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Economic Commission for Latin America

REPORT OF THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT
AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE */

(Kingston, Jamaica, 4-10 June 1980)

*/ The meeting which produced this report was organized by the Economic Commission for Latin America through its Office for the Caribbean, and held within the framework of activities of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the importance of using reliable sources and ensuring the accuracy of the information gathered.

3. The third part of the document discusses the challenges and limitations of data collection and analysis. It notes that while technology has advanced significantly, there are still many obstacles to overcome, such as data privacy and security concerns.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the different types of data and how they are used in various applications. It covers both quantitative and qualitative data, as well as their respective strengths and weaknesses.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data visualization in making sense of large amounts of information. It explores various tools and techniques for creating clear and effective visual representations of data.

6. The sixth part of the document addresses the ethical considerations surrounding data collection and analysis. It emphasizes the need for transparency, informed consent, and the protection of individual privacy.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the future of data and the potential for new technologies to revolutionize the way we collect and analyze information. It highlights the importance of staying up-to-date on the latest developments in the field.

8. The eighth part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed throughout the document. It reiterates the importance of data in decision-making and the need for a systematic and ethical approach to its collection and analysis.

9. The ninth part of the document offers some final thoughts and recommendations for anyone interested in the field of data. It encourages a continuous learning mindset and the pursuit of excellence in all aspects of data-related work.

10. The tenth part of the document concludes with a call to action, urging readers to take the steps necessary to become data-literate and to use their skills to make a positive impact on the world.

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

1. Priorities within the CDCC Work Programme

i. Elimination of Language Barriers
(see paras. 49-53)

The Committee stressed that increased efforts would have to be made to overcome the resources difficulties hampering implementation of this activity. The Secretariat has been requested to seek UNESCO assistance and the Committee also agreed that member governments should undertake specific representation at the next UNESCO General Assembly scheduled for September/October 1980.

ii. Maritime Transport
(see paras. 107-114)

The Committee noted that co-operation among different sub-regional institutions and United Nations organizations had made possible significant progress in this sector. It re-endorsed the high priority of these activities and welcomed in particular those efforts in the Joint UNDP/UNCTAD/IMCO/ECLA Project related to small vessels and schooners, as well as the proposed activities in Search and Rescue and Facilitation.

iii. International Trade
(see paras. 119-131)

The Committee noted that a consultant study on Creation of a Caribbean Trade Information Centre had been available since early 1979 and had been circulated to governments for comment. It was agreed that this project should include all CDCC member countries. In as much as a similar project was being initiated at the CARICOM level the Committee agreed that the CDCC Secretariat should ensure that the necessary co-ordination between the two projects was accomplished.

iv. Caribbean Multinational Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-Visual Materials (see paras. 96-97)

The Committee reiterated the urgency of the feasibility study and stressed the need to explore advantageous intra-Caribbean, bilateral and multilateral arrangements for book production.

v. Caribbean Network of Educational Innovations for Development (see para. 98)

The Committee noted with satisfaction the advancement made by UNESCO in the programming of this priority project, and urged its more rapid implementation.

vi. Participation of Caribbean Women in Development (see paras. 89-93)

The Committee emphasized the importance of implementation of the recommendations of the Meeting on Women in Development Planning. It also stressed the need to secure funds for projects and programmes and urged the co-operation of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women.

vii. Science and Technology (see paras. 54-59)

The Committee endorsed the recommendations for the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) and urged its members to deliver at their earliest convenience the instruments of ratification of the Statutes of the Council. It requested the United Nations Secretary General to take the necessary steps to enable the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean to give maximum support to CCST, and further requested UNESCO, UNDP, the UN Interim Fund for Science and Technology and other UN bodies to assist the CCST.

viii. Co-operation in Information (see paras. 37-44)

The role of the Caribbean Documentation Centre in support of the Committee priority projects was highlighted. Note was taken of progress made in setting up the Caribbean

Information System through the development of sub-sectoral networks such as CARISPLAN, the networks for agricultural information and for health information, and the organization of training courses. The Committee emphasized that these activities, together with the development of the Caribbean Statistical Data Bank increased the urgency of endowing the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean with its own computer facilities.

(See Resolution 5 (V)).

2. Other items of the CDCC Work Programme

i. Caribbean Council for Social and Economic Development (COSED) (see paras. 60-62)

The Committee recognized the need to establish in the social and economic field a sub-regional institution similar to CCST and requested an urgent examination of the COSED proposals by a special working group to be convened by the CDCC Secretariat.

ii. Planning (see paras. 63-70)

The Committee agreed to the creation of working groups in the priority areas of agriculture, energy, physical and regional planning, transportation, manpower and training. These working groups are to be ad hoc groups of experts to assist the CDCC Secretariat in implementation of its mandated work programme.

iii. Energy (see paras. 132-143)

The Committee agreed that "the CDCC should concentrate its efforts on formulating solutions to the important problems concerning oil prices, developing alternate sources of energy and conducting research into the exploration and development of hydrocarbons. It was also proposed that the CDCC should continue to co-ordinate regional efforts in close collaboration with OLADE" ... and that "CDCC should pursue solutions at the General Assembly level, through the non-aligned movement, and with OPEC".

The Committee recommended that all CDCC members participate fully in the entire preparatory processes leading to the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy scheduled for August 1981.

3. Co-ordination with the Caribbean Group for Economic Co-operation (CGCED)
(see para. 3)

The Committee stressed the need for the CDCC Secretariat to carry out fully its role of liaison between the CDCC and CGCED. It gave further endorsement to the earlier mandate on the convening of meetings of CDCC government representatives prior to CGCED meetings, and urged that this be done in connection with the upcoming meeting scheduled for 20 June 1980.

4. Review of the Role and Functioning of the CDCC
(see para. 4)

The Committee recommended, inter alia:

- (i) Raising the status of the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean and making it comparable to the status of the Mexico Office;
- (ii) That the Office be empowered to receive and administer funds in accord with pertinent UN regulations;
- (iii) That CEPAL take fully into consideration resources required by this new sub-regional headquarters in the CEPAL budget requests for the 1982/83 biennium as well as for the rest of the 1980/81 budget period;
- (iv) That the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and other international and regional organizations give full support to the Work Programme of CDCC and co-ordinate their activities with the CDCC Secretariat. (See Resolution 7(V)).

The Committee also recommended that the CDCC programme be presented under the heading Economic Co-operation and Integration.

5. Strategy for Caribbean Countries during the Third Development Decade
(see para. 5)

The Committee agreed that the Secretariat document of the same title (E/CEPAL/CDCC/61) complemented the Latin American region's contribution to the UN Strategy for the Decade, and decided that it should be submitted to CDCC members and observers for study with a view to further discussion at the next session in 1981.

6. Budgetary Requirements^{1/}

In order to fulfil the CDCC Work Programme and meet the requirements of a sub-regional office the Committee requested that additional resources be made available from within the CEPAL system for the rest of 1980, that supplementary resources be sought from the General Assembly for 1981 and that the CEPAL budget for 1982/83 include adequate provision for the Office.

With respect to 1981 and 1982/83 the additional requirements by programmes are as follows:

	<u>1981</u>	(US\$)	<u>1982/83</u>
Statistical Data Bank	14,000		14,000
Industrial Sector	6,000		6,000
Social Sector	2,500		60,000
Integration of Women in Development	17,000		63,700
Removal of Language Barriers	6,000		12,000
Transport and Communications	43,000		29,000
Energy and Natural Resources	24,000		74,000
Planning	27,000		42,000
Supporting Services	86,000		171,000
Information	-		224,000
	<u>225,500</u>		<u>695,700</u>

^{1/} See Resolution 7(V) on Strengthening the Secretariat and Chapter VIII of this report.

CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

7. The Fifth Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), a permanent subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL) was held in Kingston, Jamaica from 4-10 June 1980. The Session took place in two stages: a Meeting of Officials at the Technical Level, held from 4-7 June and a Ministerial Level Meeting from 9-10 June 1980

Attendance^{2/}

8. Representatives of the following member countries of the Committee attended the session: Barbados, Republic of Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Representatives of Belize attended in their capacity as Associate Member of CEPAL in conformity with Article 3(b) and (c) of the Terms of Reference of the Commission. The Netherlands Antilles attended as an Observer in conformity with CDCC Resolution 1(I).

9. Representatives of the following sub-regional and regional inter-governmental organizations attended the session: The Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM) and the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

10. The following United Nations bodies were represented at the session: United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (UNTCO), United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC), United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (UNCNRSE), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Caribbean Environment Project (CEP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

^{2/} The List of Participants is at Annex 1.

11. The following Specialized Agencies and Organizations were also represented: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Pan American Health Office/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), International Telecommunications Union (ITU), Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

Election of Officers

12. The officers elected at the Technical Level Meeting were as follows:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Trevor Harker	(Jamaica)
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Henk Goedschalk	(Suriname)
	Jesus L. Del Valle	(Belize)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Anthony Boatswain	(Grenada)

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

<u>Chairman:</u>	Percival J. Patterson	(Jamaica)
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Armand Zunder	(Suriname)
	George Price	(Belize)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Unison Whiteman	(Grenada)

Adoption of the Agenda

14. The agenda for the Fifth Session of the CDCC, adopted at the first plenary meeting was as follows:

1. Opening Addresses
 2. Election of Officers
 3. Adoption of the Agenda
 4. Implementation of the Work Programme of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)
 - a) Priorities
 - b) Other elements of the authorized Work Programme
 - c) Other functions of the Office
-

5. Review of the Role and Functioning of the CDCC
 - a) CDCC 1975-1980: Review
 - b) Mechanisms for co-operation
 - c) Horizontal co-operation possibilities
 - d) Mobilization of resources
6. Strategy for Caribbean Countries during the Third Development Decade
7. Other Matters
8. Site and Date of the Sixth Session of CDCC
9. Consideration and Approval of the Final Report including Financial Implications

Under Item 7 "Other Matters" the Committee considered the question of co-operation between CDCC and the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development (CGCED), and also application from the British Virgin Islands for Observer status to the CDCC.

Opening ceremony of the Ministerial Meeting

15. The opening ceremony held on 9 June 1980 was honoured by the presence of the Premier of Belize, the Honourable George Price; the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Jamaica, Honourable Percival J. Patterson; the Minister of Planning and Development Management of Suriname, Honourable Armand Zunder; the Minister of Economic Co-operation of Cuba, Mr. Manuel Torres Muñiz; the Minister of Health, Housing and Co-operatives of Belize, Honourable Assad Shoman; as well as representatives of the Diplomatic Corps. Addresses were delivered by the Honourable Mr. Armand Zunder, outgoing Chairman of CDCC; Mr. Enrique Iglesias, Under-Secretary General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of CEPAL; the Honourable Manuel Torres Muñiz and the Honourable Percival J. Patterson, Chairman designate of the Fifth Session of the CDCC.

16. Mr. Armand Zunder, Minister of Planning and Development Management and Head of the Suriname delegation, on behalf of the Chairman of the Fourth Session handed over the chairmanship to Mr. Percival Patterson, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Jamaica.

He reviewed the developments in Suriname since the Fourth Session and the undertaking by the new Government to initiate and implement reconstruction of the political and administrative system, reconstruction of the economic system, reconstruction of the social security system, and reconstruction of the educational system.

17. In highlighting the new policies of his government, he indicated that they are in process of working out new strategies to contribute more actively to the goal of Caribbean integration. These strategies would be based upon actual co-operation in the fields of trade, exchange of "know-how" on both academic and non-academic levels, with regard to, amongst others, development policies, science and technology.

18. With regard to development policy, the intention is to move vigorously towards self-reliance on the economic level by directing the available human, financial and natural resources to the economic sectors that can assure less dependence on foreign aid and foreign investments; on the social and cultural level by developing an educational system that is more geared towards the national needs and aspirations than established western standards; and on the political level establishment of a political party system legally based on democratic processes with the party together with establishment of a constitution that reflects the achievements and goals of various social sectors of the people of Suriname.

19. In his address, Mr. Enrique Iglesias, Executive Secretary of CEPAL, thanked the host country for their kind hospitality and for the support received with the preparations for the Meeting.

