral networks in the subregion. This meeting would formulate proposals on a Caribbean Information Policy and the standardization of the methodologies of the various networks.

66. It was pointed out that in planning activities in the field of energy information the Secretariat (as well as UNESCO) had taken into account the need for greater co-ordination with the work being done by the OLADE Secretariat. The experimental phase of the work on information by OLADE offered scope for an exchange of information on the structures of the different systems being established to satisfy users' needs. A joint UNESCO/OLADE/CDCC meeting was envisaged.

67. Close relations established with the CARICOM Secretariat with respect to their work on a trade information system had enabled the CDCC Secretariat to consider expanding this specialized information system to non-CARICOM CDCC countries. Similarly, contact with the Latin American Network of Trade Information (RELIC) had been initiated and a progress report would be provided at the next session of CDCC.

68. The Committee took note of the initiatives of the Secretariat to promote the development of national information systems and to upgrade the capabilities of the local units. Training programmes, user education programmes and advisory services geared in this direction had been highlighted. In this respect, assistance to the OECS Secretariat by the Caribbean Documentation Centre was noted. The use of microfiche was being tested and it was expected that its use would result in greater access to information and at a lower cost.

69. The role of UNESCO in the establishment of the Caribbean Energy Information System and that agency's general support for the development of sectoral information systems in the region were acknowledged.

70. Responding to the concerns of some delegates, the representative of UNESCO referred to the consultation meeting on CARSTIN in December 1984 and to a recent mission to examine the feasibility of establishing a Caribbean Information System on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. These systems would respond to user needs, and draw on the strengths of existing national and regional facilities which would

help in their promotion. Efforts would be made to avoid duplication with the OLADE/UNESCO Energy Information Project, and to ensure that the system also fitted within the wider CARSTIN programme. It was pointed out that the immediate priorities of the OLADE/UNESCO project were not compatible with the expressed needs of potential Caribbean users and there was need for consultations to resolve this and related issues.

71. The contribution of the International Development Research Centre of Canada (IDRC) in the development of the Caribbean Information System since its inception and its continuing support for the various undertakings described by the Secretariat were highly commended.

72. The Committee noted with appreciation the activities carried out within the framework of the regional project on modernizing and strengthening the industrial property systems of the region, funded by UNDP and executed by WIPO, and exhorted member countries to support the project. It also endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Ministerial Meeting held in Barbados from 4 - 8 March 1985, organized by the Government of Barbados in conjunction with WIPO, ECLAC and the CARICOM Secretariat.

73. The Committee was also informed of the concrete measures taken by WIPO and ECLAC to establish the Patent Information and Documentation Unit (PIDU) within the Caribbean Documentation Centre.

Statistical data bank and related services

74. The Secretariat informed the meeting of the installation of all elements of the data bank, but cited staff shortage as the explanatory factor for the slow progress achieved. Efforts had been made to provide resources to advance work in this area, and improvements were expected in the near future. Publication of a number of statistical tables was envisaged for the end of 1985.

75. The Secretariat noted that in the course of data collection it had emerged that several areas of data deficiency existed at the national level resulting in the need to deliver appropriate technical assistance to these countries. The Secretariat requested CDCC member Governments to strengthen their statistical offices in order to increase the quality and timeliness of basic statistical data produced.

Science and technology

76. The Secretariat informed the meeting of recent CDCC activities under this programme. Since the preparation of the document under reference (LC/CAR/G.142), an Executive Committee Meeting of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) had been convened and had placed in perspective the ongoing work of the Council. It had decided that emphasis should be placed on presenting science and technology in popular form through the appropriate information systems. A full report of the Executive Committee Meeting would be submitted to CDCC once it had been approved by the plenary meeting of CCST expected later in 1985.

77. The Committee expressed concern over the postponement of the Workshop on the Pharmaceutical Sector and urged the Secretariat to seek adequate financing for the workshop. The delegation of Cuba reiterated the offer of its Government to host the workshop. The CDCC Secretariat assured the Committee that financing would be provided for the workshop later in 1985.

78. Concern was expressed at the application of a non-self-governing territory for membership in CCST. However, it was recognized that in accordance with the Statutes of CCST, decisions as to its membership rested with the Council.

79. The Secretariat was requested to distribute among Member States circulars and other information material with respect to an international seminar on biotechnology to be held in Cuba. The need for linkages with similar Latin American programmes was also reaffirmed. The view was expressed that the draft Science and Technology Policy and Plan, prepared at the request of CARICOM Member States under the aegis of the CARICOM Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Science and Technology, might be extended to all CDCC Member States since they all had an interest in the subject.

80. The representative of UNESCO reaffirmed his agency's support for the principles and work of CCST and referred to the availability of \$5,000 to assist with future CCST activities. He stressed that CCST should clearly define and establish its role complementary to that of other institutions in the region which were working towards the same end. The need for close co-ordination between CCST and UNESCO in order to avoid duplication was especially important. The Secretariat expressed its thanks to UNESCO for its past support as well as its pledge of future co-operation and assistance.

81. The representative of IICA requested further information on the project on conservation and exchange of germplasm for crop plants so that potential project linkages might be established with ongoing activities co-ordinated by IICA. The Secretariat promised to communicate this information to IICA at a later date as the report on the first phase of this project had not been fully evaluated by the Council.

82. Several delegates stated that they considered CCST to be a useful operational mechanism in fostering co-operation and mutual assistance.

Co-ordination in planning

83. The Secretariat, in outlining the programme of work in planning, made reference to technical co-operation activities provided to the Netherlands Antilles relating to a project on the Training of Planners, and participation in the ILPES Mission to Belize to formulate its Five-Year Development Plan. Reference was also made to document LC/CAR/G.142/Add.4 which set out some ideas on the structure and work programme of the proposed ECLAC/ILPES Planning Unit for the Caribbean. Emphasis in the work programme would be placed on assisting interested member countries in the tasks of national economic management and in mitigating the social effects of economic adjustment. Programmes would also be developed in training, advisory services, horizontal co-operation and research.

