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ECLAC SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE CARIBBEAN

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Newsletter of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)

WHAT'S INSIDE:

**ECLAC LAUNCHES THE CARIBBEAN KNOWLEDGE
MANAGEMENT CENTRE**

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE

CRUISE SHIP TOURISM IN THE CARIBBEAN

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE ON
MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN 2006



ISSUE 2 / JULY-DECEMBER 2005

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AND COOPERATION
COMMITTEE**

In 1975, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) – then known as ECLA – established the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) as a permanent subsidiary body at the governmental level. ECLAC provides secretarial services to the CDCC acting principally through its Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean.

The CDCC functions as an intergovernmental organization that meets annually at the technical level and every other year at the ministerial level. Its operational activities are carried out under the regular ECLAC work programme in the Caribbean, which includes economic and development planning, demography, economic surveys, the environment, international trade and trade-in-service, information for development, sustainable development of small island developing states, science and technology, women in development, tourism, training, and assistance with the management of national economies.

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**C
O
N
T
E
N
T
S**

**Towards a Science and Technology Infrastructure and Policy
for the Caribbean** 3

The CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) 5

Cruise Ship Tourism in the Caribbean 6

**The General Assembly High-Level Dialogue on Migration
and Development in 2006** 7

Reports on Meetings

– **World Summit on the Information Society** 9

– **Regional Meeting on Caribbean Implementation of
the Mauritius Strategy** 10

**ECLAC Launches the Caribbean Knowledge
Management Centre** 12

Meet the Interns 13

List of Recent ECLAC Publications 14

**The Cotonou Agreement: Issues, Effects and
Implications for Caribbean Economies.** 17

Abstracts of Recent ECLAC Publications 19

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TOWARDS A SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE AND POLICY FOR THE CARIBBEAN



INTRODUCTION

The economic advancement of societies has always been fuelled by technological choice. In the broadest sense, this statement has held true from prehistoric to modern times. Prior to the twentieth century, however, changes in technology were so slow as to make technology almost a constant in the economic equation. In the latter half of the twentieth century technological change had become so rapid that the intimate relationship between technological choice and economic progress became inescapable. A feature of the phenomenon of rapid technological change experienced in the last century was the strengthening relationship between developments in technology and discoveries in the field of science. The linking of science to technology and of technological choice to economic growth may very well be the defining benchmark of the twentieth century and identifies this period as a significant epoch in human history.

The harnessing of knowledge through science and the management of technological choice towards sustainable human progress will concomitantly be the most obvious signposts of the twenty-first century. In the context of characterizing advances in science and technology as the acquisition of knowledge leading to innovative solutions, products and services, the world is recognized to have moved into a knowledge economy and science and technology are now usually linked with innovation (science, technology and innovation) in the new paradigm. Any nation which intends to exist and prosper in this century – and beyond – has, as a matter of urgent national business, to build the infrastructure and systems that assimilate knowledge and to create, innovate and utilize technology. These attributes will be at the core of sustainable human development for the future.

For small island developing States the situation will be one of survival as increasingly powerful groups compete for increasingly scarce resources.

BACKGROUND

Most of the States of the Caribbean either participated in the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology (UNCSTD) or are signatories to the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology. Since that period, efforts which can be generally characterized as spasmodic, have been made to establish policy structures for the integration of science and technology into the development process. Attempts at science and technology policy formulation in the subregion have varied widely and the results have been equally varied. Almost all the regional States have experimented with councils for science and technology and science and technology issues continue to be on the agenda of regional and national consultations.

In 1981, the Caribbean Council for Science & Technology (CCST) became operational pursuant to a decision of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) – which is an advisory body to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). The objectives of the CCST were:

- (a) To implement CDCC objectives by designing and executing appropriate joint scientific and technological projects, and also advise the CDCC and its member countries on scientific and technological issues requiring attention;
- (b) To identify institutions that could participate in the projects, and establish the mechanisms for cooperation;
- (c) Where no relevant institutions exist, to propose measures for the implementation of particular projects;

- (d) To devise procedures for the effective dissemination of the results of Caribbean research and development projects, and their application in member countries; and
- (e) Generally, to promote the establishment and strengthening of appropriate national and Caribbean organs and mechanisms for science and technology development and application.

The membership of the CCST comprises the following: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and the United States Virgin Islands.

In 1984, at the request of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Ministerial Subcommittee on Science and Technology, the CCST coordinated the preparation of a Science and Technology (S&T) Policy and Plan for the CARICOM region. That policy document was approved by the CARICOM Heads of Government in 1988 and focused on initiatives that could be taken to the regional level, but recognized the need for national policies and plans. Between 1987 and 1992, the CCST organized a series of national consultations on S&T in the “small economy” member States. The consultations were intended to make recommendations for the organization, policy and programmes for S&T at the national level.

In the last decade, however, and until quite recently, there has been a significant decline in interest in S&T in the CARICOM region. Not much attention has been directed to S&T at the national level, with the exception of Jamaica, which established a Science Advisor in the Office of the Prime Minister and, as recently as February 2005, completed a six-year Strategic Plan for its National

continued on next page

Commission on Science and Technology, and Trinidad and Tobago, which established a Ministry of Tertiary Education, Science and Technology and a Science and Technology Sub-Committee in its Vision 2020 Task Force.

Since 2000, the CCST has been working on a new S&T policy for the Caribbean.

Since the latter half of 2004 there has been a resurgence of interest in S&T in the subregion. This seems to have coincided with the completion of preparations for the United Nations International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States which was held in Mauritius in January 2005. The following are among the factors that may be adduced to account for the resurgence in interest in S&T:

- (a) A fuller appreciation of the opportunities which technology, particularly ICT, offers for overcoming some of the endemic development constraints facing SIDS;
- (b) The sobering realization that merely to survive in the globalizing world requires that our societies become much more competent in science and technology;
- (c) The deepening commitment of governments to achieving the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the growing realization that achievement of the goals is inextricably linked to the use of knowledge and the application of appropriate technology.

Caribbean policymakers are reconsidering the need for S&T policies which will help to address the challenges and responsibilities that lie ahead. The institutional mechanisms to both develop and implement such policies are once again the focus of attention. Identification of the S&T needed to exploit opportunities and to improve competitiveness is a prerequisite to moving forward.

