

**REPORT ON THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE CARICOM-  
CHILE JOINT COMMISSION, SATURDAY 7 JUNE, 2003,  
SANTIAGO, CHILE**

The Inaugural Meeting of the Joint Commission between the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and Chile was held at the Sheraton Hotel, Santiago, Chile on 7 June, 2003. The meeting was co-chaired on behalf of CARICOM by Hon Louis Straker, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Chairman of the Council for Foreign and Community Relations (COFCOR) and on behalf of Chile by Honourable Maria Soledad Alvear, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile.

The Meeting approved the agenda which is attached at **Annex I**.

The list of delegates who participated in the meeting is attached at **Annex II**.

**THE EVOLUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL  
AND ECONOMIC SITUATION**

**(Agenda Item 4)**

In opening the discussions on this issue, the **Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile** pointed out that there had been a number of in-depth changes in the world order as well as in the international agenda with priority being given to issues such as security, the environment, free trade and human rights. New risks had also come into being such as international crime and terrorism. International organizations were experiencing great difficulty in addressing these new crises. However, multilateralism still remained the best way of resolving them. In this regard she rued the lack of adherence to international law.

In the economic domain, there was need for increased flows of international resources. The negative impact of the global economic situation on developing economies had led to skepticism regarding their economic development possibilities. In this context the leveraging of regional economic agreements was an important mechanism. She was aware that the reduction in tariffs would bring about changes in the economic structure of small economies. She stated that countries needed to overcome fully the sense of hopelessness during this

present era of globalization by addressing the issue of equitable development. There was need for coherence in seeking goals, for example in the areas of sustainable development, better access to markets, etc. She posited that there was need to give a human face to globalization as it contains major risks if left on its own.

In his response on behalf of CARICOM, the **Minister of Foreign Affairs of The Bahamas** stated that the world today has become very complex and agreed that many fundamental changes had taken place. He posited that there was a coincidence of views on the turning point that shaped the international environment in which the international community now operates. It went back he argued to the events of the 11 September, 2001 when there was an assault on freedom-loving people everywhere. He stated that “as we look at the world, perhaps we may be overreacting by saying there is one super power.” “In fact” he posited, “there are two, the USA and world opinion.” He added that with regard to the events surrounding the attack on Iraq, Chile had stood up for the principle of multilateralism and the principled way in which the problem should be dealt with. Chile’s position reflected that of CARICOM. It is true he added that some may argue that the stand taken by CARICOM and Chile did not mean much because the USA and the UK went ahead with their action. However, despite this stance, those countries had sought to convince world opinion that their action was correct.

He argued that the United Nations was more important today. CARICOM would wish to hear Chile’s views on this.

The **Minister** posited that there ought to be continued dialogue between CARICOM and Chile on this and other issues e.g. in fora such as the meetings of the CARICOM-Chile Joint Commission. During such dialogue, both sides could examine issues such as diversion of scarce resources and aid, particularly to deal with the new threats; deportations; the sluggish global economic and investment climate as a consequence of the war in Iraq and the response of both CARICOM and Chile to this situation. He noted that CARICOM had for example established a regional stabilization fund for the primary purpose of supporting Member States which may suffer demand or supply shocks to their balance of payments; had made sizeable pledges to help liquidate arrears of one of its

Member States to the Inter-American Development Bank and was pursuing the establishment of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy.

He concluded by stating that CARICOM cannot and does not exist in a vacuum. In the aftermath of the war against Iraq, the international emphasis must be placed not only on the rebuilding of and rehabilitation of Iraq and its institutions and the tremendous humanitarian and rehabilitation effort that this entails but also on ensuring that the concerns of the developing world are not sidelined. In the case of CARICOM Member States, continued emphasis on the development agenda at the international level as well as the strengthening of multilateralism were he argued pivotal to socio-economic and political stability domestically and in the international environment.