84. The representative of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute of Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) outlined the activities of that institution in the Caribbean which, in addition to technical assistance provided to Belize, also included work in Guyana, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. A research paper on the Cuban Planning System had been prepared and an evaluation of the impact of the economic crisis on Caribbean countries had been conducted. ILPES had also participated in a joint CDB/EDI/IDB project on training in February 1985 at which 12 English-speaking countries had been represented. It intended to continue this collaboration later in the year.

85. The meeting was informed that the next meeting of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean which was scheduled to be held in Havana in 1987 would be the first in the Caribbean. Since the contribution of the subregion would be important it was proposed that a meeting should be held immediately prior to the meeting of Latin American Planners so that a Caribbean position might be prepared in advance.

86. Appreciation was expressed for the progress being made in the field of planning and the objectives which ILPES wished to pursue were endorsed. Note was also taken of the importance which the Secretariat placed on the social implications of economic adjustment.

87. Concern was expressed at the slow progress being made in establishing the ECLAC/ILPES Planning Unit. In its response the Secretariat indicated that progress was being made in establishing the Unit and recruitment of staff for the post transferred by ILPES to Port-of-Spain was in progress.

88. The representative of CARICOM indicated the wish of CARICOM to co-operate with the ECLAC/ILPES Planning Unit in order to avoid duplication. The proposed programme of work of the Unit needed, however, to be further detailed as the needs of member countries were not homogeneous.

89. In its response the Secretariat indicated that the document presented was a preliminary document and would be further amplified following a series of consultations with Governments and other interested parties.

Removal of language barriers

90. The Secretariat reported on work done on the removal of language barriers and outlined plans for a series of follow-up workshops to that held in 1983 in the Netherlands Antilles. The Secretariat noted that national workshops on the subject had been convened in some countries.

91. The delegation of the Netherlands Antilles outlined the development of the project and described the efforts of the Ministry of Education in that country to co-ordinate the workshops. As a result of a joint application of the Netherlands Antilles and nine other CDCC countries, UNESCO had provided US\$25,000 for the present biennium to finance activities in this area with the possibility of further funding in the next biennium. In this respect a special mission had been sent to the headquarters of the Caribbean Examination Council (CXC) in Barbados. It was also noted that Suriname was in need of assistance to organize its workshop. Grenada and Antigua indicated their willingness to conduct workshops. The delegation of Cuba suggested that the Secretariat carry out a survey in CDCC member countries in order to become familiar with the development of foreign language training facilities. It also suggested the possibility making greater use of interpreters and translators from CDCC countries in order to foster and facilitate this activity in the subregion.

92. The Netherlands Antilles observed the need for a reassessment of the language policy needs of CDCC countries. Several countries stressed the continuing need to examine their language training methods and update their programmes. The delegation of the Netherlands Antilles mentioned that its Government had decided to conduct an internal feasibility study on the possibility of hosting the Caribbean Language Institute (CLI). The Secretariat would later be approached to seek funding for the feasibility study on establishing CLI.

93. The Secretariat was advised that the feasibility study should analyse the following aspects related to the establishment of the Caribbean Language Institute:

- (a) How was the Caribbean identity of the proposed institute to be assured?
- (b) How would it be funded and how would recurrent costs be financed?
- (c) How would it relate to existing national Language Institutes?
- (d) What would be the scope of its operations in the short, medium and long term?
- (e) If funding were to be obtained for this project would institution building necessarily be the best use of the funds at this time?

94. As a possible alternative to the creation of CLI, it was suggested that the Secretariat could seek funds for the appointment of a full-time trainer/researcher.

95. The representative of ILO in supporting the project, mentioned the importance of its success to the work of ILO in the Caribbean. He drew attention to the contribution of the ILO Regional Vocational Training Research and Documentation Centre (CINTERFOR) to the removal of language barriers, through its making available in English the wealth of vocational training material relevant to the Caribbean which was already developed by the Spanish and Portuguese-speaking countries of Latin America.

Council for social and economic development (COSED)

96. Following the Secretariat's presentation the Committee noted the lack of progress with respect to holding the proposed meeting of government officials to discuss the draft statutes of COSED, and agreed to the Secretariat convening regional encounters of government officials, members of the academic community and regional organizations on priority subject matters as an interim measure. After a number of these encounters the Committee would be in a better position to assess the need for the proposed Council.

Agricultural sector

97. In reporting on the work programme in agriculture the Secretariat noted that Agricultural Statistics of Caribbean Countries for 1984 had been prepared and circulated, and a survey of agro-industries in the OECS countries had been completed. Pre-feasibility studies on the development of rural agro-based industries in the OECS countries were also being carried out with funds provided by the Government of the Netherlands. Documentation emanating from the Workshop on Agricultural Research Policy and Management in the Caribbean had also been edited and circulated. As a follow-up to recommendations of that workshop a project document on the creation of a Caribbean Co-operative Agricultural Research Network was being prepared with resources provided by UNDP. The Secretariat had also co-sponsored a meeting of rice-producing CDCC countries in the Dominican Republic to prepare a programme for a co-operative rice research network. A multisectoral project proposal on the reduction of losses on primary and perishable agro-based food commodities in CDCC countries had been prepared. A study on food security in the English-speaking Caribbean had also been initiated.

98. The meeting noted the importance of the agricultural sector to the countries of the Caribbean, and in registering its endorsement of the agricultural programme, urged that financial resources be found to advance the work of the Agricultural Unit, in particular the existing programmes on co-operation in research and development of technology, genetic material and technology transfer.

99. The Cuban delegation repeated the willingness of its Government to exchange information on agriculture and lamented the lack of progress in the establishment of the multinational fishing enterprise which would have assisted in reducing production costs. Cuba offered assistance in fisheries training and in building small boats, and suggested that it could participate in the marketing of the output on favourable terms.

100. In response to a query on the proposed joint ECLAC/FAO Agricultural Unit, the Secretariat clarified that such a joint division already existed at ECLAC Headquarters and at the Subregional Headquarters in Mexico, and that these arrangements permitted complementary activities with FAO. The meeting stressed the need for co-ordination of the activities of the Secretariat with other agencies in order to avoid duplication of effort.

101. The delegation of Trinidad and Tobago expressed interest in and support for the Caribbean Rice Research Network and also for the proposal to carry out studies and convene meetings on the development of tropical fruit tree crops in CDCC countries. Concern was also expressed for the failure so far to hold the meeting of producers, local exporters and importers from metropolitan countries concerned with tropical fruits; and the Secretariat was urged to secure the resources to carry out necessary studies and convene the meeting.

