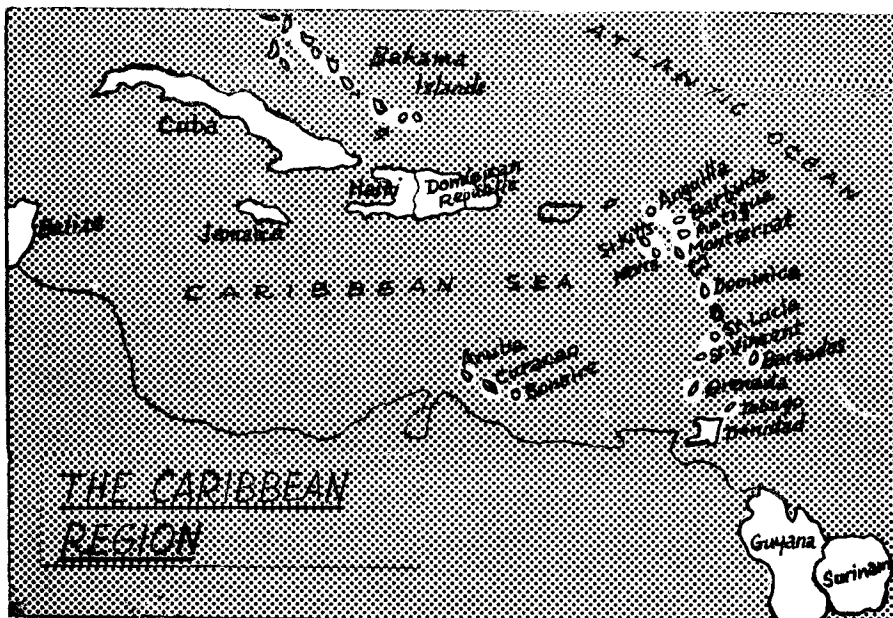


CARIBBEAN
DEVELOPMENT
AND
CO-OPERATION
COMMITTEE



GENERAL

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Office for the Caribbean

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

Third Session
Belize City, Belize
12-18 April 1978

REPORT OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE
(Belize City, Belize, 12-18 April 1978)



UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA Office for the Caribbean

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CHAPTER I

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

1. Priorities within the CDCC Work Programme (see paras. 33-35)

Without prejudice to actions envisaged in other sectors of the Work Programme, the Committee agreed that the highest priority should be accorded to the following activities:

- Elimination of Language Barriers
- Maritime Transport
- International Trade
- Caribbean Multinational Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-Visual Materials
- Caribbean Network of Educational Innovations for Development
- Participation of Caribbean Women in Development
- Science and Technology

Equally high priority should be given to the work of the Caribbean Documentation Centre in support of these priority projects and as the basis for their implementation and the Work Programme as a whole.

The Committee further urged its Secretariat and the other organizations concerned to provide their fullest support to ensure the most rapid and effective implementation of the Work Programme.

2. Co-ordination with the Caribbean Group for Economic Co-operation co-ordinated by the World Bank (see paras. 144-145)

The CEPAL Secretariat was designated to serve as liaison between CDCC and the Group, in order to ensure that such co-ordination is achieved.

The Committee stressed the need to avoid duplication in respect of regional projects at both the planning and implementation stages and recommended that its Secretariat should study the most appropriate and effective mechanisms for ensuring appropriate co-ordination between CDCC projects and programmes and any regional activities of the Caribbean Group for Economic Co-operation co-ordinated by the World Bank.

The text of the resolution adopted by the Committee appears in Chapter VI.

3. Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations system
(see paras. 146-148)

The Committee decided that it should study urgently the issues arising out of the restructuring of the United Nations system, particularly those pertaining to the establishment of a New International Economic Order, placing special emphasis on the implications for developing island economies and economically disadvantaged countries in the Caribbean.

4. Functioning of CDCC
(see paras. 149-150)

The Committee urged member states which had not yet done so to implement as soon as possible Article 2 of the Functions and Rules of Procedure of CDCC providing for the designation by member countries of Ministers to serve as ex officio members of the Committee. (See paragraph 149).

5. Technical Co-operation of Developing Countries

The Committee agreed that there should be a meeting of CDCC countries to discuss their position on TCDC to be held in New York immediately prior to the regional meeting to be convened under the auspices of SELA to define the Latin American position at the conference.

6. Budgetary Requirements^{1/}

The Committee instructed the Secretariat to seek budgetary appropriations on an urgent basis from the next session of the General Assembly for the following posts required for the expeditious implementation of projects identified by the Committee as being of the highest priority:

^{1/} A general statement of financial implications appears at Chapter VII.

(a) Transport^{2/}

Staff: Economic Affairs Officer (Transport) - (P-2/3) \$45,000 per annum

(b) Science and Technology^{3/}

Staff: Professional Officer - P-5)
Research Assistant - G-6) \$75,000 per annum
Secretary - G-3/4)

(c) Caribbean Documentation Centre^{4/}

Staff: Librarian/Documentalist - P-2/3)
Assistant Documentalist - G-6) \$60,000 per annum
Stenographer - G-3/4)

2/ See paras. 79-89 for details of the programme.

3/ See paras. 47-49 for details of the programme.

4/ See paras. 36-40 for details of the programme.

CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

7. The Third Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC), a permanent subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Latin America, was held in Belize City, Belize, from 12 to 18 April 1978. The session took place in two stages: a Technical Level Meeting, held from 12 to 15 April, and a Ministerial Level Meeting, from 17 to 18 April 1978.

Attendance

8. Representatives of the following member countries of the Committee attended the session: Barbados, Republic of Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Representatives of Belize and the West Indies Associated States attended in their capacity as Associate Members of CEPAL, in conformity with Article 3(b) and (c) of the Terms of Reference of the Commission. 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 organisations attended the session: the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB); East Caribbean Common Market (ECCM); the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries (GEPLACEA); 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 (OTC), Centre for Transnational Corporations (CTC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Industrial Development Programme (UNIDO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

11. The following specialised agencies and organisations were also represented: International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Pan American Health Office/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), Universal Postal

Union (UPU), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), and World Tourism Organization (WTO).

Election of Officers

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

<u>Chairman:</u>	Gilbert Revett-Graham	(Belize)
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Pedro Padilla Tonos	(Dominican Republic)
	Marcelle F.C. Gairy	(Grenada)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Laurence Wilkinson	(Barbados)

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

<u>Chairman:</u>	George Price	(Belize)
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Pedro Padilla Tonos	(Dominican Republic)
	Derek Knight	(Grenada)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Henry Forde	(Barbados)

Adoption of the Agenda

14. The agenda for the Third 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. Work Programme of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) - /E/CEPAL/CDCC/26/:
 - a) Report of CDCC Secretariat on work done since CDCC II;

- b) Activities to be carried out between CDCC III and IV including proposed meetings;
 - c) Regional Plan of Action on the Integration of Women in Economic and Social Development in Latin America: Activities to be carried out within the framework of CDCC;
 - d) Other functions of the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean:
 - i) Economic Survey of Caribbean Countries;
 - ii) Statistical Services and Proposal for a Data Bank;
 - iii) Progress Report on Joint UNEP/CEPAL Project for Environmental Management.
5. Implication within CDCC framework of pertinent recommendations approved by:
- a) Conference on Economic Development in the Caribbean and Creation of a Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development;
 - b) United Nations General Assembly and Economic and Social Council, particularly those relating to the restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations system, including institutional arrangements with UNDP, specialised agencies and other inter-governmental organisations.
6. Other matters
7. Site and date of CDCC IV
8. Consideration and approval of Final Report including possible financial implications.

Opening ceremony of the Ministerial Meeting

15. The opening ceremony was held on 17 April 1978. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Pedro Padilla Tonos, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic, representative of the host country of the Second Session of CDCC; Mr. Enrique V. Iglesias, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America; Mr. Frank Campbell, Head of the Delegation of Guyana; and the Honourable George Price, Premier of Belize, in the name of the Government of the host country.

16. Mr. Pedro Padilla Tonos, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Head of the Dominican Republic's delegation, on behalf of the Chairman of the Second Session handed over the chairmanship to Mr. George Price, Premier of Belize, and expressed the hope that the meeting would result in a further strengthening of economic co-operation and Caribbean solidarity.

17. In reviewing developments since the second session of CDCC, he referred to the United States' new policies with regard to collaboration in the solution of problems affecting the Caribbean and to the World Bank's recent decision to organize a new Consultative Group under its aegis to (a) mobilize multilateral and bilateral external financial resources, as well as internal resources, and (b) improve co-ordination between recipients and donors as well as among the Caribbean countries themselves.

18. He also highlighted the position taken by the President of the Dominican Republic, Dr. Joaquin Balaguer, on aspects of integration, foreign investment, trade, financing, the development of relations of Caribbean countries with the United States and the rest of the continent, in connection with a Meeting on Trade, Investment and Development in the Caribbean, held in Miami in January 1978.

19. He added that the creation of the World Bank's new Consultative Group raised a series of questions which, he hoped, would be elucidated by the Committee in terms of (a) priority of regional projects, (b) linking up or otherwise of national projects to the sub-region as a whole, (c) correlation of financing with the Committee's own Work Programme, and (d) co-ordination of activities between CDCC and the Consultative Group.

20. He considered it particularly important that the Consultative Group should adapt its decisions to the priorities established by the Governments of the region, without allowing other goals based on alternative solutions to be imposed on CDCC members. Similarly, national projects of interest to the sub-region should be fitted into the sub-regional development systems, so as to avoid dispersion of resources or duplication or fragmentation of efforts. He added that it would be

preferable if aid from donor countries were not solely channelled through individual countries but also utilized to support the CDCC Work Programme. Efficient machinery should also be examined to ensure co-ordination between the World Bank Group and CDCC, in order to avoid any adverse effects on the work of the Committee.

21. In his address, Mr. Enrique Iglesias, Executive Secretary of CEPAL, thanked the host country for the warm hospitality extended to delegates and the Secretariat, and for the efficient work put into the conference by Belize officials and staff.

22. He stressed the major importance of CDCC both for the region and for the United Nations and its economic, as well as political significance. He reiterated the invitation addressed to delegates by Mr. Silbourne Clarke, Director of the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean, at the Technical Level Meeting to assess the implementation of the Work Programme; further elaborate priorities; evaluate the progress made in re-orienting technical assistance and technical co-operation in the sub-region; and review the Committee's own functioning and method of work, particularly in terms of its co-ordinational responsibilities and the shape of the Committee's institutional machinery.

23. He emphasized the need for a renewed commitment by member states to the role of CDCC. He added that he saw CDCC as a unique opportunity to make the concept of self-reliance a reality, and as an important instrument to contribute not only to the development of the sub-region, but also the revitalization of the United Nations regional as well as central structures.

24. Mr. Frank A. Campbell, Head of the Delegation of Guyana, on behalf of all delegations, thanked the authorities of Belize for hosting the meeting. He also paid tribute to the authorities of the Dominican Republic for their contribution to the success of the Second Session of the Committee, held in that country, and to the Executive Secretary of CEPAL and his staff.

25. He felt that there was an unspoken consensus on the need to review the structures and processes of CDCC, in order for members of the Committee to re-dedicate themselves to the founding principles of CDCC and as an expression of the eagerness of member states to see these principles transformed into reality by the most appropriate means and in the shortest possible time.

26. He reiterated the commitment of his Government to the right of the people of Belize to full independence within their present borders and stressed that these sentiments were shared by the vast majority of the people of the Caribbean, and their representatives at the meeting. He noted that, as the members of the Committee pursued their battle for economic independence, they should not lose sight of the fact that the political task of removing the persistent remnants of colonialism in the sub-region had not yet been completed and that the successful accomplishment of that task was logically prior to the achievement of full economic independence. He concluded by expressing the hope that all will be able to visit independent Belize in the near future.

27. The Premier of Belize in welcoming delegates to the meeting, stressed the need to face the problems being experienced by the sub-region with courage and the necessary political will and noted that progress and change can more easily be achieved when there is political independence for all. Without political independence it is impossible to achieve economic independence, and without economic power the nations' political independence is incomplete and insecure. Although the problems besetting the sub-region were urgent and complex, he had no doubt that they could be solved through co-operation and through solidarity, as well as economic and political co-operation.