20. Mr. Iglesias stressed the importance for countries to face the growing social, political and economic crises of this period of history on three fronts: national, regional and international. He said that the major problems have to be solved on the basis of internal decisions in the exercise of national sovereignty, and that adjustments including basic structural reforms, were needed to overcome the serious imbalances in many of our societies. On the regional front, he pointed out that it was necessary to strengthen co-operation and self-reliance. He

said that the international problem was the urgent need for a New International Economic Order and a reversal of the traditional relationships between north and south, but noted that this problem required the political will of the international community for solution.

21. He pointed out that the CDCC was created in the context of regional co-operation, and after five years it was a political reality and had accomplished many things. In looking ahead he saw several "challenges". CDCC presented countries with the opportunity to achieve mutual objectives through co-operation in Caribbean and regional organizations; CDCC provided an instrument to organize the interdependence of a balkanized Caribbean with the rest of the world.

22. Finally, he pointed out that CDCC was a major challenge to the United Nations, which is now basically committed to helping small countries, as a laboratory for the development of efficient co-operation techniques; and concluded by stressing that CEPAL had a major commitment to cope with the expectations of CDCC countries, and therefore CEPAL would improve its capacity to co-operate in all possible ways.

23. Mr. Manuel Torres Muñiz, Deputy Minister of the State Committee for Economic Co-operation, Head of the Cuban delegation, on behalf of the delegations, expressed appreciation to the Jamaican Government for hosting the meeting and for the warm welcome extended to participants. He referred also to the excellent organization of the session by CEPAL and the CDCC Secretariat.

24. Mr. Torres Muñiz mentioned the common historical and geographical links of Caribbean countries and stressed the importance of joint action in the face of several problems which constrain economic development in the region. He added that, to this end, broad solidarity among Caribbean countries was necessary for achieving independent development. He continued by pointing out the importance of the CDCC as a means of developing co-operation activities in the Caribbean area and concluded by stressing the necessity for reinforcing the work of the Committee.

25. Mr. Percival J. Patterson, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jamaica, in welcoming Heads and Members of delegations to the Meeting, stressed the importance of the CDCC as an instrument for co-ordination of development activities and as a vehicle for Caribbean countries to resolve similar problems by the application of indigenous solutions.

26. He noted that the efforts to establish the New International Economic Order had not been significantly rewarded, partly because developed countries were focusing their attention mainly on east-west problems and on the questions of energy prices and inflation. Developing countries, therefore, were given scant attention and had to face the consequences of energy price increases, and imported inflation, while being responsible for neither. He emphasized that in the face of these factors the only option open to the developing countries was to strengthen collective efforts for mutual development, and that such co-operative activities must stress practical initiatives based on common perceptions of how problems might be solved. In this connection, he said that CDCC should be utilized in developing TCDC; and that successful initiatives originating at the CARICOM level should extend outwards to the wider CDCC, SELA and UNCTAD levels.

27. Mr. Patterson stressed his Government's active support of CDCC and noted that there was even greater need for CDCC today, than at its inception five years ago. He pointed out that this Meeting provided an opportunity for an assessment of CDCC operations and for making proposals for the future. He indicated that although problems abound in the region, given the limited resources, they could not all be tackled simultaneously. His Government would suggest that the CDCC continue the practice of designating priority areas for action at each annual meeting. He also suggested that the CDCC Secretariat should pay greater attention to closer liaison with governments bearing in mind the time-lag in communications.

28. He stated that one of the major tasks of the Meeting was to devise ways to remove the main constraints under which the CDCC has had to operate. Means had to be found to facilitate a greater flow of resources and to delegate the necessary authority to implement

the CDCC Work Programme. In concluding, he stated that the Meeting had also to reflect on the decade of the eighties, and noted that success could not be achieved in isolation but in co-operation despite differences of political and economic systems.

Adoption of the Report

29. The Committee at the Ministerial Level having considered the report and recommendations submitted by the Technical Level Meeting along with the supporting papers, adopted the present report, after having been informed by the Secretariat of the financial implications of the recommendations contained therein, in accordance with United Nations regulations.

Evaluation of the Session's work

30. The Chairman in summing up the outcome of the session and the conclusions reached, pointed out that the CDCC Work Programme had been revised in some cases by a process of refinement and in others by a process of redefinition. The initiatives which had emerged included: adoption of a resolution empowering an expert to study the computer needs of the CDCC and determine whether they can be met locally; agreement that member governments will make direct reference to UNESCO regarding the funding of a programme on the Removal of Language Barriers, a most important impediment; noting the comments of the Meeting of Planning Officials which provided comprehensive proposals that need to be included in future work programmes for approval at Ministerial Level; noting the comprehensive programme in the Transport and Communications subsector in operation in CDCC countries and mandating that the programme be continued for 1981; expression of general satisfaction that the region as a whole was mobilising itself in energy policies; and the importance that the efforts be well co-ordinated to avoid duplication of efforts and a wastage of resources, in which regard the CDCC was expected to play a useful role; agreement on the Statutes of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST), which now awaited the necessary ratifications by Governments so that the Council could begin its work.

He described the CCST as a signal achievement for the CDCC which would benefit all the countries of the region, and hopefully enrich the science policy and ultimately the technological spin-offs from which all the countries could gain.

31. Regarding the internal and external constraints which had impeded progress in the CDCC, he observed that the Committee had fully examined those that were internal and taken decisions to strengthen the Port-of-Spain Office, improve its status and widen its mandate, which was singularly appropriate at the fifth anniversary of the CDCC and was one of the more outstanding achievements of the session. Those changes would hopefully remove some of the strictures, for instance, by a greater capacity to raise funds for implementation of the programmes. He went on to point out that real progress would only be made on genuine consensus of governments and therefore all initiatives would continually need clearance at the annual ministerial meetings; but the fact that significant changes in the status of the CDCC Office had the full consensus of all interested parties after careful discussion, was testimony to the good faith with which all parties entered into the discussion and a happy augury for the future.

32. He noted that the Committee had agreed not only on a full range of short and long-term initiatives of studies and programmes which would in time benefit all the CDCC, but also had started an evaluation of the future. It was too early to come to conclusions, but the high intellectual calibre of the documents would provide rich inputs into the governmental processes, and the way those ideas would be used would need to be determined in the future. In closing he thanked all the staff of CEPAL led by the distinguished Executive Secretary and his very able Deputy and the Head of the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean, for the efforts they had put in to make such a successful outcome possible.

CHAPTER III

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

33. In introducing the subject the Director of the ECLA Office for the Caribbean observed that this Fifth Session where the progress with implementation of the Work Programme and also the role and functioning of the CDCC are being appraised, it is worth recalling some premises at the First Session. Establishment of the Committee had reflected a long-standing concern of its member Governments and of the United Nations to bring the Caribbean into more harmonious working relationships. It had also constituted a clear demonstration of the growing desire of Caribbean peoples to build upon their shared affinities, and to explore together how best to unite their efforts to accelerate their economic and social development.

34. It was felt that the CDCC could facilitate the fulfilment of the responsibilities of the United Nations system and of ECLA, and would complement the valuable work of the Caribbean Community, the Caribbean Development Bank and the East Caribbean Common Market, while harmonising Caribbean actions with other endeavours of development co-operation within and outside Latin America. These purposes were fully elaborated in the Constituent Declaration of the CDCC.

35. The subsequent sessions gave further endorsements to the purposes and orientations that were determined at the First Session; and the programmes affecting all the sectors were given greater specificity, and priority activities identified. The progress from year to year has been reported and reviewed at each session; and it was against the background of those continuing assessments that the critical review was being undertaken by the Fifth Session, bearing in mind the outlined strategy for development in the decade of the eighties.

36. In his presentation of the Document E/CEPAL/CDCC/58, the Director of the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean referred to the different components of the programme and its priorities and outlined the procedures to be followed in the discussion. He also reminded that the areas designated as priority at the third session were: Elimination of Language Barriers, Science and Technology, Information and Documentation, Maritime Transport, International Trade, Caribbean Multinational Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-Visual Materials, Caribbean Network for Educational Innovations for Development (CARNEID), and the Participation of Caribbean Women in Development.

A. Technical Co-operation among the the Caribbean Countries

Co-operation in Information

37. The item was introduced by the Secretariat stating the background of the programme as mandated by the Fourth Session of the CDCC, the activities carried out and the constraints faced. The Secretariat expressed its appreciation to the International Development Research Centre for its support in the development of an Economic and Social Planning Information Network.

38. The Secretariat described the activities implemented and highlighted the following:

1. A training course in modern techniques for library and information personnel from planning agencies in CDCC member states (E/CEPAL/CDCC/55).
2. Assistance to countries through missions by the Documentalist/Training Officer who provided on-the-spot training to 13 countries.
3. Preparation of CARISPLAN Abstracts.
4. Preparation of Statutes of the Caribbean Congress of Information Professionals (E/CEPAL/CDCC/58/Add. 2).

39. The Secretariat informed the meeting that discussions were continuing with the International Development Research Centre for funding of the Agricultural Information Network. The Committee and most individual Ministries of Agriculture had accepted the operational

guidelines for the network and a meeting of agricultural librarians was scheduled to take place later this year to establish the system, providing funds were available.

40. It was noted in conclusion, that the Caribbean Congress of Information Professionals would meet when the statutes had been approved by a sufficient number of governments. It was noted also that no offer had yet been received to host this meeting.

41. The Secretariat informed the meeting that assistance had been offered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to hold a seminar for the English-speaking countries on Intellectual Property. Several delegations expressed support for the seminar. The delegate of Barbados indicated his country's interest in hosting the seminar, and this offer was accepted by the Meeting.

42. In regard to the need for computer facilities, the Secretariat indicated that it had not been able to acquire such facilities but, that the IDRC had offered to provide two-thirds of the cost of a mini-computer which would meet the needs of the Secretariat. A discussion was held on the necessity of having such facilities at the Office for the Caribbean. Various delegations requested clarification of the technical difficulties related to acquiring the computer and the financial implications involved.

43. The Meeting received detailed explanations on the system used in CEPAL-Santiago, which is a complex and costly one, based on the ILO/UNESCO model (ISIS), but which nevertheless handles a great deal of information and has various uses. It was pointed out that steps were being taken in order to study the most feasible solutions to the problems posed by the actual handling of information.

44. Two delegations considered that their countries had some spare computer capacity which could be utilized for assisting the CDCC. On the general question of computer capacity of the region, those possibilities had already been studied, so the consensus of the meeting was that taking all the factors into account, the Secretariat should seek to acquire its own computer facilities.

Development of the Statistical Data Bank

45. The Secretariat explained that the lack of statistical data in the region had been a constraint to development planning and that this point was re-emphasized at the recently concluded planning meeting. There was a need to develop data in the countries themselves. There was concern about the inadequate staffing of national statistical offices and the urgent need to raise the quality through training of staff.

46. One delegation stressed the necessity to harmonize statistical concepts and methodologies throughout the CDCC area and suggested that the UN methodology be used with the necessary adaptations.

47. The view was also expressed that a Statistical Data Bank could only be achieved if computer facilities were available, and the intention should be to utilize one installation for this purpose as well as for the Information System.

48. An example of collaboration in this field by CDCC countries was the TCDC project in which Jamaica, in conjunction with the Secretariat, had provided assistance to Haiti for improving Foreign Trade Statistics.

Elimination of Language Barriers

49. The Secretariat in introducing the subject recalled that this item had been designated a priority as early as the Second Session of the CDCC in 1977, and summarized the note in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/58. The point was made that progress had been hampered by lack of resources and note was taken of the offer by the Dominican Republic to host the workshop. In addition, the Cuban delegation reaffirmed its offer to provide a team of highly qualified teachers as part of the itinerant group of language resource personnel. Mention was also made of a list of qualified personnel in the region provided in the UNESCO consultant's report. These persons could be utilized in getting the programme initiated.

50. The Chairman pointed out that all sessions of CDCC had affirmed the importance of the removal of language barriers. He stated that many UN Agencies expressed interest in financing various aspects of the work programme but approaches had to be made to the Agencies. He requested that delegates affirm now if they wished to re-emphasize the importance of the subject so that new approaches could be made for financing.

