

Leave of Absence

Friday, July 17, 1992

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 17, 1992

The House met at 1.35 p.m.

PRAYERS

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Madam Speaker: Hon. Members, I have granted leave of absence from today's sitting to the Members for Couva South (Mr. Ramesh Lawrence Maharaj) and Tobago East (Mr. A.N.R. Robinson).

SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT

Polo Ground Hindu Organization (Inc'n) Bill

Presentation

Dr. Rupert Griffith (*Arima*): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the report of the special select committee of the House of Representatives appointed to consider and report on a private bill to provide for the incorporation of the Polo Ground Hindu Organization, Preysal, and for matters incidental thereto.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

The following questions stood on the Order Paper in the name of Mr. Mohammed Haniff (Princes Town):

Rental of Buildings

- 61.** Would the hon. Prime Minister state:
- (a) How many buildings are presently being rented by Government and state agencies?
 - (b) Where are these buildings situated and which ministries, departments or agencies are occupying these buildings?
 - (c) What is the individual cost of rental to the Government of these buildings?
 - (d) Who are the owners of these buildings?

Building Construction

62. Would the Prime Minister state:

- (a) Whether the Government has any plans to construct buildings to house ministries or agencies presently housed on rented premises so as to reduce the cost incurred annually?
- (b) If the answer to (a) is yes, where and when are these buildings due to be constructed and for which ministries, departments or agencies?

Mr. Mohammed Haniff (*Princes Town*): Madam Speaker, I have been informed by the Clerk of the House and the Minister concerned that these answers will be provided in writing.

Vide end of sitting for written answers.

The following questions stood on the Order Paper in the name of Mr. Basdeo Panday (Couva North):

Development Finance Company (Loan Disbursements)

63. Would the Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism state:

- (a) The names of the recipients of loans and/or other financial assistance given by the Trinidad and Tobago Development Finance Company and its subsidiaries during the years 1985 to 1991 (inclusive) stating the amounts given to each recipient and the purpose therefor?
- (b) The numbers of non-performing loans, the names of the recipients, the years and amounts of each such loan and the purpose for which it was given?
- (c) The names of all applicants for loans and for other financial assistance from the Trinidad and Tobago Development Finance Company and its subsidiaries for the years 1985 to 1991 (inclusive), the purposes for which such financial assistance was sought and the reason(s) for refusal, if any?

The Minister of Local Government and Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Hon. Kenneth Valley): Madam Speaker, the research on that question is not completed as yet.

And may I take the opportunity to inform Members on the other side, that of the 24 questions which are on the Order Paper today, we have oral replies for 15. As the Member for Princes Town said a while ago, the answers to another two will be provided in writing given the length of the questions. Research is incomplete on seven questions. The seven questions are Nos. 63, 71, 90, 123, 124, 136 and 143. We shall answer the other 15 questions.

We shall also be asking that questions Nos. 122, 123 and 124 be deferred. The research is not complete as yet on those questions.

We would expect that most of the replies to the seven questions will be ready by next week.

Question, by leave, deferred.

The following questions stood on the Order Paper:

**High Court/Magistrates' Courts
(Filed and Determined Matters)**

71. Would the hon. Attorney General and Minister of Legal Affairs state how many matters were filed and how many were heard and determined in the following categories in each of the ten years from January 1, 1982 to December 31, 1991:

1. Number of matters filed in the Magistrates' Courts
 - (a) Criminal?
 - (b) Civil?
2. Number of matters heard and determined in the Magistrates' Courts:
 - (a) Criminal?
 - (b) Civil?
3. Number of matters filed in the High Court of Justice:
 - (a) Civil:
 - (i) Chamber applications?
 - (ii) Other actions?
 - (b) Criminal?

Oral Answers To Questions
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4. How many witness actions and proceedings were heard and determined in the High Court of Justice:
 - (a) Criminal?
 - (b) Civil?
5. How many matters were heard and determined at Chambers in civil cases in the High Courts?
6. How many written judgements (including written reasons for decisions) were delivered in the High Court in civil cases?
7. How many matters were heard and determined in the Court of Appeal specifying the number in each Division for each year in which the court sat in two divisions:
 - (a) Civil?
 - (b) Criminal?
 - (i) From Magistrates' Courts?
 - (ii) From the High Court at Assizes?
8. How many written judgments (including reasons for decisions) were delivered in the Court of Appeal or in each Division of the Court of Appeal as the case may be. [*Mr. R. Maharaj*]

Industrial Court Matters
(82/1/1 to 91/12/31)

- 72.** Would the Minister of Labour and Co-operatives state:
- (a) How many matters were filed in the Industrial Court in each of the ten years from January 1, 1982 to December 31, 1991?
 - (b) How many matters were heard and determined in the Industrial Court in each of the ten years from January 1, 1982 to December 31, 1991?
 - (c) How many written judgments (including reasons for decision) were delivered by the Industrial Court in each of the ten years from January 1, 1982 to December 31, 1991? [*Hon. R. Maharaj*]

**Purchase of New Equipment
(Local Government Bodies)**

- 90.** Can the Minister of Local Government state:
- (a) Whether the Government intends to purchase new equipment and machinery for use by local government bodies in order to provide adequate services to the people of the various municipalities?
 - (b) If the answer is yes, can he say how soon?
 - (c) If the answer is no, how he intends to resolved this problem?
 - (d) What he intends to do about the large number of vehicles laid up at various local governemnt bodies?
 - (e) If they are to be repaired, can he say how soon and what sums would be involved in these repairs? *[Mr. S. Hosein]*

Questions, by leave, deferred.

The following questions stood on the Order Paper in the name of Mr. Subhas Panday (Naparima):

**Erosion of House Lots
(Cipero River Banks)**

- 91.** Would the Minister of Works and Transport state what immediate steps are being taken to prevent the erosion of house lots on the banks of the Cipero River in the constituencies of Naparima, San Fernando East and San Fernando West?

Madam Speaker: The Member is not here. The question is deferred to next week.

**Health Hazards
(Cipero River)**

- 92.** Can the Minister of Health state what immediate steps, if any, are being taken to cease the nuisance and health hazards caused to residents in the vicinity of the Cipero River in the constituencies of Naparima, San Fernando East and San Fernando West as a result of the emission of effluents into the Cipero River by Caroni (1975) Limited?

Madam Speaker: The Member is not here. Questions 91 and 92 deferred.

**New Secondary Schools
(County Caroni)**

97. Mr. Raymond Palackdharrysingh (*Caroni Central*) asked the Minister of Education:

Is the Minister of Education aware:

- (a) That proposals have been made for the building of two secondary schools in County Caroni, one at Charlieville and the other at Cunupia?
- (b) That proposals have been made for the building of a technical school adjacent to the Rudrunath Capildeo Learning Resource Centre?
- (c) If the answers to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, what action is being taken to implement the proposals?

The Minister of Education (Hon. Augustus Ramrekersingh): Madam Speaker, the answer to parts (a) and (b) of the question is, the hon. Minister is aware of both sets of proposals to which the hon. Member refers.

With respect to (c), the provision of additional secondary school places as well as technical institutes will be dealt with in the context of the report by the Education Task Force, and the availability of funding.

Mr. Palackdharrysingh: Madam Speaker, is the Minister aware that in county Caroni, the percentage of school places available to secondary students is below the national average?

Mr. Ramrekersingh: I am not sure whether the question directly flows, but I should mention that I have circulated in writing the answers to three questions from last week and in one of them, the hon. Member would see that for 1992, the percentage of students from the educational district of Caroni who secured places on the basis of the 11 plus examination is slightly above the national average.

1.45 p.m.

Income Tax Returns

98. Mr. Raymond Palackdharrysingh (*Caroni Central*) asked the Minister of Finance:

Is the Minister of Finance aware:

- (a) That citizens file income tax returns without receiving any acknowledgement of doing so from the Board of Inland Revenue?
- (b) That very many persons are required to resubmit returns each year because their original documents cannot be found?
- (c) If the answers are in the affirmative, would the Minister state whether he intends to do anything about this never ending inconvenience caused to our taxpayers.
- (d) If he intends to do anything, would he state what are his plans and how soon they would be implemented?

The Minister of Finance (Hon. Wendell Mottley): Madam Speaker, the reply to question No. 98 is as follows:

- (a) The Minister is aware that the Board of Inland Revenue does not, at present, acknowledge receipt of income tax returns.
- (b) The Minister has been informed by the Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue that some persons are required to resubmit returns each year.
- (c) Measures which include an enhanced computer system are being put into place to effectively address the particular problem raised by the Member.
- (d) The National Information Systems Centre is working in collaboration with the Board of Inland Revenue on the new enhanced computer system, which is expected to be implemented within one year.

Mr. Panday: Surely the question really means, quite simply, that people submit tax returns and there is no system of acknowledging them or any evidence that they have submitted them, and they are called upon to resubmit them. Therefore, the answer that a computer system is being introduced will not solve the problem. Does the Minister intend to introduce a system whereby, when people submit tax returns, there is an acknowledgement there and then—a stamped receipt, and they keep a copy? That will solve the problem, quite simply.

Hon. W. Mottley: Madam Speaker, that would not entirely solve the problem and it is in the context of solving that and related problems that the Board considered it best to move on the enhanced computer system that will solve that and related problems.

The following questions stood on the Order Paper in the name of Mr. Sahid Hosein (Siparia):

Unemployment Relief Programme

100. Can the Minister of Works and Transport indicate:

- (a) If the Special Programme for Unemployment Relief has started?
- (b) If not, when will it start?
- (c) What are or will be the criteria used for selection of persons to be employed in this programme?

Local Government Estimates (1992—1993)

101. Can the Minister of Local Government indicate:

- (a) If the instructions have gone out to local government bodies for the submission of estimates for the 1992—1993 fiscal year?
- (b) If the answer is yes, what instructions were given with regard to development funds?

Madam Speaker: Questions Nos. 100 and 101 are deferred. The Member is not here.

Agricultural Tribunal (Subsistence for Sittings)

103. *The following question stood on the Order Paper in the name of Mr. Subhas Panday (Naparima):*

Can the Minister of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources state:

- (a) The subsistence per sitting given to each member of the Agricultural Tribunal appointed under the Agricultural Small Holdings Act, Chap. 59:53, as amended?
- (b) Will this sum be increased and, if so, when?

Madam Speaker: That question is also deferred. The Member is not here.

**POS General Hospital
(X-ray Units)**

122. *The following question stood on the Order Paper in the name of Dr. Carl Singh (Tabaquite):*

Could the Minister of Health state:

- (a) How many X-ray Units (Specialist/General) comprise the full complement required at the Port of Spain General Hospital?
- (b) How many of those installed are non-functional and why?
- (c) How soon will those that are non-functional be repaired and put into full use?

Madam Speaker: That question is deferred. The Member is not present today.

The following questions stood on the Order Paper in the name of Mr. Shamshuddin Mohammed (Caroni East):

Hyatali Report Commission

123. Will the Prime Minister state:

- (a) What is the present position with regard to the Hyatali Constitution Commission Report?
- (b) What plans, if any, his Government has for dealing with this Report?

Ministerial Trips

124. Will the Prime Minister state:

- (a) The number of overseas trips made by Members of Cabinet since assuming office?
- (b) Will he give details of such trips, including:
 - (i) Names of Cabinet Ministers making such trips?
 - (ii) Officials accompanying such Ministers?
 - (iii) Places visited?
 - (iv) Purpose of each trip?
 - (v) Cost of each trip?
 - (vi) Total cost, to date, of all such trips?

Questions, by leave, deferred.

**Local Government Bodies
(Release of Funds)**

125. Mr. Mohammed Haniff (*Princes Town*) asked the Minister of Local Government:

- (a) Would the Minister indicate to this House whether the Central Government intends to release funds for development projects to local government bodies and whether these releases will be in accordance with sums mentioned in the 1992 Budget?
- (b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, could the Minister state what would be the pattern of disbursement that will be adopted to local government bodies?
- (c) Would the Minister also indicate whether any funds have been released up to the end of May?
- (d) If the answer is in the affirmative, could he state when they were released, to which local government bodies and what were the sums involved?

The Minister of Local Government (Hon. Kenneth Valley): Madam Speaker, the reply to question No. 125 is as follows:

- (a) Yes, Central Government has been releasing funds for development projects to local bodies in accordance with the sums allocated in the 1992 Budget.
- (b) Funds are being released to the local government bodies in accordance with established procedure, which I shall outline:
 - (i) the local government body submits its estimates, together with the request for release of funds to the head office of the Ministry of Local Government where the estimates are checked;
 - (ii) the head office, Ministry of Local Government then submits a request to the Ministry of Finance for release of funds on behalf of the local government body;
 - (iii) The Ministry of Finance does an assessment of the request, following which funds are released.

Generally, requests are made on a quarterly basis. The local government bodies which submit their requests and estimates early, receive early releases.

- (c) As at May 31, 1992, the sum of \$7,120,004 had been released to 16 of the 18 local government bodies as follows:-

Port of Spain City Corporation	\$355,000
Arima	\$652,070
Point Fortin	\$160,000
Chaguanas	\$595,000
Diego Martin	\$584,938
Laventille	\$517,554
San Juan	\$347,449
Tunapuna	\$340,000
Piarco	\$529,679
Sangre Grande	\$523,942
Couva	\$400,543
Tabaquite/Talparo	\$199,548
Siparia	\$574,000
Penal/Debe	\$618,341
Princes Town	\$315,753
Mayaro	\$370,187

Foreign Trade Missions

134. Mr. Chandresh Sharma (Fyzabad) asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (a) Would the Minister please indicate to this House how many foreign Trade Missions and offices this country has in operation at the present time, and in which countries they are located?
- (b) What is the operating cost of these facilities for the year ending 1991 and what is the projected cost for 1992?
- (c) What have been the trade and financial advantages or benefits accruing to this country by operating these Missions?

- (d) Does the Government have any intention of opening any new Trade Mission to expand our trade prospects?

The Minister of Foreign Affairs (Hon. Ralph Maraj): Madam Speaker, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago does not at present operate any foreign trade missions or offices overseas.

Therefore, the response to part (b) of the question is that there is no operating cost. Part (c) of the question also does not apply.

The matter of the opening of trade missions abroad forms part of the review of the country's foreign policy, which is now under way.

Foreign Universities (Tuition Fees)

135. *The following question stood on the Order Paper in the name of Mr. Chandresh Sharma (Fyzabad):*

- (a) Would the Minister of Foreign Affairs state whether he is aware that certain developing countries have negotiated with foreign universities and colleges to have lower tuition cost for their students at these institutions?
- (b) What steps have been taken by this Government to negotiate on behalf of students of this country attending foreign universities, to have fees lowered so as to allow their citizens to afford the cost?