Adoption of the Report

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

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

CHAPTER III

CO-ORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES AND WORK PROGRAMME OF CDCC

Introduction

30. In his statement, at the opening of the period of sessions, the Director of the CEPAL Office for the Caribbean in Port of Spain noted that each succeeding session of the Committee had marked a further step in the evolution of closer relationships among member countries. At the first session held in Havana, the broad framework for co-operation was outlined and priorities indicated that had guided the work of the Secretariat up to the Second Session. At the Second Session, endorsement had been given to the activities initiated by the Secretariat and directives given as to the tasks that should be pursued up to the third session. Most of those tasks were preparatory to the implementational actions that Governments would wish to take for achieving the CDCC objectives. At the third session the Committee had before it the results of the preparatory work undertaken by the various United Nations bodies in collaboration with the CDCC Secretariat, and the specific recommendations that had emerged.

31. In terms of specific priorities, the Committee had decided that primary focus should be placed on technical co-operation, and on projects in the agriculture, industry, social, transport and communication sectors. Accordingly, following the mandates given, the establishment of mechanisms for co-ordinating documentation, and devising a strategy for tackling the language barrier had been given priority. The creation of the Documentation Centre at the CDCC Secretariat had been followed by a meeting at technical level of documentalists and librarians; and their findings and recommendations were before the Committee for its consideration. Similarly, a survey on language training requirements, facilities and policies had been conducted, and the recently concluded meeting at technical level on the language barriers had emerged with recommendations for examination by the Committee. In both these exercises the support of UNESCO had been most crucial.

32. He requested, on behalf of the Secretariat, that an assessment should be made of the implementation of the Work Programme with the setting of priorities within and among the sectors. Secondly, attention should be given to the continuing co-ordinating functions of the Committee in terms of maintaining the dialogue between sessions and co-ordination by governments of inputs from international organisations. Thirdly, consideration should be given to re-orientation of technical assistance and technical co-operation in the sub-region. Lastly, there should be guidance on the relationship to subsidiary bodies of the CDCC.

1. Priorities

33. After reviewing the conclusions of the Technical Level meeting on the Work Programme proposals before it, the Committee at the Ministerial Level decided to address itself to the overall question of priorities and, following informal consultations of heads of delegations at the Ministerial level, agreed:

- a) to urge the CDCC Secretariat, as well as the secretariats of all organisations of the United Nations system and other international organisations associated with the CDCC, to provide their fullest support to ensure the most rapid and effective implementation of the Work Programme of CDCC, taking fully into account the wishes and requirements of member governments as expressed at the present session of the CDCC; and
- b) that member governments of CDCC wished the highest priority to be accorded in particular to the following activities:

Elimination of Language Barriers
(paras. 41-46)

Maritime Transport
(paras. 79-86)

International Trade
(paras. 99-107)

Caribbean Multinational Enterprise for the Production
and Distribution of Printed and Audio-Visual Materials
(paras. 66-67)

Caribbean Network of Educational Innovations for Development
(paras. 68-71)

Participation of Caribbean Women in Development
(paras. 110-114)

Science and Technology
(paras. 47-49)

34. The Committee further agreed that equally high priority should be given to the work of the Caribbean Documentation Centre, and to related statistical services, in support of the specific priority projects referred to above and as a necessary basis for pursuing the effective implementation of the Work Programme as a whole.

35. It was understood that the above selection should be without prejudice to the actions mandated in the various sectors of the Work Programme which should continue to be actively pursued with the collaboration of the United Nations agencies and organisations concerned.

2. Sector-by-Sector consideration of the Work Programme

A. Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries

Caribbean Documentation Centre

36. The Report of the Meeting of Librarians and Documentalists convened in Port of Spain on 29 November through 2 December 1977, E/CEPAL/CDCC/24, was considered by the Committee which endorsed the report and agreed that early attention should be given to the following main recommendations:

- a) Appointment of a Working Party to accelerate the establishment of a Caribbean Information System and formation of a Congress of Librarians;
- b) that member governments strengthen their national information infrastructures by formulating national information policies, supported by the introduction of suitable legislation, continuing budgetary support and adequate machinery for implementation of such policies;
- c) the creation of adequate programmes designed to train information specialists at all levels.

37. The Committee noted the proposals put forward by CARICOM for training in library and information services for the Less Developed Countries to enable them to participate fully in the Caribbean Information System:

38. The representative of UNESCO called attention to a pilot project for the co-ordinated development of National Information Systems within the Caribbean sub-region aimed at assisting in the establishment of a Caribbean Information System. Subject to approval by the General Conference of UNESCO at its Twentieth Session, assistance for this project could be started in 1979 and through 1982. Funds should be available in the coming two-year period to conduct a study on the implementation of the project, to organise two training courses within the sub-region to provide consultant services for co-ordination activities and to purchase some ancillary equipment.

39. The Committee was of the view that the coverage of the Caribbean Information System should be consistent with the priorities of the sub-region and should place emphasis on science and technology, socio-economic information and cultural data.

40. It was agreed that the activities of the Centre should be given high priority (see in this connection para. 34 above).

Removal of Language Barriers

41. The Committee reviewed the report of the Meeting on Removal of Language Barriers, held in Belize from 4 to 7 April 1978.^{5/}

42. The Committee expressed appreciation for the results of the meeting and endorsed the recommendations emanating from it. It requested the Secretariat to make every effort to proceed with the implementation of the recommendations as a matter of high priority.

43. The Committee noted that many of the recommendations related to national circumstances and urged member governments to take the necessary actions. Where assistance was required, this could be sought from other countries of the region or from external sources with the help of the CDCC Secretariat wherever necessary.

44. In addition to actions which can be taken at the national level and without limiting the general disposition of the Secretariat to help in the programme at this level, the Committee urged the Secretariat to proceed to take the following actions to supplement at the sub-regional

^{5/} E/CEPAL/CDCC/28;

level those actions which might be taken by individual governments:

- (i) compiling and circulating on a regular basis requests from national governments for resources for their national language education programmes, in particular requests for teaching and related personnel;
- (ii) compiling offers by national governments of resources, including teaching and other personnel, scholarships, etc., and using such offers to help fill the needs reported by other governments under (i) above;
- (iii) wherever requested to do so, providing technical assistance to governments of the sub-region to formulate national language education policies and including assistance in terms of improving teaching methodology and understanding and quantifying the resource requirements for the implementation of such programmes;
- (iv) notifying governments of the intention to provide the services mentioned at (i) to (iii) above and to encourage their use, especially the use of the service mentioned at (iii);
- (v) organising at the earliest possible time, if possible during the third quarter of 1978, a Caribbean workshop on modern approaches to the teaching of foreign languages and to involve the widest possible participation of relevant policymakers, and language teachers especially teachers holding pivotal positions in universities, teacher-training institutions and perhaps senior secondary schools paying due regard to financial limitations and the need for effectiveness;
- (vi) holding at the national levels workshops similar to that mentioned at (v) above as well as other training courses, etc., to facilitate the widest possible acceptance of the modern approaches accepted at the sub-regional workshops and, hence, the improvement of language teaching in the national systems;
- (vii) preparing and implementing at the earliest possible time, preferably beginning during the third quarter of 1978, a course for the training of translators/interpreters. The course should begin with candidates who are bilingual and have a sufficiently sound educational background or candidates who, without being bilingual by circumstances of birth or up-bringing, have a sufficiently sound educational background including the required fluency in the language or languages in respect of which they would be trained.

The Committee urged that, as far as practicable, the Secretariat should seek to implement these specific recommendations during the period between the third and fourth sessions of the Committee. The Committee stressed that the specificity of these recommendations did not imply that steps should not be taken to deal with other recommendations of the Meeting on the Removal of Language Barriers but merely that a similar rapidity of results was not necessarily demanded.

45. The Committee also agreed that the establishment of a new Caribbean institution dealing with linguistic and language studies (Recommendation 6, Working Group 2) should be deferred until detailed studies have been prepared and considered by the Committee in order to avoid duplication and unnecessary proliferation. The Committee noted also the possibilities for the encouragement of regional and international co-operation in this field offered by UNESCO programmes, particularly that on the Anthropology and Language Science in Educational Development (ALSED) programme.

46. During the course of the discussions on this matter, the representative of the Dominican Republic indicated his Government's willingness to have certain physical facilities available in his country utilized for language training as part of a sub-regional effort. The offer of the Government of the Dominican Republic was welcomed and accepted and it was agreed to recommend that these physical facilities could be used for training courses of interpreters and translators to which all member governments attached great importance. The Secretariat was requested to explore immediately with the pertinent authorities of the United Nations at New York about the possibility of financing the initiation within 1978 of a training programme for interpreters/translators along the lines recently approved for the African Region. The Secretariat was also requested to explore the possible financing of scholarships for language training within the United Nations system as well as other sources of financing.

Science and Technology

47. The Committee considered document E/CEPAL/CDCC/27 on Science and Technology. The aspects considered were:

- (i) A UNESCO/CEPAL Joint Feasibility Study and draft statutes for a Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) was circulated to governments as document UNESCO/NS/ROU/399/Prov.3 of 1 October 1977. The main operational features envisaged for the CCST were (a) that it should be an instrument for co-ordinating existing national science and technology policy organs and related bodies, and (b) that its budget should consist of financial resources pledged by CDCC member governments with additional support from organisations within the United Nations system and other appropriate institutions. The feasibility study and draft statutes were considered at a UNESCO-convened Consultation on Science and Technology Policies in the Caribbean Region (Georgetown, Guyana, 12-16 December 1977) and at a CEPAL/UNCSTD Caribbean Sub-regional Seminar on Science and Technology (Kingston, Jamaica, 14-17 February, 1978).

The Committee took note of the recommendations of both these meetings and decided that further studies be undertaken by a Caribbean consultant with a view to organising a UNESCO/CEPAL Inter-governmental meeting to consider the draft statutes and to make final recommendations to governments.

- (ii) The Committee noted the Report of the Seminar convened in Kingston, Jamaica, from 14-17 February 6/, to review progress on the preparation of national papers and to consider the sub-regional input to the global conference on science and technology. The Committee agreed that copies of all national papers should be circulated to other members. With respect to the sub-regional seminar proposed for 1-3 June 1978, the Secretariat reported that UNCSTD would need to process the request for the financing of this seminar through ACABQ at its May meeting. It was also reported that a regional meeting on science and technology had been tentatively scheduled for Panama on 31 July - 4 August 1978.
- (iii) The Committee reaffirmed its decision taken at the second session of CDCC to establish a unit within the CDCC Secretariat to service the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology, and its recommendations that the resources be provided.

6/ E/CEPAL/CDCC/27/Add.1.

48. It was agreed that these activities should be actively pursued and given high priority.

49. The representative of UNCTAD expressed his support for the establishment of CCST. He stressed the importance of scientific research and transfer of technology in developing countries, and referred in this connection to the activities of the UNCTAD Division for the Transfer of Technology; the Advisory Service on Transfer and Development of Technology; and the Joint UNAPEC/UNCTAD/UNDP/CARICOM Project on the Development of Pharmaceuticals.

Council for Social and Economic Development

50. The Secretariat reported on the preparatory work for the establishment of a Council for Social and Economic Development as mandated by the Second Session of CDCC. With the assistance of UNDP and UNESCO, a consultant had visited a number of CDCC member countries and prepared a feasibility study and draft statutes for the proposed Council.

51. The Committee noted the progress so far and agreed that a meeting of a small number of Caribbean specialists should be convened to assess the proposals and consider the draft statutes. Consultations should then be carried out with member governments as to the further action.

B. Agricultural Sector

52. The Committee considered an updated and expanded version of the directory of associations of producers and exporters of agricultural and livestock products of the Caribbean countries, and as a follow-up to this directory, a Joint UNCTAD/UNAPEC/CDCC proposal entitled "Strategy for the Development of Producers/Exporters' Association in the CDCC Area".^{1/} The Committee stressed the usefulness of the directory and agreed to the proposed strategy for the further development of these

^{1/} E/CEPAL/CDCC/29/Add.1

associations and for strengthening their contacts and the co-ordination of their activities. It noted that assistance and financing from international organisations would be required for implementing the strategy.

53. The need to avoid duplication was stressed and it was suggested that emphasis be placed on those products not covered at present by either sub-regional or regional associations.

54. With respect to the mandate on the preparation of demand projections for selected food crops the Secretariat referred to the difficulties encountered in implementing this mandate (unavailability of statistics and qualitative data, deficiencies with respect to reliability and suitability for comparative study) and requested assistance from competent and relevant United Nations bodies. The representative of FAO offered to consider with the Secretariat possible ways in which FAO could co-operate in order to carry out these studies.