Global economic developments are presenting challenges to Caribbean States with increasing intensity. To avoid becoming marginalized, Caribbean societies have to achieve the ability to adjust and thrive in such a changing world

environment, where science, technology and innovation are critical elements of the development process. This requires fostering a culture for identifying and utilizing change. The key to developing that culture is education and training, that is, the correct orientation of the human resource. Effective utilization of science and technology will not be possible until the human resources are equipped to utilize technology, create knowledge and innovate.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION POLICIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

While science, technology and innovation (ST&I) are increasingly recognized as very important elements in economic and social transformation, their roles are not generally integrated into the development planning process.

The starting point of S&T policy is therefore the development plan. By reviewing the S&T implications of development plans, S&T practitioners can begin a dialogue with planners who will themselves have questions about the S&T options which impact on their plans. The answers to those questions will be the framework for a S&T policy. It is only after several such dialogues that development planners might begin to approach S&T practitioners for inputs prior to starting the planning process.

The integration of S&T into development planning also requires organizational mechanisms designed to promote the desire of development planners to talk with S&T practitioners about the S&T implications of their plans and the available S&T options.

THE WAY FORWARD

In seeking to move forward, the region needs to be cognisant of its constraints and therefore realistic in its ambitions. Decisions and strong politically-backed choices are required in the following key areas:

- (a) The development of a science and technology and innovation orientation of the human resource, that is, in education, training and retraining;

- (b) Increasing investment in the existing S&T infrastructure in agriculture and building, coordinating and focusing the regional capability into the critical mass for creating innovation and competitiveness in knowledge niche markets such as biotechnology. This will also impact on regional food security;
- (c) Taking steps to acquire 'cutting-edge' familiarity with the use and development of ICT;
- (d) Developing the capability to exploit the region's biodiversity and access to the biological resources in its SIDS ecology and tropical rainforests. For example, the developments in biotechnology for health-care, medicine and environmental management;
- (e) Becoming cutting-edge 'knowledge-producers' in the area of management systems and technologies for managing and exploiting the exclusive economic zones (EEZs) of the SIDS— including tourism; and
- (f) In the context of (e) above, strengthen regional coordinating mechanisms such as the CCST, for the development and application of science, technology and innovation. The CARICOM decision to strengthen the organizational structure of the CCST is endorsed for implementation. Development agencies operating in the region should establish a Regional Inter-Institution Coordinating Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation. The Forum will provide for the sharing of information, increase the opportunities for synergy and enhance returns on resources employed by the institutions and governments. Such an intervention would be most timely in light of regional commitments to integration and the decreasing resource quanta allocated for the region, within the budgets of the bilateral and multilateral institutions.

The initiation of these six steps will constitute a major S&T policy agenda for the region and from these steps some of the other priority areas as identified by the CCST and other national analyses in the context of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will emerge naturally for attention and implementation. ■

CSME: ISSUES, EFFECTS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE MEMBER STATES OF THE ORGANISATION OF EASTERN CARIBBEAN STATES

INTRODUCTION

The CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) is scheduled to take full effect by the year 2008.

The CSME seeks to overcome the limitations imposed by size and geography on its member States, which are considered Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The CSME is designed to enhance the bargaining position of CARICOM countries in international negotiations such as those at the level of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other potential regional trading arrangements.

Among the explicit objectives of the CSME are the free movement of goods, services, capital and persons; more intensive coordination of macroeconomic policies and economic relations; and the harmonization of laws governing trade and other economic activities within the common market area. Provision is also made for full application of the Common External Tariff (CET).

The integration framework contained in the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas (2001) recognizes the differences in size and development and differentiates between less developed countries (LDCs) and more developed countries (MDCs) (Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago) among CARICOM members.

The Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas also includes a series of special provisions in the regime for disadvantaged countries, regions and sectors and in the regime for less developed countries. These include the establishment of a development fund “for the purpose of providing financial or technical assistance to disadvantaged

countries, regions and sectors.” Such provisions are meant to assist the entities concerned “*towards becoming economically viable and competitive by appropriate interventions of a transitional or temporary nature*” and to “*redress to the extent possible any negative impact of the establishment of the CSME.*”

As currently conceived, the ultimate objective of the CSME is the regional integration and articulation of the markets for factors, goods and services in the production and distribution spheres, in order to achieve international efficiency and competitiveness.

THE ECLAC STUDY

The study undertaken by ECLAC at the request of the OECS (The CARICOM Single Market and Economy: Issues, effects and implications for the Member States of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States)¹, points out that the single most important characteristic of intraregional trade flows is the degree to which they are concentrated at the country, product and firm levels within the CARICOM region, of which the OECS constitutes a sub-set. One country, Trinidad and Tobago, accounts for at least 50% of intraregional trade flows. Also, the structure of firms is characterized by a very low degree of competition.

Intraregional trade as a percentage of total trade has in the case of most economies and groupings, and certainly for the OECS, stagnated or declined over time. In this sense CARICOM as a regional trading arrangement has failed to change the pattern of trade as expected from the operation of a customs union. The study, however, shows that, notwithstanding the loss in market share in most of its major exports to CARICOM during the 1990s, the

composition of the exports of the OECS has remained remarkably stable over time. Furthermore, the classification of OECS exports to the MDCs by factor intensity indicates that there is space for the former grouping to improve its trading position relative to the latter. A key policy recommendation would be to the effect that the OECS should seek to consolidate, rather than diversify its current export composition.

The stagnation of intraregional trade is associated with the external performance of CARICOM. This is reflected in the loss of competitiveness of CARICOM economies in both goods and services over time and their consequent reliance on foreign capital flows to balance their external accounts. This has guided policy decisions and shaped a pattern of development that is not conducive to growth, development or the expansion of intraregional trade. The study thus indicates that the development of intraregional trade depends, to a greater extent, on extraregional performance. Improving export performance is key to ensuring the operational success of the CSME.

The study also identifies a number of options for expanding the potential of intraregional trade. These can derive from the current drive for production restructuring, the existing processes of learning-by-doing and the importance of trade in services.

In addition, the study asserts that the mobility of factors is a crucial element in building a CSME and that the OECS can benefit from improved access to a wider pool of skilled labour than would otherwise be the case. Currently, the arrangements provide for the mobility of

continued on pg 11

1 ECLAC. (2005) Effects and implications of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) on the Member States of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and the utilization of Chapter 7 of the Treaty of Chaguaramas. LC/CAR/R.83

CRUISE SHIP TOURISM IN THE CARIBBEAN



INTRODUCTION

The Caribbean is one of the most tourism-dependent regions in the world. The contribution of the broader travel and tourism economy is estimated at 14.8% of the region's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and accounts for 15.5% of employment or 2.4 million jobs.