Social sector

102. The Secretariat reported on progress in this sector, and described the monograph on changes in social structure in Dominica which had been discussed at a workshop convened by the Secretariat in December 1984. The Secretariat thanked the Government of Dominica for the support given to the CDCC initiative and for the suggestions for the revision of the document.

103. Progress on the project Creole Discourse and Social Development was also noted. In March 1985, IDRC approved the first phase of the project which had subsequently been initiated. Plans for this phase of the project were outlined by the Secretariat and member countries were urged to support its implementation.

104. The meeting was informed of proposed research in the area of Youth in Development, an area in which the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD) had expressed its willingness to provide assistance. The meeting was also informed that the CARICOM Secretariat had been mandated to study the problem of youth and drugs. The CDCC Secretariat was requested to collaborate with the CARICOM Secretariat in this exercise.

105. The Secretariat informed the meeting of its analysis of proposed measures for structural adjustment in member countries of CARICOM. In this respect, reference was made to the formulation of project proposals aimed at conducting in-depth studies necessary for identifying the social implications of these economic measures and at formulating action policies for the consideration of CARICOM Member States.

106. The Committee expressed its satisfaction with the work accomplished in the social sector. On the subject of proposed measures for structural adjustment, the Secretariat was urged to extend the exercise to the non-CARICOM CDCC member countries as the subject was of great importance to those countries also.

Education and culture

107. In reporting on progress on the Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-visual Materials (CEPPAM), the Secretariat referred to the failure to convene the intergovernmental meeting in 1984. That meeting, which was to have considered the constitution of the Caribbean Enterprise, was postponed as a result of indications that the timing would be inopportune. The Secretariat reiterated its willingness to convene the meeting at a time considered appropriate by Governments.

108. Concern was expressed on the proposed establishment of the Enterprise, especially in the present economic crisis. The delegation of Cuba offered the use of its country's printing and audio-visual capacity for the benefit of CDCC countries and expressed Cuba's willingness to consider the possibility of hosting the meeting in which the statutes of the Enterprise would be debated. The meeting noted the importance of the Caribbean Enterprise and registered its support for the project; and in expressing concern for the lack of progress in this area, it urged that the planned and postponed meeting be convened to review the effect of the several initiatives in this regard.

109. The representative of UNDP informed the meeting that the consultations between UNESCO and several Caribbean Governments indicated two main areas of concern regarding the eventual establishment of the Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-visual Materials. Those concerns centred around considerations of cost and limited human resources available at the national level. He gave two examples of ongoing work in the field: one was the UNDP/UNESCO supplementary reading project in OECS Member States; and the other was the primary school textbook scheme in Jamaica which had allowed for provision to parents of books at less than a quarter of the original price. With reference to the proposed meeting, UNDP had been informed by UNESCO that US\$18,000 had been committed as a contribution to fund the meeting to consider the prefeasibility study on CEPPAM and to review the ongoing activities in the area of production of reading materials in the English-speaking countries of the subregion.

Network of centres for cultural retrieval and animation

110. The Secretariat recalled the guidelines laid down by the Committee for the implementation of this project and mentioned that it had sought the co-operation of OAS in a joint programme aimed at establishing a communications network for the exchange of information among cultural centres in the region. A response from that organization was awaited. With respect to the design of projects and programmes for cultural regeneration and revival, the Secretariat had initiated dialogue with the Peru-based UNDP/UNESCO project but financial assistance was yet to be identified.

111. The Secretariat was asked to seek additional sources of financing of and inputs for the establishment of the network, so that the project could cover all CDCC countries, since some CDCC member countries were not members of OAS.

112. The delegation of Trinidad and Tobago recalled that member countries had been invited to apply separately to UNESCO for assistance in the area of cultural retrieval and animation. That delegation reported that a UNESCO consultant would visit Trinidad and Tobago to discuss the scope of the feasibility study on a mobile museum of Caribbean heritage which might help to achieve the objectives set for the cultural retrieval and animation programme. It was hoped that the outline of that project would be circulated before the next session of CDCC.

113. Commenting favourably on the Secretariat's work programme in the social sector the representative of ILO pledged that organization's continued collaboration with the Secretariat notably in the areas of employment-related population studies, manpower planning, vocational training, labour information, and statistics as well as the other areas which fell within the designated sphere of competence of ILO.

Integration of women in development

114. In introducing this item of the work programme, the Secretariat indicated that research had been conducted on: Women in Development Planning; Women in Trade; and Violence against Women. The Secretariat had also participated in preparatory work for the United Nations World Conference on the Decade for Women to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, including a special Caribbean meeting prior to the ECLAC Regional Meeting in Havana, Cuba.

115. Among the areas in which work would be carried out during the next period were: women in development planning, women in trade, women and export-processing industries, and teenage pregnancy. Several delegations expressed support for the proposed activities. The delegation of Cuba indicated that research had been carried out on teenage pregnancies in Cuba and that the findings could be made available to the Secretariat. The delegation of Trinidad and Tobago underscored the seriousness of the problem and suggested that the project should be developed into an intra-Caribbean Mutual Assistance Programme. It was considered necessary that the post of Social Affairs Officer (Women in Development) should be a regular budget post as this was one of the areas given high priority by CDCC. It was hoped that funding for future activities would be secured.

116. The Secretariat informed the meeting that an established post in the regular budget had been redeployed in order to carry out the programme of activities in the area of women in development. For the 1986/87 biennium a new post had been included in the proposed United Nations budget to ensure continuity in this field.

117. The representative of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNDFW) gave details of the projects carried out in the Caribbean during the Decade for Women. The representative of UNICEF indicated that greater emphasis was being placed on problems concerning Women in Development and that UNICEF was prepared to assist Governments in related projects, training and the provision of supplies and equipment. He further reiterated the commitment of UNICEF to collaborate with the CDCC Secretariat in working out a programme of activities.

118. The meeting reiterated the importance of the Nairobi conference and stressed the need for adequate co-ordination among CDCC member countries in the stage of preparation for the conference and during the meeting itself so as to contribute to its success to the fullest extent possible. Reference was also made to the importance and usefulness of the UNDFW.