55. The Committee noted a report by the Secretariat on the Agricultural Sector Plan for Grenada which had been prepared at that Government's request. The most significant features of the Plan were (a) that agricultural development should be seen in the wider framework of regional planning; (b) that it was necessary to achieve national surpluses in agricultural production to develop agro-industries; and (c) that farm training be expanded.

C. Industrial Sector

56. The Committee noted the progress report on the directory of skills in the industrial sector and the difficulties encountered in carrying out the project as mandated at the Second Session of CDCC. There was general agreement on the need for a re-orientation of this project, as suggested in E/CEPAL/CDCC/30, giving priority to the creation of national systems, with technical assistance from the CDCC Secretariat when necessary. The CDCC Secretariat would serve as a clearing house for CDCC countries and recommend common guidelines so as to ensure compatibility. It would also undertake to establish a data bank on the activities of public and private organisations (e.g. consultant firms) involved in industrial development.

57. The Committee also agreed to support two tentative proposals put forward by UNIDO for consideration under this item on (a) a Caribbean Centre of Industrial Standards, and (b) UNIDO Industrial Development Survey for the Caribbean.

58. The first proposal was directed towards the implementation of recommendations made at a meeting held by the Standards Organisations in the Caribbean Community in 1975. The representative of UNIDO informed the Committee that consultations on the feasibility of establishing a Caribbean Centre of Industrial Standards were being conducted by UNIDO with the Governments of the area and the UNDP Resident Representatives concerned. The Committee requested that UNIDO continue the consultations on this project and report at the next meeting on the state of implementation.

59. The second proposal outlined a possible UNIDO Industrial Development Survey for the Caribbean. The representative of UNIDO stressed the need for close co-ordination in the planning and execution of industrial development programmes in the sub-region and referred to current international efforts to mobilize resources in order to strengthen and accelerate the development of the Caribbean countries. A UNIDO Industrial Development Survey Team for the Caribbean to carry out activities already envisaged in the Work Programme approved by the CDCC at its first session,^{8/} appeared in the circumstances to be particularly timely.

60. The Committee welcomed the proposed survey and requested that UNIDO in collaboration with the CDCC Secretariat undertake detailed consultations with the Governments of the area as well as with UNDP and other international agencies concerned, with a view to developing a formal project for the early implementation of the survey and to report thereon at the next session of the CDCC.

^{8/} Report of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (E/CEPAL/1010), Annex 3, Section C - The Industrial Sector.

D. Social Sector

Social Work Programme

61. The Committee considered documents E/CEPAL/CDCC/31, which proposed activities up to the fourth session, and E/CEPAL/CDCC/31/Add.1, which outlined a social profile to the CDCC Work Programme. It endorsed the proposal of the Secretariat to circulate for comments the Social Profile of the CDCC Work Programme and to incorporate amendments and improvements formulated by member countries. The Committee then approved, as submitted, the specific activities proposed up to the fourth session and requested that emphasis be given to the empirical study on the characteristics of the labour market in the Caribbean and the comparative study of social costs of tourism development.

62. The representatives of UNESCO and ILO expressed their willingness to assist the Secretariat in implementing actions of the Work Programme related to their spheres of interest.

Socio-Economic Analysis and Development Planning

63. The Secretariat reported that in conjunction with UNESCO a project entitled "Application of Socio-economic Indicators to Development Planning in the Caribbean" was being developed. This project aims at creating socio-economic indicators for planning and evaluating development within the sub-region. A workshop was scheduled to take place during mid-1978, in order to consider the draft project, and to set up working groups on specific subject matters.

E. Public Health

Joint UNICEF/CEPAL Activities

64. It was reported that consultations had been initiated between the UNICEF and CDCC Secretariats on (a) the delivery of basic services particularly to rural areas, (b) projects on the integration of women in economic development, (c) socio-economic indicators for development

planning, and (d) a Caribbean network of health information units. The representative of UNICEF underlined the relevance of these preliminary efforts aimed at finding areas of common interest with the CDCC Secretariat. He referred to the work done on a country-by-country basis and expressed the interest of UNICEF in a continued exploration of possible joint actions to meet CDCC priorities.

Network of Health Information Units

65. The CDCC Secretariat reported that preliminary discussions had been held with the CARICOM Secretariat on the possibility of creating a sub-regional network of health information units. This proposed network would strengthen existing systems of health and medical information by fostering the early initiation of both curative and preventative processes and would foster mutual aid schemes in health services. The Committee noted the possibility of a feasibility mission comprising a health statistician, a documentalist/librarian and an epidemiologist to evaluate the services offered by the existing health information units, the quality, flow and use of statistical data for health and to design a network of health information units.

F. Education and Culture

Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-Visual Materials

66. The Secretariat reported that the proposed Caribbean Enterprise aimed at facilitating the process of formal education by providing more accessible textbooks and audio-visual materials, the application of educational innovations and the implementation of educational reforms. The Committee was informed that a pre-feasibility study was to be undertaken. It would be financed by a grant of \$40,000 from UNESCO's International Fund for the Promotion of Culture and \$10,000 from CEPAL. The representative of UNESCO stated that these funds could be supplemented by an additional \$10,000 from UNESCO's Regular Budget.

67. The Committee requested the Secretariat to accelerate the completion of the pre-feasibility study and expressed its appreciation for the support of UNESCO, its International Fund for the Promotion of Culture and CEPAL. It was agreed that this project should be given high priority.

Caribbean Network of Educational Innovations for Development (CARNEID)

68. The CDCC Secretariat explained that CARNEID was the Caribbean component of a global programme at its preliminary stages which was being developed and financed within UNESCO's regular programme.

69. The representative of UNESCO gave a short exposé of similar networking projects developed by UNESCO throughout the world. He stressed the pragmatic approach of these projects designed to optimise existing educational resources within a general strategy of innovation and change in education in the sub-region and, eventually for the entire region.

70. It was recalled that in early 1977 a UNESCO mission had discussed the project with Caribbean member states. The report of that mission had been reviewed by the Second Session of CDCC as well as the Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Education in the Caribbean Community, August 1977. Member states had considered the project relevant as a framework for rationalising future educational development projects in the sub-region.

71. The Committee after studying the UNESCO Information Note, concluded that the CARNEID project deserved careful consideration by member states and should be supported, in particular the action programme foreseen by UNESCO under its regular programme which would include a sub-regional meeting of specialists to identify priority programme areas towards the end of 1978. The Committee recommended that the project be expedited and agreed that it should be given high priority.

Network of Centres for Cultural Retrieval and Animation

72. The Secretariat reported on the activities carried out to implement the network of cultural centres. The Committee was informed that UNESCO would finance a consultant mission to carry out a feasibility study including

the possibility of adding the dimension of communication workshops in order to increase access to the media. The Committee underlined the importance of the preservation and enhancement of the cultural heritage of the sub-region and requested that the preparatory studies for the project be accelerated.

73. The representative of UNESCO referred to Resolution 42 of the UNESCO Latin American Conference of Ministers of Culture held in Bogotá in January 1978, where the specificity of the Caribbean was acknowledged and the need to implement cultural development projects in the sub-region was stressed.

Education and Development

74. The Secretariat reported on the progress made in implementing the joint UNESCO/CEPAL/UNDP regional project on education and development for Latin America and the Caribbean. The Committee noted that a study on education and development in the English-speaking Caribbean had been completed and that another study was being carried out in conjunction with the Ministry of Education, Guyana. The use of local resources in these projects was noted.

G. Tourism

75. The Committee reviewed a document describing possible modes of co-operation between WTO and CDCC^{9/} and outlining proposed contents and the resources and inputs required for a number of possible projects in this sector including:

- a study concerning the real economic gains from tourism;
- a study into the social impact of tourism;

^{9/} E/CEPAL/CDCC/34

- a study of concessions, incentives and facilities for tourism development, formulation of a regional approach;
- a study of training needs for selected posts in the tourism sector;
- an expert group of CDCC countries to evaluate studies.

76. The Committee welcomed WTO's offer to co-operate with the CDCC Secretariat and took note with interest of the relevant proposals put forward by the WTO representative. Special interest was expressed in the proposed study on the social impact of tourism. The representative of ECCM also stressed the importance of studies on the real economic gain from tourism and stated that ECCM countries would no doubt wish to be included in any such studies. It was further suggested that particular attention be given to data collection and to the infrastructure required, and that every effort should be made to avoid duplication. In this connection, the need to take into account the work done by the Caribbean Tourism Research Centre was stressed.

77. Having regard to the need for studies and for securing adequate financial and other resources, the Committee agreed that a meeting of tourism officials of CDCC Governments and of regional inter-governmental organisations should be convened in order to identify priorities and elaborate a detailed programme of action to be undertaken in this area under the aegis of CDCC, taking into account ongoing national and regional projects, the proposals for studies submitted by WTO, and proposals placed before the previous sessions of CDCC.

78. The Committee was informed by the representative of Barbados that his Government was considering the possibility of offering to host this meeting and would convey its decision to the CDCC Secretariat at the earliest possible moment.

H. Transport and Communications

Maritime Transport

79. The Secretariat gave an oral statement about the preparation of the Inter-Island Shipping Survey^{10/} which was noted by the Committee.

80. The Secretariat presented the joint IMCO/UNCTAD/CEPAL Proposal on Shipping^{11/} explaining that a joint plan of action had been prepared because of the importance of the maritime sector and its links with other sectors, and because it was felt that efforts being made by agencies involved in maritime matters should be consolidated.

81. In an attempt to put the proposal into a wider context, a table was produced showing the kind of long-term regional programme in the maritime sector that would be desirable if there were few constraints on time or financing. Nine specific projects were identified on which action could be initiated between the third and fourth sessions of the CDCC. It was pointed out that funding of these projects was being sought.

82. The representative of UNCTAD noted that the main benefits of the proposal would be to keep down costs of shipping and reduce the drain on foreign exchange involved in the purchase of shipping services by countries in the region. The representative of ILO pledged the support of his organisation to the proposed project.

83. The representative from UNDP stated that, recently, discussions had been held between UNDP and CDCC on funding for this project. An examination of the feasibility of funding within the limited resources of UNDP would be made. In addition, multilateral and bilateral sources were being explored by UNDP and it was hoped to inform CDCC shortly of the results.

^{10/} ECLA/CARIB 77/1.

^{11/} E/CEPAL/CDCC/35.

84. There was a need for the Governments to indicate whether they felt this proposal should be given priority, whether the necessary co-operation on a regional basis would be provided and whether Governments could make resources available for courses, seminars, etc.

85. The Committee approved of the comprehensive way in which the programme had been presented. It considered that the programme was of great importance and gave the assurance that it would receive the necessary support. Accordingly, the Committee approved the plan of action proposed for the period between the third and fourth CDCC sessions. The Committee also noted that financing was being sought, either from within the United Nations system, or from other multilateral or bilateral sources.

86. The Secretariat indicated to the Committee that the work programme outlined above would be of 4 to 5 years duration and that there would be no major results expected until the latter part of the project. During the first year of the project the agencies will be involved in basic preparatory work, the first of which can be absorbed in their normal budget and consequently the bulk of the expenditures will take place later in this project. A preliminary estimate of total cost showed that it would be of the order of US\$2.5 million over the period of the project. As the Committee agreed that Maritime Transport should be a priority item, the Secretariat also pointed out that it would be necessary for it to ensure that both the necessary financing and additional staff within the Secretariat were made available to complete the programme. It was suggested that the Committee members could raise this matter in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly and with other pertinent sources of financing as indicated in paragraph 83 above.

Air Transport

87. The Secretariat reported on the joint ICAO/CDCC study on air transport providing information on the papers prepared so far and the problems encountered in completing some of the analyses. The Committee noted the progress achieved so far but stressed the need to complete the study rapidly because of the urgency attached to improving air services.

88. It was agreed that member governments should provide the missing data for the study and should nominate members to the regional group of experts which is expected to meet shortly to study the working papers prepared and to carry out such further research as may be necessary.

89. The representative from WTO offered whatever assistance was necessary to prepare the paper dealing with the development of tourist traffic in the sub-region.