By far the largest component of the travel and tourism contribution to GDP and employment is land-based tourism which accounts for approximately 90 per cent of all earnings. However, despite this dominance there are concerns that the region, and especially the non-Hispanic countries, is becoming increasingly less competitive with other countries as a high cost destination.

The one exception is the growth of cruise ship tourism, which has generally outperformed the hotel sector over the last decade.

With 6.5 to 7 million cruise ship tourists visiting the region annually, there is little doubt that the cruise ship industry has major impacts on tourism and, by implication, on employment and earnings in the region.

The central question that still remains unanswered, is whether this growth has been at the expense of land-based tourism, or whether cruise ship tourism is complementary to existing tourism earnings and employment. Quite surprisingly, few efforts have been made to estimate and analyse regional and national impacts of cruise ship tourism on Caribbean development.

THE ECLAC STUDY

Against this background ECLAC initiated a study on cruise ship tourism to gather detailed data on this sector and to identify some of the major challenges

that the region faces in developing this sector.

CHALLENGES ...

A first challenge is the availability of basic information. In fact, even the number of cruise ship tourists who visit the region is not well known. What is of relevance is not the sum of all cruise ship visitor arrivals in each of the ports, because many cruise ships visit more than one port of call. Nevertheless, this sum total is often used. The number of cruise ship tourists is actually the number of people embarking on a cruise ship in a home port and therefore much less than the sum total of cruise ship visitor arrivals. A second challenge is the still widespread perception that a cruise visitor who spends six or twelve hours in a port is regarded in exactly the same way as a tourist who spends seven days in a country.

National tourism expenditure surveys largely exclude crew spending but assume that all cruise ship passengers actually disembark. The first practice results in an under-estimation of visitor expenditure, while the second practice leads to an over-estimation. In addition, port and other revenues are excluded from most studies. However there is little doubt (a fact acknowledged by the cruise lines), that the major beneficiary of cruise ship tourism is the United States and not the Caribbean.

A third challenge is the absence of an overall regional cruise ship tourism policy. Further, in some countries, even a national cruise ship tourism policy is lacking.

A fourth challenge is dealing with trends. One of the major trends is the continuing increase in bed capacity that affects the whole region and enables the cruise lines to accommodate the increasing number of cruise ship tourists. A second trend is the increasing size of ships. For example, in

2002, the average number of berths in the North American fleet stood at 1,252 while that for ships on order stood at 2,764. The increase in ship size can result in overcrowding and little is known about the impact that overcrowding may have on perceptions of land-based tourists and residents and on tourism arrivals.

Three companies dominate cruise ship tourism. While there is competition amongst them, the cruise lines have established several highly effective interest associations, such as the Florida Caribbean Cruise Association (FCCA). In contrast, there is limited, if any, collaboration amongst the countries or ports of the region in negotiating with the cruise lines and it is difficult for the countries to maintain common positions.

Every year, the cruise ship associations prepare extensive economic and marketing studies that are freely available from the Internet. One of the objectives of these studies is to demonstrate the economic importance of cruise ship tourism in terms of employment and earnings. A second objective is to strengthen their position in their negotiations with ports, states and Caribbean countries. On the other hand, national hotel associations and the Caribbean Hotel Association do not publish similar freely available studies.

Many governments of the region do not perceive land-based tourism as an export industry and often, the tax burden on that sector is higher than on other export sectors and even higher than on cruise lines. This high tax level results in the loss of (land-based) tourism revenues that are only partially compensated by cruise-ship revenues.

There are indications that the perceptions of "value for money" by cruise-ship tourists tends to be higher than for most

continued on pg 8

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HIGH LEVEL DIALOGUE ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN 2006

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE CARIBBEAN?

Migration in the Caribbean has many faces and is of utmost importance to the Caribbean, a region with one of the highest net-migration rates worldwide. This region has a well-known history of population movements within its own borders, but also to destinations abroad, particularly in North America and Europe. While some migrants find greener pastures to enhance their professional qualifications or to increase their earnings, others leave their home country in an effort to make ends meet for themselves and their families. Many migrants reach their destination in response to calls for more qualified and specialized labour, be it qualified nurses and teachers in the United Kingdom or in the United States or to meet the local demand for service personnel in the tourist industry of a neighbouring island. While most migrants move legally, a growing number of people are being channelled to destinations within the region or to other parts of the world, involving semi-formal or informal recruitment and placement procedures in various sectors of the economy, ranging from construction work to domestic services and entertainment in bars and nightclubs in many tourist destinations worldwide.

The monitoring of these flows and the safeguarding of the basic human rights of those involved in such movements has increasingly become a global, regional and national challenge for all stakeholders concerned. With one of the highest net-migration rates worldwide and growing intraregional and overseas movements, the matter deserves utmost priority with regard to the socio-economic development of the region.

To respond to these global challenges, to sharpen its focus and to expand its knowledge on various aspects of migration and its impact on sustainable socio-economic development, the General Assembly of the United Nations at its fifty-eighth session in 2003, adopted a resolution where it decided to hold a *high-level dialogue on international migration and development* in 2006. In preparation of this event and to delineate



a Caribbean perspective for these consultations, the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean convened an Expert Meeting on Migration, Human Rights and Development in Trinidad and Tobago on 14-15 September 2005.

The purpose of this meeting was to provide a forum for substantive discussions of key aspects of intraregional and international migration in the

Caribbean with the aim of seeking concrete ways to realize the benefits that international migration can have for development of this subregion.

The considerations also addressed the challenges caused by these migration streams and international migration particularly in relation to the brain-drain, the smuggling and trafficking of persons, return migration and deportations. The outcomes of these discussions were presented to the expert group meeting on international migration and development, convened by the Government of Mexico in collaboration with the United Nations Population Division, the UNFPA and ECLAC/CELADE from 30 November to 2 December 2005 and will be reflected in a report to be prepared by the Population Division of ECLAC for the entire Latin American and Caribbean region to be presented to the ECLAC Hoc Committee on Population and Development at the next ECLAC Session in March 2006. This document will be presented to the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations Commission on Population and Development to be convened at United Nations Headquarters from 3 - 7 April 2006 and finally will

then serve as the main input into the forthcoming High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in 2006.