Question, by leave, deferred.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Police and Fire Services (Admissions)

136. *The following question stood on the Order Paper in the name of Mr. Chandresh Sharma (Fyzabad):*

- (a) Is the Minister aware that many applicants to the Police Service and Fire Service have been admitted to these services though they have not met the qualifying criteria?

- (b) Could the Minister furnish this House with a list of the officers recruited to these services, together with their qualifications, for the period 1991—1992?

Hon. C. Imbert: Madam Speaker, the information will be circulated to Members.

Vide end of sitting for written answer.

LIDP Employees (Personal Information)

141. *The following question stood on the Order Paper in the name of Miss Hulsie Bhaggan (Chaguanas):*

Would the Minister provide, according to each LIDP project, the names, addresses, sex, age and position held of all persons who have been employed in 1992?

The Minister of Works and Transport (Hon. Colm Imbert): Madam Speaker, I was under the impression that this was for oral answer, however, the written answer is available.

Vide end of sitting for written answer.

Missing Persons

The following question stood on the Order Paper in the name of Miss Hulsie Bhaggan (Chaguanas):

- 142.** (a) Would the Minister of National Security state, for each year over the last 10 years, the names, addresses, sex and age of persons who have disappeared without trace in Trinidad and Tobago?
- (b) Would the Minister indicate to the House whether any special steps or measures have been taken or are being taken to deal with cases of missing persons?
- (c) If in the affirmative, would the Minister indicate what are these special steps or measures?

Miss Bhaggan: Madam Speaker, the same applies to this question. It is for written answer.

I should like to mention to the House, Madam Speaker, that I have not yet received the written answer on the LIDP projects that I have asked for. I am

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wondering whether the Minister would let me know what is the status of that answer.

1.55 p.m.

Hon. C. Imbert: Madam Speaker, the information on the LIDP projects has been compiled and will be made available to the hon. Member before the next sitting of this honourable House.

Mr. B. Panday: Why the contempt? You were reading them so you have them. Why are you contemptuous?

Hon. C. Imbert: Madam Speaker, the information will be circulated to Members.

Vide end of sitting for written answer.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Recreation Ground (Endeavour)

143. *The following question stood on the Order Paper in the name of Miss Hulsie Bhaggan (Chaguanas):*

- (a) Would the Minister of Local Government state whether any steps have been taken or are being taken to acquire lands for a recreation ground for the people of Endeavour in the Chaguanas constituency?
- (b) If not, would the Minister state whether he has initiated such action or intends to do so?

Question, by leave, deferred.

LIDP—Register of Unemployed

153. *The following question stood on the Order Paper in the name of Mr. Ramesh Lawrence Maharaj (Couva South):*

- (a) Would the Minister of Works and Transport tell this House whether his ministry has a register of unemployed persons who are eligible for employment in the Labour Intensive Development Programme?
- (b) If the answer is in the affirmative would the Minister:
 - (i) Give to this House the nature of particulars of unemployed persons contained in the said register?

- (ii) State the procedure engaged in compiling the said register?
- (iii) State specifically whether persons who already have sources of income are recruited for employment on the programme?
- (iv) State whether the Government has set up any machinery to deal with the allegations of inequality and injustice in the recruitment of labour on the said project and, if so, give particulars of the said machinery?

Question, by leave, deferred.

Mr. A. Ramrekersingh: Madam Speaker, I crave your indulgence to raise a very small matter for the information of this House. There were some questions on the Order Paper today which were not deferred in advance, but the hon. Members who asked them were not here. What is the position with those answers for next week, will they go down for written answers or do they continue on for oral answers?

Madam Speaker: I said they were deferred, therefore, they would be placed on the Order Paper for next week.

PUBLIC SERVANTS' ARREARS

The Minister of Education (Hon. Augustus Ramrekersingh): Madam Speaker, I wish to inform the Members of this honourable House and the national community about the existing position with respect to the arrears owed to monthly paid and daily-rated employees of the central Government and certain statutory authorities.

On page 53 of the 1991 PNM manifesto, we committed ourselves to paying public servants their correct salaries and thus stop the accumulation of arrears. This commitment was fulfilled when in the Budget Speech of 1992, the Minister of Finance announced the implementation of the Special Tribunal award on salaries and COLA with effect from March 1, 1992.

In our manifesto, we also committed ourselves on this issue to enter into negotiations with the representative unions with a view to arranging an amicable settlement for the payment of the arrears, bearing in mind the general acceptance that the arrears cannot all be paid in cash at this time.

The arrears refer, first of all, to the award of the Special Tribunal for the period 1984 to 1989, in respect of revised salaries and allowances for monthly paid

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employees in the civil and teaching services as well as officers of the lower ranks of the police, prison and fire services.

However, because of a traditional relationship in pay, Government has recognized that the terms of the judgment would need to be extended to certain other groups of employees, such as officers of the senior ranks of the protective services, the Defence Force, and monthly paid officers in certain statutory authorities.

The arrears also refer to payment of cost of living allowance, which was suspended from February 1987, to February 1992, for monthly and daily-paid employees of central Government and certain statutory authorities.

In addition, a debt has also accumulated in respect of hourly and daily-rated employees of Government in respect of the implementation of a revised wage structure for the period February 1987 to February, 1992.

Over the past months, the Government has been considering the issue in light of our manifesto commitment. In that context, the Cabinet has directed the Minister of Finance and the Chairman of the Inter-ministerial Committee on Public Sector Wage and Salary Negotiations to meet with the public service union on Tuesday, July 21, 1992. Following that meeting, the Chief Personnel Officer will continue the talks with the representative associations.

We invite the respective association to work together with us to achieve a mutually acceptable solution, given the current economic and financial circumstances of the country.

I thank you, Madam Speaker.

Mr. B. Panday: On a point of clarification, Madam Speaker. Does the hon. Minister imply by this that the Government will be paying these arrears of moneys that are being owed to the public service when it is agreed upon?

Hon. A. Ramrekersingh: I think, Madam Speaker, for the information of the hon. Member and the House, the statement ended by inviting the respective associations to work together with us to achieve a mutually acceptable solution given the economic and financial circumstances of the country. Whatever the mutually acceptable solution, it will be honoured.

Mr. B. Panday: Further clarification: Does the hon. Minister also intend to pay the arrears that may be owed to sugar workers?

Hon. A. Ramrekersingh: Madam Speaker, hon. Members would be aware that some time ago a tripartite committee was established by the Cabinet, and announced in this House, to deal with the question of Caroni Limited. One of the issues involved in that discussion is the very issue which the hon. Member for Couva North has raised. I expect that tripartite committee will present its report shortly and we will see what the recommendation is.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The Minister of Local Government and Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Hon. Kenneth Valley): Madam Speaker, before we move to Government Business, I would seek leave of the House to deal with Item No. 14 on the Order Paper under "Private Business".

Question put and agreed to.

SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT

Polo Ground Hindu Organization (Inc'n) Bill Adoption

Dr. Rupert Griffith (Arima): Madam Speaker, I beg to move,

That this House adopt the report of the Special Select Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to consider and report on a private bill for the Incorporation of the Polo Ground Hindu Organization, Preysal, and for matters incidental thereto.

In the course of giving evidence, the promoters submitted copies of their constitution, records of their minutes, audited financial statements and a register of membership. From the evidence taken, your Committee was satisfied that the facts and allegations presented in the bill are true and correct.

After careful consideration of the preamble and the clauses of the bill, your Committee felt certain that the interest of the public is effectively regarded and that the bill conforms to the Standing Orders of the House.

However, your Committee proposed several amendments to the Bill, which have been accepted by the organization. Your Committee strongly recommends that the Bill be accepted by the House subject to the amendments listed in the appendix.

Question proposed.

Question put and agreed to.

Report adopted.

Question put and agreed to, That the bill be now read the third time.

Bill accordingly read the third time and passed.

ANTI-DUMPING AND COUNTERVAILING DUTIES BILL

[SECOND DAY]

Order read for resuming adjourned debate on question [July 10, 1992]:

That the bill be now read a second time.

Question again proposed.

Miss Hulsie Bhaggan (*Chaguanas*): Madam Speaker, on the last day, while I was on my feet, we adjourned the House. I was then on the question of payment of the foreign debt by privatizing some of our state enterprises.

The main thrust of my contribution in this House dealt basically with the fact that you cannot introduce the Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duties Bill, 1992, without presenting to this House an overall development plan and strategy for this country.

On the point of paying the foreign debt by selling off state enterprises, I felt that was relevant to what we were discussing. If we are speaking about developing, what we call, an export-led thrust, and we are saying that we are going to earn foreign exchange in the process and, at the same time, we are speaking about our foreign debt which we are going to have to repay with foreign exchange, it is quite clear that we shall not be able to have sufficient funds available to be able to fund local enterprises, import machinery, equipment and raw materials and to pay for services abroad. Once you are seeking an export market, you must have facilities and funding abroad to be able to pay for support services.

That point was generated on a document I read, which was circulated by parliamentarians for Global Action. Basically, this report, which is called the Amsalam Appeal, states:

"The central objective of the strategy for containing the debt crisis so far has been to prevent rupture in creditor/debtor relations. The successes of this strategy have been that international financial crisis has been averted, banks have strengthened their position and defaults have been contained.

The fundamental flaws are that the costs have been borne by debtors, causing general deterioration or stagnation and growing impoverishment for large segments of their population.

After nearly seven years, the strategy has failed, not only to restore the conditions for development, but also because many countries are no nearer having any capacity to repay their debts."

Then the document went on to say that:

"An obvious minimal goal of any new debt strategy must be the elimination of net financial transfers from debtor to creditor countries.

While there is a net outflow of funds from developing countries of around \$30 billion a year, adequate investment for sustained growth is impossible."

How can we not present to this House an overall plan which also involves our debt repayment and our policy on the foreign debt payment and, at the same time, we are speaking about trade liberalization and developing an export-led growth strategy? In June we spoke about trade liberalization and then in July we are looking at protectionist policies. It seems to me that there is some confusion as to what we ought to do with respect to our trade and investment policy.

The next point I should like to make, Madam Speaker, is that if we are developing and protecting local industries, we ought to have incentives which would allow them to develop. For instance, are we considering the withdrawal of taxes on the inputs in industry? I see that is a demand of the Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers Association. Obviously, if you are going to place your products on the world market and you are going to aim for a free market economy, you have got to ensure that we will be able to offer these things at competitive prices.

The next point that the TTMA made, is on the question of the Bureau of Standards. Are we ready, for instance, to inspect goods, to check the goods out to ensure that the labelling is of a quality so that inferior goods are not dumped here with superior labels? That is something that we have got to look at.

The next point is that of the question of food and drugs. The Member for Tabaquite will explain a little bit about anti-dumping as it relates to the whole question of drugs being imported into this country. When I say drugs, I mean, of course, pharmaceuticals.

On the last occasion, I mentioned the fact that if you want to develop local industries and you want to compete on the world market, you have got to be able to ensure that credit is available at reasonably priced interest rates to our manufacturers. There must be easy access for the small manufacturers. As it is right now, if you are a small person, willing to start up some kind of industry, you are going to have a hard time accessing credit. We have got to introduce a system where the small manufacturer and the small industrialists would be able to access credit on an easier basis.

The next point I want to make, Madam Speaker—because I do not intend to speak for much longer—is on the question of this plan that we have been asking about for the last six months. On Tuesday, July 14, I was very happy to see in the *Express* that the Member for St. Ann's East is speaking about planning for the future and he is saying that his Government is now going to be working on a medium-term policy framework plan for Trinidad and Tobago. This, in effect, says to us that what we were saying all along is right: they did not have a plan before. This is why you see policies being presented to this House and you have contradictions.

I am particularly happy that this plan is a medium-term one. To suggest that they are going to come up with a long-term plan is to be presumptuous: it is to suggest to this House that the PNM Government is going to be here for a long time. I am not very happy when I see who is going to be developing this plan, because everybody else is going to be involved except the Opposition. I have not seen in this article—and maybe it is omitted—that this plan is going to be presented to this House for debate. I do hope when it is ready, apart from Cabinet, it will come to this House so that we would get a chance to scrutinize it and talk about it.

What I am particularly concerned about is the fact that the Minister of Finance is dealing with this plan. One of the problems we have, and have had in this country, is that development and planning have always been subjected to an economic approach. I have nothing against economists—in fact, my colleague, the Member for Oropouche is an economist—but I am saying that when we are looking at planning and development, we have got to ensure that there is a holistic approach to planning.

I should have expected that the Minister of Planning and Development would have co-ordinated such an exercise. All the Minister of Planning and Development

does is come to this House and pronounce that he has made some unsuspecting citizen landless once more and that he is going to occupy or squat on a piece of land—for I would not call it acquisition. I believe we can only say a piece of land has been acquired when it has been paid for. So most of the lands being acquired in this House are not being paid for. The Minister of Planning and Development ought to be the individual to pilot and prepare such a plan co-ordinating with the various Ministers.

Madam Speaker, let us look from the beginning. For instance, we have the Minister of Finance: we expected that he would have presented to this House what his financial policies would be; this would be part of that plan.

The Minister of Education, the hon. Member for St. Joseph: In that plan, for instance, we shall see what kind of human resource development activity we are going to undertake to retool our human resources and, at the same time, equip our people with the skills to meet the demands of the 21st century. We ought to know what the human resource development activities and policies of this Government are.

The Minister of Agriculture: We have got to decide what the agricultural policy of this country is. Are we going to ensure that we have food security for the nation? Are we going to look at downstream industries, whether or not we are going to use that as an avenue for employment creation? We have not heard much of that in the House so far.

The Minister of Trade: On the one hand he liberalizes trade; on the other, he brings anti-dumping legislation. The point is, what is our trade and investment policy?

The Minister of Public Utilities: We are developing industries but they are in places which still do not have electricity or water and the road systems are bad. Within recent times floods have entered the lines in various parts of this country and those businesses which use on-line systems on their computers have had to shut down because the systems could not operate. How can we have industrial development or develop businesses when such a situation can occur in 1992?

The Minister of Foreign Affairs: Every time I mention his portfolio it seems that he gets up from his seat. I should like to know, for instance—in fact, today, the Member for Fyzabad asked whether or not we have foreign trade missions and the Minister says that is under review to see whether or not we ought to have trade mission in offices abroad.

If we are liberalizing our economy, if we are looking to access markets, if we want to compete with the world, we speak about globalization of the world economy and we do not have support services abroad to assist our people, how would the small manufacturer in central, south or the East-West Corridor be able to access a market all on his own? I should have expected that the trade offices would have been set up with services and expertise to give support to our private enterprise. I do believe that there is much room for improvement there. The point I am making is that we are not prepared to be able to compete in a free market economy.