Postal Services

90. The representative from the UPU introduced a Joint UPU/CDCC Proposal on Postal Services^{12/} which called for the establishment of national and regional post office users' councils. Such councils had been established in other parts of the world and performed two basic functions - to make representations on the quality of service and to act as intermediaries in the introduction of changes in services contemplated by postal administrations. National councils, however, were not necessary where governments had made other arrangements. The Committee agreed to the establishment of national councils where individual governments deemed them appropriate, and of a regional council. One delegation reserved its position because it had not received specific instructions.

91. Assistance with the establishment of these councils might be obtained through the UNDP/UPU Project on the CARICOM Postal Administration (RLA 75/051). It was suggested that the establishment of a restricted postal union could be a good example of horizontal co-operation. Establishment of such a union could provide several advantages including agreed preferential postage rates, co-ordinated training facilities, simplified accounting, and the abolishment of surface mail. The Committee agreed that the Secretariat should explore with member governments the advantages of a restricted postal union, and asked the UPU to assist CDCC member countries in establishing it as required.

^{12/} E/CEPAL/CDCC/37.

J. Coastal Area Development

92. A representative reporting on behalf of the United Nations reiterated that the United Nations Office for Ocean Economics and Technology (OETO) of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (IESA) and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (OTC) were committed to assist member governments of the CDCC in their coastal development programme. Aspects of the OETO Work Programme in coastal area development relevant to CDCC included:

- publication in 1978 of a manual on Coastal Area Development;
- planned work on aerial survey and coastal mapping site selection, criteria environmental assessment and land use planning;
- a workshop, planned for December 1978 in Mexico City, on coastal area management in the Caribbean, organized jointly by IOCARIBE, UN/OTC and OETO;
- an inter-agency study on Regional Co-operation in Marine Science commissioned by IOC/FAO/UNEP. Steps were being taken to ensure that the Caribbean sub-region would be identified as a sub-group in the study.

93. Mention was also made of the joint UNEP/CEPAL Project for Environmental Management in the Wider Caribbean area which included coastal area development.

94. The Committee noted the information provided on ongoing activities relevant to its work programme in coastal area development. It also noted the intention of the Secretariat to study the results of these activities and formulate on that basis a number of specific proposals in this sector, for consideration and action by CDCC at its fourth session.

K. Regional Co-operation

95. The Secretariat introduced the document before the Committee on this item^{13/} which proposed that studies should be carried out on the possibilities and implications of closer co-operation with other integration movements in

^{13/} E/CEPAL/CDCC/38.

Latin America. There should also be a definition of the areas and priorities which would stimulate co-operation between CDCC members, and increase the participation of those countries in projects with a multilateral scope.

96. In endorsing the proposals, delegates stressed the possibilities offered by the Action Committees of SELA for developing regional co-operation, emphasising that several Caribbean countries were already part of these Committees. This was encouraging since these Action Committees were a promising mechanism for horizontal co-operation in the sub-region and in Latin America.

97. The representative of the Permanent Secretariat of SELA described the work of his organisation in strengthening links between various sub-regional integration systems and their financial agencies and referred to the recent meeting held in Barbados among Executives of sub-regional integration systems. In this context, the needs, possibilities and potential of the CDCC would be understood within the work programme of SELA and other integration movements as well as within the specific projects implemented in the different Action Committees of SELA.

98. The representative of UNCTAD referred to the meeting of Secretariats for sub-regional, regional and inter-regional co-operation being held in Geneva to strengthen co-operation among developing countries in trade, joint investments, multinational marketing and production enterprises, monetary and financial co-operation, development of the infrastructure, services, etc., and promote institutional co-ordination agreements. He stressed that the problems of underdevelopment have specific sub-regional and regional manifestations and require equally specific forms of co-operation, but that essentially they are worldwide.

L. International Trade

99. The Committee noted the Secretariat's suggestions for studies on (a) mechanisms for facilitating closer trade and co-operation within the CDCC sub-region, and (b) the identification of areas of complementarity between the CDCC countries, and between the CDCC group and the wider Latin American region.^{14/}

100. The programme presented for studies on international trade includes the formulation of proposals for:

- the expansion and diversification of commercial relations;
- the problems of the balance of payments;
- inflation;
- import substitution; and
- simplification of various customs systems and other procedures.

101. A model for forecasting external trade was also suggested by the Secretariat. This was welcomed as a more scientific method of forecasting than the methods that are normally adopted in the sub-region.

102. The Committee agreed that the above programme should be actively pursued and given high priority. It considered that within the programme special attention should be given to (a) studies directed towards expanding trade among CDCC countries, and (b) the establishment of machinery for the exchange of trade information within the sub-region.

103. In particular, the Committee requested the Executive Secretary of CEPAL to take the necessary steps towards preparing a study identifying obstacles to the growth of trade in the sub-region and recommending the strategy to be followed to correct external disequilibria through import substitution and to achieve an expansion of exports to countries within the sub-region and outside it. Following this study, a Caribbean regional meeting of experts in international trade should be convened as soon as possible.

^{14/} E/CEPAL/CDCC/39.

104. The Committee further requested the Executive Secretary of CEPAL to study the establishment in the short term of a Caribbean Office of Trade Information, which would serve as a channel through which countries with shortfalls in production can so notify other CDCC member countries. The aim would be to enable potential exporting countries to offset these shortfalls, thus filling the gap existing at present in trade relations of the sub-region. This can be preceded by an evaluation of the seasonal needs for goods which could be produced regionally within the Caribbean.

105. The representative of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre stated that ITC was closely associated with regional trade development especially in non-traditional exports and was working closely with CDB, CARICOM and ECCM. The Centre also wished to assist with trade statistics and the Caribbean Information System being established pursuant to the recommendation of the November/December 1977 meeting of Librarians and Documentalists.

106. With regard to the specific proposal on the carrying out of a study relating to the establishment of a Caribbean Office on Trade Information, the Committee was informed that the Centre could make available in support of this work, two man-months of the services of one of its Senior Trade Information Advisers to be financed through the ongoing Joint ITC/CDB Export Development Project in the Caribbean (RLA/10/55 - financed by the Government of Sweden). It was expected that such an Adviser could be operational no later than June 1978. The Committee accepted this offer and recommended that efforts be made to secure the additional man-months required from resources available to ITC and/or CEPAL.

107. The Committee also took note of the information provided to it on behalf of ITC on the steps required to accomplish the study and of the view of ITC that a Caribbean Office on Trade Information should not merely aim at providing reciprocal information on production surpluses and shortfalls within the Caribbean region, but should also be conceived as the focal point to serve trade information needs common to the Caribbean countries, including information which countries cannot as yet afford individually to identify, obtain, store, classify, process and disseminate to their own target audiences.

Energy and Natural Resources

108. The Committee took note of the preliminary work of the Secretariat in the field of mineral resources which included: bibliographic research, collection of publications, documents and other relevant information; establishment of contacts with appropriate ministries and organisations in some countries, and preliminary work on the preparation of country mineral profiles.

109. The Committee also noted that work had commenced on a project entitled "Formulation of Sub-regional Energy Programme" which included:

- a draft of preliminary outlines of the study of the energy situation in CDCC countries;
- preparation of statistical tables and charts on energy consumption, production, exports, imports;
- production and consumption of energy during the period 1950-1975;
- preliminary regional projections of energy consumption and production in 1980-1985.

Additional Functions of the
CEPAL Office for the Caribbean

Participation of Caribbean Women in Development

110. A draft project on the Participation of Caribbean Women in Development: Training and Income Generating Programmes^{15/} was presented by the Secretariat in the framework of the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development adopted at the meeting held in Havana, Cuba, 13-17 June 1977, and approved by the Committee of the Whole of CEPAL on 21 November 1977. It noted that the draft project had been discussed with some governmental authorities, specialised agencies, and appropriate bodies at the United Nations Secretariat.

^{15/} E/CEPAL/CDCC/40.

111. Delegations in commenting on the appropriateness of the project, stressed the need for co-ordination with existing sub-regional governmental, inter-governmental and voluntary organisations. They urged that emphasis should be placed on issues relating to rural women and women's education, and that attention should also be paid to the involvement and changes in attitudes on the part of men. They pointed out that the issues relating to the achievement of better health, nutritional and educational status of pre-school children should be included among the short-term objectives of the project, rather than among the medium-term ones, as envisaged in the project description.

112. The Committee noted that the project was in keeping with national policies related to the improvement of the situation of women in a given country, but stressed that more attention should be directed to the provision for employment and training for income generating activities. In view of the fact that the infrastructure for implementation of the project may be non-existent in certain countries, the Committee felt that the project should be flexible enough to take into account these situations. There was also need to clarify the expected output of the project and its time frame. Above all, there was need to propel action on this project and expedite its implementation. It was agreed that the project should be given high priority and that steps should be taken to implement it as follows:

- (a) Governments should submit to the CDCC Secretariat within one month, their views on the draft project.
- (b) A small group of technicians drawn from some of the countries with established machinery at the national level for the integration of women should restructure the project. Existing and relevant agencies in the sub-region should also be involved.
- (c) The Co-ordinating Committee on which the respective Governments will have representation will meet to approve this project, which will then be implemented with the least possible delay.

The Committee adopted the project subject to the above modifications and proposals for action. It was agreed that the Co-ordinator of the project should be designated as soon as possible.

113. The representatives of ILO, UNESCO and UNICEF expressed their interest in assisting the project. The representative of Guyana indicated that his Government was willing to host the Meeting of Technicians. This offer was welcomed and accepted by the Committee.

114. Finally, the Committee endorsed the Regional Plan of Action on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, as approved by the CEPAL Committee of the Whole in November 1977.

Economic Survey of Caribbean Countries

115. The Secretariat in reporting on Country Notes on Caribbean countries prepared annually for inclusion in the Economic Survey of Latin America, pointed out that two problems were always encountered in the preparation of these notes - the unavailability of current data, and the narrow range of statistics available. The Committee noted the report, and urged that special efforts should be made to provide the necessary data to the Secretariat.

Statistical Services and Proposal for a Data Bank

116. The Secretariat reported on the work performed by its statistical unit in the collection, preparation and compilation of the statistical data for the annual economic surveys of Caribbean countries, and in performing a co-ordinating function in the unification of techniques of collection and compilation of data within the Secretariat. In addition, the unit assisted in the general development of statistical services in the Caribbean countries. During the period between the second and third sessions of CDCC the unit had participated in training seminars on tourism statistics, national accounts for statisticians and planners, and the preparation of a methodology of trade indexes of volume and value.

117. In conjunction with the Caribbean Documentation Centre the unit had been exploring the possibility of setting up a statistical data bank as part of the information network. It was proposed that the data bank should build up statistical series for use by planners and researchers in the public and private sectors, with new series being added as demand warrants. The data bank could be organised either on a manual basis or a mechanised basis.

118. The UN/OTC representative stated that the UN Statistical Office recommended a step-by-step approach, concentrating in the first phase on documentation of existing sources, and on compilation of references, abstracts and analyses for quick dissemination. At a later stage, computerisation of the data base could be considered. Purchase of a small computer system for US\$30,000 would be preferable to rental. The representative of UNDP urged the full use of facilities installed under ongoing projects in the ECCM and CARICOM regions with the assistance of OTC expertise and UNDP funding.

119. The Committee agreed that the statistical data bank should be established, taking into account existing facilities in the sub-region, initially on a manual basis, and then switching to a mechanised system if this sequence is found to be technically feasible.

Environmental Management

120. The Co-ordinator of the Joint UNEP/CEPAL Project for Environmental Management in the Wider Caribbean - an area which includes the CDCC countries along with those others bordering the Caribbean Sea - stated that UNEP and CEPAL were seeking, by means of the project, to respond to some of the many environmental considerations contained in the CDCC Work Programme. He emphasised that there would be close co-operation with the specialised agencies and institutions of the United Nations system in preparing the Caribbean Environment Action Plan, and attention was drawn to the potential for strengthening and supplementing national efforts through multilateral co-operation as an aid to sound environmental management in the wider Caribbean area. A Draft Action Plan had been prepared, based on the consultations undertaken to date with the governments and agencies as well as the data available. The principal objective of the Draft Action Plan would be to establish a framework for action oriented activities and projects. Finally, the Co-ordinator referred to the concept of environmental management, and it was pointed out that UNEP believed that environment and development were complementary, and that environmental considerations should be reflected throughout the development process, thus ensuring a sustainable development benefiting the community.

121. The representative from WMO stressed the importance of the environment and wished to associate his organisation with further work in the sub-region.