AT THE MEETING

Nine experts from Caribbean governments, academia and the United

continued on next page

Nations system shared their views and experiences on topics ranging from data collection to deportations, the brain-drain and brain-gain, the spread of HIV/AIDS, drug trafficking and the need to protect human rights of migrants and their families. With regard to migration flows over the last century, three broad patterns of migration could be observed: overseas immigration (mainly from Europe) to Latin America and the Caribbean; emigration by Latin American and Caribbean nationals (mainly to the United States and Europe); and intraregional migration. It was highlighted that movements to the United States had increased rather sharply due to asymmetries in the socio-economic development of origin and destination countries. Due to geographic proximity and widening socio-economic gaps, the majority of migrants from Latin America and the Caribbean originate in Mexico and a growing number of Caribbean countries.

The particular sensitivity of small island developing States to the influx of relatively large numbers of migrants was demonstrated in a presentation of the results of a study on migrants in Aruba. The major challenge for this island is to balance the need for mainly female service providers in the booming tourist industry and to cope with their impact on the age-and gender composition of its national population. Based on the assumption that the tourist sector will continue to expand, it is estimated that by the year 2025 half of Aruba's population will be foreign born.

Another critical issue discussed was the brain-drain in the health and education sector and the direct and indirect losses the region suffers as a consequence. However, the group noted that the region has been gaining from sizable remittance flows, which in some cases have been contributing considerably to the national GDP in many countries in the region. However, the group agreed that this resource could be used more effectively, if more detailed information on the remittent, the scope and use of monetary and non-monetary resource flows would be available.

All experts were of the opinion that more would need to be done to strengthen data

collection and information management in the Caribbean, which, enhanced, could strengthen efforts undertaken to monitor and manage migration from, to and through the Caribbean.

With respect to initiatives to enhance the management of migrants, reference was made to the forthcoming CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME), which should, in its final stages, allow for the free movement of nationals from its member States within the CARICOM region. To improve its monitoring capacity, the CARICOM Secretariat is currently discussing the establishment of a "Movement of Skills Database".

The experts also recognized a growing need to deal with irregular migration, trafficking and smuggling of people and the rather delicate issue of deportations of Caribbean nationals back to their country of origin.

CONCLUSIONS

The two day deliberations concluded with the recognition that, given the small populations of Caribbean islands, in absolute numbers, migratory flows from and to the Caribbean are rather minor, when compared to those from and to other parts of the world. However, in relative terms, migration has and will always significantly impact on the socio-economic dynamics of Caribbean islands. More timely and quality data and coherent analysis are indispensable to provide the framework for orderly movements of humans and related financial capital in order to maximize the benefits from such movements for all parties involved.

Within the context of migration, the necessity to safeguard human rights of those affected was recognized and it was further recommended that collaboration and exchange of information and experience among critical stakeholders in government, academia, civil society and international agencies in a transparent manner would considerably contribute to successful migration management. ■

CRUISE SHIP TOURISM IN THE CARIBBEAN

continued from pg 6

other types of vacation, with the exception of all-inclusive resorts.

The ECLAC study concludes that cruise ship tourism now accounts for 20 to 30 per cent of the region's number of tourists (but not in terms of tourism earnings). The available information does not permit an assessment on whether the cruise ship tourists are complementary to the flow of land-based tourists that visit the region. However, given the numbers, the shifts, and the difference in the rates of growth, one would expect that land-based tourism is losing customers to cruise lines and, therefore, that the region is losing tourism earnings and tourism-related employment.

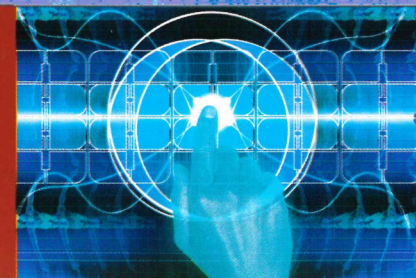
To address the information gaps, governments and private sector associations of the region need to initiate a programme of applied research to assist in policy formulation. Amongst the priorities in this regard would be the enhancement of the data collection effort and the conduct of economic impact studies. Such economic impact studies should extend to the assessment of the impact of congestion, the impacts on land-based tourism and impacts on employment.

Countries and ports of the region need to strengthen their negotiating position and form an effective association that can establish and maintain common positions.

Finally, the hotel industry needs to address product weaknesses and, following the example of the cruise lines, prepare an annual economic impact study for widespread dissemination. ■

REPORTS ON MEETINGS

WORLD SUMMIT ON THE INFORMATION SOCIETY: CARIBBEAN PERSPECTIVES



The second session of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) convened in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005. It was the planned follow up to the first WSIS session held in Geneva two years earlier, and a major event for the host country, Tunisia. Governments, international organizations, and civil society representing a wide variety of interests were present at the Summit attended by more than 20,000 people. The Summit consisted of a series of plenary meetings with various high-level panels and roundtables taking place concurrently. An interesting and important adjunct to the Summit was an exhibition of ICT-related services and products mounted by the countries and agencies represented.

As had been the case during the Preparatory Committee meetings, arrangements for governing the Internet and the need for adequate financing mechanisms to ensure participation by the developing countries were the two issues which dominated discussions at the plenary level.

Barbados, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago presented Caribbean perspectives during the plenary sessions. Caribbean participants were few in number but nonetheless vocal in raising issues of particular importance to Small Island Developing States and in making the link between information and communications technology and national development strategies.

The following extracts from statements by regional participants highlight the issues raised at the Summit.

BARBADOS: *"Technology issues are secondary to the human problems of organizational structure and*

business process change that will be necessary to maximize the effectiveness of our investment in technology."

There was strong support from the Caribbean delegations for the Digital Solidarity Fund, an initiative spearheaded by Senegal.

JAMAICA: *"There are some issues, which threaten to perpetuate the gap between developed and developing countries. Critical among these issues is the matter of resources. Achievement of goals of the WSIS Plans and ICT development for all is dependent on the mobilization of considerable financial resources.*

It is important therefore that we recommit to the Monterrey Consensus, and the sustainability of the Digital Solidarity Fund, which together will address inequities in the global economic system and enable the smaller economies to realize their full potential as part of the global community. In this context also, is the need to put ICTs at the service of small island states, states which like that in the Caribbean are prone to natural disasters, and also at the service of vulnerable individuals, communities and countries. We're committed also to protect and promote the cultural diversity of content in the Information Society".

Caribbean delegations also strongly advocated a multilateral approach to the issue of Internet governance.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: *"In our view there cannot be domination by any one party in the*

development of guidelines for Internet Governance, in the international arena. Accordingly, we call for a spirit of multilateralism to be infused in all future deliberations on Internet Governance."

There was also a strong constituency that held the view that ICT had not helped in poverty reduction, but rather had done the opposite.