119. The Secretariat, in noting the priority attached to this area, suggested that one way in which Governments could support the programme was by assigning nationals to serve in the Secretariat.

Transport and communications

120. In introducing this component of the work programme the Secretariat provided an update on the status of the implementation of the Caribbean Airports Maintenance and Operations Study (CAMOS) indicating that no agreement had so far been reached with respect to funding for the establishment of a Rescue and Fire-fighting Training Facility in Barbados. On-the-job training in airport maintenance and management was, however, being provided to some countries of the subregion.
121. With respect to the proposed Caribbean Postal Union (CPU) no permanent host facilities had yet become available. As an interim measure the ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat would be willing to provide interim host facilities, provided the services of someone experienced in international postal services were made available.
122. Other activities outlined by the Secretariat included the preparation of a project by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) on a Caribbean Satellite System, the provision of a Regional Maritime Safety Adviser to the ECLAC/CDCC Secretariat to assist member countries, and proposals to make the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean the focal point for training in commercial maritime activities in the subregion.
123. The representative of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) reported that an adviser in Maritime Safety to serve the subregion would be located in Trinidad and Tobago for a two year period with effect from 1 July 1985. The Trinidad and Tobago delegation placed on record its gratitude to IMO and ECLAC for making possible the services of the Regional Maritime Safety Adviser.
124. In response to a request for information on the Caribbean Traffic Model the Secretariat noted that no additional work had been undertaken in this area due to lack of resources.
125. Several delegations expressed concern over the delay in the establishment of CPU. The Secretariat assured the meeting that its proposal to provide facilities during the establishment phase of CPU would only be an interim arrangement.
126. It was suggested that a meeting be convened for further consultations between member Governments, before a final decision was taken on the Secretariat's proposal. The Secretariat agreed to hold further discussions with the CARICOM Secretariat and with member Governments to devise procedures which could facilitate the establishment of CPU.
127. The delegation of Barbados, while expressing gratitude to Canada for its assistance under CAMOS, regretted that agreement had not been reached in negotiations between UNDP/ICAO and the Government of Canada on the establishment of a Rescue and Fire-fighting Training School in Barbados since this was of prime regional concern.
128. Information was requested from the Secretariat with respect to the type of training to be provided through the TRAINMAR project since it was anticipated that this project would lead to the development of a subregional maritime training institute. The Secretariat responded that the existing project would use training material developed by UNCTAD.

International trade and financial issues

129. The Secretariat, in reporting on international trade and financial issues, indicated that the activities accomplished were the publication of Trade Procedures Guides, the Inventory of exportable goods for non-CARICOM CDCC countries, a study on mechanisms for promoting trade and exchange rates, adjustments and monitoring of the balance of payments situation of CDCC countries.

130. The need to update the Trade Procedures Guides every six months was recognized by the Committee and delegations indicated the willingness of their Governments to provide updated information. In this respect the delegations of the British Virgin Islands and the US Virgin Islands expressed interest in having information relevant to these countries included in the first revision of the Guides.

131. The Committee approved the work programme for the next period. Special emphasis was placed on the need to address the issue of counter-trade and the Secretariat was requested to produce a conceptual paper which would assist member countries in assessing alternatives of bilateral, triangular and multilateral barter. The Committee generally supported monitoring the balance of payments situation, follow-up studies on mechanisms for trade promotion as well as the studies and proposals for the establishment and operation of multinational production and trading companies; one delegation, however, expressed a note of caution on the possibilities of duplication of the work being done by other organizations.

132. The observer from CARICOM requested that CARICOM be involved in any discussions leading to the establishment of a monetary clearing house facility at the CDCC level, as well as the conceptual framework on counter-trade.

Energy and natural resources

133. A Seminar/Workshop on Basic Elements of Quantitative Energy Economic Analysis and Planning was held jointly with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) in April 1985 under a project financed by the Federal Republic of Germany. This seminar was designed to train personnel from the English-speaking Caribbean and the number of participants was limited in order to enable sufficient practical "hands-on" experience to be gained on personal computers.

134. A proposal had been submitted to the Federal Republic of Germany to extend the project so as to enable a consultant to advise national energy planning officials on the application of computer technology in their respective national energy programmes. The computer software would be provided to the Secretariat for use by member Governments.

135. With respect to the joint UNEP/ECLAC project "Tourism and Environment in the Wider Caribbean" the Secretariat indicated that four case studies were contemplated; of these, one was completed and already distributed for comments and another almost completed. A series of national workshops in the countries being studied was scheduled for July 1985 by which time the case studies would have been completed.

136. A monograph on "Tourism and Environment" was to be completed and discussed at a subregional expert group meeting scheduled for October 1985.

137. The Secretariat sought the support of the Committee for incorporating a multi-disciplinary approach towards tourism, natural resources, environment and development as indicated in document CDCC/9/Inf.1.

138. The Secretariat was represented at the Third Intergovernmental Meeting on the Caribbean Environment Action Plan, in Cancun, Mexico, at which a project on "Environmental Management and Development Planning in Caribbean Island Countries" was approved; implementation was, however, deferred pending availability of funds.

139. During the Cancun meeting a proposal for the establishment of the Regional Co-ordinating Unit (RCU) in Jamaica was accepted. The Secretariat would co-operate with RCU to the maximum extent possible.

140. The meeting commended the multi-disciplinary approach to tourism and recommended that the Secretariat collaborate closely with the Caribbean Tourism Research Centre, to which most members of CDCC are affiliated.

Demographic analysis

141. The Secretariat announced the establishment of an ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit and the development of the first long-term demography work programme in response to CDCC resolution 16(VIII). In keeping with the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action and priorities set by Caribbean countries, the Unit would concentrate on such matters as the provision of assistance to Governments in analysing the linkages between population and development, population policy formulation and implementation, and population information systems.

142. The Secretariat reported on activities accomplished since the eighth session including a census analysis for 11 countries and a fertility research study, both conducted in collaboration with a team of external consultants.

143. Among the activities currently being undertaken is a UNFPA funded project aimed at providing in-service training in upgrading the quality of vital registration data. A demographic survey to obtain alternative estimates of fertility, mortality and migration will also be conducted for and in collaboration with the Government of Guyana.