122. Members of the Committee reiterated the special importance they attached to environmental management and expressed concern that the Caribbean sub-region was not receiving the attention it deserved from the United Nations organisations active in this area. The need for urgent and concrete action to combat marine pollution in the sub-region was emphasised.

Transnational Corporations

123. The representative of the United Nations Centre for Transnational Corporations informed the Committee of relevant activities being carried out by the Centre and referred in this connection to the comprehensive Training Workshop on Negotiations with and Regulation of Transnational Corporations held in Georgetown, Guyana, 2-19 August 1977, with collaboration of CARICOM. The UNCTC was prepared to organise a similar workshop for participants from the entire CDCC region. The workshop could take place during the first part of 1979.

124. The comprehensive Training Workshops organised by UNCTC typically cover legislation and regulations pertaining to foreign investment in its various forms; and government administrative machinery for monitoring adherence to such legislations and regulations as well as to specific agreements negotiated with individual transnational corporations.

125. The Centre has also organised specialised workshops on the operations of transnational corporations in various sectors of the economy, and is currently conducting a number of impact and case studies on the activities of transnational corporations in various sectors including the agro-food industry and tourism. One such workshop relating to tourism for CDCC member countries could be considered.

126. Members of the Committee expressed their appreciation of the results of the Workshop held in Guyana. The Committee welcomed the Centre's offer to support a further workshop for all CDCC member countries and agreed that it should be held early in 1979 at a site to be determined.

127. Interest was also expressed for the case studies being carried out by the Centre on agro-industries and tourism. The Committee recommended that as a follow-up to the tourism studies a specialised training workshop concerned with this sector be organised for CDCC member countries, if possible prior to the next session of CDCC.

Co-ordination of Planning

128. The Committee considered a proposal put forward by the CDCC Secretariat in conjunction with ILPES for the holding of a meeting of planning officials to consider:

- the experience of member countries with substantive and technical aspects of development planning;
- recent trends in planning - sectorial planning, project planning;
- planning on a sub-regional basis:
 - a) Energy;
 - b) Natural Resources;
 - c) Industrial Development;
 - d) Role of Women;
- role of the United Nations system in development planning in individual countries and on a sub-regional basis.

In addition, the question of training programmes in the field of planning could also be included.

129. This meeting was proposed pursuant to a decision at the second session of CDCC that machinery be established within the CDCC to bring together planning officials in the Caribbean. That decision of CDCC was noted at the First Latin American Meeting of Ministers of Planning and by the Seventeenth Session of CEPAL. On both occasions it had been stressed that a Caribbean mechanism of co-operation in the planning field could serve to facilitate co-operative and convergent actions in the sub-region and also to promote greater collaboration with other countries in Latin America.

130. The CEPAL Secretariat and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning with the support of UNDP were ready to organise this meeting including preparation of the necessary documentation. In addition, national papers would be expected from CDCC member governments.

131. The representative of the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation (OTC) referred to the various activities of the development planning advisory services of the United Nations in the Caribbean area as well as other parts of Latin America including meeting of government planners and OTC advisers, and stated that the relevant United Nations services were prepared to co-operate with CDCC.

132. Delegations expressed strong support for the establishment of co-ordinating machinery in planning and attached considerable importance to the convening of the sub-regional meeting. It was suggested that the agenda of the meeting should be expanded to cover planning in the social sector, including education and health, as well as transport planning. One delegation informed that its Government was willing to host this meeting and would work out the details with the Secretariat and indicated that the convenient timing would be about September 1978.

133. The Committee agreed to the holding of a meeting of planning officials before the Second Conference of Latin American Ministers and Heads of Planning Agencies and accepted the generous offer by the Cuban delegation to host the meeting. It was further agreed that the agenda for this meeting as suggested by the Secretariat should be expanded to cover the additional issues raised during the discussions, particularly those relating to education and public health and transport planning.

Consideration of New Proposals adopted
during the Second Session of CDCC

134. The new proposals tabled during the second session of CDCC were circulated by the CDCC Secretariat as working papers which included brief notes on each of the proposals. Some comments were received from member governments as well as United Nations bodies; these have been circulated in document E/CEPAL/CDCC/26/Add.1. The Committee noted that some of these proposals had been incorporated into related ongoing activities in accordance with the directive given at the second session.

Arrangements for follow-up

135. Before the Committee's consideration of the Work Programme was concluded, the United Nations bodies, specialised agencies and other international organisations represented at the CDCC were requested by the Chairman and the CEPAL Secretariat to provide as soon as possible specific information concerning the assistance that their respective organisations could extend in support of the activities and programmes of the CDCC as updated and adjusted at the third session of the Committee.

136. The Committee noted that a communication reiterating this request would be sent shortly by the Executive Secretary of CEPAL to all international organisations associated with the CDCC with a view to obtaining and transmitting to member governments the information required.

General Comments

137. After concluding its consideration of the report of the Technical Level Meeting, and prior to adjourning the Plenary Meeting, to hold an informal caucus of Heads of Delegations to discuss priorities within the Work Programme and those items which the Technical Meeting had left for consideration at the Ministerial Session,^{16/} the Committee heard two general statements by the delegation of Cuba and the representative of SELA.

138. In his statement, the delegate of Cuba referred to the establishment of CDCC as an integral part of the struggle of developing countries to overcome the artificial barriers imposed by colonialism and neo-colonialism, and to establish their own methods of co-operation. The Committee provided an instrument to improve the negotiating power of Latin America and the Caribbean with other States or groups of States and was part of present efforts by developing countries to pool their own resources in pursuance of the principles embodied in the Declaration and Plan of Action for the Establishment of the new Regional Economic Order and in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of state.

139. He stressed that the Committee's activities should be related to and be mindful of the progress that Latin America had set out to accomplish as a geographic and historical unit. He referred in particular to the establishment and development of SELA, a body to which the Caribbean should give its decisive support. He noted that economic co-operation within SELA was linked to technical co-operation among developing countries and urged the CDCC Secretariat as well as other organisations within the United Nations system to make greater efforts towards this goal.

140. He stressed the importance of maintaining a more systematic and continued flow of information between the Secretariat and member countries so as to enable members to gain better knowledge of the Secretariat's actions and to integrate

^{16/} These included items 5a (Conference on Economic Development in the Caribbean and Creation of a Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development); and 5b (United Nations General Assembly and Economic and Social Council, particularly those relating to the restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations system, including institutional arrangements with UNDP, specialised agencies and other inter-governmental organisations); and item 7 (Site and date of the fourth session of CDCC).

them more fully into such actions. Close collaboration should also be maintained with other bodies within the sub-region, including GEPLACEA, OLADE, NAMUCAR and CARICOM.

141. He also referred to the establishment of a Caribbean Co-operation and Development Group under the aegis of the World Bank and reiterated that his country did not oppose this or other similar initiatives as long as the governments of the area could play the main role in the making of decisions and as long as these initiatives were not aimed at interrupting the systematic and permanent activity of other organisations of the Caribbean region, such as CDCC, which had been established through the official agreement of the Caribbean states and were aimed at promoting development in all countries of the region. Provided that these conditions were met, his country would take a positive stand and would co-operate with other countries in examining the programmes presented and in fulfilling the commitments arising from collective decisions. He, however, invited participating countries to reflect on consequences that the exclusion of any country of the sub-region, (re-enacting policies of blockade and isolation which had prevailed in the past) could have on their own sovereignty, and on the appropriate exercise of their interests.

142. He concluded by urging members of the Committee to respond with ever closer unity and concerted efforts in the face of all actions which might tend to hinder the progress of such co-operation.

143. The representative of the Permanent Secretariat of SELA also commenting on the World Bank initiative referred to the characteristics which SELA considered necessary to any collective action in the Caribbean:

- a) the funds to be provided should be in addition to and not merely substitution for existing sources and flows;
- b) projects and programmes should be directed towards promoting regional and sub-regional co-operation;
- c) priorities identified by the Governments themselves should be established;
- d) existing institutions in the Caribbean should be strengthened, not weakened; and lastly,
- e) new sources of employment and income should be fostered.

CHAPTER IV

IMPLICATIONS WITHIN CDCC FRAMEWORK OF DECISIONS TAKEN ELSEWHERE

1. World Bank Conference on Economic Development in the Caribbean

144. Taking into account the statement made by the representative of the Dominican Republic at the opening ceremony (see paras. 16 to 19 above), and the statement referred to in paragraphs 137 to 142 above, and after extensive informal consultations by the Heads of Delegations at the Ministerial Level, the Committee adopted unanimously a resolution in which it stressed the need to avoid duplication in respect of regional projects at both the planning and implementation stages and recommended that its Secretariat should study the most appropriate and effective mechanisms for ensuring appropriate co-ordination between CDCC projects and programmes and any regional activities of the Caribbean Group for Economic Co-operation co-ordinated by the World Bank; the CEPAL Secretariat was designated to serve as liaison between CDCC and the Group, in order to ensure that such co-ordination is achieved.

145. The text of the resolution adopted by the Committee appears in Chapter VI.

2. Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

146. The Committee had before it in Part I of the summary work programme document (E/CEPAL/CDCC/26) a review of the conclusions reached by the General Assembly at its last session (General Assembly Resolution 32/197) on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and other relevant developments in the United Nations and agency legislative organs.

147. The Committee noted that the overall aim of the restructuring exercise was "to make the United Nations system more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic co-operation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner" and to make it "more responsible to the provisions of the Declaration and of the Programme of Action on the establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States". It further noted that all organs, organisations and bodies within the United Nations system had been requested by the General Assembly to implement the restructuring recommendations within their respective spheres of competence and to submit to it progress reports including plans for further implementation.

148. The relevance of the restructuring recommendations for the work of CDCC was generally recognised. Following informal consultations by the Heads of Delegations at the Ministerial Meeting, the Committee decided that it should study urgently the issues arising out of the restructuring of the United Nations system, particularly those pertaining to the establishment of a New International Economic Order, placing special emphasis on the implication for developing island economies and economically disadvantaged countries in the Caribbean.

CHAPTER V

OTHER MATTERS

1. Designation of Ministers to serve as ex-officio members of CDCC

149. Relevant to the above-mentioned decision on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, and in order to ensure the effective functioning of the Committee and continuity in its actions through the presence of focal points at the ministerial level in each country to deal with CDCC matters, the Committee urged member states which had not yet done so to implement as soon as possible Article 2 of the Functions and Rules of Procedure of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee which reads:

"The Committee shall be made up of a Minister designated by each of the countries members of the Commission specified in Resolution 358(XVI), as ex officio members of the Committee.

In the event that any of the Ministers is unable to attend a meeting, he may be represented by an accredited alternate representative designated by his government."

150. The Secretariat shall be advised of these designations and will in turn inform the Chairman of the Committee and other member governments.

2. Technical Assistance to Belize in connection with the Establishment of a Port Authority

151. The Committee was informed of difficulties being encountered by the Government of Belize in finalising a project for financing by UNDP and execution by UNCTAD involving provision of management assistance to Belize as part of the establishment of a Port Authority. It was noted that the cost of this assistance was estimated at US\$60,000. After some debate and the hearing of statements from the representatives of UNDP and UNCTAD, the Committee decided to place on record the interest of countries of the CDCC region for the project and to lend its support to it. It urged that financing for the project be found as soon as possible.

3. Research into the use of Sugar-cane and its by-products

152. The Committee agreed to a suggestion by the representative of the Dominican Republic that the proposals made by his delegation at the second session of CDCC with regard to research into the use of sugar-cane and its by-products^{17/} be referred to GEPLACEA for inclusion in its research programme. The representative of GEPLACEA expressed the readiness of his organisation to carry out the actions required.

153. In supporting the proposal, delegates stressed the importance of avoiding duplication in research and drew attention to the information contained in the Secretariat's comments on this proposal regarding research institutions in the region active in this field. One delegate referred to relevant ongoing research in his country and expressed his government's interest in co-operating in the project.

4. Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries

154. The representative of UNDP made reference to the forthcoming World Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries to be held in Buenos Aires and for which UNDP had been designated as the Secretariat. He emphasised the importance of active participation by governments if the aim of TCDC in promoting self-reliance was to be achieved. The relevance of CDCC's objectives and activities to the TCDC Conference was emphasised.

155. The Committee expressed support for the aims and goals of the Conference. It was recommended that a meeting of CDCC countries to discuss their position on TCDC be held in New York immediately prior to the regional meeting to be convened under the auspices of SELA to define the Latin American position at the Conference. The importance of these consultations was generally stressed.