The second point I want to make with respect to foreign affairs is that at the national level we are speaking of liberalization and regionally we are speaking about protectionism. If we are going to integrate, we have to ensure that our policies at the level of foreign affairs and trade would be related to the region and to international trade. So there, too, we have contradictions.

I hope the Minister of Foreign Affairs will not just continue reviewing, because it seems that every time a question comes up in Parliament, the situation has to be studied. Like the floods, it has to be studied first. Now we hear we have to review whether or not we ought to have trade offices abroad.

The Minister of Housing: What is our land use policy? Are we going, for instance, to build up a settlement on the Beetham dump, just for the sake of votes? Or are we going to ensure that there is a good housing policy which incorporates not only building houses but also setting up industries close by, which would provide employment for the people? That, too, is something we have got to hear about in this House.

The Minister of Works and Transport: Madam Speaker, I really do not want to say much about the Minister of Works and Transport or his portfolio, because I know the Member for Caroni Central will be dealing with him some time later on. But how can we speak about developing our local agricultural sector and then when farmers put their seedlings down, in a matter of hours the whole place is flooded out?

It seems to me that the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Works are not on speaking terms. I should have expected that both Ministers would get together to co-operate and collaborate to ensure that they work hand-in-hand, because you cannot speak about development of agriculture without speaking about dredging of the rivers.

Now, all of this is related to the Bill we have before this House, for this Bill has a relationship with what happens to our total economy. So what exactly is the plan of this Government with respect to all the various portfolios? How do they come together in a picture? As I said the last day, it is like a jigsaw puzzle. If you do not have the picture on the box, it is very difficult to make that picture in record time. You just get pieces of a puzzle and you do not know what the picture looks like and you cannot make a picture. We have to see the picture first and when we get the pieces, how to fit them in together. So this particular anti-dumping legislation ought to be part of a jigsaw piece in that overall puzzle. We have got to see what that picture is. Six months down the road and we still do not know what the picture is. It seems to me, as in the case of Agriculture and Works, that the right hand does not know what the left hand is doing.

We are calling on this government to ensure that when they present a plan to this House, it must be a coherent, cohesive and rational plan which shows development taking us along the line from step to step.

The next point I should like to make, is that in this plan, that we hope they are bringing out, there will be some kind of thinking, for instance, where—I do know they are going to talk about structural adjustment and put into that the various policies and so on.

Again, the Parliamentarians for Global Action spoke on the question of conditionality—which we all know about, because with the structural adjustment programme, many things are taking place and many policies and programmes are being implemented which are affecting, in particular, the unemployed and the socially deprived.

The Parliamentarians for Global Action also supported a UNICEF plan which called for several things. Basically they called for "adjustment with a human face". Several things were emphasized:

- (1) More expansionary macro-economic policies;
- (2) Concentrating sectoral policy on employment and income earning areas, including small farming and informal activities;
- (3) Greater equity as well as cost effectiveness in income policies and social programmes;
- (4) Compensatory programmes to protect health and nutrition of the poor during restructuring;

- (5) Closer monitoring of major aspects of living standards so as to respond more quickly to deprivation;
- (6) Ecological responsibility; and
- (7) Democratic control of economic policy making.

We should like to place these before the House. This is a UN agency which is speaking about putting a human face to structural adjustment. We hope that whatever plan comes into this House will reflect that kind of thinking and this is why I am concerned that this plan does not only reflect an econometric approach to planning, but also be one that looks at the social aspect of things and other aspects of the related society.

2.25 p.m.

We are eight years away from the year 2,000 and I want to suggest to the PNM Government that when they were out of government for the last five years many things happened—communism collapsed, the Berlin Wall came down, and with that, sweeping changes came across the world. Members on the other side speak a lot about globalization of the world economy. That is true. What we have now, is a fast emerging, inter-linked, interdependent world with multi-polar systems. We no longer have a bipolar world. So apart from our internal dynamics, we have to ensure that we respond to what is happening in the world and that is something we recognize on this side. If you are going to come with an ad hoc plan and one person is speaking about something and the other does not seem to know what is happening, then obviously we have a confused Government.

We are calling on this Government to come with a plan which will take this country into the 21st century. We no longer have oil dollars flowing which would allow us to get away with waste, inefficiencies and mistakes. We can no longer have white elephants, for instance. We can no longer have corruption to the extent that we have had in the past. So this is why if you have a plan which is rational, a plan which we also on this side agree to, obviously as a country we would move forward.

We have always mentioned in this House that we ought to have consensus on what takes place. Because the problem we are facing now is really a contradiction, where, for instance, the former Government was introducing some policies, the present Government then in Opposition was highly opposed to those policies and now it is implementing the same policies. Now we do not know whether it is

wrong or right because we are on this side, you may say. But we do feel that if the Opposition and Government at that time had come together and agreed on a long-term development plan and a strategy for this country, then the micro things the parties could differ on, but the major strategies we ought to agree to in this House. I say, once we agree on those major strategies, it means that, whichever Government comes into power, there will be continuity.

The Member for Couva North mentioned three things: consultation, consensus and continuity. That is what we have got to look at. We can no longer come every five years and change a policy and we cannot say one thing on the platform and do something else when in government. For instance, Madam Speaker, we cannot come into Government and say we care and we are going to put country first and at the same time saying we were elected to rule and so we are going to rule.

Mr. Mohammed: Good speech, man!

Miss Bhaggan: We are saying that, as a country, we have got to come together and make sure there is a plan to meet the world out there, especially as we now have globalization of the world economy and we are no longer an island. We are now part of a world system, and especially as this Government is saying that it is going to liberalize trade, and they are looking at a free market economy. We believe that the time has come to make sure that that is coherent. So, Madam Speaker, when we make an appeal on this side, we are not making that appeal because we want to be part of the Government.

Mr. Manning: Madam Speaker, I just want to advise the Member for Chaguanas that in my Father's house there are many mansions.

Mr. Sudama: Can I ask the Member for San Fernando East who, exactly, is his father?

Mr. Panday: Is the name of his father Ross?

Madam Speaker: Hon. Members, the speaking time of the hon. Member has expired.

Motion made, That the hon. Member's speaking time be extended by 30 minutes. [*Mr. R. Palackdharrysingh*]

Question put and agreed to.

Miss Bhaggan: Thank you, Madam Speaker, and hon. Members. Madam Speaker, I was just winding up my contribution, basically, because on the last day I

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made my comments I was about to complete. I should just like to repeat that we are suggesting to the Government that it ought to have before us now a general and overall development plan for the country. We are saying that it must be presented to the Opposition so that we can have our input and it must not resort to the point where “the ayes have it”.

We must say, okay, let us have a joint meeting or something, but discuss it properly and let us agree. Because we can no longer allow the situation to develop where every five years the policies are going to change. If we do that, we are going to take more steps backward; we are not going to move forward. If as a nation we want to move forward, not only within the region but also in the world, and if we are to meet the objectives of competing in the world, we have got to move forward, but first we have got to put our house in order; and I do believe the way to do that is for us to agree on a plan.

So, Madam Speaker, basically, I am suggesting that we shall very much welcome such a plan from the other side. The Anti-dumping legislation is good, but as the Member for Couva South said, there is much more to be done, with respect to trade in particular, to ensure that the protection is there for our manufacturers and, at the same time, we have some facilities for the persons who are exporting. I do hope that my comments will be well received on the other side and I thank the Members of the House for listening to me.

Hon. Member: Very good, very good.

Mr. Shamshuddin Mohammed: (*Caroni East*): Madam Speaker, I rise to make a small contribution to this debate. I congratulate my colleague the Member for Chaguanas on a very sterling contribution and I trust that the Members on the other side will give heed to at least some of the suggestions that have been made, especially with regard to national policies and the idea of consultation, which this side has been advocating for quite some time. Because indeed, we are, at the end of the day, about the same business and that is, to improve the lot of the people of Trinidad and Tobago. I congratulate her and I hope her words of wisdom will be received with an attentive ear on the other side.

We are here to continue this debate on the bill before the House, the Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duties Bill of 1992. I think we are all quite satisfied now that this measure is before the House, because it forms part of one of the conditionalities of the World Bank and what we are doing is really seeking to give

effect to one of those conditionalities. The fact of the matter in this exercise, in my respectful view, is that anti-dumping and countervailing legislation, more or less, has existed on our statute books for quite a long time, because we have in the laws of Trinidad and Tobago, Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Chap. 78:04 and this has been with us for some time. Our neighbour, Barbados, also has similar legislation and it would appear that what they have in Barbados and what we have had in Trinidad are virtually the same. But here it is that we are in 1992 and this measure is now before the House.

We have had no positive response from the hon. Minister who piloted this bill as to what extent we have had the provisions of this Act, as it exists, being implemented in any way at all, save and except, an admission by him that what is before the House is not something new and we have had it before. That demonstrates a very serious point, in my respectful view; and this question that we have not had notice about the requirements, in my view, cannot hold water. Anti-dumping, in my view, is something that is good for all times. But what has happened, because of our new situation with the World Bank, is that we have found ourselves with the speed of the hare seeking to rush through this hon. Parliament, legislation to give effect to a requirement by an international agency. What it demonstrates is that we have had it, but what have we done?

Have we had under-invoicing, over-invoicing and dumping in this country for the past several years? We have had, and this is something that we should take note of because our contribution on this side is in the context that the Government seems to be post-haste in seeking to do things in respect of which we have had notice. I disagree with the submissions of the hon. Minister of Trade and the hon. Minister of Finance that, because this thing came about with the World Bank, we have to go post-haste with it. We may have to do that, but in fact we have had legislation on the statute books with regard to dumping in this country; and what has been done? Nothing has come forward as a basis, as a report to show that anything at all has been done with respect to dumping in this country.

Let me say, further, this is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the source of this legislation comes from this. The legislation that we have had since 1958, which Barbados has had, and which we now have before this honourable House has come from this General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. If we may take a little look at this, page 1:

"The Governments of the Commonwealth of Australia..."

Mr. Manning: Full of sound and fury.

Mr. Mohammed: I continue, Madam Speaker.

"the Kingdom of Belgium, the United States, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, the Republic of Chile, the Republic of China, the Republic of Cuba, the Czechoslovak Republic, the French Republic, India, Lebanon, the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Kingdom of Norway, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia...

Recognizing that their relations in the field of trade and economic endeavour should be conducted with a view to raising standards of living, ensuring full employment and a large and steadily growing volume of real income and effective demand, developing the full use of the resources of the world and expanding the production and exchange of goods..."

That is what we are saying now. That is what trade liberalization is about. It is precisely the philosophy and the rationale that you are spouting about trade liberalization. It comes from this. That was a meeting of minds, the consensus, *ad idem*, way back in 1947. He did not tell the House. I am telling him now. That is the source of it. I am putting it in perspective. Sit and listen and be illumined:

"Being desirous of contributing to these objectives by entering into reciprocal and mutually advantageous arrangements directed to the substantial reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade and to the elimination of discriminatory treatment in international commerce."

They went on to sign this. This is where all of this has come.

2.35 p.m.

Mr. Bereaux: Could the Member give way on a point of clarification, please? It is improper for him to say that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was not mentioned, since it is in the Explanatory Note.

Mr. Mohammed: I do not really understand the submission of my friend for whom I have the greatest respect. He comes from central Trinidad but found himself squatting somewhere in south Trinidad. I do not really understand his point. I am not disagreeing with what he is saying, I am merely giving an explanation and I am merely sourcing where this bill before the House has really come from. I am saying it was a consensus way back in 1947, and this rush for trade liberalization which we have now found ourselves in is because of our signing of an agreement with the World Bank. The population should know. I am

merely seeking to give some paragraphs—my good friend the Member for La Brea—with regard to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, commonly known as GATT.

If we are to look at the bill before the House, we will see that it is a virtual replica of what is contained in page 10, Article 6 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—the anti-dumping and countervailing duties. The provisions here can be found in our bill. I make this point in order to put this exercise in perspective, and to say that this bill is indeed a very important one. We are supporting this bill, but what we need to do is to level with the population of Trinidad and Tobago. This is a new philosophy. We have now gone into the era of trade liberalization and I do not think that we have done that of our own volition. It is because of the force of circumstances in the economic sphere in the world in which we now find ourselves. We, indeed, must level with the population and educate them. This is what we need to do. Have they done that?

They have a Minister of Information, going and making speeches in the House, about politics—NAR and UNC. She could best spend that time in dealing in fields which ought to benefit the population, not in fields with which she is totally unfamiliar. She should be instituting a programme to educate the public, that, here it is, we are going into a new era in international relations and economics. Programmes should be put out in the media to sensitize the public to this whole question of trade liberalization. That is not being done.

What we are going to do is, we are taking a piece of legislation—although my friend, the Minister of Finance, has told this House that it is a compendium; it is coming as a package of legislation, and this is one of them. All right, we appreciate that. But what is happening to the rest of the package? He has not told us. When is it coming? It is taking too long to come.

That is what we need to do. We need to tell this population what this trade liberalization is all about and how it will impact on the community of Trinidad and Tobago; how it will impact on our relationship with Caricom; how it will impact on our relationship with the international community. That is the information mechanism that the Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism, in collaboration with the Ministry of Information, should be putting to the population of Trinidad and Tobago. We have had nothing said in this House to assure this House and the population that the Government is moving in the direction of sensitizing the public. I know, as a fact, that the IDC has embarked on some programme in order to bring this situation to the attention of the public.

What is happening in this whole scenario, with all this trade liberalization that we are having? It is a question that will arise now and in the future, of a product from outside and one from here, in Trinidad and Tobago. What are we doing? The international media dish out to us every day a host of foreign products, which are given prominence on our television station. I am sure you have observed that on mornings. We see all the products of North America, which products eventually will be here on the shelves in Trinidad and Tobago, and we do not have any reciprocal attention being given to our local products. They will say it is the fault of the local businessmen. But we do not know what monitoring is being done, to what extent there is an advertising code, so to speak.

If we are having trade liberalization and we are freeing up everything, a consequence of that would obviously be that we embark on a programme to sensitize the public of Trinidad and Tobago, to teach them to buy local. There is this prejudice in favour of foreign goods, services and commodities. What are we doing? The Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism has told us absolutely nothing about this area. We are rushing in isolation, not as a compendium, as the Minister of Finance has said, a piece of legislation, and we are forgetting the other prerequisites in order to ensure the success that we should like.

We on this side would call upon the Government immediately, if not before, to institute measures in a sufficient, compelling and magnetic way, to sensitize the population of this country that we are now entering into a new era that will mean so much to every single individual of this country. I would urge them to take the necessary steps in order to do that. Convert the Ministry of Information, not as a Ministry of political propaganda and flim-flamming, only, as my friend the Member for Diego Martin East is wont to say. He says that he does not like to flim-flam, but he is the biggest flim-flammer that I have seen within recent times. We have star-boys and super star-boys on the media every night. I am a confirmed star-boy, so I do not have to do that.