144. Future activities in training will include collaboration with CARICOM on a short-term course and the setting up of a longer-term training programme both aimed at assisting in strengthening capabilities in population and development planning and formulation of population policies. Other future activities include preparation of population projections for the UNFPA funded CARICOM/ISER project on analysis of census data; participation in CELADE REDATAM project providing micro-computer based census tables for small areas; provision of technical assistance in population policy planning and implementation; and collaboration with the Caribbean Documentation Centre in establishing links with population information systems beginning with DOCPAL.

145. The Secretariat noted the quick response of CELADE and UNFPA to the needs expressed by Caribbean Governments in allocating resources for the expansion of the work programme in population-related studies.

146. Delegations emphasised the importance of the work programme for the countries of the subregion and urged continued support for these activities from funding agencies.

147. The representative of UNFPA outlined its activities in the region and stated that every effort would be made to cater to the special needs of the subregion.

148. The meeting expressed its appreciation for the contribution of UNFPA to the CDCC work programme. The meeting also noted with satisfaction the nature, level and share of assistance being provided by UNFPA for formulation and implementation of population policies and programmes in the subregion, both national and multi-country activities, and called for increase in this assistance to meet more fully and effectively the emerging needs in this sphere. In this context, the meeting endorsed the recommendations of the International Conference on Population, August 1984, particularly with respect to the further strengthening of UNFPA and the appeal to the "governments of developed countries and other donor countries to allocate increased contributions for population and population-related programmes in accordance with national goals and priorities of recipient countries".

Other activities of the ECLAC Subregional
Headquarters for the Caribbean

Economic survey

149. The Secretariat outlined the programme of work relating to the annual economic surveys and noted that for 1984 they might be extended to cover 17 countries. The surveys were being used by an increasing number of institutions and research organizations. Some of the constraints faced by the Secretariat in collecting data were described as well as co-operative measures being used to remove these constraints.

150. It was suggested that the Secretariat should undertake a global comparative study of the major macro-economic indicators over the 10-year period 1975-1985 for all CDCC member countries.

Caribbean/Latin American relations

151. The Secretariat stated that it was acting as a catalyst initially to foster improved relations between the English and non-English speaking countries of the Caribbean. This was an ongoing exercise that was still in its early stages of development but it would eventually lead to closer co-operation between the Caribbean and other Latin American subregional and regional groupings. It was also anticipated that there would be substantial progress in the coming year since the Secretariat had undertaken several initiatives with various organizations in Latin America, as well as with individual countries.

152. The delegate from the Netherlands Antilles indicated that his country was formulating proposals for specific co-operation which would be presented to the Secretariat for consideration and follow-up. It was hoped that actual co-operation projects would evolve. Other delegations stressed the importance of improving Caribbean/Latin American relations in such areas as trade arrangements, culture and language. Reference was made to previous studies and the potential for co-operation between the Caribbean and Latin America in various areas which had been identified.

ECLAC support to Eastern Caribbean countries

153. The Secretariat described the six components of the work programme of the Office of the ECLAC/CDCC-OECS Co-ordinator; the full text of the work programme is given in document CDCC/9/CRP.5/Rev.1.

Progress was reported on the following items:

- (a) Economic integration;
- (b) Assistance on international trade matters;
- (c) Assistance with the implementation of CDCC sub-programmes in OECS member countries; and
- (d) Other activities as requested by OECS.

154. No progress had been made in the ECDC and TCDC activities between OECS and Latin American States nor in assistance on training courses and workshops, as the programme had been constrained by limited resources.

155. Various delegations expressed their appreciation for the work being undertaken and supported the continuation of the programme of activities emphasizing the harmonization of customs regulations and the preparation of a common tariff system for the OECS.

Agenda Item 7: Review and perspective
on role, achievements and work programme of CDCC

156. Discussion on this agenda item was initiated by the Director of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean who introduced document LC/CAR/G.154. He indicated that the document was intended to stimulate reactions, comments and suggestions to which he would respond as required. Delegations were nevertheless asked to consider a number of proposals inter alia possibilities of closer collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the development of appropriate modalities for generating and receiving appropriate input from the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC).

157. With respect to the ongoing CDCC work programme the Director invited reflections on whether the co-operation mechanisms and programme activities developed in the past were still valid given the changing circumstances in the subregion. Proposals were also made with respect to contributions which Governments might make to enable the Secretariat to implement its work programme.

158. In response to the Secretariat's presentation it was proposed that special emphasis should be placed on the needs of small island developing countries since CDCC comprised a preponderance of such countries. This focus on small countries was made more important since some were faced with the threat of unrealistic graduation to higher income categories within the international donor system and would therefore unjustifiably be denied access to concessionary resources of international funding agencies, which are so vital to the fulfilment of their basic developmental needs. It was also proposed that CDCC could assume some initiative in persuading the international community to take cognizance of the particular and dire needs of these countries and of the necessity of equipping CDCC with the mechanism for addressing such needs.

159. It was noted that a number of resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and UNCTAD referred specifically to the problems of island developing countries with particular reference to the small ones, that some United Nations agencies had carried out work in this area and that the regional commissions had been given a special role to play in this respect by the General Assembly.

160. Regarding the question of co-ordination by United Nations agencies of their activities within the CDCC subregion it was proposed that a greater measure of co-ordination was needed and this might be achieved through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) where an appropriate agenda item might be presented. The delicacy of the question of co-ordination was however recognized since various agencies received mandates which had to be respected.

161. A portfolio of regional TCDC and ECDC projects might also be prepared for fostering co-operation among CDCC countries or with other Latin American countries.

162. Note was taken of the fact that some priority areas of the work programme had not been implemented. There was need to see whether any of these issues remained priorities and if so to ascertain why they had not been implemented, and whether this was a result of a shortage of resources or for other reasons.

163. Enquiries were made regarding the delegation of authority to the Subregional Headquarters, and whether it had now obtained the necessary authority and resources to enable it to fulfil adequately its role as Secretariat to CDCC.

164. The representative of CTC made a presentation in which he outlined the activities of the Centre, expressed interest in doing some research in the Caribbean, and urged CDCC to define its interests and needs so that CTC could be of greater assistance.