CUBA: *"The new information and communication technologies, far from becoming a means to move towards a fair world, and a more harmonic and equitable development, have contributed to deepen inequality and injustice, and have become an additional obstacle for the progress of poor countries."*

The full text of presentations made by all Caribbean delegations to the WSIS second session are available at the web site of the Caribbean Knowledge Management Centre
<http://www.eclacpos.org/ict/>

In crafting its follow-up to the WSIS, ECLAC will continue to regard investments in information and communications technologies as important strategies for achieving the Millennium Development Goals, recognizing that an isolated 'ICT Strategy' will have only limited usefulness. What is required is an ICT enabled development strategy approached from a cross-sectoral and multidisciplinary perspective. Furthermore, in the current climate of scarce human and financial resources, organizations can ill afford to spend time and resources researching questions for which the answers are already known. ECLAC interventions from here on must be practical and add value. ■

REPORTS ON MEETINGS

FOLLOW-UP ON THE MAURITIUS INTERNATIONAL MEETING BY CARIBBEAN SIDS

INTRODUCTION

The International Meeting to review the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, which convened in Mauritius, over the period, 10-14 January 2005, was, in effect, the occasion of the ten-year review of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA), and produced two major outcomes that provide the basis for further action in that regard. These outcomes, namely, the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for the further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (the Mauritius Strategy) were the focus of attention of Caribbean SIDS at the Caribbean Regional Meeting to Follow up Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy which convened in St Kitts and Nevis, on 5-7 October 2005 and, also, in concert with the SIDS of other geographical regions, at the Interregional Meeting to Follow-up on Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy which convened in Rome, Italy, on 15-16 November 2005.

The Mauritius Declaration, inter alia, reaffirms the validity of the Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA); the commitment to the Rio Principles; and the relevance of inter alia, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation

(JPOI) which was adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), in 2002. It also affirms a commitment to *“the further full and effective implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action, including through achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.”* The Mauritius Strategy, for its part, sets out a diagnostic of the developmental problems and needs of SIDS in the areas covered by the BPOA and, in addition, such topics as graduation from least developed country status; globalisation and trade liberalisation; health; knowledge management and information for decision-making; and culture. Issues relating to implementation are also addressed, in relation to the *“most urgent sustainable development challenges”* such as climate change adaptation and sea level rise; energy; natural and environmental disasters; HIV/AIDS; sustainable production and consumption; and information and communication technologies (ICT). The Strategy also emphasises the importance of effective human, institutional and technical capacity development; and effective monitoring and coordination, including through the support of regional SIDS organizations, for its success.

In keeping with its major objectives, the Caribbean Regional Meeting identified the key thematic priorities to be pursued in the region, among them, capacity-building; ICT; renewable energy; development of a regional science and technology policy framework; and the employment of GIS to map the location

and also to monitor the status of the physical resources of the region. Another significant outcome of that meeting related to the initiative to create a mechanism for the coordination of the regional implementation process. Significantly, in this regard, the high-level intergovernmental coordination function was recommended for the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, (CDCC) a permanent subsidiary body of Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) that promotes cooperation among Caribbean countries, in the first instance, given the Pan Caribbean nature of its SIDS membership thrust. The meeting agreed to present this matter for consideration by the CDCC at its next session. A second level of coordination was also identified in the context of a Core Group comprising selected Caribbean governments and regional institutions such as the Association of Caribbean States (ACS); the Caribbean Community (CARICOM); ECLAC; OECS; and the Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA). While the responsibilities of both levels of oversight and coordination remain to be determined in greater detail, a number of functions have already been envisaged, among them, monitoring of progress and the reporting function in respect of implementation by individual Caribbean SIDS; the preparation and review of joint regional reports to such bodies as the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and the Commission for Sustainable Development; and the development of systems for information-sharing.



The Core Group, for its part, would provide coordinating support to the Secretariat. The matter of the establishment of a Regional Coordinating Mechanism in respect of the implementation of the BPOA and, in particular, the role envisaged for the CDCC are expected to be high on the Committee's agenda at its twenty-first Session which convenes in January 2006, in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

At the Interregional Meeting which was convened by DESA in Rome, Italy, with support from the Government of Italy, reports of the various regional meetings were presented and discussed. The status of plans to commence implementation of the MSI/BPOA in each SIDS region was noted. A draft interregional work programme prepared by DESA was presented to the meeting for adoption. However, delegations felt that such a work programme should be informed by more substantive inputs from each of the SIDS regions, on the basis of their respective regional work programmes. All of the regions present at this meeting noted that their work programmes were yet to be finalised for which more time would be needed. The meeting decided therefore that the processes for finalising regional work programmes should be completed by the end of January 2006, through the respective regional coordination mechanism or focal point, and the documents forwarded to DESA for compilation into an interregional work programme for presentation to the Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD). It was also agreed that regional work programmes should reflect the key priorities of each region and be consistent with the thematic priorities established for the CSD.

The Rome meeting also adopted the Declaration of Rome as a political statement of commitment for the further implementation of the MSI/BPOA. As well, the meeting received several presentations by various panels on issues regarding the development of an economic vulnerability index and on building social capital for the sustainable development of SIDS. The meeting urged that greater coordination of work should be forged with respect to the development of indices of vulnerability of

SIDS, with closer involvement of the SIDS regions and institutions. A call was also issued for the Committee on Development Policy (CDP) to undertake a further review of the criteria for graduation of SIDS for purposes of development assistance taking into account their prevailing social, economic and environmental vulnerability.

The following is the full set of agreements that were reached in the meeting:

1. United Nations agencies should prepare an integrated framework for the provision of technical assistance to governments for the implementation of the MSI/POA. UNDESA will lead this process in consultation with other programmes and agencies.
2. Work Programmes for implementing the MSI will be prepared and approved by the respective Regional Coordinating Mechanism (RCM) to coincide with the work programme of the CSD. Regional work programmes should be submitted to DESA by end-January 2006, for incorporation into an interregional work programme.
3. A proposal for the formalisation of Association of Small Island States (AOSIS), which was presented at the meeting, should be discussed by Permanent Missions in New York.
4. A recommendation should be made to the CDP to review and update the criteria for graduation of countries and the methodology for assessing the economic, social and environmental vulnerability of SIDS. Efforts must be made to coordinate work being done in the latter areas.
5. Preparations for the Hong Kong Ministerial meeting of the World Trade Organization (WTO) were noted and SIDS governments were urged to make special efforts to represent their particular circumstances in global trade negotiations.