51. Several delegates stressed the importance of this question, and the Suriname delegation referred to the decision at the Fourth Session of the CDCC where the need for this project, particularly with respect to the Dutch-speaking members of the CDCC was strongly emphasized. The delegate further expressed the view that consideration should be given to providing interpretation in Dutch at CDCC meetings.

52. It was felt that UNESCO was the best possible source of assistance in this connection especially in view of their previous support. It was suggested that member governments should make direct representations to UNESCO through their Ministries of Education to support the Secretariat's efforts.

53. The Committee agreed that action to implement the CDCC priority project on the Removal of Language Barriers should be taken as follows: at the UNESCO General Assembly scheduled to take place from 23 September to 31 October 1980, in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, the Secretariat should make proper representation while the CDCC Ministers would ensure that the Ministers responsible for UNESCO affairs gave full support to this urgent project.

Caribbean Council for Science and Technology

54. The Secretariat introduced this subject by recalling the origins of the project to establish a Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST). Although high priority had been accorded to the subject from the outset, no resources had been provided. Despite this lack of resources, the joint efforts of CDCC Secretariat and UNESCO had kept the project going.

55. The Statutes of the CCST were approved at a meeting in Jamaica in April 1980 as contained in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/60/Rev.1. The main recommendations of that meeting were as follows:

1. That CDCC countries ratify or accept the statutes before the Fifth Session of the CDCC;
2. That the First Plenary Session of CCST request governments to draft the necessary enabling legislation;
3. That establishment and functioning of the CCST proceed post-haste;
4. That CDCC member countries through their Permanent Missions in New York request the UN Secretary General to take the necessary steps to enable the ECLA Office for the Caribbean to give maximum support to the CCST;
5. That UNESCO, UNDP and the UN Interim Fund for Science and Technology be requested to assist technically the First Plenary Session of the CCST and subsequent implementation of the work programme.

56. It was also pointed out that acceptance and ratification by at least six member countries was needed to permit convening the First Session of the CCST. It was also necessary to deposit with the CDCC Secretariat the necessary instruments of acceptance or ratification.

57. In response to a question from one delegate, the Secretariat stated that no country had deposited instruments of ratification. The Belize delegate announced that Cabinet had approved the Statutes and ratification by the National Assembly was expected shortly.

58. The UNCTAD delegate informed the meeting of the work of his organization in this field, particularly in relation to its Advisory Services on Transfer of Technology which in co-operation with CARICOM in some aspects, and UNAPEC in others had been collaborating in the establishment of a Caribbean Centre for Pharmaceuticals.

59. There was consensus that the recommendations of the meeting on Science and Technology be endorsed, and that the CDCC Secretariat

should provide assistance to the CCST in accordance with Article 34 of the Statutes of CCST.^{3/}

Caribbean Council for Social and Economic Development

60. The background for the Council on Social and Economic Development was presented. It was underlined that in accordance with the original ideas approved by the Committee, the Council should comprise representatives of the Ministries of Planning and all the Universities of the CDCC sub-region who would be responsible for organizing working groups dealing with specific matters of interest to socio-economic development.

61. The meeting agreed to re-affirm the mandate to establish the Council for Social and Economic Development. It took note of the customary procedures followed by the Secretariat whereby once the project idea had been agreed to in principle by the Committee, a feasibility study was obtained and was then submitted to a meeting of Caribbean specialists and policy makers, who in turn formulated recommendations for presentations to the Committee.

62. In view of the difficulties faced in following this procedure the question was raised whether, as an alternative, the functions foreseen for the proposed Council could be accommodated within other bodies of the CDCC. The meeting agreed that the matter should be examined by a working group to be convened by the Secretariat.

^{3/} Article 34 reads: "Until such time as the Council is in a position to establish its own Executive Secretariat, as provided under Article 15, the CDCC Secretariat shall assist in provision of the Secretariat services in collaboration with any government or organization specified in Article 17(ii), (iii) and (iv) that the Council may designate. The requirement in Article 15 that the Executive Secretary shall be the Secretary of the Council and of all its committees and that in Article 14 with respect to meetings of the Executive Committee shall not apply until appointment of the Executive Secretary".

Co-ordination in Planning

63. The Rapporteur of the Second Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean introduced the report (E/CEPAL/CDCC/66) and highlighted the following aspects:

- State of Planning in the Caribbean
- Planning in energy, environmental and social sectors, and
- Participation of women in development planning

Other subjects dealt with by the meeting were as follows: planning techniques; planning in the agriculture sector; planning in the transport sector; and the role of information in planning. He also referred to the recommendations that were adopted particularly for the creation of working groups in the priority areas of agriculture, energy, physical and regional planning, transportation, manpower and training. These working groups would be co-ordinated and organized by the Secretariat. Finally, the Rapporteur indicated that the meeting had adopted the recommendations of the Meeting on Women in Development Planning, Barbados, 12-14 May 1980 (E/CEPAL/CDCC/63).

64. The representative of ILPES indicated that the second meeting had established the basis for a mechanism for co-operation in planning, and had identified priority areas and assigned responsibilities for the work to be undertaken. The representative congratulated the meeting and the Secretariat for the excellent work done as reflected in the report.

65. Some delegations indicated the need for the recommendations to be carefully considered by member countries of the CDCC. The CARICOM representative expressed the view that the purpose and character of the working groups was not clear but indicated that they would perform a bridging role, for example, between SELA's Action Committee and CARICOM as well as a role of promotion of joint productive ventures. A delegate commented that such a role was precisely what was envisaged in the recommendations.

66. Another delegation inquired how the recommendations of the Planning Meeting were to be treated within the framework of the CDCC Work Programme. The meeting assumed that the recommendations of the Planning Meeting could only be considered as an integral part of the CDCC Work Programme. If this were not so it would pose serious organizational problems for the CDCC itself.

67. The Secretariat explained the background and mandates to the planning activities and made reference to the minimum work programme adopted in Suriname.

68. The importance of planning within the programme of the CDCC merits full co-operation and support. It was pointed out, however, that the character of the working groups needed to be clarified.

69. The Chairman summarized the discussions into:

1. The policy aspect related to the relationships between the working groups and the overall work programme; and
2. The organizational and financial problem, which would need more careful consideration.

70. The meeting took note of the Report of the Planning Officials Meeting and its recommendations to implement the work of the planning experts of the area within the work programme of CDCC and its mandates. The working groups would not be autonomous or subsidiary bodies but ad hoc groups of experts convened by the CDCC Secretariat to assist with the implementation of its mandated work programme. In convening these groups of experts the Secretariat would take into consideration the widest geographical representation in accordance with the expertise available in the region.

B. Agricultural Sector

71. The Secretariat introduced the subject by referring to the project of creating a Producers/Exporters Association and expressed appreciation to UNCTAD for their continuing assistance in this regard. (Recently UNCTAD had provided 2 man-months of consultancy services in this connection which had culminated in a report - CEPAL/CARIB 80/2).

72. Attention was drawn to the recommendation contained in the consultant's report relating to:

- i) Identifying factors responsible for poor agriculture performance and the necessity to involve the CCST in the work of eliminating these factors;
- ii) Implementation of activities to overcome present difficulties;
- iii) Attention to institutional aspects;
- iv) Attention to linkages between agriculture and industry;
- v) Encouraging co-ordination between agencies.

73. There was also a recommendation to hold a meeting in 1980 of producers to agree on the implementation of action programmes to strengthen regional production and trade in rice, legumes, ground provisions, fresh vegetables and citrus fruits.

74. With respect to land tenure, considered a priority since the Second Session, the Secretariat considered a wider project including a study of land tenure systems as still important. It was noted that some efforts at individual country level had begun.

75. One delegation enquired about the CGCED project on "Improving Agricultural Research in the Caribbean" which was similar to CDCC efforts and was informed by the Secretariat that the final report had not been issued. Concern was expressed that a decision might be taken on the report before the next meeting of CDCC and it was urged that every effort should be made by the Secretariat to obtain the report and circulate it to CDCC member governments.

76. One delegation offered its collaboration in this priority field of the work programme of the CDCC. This offer is contained in Annex 2 and includes the interchange of experience and information on different agricultural products as well as in the area of agricultural crop spraying services and in fishing. It was hoped that these offers could be acted upon by the Secretariat.

77. The meeting was also informed of a technical meeting on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries in the field of Agriculture that was held at FAO Headquarters in 1979. This meeting took into account the resolutions adopted in different fora especially in the Ministerial Conferences of the Group of '77 and Non-aligned Countries whose resolutions have been supported by the UN General Assembly and by UNCTAD. It was stressed in that meeting that progress could be achieved within the area of Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries' activities in the field of agriculture and food if an interchange of information on specific products on which they wished to co-operate could take place among these countries.

78. One delegation commented that the Consultant's report and FAO's activities indicated, among other things, that a multi-national enterprise in fishing for the CDCC countries be established; and that agreements be reached with FAO for joint projects in the Caribbean, and that help be sought from FAO and UNDP on this subject. It was also suggested that CDCC countries should approach FAO directly in order to underline the Caribbean position and seek assistance.

79. The FAO delegate referred to the economic and nutritional importance of fishing in the CDCC sub-region and to the projects being developed by the FAO. The representative informed that the subjects of development of fishing, the oceanic regime and the exclusive economic zone will be specifically discussed at the next FAO Regional Conference. It was also mentioned that Cuba had offered to co-operate in the establishment of a training centre on fishing, and reference was made to the different tasks carried out by SELA's Sea Food and Fresh Water Products Action Committee with FAO's co-operation.

80. One delegate expressed concern about possible overlapping with activities of SELA and other institutions and recommended closer co-ordination.

C. Industrial Sector

81. In the field of Industrial Development, the activities of the CDCC Secretariat were described as concentrating mainly on:

- Co-ordination of the implementation of the Caribbean Industrial Development Survey. This project was approved by CDCC at the Third Session in 1978. Since then, an exploratory mission was carried out and the corresponding UNIDO report was presented at the Fourth Session and subsequently sent to Governments. The Secretariat believed that this project should be implemented because of its regional nature.

The consensus was that the Secretariat would take the following steps:

(a) discuss with UNIDO the implementation of the project, terms of reference, starting date, necessary resources, etc. (b) request the CDCC member countries to provide institutional support; (c) collaborate with UNIDO in implementing the project.

- Research on small and medium-size manufacturing industries in the Caribbean region which require special attention. The gap between these and large industries was considerable in terms of productivity, financial resources, capacity to generate or adopt modern technology, flexibility in marketing at the national, regional or international levels.

The decision was that the Secretariat would define this project, and look for assistance to carry out the study under the TCDC programme or through an international agency.

- Preparation of a paper on alternative industrial development strategies for the CDCC countries.

This paper would be discussed with experts and presented to the next session of the CDCC.

82. The Chairman noted that attention had been drawn to a possible TCDC approach concerning the study on small and medium-size manufacturing industries. He also pointed out the proposal for a meeting of government representatives and experts to discuss the industrialization strategies, and the need to receive comments of governments on the UNIDO report of the exploratory mission on the Caribbean Industrial Development Survey which was distributed in September 1979.

83. One delegation emphasized the importance of the industrial development activities undertaken on behalf of CDCC countries. Clarification was sought on paragraph 2.13 of the UNIDO report (UNIDO/IOD.273) as to whether the proposed Joint Council would deal only with technical issues. That delegation was of the opinion that it should be concerned with recommending policies as well, and if this was the intention, it should be clearly stated. The delegation also pointed out that a specific role was not assigned to the private sector in the report. That delegation also indicated the necessity for governments to get assistance with the feasibility studies and urged strongly that the Secretariat avoid duplication of efforts bearing in mind similar activities being undertaken by other regional organizations such as CARICOM.

84. The Secretariat in reply stated that the Industrial Development Survey was designed to complement on-going programmes of the ECCM and CARICOM Secretariats.