In concluding this item, the **CARICOM Co-Chairman** spoke of the three negotiating theatres in which CARICOM was currently actively engaged. He noted that there were other issues which were also important to CARICOM at this time for example the broader view of security that the Region takes. He noted that CARICOM had been severely affected by HIV/AIDS. As a region made up for the most part of small island developing states, the CARICOM Region was vulnerable to disasters both man-made and natural. Hurricanes, earthquakes or volcanic eruption he observed, could easily wipe out any social and economic progress made in the Region.

As small island developing states, the Region needed to seek assistance from larger countries in the OAS, for example through technical assistance and seeking to have its interests protected and not marginalized in the world system. Small states he argued could not play by the same rules as the larger countries in opening markets. If the Regional states were to eliminate customs duties or tariffs which in some cases represented 50% or more of government revenue, the people would still be looking to their governments for the provision of services and infrastructure which the Governments would then be incapable of providing.

**FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO  
HEMISPHERIC DEVELOPMENT: THE POSITION OF THE SMALL  
ECONOMIES IN THE FTAA**

**(Agenda Item 5)**

The **Minister of Foreign Affairs of Trinidad and Tobago** in introducing this item on behalf of the CARICOM region stated that the delegations were assembled in Chile at an interesting point in the hemispheric agenda. CARICOM he stated, applauded Chile for the initiative taken in signing a Free Trade Agreement with the United States of America. He expressed the hope that this would influence others in moving towards a Free Trade Area of the Americas.

The **Minister** noted that within CARICOM, the Member States of the Region had been addressing free trade agreements in the hemisphere on two fronts – those bilateral agreements with Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Venezuela and the exploratory talks with Brazil on one hand and the FTAA on the other. These he said could only redound to the quality of life of the people of the Region. The Region is convinced that as it moves towards the FTAA, the negotiating process has to be accelerated and that there is need to accelerate the programme of implementation or slow down.

In turning to the Region's ability to negotiate in the three major theatres all at once, the Minister stated that the division of labour in the CARICOM Region was under inordinate stress. Each theatre has a college of negotiators, with a leader and alternate in the nine negotiating groups namely

- (i) Market Access;
- (ii) Agriculture;
- (iii) Competition Policy;
- (iv) Services;
- (v) Intellectual Property Rights;
- (vi) Government Procurement;
- (vii) Subsidies and Countervailing Duties;
- (viii) Dispute Settlement;
- (ix) Investment.

This was a very heavy burden on the negotiating resources of the CARICOM region. The Minister noted that some of the challenges faced in the negotiations by the Member States of the Region included lack of negotiators and expertise but that CARICOM will continue to pool its resources in this area.

In closing, the **Minister** informed of Trinidad and Tobago's bid for the permanent site of the Headquarters of the FTAA Secretariat.

In response, the **Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile** stated that it shared and concurred with CARICOM's position on the need to advance the negotiations of the FTAA. Chile explained that its policy was one based on trade openness because it was the formula for small countries like Chile to progress. Chile operates on three levels: (i) the multilateral rounds of the WTO; (ii) the unilateral sphere where Chile has adopted a policy of tariff reduction with a prevailing tariff of maximum 6% this year with few exceptions; (iii) the bilateral free trade agreements negotiated with different countries, among them the USA, the European Union, Asia. With regard to the Chile/USA Agreement, the recent signing had been the culmination of thirteen years of negotiations. Both Congresses will now have to approve the agreement.

The **Minister** noted that other agreements have been signed or were being negotiated including with MERCOSUR and the Andean Group and others initiated with Bolivia and New Zealand. It was in this sense that Chile viewed the various agreements being signed in the hemisphere as building blocks to the FTAA. The Minister also underlined the technical assistance in the form of training in trade negotiations provided by Chile to help CARICOM better cope with the negotiations. She expressed the willingness of Chile to continue participating in human resource training for negotiating purposes as economic restrictions prevent the provision of financial assistance.