The Pacific Regional Meeting to follow up the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, convened in Apia, Samoa, on 17-19 October 2005 while the AIMS Regional Meeting, in respect of the SIDS of the Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea, convened in Victoria, Seychelles, on 26-28 October 2005. ■

CSME: ISSUES, EFFECTS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE MEMBER STATES OF THE ORGANISATION OF EASTERN CARIBBEAN STATES

continued from pg 5

five categories of skilled labour. The document also stresses that mobility should encompass all categories of labour, but that labour mobility should be supported by an adequate system of incentives.

Chapter VII of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas recognizes explicitly the differences in size and development of CARICOM member States in its regimes for disadvantaged sectors, regions and countries and for the Less Developed Countries of CARICOM (LDCs).

In this regard, the study states that with respect to the first regime for disadvantaged sectors, regions and countries, a distinction must be drawn between compensatory actions, such as those derived from the operations of the CSME and structural actions, such as those geared to address the fundamental problems of economic development (investment in human and physical capital). The study also suggests the need to define and refine 'economic dislocation,' and asserts that, as currently conceived, the regional development fund poses an inherent issue of free rider and moral hazard that should be addressed. Regarding the regime for the Less Developed Countries of CARICOM, the study proposes the incorporation of 'special and differential treatment provisions.' ■

ECLAC SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE CARIBBEAN LAUNCHES KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT CENTRE

INTRODUCTION

On 25 November 2005, the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean launched its Caribbean Knowledge Management Centre, affirming the Centre's contribution to the World Summit of the Information Society (WSIS) goal of an inclusive development-oriented information society in Latin America and the Caribbean, based on shared knowledge and on principles of peace, human rights, solidarity, freedom, democracy, sustainable development and cooperation between nations as part of the global information society."



At the head table (l-r) Rudolf Buitelaar, Deputy Director, Neil Pierre, Executive Director, Sandra John, Chief, CKMC and Ingrid Prescott of the CKMC.

Providing information for development has been a key objective of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean since it was established some 40 years ago. The reports and analyses prepared by ECLAC development specialists have been supported by an information programme which ensured access to relevant data and information and, in turn, disseminated the resulting reports and analyses to the growing audience for Caribbean studies.

The information programme has consistently kept pace with the phenomenal advances in Information and Communications Technology, (ICT), using it to the best advantage in the

development of the systems and tools for managing its information resources. The reputation of the Centre was in fact built on its ability to provide access through the Caribbean Information System for Economic and Social Planning (CARISPLAN), to unpublished policy documents and studies. CARISPLAN gained an international reputation and became a model for the development of information systems across the region. However, technology changes and, in particular the Internet, have made it possible to access unpublished materials relatively easily, and thus presented a challenge to the Documentation Centre to redirect its efforts in maintaining its lead in information delivery.

ECLAC has risen to the challenge and its response is the Caribbean Knowledge Management Centre (CKMC). The name change is an important aspect of ECLAC's repositioning and represents a new interpretation of its role. It recognizes

ECLAC's commitment to poverty alleviation, education, health and the achievement of the other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), through the provision of sound policy advice and technical assistance, all supported by its knowledge-based core. The new thrust encompasses the full use of the Internet in adding value to available information, in building information resources directed to the specific tasks of accelerating Caribbean development, and in ensuring their accessibility and usage.

The Caribbean Digital Library (CDL) initiated in 2000, was the first building block in the redesign of the information programme. A joint venture initiative among regional and national information



Sandra John, Chief, CKMC, addresses the meeting. Neil Pierre, Executive Director, ECLAC, Subregional HQ for the Caribbean (seated next to her).

centres of the Caribbean, it facilitates the collaborative development of a comprehensive web-based resource by providing the links to electronic information on sectors and subjects of importance to Caribbean development on an ECLAC shared website.

The response and the usage to the CDL and the continuing possibility offered by ICT have taken ECLAC one step further. The CKMC will, in its first phase, support the CDL by making available in electronic format, comprehensive country profiles providing information on governance, economic policy, legislative agenda, education, health and other social development issues, as well as ICT policies and strategic plans. Overall, the profiles are intended to be an additional resource kit of a knowledge base for application in the development process. The website may be accessed at <http://www.eclacpos.org/KMC/> ■



Staff of the CKMC.

ECLAC INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

ECLAC started its Internship Programme in 2005, and FOCUS carried a report written by the first intern, Daniella Jung, in its last issue.

In this issue we interview the two current interns. Sandra Langjar (right photo), from Germany, and Cynthia Munoz (below, left), from Peru, talk about the varying paths that led to their internship and in Cynthia's case, a United Nations fellowship. The two young women are currently at the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean,



engaged in work assignments that, from their accounts, are enriching. The interns have different professional training backgrounds and careers but share a common perspective on the important role the United Nations plays in development. That perspective has influenced their future plans, and augurs well for the continuing impact of the United Nations on young professionals.

CYNTHIA MUNOZ

Peruvian born, Cynthia Munoz graduated from the Universidad Antenor Orrego, Peru, with a B.Sc. in Computer and Systems Engineering in 1999. She was awarded a Fulbright scholarship in Peru on the basis of her thesis for the B.Sc., and her work experience, and this took her to the United States for two years. She gained an M. Sc. in Computer Science from Northeastern University, Boston. On completion, Cynthia applied for a fellowship at the United Nations, under a programme offered only to Fulbright scholars. She was one of 10 successful applicants.

What is the extent of your Fellowship?

I began the Fellowship in June this year and will be at ECLAC until December 2005. After that, I return to Peru. I hope to be able to go into a research programme there.

What has your assignment under the Fellowship been like?

There have been two major factors which have contributed to my assignment at ECLAC. I have been given substantial freedom to develop my ideas in Knowledge Management and I have had extensive cooperation from the relevant persons here. This has helped me to work with a defined strategy and a plan. It has also been significantly different from my other work experience.

In what way has it been different?

As a graduate in Computer Science and Systems, I have worked previously mainly as a consultant engineer in the development of systems for clients of the firm. My ECLAC experience has been more interactive and I am directly engaged with the staff. It is much more people-centered approach, allowing me to develop and introduce systems which support the move towards

increasing information access and use in the office. I am also very much involved in the thrust towards the evolution of the Caribbean Documentation Centre to its more appropriate design of Caribbean Knowledge Management Centre. The Chief of the Documentation Centre with whom I work, and her staff, have been extremely cooperative and together we have introduced new services all available at www.eclacpos.org/KMC. I also constructed an Intranet for use in the office.

How have you reacted to the change in your work experience?