D. Social Sector

Social Work Programme

85. It was recalled that at the Second Session of the CDCC the Secretariat was requested to provide a social work programme related to each economic sector and that this was submitted to the Third Session. It was pointed out that the implementation of this social work programme was linked to the Council for Social and Economic Development which had not yet been established. Nevertheless, this social work programme was submitted to the Second Meeting of Planning Officials convened in Kingston from 29 May to 2 June 1980. In Section 6 of the Resolution approved at that meeting it was stated that "the Social Sector as an integral part of planning should be emphasized according to the approach taken in the background paper E/CEPAL/CDCC/31/Add.1, and that the above-mentioned paper be used as a general outline for CDCC member states". It was also pointed out that the social work programme was related to the Caribbean Strategy for the Third Development Decade; and it was suggested that the social work programme document could be utilized in this context.

86. With respect to the mandate on studies of the labour market a methodology for analysing data had been designed especially for Caribbean countries. If this methodology was found acceptable the Secretariat would proceed to study specific sectors of the labour force in order to formulate a policy for specific groups. The meeting discussed the possibility of integrating this subject into the activities of the working group on manpower planning agreed to by the Second Meeting of Planning Officials.

87. With respect to monographs on social structural changes in Caribbean countries the Secretariat had been concentrating on the Lesser Developed Countries. Bibliographic studies of St. Lucia and Dominica had been completed and this work was to be supplemented by field research on contemporary social movements. The assistance of the United Nations University (\$5,000) had been received to complete work in this area.

Socio-Economic Analysis and Development Planning

88. The Committee noted that UNESCO had engaged a consultant to prepare a report on the needs and capacities of Caribbean countries for using socio-economic indicators in analysis and development planning. The project was initially designed for the English-speaking countries, and would be subsequently expanded to embrace all CDCC member countries. The consultant's report was being studied by UNESCO.

Integration of Women in Development

89. At the Third Session of the CDCC, a network project "Participation of Caribbean Women in Development Training and Income-Generating Activities" was approved in its draft form. Later on, the project was enriched by three concrete requests from the governments of Cuba and Guyana and by the CARICOM Secretariat. The project was subsequently presented for funding at the Fourth Session of the UN Voluntary Fund for the Decade of Women, together with a reference to the urgent need to recruit a Co-ordinator for the Caribbean. The project was finally approved, the Co-ordinator for the Programme recruited and work started during the second week of May last year.

90. At the Fourth Session of the CDCC the following decisions were adopted:

- a) Incorporation of women in the objectives of development planning and development targets;
- b) Organization of seminars and workshops on selected planning topics in order to promote women's integration and equality;
- c) Assessment of the condition of women and their situation in the sub-region related to legislation and the institutional changes in the state organization.

These decisions, along with the general guidelines of the network project mentioned before, form the basis of the programme for the integration of women in development.

91. The activities of the programme were aimed at self-reliance and self-generated development for the women of the sub-region. From the beginning, the work programme sought to collaborate with the governments of the region in the building of national infrastructures to deal with the situation of women and also sought to intensify sub-regional relationships, eliciting horizontal co-operation in a varied number of fields.

92. Reference was made to the Workshop which was convened in Cuba in July 1979, and to the Meeting convened in Barbados in May 1980. The need for training in income generating activities, the need for research on human resources and evaluation of the juridical position of women was stressed. In particular, the Meeting in Barbados adopted a number of resolutions dealing with establishment of quantitative/qualitative targets; consistency between goals and measures; the establishment of concrete programmes and incentives to incorporate women in decision-making processes; and the elaboration of new concepts and techniques to assess more adequately the situation of women in the Caribbean. A first step towards the implementation of these resolutions would be to establish a Network of Planners which would look after the situation of women specifically. The collaboration and co-operation with regional agencies especially CARICOM and the University of the West Indies in these programmes was stressed.

93. One delegate emphasized that the primary role of the Programme Co-ordinator in the Secretariat was to seek funds for the education and training of women and to take corrective measures to overcome the apathy of Caribbean Governments on the issue. One possible mechanism was a special meeting to consider and make recommendations in these areas. It was noted that the Voluntary Fund for the Decade of Women was sponsoring shortly a workshop which included a component on financing. CDCC member Governments should use this occasion to present their position.

E. Public Health

94. The Secretariat reported on its liaison function with respect to a General Assembly Resolution on Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation and implementation of decisions of the Mar del Plata Conference. PAHO's representative expressed his organization's interest in collaborating with the Secretariat on this matter and also on the question of setting up a Health Information Network in CDCC countries.

95. In addition to the above, there was agreement that the Secretariat would continue its work in accordance with the mandate from the Fourth Session of CDCC.

F. Education and Culture

Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-Visual Materials/Network of Centres for Cultural Retrieval and Animation.

96. The Secretariat reported that a consultant was under recruitment and should commence duties at the end of June 1980 on the Joint UNESCO/CDCC Project "Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-Visual Materials". With respect to the Network of Centres for Cultural Retrieval and Animation, the meeting was informed that the report of the UNESCO Consultant on this matter will be issued shortly.

97. A delegation considered that it was of importance to create the Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-Visual Materials for the benefit of the educational and cultural development of the people of the Caribbean countries and proposed the commercial production of books in his country on advantageous terms, for those member countries of the CDCC which expressed interest in this venture, as stated in Annex 2. The Secretariat of the CDCC could channel this initiative, either bilaterally or multilaterally, through the Joint UNESCO/CDCC Project for the setting up of such an Enterprise.

Caribbean Network of Educational Innovations for Development (CARNEID)

98. The Secretariat reported that the UNESCO Project "Caribbean Network of Educational Innovations for Development" (CARNEID) was approved at an experts meeting in Suriname in July 1979. Priority programme areas of this project were:

- i) Contribution of education to work;
- ii) Contribution of education to cultural identity of Caribbean peoples;
- iii) Contribution of education to community development;
- iv) Planning and management of educational activities.

The meeting took note of the advancement that was reported, and requested the Secretariat and UNESCO to expedite the implementation of the project.

CARIFESTA

99. The Secretariat reported on the Third Caribbean Arts Festival held in Cuba in 1979 and the plans for the Fourth Festival scheduled for Barbados in 1981.

G. Tourism

100. The Secretariat reported that paragraphs 61-63 of document E/CEPAL/CDCC/58 reflected activities primarily based on the Caribbean Tourism Research Centre (CTRC). It was indicated that expertise had not been provided by governments for the studies on tourism mandated

at previous CDCC sessions including a meeting of tourism officials to evaluate the studies and a meeting of inter-governmental organizations to deal with co-ordination. Two governments had offered to host the meetings but they were not convened because lack of resources prevented carrying out the studies. Within CGCED the Interamerican Development Bank was supporting a study of North American tourism and it felt that CDCC's work could duplicate efforts. It was explained that under the present circumstances even effective co-ordination with CTRC on a continuing basis was not feasible because of lack of resources at the Secretariat.

101. A statement on tourism from the Regional Representative of ILO was read offering an exploratory mission on tourism training needs in Eastern Caribbean countries.

102. The representative of CARICOM Secretariat expressed concern over possible duplication and indicated CARICOM's activities in tourism.

103. The representative of SELA stated that an Action Committee on Tourism was established at SELA last year and that this Committee was trying to maximize the use of existing resources. It requested the meeting to take into account possible ways of co-ordination with this Action Committee.

104. Mention was made of efforts carried out by the UNEP Regional Office of Mexico in relation with tourism with emphasis on a broader access to this activity on the part of the population, and of the collaboration offered by the UNEP Caribbean Environment Project located in the CEPAL Office at Port-of-Spain.

105. It was observed that while the governments of the Caribbean had established in CDCC a mechanism for regional action, "so-called" Caribbean groups are being created. While it had been stated that there was a lack of resources, nevertheless institutions were proliferating and there was duplication of efforts and the waste of financial resources was rather obvious. It was stressed that this was the core of the problem.

H. Transport and Communications

106. The Secretariat in presenting this subject mentioned the co-operation among different sub-regional institutions and UN Organizations working in this field.

Maritime Transport

107. With respect to maritime transport, it was recalled that at the Third Session of the CDCC a joint proposal of UNDP/UNCTAD/IMCO/ECLA outlining the programme of work was presented (E/CEPAL/CDCC/35). Since then this programme had been refined and also presented to the CGCED for financing. Mention was also made of the project to be executed by UNCTAD/IMCO which would be located in St. Lucia entitled "Regional Co-operation in the Development of Shipping including Support for Small Vessels and Schooners" which was expected to be completed in three years.

108. It was also expressed that the project on shipping statistics presented at the Fourth Session of the CDCC was concluded; this project was financed by UNDP through the CGCED group.

109. Referring to the subject of Search and Rescue (SAR) the Secretariat had circulated documents to the governments for their comments. It was also discussing with IMCO the possibility of scheduling a seminar to be convened in Barbados no later than the first quarter of 1981.

110. On the subject of maritime training, the Secretariat informed the Committee that UNDP had recently provided IMCO with additional financing to undertake further work on training of sea-going personnel. It was hoped that a decision would be taken later this year at the Meeting of the CARICOM Standing Committee of Ministers of Transport so that a proposal could be drafted for establishment of a regional maritime training institution. Also in this connection, ILO had been carrying out some preliminary work in the region concerning the training of port workers. Project documents had been prepared concerning port development and training in Trinidad and Tobago, port training in Barbados and assistance in management and organization of ports in the Eastern Caribbean countries. The CDCC Secretariat has continued to work closely with ILO in these matters.

111. The meeting was informed that UNCTAD was already implementing TRAINMAR, an inter-regional project funded by the UNDP, for creating or strengthening the capabilities of local/regional training centres and the training of instructors.

112. With respect to Facilitation, UNCTAD/FALPRO had carried out a review of the problems in the CDCC area. In this respect they have had three missions to the area. The third one was currently underway in Havana. Their report would include an assessment of the current situation and recommendations to correct the deficiencies that existed in the Caribbean. In conformity with CEPAL Resolution 390 (XVIII) a meeting would be held in the Caribbean during 1980 to identify Facilitation problems, fix priorities and suggest measures that may assist in the solution of these problems and render assistance to the Secretariat in order that a more permanent Facilitation programme might be established. This meeting would be held in conjunction with the mandated Meeting of Ministers of Transport of CDCC countries.

113. The UNCTAD representative presented information on his institution's activities related to the CDCC Work Programme on Transport and Communication. He informed that the work of the Shipping Division could be presented in three aspects related to each other: (i) international conventions, (ii) technical assistance, (iii) training. In these three items positive results had been achieved. The Convention on the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, including provisions for the participation of developing countries, would be operating very soon. The Convention on Multimodal Transportation, of great importance for the CDCC countries, was approved last March. In training, the TRAINMAR inter-regional project was being implemented.

114. The meeting expressed appreciation for UNCTAD's collaboration. It was recalled that at the Fourth Session of the CDCC, maritime transport was regarded as deserving of special attention.

Air Transport

115. The Secretariat stated that no progress had been achieved in civil aviation. It was recalled that the previous CDCC Session in Suriname had approved a list of recommendations from a group of civil aviation experts who had been asked to look at programmes in this field in the Caribbean.

Postal Services

116. On postal services, the CDCC Secretariat had worked closely with the CARICOM Secretariat and the Regional Postal Administrations in carrying out the preliminary work necessary to establish the Caribbean Postal Union. The Secretariat urged CDCC governments to give priority to this matter so that the Caribbean Postal Union could be established without further delay and that the region could begin to enjoy the benefits of the Union.

Telecommunications

117. It was stated that in the field of telecommunications no advance had been possible due to lack of resources. The representative of the International Telecommunications Union stated that it had not as yet been possible to establish a joint project with CDCC in the field of telecommunications, but that efforts to do so would be initiated shortly. However, ITU was very active in the Caribbean as more than 25 ITU experts were working in the region.

K. Regional Co-operation

Co-operation with SELA

118. The representative of SELA made an intervention which he explained had relevance to several aspects of the CDCC Work Programme. He stressed the need for collaboration between CDCC and SELA. He requested particularly that countries who were not members of SELA take into consideration the different subject areas of interest both to CDCC and to SELA.

L. International Trade

Caribbean Trade Information Centre

119. The Secretariat in introducing the subject noted that the consultant study on the creation of a Caribbean Trade Information Center tabled at the Fourth Session of CDCC had been referred to governments for further review, but no comments had been received so far. Meanwhile CARICOM in collaboration with the International Trade Center (ITC) had been considering the establishment of a trade information system for CARICOM countries, and in addition ITC had recommended a system for Latin American countries, that would include Cuba and the Dominican Republic. Haiti and Suriname had been left out of these arrangements. In view of the situation, the Secretariat requested a decision from the Committee as to how to proceed.