The **Minister** indicated that Chile was aware of the diverse realities of the Region and accordingly Chile would make a special offer to CARICOM by granting special and differential treatment favouring the countries of CARICOM. The Co-Chair of the Chile delegation then invited the **Director of International Economic Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile** to speak on the offer and Chile's position in the FTAA.

The **Director** stated that a phase out of 90% on agricultural products from CARICOM had been granted by Chile with immediate effect. This phase out for imports from CARICOM was Chile's way of helping to absorb and attenuate the impact on the fiscal account of CARICOM Member States.

This proposal he said was in keeping with Chile's approach to the FTAA, that is to grant asymmetrical treatment favouring smaller economies. He pointed out that a definition of special and differential treatment could entail difficulties in the FTAA process. If the FTAA should succeed, it would become the major economic bloc and would be able to standardize disciplines on tariffs, dispute settlement, etc.

He noted that many of the trade arrangements in the Region did not have good dispute settlement processes. A standard approach to dispute resolution was necessary especially with the increasing importance being given to services.

He reiterated Chile's willingness to cooperate with the Region through the offer of technical assistance in negotiations. Chile would also maintain the Spanish language teaching for high school teachers and scholarships granted through the University of the West Indies and the seminar on international negotiations to be held in Jamaica in August 2003.

### **MECHANISMS TO DETECT NEW FIELDS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN CHILE AND CARICOM**

#### **(Agenda Item 6)**

Chile reiterated its offers of technical assistance at the Diplomatic Academy as well as in the area of negotiations in foreign policy. Consultancies and brief courses in the Caribbean where the Diplomatic Academy has sent consultants to different countries of the Region, would also be continued. Chile stated that it was important for it to continue this contribution as it helped its officials to better understand the realities of countries with which it has foreign relations.

Chile then informed the CARICOM representatives of a new initiative for the CARICOM Region which would be of interest. It pertained to prison reform programmes patterned on those initiated by Chile in recent years.

The **Deputy Minister of Justice** proposed establishing cooperation in this area. Chile had traditionally experienced difficulties with regard to resources, infrastructure and overcrowding of prisons. The country had progressively identified solutions to make the prison service more effective. Consequently, it was willing to share its experience in this area. It was already offering consulting services to Argentina, Mexico and Honduras. The areas proposed were:

- (i) the training of prison guards;
- (ii) Security (establishment of specialized squads to deal with riots and escapees);
- (iii) Transportation of prisoners and accused persons;
- (iv) Court House management;
- (v) Improving the coercive effect of the law;
- (vi) Distinguishing between prison management and law enforcement.

The **Deputy Minister** also informed that Chile had innovated by facilitating the participation of the private sector in the design and construction of prisons, and the provision of services such as nutrition, health care and rehabilitation. He was of the view that the Chilean public/private sector approach which was low cost to the State would appeal to the CARICOM countries. Chile could help formulate business plans appropriate to CARICOM countries to attract private sector involvement.

The **Chairman of the COFCOR** responded on behalf of his CARICOM colleagues detailing the challenges faced by CARICOM governments in the area of prison reform. He indicated that the Region would wish to have further discussions with Chile on this issue and the offer could therefore be pursued through the Chilean Ambassador to Jamaica.

The **CARICOM Secretariat representative** expressed appreciation on behalf of the University of the West Indies and the Region, for the invaluable assistance extended by Chile to the University. He expressed the University's interest in the continuation of the Chile-CARICOM Postgraduate Scholarship Programme of which several of its graduates had been beneficiaries. This Programme, along with the Beca Republica de Chile, had provided university graduates with the

very valuable opportunity of pursuing sponsored graduate work, while perfecting their Spanish language proficiency.

The University also requested that the Government of Chile through its Agency for International Cooperation (AGCI) continue to support cooperation in the area of Spanish teacher training. This activity redounds to the benefit particularly of children at the Primary and Secondary levels as their teachers are benefiting from the introduction of new methodological approaches.