165. In response to the various interventions, the Director expressed appreciation for the comments of delegates. He noted that all the established posts in the Subregional Headquarters were either filled or encumbered, although adequate resources were not yet available for the many activities included in the work programme. On the question of autonomy he said that within the United Nations system no office could be fully autonomous since some matters such as the recruitment of professional officers and financial administration were subject to common United Nations regulations. He was satisfied, however, that there was not a major constraint in completing the CDCC work programme due to insufficient autonomy. Relations with the ECLAC Headquarters were such that any problems which arose were solved amicably.

166. With regard to the monitoring role of CDCC he noted that the intention was simply to keep abreast of United Nations activities which were of interest to CDCC member countries. These were important inputs since CDCC countries needed to be aware of a wide range of international developments impacting upon their economies. It was understood, however, that such monitoring would be done with due respect to the limited resources of CDCC and the need to avoid duplication of work undertaken elsewhere.

167. The Chairman in summing up enumerated the main points that had emerged from the discussion as follows:

- (a) The use of inter-agency mechanisms for co-ordination;
- (b) The special needs of small island developing countries;
- (c) Factors affecting external financing available to member countries;
- (d) Linkages between CDCC and other agencies;
- (e) Establishment of a review team to evaluate CDCC work;
- (f) Status of the Office;
- (g) Existing priorities, their relevance, new focus; and
- (h) Effectiveness of the CDCC monitoring mechanism, in terms of the extent to which it fulfilled the role envisaged.

He further suggested that some of these issues could be used as the basis for a presentation to the United Nations Secretary-General.

168. It was agreed that the opportunity of the presence of the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be used to inform him of certain matters affecting the programmes of CDCC and in which he might be able to assist. The matters agreed on were as follows:

(a) Many Agencies of the United Nations system were involved in developmental activities in the Caribbean subregion. Many of these activities relate to the same areas. There may be duplication and parallel activities in some respects. The Secretary-General as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) might be requested to represent to the Heads of specialized agencies the need for a more co-ordinated and integrated approach to their activities in the subregion;

(b) The scarcity of resources had begun to curtail programmes and was resulting in the selective redeployment of voluntary funds to special areas. It appeared that the Caribbean subregion was being considered one from which resources could be shifted to other areas;

(c) The membership of CDCC comprised the largest concentration of small island developing states in regional or subregional groupings. Small developing island developing states have particular requirements which should constitute a priority in respect of developmental programmes of the United Nations; and

(d) The programmes of CDCC sometimes require particular expertise in professional staffing. Recruitment of professional staff however is subject to equitable geographic distribution among the larger membership of the United Nations. Where countries are over represented therefore, recruitment is concentrated on other countries. As a result expertise is sacrificed to equitable geographic distribution with consequent effects on programme implementation.

(i) The members of CDCC wish to emphasise that the principles of recruitment in the United Nations as established by the Charter are efficiency, competence and integrity taking into account the need for equitable geographic distribution. They have therefore agreed to draw this question to the attention of the Secretary-General, in order that the expertise of the subregion should not be denied the opportunity to assist in implementing the programmes and priorities established by CDCC.

169. It was also decided that a committee should be created to review the implementation of the mandates and decisions of CDCC as follows:

(a) Nature - open ended;

(b) Core composition - Chairman and other members of the Bureau of the ninth session of the Committee, Trinidad and Tobago, Cuba, United States Virgin Islands, Barbados;

(c) Terms of Reference:

- (i) To review the work of CDCC from its inception with a view to evaluating existing priorities and other work programme activities;
- (ii) To examine activities of agencies and other bodies in relation to the work programme of CDCC and relative to programme co-ordination;
- (iii) To examine the role and function of the monitoring mechanism of CDCC established at the seventh session of CDCC;
- (iv) To submit recommendations on (i-iii) above in time for the tenth substantive session of CDCC; and
- (v) Any other matters relating to the programme of work and functioning of CDCC.

170. In the discharge of the above mandate, the review committee would consult fully with the Secretariat of the Port-of-Spain Subregional Headquarters of ECLAC whose Director should be an ex-officio member of the Committee. The Secretary of CDCC should also serve as Secretary of the review committee.

Agenda Item 8: Other business

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

172. The delegation of Grenada rejected the reservation.

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

Agenda Item 9: Site and date of the tenth session of CDCC

174. The meeting noted the offer of Cuba to host the tenth Session of CDCC at which the Government of Cuba would welcome attendance by the delegations of all member countries of the Committee. The session would be held in Cuba at a date to be fixed after appropriate consultations by the Secretariat.

PART IV

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AT ITS NINTH SESSION

18(IX) PROGRAMME OF SUPPORT FOR SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee,

Mindful of the fact that the majority of its Member countries are small island developing countries,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolutions concerning Island Developing Countries including resolution 39/212 which recognized the difficult problems faced by island developing countries,

Recalling further the resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on this subject including resolution 138(VI) which recognized that many of the handicaps suffered by LDCs are due especially to their smallness, remoteness and archipelagic character,

Aware of the findings of the first Non-Aligned Meeting of Experts on Small Island Developing Countries held in Grenada in September 1983. that the particular political, economic, social and cultural problems faced by such countries derive from their colonial history and are aggravated by their specific geographic situation,

Re-emphasizing the special problems linked to insularity including inadequate transport and communication links, the proneness to natural disasters, the fragility of their eco-systems, and the difficulties encountered in the effective management of ocean space,

Bearing in mind that in addition to the difficulties posed by insularity, smallness is associated with a number of other constraints including small internal markets, with consequent diseconomies of scale, extreme economic vulnerability to external factors, limited resource endowment, heavy dependence on one or few commodities or services, emigration of skilled personnel, inadequate and high per capita cost of infrastructure, administration and other essential services,

Noting that both General Assembly resolution 39/212 and resolution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development 138(VI) requested the competent organs and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular, the regional commissions to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries,

Recalling its resolution 11(VI) which requested the Executive Secretary of ECLAC to establish an appropriate relationship with the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States to support the development efforts of the Less Developed Countries of the Eastern Caribbean,

Noting with grave concern that increasingly the small island developing states of the Caribbean subregion are being denied access to the concessionary resources of international funding agencies,