120. A delegation stated that an ITC consultant had undertaken a study in accordance with the mandate from the Third Session of CDCC to create a Caribbean Trade Information System. The study was concluded in February 1979 and presently was being considered by governments. The delegation subsequently learnt of another ITC project to create a similar trade information system, which excluded, Haiti, Suriname, Cuba and the Dominican Republic. The delegation reaffirmed its interest in maintaining the original CDCC project.

121. The Secretariat reminded the meeting of the earlier offer from the Dominican Republic to serve as the Caribbean Trade Information Centre.

122. The CARICOM representative informed the meeting that a joint CARICOM/ITC team had visited member states and a detailed report was prepared indicating guidelines for the implementation of the CARICOM project which had two elements: building up the trade information capability at CARICOM and establishing capacity at the national levels. The facilities to be established at the CARICOM Secretariat were not intended to carry out actual trade promotion activities as such, but would facilitate the trade promotion activities of the CARICOM member states. He also informed the Committee that, although this project was being initiated, it did not negate the possibility of including other CDCC countries in the future.

123. One delegation stated that although the project originated in CDCC, CARICOM was achieving some action and this should be taken into account. Another delegation expressed the view that a project of this nature would be of greater benefit if it covered all the Caribbean countries.

124. The Suriname delegation expressed concern that his country had been left out of the arrangements and wished to be advised of the steps that might be taken to ensure that all CDCC countries participated in what should remain as a CDCC project. He inquired whether the criteria for participation was based on language. This should not be the case since the CDCC was formed on the basis of common interest. He expressed the desire of his government to participate in a CDCC project on trade information.

125. The SELA representative pointed out that the problems of CDCC countries in this respect are similar to those faced by SELA, but SELA had been able to obtain successful results despite the fact of different languages. If the member countries of the CDCC decided to establish a trade information system it was fundamental that they acted together. Obviously the technical matter of grouping by languages was in the interest of the exporting countries and it would seem that better results could be achieved through a trade information system for all CDCC countries.

126. The Secretariat observed that the issue raised wider jurisdictional problems in that the CDCC took a decision to pursue an activity in the interest of the Caribbean as a whole, but there were often other initiatives which cut across the CDCC as a geographical entity. This posed a problem for achieving unity of the Caribbean countries. If the decision was for full CDCC participation in matters directly related to them, then representation in other fora would be necessary to ensure this objective was realized.

127. Other delegations supported the Suriname view emphasizing that the original CDCC proposal was different from the arrangements being implemented and suggested that the Secretariat co-ordinated with CARICOM to carry out the results of the study as soon as possible.

128. One delegation wondered to what extent the shipping programme would be distorted by this situation since the viability of the transport project would be affected as well. Consequently, it was important to improve linkages in the CDCC programme.

129. There was consensus that in accordance with the mandate given at the Fourth Session of CDCC that this project ought to include all of the member countries of the CDCC and thus duplication of efforts could be avoided. The Secretariat of the CDCC should see that the necessary co-ordination was accomplished in implementation of the project.

Review of World Trade Problems

130. The UNCTAD representative made a presentation stating that world trade problems were being considered by three groups best described as:

- North-South: Developed and Developing
- East-West: Socialist and Developing
- South-South: Developing and Developing

In the North-South dialogue, whose practical expressions were the UNCTAD IV Resolutions (1976) on the Integrated Programme of Commodities and the Common Fund, little progress has been made. The 18 products included (17 of these of interest for Latin America) accounted for two-thirds of the total trade of the Group of 77 with the developed west. Only the agreement on rubber had been concluded so far due to the rigidity assumed by the consumer countries against accepting the basic positions of the developing countries. In respect to the Common Fund, this was now reduced to 400 million dollars instead of the US\$6 billion originally suggested. In relation to the "second window" on behalf of producing countries for purposes other than stock-piling, he mentioned that it was now reduced to 350 million, but with many added limitations. With respect to East-West trade promotion, UNCTAD had established a specific Division for Trade between Socialist and Developing Countries, which provided technical assistance as required by the interested governments. But it was a fact that the volume of trade of the Socialist countries with the Developing countries represented only a small fraction of the latter's trade.

131. As a consequence of these limitations on the North-South and East-West directions, the Group of 77 first, and the UN system as a whole later on, had emphasized the need for co-operation among the Developing countries. UNCTAD had the mandate from the ARUSHA Meeting of the Group of 77 to carry on its short and medium-term Programme of Action based upon three priorities:

1. A Generalized System of Trade Preferences (GSTP);
2. Co-operation between State trading organizations;
3. Co-operation in establishing Multinational Trading Enterprises among Developing Countries.

UNCTAD also had established Co-operation Agreements between itself and regional and sub-regional secretariats for co-operation such as SELA, JUNAC and SIECA. Contact had also been made with the CARICOM Secretariat on this subject. UNCTAD was also promoting direct inter-regional contacts between the various regional and sub-regional secretariats for co-operation of Latin America, Africa and Asia. Already several seminars and mission tours had been organized. The Committee noted the technical activities undertaken by UNCTAD on the Generalized System of Preferences in the sub-region.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy

132. This subject was not a separate work programme until the Second Session of CDCC. Two papers had been presented at the Fourth Session, one on Energy Production and Consumption and the other a preliminary draft paper on Energy Resources in CDCC Countries. The Fourth Session of CDCC suggested the following:

- i) That training seminars on techniques of producing energy balances be held;
- ii) That research and development in the field of energy be incorporated as a priority into the work of CCST;
- iii) That the Secretariat take cognizance of the work of regional energy organizations such as OLADE.

133. The Secretariat representative pointed out that despite initiatives developed with UN Statistical Office and the Commonwealth Science Council in the area of energy balances, lack of funding had prevented convening seminars.

134. The Secretariat had established contact and collaborated with various regional and international organizations including OLADE. Further work however had to take into account the comprehensive project being prepared for some of the CDCC countries which was to be funded from bilateral sources. The detailed description of that project was not yet available.

135. A paper "Energy Resources in CDCC Member Countries" (E/CEPAL/CDCC/65) was presented to the Session. There were gaps in the data due to the lack of response from many governments. The Secretariat had collaborated with CEPAL in Santiago and a study on the impact of oil price increases in oil deficit countries of Latin America and collaboration had begun with the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

136. Efforts during the next year would include: introduction of a system of collecting energy data on a regular basis; increased co-operation and co-ordination with the UN Secretariat and UN Agencies as well as regional organizations; contributions to the ECLA Work Programme in energy; and more aggressive pursuit of realizing TCDC projects in this field.

137. A detailed presentation was made explaining the functions and purposes of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, with the areas of particular relevance for the CDCC being highlighted as given in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/67 by the technical adviser attached to the ECLA Office for the Caribbean.

138. The meeting after hearing a statement by the Executive Secretary of the UNCNRSE, recommended that CDCC members take the necessary measures to participate fully in the conference preparatory process, including the forthcoming session of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference, 21 July-1 August 1980 in Geneva, as well as in the further determination of the policy orientation of the conference preparations in the light of the needs and interests of the region.

139. One delegate stressed the importance of making statistics on energy available to the CDCC Secretariat. It was pointed out that most CDCC countries were almost totally dependent on imported energy sources, especially petroleum, and that while regional developments were useful, the ultimate solution would require co-operation in global efforts. While the Venezuelan Oil Facility, the initiative of Trinidad and Tobago, and the possibility of some assistance from Mexico would be of great help, the CDCC should pursue solutions at the General Assembly, through the Non-Aligned Movement and with OPEC.

140. The OLADE representative stated that energy represented a new option of independence for CDCC countries and demanded decisive action. He pointed out that the priority actions of OLADE could be summarized as follows: assuring the supply of energy to energy deficit countries of the region and supporting the efforts of countries in developing new sources of energy. He said that in this way OLADE had been carrying out, in collaboration with CEPAL and the rest of the United Nations system, the development of programmes of alternative energy. These programmes will be extended to the CDCC countries during 1980-82. Missions for ascertaining the development potential of sources such as geothermal power, hydro-electricity, wind and biogas have already been identified for Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Grenada, Barbados and the Dominican Republic.

141. The FAO delegate pointed out that several agricultural products cultivated in Latin America and the Caribbean could be used as sources of energy. This matter, and its economic implications in relation to the use of resources, either for the production of food for consumption or for energy requirements, would be examined at a Round Table Meeting to be held in Havana next September, jointly with the 16th Regional Conference of FAO. The CDCC countries would on this occasion have updated information and would be able to participate in the debates on this subject.

142. The UNEP delegate expressed the need for the region to collaborate on the development of new energy resources. Research into areas such as solar energy were only being developed by industrialized countries according to their own needs rather than for the needs of the Developing World. UNEP is planning a census of natural resources to be carried out in the near future as part of the assessment of economic development. A study of the supply and demand of new sources of energy for Latin America and the Caribbean was carried out jointly with UNDP. It was concluded that regional co-ordination of research in this field was necessary in order to direct the technological development of new energy sources towards the specific needs of countries in the region.

143. The Committee concluded that the CDCC should concentrate its efforts on solving the important problems concerning oil prices, developing alternate sources of energy and conducting research into the exploration and development of hydrocarbons. It was proposed that the CDCC should continue to co-ordinate regional efforts in this vital area in close collaboration with OLADE and the appropriate UN bodies.

Natural Resources.

144. In introducing this subject area the Secretariat representative pointed out that this was a priority area agreed on at the Second Session of CDCC with emphasis on mining. Inadequate resources in the Secretariat had resulted in little action. However, Natural Resource "Profiles" had been produced and a preliminary Mineral Resources Inventory which had been prepared would be published shortly. There were gaps in the data mainly due to lack of response to questionnaires from governments. In addition, efforts were being made to define TCDC type projects in this area. It was hoped to provide a final Inventory of Mineral Resources paper to the next session of CDCC.

Additional Functions of the Caribbean Office

Statistical Services and Economic Survey of Caribbean Countries

145. In introducing this topic, the Secretariat stated briefly the three main areas of work in this field during the year, aside from in-house work on the Statistical Data Bank (discussed earlier) and compilation of data for the Annual Economic Survey and other on-going projects. These areas were:

- i. Co-sponsoring of a Workshop on Environment Statistics together with the Joint ECLA/UNEP/CEP and the UN Statistical Office (see document E/CEPAL/CDCC/56). The Secretariat hoped to participate in a pilot study on this subject to be mounted during 1980 in one CDCC country;
- ii. Collaboration in the two UNDP financed sub-regional Statistical Development Projects based at the ECCM and CARICOM Secretariats;
- iii. A TCDC project to improve the collection and processing of External Trade Statistics in Haiti undertaken with the collaboration of Jamaica. A follow-up mission was shortly to be mounted to implement the recommendations.

146. In addition, the Secretariat prepared the country notes on economic performance in Caribbean countries, which form part of CEPAL's Annual Economic Survey of Latin America, and also constitutes the basis for the "Overview of Economic Activities in the Caribbean Countries" published each year.

Co-operation in Demographic Analysis

147. In introducing this topic, the Secretariat explained that CEPAL/CELADE had now extended its activities in the sub-region by establishing the post of Regional Adviser in Demographic Analysis in the ECLA Office for the Caribbean with the assistance of a bilateral donor.

148. A Work Programme prepared in conjunction with relevant personnel in the various countries included:

- i. Assistance with the 1980 Census Programme to the Caribbean Census Co-ordinating Committee as well as special assistance to Suriname;

- ii. Special assistance to the sub-region in utilizing specialized demographic analysis techniques; and
- iii. Organization of an intensive course in demographic analysis tentatively scheduled for mid-1981.

This Work Programme was adopted by the Committee.

Environmental Management

149. The report was introduced by the Co-ordinator of the Joint ECLA/UNEP Project for Environmental Management in the Wider Caribbean Area (E/CEPAL/CDCC/64), who indicated that the purpose of the project was to evaluate the existing state of the environment, to assess the future trends and to develop an Action Plan for Environmental Management in the Wider Caribbean Area.