### **Final Session**

In concluding the discussions, the **Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile** stated that it was particularly important to have continued discussions in multilateral fora, particularly in the United Nations. She thanked CARICOM for its participation.

In response the **Chairman of the COFCOR** requested that the offers made by Chile to CARICOM be provided in writing. He thanked the Minister and her delegation for the hospitality received and looked forward to the dinner to be hosted in honour of the CARICOM Heads of delegation that evening by the President of Chile.

The meeting ended with the signing of the Joint Communiqué, a copy of which is at **Annex III**.

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**25 June 2003**

**AGENDA**

1. **OPENING REMARKS BY CO-CHAIRPERSONS**
2. **ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**
3. **PROCEDURAL MATTERS**
4. **POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS FOLLOWING THE WAR IN IRAQ AND THEIR REPERCUSSIONS AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL**
5. **FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO HEMISPHERIC DEVELOPMENT**
6. **MECHANISMS FOR PURSUING COOPERATION BETWEEN CHILE AND CARICOM MEMBER STATES AND FOR IDENTIFYING NEW FIELDS**
7. **CLOSING REMARKS**

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**INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE CARICOM-CHILE JOINT  
COMMISSION, SANTIAGO, CHILE , 7 JUNE 2003**

**LIST OF DELEGATES**

**ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA**

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|---------------------|---|---|
| Hon. Gaston Browne  | - | Minister of Planning,<br>Implementation and Public<br>Service Affairs |
| Ms. Ann-Marie Layne | - | First Secretary, Alternate<br>Representative to the OAS               |

**THE BAHAMAS**

- |                         |   |  |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Hon. Frederick Mitchell | - | Minister of Foreign Affairs                              |
| H.E. Mr. Joshua Sears   | - | Ambassador/Permanent<br>Representative to the OAS        |
| Ms. Betty Greensdale    | - | Second Secretary, Alternate<br>Representative to the OAS |
| Ms. Ina Thompson        | - | Foreign Service Officer                                  |
| Mr. Johann Schmälzle    | - | Honorary Consul, Advisor                                 |

**BARBADOS**

- |                          |   |   |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| H.E. Mr. Michael I. King | - | Ambassador/Permanent<br>Representative to the OAS       |
| Ms. Lisa R. Cummins      | - | First Secretary, Alternate<br>Representative to the OAS |
| Mr. Tyrone Brathwaite    | - | Foreign Service Officer, Ministry<br>of Foreign Affairs |

**BELIZE**

- Hon. Godfrey Smith - Attorney-General and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
- H.E. Ms. Lisa M. Shoman - Ambassador/Permanent Representative to the OAS
- Mr. Nestor Mendez - Minister Counsellor, Alternate Representative to the OAS
- Mr. Ricardo Lira Silva - Honorary Consul, Embassy of the Government of Chile

**GRENADA**

- H.E. Mr. Denis Antoine - Ambassador/Permanent Representative to the OAS
- Ms. Patricia D.M. Clarke - First Secretary, Alternate Representative to the OAS

**GUYANA**

- H.E. Mr. Odeen Ishmael - Ambassador/Permanent Representative to the OAS
- Mr. Bayney Karran - Ambassador to the Government of Venezuela

**HAITI**

- Hon. Joseph Philippe Antonio - Ministre des Affaires Etrangères
- H.E. Mr. Raymond Valcin - Ambassadeur, Représentant Permanent d’Haiti près l’OEA
- H.E. Mr. Guy Lamothe - Ambassadeur d’Haiti au Chili
- H.E. Mr. Georges Barberousse - Ambassadeur, Responsable du dossier Amérique Latine/Caraïbe
- Mr. Jean Guy Marie Louis - Directeur des Institutions Internationales, Congrès et Conférences