1. Decides that CDCC should play an increasingly active role in promoting the economic and social development of small island developing countries within the Caribbean subregion;
2. Calls upon United Nations organizations and in particular, the financial institutions, to take account of the special circumstances and needs of these small island developing countries in the allocation of resources;
3. Requests the Director of the Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean to formulate in consultation with the small island developing countries which are members, associate and other members of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee and with appropriate regional and subregional organizations, a programme of specific measures to assist these countries in overcoming the difficulties which derive from insularity and smallness;
4. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to seek special budgetary and extrabudgetary resources to enable the Commission through its Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean to undertake as a matter of urgency a programme of specific measures in support of the development efforts of small island developing countries which are members or associate members, of the Commission;
5. Also requests the Executive Secretary, through the Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, to identify TCDC solutions for problems which hinder the development of the small island developing countries of CDCC and to promote TCDC activities both among the CDCC member countries and with other countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region which support the development efforts of the small island developing countries;
6. Further requests the Executive Secretary to organize and facilitate cross-regional interchange of information and experience in full co-operation with regional and subregional organizations;
7. Urges all CDCC Member States to co-operate in the elaboration and application of the programme of specific measures indicated in paragraph 4 above, as well as to participate in TCDC solutions to problems affecting the small island developing countries;
8. Requests the Director of the Subregional Headquarters to report to CDCC at its tenth session on the implementation of this proposed programme of specific measures in support of the small island developing countries, members or associate members of ECLAC and CDCC;
9. Decides to keep this issue under review at its tenth session.

19(IX) ESTABLISHMENT OF CDCC REVIEW COMMITTEE

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee,

Having considered the efforts made during the ten years of the existence of the Committee and acknowledging the contribution made to those efforts by the ECLAC Secretariat,

Recalling CDCC resolution 13(VII) "Functioning of the CDCC Secretariat" which inter alia, requested certain specific action on the part of the ECLAC Secretariat and established a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of mandates and decisions of CDCC,

Noting the relative lack of success of the proposed mechanism,

Decides:

- (a) to establish an open-ended Review Committee comprising the Bureau of CDCC IX as the core institution to review the implementation of the mandates and decisions of CDCC;
- (b) that the terms of reference shall be as follows:
 - (i) to review the work of CDCC from its inception, with a view to evaluating existing priorities and other work programmes;
 - (ii) to examine activities of agencies and other bodies in relation to the work programme of CDCC in respect of programme co-ordination;
 - (iii) to examine the role and function of the monitoring mechanism of CDCC established at the seventh session of CDCC;
 - (iv) to submit recommendations on (i-iii) above in time for the tenth substantive session of CDCC;
 - (v) any other matters relating to the programme of work and functioning of CDCC;
 - (vi) in the discharge of the above mandate, the Review Committee will consult fully with the Secretariat of the Port-of-Spain Subregional Headquarters of ECLAC whose Director should be an ex-officio member of the Committee;
 - (vii) the Secretary of CDCC should also serve as Secretary of the Review Committee.

20(IX) FUTURE ACTION OF THE CDCC

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee,

Taking into account Resolution 7(V) of the Committee adopted on 10 June 1980 which mandated the immediate strengthening of the ECLAC Subregional Office to enable it to carry out the necessary functions as Secretariat to the CDCC and to exercise the authority required to respond more efficiently to the needs of the Committee,

Conscious of the particular needs and interests of the Caribbean countries within the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Having assessed the efforts made during the 10 years of the Committee and acknowledging the contribution made to those efforts by the ECLAC Secretariat,

Noting with concern that member countries of CDCC are increasingly being denied access to the concessionary resources of international agencies,

Reaffirming the need to ensure the necessary co-ordination between CDCC and other agencies engaged in international co-operation in the Caribbean and to promote greater co-operation among its member countries in accordance with CDCC resolutions 12(VII) and 13(VII),

Expresses its gravest concern over the application against CDCC member countries of the concept of graduation and selectivity which constitutes an obstacle to their access to much needed resources for their economic and social development,

1. Requests the Director of the Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean to consult with member countries of CDCC so as to determine areas of common interest with a view to increasing co-operation, in accordance with CDCC resolution 12(VII);
2. Further requests the Director of the Subregional Headquarters to strengthen and intensify the working relations of CDCC with such organizations as CARICOM, OECS, OLADE and SELA through joint activities and projects of interest to the Governments of the subregion;
3. Calls on the Director of the Subregional Headquarters to undertake adequate consultations with CDCC member countries in order to identify specific co-operation projects within the Caribbean subregion and with other Latin American countries to be funded by United Nations agencies and programmes as well as their national counterparts;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) the need to enhance inter-agency co-operation within the United Nations system in respect of CDCC programmes;
5. Urges the Executive Secretary to seek additional resources from outside the subregion in order to implement specific projects of interest to member Governments, as approved by CDCC;
6. Requests the Director of the Subregional Headquarters to develop a substantive programme of work for island developing countries in the region based on the studies already carried out by UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNITAR and other organizations with a view to incorporating such a work programme into the next budget cycle;
7. Requests the Executive Secretary to identify TCDC solutions for problems which hinder the development of the countries of the CDCC and to promote TCDC activities both within the CDCC subregion and with other countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region which support the development efforts of CDCC countries;
8. Requests the Director of the Subregional Headquarters to keep CDCC member Governments informed of the progress achieved in the implementation of the CDCC work programme, through the production and dissemination of quarterly reports;
9. Urges CDCC member Governments to strengthen the CDCC Secretariat by assigning experts from their Governments to carry out specific projects and to explore various possible means of financing for this purpose;
10. Reaffirms the need for Governments of CDCC Member States to assist in securing implementation of CDCC recommendations and decisions through appropriate follow-up action by Caribbean representatives in the United Nations system;
11. Decides to review the action taken on the present resolution at the tenth session of CDCC.