The highlights of the year's work were summarized as follows:

- i. Convening of two Advisory Panel Meetings;
- ii. Convening of a meeting of Government Nominated Experts to review the Draft Action Plan;
- iii. Co-sponsoring of a Conference on Economic Growth and Environmental Management in the Smaller Caribbean Islands with participation of the US - Man and the Biosphere, CDB, UNDIESA (Ocean Economics and Technology Bureau), UNESCO and the Joint ECLA/UNEP/CEP.

150. The Advisory Panel Meetings revised the Draft Action Plan which then was adopted at the Meeting of Government Nominated Experts. Further work of the Project included a Second Meeting of Government Nominated Experts scheduled for January 1981 to be followed by the Ministerial Level Meeting scheduled for March 1981. The report of this meeting would be submitted to the Sixth Session of CDCC.

Transnational Corporations

151. The Secretariat stated that the Fourth Session of the CDCC had supported the decision to hold a seminar on Transnational Corporations in the Caribbean and indicated that Barbados had offered to host this seminar. Subsequently, it was discovered that the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC) and the UNDP had planned

a similar seminar for the LDC's of the Caribbean and the Government of Antigua had agreed to host the seminar since 1978. Discussions between the CDCC Secretariat and UNCTC resulted in agreement to collaborate in hosting a joint seminar in one of these two countries during the last quarter of 1980. This seminar would discuss, inter alia, relevant legislation, transfer of technology, and regulations dealing with TNC's.

152. The representative of UNCTC explained that his organization had begun operations in 1975. Collaboration with the CDCC was welcomed and it was stated that a Joint CEPAL/CTC Unit was established in Santiago and that liaison was maintained with the CDCC Secretariat. He also outlined the nature of projects which could be undertaken by the Centre and noted that unfortunately not many technical assistance projects had been undertaken in CDCC countries.

153. The Committee, while noting these advances, gave its further endorsement to the mandates regarding transnational corporations.

CHAPTER IV

REVIEW OF THE ROLE AND FUNCTIONING OF THE CDCC

154. In introducing the item "Role and Functioning of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee" (see document E/CEPAL/CDCC/59), the Director of the ECLA Office for the Caribbean pointed out that present conditions in the Caribbean were different from those that existed in 1975. The processes of balkanization and fragmentation have gained new momentum. In addition, the external pressures and internal social pressures had become more acute. The alternatives available to the governments bring into sharp focus and give higher priority to achievement of the original objectives of the CDCC. It was pointed out that the document E/CEPAL/CDCC/59 gave an appreciation of the present situation, bottlenecks had been identified and focus was invited to methods of realizing the CDCC objectives. There was the clear need for a strategic approach to achieve operational co-operation in the sub-region.

155. It was recalled that after the Third Session of the CDCC, discussions were held with Governments and Agencies to seek mechanisms that would be suitable to the changing Caribbean reality. As a result, the basic document presented to the Fourth Session (E/CEPAL/CDCC/51) discussed the following topics:

- i. Review of specific objectives and orientation for CDCC;
- ii. Indication of level of co-ordination achieved between CDCC and other programmes in the Caribbean;
- iii. The model proposed to advance the process of co-operation;
- iv. Description of strategy for implementation of programmes.

While the proposals were accepted in principle at that Session, it was recognized that there was a need for further examination of these issues. E/CEPAL/CDCC/59 was consequently a development of the proposals first raised at the Fourth Session.

156. This document contained a qualitative assessment of the work of the CDCC up to the present. It dealt with mechanisms for co-operation based on the adopted rules of procedure and functions, the role of the members and mechanisms through which the CDCC and its Secretariat work. It also dealt with horizontal co-operation and the way in which its components could be identified and related actions implemented.

157. With respect to the availability of resources and their better utilization, seven elements were listed in the document:

- i. assignment of experts from governments to the Secretariat;
- ii. provision in national budgets to cover expenses of country experts and officials participating in meetings and working groups;
- iii. the need for governments to make representations to ensure that CDCC activities are supported in UN bodies;
- iv. utilizing all resources which could be provided under TCDC;
- v. allocating a part of the UNDP IPF for the CDCC Work Programme;
- vi. augmenting UN resources for the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean;
- vii. identifying national resources available for establishing mechanisms for regional co-operation projects.

158. The Deputy Executive Secretary of CEPAL explained in some detail the complex budgetary system in the United Nations. He said that the budget was organized by sectoral programmes and that it was difficult to transfer funds from one programme to another: within programmes funds were allocated to specific items and it was also difficult to transfer funds from one item to another. As the budget was based on a two-year period, provision was made for supplementary expenditure to be approved by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), before going to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). CDCC recommendations for additional expenditure could be diverted to ECOSOC. Experience showed it was not usual for additional posts to be created in this way but funds for meetings of ad hoc sector groups might be obtained. CDCC should therefore look at proposals for supplementary estimates requests for 1981.

Summary of discussions

159. Discussions then centered around the budget presentation most suitable for CDCC purposes. It was suggested that a programme titled Economic Co-operation and Integration might be more appropriate and that the larger the amount in a programme the greater was the flexibility in making expenditure.

160. Questions were raised as to whether the limitations on the functions delegated to the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean in connection with extra-budgetary funds and restrictions on the possibility of having consultations with other agencies were of themselves constraints; whether placing the budget under one programme was more or less restrictive of the quantum of resources; and of whether the CDCC could approach ECOSOC for additional resources directly or if requests must be channelled through the CEPAL Office in Santiago.

161. In response, the Deputy Executive Secretary of CEPAL stated that a block presentation under the programme Economic Co-operation and Integration would be more suitable not only because of the flexibility which it would give in the use of resources, but also because in the treatment of the budget for the Commission it would assist in identifying that particular section which was of special interest to the Caribbean. He said that to his knowledge this particular programme was not included at present in the budget of the Commission but it must be verified whether that particular programme still existed within the United Nations overall programme budget. The outcome would depend on the work of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, an advisory committee of the General Assembly, responsible for fixing overall priorities by programme for the entire United Nations system.

162. In response to the question whether or not limitations to functions delegated to the Port-of-Spain Office had been a restriction in obtaining resources, the Deputy Executive Secretary stated that the Economic Commission, like any Government within the Caribbean, wanted to know what contacts were being made by members of its own Secretariat outside of the organization in the same manner that formal requests for resources

were done by one central organization within a Government which was charged with that responsibility. He suggested that the Executive Secretary might wish to address himself to this point, because it was his understanding that in the past there have been excessive restrictions and some misunderstandings as to what those restrictions actually were.

163. The Deputy Executive Secretary also informed the meeting that he was authorized to say at this time that there were no restrictions which prevented the Office at Port-of-Spain from maintaining permanent contact with all other Agencies, to discuss with them the CDCC Work Programme and to seek with those Agencies ways in which the Work Programme could be carried out. However, there were restrictions such as the following: no one within CEPAL, including the Executive Secretary, was authorized to receive resources from Specialized Agencies or from member governments. The financial rules of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly itself, put severe restrictions on the receipt of donations. Only the Controller, the Assistant Secretary General for Finance, was authorized to accept a donation from any source. The Controller had established a series of procedures which must be followed in accepting donations.

164. The Deputy Executive Secretary further explained that there were many valid reasons for these restrictions primarily to be sure that a particular Government did not distort the collective intentions of the United Nations by offering to pay for some activities of particular interest to it, but not of priority interest collectively to the United Nations. So far, CEPAL had been highly successful in obtaining the authorization of the Controller to receive funds. This was one of the complex financial areas which must be worked out carefully with the United Nations Headquarters so that it did not become an impediment to the CDCC Work Programme.

165. One delegation asked if assistance, donations or grants included provision in kind, and whether specialized staff that could be offered by Governments should go through the procedures of the United Nations system as outlined. To this question, the Deputy Executive Secretary announced that unfortunately it should enter into the system outlined. The financial rule on the question of donations included the requirement

that a 14 percent overhead charge be added for general expenditure of the United Nations.

166. The Chairman summarized the discussion by stating that it appeared that there were two aspects of reform that the meeting had been discussing for the CDCC. On the one hand, there was the proposal for a fundamental transformation of the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean to upgrade its status to something equivalent to that of the CEPAL Mexico Office. On the other hand, there was the question of securing more resources. If the status were unchanged, there was concern as to whether the funding to carry out the Work Programme that had just been discussed would be obtained. It might be efficacious to de-link these issues and to see what strengthening of the Office in Port-of-Spain could be achieved in order to make it more effective. Various mechanisms were suggested as to how this might be done in the interim.

167. The Chairman pointed out that there appeared to be consensus on the need for a change in the status of the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean, due consideration being given to the limitations originating from the time factor. Time was important in two senses: to ensure that the programme of CDCC was not affected by solutions which might derive from the complex process followed by the United Nations to adopt any new budget; and on the part of government, time was necessary to consider carefully the more fundamental question of the status granted to the CEPAL Office in Port-of-Spain vis-à-vis the parent office in Santiago.

168. The Chairman underlined that if the consensus were that the two issues be de-linked, then proposals could be made to ensure that the financing implications flowing from the agreed Work Programme be prepared and submitted for approval. These implications should include any additional staff and other resources that might be available within the existing structure and within the existing relationships between the Offices located at Port-of-Spain and in Santiago. The question of the change of status of the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean could be examined by governments in consultations among themselves and with the Secretariat itself, as a separate question which need not affect on-going activities.

169. Several delegates expressed their acceptance of the way the Chairman had summarized the discussion on the situation and prospects of the Office at Port-of-Spain, and agreed with the proposal to discuss the improvement of existing programmes and to consider separately the question of changing the status of the Office.

170. The Executive Secretary of CEPAL requested permission of the Chairman to introduce a written statement in the report of the Ministerial Level Meeting.

Statement by the Executive Secretary of CEPAL

171. I have read with great interest the report on the debate during the Meeting of Officials on the role and financing of the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean and especially appreciated the lucid synthesis of the Chairman which presents the two essential aspects of this question. First, how to strengthen the authority of the Office, and second, how to increase the flow of resources to the Office so that it can carry out the tasks mandated by Governments, both those related to CDCC and those which the Office undertakes as part of the CEPAL Secretariat. In the present statement I wish to include in the report of this meeting, the feeling and attitude of the Executive Secretary of CEPAL on this matter.

172. With regard to the strengthening of the authority and responsibility of the Office, the Executive Secretariat supports completely the objective of delegating to the Office all the attributes which are required to comply with the requirements of the sub-region. The history of the Office has been a history of progressive strengthening over time, but I am fully aware that the needs of today demand additional steps. One of the most important events was, of course, the creation of this Committee, which was strongly supported by the Secretariat of CEPAL because it would involve the Governments directly in the orientation of the work of the Office, and permit the sub-region to establish its own priorities.

173. But there are still steps to be taken which we are prepared to support. At present we are waiting for a report by the Joint Inspection Unit on the delegation of authority to the Office which I am sure will be of great assistance in determining additional measures. Although there are some areas in which the Executive Secretary cannot delegate attributes, because they are reserved for central organs of the United Nations, there are four areas in which it is possible to move ahead now:

- (1) The decentralization of authority and responsibility in the areas of personnel, finance and administration, for which additional staff in Port-of-Spain will be required. The Secretariat is prepared to redeploy resources from Santiago to make this possible.
- (2) The delegation of authority to the Office to establish direct contacts with the Specialized Agencies and to negotiate with them co-operation agreements within the CDCC Work Programme. At the same time, the Office shall keep CEPAL Headquarters fully informed of its contacts and negotiations in order to maintain common criteria throughout the Secretariat, and shall also comply with the procedures established by the Controller to accept donations.
- (3) A strong increase in the support of the Santiago and Mexico Offices for activities carried out in the Caribbean in order that the entire CEPAL system be involved in a mutually enriching co-operative venture.
- (4) I am convinced that the raising of the status of the Port-of-Spain Office requested by the CDCC Governments is fully feasible and that, apart from sufficient resources, this Office must have the same attributes as the Office in Mexico, the oldest sub-regional Office in the CEPAL system.