**HAITI CONT'D**

- Mr. Jean Ricot Dorméus - Ministre Conseiller à la Mission Permanente d'Haiti près l'OEA
- Mr. Raymond Pétuel - Ministre Conseiller à l'Ambassade d'Haiti au Chili
- Mr. Hugues Carré - Chargé de Mission à la Direction de la Coopération Externe au Ministère de la Planification et de la Coopération Externe

**JAMAICA**

- Hon. Delano Franklyn - Senator, Minister of State
- Hon. Delrose E. Montague - Minister, Alternate Representative to the OAS

**ST. KITTS AND NEVIS**

- Hon. Timothy Harris - Minister of Foreign Affairs and Education
- H.E. Ms. Izben Williams - Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the OAS

**SAINT LUCIA**

- H.E. Ms. Sonia M. Johnny - Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the OAS

**ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES**

- Hon. Louis Straker - Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Trade
- H.E. Mr. I.A. Ellsworth John - Ambassador/Permanent Representative to the OAS
- Mr. Dwight F. Bramble - Alternate Representative to the OAS

**SURINAME**

- |                                |   |   |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Hon. Maria E. Levens           | - | Minister of Foreign Affairs   |
| H.E. Mr. Henry L. Illes        | - | Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the OAS                         |
| Ms. Jeanelle van Glaanenweygel | - | Head, International Organizations Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

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|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Senator The Hon. Knowlson W. Gift | - | Minister of Foreign Affairs   |
| H.E. Ms. Marina Valère            | - | Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the OAS                         |
| Ms. Jennifer Marchand             | - | Alternate Representative to the OAS                                     |
| Ms. Cherry-Ann Millard            | - | Foreign Service Officer, Americas Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs |

**CHILE****Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

- |                                 |   |  |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| H.E. Mrs. Maria Soledad Alvear  | - | Minister of Foreign Affairs  |
| H.E. Ambassador Carlos Portales | - | General Director for Foreign Affairs                                     |
| H.E. Ambassador Osvaldo Rosales | - | General Director/General Directorate for International Economics Affairs |
| H.E. Ambassador Daniel Carvallo | - | Director of North America, Central America and Caribbean Affairs         |
| H.E. Ambassador Fernando Pardo  | - | Ambassador of Chile to Jamaica and Accredited to CARICOM                 |

**CHILE CONT'D**

- Mr. M.C. Pablo Romero - Deputy Director, Diplomatic Academy of Chile "Andres Bello"
- Mr. Roberto Abu-Eid - Second Secretary/CARICOM Desk

**AGCI (Chilean Agency for International Cooperation)**

- Mr. Marcelo Rozas - Director
- Mr. Arturo Vergara - Deputy Director

**Ministry of Agriculture**

- Mr. Igor Garafulic - Director, Office for International Affairs
- Mrs. Cecilia Perez - Adviser for International Affairs

**Ministry of Planning**

- Mr. Ricardo Cabezas - Minister of Planning's Advisor Responsible for "Chile Solidario" Programme

**Ministry of Economy**

- Mrs. Esperia Bonilla - Head of Department for Promotion and Cooperation, Fisheries Department

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## **JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ**

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE STANDING JOINT COMMISSION ON CONSULTATION, COOPERATION AND COORDINATION BETWEEN CHILE AND MEMBER STATES OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY, (CARICOM) WAS HELD IN SANTIAGO, CHILE ON 7 JUNE 2003.

AS AGREED AMONG THE MEMBER COUNTRIES THAT ARE PART OF THE AGREEMENT, THE MEETING WAS HELD AT THE MINISTERIAL LEVEL.