I wish to appeal to my hon. friends on the other side, to convert that whole Ministry of Information as of now, to a programme of sensitizing the public of Trinidad and Tobago to this very important measure that Government has brought before the House. Let us have discussions. Let us have advertising ingredients put forward on consumption, and we would educate the public and teach them to love the things produced locally. If the Government could do that, let that be added as a compendium, not only to legislation, but also to Government's policy translated in the form of public information.

My friend the Member for La Brea agrees with me. I hope that my friends on the other side would give cognizance to that.

2.45 p.m.

In bringing forward this whole mechanism of trade liberalization, the hon. Minister of Finance, and the Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism, have spoken about other measures. It must be recognized that with the removal of the negative list, it was incumbent on the Government to ensure that an effective administration designed to obviate abuse in the whole system was in place.

The Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers Association—an agency that represents people in enterprise who will have a special interest in this whole concept of trade liberalization and the bill that is before the House—has suggested to the Government, certain measures which ought to be put in place. For example, the restructuring of Customs and Excise, including the implementation of systems and training of personnel, the reinforcement of the Food and Drugs Department and the Bureau of Standards with a view to ensuring that standards of quality, labelling, etc., are properly enforced, to enact legislation dealing with and encompassing anti-dumping and unfair trade practices.

What happened on June 30? The list was dismantled. It was dismantled on June 30, and we are now in July, and now have this anti-dumping legislation. So, in effect nothing was put in place before the negative list was totally removed. Even this piece of legislation, which is commendable, is coming after the dismantling of the negative list. So you see how we are backward? These things should have gone hand in hand.

The notice was there. They could have brought some of the other measures even before now, July. Then the manufacturers are also concerned about the imposition of the common external tariff. They had their concerns which they communicated to the Government and we are now in this situation where we have to deal with this piece of legislation as one item and not really more than one in the compendium, indicated by the hon. Minister of Finance.

When the Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism talked about the removal of 40 per cent of the negative list in 1991, those safeguards were introduced then. When the other part of the list was removed at the end of June, similarly, no safeguards. So, when he attacks the other regime for not introducing any safeguards, it is also true to say that when the final list was removed in June, no safeguards as well.

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He has now brought in this new aspect of the anti-dumping legislation for which we commend him.

Hon. B. Kuei Tung: Madam Speaker, I wonder if the Member for Caroni East would give way to a point of clarification. Is he aware that this Government took the pains to introduce a regime of import surcharges which we deemed was the most critical of safeguard mechanisms with the removal of the negative list and this regime of import surcharges was done well before the removal on June 30?

Mr. Mohammed: Madam Speaker, in no way am I saying that the Government did not make an effort to do anything. What I am saying is that that is a small drop in the ocean. The hon. Minister would not be able to prove to me, the impact of that measure he introduced, and how it has benefited the nation. That is why we are having the concerns and I shall come to the concerns of the people who are involved in order to negative the submission of the hon. Minister. That is in response to his intervention. *[Interruption]* I do not accept that, I reject that completely! Totally inadequate and insufficient! You have not brought the compendium that should have been brought together or at about the same time.

We have no indication in this House, when the other aspects will come: when the Food and Drug amendment will come; when the customs amendment will come; when the computerization will take place in the Customs Division. We do not have it, so we are left to speculate. The people of this country are left to speculate. The people of this country are represented here and by those in the gallery. I consider them as the people. They have come to listen to the business of this national Parliament. This is not a schoolroom debate. This is the national Parliament. We represent the sovereign will and sovereignty of the people. This is the Member for Caroni East so, watch your interventions.

Madam Speaker: Would the Member get back to the debate.

Mr. Mohammed: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister pointed out the great benefits to the Far East with this whole trade liberalization concept. Can we say that in those countries in the Far East, in respect of which you can show that they were successful with this trade liberalization programme, that we in Trinidad and Tobago have the mechanisms in place to compare with them? If we wish to say that trade liberalization has been a success in the Far East—this is what the hon. Minister has said, and I would not dispute that—what is the position?

Korea and Japan have been cited as examples. What is the position in Korea? Let us look at the situation in Korea and let us examine to what extent we have

those mechanisms existing in Trinidad and Tobago; or, to what extent we have any or many of those mechanisms existing in Trinidad and Tobago.

An import substitution policy: Korea's drive into new industries is strongly government directed. What direction the industries have here from the Government in this season of privatization? High and variable rates of protection depending on the stage of development of the industry. We have not been told of the protection we have here in our country.

Central allocation of credit: What mechanisms do we have existing here to assist the industries and the manufacturers, as a basis of central credit? What do we have? I am not aware and maybe the hon. Minister will be able to illumine the House as to the mechanisms that exist to provide central credit facilities to industries in this country, whom we are seeking to protect now by the measure before the House.

Minimal reliance on foreign direct investment: A distinct Government policy requiring firms to invest heavily in worker training and in research and development. What government policy do we have in respect of organizational development in this country. What central credit? The Member for Laventille East/Morvant told me, some time ago, that he instituted a measure at the Capildeo Learning Resource Centre as a sample of what he believes should be done in order to improve the skills of the workers of the Government and so on. That is very good, but that is spasmodic. That is an experiment. I hope my friend the Member for Laventille East/Morvant will transmit his findings and the benefits accrued from that course to the rest of his Cabinet colleagues, so we can have it.

2.55 p.m.

In Korea there is a distinct Government policy requiring firms to invest heavily in worker-training, research and development. That is virtually non-existent here. It is spasmodic. It is neither here nor there. In this age of trade liberalization, when we talk about the Far East countries achieving success under trade liberalization, we must look at the components which they have existing in order to assist their industry, business and people. You have to put them together, not in an isolated way, but as the Minister of Finance said—and quite rightly—as a compendium. You cannot take it disjointedly. You have it together. That is how you will have the impact and effect.

That is what exists in Korea, monitoring of the performance of the industries at the highest government level. What kind of monitoring of industries do we have in

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Trinidad and Tobago? We are scared to even monitor the finances of the public expenditure through this Parliament. We are scared about a motion on monitoring which we have before the House. What do we have in respect of the private agencies? Virtually non-existent! We are talking about the success of liberalization programmes and we must look at these mechanisms.

What do they have in Korea again? They have technology transfer by purchase of equipment and licensing, rather than participation in foreign controlled ventures. There will be more equitable distribution of income. What is the position in our society? I think they have done a comparison with places like Japan and Korea, where the disparity between 10 per cent at the top and 10 per cent at the bottom is not a very big one. It shows you a more equitable distribution of the income and wealth of the nation. We do not have that. We have in our society a gross polarization, a gross disparity between those who have, and those who do not have in our society.

Hon. Member: As in Trintopec.

Mr. Mohammed: Whether it is Trintopec, I am not aware. We have that disparity existing in Trinidad and Tobago, make no mistake about that.

An innovative capacity to survive: While established Korean firms operated in export markets under highly competitive conditions, the next generation of new industries highly protected was being developed initially for the domestic market. An innovative capacity to survive. Businessmen, industrialists, manufacturers, do they have an innovative capacity to survive, having regard to the environment in which they have to exist? I think that all the innovative capacity was stultified because of the lack of attention and assistance given to them. Tell me if I am wrong. What innovative capacity businessmen, entrepreneurs and manufacturers have in this country to survive? I submit, little or none.

If you take the case of Japan, you can say Japan's trade liberalization is a great success story. What has happened in Japan? They have devised mechanisms in such a way, using the mechanism of their Bureau of Standards and what else they have to make it hard for the goods to come in there with rapidity. Yes, they subscribe to it, but one of the most closed markets that you can think about is the Japanese market. They have devised mechanisms in one way or the other to frustrate the free flow of goods and services into their country.

It is important that we know this because we tend to hold these countries up as being successful. I do not think that we can be happy about this situation, because

the vibes we are getting on this side is that people who have investment, business and are concerned about producing the goods and services of this country, are uneasy.

One simply has to browse through the media to see their concerns. This is perhaps an historic occasion; this bill represents a transformation in the thinking, in the economics of this country. We have been accustomed to certain things in certain ways for many years, but it has been thrust upon us that we have to go this road. My submission is that the Government have not done sufficient in order to meet this situation and that they are tardy.

The Government have not levelled with the population adequately. A bill like this should have been out a long time now, even for public comment, coupled with other things in the media, and otherwise, to sensitize the population so that we may not have had arising and existing today, that aura of fear and uncertainty in the minds of people who have put their money in investments, and not knowing what is going to take place.

Let me indicate some of the concerns. Maybe, when the hon. Minister replies he will disabuse our minds of these concerns that have been expressed by people in this country. This is the *Trinidad Guardian* July 9, page 4. The reporter is Sita Bridgemohan:

"Some 5,000 to 8,000 jobs are at stake in the manufacturing sector if safeguard measures to deal with the removal of the Negative List are not quickly implemented."

Remember the date is July 9 and the Negative List was removed at the end of June. So, even this bill is late.

"Further unemployment and social unrest are real possibilities if the Common External Tariff is reduced from 45 per cent.

Neil Poon Tip President of the Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers Association yesterday predicted abuses of the trading system which he said will adversely affect all manufacturers if safeguard measures to deal with the removal of the Negative List are not quickly put in place."

We have not been told by the Minister of Finance about the compendium legislation. How soon is it going to come? We have been given an Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Act which has been in the statute book so long. So what is the big deal? We are not assured that sufficient has been done.

"Poon Tip noted that TTMA 'reluctantly agreed' to the conditionalities of the World Bank's Structural Adjustment Programme with the proviso that prior to the removal of the Negative List Government must ensure an effective framework of administration to minimize abuses."

So, when the hon. Minister said he consulted and he had meeting with certain persons, what were the dates of the meetings, in light of the date of the legislation which had been brought? I am sure that those who consulted with him, or those who had meetings with him, might have left with the understanding that the mechanism might have been put in place before the list was disbanded at the end of June. We do not know. We were not told.

"While committees are actively working on these matters, the bottom line is that the Negative List has been removed without implementation of any safeguard measures."

The President is saying that, not the Member for Caroni East. The Member for Caroni East is quoting. The hon. Minister can reply and say my quote is wrong and I am misrepresenting the views of the business community. It continues:

"These measures include restructuring Customs and Excise; reinforcement of the Food and Drug Department and the Bureau of Standards to ensure enforcement of standards of quality and labelling; and enactment of legislation encompassing Anti-Dumping and Unfair Trade Practices.

Speaking at a Special General Meeting of the TTMA, Poon Tip said TTMA's short term focus must be on the implementation of a Revenue Protection Agency with the Association seeking to commit Government to an implementation deadline date.

Citing the re-opening of the rate of the Common External Tariff as another vital issue facing manufacturers, he said Jamaica's proposal for amending the 45 percent level to 20 percent was not only 'a breach of a previously negotiated position but represents the final nail in the coffin for manufacturers'.

Noting that even with a protective tariff level of 45 percent one third of the manufacturers will not survive, Poon Tip said that at a 20 percent level and a five percent duty on imports 'we can possibly count on one hand the manufacturers that may survive.' "

3.05 p.m.

Mr. Minister, through you, Madam Speaker, is that true? Is there any vestige of truth in the concern of the manufacturers? They are fearful that they might be a rock that will be decimated by international forces. What are you doing to allay their fears? The Anti-Dumping Bill that they have brought here, with all the compendium that the hon. Minister of Finance talked about? We are in a serious position. The bill looks simple. This is not greatly different from what we have had on our statute books. What are the assurances?

"The removal of the Negative List pales in comparison to this threat of reducing the CET level, he said.

Poon Tip said TTMA wrote the Trade Minister, Brian Kuei Tung, copying the letter dated June 16, to Prime Minister Patrick Manning, calling for an urgent meeting should Government consider support for the Jamaican proposal of reducing the rate of CET on competing finishing goods to 20 per cent by 1995".

I do not wish to get into that arena because the matter is kind of sub judice—45 or 20 or whatever it might be. All I am doing is quoting the concern of the manufacturers of this country.

"At a subsequent meeting between the Prime Minister and the private sector the latter fully supported the 45 per cent for the CET and were unanimous on the disastrous effects of a reduction to 20 per cent, he said...

TTMA takes 'great objection to the study on the prejudged basis that the rates are to be lowered...' "

It is a matter for the Government what is going to happen. Another conference will be called in October. What are we doing with the population of Trinidad and Tobago? Are you privatizing the governments of the region and privatizing the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, so that you will take unilateral decisions? Decisions in the absence of proper consultative mechanisms? Are you going to do this on your own? What has happened to the Opposition? What has happened to the trade unions? What has happened to the other areas in this country? You are going to have a big conference again come October, and you are going to decide whether you are going to reduce the 45 per cent to 20 per cent. Whom are you consulting? With whom are you discussing this? Do you propose to hold a meeting with the manufacturers of this country? Do you propose to hold a

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meeting with the Opposition? Do you propose to hold a meeting with the trade union elements in this society? Do you intend to lay something in this House?

We have heard about this West Indian Commission Report. I have not received a copy, yet. I represent the people of Caroni East. My people are taxpayers of this country. You are privatizing Government and we have not had a copy yet.

Mr. Valley: Madam Speaker, I think if the hon. Member would look in his envelope today, he would see that he has a copy of the document, Time for Action—The Report of the West Indian Commission.

Mr. Mohammed: Due to the fact that I have been on my feet, I have not had time to open the volumes of documents that have come here as parliamentary documents. If it is that that is one of them, I congratulate him, but it should have been here two weeks ago. I thank him very much for the copy.

The point I am making as far as that is concerned is, it is an important document and I trust that the Government will introduce some kind of mechanism where the views of the people can be had before they make their final pronouncements and decisions, when they attend to the Heads of Government meeting in October. That is a reasonable appeal on behalf of the people of Trinidad and Tobago. Remember you represent only a minority section, under the so-called rubric of the democratic system, first-past-the-post. I hope that the hon. Prime Minister, who has the capacity for listening and imbibing, will be equal with appropriate action, in due course. This report is a very important one and a consultative mechanism should be used. As far as that is concerned, I have given the position of areas of the business community.

Madam Chairman: The hon. Member's speaking time has expired.

Motion made, That the hon. Member's speaking time be extended by 30 minutes. [Mr. R. Palackdharrysingh]

Question put and agreed to.

Mr. Mohammed: Time always flies so rapidly in this honourable House. I thank hon. Members for their kind indulgence.

This is another important development here, and I would say that it is unique. I should like the hon. Prime Minister to take note of this as emphasis of the point that I am making.