174. With regard to increasing the flow of resources to CDCC, the problems which exist within the United Nations to obtain additional resources are known to all. Nevertheless, despite the fact that the resources of the Organization increase at extremely low rates, the Executive Secretariat has transmitted the requests of CDCC and has encountered significant support at Headquarters in New York. / In 1975 the Port-of-Spain Office had nine Professional posts and 15 General Service staff, a total of 24 people. Five years later,

in 1980, the Office has 17 Professional posts and 23 General Service staff, that is, a total of 40 people. This is the geographical area which has had the greatest growth rate by far within CEPAL. On the side of expenditures, there were 250,000 dollars in 1975 and 600,000 in 1979, but this is not enough.

175. It is not enough for the reasons I expressed this morning, the emergence of many new countries in the sub-region. In this sub-region is the greatest concentration of small countries in the world. Despite severe budgetary restrictions we must search for mechanisms which permit the United Nations to make special, exceptional commitments. There are at least five lines of action that we should explore:

The first means I have already mentioned: the redeployment of resources from other areas of the CEPAL system. Although the system's resources are sharply limited, we shall re-examine priorities and study the possibilities of reassignment of resources.

Second, it is important that this Committee and its members support the initiatives of the Secretariat in the budgetary requests it makes for inclusion in the regular budget of the United Nations.

Third, we should involve the UNDP increasingly in CDCC activities and in this way obtain a multiplier effect for the work of the Secretariat. In this task we already have the goodwill of the Latin American Bureau of UNDP.

Fourth, co-operation with the Specialized Agencies, United Nations Agencies and other regional and international organizations is essential. The Agencies have resources and means which can be mobilized. We are already obtaining important collaboration from a number of them and I trust that this will increase in the future.

Fifth, the Secretariat would like the Governments to consider the possibility of testing in this region a mechanism which has had considerable success in Africa and Asia as a means of generating flexible extra-budgetary resources: a pledging conference among the countries, members of CEPAL. I propose to consult with you and with CEPAL as a body to see if this mechanism might not be opportune and appropriate in order to obtain additional resources for the Caribbean region.

176. These are the comments which I wished to make on the report of the Officials' Meeting. I realize that in making them I am assuming a personal and institutional commitment with the sub-region. One of the great assets of CEPAL is that it encompasses all of Latin America. During 32 years of presence in the region, we have been struggling for the major objectives of co-operation and for the unity of our countries, loyal to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

177. With the same spirit we must realize that some sub-regions deserve special attention not only from the UN Secretariat but from all Governments of the region. This is one of them. I want to reiterate that we feel this commitment as something of the highest priority, both personal and institutional.

178. An active and dynamic Caribbean within CEPAL offers benefits for the Caribbean, but I sincerely believe that it is also advantageous for Latin America. For this reason, we feel that attaining an active and dynamic Caribbean is a commitment for all of CEPAL.

Conclusions

179. After further discussion it was agreed that the status of the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean should be up-graded to the level of the CEPAL Sub-regional Office in Mexico and that this up-grading should take place without interrupting the continuity of the Work Programme of the CDCC including proposals emanating from the present Session.

180. It was also agreed that the financial implications flowing from the requirements of the Work Programme should be submitted, including not only proposals intended for ECOSOC and the UN General Assembly, but also requirements of staff and other resources obtainable within CEPAL.

181. In furtherance of these objectives the Committee adopted the Resolution 7(V) titled "Strengthening the CDCC Secretariat" which stipulates inter alia:

- i. Improving the status of the CDCC Secretariat to a full sub-regional headquarters of CEPAL;
 - ii. Delegation of appropriate authority by CEPAL Headquarters to enable the Secretariat to carry out its functions; and
 - iii. Increasing the flow of resources to the Secretariat.
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CHAPTER V

STRATEGY FOR CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES
DURING THE THIRD DEVELOPMENT DECADE

182. In introducing the subject, the Director of the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean said that in response to Resolution 5(IV) approved at the Fourth Session of the CDCC, the Secretariat, in conjunction with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), convened a Meeting of Experts of CDCC countries at the CDB Headquarters in Barbados from 19-21 May 1980 for the purposes of evaluating the principal trends and characteristics of economic and social development of the Caribbean, and formulating a development strategy for use in the region, and to provide an input into the wider strategies being prepared by CEPAL and the United Nations. (See document E/CEPAL/CDCC/61 and E/CEPAL/CDCC/61/Corr.1).

183. He stated that the discussion in Barbados had focused attention on: the present economic and social situation of the Caribbean countries, the perspectives for economic and social development in the 1980's, the principal problems for which solutions must be sought, policy orientations for the 1980's and measures to implement these policy orientations. He further pointed out that the experts had identified suitable objectives and targets for the 1980's and had made suggestions for the corresponding policies, measures and actions which may be initiated. He concluded by noting that these policies fell into three broad categories - external relationships of the governments, economic planning and management and social planning and articulation.

Summary of discussions

184. Several delegations, while recognizing the importance of the Secretariat document, stated that they could not endorse it since they had not had sufficient time to study the document and hence would reserve their position. Reference was also made to the fact that the document had been tabled at the Planning Officials' Meeting.

185. Some delegations indicated that they found the document to be imaginative and far-reaching and for this reason it would require comprehensive discussion. It was noted that the document was in the nature of broad policy guidelines for countries and must therefore receive governments' consideration. In particular, the political aspects of the document would require Cabinets' attention.

186. Other delegations, while agreeing that the document was important, were of the view that since some CDCC countries were represented at the Group of 77 Meeting in New York, they felt that those countries could adopt the document in the spirit of this Group as an aid in trying to spur economic development of their countries.

187. The Executive Secretary of CEPAL referring to the document on the Strategy for the Caribbean countries pointed out that this was an important intellectual exercise that complemented the region's contribution to the Extraordinary Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in August 1980 to structure the world strategy for the Third UN Development Decade. Once the General Assembly approved the global strategy for the decade, it should be taken into consideration at the regional and national levels.

Conclusion

188. The meeting took note of the Secretariat's presentation on the subject and the comments of the Executive Secretary, and requested that the document E/CEPAL/CDCC/61 entitled "Strategy for Caribbean Countries during the Third Development Decade" be submitted to CDCC governments for further study. The comments of the Governments should be sent to the CDCC Secretariat and the subject should be included for discussion at the next session of the CDCC.

CHAPTER VI

OTHER MATTERS

1. Co-ordination between CDCC and CGCED

189. The Chairman recalled that one delegation had requested that the question of co-ordination between the CDCC Secretariat and the CGCED be included under this item of the Agenda. This delegation drew the attention of the meeting to paragraphs 221-223 of the Report of the Fourth Session of the CDCC (document E/CEPAL/CDCC/54/Rev.1). In quoting these paragraphs, the directives to the Secretariat to ensure harmonization of the activities of the CDCC and the CGCED were particularly emphasized. It was recalled that the discussions at the Suriname meeting had resulted in a decision that government representatives should meet prior to CGCED meetings to provide the Secretariat with directives in view of the exclusion of some countries from CGCED programmes. It was pointed out that the meeting mandated was not held before the CGCED meeting last year, and the delegation wanted the session to be informed whether the Secretariat was still operating under that mandate.

190. The Secretariat affirmed that it was still operating under this mandate and explained that the Secretariat could not secure necessary resources for the meeting last year; as an alternative it had suggested that governments brief their Permanent Representatives in New York who would then be asked to meet there with personnel from the Secretariat of the CDCC. Furthermore, the documents for the CGCED meeting were not available and it was not known what projects would be proposed. The Secretariat had met with Permanent Representatives to the UN before the CGCED meeting, and after the meeting the Permanent Representatives were briefed. Although the Secretariat could not carry out the mandate in the way suggested in Suriname, it had managed to accomplish the objective through the alternative method mentioned above.

191. There was the further enquiry as to whether the mandate could be carried out in the current year. It was suggested that the mandate given in Suriname to hold the CDCC consultative meeting two or three days before the CGCED meeting should be maintained, i.e. the meeting of Representatives

in New York. The Secretariat further mentioned that there was only one project which had been directly affected by CGCED activities, namely maritime transportation. The next CGCED meeting was scheduled for 23-27 June 1980, therefore, a meeting of representatives of CDCC countries should be convened at the latest by 19 June. The only further step necessary was for governments to provide full briefing to their Permanent Missions in New York.

192. Another delegation raised two additional points - that the agricultural research project of the CGCED duplicated the work authorised in the CDCC Work Programme, and that in future reports on CGCED meetings be made to the subsequent session of the CDCC. The Secretariat stated that through its participation in the Steering Committee for Technical Assistance, the Secretariat had made contributions to the FAO-executed agricultural research project, but the report was not yet available.

193. One delegation requested the Secretariat to secure the documentation of CGCED prior to the consultative meeting and to convey the date of the consultative meeting to CDCC members by telex.

194. It was agreed that the Secretariat should arrange for the meeting of representatives of CDCC countries at New York on 19 June 1980, endeavour to obtain the documentation for the CGCED meeting in advance and report back to the representatives and the Governments after the CGCED meeting. It was also decided that progress in the CGCED should be reported to the subsequent sessions of the CDCC.

2. Application from the British Virgin Islands for Observer Status to the CDCC

195. The Secretariat informed that communication had been received from the Governor, British Virgin Islands requesting observer status at CDCC. The text of the communication was placed before the meeting along with the texts of ECLA Resolution 358(XVI) "Establishment of a Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee" and CDCC Resolution 1(I) "Participation in Meetings of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee".

196. The Committee considered the request and agreed the question was of importance and would require discussions at national levels. Accordingly, the Secretariat was instructed to refer this matter for consideration of the respective Governments of CDCC, and that the matter be reverted to at a future session of the CDCC.

SITE AND DATE OF THE SIXTH SESSION OF CDCC

197. The Executive Secretary of CEPAL read a communication received from the Grenada Delegation extending an offer to host the Sixth Session of the CDCC in that country during 1981. In view of the fact that the Government of Haiti's offer for hosting the Sixth Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee had not been maintained, the Grenada Delegation, on behalf of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, proposed that the Sixth Session of the CDCC be held in St. George's, Grenada in 1981.

198. The offer was accepted by the Committee and the Secretariat was requested to make the necessary arrangements and inform members accordingly in due course.

CHAPTER VII

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AT ITS FIFTH SESSION

199. Resolution 6(V) ACQUISITION OF COMPUTER FACILITIES

BEARING IN MIND the importance of information for the economic and social development of CDCC Member States, and the development of modern computer technology for the storage and rapid dissemination of information.

CONSIDERING the decisions taken at earlier CDCC Session that the Secretariat should be provided with computer facilities to accommodate both the Statistical Data Bank and the needs of the Caribbean Documentation Centre.

RECOGNIZING that after two years, the ECLA Office for the Caribbean is still without these facilities.

DECIDES that the CDCC Secretariat make the relevant arrangements in order to contract an expert to carry out studies on existing technical problems and to determine whether the needs could be met by a computer made in a country of the CDCC region.

200. Resolution 7(V) STRENGTHENING THE CDCC SECRETARIAT

The Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Resolution 358(XVI) of the Economic Commission for Latin America creating the Committee.

RECOGNIZING the difficulty of the tasks before the member governments during the Third United Nations Development Decade.

REITERATING their political will to pursue the objectives stated in the CDCC Constituent Declaration through a policy based on intra-Caribbean co-operation.

STRESSING the innovative character of the CDCC within the framework of the United Nations, originating in the active role played by its member governments in the implementation of their work programme, and in the co-ordination of the increasing support offered by the organs and organizations within the United Nations System and other international and regional organizations.

HAVING ASSESSED the efforts carried out during the first five years of the Committee and acknowledging the increasing support to the Caribbean sub-region by the CEPAL Secretariat. And

HAVING REACHED the conclusion that the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean needs to be endowed with sufficient flexibility and authority to meet the requirements of development and co-operation in the sub-region and desiring that the CDCC be an efficacious instrument contributing to the economic and social development of the sub-region.