^{17/} CDCC/WP/78/4.

5. Fourth Ordinary Meeting of the Latin American Council of SELA

156. The representative of the Permanent Secretariat of SELA made a general statement expressing the interest with which SELA was following the work of the CDCC. He mentioned two favourable developments of the Fourth Ordinary Meeting of the Latin American Council, which directly concern the Caribbean. Firstly, Suriname announced its decision to join SELA as a full member, and become the twenty-sixth Member State of the System, and secondly, several countries of the sub-region joined various Action Committees: Jamaica, Guyana and Haiti signed the Constituent Act of the Committee on Salt and Fresh Water Products in Lima; Jamaica joined the Action Committee on Food Complements in Caracas; Trinidad and Tobago joined the Fertilizers Committee in Mexico, and Haiti signed the Constituent Act of the Action Committee on Housing and Construction or Social Benefit, with its headquarters in Quito. Lastly, he mentioned the close co-operation and collaboration which SELA has established with UNDP, CEPAL and UNCTAD.

6. Regional Meetings of Interest to CDCC Members

157. The Secretariat informed delegates about forthcoming meetings in the region of concern to CDCC members to be held under the auspices of CEPAL during the coming months. These include:

- (a) A meeting on Population of High-Level Governmental Experts of Developing Member Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, to be held in Lima from 13-16 June. This meeting would provide an opportunity for member countries to exchange views and experiences with reference to their national plans of action in the field of population, and to review developments in this field at the world level. There will also be a review of the regional plan of action on population, with a view to introducing any adjustments that might be considered necessary, including the guidelines for the activities to be carried out by the Latin American Demographic Centre;

- (b) A regional meeting to be held at CEPAL headquarters in Santiago, Chile, from 26-30 June to discuss the implementation of the World Plan of Action approved by the United Nations Water Conference held in Mar del Plata in 1977, and to examine possible adjustments to be made in the Regional Plan of Action approved at the Lima regional meeting prior to the Mar del Plata Conference.

With regard to both these meetings the Secretariat stressed the importance of timely preparation and presentation of national papers covering their views and experiences in these two programme sectors.

- (c) A regional preparatory meeting for the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology had also been provisionally scheduled by the CEPAL Secretariat for 31 July to 4 August 1978. The final dates and site for this meeting would be communicated to member governments shortly together with the agenda and the relevant documentation. The representative of SELA informed the Committee that one of the decisions taken at the fourth ordinary meeting of the Latin American Council provided for a Latin American meeting to adopt a regional position prior to the CEPAL meeting referred to above.
- (d) A technical level meeting at the regional level on "Rural Social Development" would be convened in Montevideo, Uruguay, from 9 to 11 August 1978. This meeting would be co-sponsored by FAO and held in conjunction with the Fifteenth Annual Regional Conference of FAO also to be held in Montevideo. The results of this regional meeting would constitute an input for the World Conference that is to be convened by FAO in 1979 on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.
- (e) The United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, to be held in Buenos Aires in August/September 1978. Particular significance was attached to this Conference, the objectives of which were closely aligned with those that had prompted the creation of the CDCC, namely, that of promoting increasing collaboration between the developing countries themselves and to enhance collective self-reliance.

7. Fourth Session of CDCC

158. The Committee recalled that at the Second Session of CDCC the delegation of Suriname had expressed interest in hosting the fourth session of CDCC. The representative of Guyana stated that, subject to confirmation, and in case the invitation from Suriname could not be formalized, his Government would consider providing host facilities for the session. The delegate of Grenada also extended an invitation to host the fourth session of the Committee, depending on the outcome of discussions with Suriname and then Guyana.

159. The Committee thanked the above-mentioned delegations and requested the Executive Secretary to conduct the appropriate consultations, inform all member states of the outcome, and finalise arrangements for the next session.

Concluding Remarks

160. The Head of the Cuban Delegation stated, also on behalf of other members of the Committee, the Committee's appreciation for the excellent facilities placed by Belize at the disposal of the Committee and for the warm hospitality of its people. Support was expressed for the right of Belize to full independence and territorial integrity, and the hope was expressed that Belize would soon be able to take its seat in the Committee as a full member.

161. The delegate from Belize thanked members of the Committee for their firm support and expressed appreciation to delegates and the Secretariat for their co-operation in ensuring the successful outcome of the meeting.

CHAPTER VI

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE
AT ITS THIRD SESSION

3 (III) THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

MINDFUL of the need to avoid duplication of efforts and the inefficient use of resources in the identification, planning and implementation of regional projects and programmes.

RECOMMENDS that the C.D.C.C. Secretariat study the most appropriate co-ordination between the C.D.C.C. projects and programmes and any regional activities of the Caribbean Group for Economic Co-operation (the Consultative Group). And

REQUESTS the CEPAL Secretariat to serve as liaison between the C.D.C.C. and the Consultative Group to ensure that such co-ordination is achieved.

CHAPTER VII

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

162. In order to carry out the decisions taken at the third session of CDCC, it will be necessary to obtain financial resources. In some cases, there were indications of financial support for specific proposals; in other cases it will be necessary to obtain financing from the United Nations system, member governments, bilateral and multilateral sources in order to implement the decisions. Hereunder, is a comprehensive list covering all decisions taken at the third session of CDCC, with an indication of possible sources of financing. If member governments agree, an approach could be initiated or the matter followed up as the proposal warrants.

163. In every case there would be CDCC Secretariat inputs (a) at the substantive level of the technician and (b) at executive and administrative level for organizing and co-ordinating the activity. Further, the CDCC Secretariat would provide logistic support for activities as appropriate. Specific figures of the CDCC Secretariat inputs have not been indicated.

<u>Proposal</u>	<u>Possible Sources and Estimated Cost where available</u>
1. <u>Caribbean Documentation Centre</u> (paras. 36-40)	
Staff: Librarian/Documentalist (P-2/3)) Bilateral \$60,000 per annum
Assistant documentalist (G-6)	
Stenographer (G-3/4)	
Equipment	Bilateral/UNESCO
Training Courses (two)	UNESCO
Consultancy for co-ordination	UNESCO

<u>Proposal</u>	<u>Possible Sources and Estimated Cost where available</u>
2. <u>Science and Technology</u> (paras. 47-49)	
Staff: Professional Officer P-5 Research Assistant G-6 Secretary G-3/4) United Nations) \$75,000 per annum
Consultancy: CCST	UNESCO
Inter-governmental Meeting on CCST (Port of Spain - January 1979)	UNESCO
Sub-regional seminar (June 1978)	UNCSTD
3. <u>Council for Social and Economic Development</u> (paras. 50-51)	
Technical working group (Port of Spain - September 1978)	UNESCO \$8,000
4. <u>Removal of Language Barriers</u> (paras. 41-46)	
Sub-regional workshop on foreign language teaching (January 1979)	UNESCO
Training of interpreters and translators	United Nations
5. <u>Agriculture</u> (paras. 52-55)	
Development of sub-regional associations of producers and exporters	UNCTAD
6. <u>Social Sector</u> (paras. 61-63)	
Workshop on socio-economic analysis and development planning (Bridgetown, June 1978)	UNESCO \$9,000

<u>Proposal</u>	<u>Possible Sources and Estimated Cost where available</u>
7. <u>Public Health</u> (paras. 64-65)	
Feasibility mission on network for health information units	PAHO/WHO
8. <u>Education and Culture</u> (paras. 66-74)	
Enterprise for production of books and audio-visual materials	UNESCO \$50,000
Consultant mission on network of cultural centres	UNESCO
9. <u>Tourism</u> (paras. 75-78)	
Meeting of Government representatives and regional inter-governmental organisations (November 1978) (Barbados possible interest)	
10. <u>Transport</u> (paras. 79-91)	
Staff: Economic Affairs Officer (Transport) (P-2/3)	Bilateral \$45,000 per annum
Projects listed in Joint IMCO/UNCTAD/CEPAL Proposal (E/CEPAL/CDCC/35)	UNDP/Multilateral/ Bilateral (\$2.5 million)
Meetings (2) of regional experts on air transport (Port of Spain - July/November 1978)	
National and sub-regional post office users' councils	UNDP
Restricted postal union	UPU/Member Governments
11. <u>Coastal Area Development</u> ¶ (paras. 92-94)	
Coastal development programmes	United Nations (OETO, IESA, OTC)

<u>Proposal</u>	<u>Possible Sources and Estimated Cost where available</u>
<p>12. <u>Caribbean Women in Development</u> (paras. 110-114)</p> <p>Expert Meeting (Guyana - August 1978)</p> <p>Training and income generating programme</p>	<p>Voluntary Fund for the Decade of Women</p>
<p>13. <u>Statistical Data Bank</u> (paras. 116-119)</p> <p>Staff: Key punch operator Statistical clerks (2)</p> <p>Computer</p>	<p>\$25,000 per annum</p> <p>UNDP/CEPAL \$30,000</p>
<p>14. <u>Workshop on Transnational Corporations</u> (paras. 123-127)</p> <p>Training workshop on negotiations with and regulations of transnational corporations (February 1979)</p>	<p>United Nations Centre for Transnational Corporations</p>
<p>15. <u>Co-ordination of Planning</u> (paras. 128-133)</p> <p>Meeting of planning officials (Cuba - September 1978)</p>	<p>ILPES/United Nations (OTC)</p>

Note: The cost of holding a meeting of one week's duration is estimated as follows:

Cost of interpreters (travel, per diem and honorarium)	- \$ 8,500
CEPAL Officials (travel and per diem)	- \$ 4,000
General operational costs	- \$ 1,500
	<u>\$14,000</u>

If the travel and per diem costs of twenty (20) Government representatives are to be included, this amounts to an estimated additional \$15,000.

Annex 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Member States of the Committee

BARBADOS

Head of Delegation: Henry Forde, Minister of External Affairs
Delegates: Laurence H. Wilkinson, Lolita Applewhaite

REPUBLIC OF CUBA

Head of Delegation: Ernesto Meléndez Bachs, Vice-President of the
State Committee of Economic Collaboration
Delegates: Eugenio O. Latour Mancilla, Orlando Echeverria,
Tomás M-Rodríguez Febles, Juan Iñurrieta Rioores,
Carlos Taquechel Tur, Osvaldo Cárdenas Tunquera

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Head of Delegation: Pedro Padilla Tonos, Under-Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs
Delegates: Ivelisse A. Russo Rijo, Bienvenido Brito

GRENADA

Head of Delegation: Derek Knight, Minister without Portfolio
Delegate: Marcelle F.C. Gairy

GUYANA

Head of Delegation: Frank Campbell, Ambassador to Cuba
Delegates: Collin Michael Valentine, Urmia Johnson,
Barbara Field-Ridley

HAITI

Head of Delegation: Michel Bonnet, Co-ordinator of CONADEP
Delegate: Danel Georges

JAMAICA

Head of Delegation: Derick R. Heaven, Parliamentary Secretary,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Delegate: Trevor J. Harker

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Head of Delegation: B.L Basil Pitt, Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary

Delegates: Carlyle Greaves, Frank Sealy

2. Associate Members of the Commission

BELIZE

Head of Delegation: George Price, Premier

Delegates: Santiago Perdomo, Assad E. Shoman,
Vernon H. Courtenay, Gilbert Revett-Graham,
Edmund A. Marshalleck, Egbert F. Grinage,
William Fonseca, Ines E. Sanchez,
George Winston Miller, Dr. Jeronimo P. Cal,
Agripino Cawich

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

Head of Delegation: Augustus Compton, Executive Secretary,
Council of Ministers

3. Observers

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Head of Delegation: Elias José Morkos, Adviser, Department of
Foreign Affairs

Delegate: Doedo Veenhuizen

4. Inter-governmental Organizations

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

Eric Armstrong

East Caribbean Common Market (ECCM)

George Goodwin

Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries (GEPLACEA)

Ernesto Ramirez-Solano

Latin American Economic System (SELA)

Enrique Pareja

5. United Nations System

A. United Nations Secretariat

Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (OTC)

Jane Weidlund

Centre on Transnational Corporations

Gustave Fiessel

B. Other United Nations bodies

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Radomiro Tomic

Graham Tarr

UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre

Charles d'Assier de Boisredon

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Arón José Aizenstat

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP/CEPAL Caribbean Environmental Management Project)