In the history of this country, I have never heard two polarized areas like business and labour seeking to come together under one label and for one cause. That is something that we need to analyze. I have something here from the *Express* newspapers dated July 16:

“About 43 manufacturers, representing close to 40 per cent of the industry and the 3,000 workers attended a meeting to discuss a plan of action to deal with the dismantling of the Negative List.

Emphasizing the unemployment threat that faced the sector and the country, Afzal Juman of True-Garments, which owns two factories, one of which produces the Van Heusen brand, said that he had more stocks than he can sell. The retailers were waiting for the foreign garments which they felt could be brought in cheaply, he said.

Chairman of the subsector, John Aboud, said the industry was not afraid of the foreign garments, adding that the major problem was the potential under-invoicing that would take place and the critical need for the controls to ensure that the right duties were paid.”

Those mechanisms do not exist.

"Aboud said Government was sensitive to the issues the manufacturers had raised and is willing to co-operate, but it 'was moving too slowly...' ”

You are really moving too slowly on this. You have not given reasons why you cannot go faster. This is not a question of the race between the tortoise and the hare, you know. I do not know how many billions of dollars worth of goods have already come into this country. You removed the Negative List at the end of June. What information has been produced to this House as to what the situation is? If you go to the grocery, you would see that there are many products from outside already on the shelves. How did they come in, Mr. Minister? Have you had any check made on this situation?

They also agreed to continue their programme of sensitizing the population on the issue of removing the negative list and its effects on the industry and to continue dialogue with the Government.”

3.15 p.m.

It is good that they will continue to talk to the Government. He noted:

"These measures will require the financial contribution of the manufacturers. They will also have to be prepared to pay workers for the day they took to march."

Because they plan to march. Has anyone ever heard of that? The manufacturers and the workers are going to march together. Madam Speaker, that is a phenomenon that has been non-existent in this country. There has been polarization in the past, but workers, manufacturers and the business people are prepared to march on this issue because they have consensus.

Mr. Casimire: Because they will be paid.

Mr. Mohammed: I am not the one to formulate a judgment that the motivating factor for them to march is that they will be paid. If the Member for Toco/Manzanilla feels that it is because they are being paid that they are going to march, let him go, in the abundant media facilities that are available to them, and address the population and say, "O, workers, I know you are going to march because you are getting paid to march." That is what the hon. Member is suggesting and I do not believe it is so. I believe it is otherwise. I believe they are generally concerned about the security of their jobs. I believe that the businessmen are concerned that they could be overwhelmed by these foreign goods, commodities and services.

We should not prejudge the issue and say that they are going to march because they will be paid. We must construe it in the most favourable way. When there are two inferences to be drawn—as a colleague in the profession—one favourable and one unfavourable, you always draw the one that is favourable. I ask you to take note of that, Sir. Madam Speaker, this is the scenario that exists.

I should like to make reference to a very important fact. The Member for St. Augustine and I were summoned yesterday to the compound of the National Fisheries Company down at Sea Lots, in Port-of-Spain. I bring this matter to the attention of the House because it is relevant to what we are doing here today. On the one hand we are engrossed in the whole idea of trade liberalization; that is, to permit the free inflow and outflow of goods to make our industries and our people more competitive in the international market and to produce, trade and what have you, but in the interim what are we doing in order to protect our people and the areas that produce goods and services in this country?

I have always maintained in this House that foreign exchange saved is foreign exchange earned. While we are engaged in this massive programme under the rubric of "Trade liberalization", we should not forget our own domestic situation. We should not forget agriculture, for example.

I must draw the attention of the Government to a very serious situation existing down at Sea Lots. Imagine my friend the Member for Laventille West—for whom I have the greatest admiration—I was placed in the pitiable situation of hearing people from Sea Lots making the most derogatory remarks about my friend.

Madam Speaker: I do not see how that is relevant to this Bill.

Mr. Mohammed: Very relevant. I will establish the nexus. They were concerned about the situation existing down at the National Fisheries compound. That is a place that is supposed to deal with the food of the nation. That is a place that deals with commodities that bear directly on what we are dealing with today. Madam Speaker, they had placards about the place and placards do not lie. *[Interruption]* Madam Speaker, I am not now talking about the veracity of the contents, I am talking about the existence of a placard.

Madam Speaker: I think the hon. Member would note that if he is making a relevant point in that the issue at Sea Lots is relevant to the issue at hand, he must do so and not meander into irrelevancies. Just bring to the attention of the House how this matter is relevant.

Mr. Mohammed: I am saying, Madam Speaker, that what I experienced yesterday with my colleague, the Member for St. Augustine, was a matter of the gravest concern to this House and to this country because it has to deal with the food production of this nation.

Madam Speaker: Maybe the hon. Member can bring it as a motion. If you wish to bring it to the attention of the House, bring it as a separate motion on the Adjournment of the House. If it is that important, I am sure the Chair will allow it as a matter of urgency. Please continue.

Mr. Mohammed: Madam Speaker, time is of the essence and I should just like to bring it to the attention of the Government because I believe it deserves their attention. I should like to indicate, that we had raised this matter at one time and I am sure that the hon. Prime Minister would like to get wind of what is going on there. I am very sure about that.

Mr. B. Panday: I am not.

Mr. Mohammed: Well, my leader says he is not.

Mr. B. Panday: That is one Prime Minister of a caring Government that does not care, could not care less.

Mr. Mohammed: Madam Speaker, while we are dealing with this issue of trade liberalization, we must put in place our own infrastructure, we must take the necessary steps to ensure that our domestic production is protected and, in fact, is increased to the extent that we would be able to provide food for our nation in order to be able to provide foreign exchange, in order to be able to create employment, because one of the great fears of this trade liberalization programme, as I have indicated a while ago, is the aura of unemployment that exists in the air.

It is my duty because tension was very high in a place that produces food—and I am saying that there were placards—and that the Government ought to take stock of what is happening because National Fisheries is now virtually closed. The processing facilities and all the facilities available to the boat owners who are bringing in food to this nation, have been closed. Over and above that, you have dumping taking place in a literal sense at the compound of National Fisheries.

I do not know whether the hon Minister of External Affairs has paid a visit to that area, for we have a virtual foreign embassy existing down there. Madam Speaker, we have given permission to Taiwanese to operate facilities down there and what is happening? One of the incidents that caused all the demonstrations yesterday is that one of the workers in that area was badly beaten by two Taiwanese men occupying the compound there, and it is something that has to be investigated. The man is named Bertram Walker. He now has a broken arm and is now moving around with the arm in a sling.

They have imposed charges from \$35 to \$5,000 in respect of the consumption of fuel for trawler owners down at National Fisheries. They have imposed charges of \$15 an hour or any part thereof on any vehicle that enters the compound and irrespective of how many times you go in there you have to pay \$15. That is the support for agriculture; that is how you are treating agriculture in this age of trade liberalization. You know what happens, Madam Speaker?

The Taiwanese people have been given concessions to deal in the tuna trade in respect of which they expect as much as US \$10 per pound for tuna—What control mechanism do we have down there? But you know what they do? They

talk about exotic production down at National Fisheries and they will take a whole shark and just cut off the fins. That becomes the exotic product which is sold abroad and the rest of the shark is not used locally, it is not sold on the market, they will only do that if they have space. But the cold storage facilities there are always filled with tuna. So when they do not have space, what do they do? They dump the sharks in the sea and the sharks have young ones in their bellies. The sharks would hardly be able to survive in that situation.

So you are killing the marine resources of our country. Who is monitoring and controlling that situation down there? What sort of dues, what sort of moneys do the Taiwanese pay? What sort of arrangement or agreement exists with regard to their operations down there? You have tension existing, a man's hand has been broken; physical violence has erupted and we are talking about trade liberalization and bringing anti-dumping legislation.

Dumping may have a special interpretation according to the GATT agreement, but you have real dumping going on down there; they are taking the resources of our sea, dumping them in the sea. They are just cutting off the fins and exporting. What taxes do they pay? What facilities do they get? What benefits do they get?

We are calling on the Government to institute an urgent investigation of the operation of the Taiwanese people down at the Sea Lots area. We are going to have riots breaking out there, murders would be committed down in that area. We come here and make fancy statements and indulge in rhetoric and give explanations and there is no time and no evidence that anything is being done.

The whole plant of National Fisheries is closed down, and you know what happens? They are existing there by the charges that they are imposing on the trawler owners and the people there. No processing is taking place. They have closed down the ice plant, the ice plant which brings in money inside there. You have no personnel there. They went and awarded a contract for security services which was not done by tender. Certain friends were given the contract.

So you had just one or two people, but you have a secretary, personnel manager and PRO and a chairman. Their combined salaries would be shocking. It is shocking to know what they are being paid. Personnel manager, what? With hardly five people working in the place and you close down the processing plant. That is what is going on in this country in this age of trade liberalization. You are not protecting or advancing your agriculture, but on the one hand we go on with the scenario of trade liberalization. I know we have to do it because the IMF has

said so, but let us put our other inputs in place. I am calling on the Government now to institute an urgent enquiry into the whole operations of the NFC down at Sea Lots.

My friend the Member for Laventille West, I am sorry that they could tell me that he has now gone and aligned himself with the conglomerates in the country and given up on the poor people. I do not know what defence I could have made for him yesterday. I am just giving that as a warning, these are the happenings in our country.

Mr. Marshall: Madam Speaker, I am a little confused. While I am prepared and I will continue to be prepared to assist people from all over the country, National Fisheries is not under my charge and Sea Lots is not in Laventille West constituency. But if I could get some details from the hon. Member for Caroni East, I would seek to assist if I can. Sea Lots is not a part of Laventille West, but if I can assist, I am always prepared to do so.

Mr. Mohammed: I know my friend is always willing to assist, but that is a nicety of distinction that I do not accept. Somebody from his area could be working down there; they do not have to live down there. Check out Mr. Rhys and Mr. Bertram Walker; they are there virtually 24 hours a day. Madam Speaker, I hope that this will be taken in context.

We go on to rice. We are unable in this country, up to this point in time, to produce sufficient rice to meet the requirements of our population. What are we doing in an effective way in order to boost rice production? While the farmers and Caroni (1975) Limited are trying, we are still 50 million pounds of rice short per annum. What they are going to do now is impose a measure on the farmers that will virtually put many of them out of existence. They want to break the rice industry. Madam Speaker, you know what happens when you break the rice industry? That will be real trouble. The bigger farmers and Caroni (1975) Limited have bins and mechanisms for drying the rice.

These farmers are faced with serious infrastructural problems to get their commodities out and if they have to dry the rice, they will be spreading it, on the street or any level place. That is subject to fermentation and they have to *osaway* there. Madam Speaker, I am sure you have done some *osaway*ing yourself. You will know what that means; that is when they blow off the chaff from it. My friend from Toco/Manzanilla will know that. I went to his constituency and I saw the rice plantation there.

Madam Speaker: The hon. Member has three more minutes. Perhaps he can wind up.

Mr. Mohammed: Three minutes?

Mr. Mottley: Now you have to *osaway*.

Mr. Mohammed: Madam Speaker, the question of the rice production, the problems of the farmers, this has got to be addressed by the Minister. He has to do something about it.

The situation with meat is terrible. Do you know they have been importing meat into this country? While you have people breeding their animals here they have no market for them. Dr. Bennett reflected on this a few days ago when he spoke about—here is a report of what he said and I agree with this 100 per cent:

"Dr. Bennett, veterinarian and farmer, has called for an immediate 100 per cent tax on all meats imported from outside the Caricom market. The Americans love to advocate free-trade, but try and ship two dozen eggs to the US or 12 hogs or 20 cows and you will soon learn it is a one-way street."

He spoke about the depressing state here, where farmers are producing meat and because cheaper meat is coming from outside they do not have a market. There is a real problem existing in our country, the problem of praedial larceny.

Another Member concerned with agriculture has said that praedial larceny is worst than the disease and many of the other things that afflict crops. This was at a seminar of the Friends of the Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago. It is a Mr. Cross who was speaking about praedial larceny.

We have called for the establishment of a praedial larceny court to deal with these situations. One cannot add these cases to the mass of other cases that they have in our existing jurisdiction, it is impossible. There are inquests being adjourned 30 times, you have a larceny case going on for 25 times, you have wounding and other cases clogged up on the list. How are you going to have efficient agriculture to have this incidence of praedial larceny existing and not have the mechanism to deal with it?

The whole agriculture situation is a very depressing one when you combine that with the lack of infrastructure in all the areas of agriculture.

We have brought to this House the problem of the poultry farmers; the contracts they have to operate by are very disadvantageous. We have spoken

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about the pressure that the ADB is putting on those people who are borrowing money. In fact, two boats belonging to the trawler owners in the shrimping industry were recently sold by the ADB. What is happening in the area of agriculture? What encouragement are we giving, combined with what my friend the Member for Chaguanas has said about the flooding? Crops are being decimated and destroyed. We do not clean the drains, we do not clean the channels. So we have this big area of trade liberalization.

What are we doing to foster and encourage agriculture in the nation of Trinidad and Tobago while we talk about liberalization, what we produce, what helps with the employment situation, what is food? It is essential that we try to direct more attention to the deficiencies that exist in these areas in order that we may be able to improve the lot of our people, for all the nice fancy rhetoric and so on will not change the price of cocoa unless we get to the area of action and demonstrate very forcefully, taking this population into our confidence as to where we propose to go. There might be certain rough streets that we have to pass on, but the fact of the matter is, level with the population so that you can get the support of the population. Use your Minister of Information to inform the population about trade liberalization so there will be no need for her empty political speeches. Use the Ministry of Information more effectively rather than simply for flim-flamming.

Thank you very much.

Mr. Hedwige Bereaux (*La Brea*): Madam Speaker, I rise to make my contribution to this debate on the Bill to authorize the imposition of anti-dumping and countervailing duties where goods have been dumped or subsidized and to provide for an anti-dumping authority to investigate dumping or subsidizing of goods and to repeal the Customs Duties Dumping and Subsidies Act, Chap. 78:04.

Madam Speaker, I am thankful to the Member for Caroni East for pointing out that there has been an Act dealing with anti-dumping and subsidies for some time. I had intended to go very extensively into the background of this Bill, in order to point out the reasons for it. The Minister has done it, and I have noted—that the Opposition quite strangely, at least, as indicated by the Member for Caroni East, are not truly against this Bill. I did not realize that before, but, having listened carefully to all the statements that have been made, it appears that it is necessary, once again, to try to put Humpty-Dumpty back on the wall and let people understand exactly the scenario, and the background of this Bill.