THE CHILEAN DELEGATION WAS HEADED BY H.E. MRS. MARIA SOLEDAD ALVEAR, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF CHILE AND INCLUDED AMBASSADOR CRISTIAN BARROS, UNDER SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS; MR. JAIME ARELLANO, UNDER SECRETARY OF JUSTICE; AMBASSADOR CARLOS PORTALES, DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS; MR. OSVALDO ROSALES, DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS; AMBASSADOR DANIEL CARVALLO, DIRECTOR OF NORTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN AFFAIRS; MR. ESTEBAN TOMIC, AMBASSADOR TO THE OAS; MR. FERNANDO PARDO, AMBASSADOR OF CHILE TO JAMAICA AND REPRESENTATIVE TO CARICOM; MR. MARCELO ROZAS, DIRECTOR OF THE CHILEAN AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION; MR. ROLANDO STEIN, AMBASSADOR DIRECTOR OF THE CHILEAN DIPLOMATIC ACADEMY AND MR. ROBERT ABU-EID, SECOND SECRETARY AND HEAD OF THE CARICOM DESK.

THE CHILEAN DELEGATION ALSO INCLUDED MR. IGOR GARAFULIC, HEAD OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS; MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MR. RICARDO CABEZAS, HEAD OF THE "CHILE SOLIDARIO" PROGRAMME, MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND MRS. ESPERIA BONILLA, HEAD OF PROMOTION AND COOPERATION OF THE FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

THE CARICOM DELEGATION WAS HEADED BY HON. LOUIS STRAKER, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL FOR FOREIGN AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS (COFCOR) OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY; HON. GASTON BROWNE, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND TRADE, ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA; HON. FREDERICK MITCHELL, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SERVICE, THE BAHAMAS; HON. GODFREY SMITH, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND ATTORNEY GENERAL, BELIZE; HON. JOSEPH PHILLIPE ANTONIO, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HAITI; HON. DELANO FRANKLYN, MINISTER OF STATE, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND FOREIGN TRADE, JAMAICA; HON. TIMOTHY HARRIS, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND EDUCATION, ST. KITTS AND NEVIS; HON. MARIA LEVENS, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SURINAME; HON. KNOWLSON GIFT, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

THE FOLLOWING AMBASSADORS/PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES TO THE USA AND THE OAS REPRESENTED THEIR COUNTRIES: H.E. MR. MICHAEL KING, BARBADOS; H.E. MR. DENIS ANTOINE, GRENADA; H.E. MR. M.A. ODEEN ISHMAEL, GUYANA; H.E. MS. SONIA JOHNNY, SAINT LUCIA.

MINISTER ALVEAR INAUGURATED THE MEETING BY EXPRESSING HER WARMEST WELCOME TO THE MINISTERS AND DELEGATES OF MEMBER STATES OF CARICOM. SHE NOTED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MEETING AS A BRIDGE TO STRENGTHENING THE LINKS BETWEEN CHILE AND EACH OF THE NATIONS OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY. SHE ALSO NOTED THAT CARICOM AS A REGION HAS CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED ITS STRONG COMMITMENT TO A BROAD PROCESS OF INTEGRATION WHICH CHILE FINDS ADMIRABLE AND FOR WHICH IT EXPRESSES ITS BEST WISHES FOR SUCCESS.

THE AGENDA FOR THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMISSION INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

- A. THE EVOLUTION OF THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION;

- B. AGREEMENTS REACHED ON FREE TRADE AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO HEMISPHERIC DEVELOPMENT: POSITION OF THE SMALL ECONOMIES IN THE FTAA;
- C. MECHANISMS TO DETECT NEW FIELDS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN CHILE AND MEMBER STATES OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY.

IMPORTANT POINTS WERE EXCHANGED ON THESE ISSUES. IT WAS AGREED TO STRENGTHEN THE LINKS OF COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION BETWEEN CHILE AND THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ADEQUATE MECHANISMS TO BETTER IDENTIFY REQUESTS THAT COULD TRANSLATE INTO PROJECTS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION.

**Hon. Louis Straker  
CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COUNCIL FOR FOREIGN AND  
COMMUNITY RELATIONS (COFCOR)  
OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY  
(CARICOM)**

**H.E. Mrs. Maria Soledad Alvear  
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
OF CHILE**

**SANTIAGO, CHILE, 7<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2003**