RECOMMENDS

1. As an immediate requirement that the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean become the CEPAL Sub-regional Headquarters for the Caribbean, in order to enable it to be more adequately equipped and financed to respond more efficiently to the needs of the Committee.
2. That the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean be empowered to consult with, receive and administer funds originating from CEPAL and other United Nations family organizations, other international inter-governmental or sub-regional government-related agencies, in accord with pertinent United Nations regulations.
3. That the ability of the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean be strengthened to recruit consultants and convene Ad Hoc Group of Experts directly needed for the implementation of the mandates of the Committee, giving due consideration to the utilization of available qualified resources in the sub-region.
4. That the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean be empowered to provide in co-ordination with specialized United Nations agencies, assistance within the framework of the CDCC work programme.
5. That the Executive Secretary transmit the present resolution to the Economic and Social Council for consideration during its summer session in 1980 with the view that supplementary resources be made available to CDCC in 1981 for the activities approved by the Committee at its Fifth Session.

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6. That the Executive Secretary take fully into consideration the resources required for the CDCC Work Programme in formulating the CEPAL budget requests for the 1982/83 biennium.
7. That the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and other international and regional organizations give full support to the Work Programme of CDCC and co-ordinate their activities with the CDCC Secretariat.

CHAPTER VIII

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF RESOLUTIONS
AND MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES
FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS
ON THE WORK PROGRAMME

Financial implications of the Resolution 6(V)
"Acquisition of Computer Facilities"

201. The decision on Computer facilities requests the Secretariat to undertake studies on existing technical problems and to assess the usefulness of a computer for the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean in Port-of-Spain.

202. CEPAL believes that it can carry out this mandate within existing resources, including contracting a consultant and carrying out a mission, if required, to the country in the sub-region which manufactures computers.

Financial implications of the Resolution 7(V)
"Strengthening the CDCC Secretariat"

203. Operative paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Resolution No.2(V) (see Chapter VII) recommended that additional responsibilities be delegated to the CEPAL Sub-regional Headquarters for the Caribbean. In order to carry out these responsibilities, additional resources will be required by the Secretariat. Operative paragraph 5 requests the Executive Secretary to transmit the Resolution to the Economic and Social Council for consideration during its 1980 summer session with the view that supplementary resources be made available to CDCC during 1981 for the activities approved by the CDCC at its Fifth Session.

204. CEPAL Headquarters plans to re-deploy to the Office in Port of Spain a P-2 professional post. Requests for additional staff will be presented for inclusion in the 1982-1983 UN Programme Budget.

205. The specific financial implications of the tasks mandated for 1981 and which would require supplementary resources are as follows:

	<u>US\$</u>
Development of the Data Bank:	
General Service post for a Statistical Assistant	14,000
Industrial sector:	
Ad hoc experts group on industrial development planning	6,000
Social sector:	
Meeting to examine the statutes of the Economic and and Social Council	2,500
Integration of women in development:	
General service post for a Research Assistant	14,000
Meeting on Women in Development Planning	3,000
Removal of Language Barriers:	
National Workshops by itinerant groups	6,000
Transport and communications:	
Professional post for Assistant Economic Affairs Officer	38,000
Meeting on Search and Rescue	5,000
Energy and natural resources:	
General service post for a secretary	14,000
Seminar on Energy balance sheet	10,000
Planning:	
Ad hoc experts groups on specific planning topics	12,000
Planning Officials Meeting, Third Session	15,000
Complementary resources required to support expanded CDCC activities:	
General service post for offset press operator	10,000
Rental of office space	30,000
Acquisition of furniture and equipment	20,000
Consultants	6,000
Travel on official mission	20,000
	<hr/> US\$225,500 <hr/>

206. The further financial implications for which provision would need to be made in the CEPAL budget for the 1982/1983 biennium are as follows:

<u>SUBJECT</u>		<u>US\$</u>
Information	Manager, Documentation Centre P-2	38,000
	Library Assistant	14,000
	Computer/Peripherals	130,000
	Analyst Programmer	14,000
	Key-Punch Operator	14,000
	Data-Base Manager	14,000
Statistics	Statistical Assistant	14,000
Industrial Sector	Meeting on Intermediate Technology	6,000
Social Sector	Assistant Social Affairs Officer P-2	38,000
	Research Assistant	14,000
	Working Groups (2) - Social Planning	8,000
Women in Development	Co-ordinator P-3	49,700
	Secretary	14,000
Removal of Language Barriers	National Workshops by Itinerant Groups of Teachers	12,000
Transport	Research Assistant	14,000
	Meeting of Officials and Ministers of Transport	15,000
Energy and Natural Resources	Assistant Economic Affairs Officer P-2	38,000
	Seminar on Energy Balance Sheet Methodology	15,000
	Workshop on Mineral Resources	15,000
	Seminar on Multinational Enterprises in Specific Fields	6,000
Planning	Working Groups on Specific Planning Topics	12,000
	Planning Officials Meeting - Fourth Session	15,000
	Planning Officials Meeting - Fifth Session	15,000

<u>SUBJECT</u>		<u>US\$</u>
General	Rental of Premises	60,000
	Conference Assistant	14,000
	Consultants	25,000
	Editor P-3	49,000
	Furniture and equipment	23,000

MOBILIZING ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

207. The CEPAL Office for the Caribbean is also to endeavour to mobilize resources from suggested extra-budgetary sources as follows:

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
Information	Manager, Documentation Centre P-2	38,000	IDRC
	Meeting on Agricultural Information System	15,000	IDRC
	Meeting of Congress of Information Professionals	15,000	IDRC
	Seminar on Intellectual Property (WIPO)		
	Microfiche Equipment	20,000	IDRC
	Photocopier	7,000	IDRC
Statistics	Statistical Assistant	14,000	U.N.
Agriculture	Meeting of Exporters/Producers of Agricultural Commodities	15,000	UNCTAD
Women in Development	Research Assistant	14,000	U.N./Vol.Fund
	Women in Development Planning Meeting	3,000	U.N./Vol.Fund
Removal of Language Barriers	National Workshops by Itinerant Groups of Teachers	18,000	UNESCO
	Workshops on Modern Techniques of Language Teaching	52,000	UNESCO
Planning	Assistant Programme Officer P-2	38,000	UNDP/ILPES
	1 Research Assistant	14,000	UNDP/ILPES
	1 Secretary	14,000	UNDP/ILPES

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Ralph V. Carvallo

Delegate:

Charles G. Burnett

REPUBLIC OF CUBA

Head of Delegation:

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Delegates:

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Delegates:

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3. Observers

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

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5. United Nations System

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Eugene L. Pikin

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United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (UNCNRSE)

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B. Other United Nations Bodies

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Radomiro Tomic

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United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

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World Food Programme (WFP)

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Annex 2

PROPOSALS FOR CO-OPERATIVE ACTIONS

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PROPOSALS FOR COOPERATIVE ACTIONS

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

The Cuban delegation, appreciating the importance of the Caribbean agricultural sector, which constitutes one of the priority areas in the Work Programme of the CDCC, as well as the existing possibilities arising from the Consultant's report entitled "Guidelines and Trading Policies of the CDCC Countries relating to Rice, Legumes, Ground Provisions, Vegetables and Citrus Products, and the Identification of Areas suitable for Joint Action", and bearing in mind the importance of aerial spraying in agricultural development and the high costs which this represents for the region, and also the importance of the fishing activity in the area, aimed at increasing the food supply of the people of the countries of the region, wishes to present the following proposals in the spirit of greater unity and cooperation between the member countries of the CDCC:

I. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Garden Produce

- a) Exchange of information and scientific-technical documentation on horticultural crops, with special emphasis with regard to:
 - Improvement and adaptability of summer planting of tomato and pimiento;
 - Agricultural and horticultural technology, irrigation, herbicides, plant protection and mechanization.
- b) Exchange of genetic materials and robust varieties basically in tomato, pimiento, onion and cabbage crops.

Vegetables

- a) Exchange of information and scientific technical documentation;
- b) Exchange of materials with the aim of evaluating their general behaviour.

Tubers

- a) Exchange of information, literature, journals and scientific-technical documentation on potato, coco, yam, plantain, cassava and sweet potato crops basically;
- b) Exchange of monocotyledonous seeds, with the aim of evaluating the general behaviour of the various species, varieties and lines.

Shipment Tests

Carrying out test shipments of some horticultural products and tropical tubers between the countries of the area, bearing in mind the convenience of the parties.

The Secretariat of the CDCC, in accordance with the foregoing, and the interest displayed by the countries, should channel these incentives.

II. TRANSPORT OF AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

The supply of equipment by commercial airlines, on suitable terms, for fumigation purposes, bearing in mind the interest displayed by the countries, could be implemented bilaterally or multilaterally by means of setting up a Caribbean Enterprise for the purpose.

The Secretariat of the CDCC could propitiate contacts toward this end, as well as organize a meeting of experts for the setting up of such an enterprise, with which we would be prepared to collaborate.

III. FISHING INDUSTRY

In various forums and meetings, Cuba has emphasized the need for Projects relating to the development of the fishing industry to be given priority in the countries of the Caribbean which import seafood products, as these Projects could develop fishing industries in the economic zones or adjacent seas. In this respect, it is of particular importance to implement the development of a Project of a multinational nature in which the experience of the countries of the area could be pooled.

The member countries of the CDCC, functioning jointly and in a co-ordinated manner, could mobilize their technical resources and available materials, such as:

- Technical and scientific personnel;
- Facilities for technological training and research in naval construction, suitable for the seas of the region;
- Technology in the development of fishing skills aimed at increasing the productivity of fishermen;
- Technology in processing marine products;
- Quality control and marketing of marine products, both for local consumption and export.

This sub-regional Project could be re-arranged and organized in accordance with priorities, which would include the tapping of existing resources; the distribution of produce in its natural state, applying only such techniques as are necessary for conservation; the training of local fishing personnel through the conversion of national and sub-regional centres; carrying out fishing research programmes by renting boats fitted with the necessary scientific equipment, owned by the countries of the region; and marketing.

The Project would start out with the existing situation in each country, avoiding duplication of efforts. International Organizations should finance the acquisition of equipment and technical assistance in specialized areas unavailable in the participating countries. Each country may participate either in those aspects which it is most interested in developing, or in the total Project.

In order to carry out this Project, this Secretariat of the CDCC could convene a meeting of experts from the interested countries, in order to prepare on behalf of their Governments, the petition to the FAO, UNDP and other interested regional, and/or international organizations. These bodies could collaborate in making this meeting possible.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PRODUCTION OF BOOKS

The Cuban delegation, considering the importance of the possible creation of a Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-visual Material for the benefit of the educational and cultural development of the people of the countries of the region, proposes the production of books in the region, commercially and on advantageous terms, for those member countries of the CDCC which manifest interest in this respect.

The Secretariat of the CDCC could channel this initiative, either bilaterally or multilaterally, through the Joint UNESCO-CDCC Project for the setting up of such an Enterprise.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

(1) MAIN DOCUMENTS

- E/CEPAL/CDCC/57 - Draft Provisional Agenda
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/57/Add.1 - Annotated Provisional Agenda
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/58 - Implementation of the Work Programme of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/58/Add.1 - Report on the project "Social Structural Changes in the Caribbean"
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/58/Add.2 - Proposed Statutes of the Caribbean Congress of Information Professionals
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/58/Add.3 Rev.1 - Implementation of the Work Programme for the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) for the period June 1980-1981
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/59 - The Role and Functioning of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/65 - Energy Resources in the CDCC member countries
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/67 - The United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy: Its Relevance for CDCC Member States

(2) REPORTS OF MEETINGS

- E/CEPAL/CDCC/56 - Report of the Caribbean Workshop on Environmental Statistics
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/60/Rev.2 - Final Report of the Joint CDCC/UNESCO Meeting to inaugurate the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/61 - Strategy for Caribbean Countries during the Third Development Decade
- E/CEPAL/CDCC/61/Corr.1 - Strategy for Caribbean Countries during the Third Development Decade

E/CEPAL/CDCC/63

- Report of the Meeting on Women in Development Planning (12-14 May 1980, Christ Church, Barbados)

E/CEPAL/CDCC/64

- Report on Joint UNEP/ECLA Project for Environmental Management in the Caribbean

E/CEPAL/CDCC/66

- Report of the Second Meeting of Caribbean Planning Officials (29 May - 2 June 1980, Kingston, Jamaica)



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