I have found the new interactive environment very appealing. I have also developed a professional interest in the work of the United Nations, and intend to explore the opportunity for continued work with the United Nations.

So your expectations have been met?

Yes, very definitely. I have been allowed a pretty free hand in applying my skills to the work here. I have had a new experience in the direct interaction with staff. I have been able to create tools which assist in the sharing of knowledge in the office and with the public more effectively.

SANDRA LANJAHR

Sandra Langjar is from Germany and is completing her studies in International Business Administration at the University of Applied Science, Wiesbaden, Germany. She will graduate in July 2006. Her internship with ECLAC started in September 2005 and she will complete her assignment in January 2006.

What was your interest in an internship with the United Nations?

I am very interested in development policy and as the United Nations plays a major role in this area, I decided to do my internship with them. I wanted to see how the United Nations tackles the problem of poverty in the developing world and in particular, I wanted to see how they do this with the help of economic and social policy.

What has the experience been like?

It has been a great experience. There have been many special events, and outstanding to my mind was the opportunity I had to attend several meetings. The meetings

continued on next page

provided an excellent source for background information and I also had an opportunity to meet many interesting persons.

In addition, I am fully involved in the daily work at ECLAC. The work is very interesting and allows me to apply the theoretical knowledge gained at university. It has given me a real idea of how the United Nations is organized and an insight into its work process. I have also enhanced my knowledge about the economic and social situation in the Caribbean.

The experience also provided me with a new awareness that in its daily operations the United Nations faces similar problems to any other organization.

Have your expectations been met?

This internship has totally met my expectations. I got fully integrated in the daily work of the United Nations. I have learned so much, in so many areas. I am very appreciative of the time taken by my supervisors to introduce me to the work programmes. It has been a very enriching and rewarding experience. I have learned a lot and I want specially to encourage ECLAC to give this opportunity to many more young people.

FOCUS: On behalf of ECLAC we congratulate you both on the completion of your internships, we thank you for sharing your experience here and wish you continued success in the future. ■

LIST OF RECENT ECLAC PUBLICATIONS

Listed by Catalogue Number, Title and Publication Date

LC/CAR/L.44

Report of the Expert Group Meeting on the Caribbean Information Society (17/6/05)

LC/CAR/L.45

Report on science and technology infrastructure and policy in selected member and associate member countries of the CDCC (20/6/05)

LC/CAR/L.46

Report of the 12th Meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the CDCC (29/6/05)

LC/CAR/L.47

Report of the Expert Group Meeting: A Caribbean Perspective of the Summit of the Americas: Employment, Poverty and Democratic Governance (1/7/05)

LC/CAR/L.48

Grenada: A gender impact assessment of Hurricane Ivan – Making the Invisible Visible (29/6/05)

LC/CAR/L.49

Major Statistical Publications – Abstracts, Vol VIII, 2005 (12/8/05)

LC/CAR/L.50

Issues in the development of a mechanism for the coordination of the further implementation of the SIDS POA in the Caribbean (23-9-05)

LC/CAR/L.51

Labour market trends and implications of regional integration (26/9/05)

LC/CAR/L.52

Economic Survey of the Caribbean 2004-2005 (13/10/05)

LC/CAR/L.53

Women in Development Bibliography 2001-1005 (14/10/05)

LC/CAR/L.54

Migration in the Caribbean – What do we know? (17/10/05)

LC/CAR/L.55

Report of the meeting on developing an agenda to address equity gaps in Caribbean SIDS (18/10/05)

LC/CAR/L.56

Information and Communication Technology in the Caribbean: Stocktaking report (20/10/05)

LC/CAR/L.57

Report of the expert group meeting on migration, human rights and development (21/10/05)

LC/CAR/L.58

Gender review and assessment of HIV/Aids programming of selected national AIDS programmes in the Caribbean (25/10/05)

LC/CAR/L.59

New technologies and methodologies for intervention to promote development (7/11/05)

LC/CAR/L.60

Caribbean Small States: vulnerability and development (15/11/05)

LC/CAR/L.61

Regional and international migration in the Caribbean and its impact on social development in the region: Compendium on recent research on migration in the Caribbean (28/10/05)

LC/CAR/L.62

Report of the high-level follow-up meeting to the UNGA 60th Session 2005 World Summit: Strengthening social development; the way forward (28/11/05)

LC/CAR/L.63

Long-term growth in the Caribbean – A balance of payments constraint approach (1/12/05)

LC/CAR/L.64

Social security in the English-speaking Caribbean (5/12/05)

LC/CAR/L.65

Report on the Caribbean Regional Meeting to follow up on implementation of the Mauritius Strategy (12/12/05)



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

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CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE



THE COTONOU AGREEMENT: ISSUES, EFFECTS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR CARIBBEAN ECONOMIES

THE COTONOU AGREEMENT

The Cotonou Agreement (Cotonou, Benin, 23 June, 2000) replaces the Lomé Agreement which provided the framework for trade and cooperation between the European Union and ACP (African Caribbean and Pacific) states since 1975. The Cotonou Agreement aims to “*promote and expedite the economic, cultural and social development of the ACP States, with a view to contributing to peace and security and to promoting a stable and democratic political environment*”.

The Agreement overhauls the trade relations between both. With the Cotonou Agreement, ACP countries agreed to turn their non-reciprocal trading arrangement with Europe into fully reciprocal regional integration areas in the form of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA). ACP countries launched negotiations for EPAs in September 2002.

The progressive dismantling of trade barriers and preferences will further integrate ACP countries into the multilateral system and make the European Union-ACP trade relation WTO compatible. At the same time, the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement may have significant economic and social impacts.

ECLAC has devoted considerable resources to the study of the impact of the Cotonou Agreement on the Caribbean economies, and these include the hosting of an expert group meeting

on the status of trade relations between the European Union and the Caribbean under the Cotonou Agreement¹, and a research document² which is available at the ECLAC website, www.eclacpos.org. The main areas of research on the Cotonou Agreement include:

- The status of trade relations between CARICOM and Europe
- The status of trade negotiations between CARIFORUM and Europe
- The significance and importance of trade preferences
- The relations between non-CARIFORUM Caribbean States and the Cotonou Agreement
- The impact of economic partnership agreements
- The Cotonou Agreement: opportunities and challenges

ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS (EPAs)

A major feature of the Cotonou Agreement lies in the progressive dismantling of trade barriers and preferences and the move from non-reciprocal trading arrangements with Europe into fully reciprocal regional integration areas in the form of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA), a step that is viewed as further integrating ACP countries into the multilateral system and making the EU-ACP trade relation, World Trade Organization (WTO) compatible. In this sense the Cotonou Agreement argues that the move towards a free-trade area will bring benefits, such as the benefit of cheaper EU imports, but it also recognizes that the ACP States may have to face major challenges.