There is need for some historical background and I should just like, at the risk of repeating some of what the Minister said, to put things in perspective. In the 1950s and 1960s, the Trinidad and Tobago Government had a strategy for industrialization involving import substitution—that is, substituting local products for products coming from abroad—and in order to protect those fledgling industries, the Government put certain mechanisms in place so as to prevent unfair competition. One of these mechanisms was the negative list. But certain actions flowed from all the protection given to the industries: substandard goods and high prices in some cases.

In addition, our market is small, even when we add Caricom to it. As it is known, anything you do here, somebody does somewhere else, and some of our goods are kept out of other markets mainly because of our various protectionist mechanisms, particularly the negative list.

As stated previously, and time and again in this House, the world is changing and has been changing rapidly. One of the hon. Members on the opposite side pointed out that since communism has almost crashed what we have today is a situation where the whole world is going towards free trade and trade liberalization.

In that kind of context and scenario, Trinidad and Tobago, with its small market, cannot be the odd country out. Moreover, we have various regional groupings, we have Caricom, but we have the North American Free Trade Association and what we have to do, if we want access—it is the old tit for tat—we have to make our area free.

I did not believe that I would hear any opposition to that from Members on the opposite side. Although I do not know their platform very well, I do recall that, during the elections, they indicated that they wanted to join with the United States of America in some sort of economic configuration.

However, when we look at the North American Free Trade Association, where you have a market of 350 million people, with a potential of US \$6,000 billion, it should be apparent that our free trade and liberalization mechanisms seek to put Trinidad and Tobago in the position where we could get a niche in that market.

But we know no gift comes without a cost, and we recognize that trade liberalization set by itself has a number of dangers lurking. One of the dangers is the fact that manufacturers, business people, whether from their market or from ours, might decide that it is a good time to find a way to bring material or goods

into our market to be sold at a lower price than they are worth, or at a price much lower than they sell them for in their market.

One may ask why would they do something like that. The economists, and there are many of them, will tell you they have the economies of scale, so they could use their higher production, their cheaper production and bring it here, dump it in our market. When I say "dump", I do not mean necessarily goods that are substandard. We are going to deal with that in another way. But in addition to that, you have the situation in the United States and in some other countries where the Government provides heavy subsidies for produce or to encourage production for one reason or another.

We know of the heavy agricultural subsidy for the mid-west in the United States. We have got to protect ourselves so that they will not be able to bring products into our market at a substantially cheaper rate than our farmers would be able to produce. This is what clauses 5, 6 and 7 seek to do. Madam Speaker, I crave your indulgence to read clause 5(1), clause 6(1) and to some extent clause 7, because certain comments were made by the Member for Couva South on matters pertaining to this. Unfortunately, he is not here, but I am certain that a man of his tenacity will hear what I have to say.

Clause 5(1), Madam Speaker, says:

"Where the Minister, having made a determination under Part V, is satisfied that goods of any description are being or have been imported into Trinidad and Tobago in circumstances in which they are under the provisions of this Act to be regarded as having been dumped, he may, by Order, impose a duty to be known as anti-dumping duty."

So normally the order which is made is one to put a duty upon those goods because they are goods which are artificially downgraded in price in this country. That means the price abroad is higher than the price for which they are selling here.

Clause 6(1) deals with the situation in respect of government subsidizing goods:

"Where the Minister, having made a determination under Part V, is satisfied that some Government or other authority outside Trinidad and Tobago has been giving a subsidy affecting goods of any description which are being or have been imported into Trinidad and Tobago, and by reason thereof material injury to an industry producing like goods has been or is being caused or

threatened or the establishment of an industry producing like goods has been or is being materially retarded, he may, by Order impose a duty to be known as countervailing duty."

So countervailing duty is in respect of Government action and the anti-dumping duty is in respect of just straight business or economic action.

Clause 7(1) deals with a request by a third country to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to impose this same countervailing duty by order where a certain economic attack—for want of a better term—is perpetrated on the goods and businesses of that country.

You would recall, Madam Speaker, that this order was severely attacked by the Member for Couva South, because he said that when this order is made, it is likely to have to go to the Tax Appeal Board as the only appeal was to that Board and that it is already so overcrowded that that order would not be heard. His attack was to the effect that it takes so long that nobody would want to do business in this country. I shall quote him in this matter, because his statement is very forceful, as usual:

"If we have such appeal machinery, we would be the laughing stock of foreign countries. How are we going to attract foreign investors? Let us say that one of the duties which have to be challenged is by a foreigner, or a foreign company, and this thing would be locked up with the Tax Appeal Board for 15 years, would he be interested in coming to a country or in utilizing machinery like that?"

Well, Madam Speaker, whom are we trying to protect? That order is to protect a manufacturer in Trinidad and Tobago whose business is unfairly threatened by another manufacturer from abroad or an unprincipled Trinidad and Tobago importer who is attacking our industry. Where will the jobs be lost if that order is not properly executed and urgently done? It is clear. The people whom my good friend and the Member for Caroni East spoke about losing jobs, those are the people whom that order is designed to protect and any businessman who has started a business here on the premise that he will bring goods to be dumped here and because he is caught up in the Tax Appeal Board and the legal technicalities of this country does not want to come back. Well, Madam Speaker, we, in this country, must say "good riddance." The question has been raised, so we have to be quite sure as to exactly whom we are protecting. That is an Order to protect the Trinidad and Tobago business person.

3.45 p.m.

The Member for Caroni East mentioned the situation as it operates in Japan and, to some extent, in the United States of America. He said that the Japanese market is extremely difficult to penetrate and that if they could do it, we have got to learn how to employ the various non-tariff and other barriers to protect our people.

You will recall—and I shall deal with this even further—that some time ago when Iscott tried to export billets to the United States, a countervailing duty was placed upon those billets and it took a long time, in fact, it was never completely resolved. There was a certain amount of international and diplomatic back movement that allowed some product to enter the states.

The countervailing duty or anti-dumping duty is a tax and the Tax Appeal Board is the proper place for the appeal against a tax. Now I do not subscribe to the fact that the courts or an appeal board should be unduly clogged. Not at all. I believe that it is in the interest of justice to have justice swift, sure, fair and appear to be fair. I always like to listen to the Member for Couva South. He may not always be in the right direction, but he points to some areas. We know that there are commercial courts, and it is always possible for us to have a commercial division or a countervailing duty division of the Tax Appeal Board, which will deal with matters pertaining to anti-dumping and countervailing duties and could expedite, to some extent, appeals from an order of the Minister. I think I have dealt with that particular area sufficiently.

Further, Madam Speaker, much criticism was levelled in respect of the Authority. In order to get an order—we have got to look at the provisions of clause 16 of the bill, which says:

"(1) The Minister may designate the Permanent Secretary in his Ministry, or such other person as he thinks fit, to be the Anti-Dumping Authority for the purposes of this Act."

That was subjected to several barrages by the Member for Couva South. Again, I want to read it, because it is informative—

“ ‘Authority’ means the person designated to be the Anti-Dumping Authority under section 16;”

I repeat the provisions of clause 16:

"The Minister may designate the Permanent Secretary in his Ministry, or such other person as he thinks fit, to be the Anti-Dumping Authority for the purposes of this Act."

It is either the Permanent Secretary or such other person. It is a one-man Authority. He calls it a one-man team and points out the several things which this Authority will have to do, including being able to investigate, to have the expertise to examine the domestic market of the foreign producer, to know the normal price, and several other things. The kernel of his argument was that it is one person. Nothing is further from the truth, and I know he knows that is not so.

You see, there is adequate, voluminous and very clear precedents in other Acts in this country where Authorities are defined. I am just going to use one Act, the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, Chap.48:50, section 4(1) which says—

"The Transport Commissioner is the Licensing Authority and shall be charged with responsibility for the registration, the licensing, and inspection..."

and everything else.

Now we know that is what the Act says, but if you go down to Wrightson Road, you would see a massive building, the Licensing Authority, with a complete staff; you go to San Fernando, you see the southern part; you go to Point Fortin and you have another one. There is one in Chaguanas and I think you have one in the East also. That is the one-man team. It is, as it were, one person responsible. And note that the bill says at clause 16(2):

"The Minister may provide to the Authority the services of such other persons and such other facilities as he thinks fit."

3.35 p.m.

It is quite clear. Just as the good Minister of Works and Transport does in respect of the Licensing Authority, the Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism will do in respect of the Authority under this Bill. That is expected. It is the only way in which the Act can work. It is expected also that there will be an adequate number of professionals to enable the Authority to fully discharge the responsibility set out in clause 17(1) of the Bill:

"(a) to investigate into the existence, degree and effect of the alleged dumping..."

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and the other matters which are all properly identified here in this bill.

Query was made as to how you get an order, what is done. Now an order under clause 5 or 7, can only be had in accordance with certain proceedings. I refer to clause 18:

"The Authority may initiate an investigation to determine the existence and effect of any alleged dumping or subsidizing of any goods at the direction of the Minister..."

I am going to deal with that. Members opposite say the Minister can be a dictator, but I will deal with that too:

"...or his own initiative..."

The alleged one-man team:

"on behalf of producers in Trinidad and Tobago of like goods."

So if a producer in Trinidad and Tobago requires that the Minister should act and make an order in respect of some goods which are coming into the country, he can make an application and the complaint would be investigated. The question has been asked: What is the procedure? No procedure has been set, it is said. Maybe the learned gentleman did not read the whole bill. I have to say he did not, because I cannot impute any improper motive to him. If he did, he would have seen clause 34 of the bill which says:

"The Minister may make Regulations prescribing for the purposes of this Act all matters..."

You see, it is normal practice that you have an Act and you outline what the Act is supposed to do in broad terms. Then you get down and put the details into the regulations. You have it in the Representation of the People Act; you have it in the Road Traffic Act, you have it in a number of Acts, and I could list them *ad nauseam*.

Listen to what the Bill says about the regulations. We continue clause 34:

- “(a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed; or
 - (b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.
- (2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) Regulations under this section may provide for—

- (a) the manner in which complaints of dumping or subsidization will be received..."

Whether it is by summons, by letter or whatever:

- "(b) the information required for consideration of such complaints and the method by which such information will be obtained, both within and outside Trinidad and Tobago."

So this talk about the authority not being able to access information from abroad is totally irrelevant, and it can be dealt with under the regulations. But the important thing about it is—and I respect this contribution—we have listened to what the goodly Member for Couva South said and we took note of it, so that when the time comes for the regulations to be put in place, we will make use of his comments, because that is the way this Government operates.

- "(c) the conduct of investigations;
- (d) the circumstances and manner in which investigations may be joined and carried on as one and the persons to whom notice of joining shall be given;
- (e) the manner in which the injury to the industry may be determined."

whether you need specialist expert evidence—

- “(f) the manner in which goods liable for duty will be identified;
- (g) the manner in which recommendations regarding determinations and directions will be submitted to the Minister; and
- (h) the form in which complaints may be made..."

So this is all here, how it could be done.

But more importantly, an objection was taken to the fact that there appeared to be no ability to appeal the Minister's determination. For instance, it was said that the Minister could terminate hearing at any time. Now the question of termination or the Minister's ability to terminate, comes under two clauses. Clause 28 refers to the instances:

"Where, in relation to the exportation of any consignment of goods to Trinidad and Tobago, an investigation is initiated pursuant to section 18, the Minister may cause the investigation to be suspended or terminated if he is given and accepts an undertaking by the Government of the country of export or by the

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exporter of the goods that the Government or the exporter, as the case may be, will so conduct future export trade to Trinidad and Tobago of like goods to the goods in the consignment as to avoid causing or threatening material injury to an industry or materially retarding the establishment of such an industry."

All that does is give the Minister power to stop it, if the parties can agree mutually, as to how the trade could be conducted fairly and equitably.

4.05 p.m.

Madam Speaker, question about whether there is no appeal from the decision of the Minister. I am certain that the Member for Couva South, and all the attorneys in this honourable House know, that the absence of the statement here "that a decision by the Minister shall be final"; means that there are two ways of dealing with it. One, if there is a case where it is felt that the Minister has acted improperly, or the Minister has refused to do what should be done, according to clause 18, parties are able to be represented by attorneys and are entitled to receive a statement as to the reasons why the decision was made in a particular way.

Also, whenever a government or authority fails or refuses to act, there is available, to the citizens, the writ of mandamus. *[Interruption]* Thank you, Sir. I am grateful to the Member for Naparima. There is also available, judicial review. So the question of the Minister being likely to become a dictator is not really relevant.

Mr. Palackdharrysingh: How speedy are the alternatives?

Mr. Beraux: Madam Speaker, judicial review is available. Then there is the question of the Authority having to make out a prima face case. Then it will be said, "Look, the Authority has made out a prima face case". Everybody knows that prima face is legal terminology, and there are certain requirements, and you can always review it.

The question about dictatorship and all these things are, in my humble submission, really irrelevancies, but I would not say totally out of order. You always realize that when contributions come across, no matter how they may appear to be improperly skewed, when you look at them, you see the other side of the coin and there is a possibility that you will be able to close a possible loophole so that we have better regulations and legislation. To that extent, I accept the statement made, only pointing out at the same time, that there is the possibility.

The Member spent some time on monopolies, talking about the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act and everything else, but this has nothing to do with monopolies. Thirty minutes of his statement was spent pointing out certain important points in respect of monopolies, and I recognize that in Trinidad and Tobago we need some control over monopolies of restrictive practices. However, as we said earlier, the anti-dumping and countervailing duties legislation is only one of the several mechanisms which need to be put in place to ensure that we gain the maximum benefit from this trade liberalization and moreover, that our population and manufacturers are not disadvantaged.

Just for the record, I should like to identify some of these. We have the imposition of import surcharges, which the hon. Minister has indicated we have already done; the implementation of trade facilitation measures, which the Members for Caroni East and Chaguanas have advised upon—we have it here, but, we take the advice too—non-tariff measures such as labelling standards, food and drugs legislation, revenue protection agency and stricter enforcement of consumer protection legislation and moreover, the introduction of Unfair Trading Practices Act and certain monetary policies to assist manufacturers to access markets in the newly opened areas. I think the Minister indicated that some of these measures were already before Parliament. They spoke on the question of monopolies, and the Member was very strong on our needing some sort of control on monopolies. What I think I should point out to this honourable House is that this Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duties Bill is likely to contribute to the controlling of monopolies.

I shall explain how it happens. There are several ways in which you can create a monopoly. Either you buy out the competition or what is more often done by the manufacturer or the importer with the deepest pocket, is to dump the goods on the market, undersell everybody and run the competition out of business. Now, in this country—withstanding the fact that many people have much more money than others—there are not many manufacturers who could do that.

Mr. Palackdharrysingh: Neal and Massy.