Trevor L. Boothe

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Fritz Lherisson
Juan Luis Meza

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Gregorio Feliciano
Timothy Painter
Michael Potashnik

C. United Nations specialized agencies

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Zin Henry

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Carlos A. Wirth

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Arturo De La Guardia
George Young
Alfredo Picasso de Oyague
Zacharie Zachariev
German Carnero Roque
Marion E. O'Callaghan

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

Colm O'Colmain
Raymond Reid

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Robert Kanchuger

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

Kenneth Fowler

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Lawrence Jones

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

C.E. Berridge

Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

Guillermo Cipolla
Fernando Plaza

6. Other Organizations

World Tourism Organization (WTO)

Peter Shackelford

7. CEPAL System

Enrique Iglesias
Jorge Viteri
Silbourne St. A. Clarke
Hamid Mohammed
Suzanne Aurelius
Jean Casimir
Patrizio Civili
Elizabeth de Gannes
Ricardo Jordan
Wilma Primus
Louis L. Smith
Peter F. Wickenden

Annex 2

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE OPENING MEETING
OF THE COMMITTEE

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY MR. PEDRO PADILLA TONOS,
UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,
AT OPENING OF MINISTERIAL LEVEL MEETING OF THE CARIBBEAN
DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

Belize City, Belize - 17 April 1978

Your Excellency, Mr. George Price, Premier of Belize,
Ministers of the Member Countries of the CDCC,
Distinguished Authorities of Belize,
Dr. Enrique Iglesias, Executive Secretary of CEPAL,
Delegates,
Observers,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the name of Mr. Ramón Emilio Jiménez, jr., Rear-Admiral
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic,
who had the honour of chairing the Second Session of this Committee,
held in Santo Domingo in March 1977, it is my pleasure to hand over
the Committee to its new Chairman, Mr. George Price, Premier of Belize,
with the best wishes of the Government of the Dominican Republic for
this Meeting, in this hospitable city where we have been welcomed
and treated with all the affection and hospitality of Belize. May
it and other meetings to be held in the future, result in better
economic integration of the countries of the Caribbean, and also in
the great ideal which we have pursued through so many long years - the
ideal of our solidarity which will enable us to transform our political,
economic and social systems into material impervious to the most
powerful weapons.

The Third Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation
Committee obliges us to evaluate the most recent events which have
taken place in the area and their implications, so as to re-adjust
the Work Programme and policies of the Committee if this should be
necessary, in the light of important events which have taken place
latterly.

Since the Second Session of the Committee held in Santo Domingo,
it has emerged that the Administration of the President of the United
States of America, Jimmy Carter, has manifested its intention of

collaborating in the search for solutions to the urgent problems which affect the countries of the Caribbean. The visit of Mrs. Rosalyn Carter to several of our countries, where she gave speeches and made important statements, and the visit of several notable Government officials from the same country, illustrate this new policy. Great importance should be attributed to it, since it contrasts with the traditional attitude of earlier Governments which did not pay sufficient attention to the region and showed no interest in solving its acute economic and social problems.

Similarly, mention must be made of the Meeting held in Washington on 14 and 15 December 1977 in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), at which the countries taking part decided to organize a Consultative Group to co-operate in the economic development of the Caribbean. Present at this Meeting were representatives of countries members of the Bank, Caribbean countries, United Nations agencies, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Caribbean Development Bank.

In adopting the decision to constitute the Consultative Group, it was decided that it should give consideration to the following objectives:

- (a) the mobilisation of multinational and bilateral external financial and technical resources for the countries of the Caribbean;
- (b) the mobilisation of the internal resources of the region;
- (c) the improvement of co-ordination between countries giving and receiving aid;
- (d) the development of improved co-operation among the Caribbean countries.

Recommendations for the less developed countries were, briefly:

- (a) assistance for the less developed countries;
- (b) long-term programming and sectoral assistance;
- (c) projects for national and regional development;
- (d) financing of local costs for investment projects;
- (e) resources for preparing projects;

- (f) utilisation of nationals from Caribbean countries in technical assistance projects; and
- (g) assistance in developing local technology and in adapting imported technology to local conditions.

When this programme of action was recommended, it was also decided that the Consultative Group should meet once a year and that at the request of the countries interested, sub-groups would be formed to co-ordinate aid to specific countries, especially in the case of the small countries, provided that agreement does exist between countries giving and receiving aid.

It was also decided that in order to make effective the work of the Consultative Group, the recipient countries should submit their economic programmes and policy norms together with their needs for technical assistance and the list of projects which would require external financing. For this they would have aid from the international financial agencies, which would be prepared to collaborate.

So as to avoid the duplication of efforts at the regional level, it was borne in mind that with the constitution of the Consultative Group, the tasks or activities which the United Nations and its regional agencies have been engaged in should not be repeated. The donor countries were however free to continue contributing funds to the regional financial agencies for supporting their programmes and expanding their activities.

Lastly, it was decided that the first formal meeting of the Consultative Group should take place in May 1978, in Washington, at the headquarters of the World Bank.

Following this important meeting, the essential aspects of the proceedings which we have summarised without going on to analyse the position taken by the countries members of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, a Meeting was held on Trade, Investment and Development in the Caribbean, in Miami, from 18-20 January 1978. On that occasion, His Excellency, the President of the Republic, Dr. Joaquin Balaguer, in his speech to the meeting described his

Government's position on aspects of integration, foreign investment, trade, the financing of development and the area's relations with the United States and the rest of the continent. The central problem which emerged from his statement was, however, that the islands of the Caribbean were the most needy of the whole continent, the most hard-pressed of all - not for aid but for the support and collaboration of the most powerful and the most developed countries. Our President went on to say that the problems of health, education, unemployment, malnutrition in children, lack of housing, etc., become truly dramatic among the nations of the region. There are other regions of the continent where there are enormous faults in social policy, but the vast natural resources available to those nations and the vast areas of virgin land still untouched by the hand of man, keep alive the hopes of their dispossessed classes and constitute future reserves of hope for their under-nourished populations.

He went on to urge President Carter's Administration to bear in mind that human rights policy should above all start by raising the level of living of the peoples of Latin America, and added that fundamental among human rights was the right to live, the right to eat, the right to a roof over one's head, the right to have the means of caring for the health and education of children.

There is no doubt that the position of President Balaguer is in keeping with the postulates of the Constituent Declaration of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, with the Work Programme which it set itself from its inception and with the declaration of principles incorporated in the Declaration of Santo Domingo, adopted at the Second Session held in that city in March 1977.

This position is all the more relevant in that the Work Programme adopted at the First Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee included some specific priorities to which the activities to be undertaken by the Committee and the Secretariat should conform. Both the programme of work and the Constituent Declaration stress the close relations and co-ordination which the Committee should maintain with other international organisations working in the Caribbean sub-region and in Latin America as a

whole. This is why the Governments, in the Constituent Declaration, declare their political will and their resolution to carry out a series of actions. Point 15 specifically states that they will "carry out action aimed at obtaining financial resources from the international community, the governments of the countries of the area, and other sources, for use in common projects for the benefit of the sub-region's economic and social development."

The creation of the Consultative Group co-ordinated by the World Bank, however, raises a series of questions which must be elucidated in the light of the decisions already adopted by the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, and most especially in terms of the following:

- (a) priority of regional projects;
- (b) linking-up or otherwise of national projects to the sub-region as a whole;
- (c) correlation of financing with the Committee's Work Programme; and
- (d) co-ordination of activities between the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee and the Consultative Group.

As far as the first point is concerned, everyone knows what order of priorities has been given by our respective Governments to the problems of the region. Our opinion is that these priorities should not be altered and that all action and emphasis for solving the most pressing problems should take this direction. The Consultative Group should therefore direct its action, with particular attention to the order already established, adapting its decisions to our priorities without allowing other goals based on alternative solutions to be imposed on us.

Similarly, national projects of interest to the sub-region should be fitted into the sub-regional development systems so as to avoid dispersion of resources, duplication of efforts and the fragmentation which gives rise to the creation of intra-area competitive conditions which unhinge complementarity, joint action and the proposal of multi-lateral solutions. In this context, we cannot lose sight of the fact

that we are up against a growing trade protectionist movement in the industrial centres, as in the case of the sugar policy of the European Economic Community and the United States of America; that the Generalised System of Preferences does not fully satisfy the needs of the developing economies, and that its limitations are felt more strongly in the Caribbean region.

As regards the third point, it would be better if aid from the donor countries were not solely and exclusively channelled to individual countries, but if support were given to the Work Programme of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee. This would mean that there would be no weakening of the activities of the Committee which has to maintain a sub-regional perspective, avoiding the polarisation referred to. Here, too, bilateralism versus multilateralism again takes on new importance both in terms of technical assistance and of financial aid.

Lastly, the co-ordination of activities raises problems of communication for an adequate flow of information, identity of aims for an effective channelling of resources and the adoption of efficient, and flexible operational machinery which will not proliferate in an ineffective international bureaucracy. The search for this type of machinery should be the object of a special study, because if it were inefficient it could have adverse effects on the work of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee.

In view of the above, we think it would be a good idea to study the possibilities of co-ordinating the activities of the Consultative Group organised by the World Bank and the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee so as to find action formulae in consonance with the fundamental aim behind the creation of the Committee and its activities, i.e. the social and economic development and solidarity of all the countries of our region.

Thank you very much.

STATEMENT BY MR. ENRIQUE V. IGLESIAS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (CEPAL)

Belize City, Belize - 17 April 1978

Your Excellency, Mr. George Price, Premier of Belize,
Distinguished Delegates,
Distinguished Authorities of Belize,
Distinguished Representatives of the United Nations Bodies and Agencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In adding a very few words to this opening ceremony of the Third Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, I wish first to thank very warmly the Premier of Belize for his kind invitation to hold this Third Session of the Committee here at Belize. I express also, on behalf of the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America, our gratitude to all his colleagues who have succeeded so wonderfully in the efforts to facilitate our work, by making these very efficient arrangements which enabled us to have this meeting in the best conditions.

It was only three years ago in 1975, when we held the Sixteenth Session of CEPAL in Port of Spain, that His Excellency Dr. Williams proposed the creation of this Committee. Six months later in Havana, we had the First Session of the Committee in which we had its formal installation and the approval of the basic mandates for its operation. It is only one year ago that the Second Session of the Committee was held in the Dominican Republic, at which a lot of initiatives were presented by Governments for consideration, decision and action.

I do not think I am exaggerating if I say that this Committee is one of major importance for the region and for the United Nations, not only for its economic significance, but also for its political implications, and what it means for the region as a whole. I think it is perhaps the first time that we see a sub-regional body embracing all the countries in the sub-region working together for common endeavours and objectives.

For all this we must thank in the first place the political leaders of the region who took the initiative; but also I would like to express here today deep gratitude to our colleagues from the United Nations bodies and agencies who from the beginning gave their full support, and made of these initiatives a special common commitment to work together for the purposes and objectives of the Committee.

What do we expect from this Third Session? My colleague, Mr. Clarke, speaking on behalf of the Secretariat at the opening meeting of this period of sessions stressed four major points on which the Secretariat expects from this Session guidance and orientation. In the first place, he said "we expect from this session assessment of the overall situation with regard to the implementation of the Work Programme, indicating the sectors where you feel that satisfactory progress is being made and the sectors where more should be done, at the same time setting priorities both within and among the sectors covered by the Work Programme."

Secondly, we expect this Session to give guidance on the continuing co-ordination functions of the Committee in terms of (a) the continuing dialogue between Sessions and (b) the type of information which would enable the Committee to make a greater contribution to co-ordination by Governments of the inputs from international organisations working in the sub-region.

Thirdly, we would like to have some indications on the re-orientation of technical assistance and technical co-operation in the region. Since the establishment of the CDCC, the Committee has been advocating the development of mutual assistance between countries of the sub-region and the greater use of regional expertise, particularly in sub-regional projects. In this regard, Mr. Clarke said, "the new proposals that were circulated for evaluation indicate the extent to which one of the governments has identified some national capacity that can work to the mutual benefit of all the countries. Implementation of most projects require similar indications of commitments from other governments."

And fourthly, we would like also to deal with the question of institutional framework for CDCC, in other words, the kind of subsidiary machinery that CDCC would like to create to pursue its work on key aspects of the Work Programme.