1 ECLAC. (2005) Expert Group Meeting on the status of trade relations between the European Union and the Caribbean under the Cotonou agreement. (LC/CAR/L.78)

2 ECLAC. (2005) The Cotonou agreement: selected issues, effects and implications for Caribbean economies. (LC/CAR/L.66)

At the same time, the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement may have significant economic and social impacts. The EU applies very low or zero tariffs on most of its imports from ACP countries so that the effect of the removal of trade barriers on the external sector or for fiscal performance is bound to be modest. In other words, the costs of trade liberalization for the EU are minor.

Contrarily, ACP States will have to face the full force of global competition. As a result they must use the preparatory period to modernize their economies and become more competitive. The transformation of their economies will require major adjustment costs in some cases.

To address the challenges and constraints the ACP countries have to face, it is crucial to combine trade and economic policies with social development policies. From the point of view of the Agreement, this should lead to economic growth and eventually poverty reduction.

ACP countries launched negotiations for EPA in September 2002. The Caribbean region and the EU started the EPA negotiations in April 2004. The EU and CARIFORUM (CARICOM plus the Dominican Republic) are the negotiating partners. CARICOM's Regional Negotiating Machinery (RNM) negotiates on behalf of CARIFORUM. CARICOM will launch the CARICOM Single Market and Economy in January 2006, as a step in the process towards the creation of a global economy.

ACP countries have expressed concerns about the effects of trade liberalization. The validity of these concerns has been recognized by the EU and by some of the impact studies that have been undertaken.



These include the loss of export earnings due to the erosion of trade preferences, the potential increase in imports due to the decline in tariffs, the vulnerability of some sectors to increased competition including not only the agricultural sector but the manufacturing sector. In addition, the potential costs of job losses and the social dislocation have also been pointed out as potential negative effects of EPAs.



At the same time EPAs are expected to induce greater flows of foreign savings investment. If properly channeled, a greater level of foreign savings may result in expanding productive capacity leading to a higher level of economic growth. A greater level of foreign savings would soften the external constraint and growth would allow the expansion of government revenue.

The ECLAC study³ concludes that EPAs will have three important effects on CARICOM economies.

First, they will provide an incentive for CARICOM to accelerate and perfect its regional integration process. Regional integration is seen as a pre-condition for extraregional trade integration. The region can be a training ground for firms to become competitive at the extraregional level.

Second, the EPAs should seek to ameliorate the economic tendencies that are present in CARICOM. These include the stagnation of agriculture, the virtual disappearance of the manufacturing sector in some of the smaller States and the continued dynamism of the services sector. EPAs should ensure that their provisions do not lead to a process of economic duality, marginalisation of the traditional sectors of the economy, and annihilation of the manufacturing sector.

Third, the EPAs will also provide an opportunity for CARICOM countries to restructure or to continue to restructure their economies to adapt to a changing environment.

ECLAC will continue to monitor, research and report on the impact of the Cotonou Agreement on the Caribbean region. ■

3 ECLAC. (2005) The Cotonou Agreement: selected issues, effects and implications for Caribbean economies. (LC/CAR/L.66)

ABSTRACTS OF SELECTED ECLAC/CDCC PUBLICATIONS

JULY TO DECEMBER 2004

Report on science and technology, infrastructure and policy in selected member countries of the CDCC

ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 2005
LC/CAR/L.45

This document reveals the lack of regional coordination and staff shortages in science and technology infrastructure. Recommends that decisions at the political level need to be made on capitalizing on and increasing expenditures aimed at building up the existing infrastructure. Further discusses the application of science, technology and innovation.

New technologies and methodologies for intervention to promote development.

ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 2005
LC/CAR/L.59

The study begins with a synopsis of the numerous technologies and methodologies for intervention and continues with a definition of technology transfer. It also provides an insight into the stakeholders, pathways and stages; as well as the mechanisms for technology transfer. Concludes with a summarized sectoral analysis of technology transfer and its challenges

Report on the Expert Group Meeting on Migration, Human Rights and Development in the Caribbean, 2005

ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 2005
LC/CAR/L.57

The Expert Group Meeting analyzed migration under four overview headings. Chapter one focuses on our knowledge of migration and the subsequent empirical findings. The second chapter examines migration policies from global and regional perspectives. Chapter three showcases case studies on migration in the Caribbean. The report concludes with summaries and recommendations.

Report of the Meeting on developing an agenda to address equity gaps in the Caribbean, 2005

ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 2005
LC/CAR/L.55

Drawing on the discussions at the meeting, the report seeks to provide experts from the member and associate member States of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) with an opportunity to explore the available analytical tools used to assess inequality and strengthen the evidence-based approach to social policy formulation. Some of the areas to be addressed include gender equity and the use of gender indicators, and measures of vulnerability and their uses.

Migration in the Caribbean- What do we know?

ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 2005
LC/CAR/L.54

Presents an overview of migratory dynamics in the Caribbean and highlights the challenges that various forms of migration pose to countries in this subregion. The report begins with an introduction to the framework of global and regional intergovernmental processes on migration. Chapter two provides an overview of the most recent migrant stock data for Caribbean countries. Chapter three highlights governments' policy responses at the national and regional level. The final analysis showcases regional socio-economic integration mechanisms

Labour market trends and implications of regional integration

ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 2005
LC/CAR/L.51

Discusses labour market trends. Under the general heading of the nature of Caribbean labour markets, an analysis is made of the manifestation of unemployment, the root causes of unemployment and productivity. The second heading of labour mobility examines migration in the Caribbean from a general perspective, thence to a specific analysis through the use of the case studies of Barbados, Belize, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and St Lucia. Concludes with recommendations for improvements in the areas of policy, programmes, education and productivity.

Report of the Expert Group Meeting: a Caribbean perspective on the Summit of the Americas: employment, poverty and democratic governance

ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 2005
LC/CAR/L.47

The report highlights the agenda of the Fourth Summit of the Americas Meeting and continues with an overview of employment/labour issues and market trends. It includes a discussion on social protection and poverty reduction in the Caribbean; as well as proposals to be adopted at the Summit in Mar del Plata. Concludes with a consensus on the issues of interest to be included in the final declaration of the Fourth Summit of the Americas.



The Newsletter of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

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