Mr. Bereaux: I do not want to call any names in this honourable House, but as I said, there are not many who can do that. When the trade liberalization situation is fully in place, if we do not have this anti-dumping and countervailing duties legislation, the likelihood is that some unscrupulous importer could do just that: bring in stock, dump it on the market, run everybody else out of business and then get a monopoly situation moving.

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As we said, the very place that he has been attacking *[Interruption]* No. Madam Speaker, I should like the hon. Member to know that I am the person who represents the constituency of La Brea and will, for a very long time, as long as the PNM requires me to. *[Applause]*

Madam Speaker: May I inform members of the public that clapping is reserved for Members of Parliament only.

4.15 p.m.

Mr. Beraux: I was dealing with the question of why—and I noticed that several Members on the opposite side had indicated that this should have been done quickly. As you know—my background to some extent, I have come out from the Chamber of Commerce. I have certain concerns about business, because I realize that you cannot have employment without business. I read the concerns of all the manufacturers and business people, but I want to go back to the history of Iscott. When I hear the good Member for Couva North and the hon. Member for Oropouche speak about anything that would have happened in March 1987, I want to remind them that they were in the Cabinet and they were responsible for not taking good advice.

You will recall that the charge made against Iscott was on account of the price of the gas which it was receiving from the National Gas Company. The difference between what the party in the United States claimed was the real price, and the price Iscott was paying, was seen as a government subsidy, hence the move was made which caused a countervailing duty to be placed on billets. So, whenever we are looking at legislation to provide assistance to business in respect of trying to get them to better compete, the legislation must be very carefully thought out. All the lawyers here will know that although some people feel lawyers are God—I heard the Member for Couva South—we are not. We all make mistakes.

Mr. Sudama: Some make more than others.

Mr. Beraux: Be that as it may. When those pieces of legislation have to be drafted, they must be done very carefully in order to ensure that we do not experience what as Shakespeare says: "From that same quarter where comfort seems to come, discomfort swells". We do not want the Bill that we are going to pass give us problems when we would like it to be solving problems. That too, is one of the reasons why we have to be extremely careful about dealing with the other pieces, or as my friend the Member for Caroni East likes to say, the other parts of the compendium.

Possibly, the most serious piece of legislation that still has to come, the one to guard against the greatest danger unfair trade practices. That is why I was very careful to listen when the other Members were speaking. In our small market, we have 1.2 million people—when we consider the illegal immigrants—so it is less likely that a big manufacturer will try to dump here. What you may find is that some of our own entrepreneurs will go abroad and bring in sub-standard material (seconds). We would have to be careful about how we deal with that; must have proper technocrats and experts to deal with that particular situation.

Madam Speaker: The speaking time of the hon. Member has expired.

Motion made, That the hon. Member's speaking time be extended by 30 minutes. [*Hon. K. Valley*]

Question put and agreed to.

Mr. Bereaux: Madam Speaker, I am very grateful to hon. Members for giving me this opportunity to wind up—even to the Member for Oropouche for his 10 minutes. I will take that. I do not need more than that.

As I was saying, the most important area is that of unfair trade practices, because that is the area from which our greatest problems are likely to come. I also want to echo the call made by the Regional Agri-business Development Council in today's newspapers, that we look carefully at the question of the free advertising of foreign products on our television stations. Not that we cannot stop them, and I am against just saying stop them.

I also agree that it is necessary for us to provide training and education about the need for us to be discriminating purchasers; to look carefully at what we buy and to buy local. There was a time when we had the “buy local” campaign. I believe it is something which we need to do again. I would like to remind those Members who are attacking, that the negative list was put in place by the PNM to assist manufacturers.

I noted also with some admiration, the manner in which both the Members for Caroni East and Chaguanas skirted the bounds of the question of irrelevancy. At one time, I thought I was in a budget debate. They touched on everything. One recognizes that when one deals with trade and development, the infrastructure has to be there. As the Member for Oropouche likes to remind me, the PNM was there for 30 years, and I am a product—proud to say—of the county of Caroni. While I agree that many of the businesses and the progress we see there are as a result of

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what has happened over the years, we must also remember that the structures and the opportunities—although nobody gave you anything; I agree with that, nothing more than your fair due—they were put there, put in place by the People's National Movement. They always say, be very careful. Let us not kick down the ladder by which we mounted, or refuse to recall what our positions were at the time, when that was being done.

With that, I beg to support the bill presented by the Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism. Thank you.

4.25 p.m.

Dr. Carl Singh (*Tabaquite*): Madam Speaker, this is a rather important piece of legislation brought to this honourable House. Historically, it dates back to 1948, with the GATT Agreement. If I may just refresh the memory of hon. Members, that Agreement emerged from a consensus, recognizing that variation in the field of trade and economic endeavour should be conducted with a view to raising the standard of living, ensuring full employment on the large and steadily growing volume of real income and effective demand, developing the full use of the resources of the world and expanding the production and exchange of goods. Those were very noble ideals, which were set for GATT.

In 1958, we had the Act 78:04, the laws of Trinidad and Tobago, Customs Duties, Dumping and Subsidies. Today, in 1992, approximately 40 years after, we are now bringing this piece of legislation in a haphazard manner. Why the hurry? This is a kind of rush business we are going through.

Trinidad and Tobago attained independence from our colonial masters in 1962. The shackles were removed from our feet at that time, but today, after 30 years and more, we are now subjugated by the lending agencies of the world—the IMF, the World Bank, the Paris Club, and what have you. These agencies have the economic noose around our necks and are telling us what to do in order to get loans from them. They are dictating the pace. You have to do this and that; open your markets to conglomerates from abroad to pour in the goods and services to your country. This is another type of subjugation.

The objectives over these years have not been achieved. Indeed, those who have been poor, have become poorer, and we are saddled with more poor people in the world today than then. The population has also increased, and the poor population has increased as well. Some of the developed countries say that their markets are open, but they pursue certain protectionist policies that make it

difficult or even impossible to penetrate those market to sell the little products we produce in Trinidad and Tobago.

The Government seems to continue to put the cart before the horse. This is such an important piece of legislation that I thought the Government would have put it in place long before now, rather than wait until after the dismantling of the negative list. Last year, in December, approximately 40 per cent of the goods listed on the negative list were removed. On June 30, this year, another section was dismantled. Today, in July, we are debating the Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties Bill. It is late. What have we done really in putting the mechanism in place to implement these laws? We are thinking in terms of the manufacturers. We have these laws in the latter statute books since 1958. These were not implemented.

4.30 p.m.: *Sitting suspended.*

5.10 p.m.: *Sitting resumed.*

Dr. Singh: Madam Speaker, just before the tea break, I was dealing with the Government's lateness in bringing this bill before us.

Madam Speaker, with the promise by the Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism, that more comprehensive measures will be brought to this House in the near future we have been given, as it were, as the Member for Chaguanas described quite lucidly, a jigsaw puzzle, but, I may add, with many pieces missing. So we can hardly get a true picture of what we are dealing with. I would have thought that a caring Government would have put these measures in place long before the dismantling of the negative list. For example, have any advertisements, lectures or meetings been conducted to inform consumers of what is facing them in the future with the dismantling of the list? Are we going to get cheap goods or goods that are dumped because they want to get a piece of the market or they want to subjugate another manufacturing company locally so they will run it out of the business, like the Leda Drug Pharmaceutical Company that was thrown out of business, and into receivership? This is part and parcel of the whole process which I thought would have gone into place long before this Bill was brought to Parliament.

Training and reorientation of the customs clerks. This is an entirely new piece of legislation which they are going to have to deal with. Normally you have duties paid on imports, but this is the type of punitive duty to keep out certain goods that you do not want. This, again, would need computerization and what have you. Have these mechanisms been put in place?

Adequate staffing: Definitely there is need for more staff. Have you thought about these things?

Accommodation and equipment. Where are you going to put this added staff? Are you going to push them into a little cubby-hole and say, "Go ahead and work in there"? The intention is good. We need the legislation to protect our fledgling industries. But this is a haphazard manner in which we are approaching this formidable task that we are facing.

The enhancement of the Bureau of Standards. this is a very important part so that our standards would be maintained. Are we increasing the facilities and other things for this aspect of the bill?

Again, Madam Speaker, you can go to one part of this country and buy an item at a particular price and if you go to another part, the same commodity is sold at a different price. Is there any price control mechanism existing in this country? Is it implemented; is it implementable? Or is it that you just sell at the price you can get? These are some of the concerns that I thought about when this bill was brought to the House.

Madam Speaker, this bill virtually vests absolute power in the hands of the Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism. He can designate a certain person, he is a one-man Authority.

The Member for La Brea mentioned the Licensing Authority having one man as the authority, together with other staff. WASA has one man? You see, criticisms against this come from the fact that the Minister has the power to add preliminary taxation on any goods he feels are being dumped. After a considerable period of investigation, which may take five years, if you have to go to the Tax Appeal Board, a 10-year period is to be expected.

Now, if this preliminary taxation was added on goods, the importer pays this taxation to the Government and at the end, after the Tax Appeal Board, a judicial review, comes to the conclusion that the taxation has been assessed too high or it is not applicable to the particular commodity, would the Government refund this money with interest to the importer after holding his funds for 10 years? These are some of the things that come to mind, Madam Speaker.

Now, dumping in economic terms means the practice of selling goods abroad in large quantities at prices lower than those commodities at home. That is basically what it is all about. What is the purpose, then, of dumping goods? You

are going to dump goods to get a bigger share of the market; that is one aspect of it. You are going to dump goods to drive out a competitor in a particular line of goods.

I have here a document by Genetics Limited, where the chairman, Mr. Aboud, the Managing Director, made the remark—and this was with respect to the Leda Pharmaceutical Company, based at Arima:

"The facility was built and operated as Leda and Company in the early 1980s. The company manufactured and supplied various medicines for the local, regional and foreign markets utilizing up-to-date equipment. However, as with any third-world manufacturer, it was faced with obstacles, some of which were mentioned then, intense competition from imported medicine."

They are manufacturing something in our country, they are employing people, but we allow goods to come into the country to undersell them and throw them out of business. This is what this is all about.

Of course, it would benefit any multinational corporation to come into the market and sell at a lower price initially, and when they run you out of the market, they start to tighten the string around your neck. This is exactly what they do. Another main problem was the dependency for raw materials on foreign countries.

Now, this was a company that was producing antibiotics and what have you, supplying the local and foreign markets, but goods were allowed to come in, notwithstanding the fact that since 1958, Act 78:04 was in place. Nothing was done. They just let the Leda Company go into receivership. This is the kind of situation we have.

Madam Speaker, at the very ceremony, the hon. Minister of Health was there and this is part of his contribution:

"The Government is very aware of the dumping practices of many multinational corporations, especially in the pharmaceutical field and is considering anti-dumping legislation."

Today, 1992, Leda has gone out of business, it is in liquidation. The Government was in power then. Nothing was done. No cognizance, whatever, was paid to the existing laws since 1958. They let this thing go through. Now we have Genetics, a new company who has acquired the assets, I am told, and is venturing again on the pharmaceutical market producing things like balms, paracetamol with panadol, cough and cold remedies and they are also geared for manufacturing goods and

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pharmaceuticals for foreign countries. Are we going to allow this to happen to another fledgling company that is now trying to raise its head in our society to produce quality drugs—as it promised—and employment?

As I mention the word “employment”, I looked at the *Trinidad Guardian* of Saturday, July 11, 1992. On page 4 it is stated:

"12,000 more jobless in the first quarter, says CSO."

So, we have opened the floodgates, we are going to allow drugs to come in, we are going to close down some of our fledgling manufacturing industries and, bingo, the number doubles again, we go up to another 12,000 jobless. This is the situation—destitution and poverty. People can hardly pay their expenses to go to the health office.

There are two drug companies that are producing pharmaceuticals in Trinidad but not extensively: The Sterling Drug Company and the new Genetics Company.

As I mentioned earlier, do we have the infrastructure in place to monitor the type of drugs that we are getting, pharmaceuticals, particularly? As the Minister said at the very function:

"In the area of safety, the Chemistry, Food and Drugs Division ensures that pharmaceutical products other than antibiotics and narcotics sold in Trinidad and Tobago are safe for our consumption."

So who is going to monitor these important drugs? This is the point. Are we going to get somebody from Miami or somebody else to do this for us? We are really not thinking things through. We should come with a comprehensive piece of legislation, bring all the facts together. We can make a composite picture of what we are doing. We are not going to fool people, after all. The Government, the Opposition are all here to represent the people of Trinidad and Tobago. This is what we are here for. These are some of the factors that are boggling, to say the least.

On the point of determining the true value of a dumped good, how are we really going to deal with this? Are we going to send a team to Japan or Korea to find out what is the market price of those goods there? After all the rigmarole maybe taking in two years, you may not come to the conclusion the Minister has the power to say, "Well, okay, you pay so much". We cannot afford it.

Someone alluded to the fact that the Ministry of External Affairs did not think that trade missions should be attached to embassies. What else do the embassies do? We are dependent on trade; we want to sell, we want to buy. A trade mission in the embassy is a very important one. In fact, it should be a *sine qua non* of such an existence. We should have that in the embassy. What are we going to do there? Go to cocktail parties, go to functions? Even citizens go to foreign countries and they ask for assistance, but they are told, "Oh, we cannot help you with that". What are we spending our money for?

Coming to the retrospective duty, clause 30 of the bill states:

"(1) Duty and provisional duty shall only be applied to goods which are entered for home consumption after the date of an Order imposing duty or, where section 25 applies, after the date of provisional direction, except as provided by this section.

(2) Where a final determination of material injury to an industry...is made by the Minister, or in the case of a final determination of threat of material injury where the effect of the dumped or subsidized goods would, in the absence of provisional duty being paid or security being taken under section 31, have led to a finding of material injury, duty may be imposed retrospectively for the period for which duty was paid or security taken."

The Minister has the power to retroactively charge you duty on something which he felt, "Look, you did not pay duty on this item, you had better come back and pay it now". I mean, this is too much power. Where is the right of appeal? One-man power should not be the controller.

The mechanisms for redress: Going to the Tax Appeal Board is virtually a waste of time. As we are talking about dumping, one thing about physical dumping. Are we going to permit toxic waste materials being dumped in our environment? Our environment is already polluted with so much lead in the petroleum products that we utilize. Is this also part and parcel of this bill?

These are some of the points I wanted to raise. The Member for Couva South dealt, at length, with the legalistic aspect of the Bill. The Member for Chaguanas dealt with the infrastructure as it will affect the whole Bill. The Member for Caroni East dealt with the agricultural aspect. I have just raised some of these points that I thought are relevant to the Bill, the country, and industry as a whole.

I thank you, Madam Speaker.

Adjournment

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ADJOURNMENT

The Minister of Local Government and Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Hon. Kenneth Valley): Madam Speaker, I beg to move that the House do now adjourn to Friday, July 24, 1992 at 1.30 p.m.