Therefore, to summarise, what we expect is that the Committee will pinpoint the priorities in the major areas that it would like to see progressing actively, so that the Committee can be identified as soon as possible for its concrete actions in the region. And we need also the commitment of your governments to make of this instrument the best way for providing expertise, with the inputs coming from the region and from your own governments.

Distinguished delegates, this Committee is working at a time when two major concepts are capturing the imagination and the political endeavours of the United Nations. One is the question of collective self-reliance, and the other is the question of the restructuring of the United Nations system.

The word 'self-reliance' is becoming a very popular one within the United Nations system; and very rightly so, because we are coming to the conclusion after so many years of frustration, that development as such within the traditional patterns is a very slow process. The slow progress itself creates many frustrations, and even more, a certain lack of credibility in the traditional ways of mobilising resources for development. We are coming to the conclusion that development is something more than a bureaucratic type of exercise; that developing is not only urgent, but also that we cannot expect everything from the establishment of a new economic order at international levels, which will take time unfortunately, and which is not moving as fast as we all would like to see. We are learning too that development is not only a question of financing, and of bringing more resources from outside our individual countries.

We all need resources, and a lot of them; but we need also something more. And this is precisely what the concept of self-reliance is pointing to - the need of doing something within ourselves; and very particularly, the need of relying more and more on the capacity of mobilising our regional and sub-regional resources; - at a time in which we see these dramatic uncertainties in the world economic scenario; - at a time in which we experience the collapse of some of

the major commodities so crucial for this region; at a time in which we see the crisis in the financial markets, and very particularly, of certain currencies which are those prevailing in this region.

We need more and more to re-think in terms of necessities; to concentrate on adding to our internal efforts; and to combine them with international efforts for the mobilisation of regional and sub-regional resources. This is a way to make a concrete thing of this concept of self-reliance, which is not a universal one, and which needs to be re-defined at regional and sub-regional levels. The CDCC is primarily an attempt to make obvious within CEPAL for the first time, and also within the United Nations, a very first beautiful challenge for the countries of this region to make this concept of self-reliance a concrete way to mobilise resources, and to make these resources available for the purpose of development in all the countries.

And the second concept on which we must focus, is the question of the regional structure of the United Nations. We are committed to the United Nations; but we must recognise that the United Nations system as a whole is suffering from a certain internal fatigue that should be removed through some restructuring of the system. And I sincerely believe that it will be the major task of the regional structures like the Commissions, and of CEPAL, and of the sub-regional bodies to revitalise some of the actions of the United Nations.

I think ladies and gentlemen that this type of exercise is good, not only for you, but for the whole United Nations system, because we need very much to rely on these kinds of regional and sub-regional bodies in order to bring the United Nations closer to the countries, and closer to the needs of our peoples; thereby making it more efficient and more responsive to the hopes that were inherent in the creation of this institution.

With this consideration, Mr. Premier, I want to wish to this Third Session all success in its endeavours; and I want to stress once more that we are all committed to giving our support and all our co-operation as Secretariat of the Committee, in order to ensure its major success for your countries.

Thank you.

STATEMENT BY MR. FRANK A. CAMPBELL, GUYANA'S AMBASSADOR TO CUBA
AND LEADER OF THE GUYANA DELEGATION, ON BEHALF OF ALL THE DELEGATIONS AT
THE THIRD SESSION OF THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

Belize City, Belize - 17 April 1978

Your Excellency, Mr. George Price, Premier of Belize,
Your Excellency, Mr. Enrique Iglesias, Executive Secretary of CEPAL,
Your Honours,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It represents for my delegation a great honour to have been
selected to say a few words on behalf of our colleagues at this Third
Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee.

The delegation of Guyana shares with other delegations the joy of
meeting on Belizean territory as we continue to seek solutions to those
very pressing problems which the people of Belize - and, indeed, the
people of Guyana - share with the rest of the Caribbean. Mr. Premier,
I am sure you remember the spontaneous enthusiasm with which our
Committee, at its Meeting in Santo Domingo last year accepted your
generous invitation to hold this meeting in Belize City. That enthusiasm
has been more than repaid by the tremendous hospitality with which the
Government and people of Belize, under your leadership, have received
us into their midst. The inputs which the Government of Belize has
made so far towards the success of the meeting speak volumes for the
capacity of the Belizean people to conduct their own affairs and to
make more than a token contribution to the development process in our
sub-region.

Without the abundant resources of a big, developed country but
with the enthusiasm of a people who understand the value of struggle
and of effort, you have created conditions which have ensured the
successful conclusion of the first stage of this Meeting, that is, the
Meeting at the level of experts. We have every indication that these
conditions will continue during the second stage.

I am sure that delegates would like also to extend thanks and congratulations to the delegation of the Dominican Republic and, through them, to the Government and people of that Republic, for the noteworthy contribution which they made during the Santo Domingo Meeting also subsequent to that meeting, for the realisation of the vital objectives of the Committee.

It would be unforgivable if we did not pay the highest tribute to the Executive Secretary of CEPAL, to the CEPAL staff and, more particularly, to the staff of the Secretariat for the enthusiasm, dedication and sheer hard work which they have invested in the success of this Meeting and in the success of the CDCC generally.

Two and a half years are but an unnoticed glance in the life of a people and, indeed, in the history of a sub-region. It is the suspicion of my delegation, however, that there exists an unspoken consensus that, after two and a half years, the representative member-countries of the CDCC are ready to spend a small portion of this Meeting in reviewing some of the structures and processes through which we have sought to respond to those peculiarly Caribbean realities and problems which constitute the very raison d'être of the CDCC. Any such review, far from implying a retreat from the founding principles or a wavering from the admirable aspirations of the CDCC, would in fact represent a high point of re-dedication to those principles and a growing eagerness to see those aspirations transformed into reality by the most appropriate means and in the shortest possible time. If my delegation's suspicion is accurate and there is indeed an eagerness to seek further improvements in the workings of the CDCC, what better place could there be to undertake that exercise than here in the unspoilt tranquillity of this beautiful country.

My delegation feels one major regret as we assemble for this crucial meeting. It is that our hosts, the descendants of the great Mayan, African, European, Asian civilisations who today comprise the nation of Belize, have not yet been able to complete their advance towards formal political independence. All of us who are here for this Meeting are nonetheless fully aware of their

aspirations to emerge on the Caribbean and international scene as a truly independent people. The Guyanese people, whose privilege it was recently to receive the leader of the Belizean people, took that opportunity, through a resolution unanimously approved by our Parliament in his very presence, to express their total commitment to the right of the people of Belize to full independence within their present borders. While I avail myself of this opportunity to re-state that commitment on behalf of the Government and all the people of Guyana, I am happy at the circumstance that these sentiments are shared by the vast majority of the people of the Caribbean and their representatives at this Meeting.

As we pursue the battle for economic independence, economic viability and prosperity for all our peoples, the very fact of our meeting in Belize must perforce remind us that we are still to complete the political task of removing the persisting remnants of colonialism from our sub-region. To the same extent that we believe that the successful termination of that political task is logically prior to the achievement of full economic independence, to that extent we hope that all remaining obstacles to Belizean sovereignty will be overcome in one way or another. It is also the hope of many of us -- indeed, it must be the hope of all of us -- who today are the recipients of such generous Belizean hospitality that we shall have the even greater pleasure of visiting an independent Belize in the near future.

Honourable Premier, Mr. Executive Secretary, Ladies and Gentlemen, once again, in the name of all the visiting participants in the Third Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee: our very best and sincerest wishes and hearty "thank you" to the Government, to the people, to the nation of Belize.

STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE GEORGE PRICE, PREMIER OF BELIZE,
AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

Belize City, Belize - 17 April 1978

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,
Friends from Abroad, my fellow Belizeans,

On behalf of the people and Government of Belize we welcome you to the opening of the Third Ministerial Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee. It is an honour for Belize to be host to this Conference. And we are grateful.

We meet at a time when problems of progress beset us from every side. We must face them with courage and with a will to solve them.

Voices from the Caribbean Basin speak to us about our times. Three weeks ago President Carlos Andrés Pérez of Venezuela gave us this warning: "Of all the utopias (or impossible dreams) the most dangerous is the utopia of those who believe that the world can continue as it is or as it was conceived thirty years ago."

By way of comment on our world divided north and south, east and west, President Carter of the United States of America replied: "The industrial and developing nations with their great influence in organisations such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should share the international system with those who hold different views."

In this Conference there are reflected different views and different systems on how best to solve the great problems of progress. The difference stems in part from the political status of some member states. Some of us have achieved political independence and some have not yet achieved it.

The task will be less hard when all of us are independent and sovereign nations. In its report on RESHAPING THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER, the Club of Rome (an organisation of western industrial nations) advocated political

independence for all. "The third world discovered that without political independence, it is impossible to achieve economic independence; and without economic power, a nation's political independence is incomplete and insecure."

We must make equal our political standing and we must harmonise our views in order to overcome the problems which beset our sub-region such as expensive and scarce energy while nature endows us with energy potential. Problems such as inflation and unemployment when we can work the land and the sea to make and supply more goods and services.

The time allotted to each member country's programme of work is limited - two days. Let us then invest all our time, energy and skills in making full use of the Conference's timetable. Let us be punctual at meetings and let us plan our contribution with clarity of thought and expression and with an economy of words.

We need not despair. Better times are yet to come and evil things will pass away. The late Thomas Merton, who inspired the life's work of one of Central America's greatest living poets of liberation, Ernesto Cardenal, points to a better future despite menacing clouds: "Mankind stands on the brink of a new barbarism, Yet at the same time there remain possibilities for an unexpected and almost unbelievable solution - the creation of a new world and a new civilisation the like of which has never been seen."

May God bless this Conference and inspire our work and decisions for the creation of a new and better world.

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Annex 3

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

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|-----------------------|---|--|
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/24 | - | Report of Meeting of Librarians and Documentalists, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 29 November to 2 December 1977 |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/25 | - | Provisional Agenda |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/25/Add.1 | - | Annotated Provisional Agenda |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/26 | - | Summary of Work Programme of the CDCC including Meetings Proposed between CDCC III and CDCC IV |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/26/Add.1 | - | Comments received from Member Governments and United Nations bodies on New Proposals tabled at CDCC II |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/27 | - | Science and Technology for Development |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/27/Add.1 | - | Report of Caribbean Sub-Regional Seminar on Science and Technology, Kingston, Jamaica, 14 to 17 February 1978 |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/28 | - | Report of Meeting on Removal of Language Barriers, Belize City, Belize, 4 to 7 April 1978 |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/29 | - | Directory of Associations of Producers, Dealers and Exporters of Agricultural and Livestock Products of the Caribbean Countries - 1978 |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/29/Add.1 | - | Strategy for the Development of Producers/Exporters Associations in the CDCC Area (A Joint UNCTAD/UNAPEC/CDCC Proposal) |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/30 | - | Progress Report on Directory of Skills in the Region |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/31 | - | Social Work Programme |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/31/Add.1 | - | Social Profile to the CDCC Work Programme: Background Paper |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/32 | - | Progress Report on the Caribbean Enterprise for the Production and Distribution of Printed and Audio-Visual Materials |

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| E/CEPAL/CDCC/33 * | - | UNESCO Project on the Caribbean Network of Educational Innovations for Development (CARNEID) |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/34 | - | Studies on Tourism in the Caribbean |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/35 | - | Joint IMCO/UNCTAD/CEPAL Proposal on Shipping in the Caribbean |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/36 | - | Progress Report on Joint CEPAL/ICAO Study on Air Transport |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/37 | - | Joint UPU/CEPAL Proposal on Postal Services. |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/38 | - | Studies on Linkages between CDCC and other Integration Movements in Latin America and the Economic System of Latin America (SELA) |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/39 | - | Outline of a CDCC Programme on International Trade |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/40 | - | The Participation of Caribbean Women in Development: Training and Income generating Programmes |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/41 | - | Statistical Services and Proposal for a Data Bank |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/42 | - | Progress Report on Joint UNEP/CEPAL Project for Environmental Management |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/43 | - | Extract of Report on the Conference on Economic Development in the Caribbean, 14 to 15 December 1977, Washington, D.C. |
| E/CEPAL/CDCC/44/Rev.3 | - | Report of the Third Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, Belize City, Belize, 12-18 April 1978 |

* This project is developed and financed in its initial stages under the UNESCO regular programme within the context of the mandate from the member states (UNESCO) during the 19th Session of the General Conference, Nairobi, 1976.