ANNEX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
LISTE DE PARTICIPANTS
LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES

ANTIGUA/BARBUDA

Head of delegation

Henderson Simon, Minister of Government,
Ministry of Public Utilities and
Communications

BARBADOS

Head of delegation

Louis R. Tull, Minister of Foreign
Affairs

Delegates

Ricardo R. Browne
Andrew F. Cox

CUBA

Head of delegation

Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Ministro de
Relaciones Exteriores

Delegates

Ramiro León Torras
Severino Mansur
Abelardo Moreno Fernández
Fernando Nuevas Díaz
María Elena Silva

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Head of delegation

Ramón Alburquerque, Minister of
State without Portfolio

Delegate

José Martí Chabebe

GRENADA

Head of delegation

Tillman Thomas, Parliamentary
Secretary, Ministry of Legal &
External Affairs

Delegate

Anselm Clouden

GUYANA

Head of delegation

Rashleigh Jackson, Minister of
Foreign Affairs

Delegate

Rudy Insanally

HAITI

Head of delegation

Jean Robert Estimé, Minister of
Foreign Affairs

Delegates

Max Antoine
Serge Elie Charles
Ernst Pedro Casseus

JAMAICA

Head of delegation

O.G. Harding, Minister without
Portfolio, Leader of Government
Business in the Senate

Delegates

Cordell Wilson
Norma Taylor-Roberts

SAINT CHRISTOPHER/NEVIS

Head of delegation

Hugh C. Heyliger, Minister of
Agriculture, Lands, Housing and
Development

SAINT LUCIA

Head of delegation

Louis George, Minister of Finance,
Planning and Statistics

Delegate

Curtis J. Raynold

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Head of delegation

J.F. Mitchell, Prime Minister

Delegate

Cecil McLagon John

SURINAME

Head of delegation

John H. Kolader, Ambassador

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Head of delegation

Errol Mahabir, Minister of External
Affairs

Delegates

Christopher R. Thomas
Rabindranath Permanand
Hamid Mohammed
Shastri Ali
Annette Gonzales
Pearl Wilson
Arthur Gray
Sheilah Solomon

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Delegates contd.

Hayden Toney
Phyllis Augustus
Bernard Sylvester
Raymond Phillip
Winston Connell
Alvin Seereeram
Alvin Ashton

B. Associate Members
Membres associés
Miembros asociados

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Head of delegation

Lorna Smith, Assistant Permanent
Secretary, Chief Minister's Office

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Head of delegation

Leo A.I. Chance, Minister of Labour

Delegates

Eric Kleinmoedig
Lucita Moenir Alam
Stella Herrera
Sultan Saab

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

Head of delegation

Carlyle Corbin, Representative to
Governor for External Relations

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

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

P.L. Hein, Economic Affairs Officer

Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization (PATD)

Kenneth Jordan, Political Affairs Officer

United Nations Department of Public Information (DPI)

Hazel Burnett-Edwards, Director, UNIC, Port-of-Spain

United Nations Regional Commissions Liaison Office (RCLO)

Benny Widjono, Chief

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

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Ramón A.D. Hermano, Representative for the Caribbean

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Denis Benn, Chief, Caribbean Unit

Hugh Greenidge
Hugh Cholmondeley
Bryan Locke

World Food Programme (WFP)

Ihsan U. Khan, Deputy Representative, Caribbean

United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

R. Natarajan, Deputy Representative and Senior Adviser
on Population

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNDFW)

Martha Lucia Cabal, Programme Officer for Latin America and
the Caribbean

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Benedetta Jaretti Cappellato, Economist

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (ECLAC/CTC Joint/Unit)

Michael Mortimore, Transnational Corporations Officer

E. Specialized Agencies
Institutions spécialisées
Organismos especializados

International Labour Organization (ILO)

Oliver J.C. Francis, Director, Caribbean Office

Anthony Travers

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

H. Owusu-Agyemang, Country Representative

Geoff Hyles

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural (UNESCO)

Dennis H. Irvine, Sub-Regional Adviser in Science and Technology

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

Halmond Charles Dyer, Caribbean Programme Coordinator

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Joseph M.F. Kennedy, Area Representative for the Caribbean and Central America

Johan Ernberg

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

James H. A. Martin, Head, Africa Section/CARICOM Region Technical Co-operation Division

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Aly Bey Kecherid, Senior Programme Officer,
Adviser for Special Matters

F. Other Intergovernmental Organizations
Autres organismes intergouvernementaux
Otras organizaciones intergubernamentales

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

C.T. Greenwood, Representative, Trinidad & Tobago and Barbados

Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM)

Roderick George Rainford, Secretary-General

Lloyd Searwar
Desiree Field-Ridley
Fauzya Moore

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

William Demas, President

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

Vaughan A. Lewis, Director General

Latin American Economic System (SELA)

Henry Gill, Co-ordinator for Caribbean Affairs,
SELA Permanent Secretariat

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)

Chelston W.D. Brathwaite, Director, Trinidad & Tobago Office

G. ECLAC System
Système de la CEPALC
Sistema de la CEPAL

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Norberto González
Robert Brown
Clyde Applewhite
Wilfred Whittingham
Daniel Blanchard
Jacqueline Archer
Erik Blommestein
Barbara Boland
Lancelot Busby
Jean Casimir
Audrey Chambers
Silbourne Clarke
Sonia Cuales
Hensley Francis
Sylvia Gutiérrez
Trevor Harker
Zemenay Lakew
Raoul Nelson
Wilma Primus
Donatus St. Aimee
Ronald St. Hill
Joel Toney
Carle Walter
Peter Wickenden
Basia Zaba

Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)

Edgar Ortégón, Economic Affairs Officer

Annex II

LIST OF MAIN DOCUMENTS

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
LC/CAR/G.141	Provisional Agenda
LC/CAR/G.141/Add.1	Annotated Provisional Agenda
LC/CAR/G.142 LC/CAR/G.142/Corr.1	Implementation of the Work Programme of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)
LC/CAR/G.142/Add.1	Integration of Women in Development
LC/CAR/G.142/Add.2	International Trade and Financial Issues
LC/CAR/G.142/Add.3	Establishment of the ECLAC/CELADE Demography Unit
LC/CAR/G.142/Add.4	Establishment of the ECLAC/ILPES Planning Unit and its Future Work Programme
LC/CAR/G.143	Action on CDCC Resolutions adopted at the Eighth Session
LC/CAR/G.144	Resolutions of other United Nations Bodies with Implications for the CDCC
LC/CAR/G.145	Constituent Declaration and Functions and Rules of Procedures of the CDCC
LC/CAR/G.154	Review and Perspectives on the Role and Work Programme of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)