Flooding

Mr. Raymond Palackdharrysing (Caroni Central): Madam Speaker, I think a very pertinent question has been asked—unless the Government has decided otherwise. Where is the Minister of Works and Transport?

Over the last two weeks, some of us might have believed that the world was coming to an end because it would seem that it rained for 40 days and 40 nights and that would have necessitated the building of an ark to save, at least, part of humanity.

If you look at the headlines of the newspapers during the last two weeks, you would see headlines such as : "Flooding hits San Fernando"; "Mootoo flood damage could run into millions"; "Imbert: 'Acquisition must be part of an anti-flood plan'"; Friday, July 10, 1992, *Express*: "\$4 million flood damage; South rice farmers wiped out", and, by innuendo, the picture of the Minister is there, and I almost thought he, too, was wiped out; "High winds and rains sweep Port-of-Spain"; "Flood warning: Evacuation time at Coconut Drive"; "MP threatens to sue Government"; "Heavy crop losses from central floods".

Madam Speaker, when we looked at the rains of Wednesday, July 8; Thursday, July 9; Friday, July 10; Saturday, July 11; Sunday, July 12; Monday, July 13; Tuesday, July 14 and Wednesday, July 15, we all began to realize what serious problems we have at the moment.

The following areas were especially hard hit:

- Caroni Central: The areas of Enterprise, Caparo, Montrose, Freeport, Lange Park, Edinburgh 500;
- Chaguanas: Charlieville, St. Charles, Pierre Road, Jerningham Junction, John Peters Road, Clarke Road, La Paille, Cunupia, Mon Plasir an Endeavour;
- Caroni East: Caparo, Todd's Road area, Chin Chin, Esmeralda, Kelly Village, Longdenville, Enterprise;
- Princes Town: Mandingo Road, Lengua, Realize Road, Cumuto, Cunjal, Moruga Road, St. Mary's Road Village;

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- Naparima: Lower Barrackpore, Central Barrackpore, the Valley Line—especially at Nos. 2 and 4—South Oropouche.
- Oropouche: Dumfries, Debe, Woodland, Picton, Derbassa, Tulsa, Wellington, Ghopee Trace, Jokhan; and
- Siparia: Clarke Road, Old Clarke Road, Rochard Road.

Also serious flood problems in San Fernando West. The Minister of Foreign Affairs had to take a trip down there.

Madam Speaker, some of the drama in these situations was reported in the *Express* of Thursday, July 19, 1992 at page 10:

"Ten families in the residential Bel Air district were marooned in their homes as water rose to about 2.5 metres...

Two children, aged 11 and 13, were up until late yesterday still trapped in their home...

Firemen abandoned use of a rope to evacuate Bel Air residents...

Last night they were attempting to get the San Fernando Yacht Club to send a small boat to rescue residents...

Ten families in Victoria Village, close to the Cipero Bridge, also had to be evacuated by firemen as the river kept rising.

Twelve stores in the basement of Cross Crossing Shopping Complex were flooded."

5.35 p.m.

Extensive damage was done to the Face and Body Clinic owned by Linda Bhagwandass; then you have the ground floor of Allum's Supermarket under water; Pleasantville/Oropouche River Road, Barrackpore where you had much damage and trees fell onto the Tabaquite Composite School. Meanwhile, residents in South and Central Trinidad have been advised against tampering with the electricity wires following flooding in many areas yesterday. So that is the drama, Madam Speaker. More precisely, in the Caparo area, the entire area was flooded out on Thursday July 9 and Sunday July 12. The entire main road was flooded; cesspits overflowed; road and drainage damage was evident and also damage to private property. The same thing happened in areas like Todds Road and Palmiste and so on.

Flooding

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Madam Speaker, I am permitted by the Member for Naparima to make a statement on his behalf with respect to Naparima. He said that up to late last night, July 9, he was in the Barrackpore area and the report came to him that residents in that area have suffered tremendous loss of homes, crops and livestock. Roads which are already in a deplorable condition have further deteriorated; latrines and cesspits have all been flooded and overflowed. Flood water has damaged homes, furniture and clothing. Many residents are still marooned without homes. Most of the rice crops which have been recently planted, and some which were about to be reaped, have been totally destroyed by flood waters. Many farmers have lost all their poultry. Many goats, sheep and fowls have drowned. One farmer, Satyan Dookie, has lost his full stock of hatching eggs.

Roads destroyed were Oropouche River Road, Rochard Road, New Colonial Road, Kanhai Road, North and South Jaipaulsingh Road, Battan Trace, to name only a few. Part of the flooding was caused by Government's permission to change the use of land. The Ministry of Planning has permitted change in the use of land, from agricultural to building in Jaipaulsingh Road, Barrackpore area. As a result land speculators/developers, changed the river courses, which has led to flash flooding and part of the Member's request, is that the Government should declare Barrackpore a disaster area; clear all drains, latrines, and cesspits; inoculate residents; assess damage of crops and homes, with a view to compensation and, of course, where compensation is not possible, institute some mechanism to speedily assist those who have lost crops and livestock.

Back to Caroni. We have in Caroni a population of approximately 180,000 people and in the Caroni plains we have a high water table and you know what that means? When the rains come, it does not take very much to flood the area. But there is also a backlog of approximately 3,000 septic tanks and pit latrines to be cleared. When these overflow it is disgusting. We are on cholera alert; there is an outbreak in Suriname; an increased incidence in Caracas; and with waters like that flowing around with children bathing, and vegetables being sold, we can have, not only cholera, but gastroenteritis increasing in Caroni more than in any other county.

Madam Speaker, to refer to an article on page 40, *Express*, Wednesday, July 15, 1992, "Cesspit woes a hazard for Chaguanas family":

"Problem: Stanley James of 26 Crown Trace, Enterprise Village, Chaguanas contacted Action Line concerning a grave health hazard with which he and his family are being forced to live. He said:

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'Since July last year I paid the Caroni County Council (now the Chaguanas Borough Council) to clean my cesspit. I thought that the cleaning of a cesspit is a routine job and would not require me to wait any length of time for the job to be completed. But to my great surprise, a year has passed since I paid to have the job completed and not one person from the Council has come to clean my cesspit.

My family and I have made repeated visits to the office in Chaguanas and on numerous occasions promises made by officials at the office have not been honoured.

I have also tried contacting them by telephone and this has also been futile since the telephone at the Borough Council seems to work intermittently. The situation has now reached a point of no return. My cesspit is presently overflowing in my yard and requires immediate attention.'

Solution: Action Line contacted the Cesspit Supervisor at the Chaguanas Borough Council about the situation. He said:

'We are presently working under serious constraints at the Borough Council and have been doing so for quite some time. We have thousands and thousands of complaints referring to cesspits not being cleaned and overflowing.

In addition, the area which we have to work in is a large area with many remote districts. The few trucks which we have at our disposal cannot adequately cover the entire area which is required of us. For this reason, many persons in the Borough have to wait months to have their cesspit cleaned.

James should visit the office with his receipt as soon as possible and arrangements will be made for him to get his cesspit cleaned.' "

So, Madam Speaker, you see what is happening at Caroni? There are other problems that flooding would exacerbate. I am informed that at both the Junior and Senior Secondary Schools in Chaguanas and the Junior and Senior Secondary Schools at Carapichaima, raw sewage is being discharged into the streams nearby. That is a very serious concern, because that poses a real health hazard. As a matter of fact, the Institute of Marine Affairs has indicated that the rivers of Caroni, Caparo, Couva, and Cipro, are about 85 per cent polluted by industries, by indiscriminate use of effluents and what not, and dumping and so on.

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[MR. PLACKDHARRYSINGH]

So, Madam Speaker, I want you to understand what flooding means in Caroni. But not only that, we have ad hoc development of housing in the area. The ministry and the Government must take a serious look at how housing development such as the Orchard Development came into being; Homeland Gardens in Cunupia, the Penco Development in Montrose; a development in Edinburgh 500, where you have some private development; and Central Park. It would seem that those developers are intent on putting up their houses and at the same time tampering indiscriminately with the ecosystems. If you visit, you would see what they do to the river systems. They make the flow area smaller and it would seem that there is no supervision or monitoring in these areas.

While the Minister would have done some work at the Caparo end and cleared some of the rivers there, in the Montrose area at the lower reaches which never flooded before, the water came down with nowhere to go and not only Montrose was flooded, even Lange Park had quite heavy flooding last Wednesday. So, I cannot understand what is happening, because I took the Minister on the tour and told him there was a serious problem down at the lower reaches, especially crossing the highway where the water exit seems to be so small that it is going to result in bottlenecks.

That great mathematician of a Minister, Madam Speaker, indicated that a feasibility study is under way but he could give no assurance when that would be completed. Too many things are happening while feasibility studies are going on, and this is a very serious problem. So I am bringing this to his attention once more. If his engineers and his colleagues cannot work, there are some local people who would know how to get water flowing out quickly. This is what it needs, some quick action. But this sort of procrastination—this deferred Minister will never use his sensitivity and training to remedy simple problems in the area.

Mr. Mohammed: He knows how to fix them.

Mr. Palackdharrysingh: Madam Speaker, I brought this problem to the attention of the Government—this ad hoc development of many housing areas that is upsetting some of the natural systems. Some of those developers are probably bogus and some of them are probably also corrupt. And they need investigation.

But, Madam Speaker, one of the things that surprises most of us, is the fact that there is no disaster preparedness. If there is a disaster, where could our people go? Is there a plan for high risk areas such as Caroni? N.E.M.A., the “Non-Effective Monitoring Agent”, seems to be non-functional, Madam Speaker, and it

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would mean that we do not have anything, not even the basics, to bring some immediate relief to people who might be stranded, who might need some sort of urgent help. There is not enough oil to pour on waters that are polluted. There are not enough chemicals, if any at all, for spraying mosquitoes and in an area like Caroni and other places down in South, it is quite possible that we could have disasters and epidemics with no plan whatsoever should anything happen.

Again, I should like to suggest that the Government get busy and start clearing all the rivers and drains. Do not wait on feasibility studies. The rainy season has now started and already we have seen what havoc has been caused. We have tremendous losses in the society because of the flooding problem. We have the labour situation being affected—people cannot get to work or get back home. Machinery is being affected by water and also it is possible that we may lose lives. So we must be able to set up mechanisms for urgent action with respect to assisting and evaluating damage to crops and livestock, in order to give farmers and other people an opportunity to stand on their feet once more.

Madam Speaker, health and safety standards must be ensured. Government must put in place a serious health plan and scheme to deal with disasters and any epidemic, especially in areas where health facilities are not readily available.

Madam Speaker, where you have the washing away of bridges and transport becoming difficult, especially in remote areas like Mamoral, and so on, I think, again, there is the need for extremely urgent action.

5.50 p.m.

The other problem we have to deal with is the passing of the buck. You go to the local health authorities and they tell you, that problem is for Health; you go to health authorities and they tell you, that is a Works problem. You have no sort of harmonizing and co-ordination among the existing agencies, and the inaction is very frustrating.

It is time also that the Government introduce, full-scale, the Humphrey plan for flooding. He has advocated, time and again that you need to set up, what is called, retention dams, so in the wet season you are able to contain the flood, and in the dry season, you would be able to have the water for irrigation and other uses. Therefore, the paradox which we are in, is that when it is raining we have too much water virtually wasted; when it is the dry season we have none at all, in a situation where, if plans were properly made, you would have been able to retain water.

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I hope that I have impressed upon you and this Government—this insensitive and scaring Government—the need to do something about the problem. For, if there is no such action, I am afraid the leadership in Caroni would have to resort to more visible action. It is time, not only for the Minister of Works to get into action, but also for the Minister of Health and the Minister of Local Government—his machinery is almost dormant, dead, impotent. There is no relief whatsoever.

I hope that the Government would treat this matter with the seriousness it deserves and bring some measure of relief immediately, start doing its work to prevent a repetition of the floods we have had for the last two weeks. In this regard, I speak for Caroni, for the South and, indeed, for the whole country. Thank you very much.

The Minister of Works and Transport (Hon. Colm Imbert): Madam Speaker, I rise to respond to this motion on the adjournment of the House, dealing with the flooding problems occurring in several parts of the country. The motion, among other things, says that the flooding is critical and requires urgent and immediate response.

I think it is necessary to lay some information before this honourable House regarding drainage and the factors which cause flooding in the country. Firstly, let me, for the information of hon. Members on the other side, advise that the Drainage Division is the department of Government which is charged with the responsibility, among other things, for improvement and maintenance of main watercourses and providing irrigation facilities in agricultural areas.

One of the primary objectives of the Drainage Division is to ensure that hydraulic capacities of main watercourses are adequate to discharge peak flows for an economical and reasonable return period.

Hon. Member: Break it down, break it down.

Hon. C. Imbert: Within recent times, our nation has been subjected to extremely high intensity precipitation. At this point, I should like to read into the records the rainfall figures at Piarco for July, 1992. The rainfall for July, 1992 is as follows: On July 2, there was 0.2 millimetres of rainfall; on July 4, 7.1 millimetres—approximately .3 inches—July 5, 1.7 millimetres; July 7, 27.5 millimetres; July 8, 25.1 millimetres, approximately one inch of precipitation. This is the rainfall for Piarco. On July 9, there was rainfall of 2.5 millimetres; July 11, 24.4 millimetres; July 12, 28.4 millimetres. I quote these figures to indicate to this honourable House that the rainfall on July 7, 8, 11 and 12, was in some cases more

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than 10 times in days earlier in the month. I am reliably informed that the rainfall for July, 1992 has already exceeded the 30-year average for Trinidad and Tobago for the entire month.

I should also like hon. Members to note that it is reported—that more rain fell in the Cipero, Caparo, Oropouche and Naparima areas. What I should like to indicate to hon. Members on the other side is that we have had extremely heavy rainfall during this month of July, 1992. This severe rainfall has caused severe flooding, severe financial hardship—I will not deny this. It has caused inconvenience and damage to property. There has been considerable damage done to roadways, and there has been a significant loss of productivity through loss of man-hours on the roads. I would be the first to admit this to hon. Members on the other side.

Mr. Sudama: Could the Minister give way to a question to considerably shorten this debate? Could this flooding have been avoided or minimized?

Hon. C. Imbert: If the hon. Member had allowed me to continue, I would have got to that.

Apart from extreme weather phenomena, flooding problems have been compounded, as the hon. Member for Caroni Central so eloquently put it, by unauthorized land development. In addition, we have had denudation of hillsides, indiscriminate dumping and, in some cases, unauthorized diversions of watercourses.

6.00 p.m.

Madam Speaker, the hon. Member for Caroni Central raised a question, which is important. There has been a problem over the years with the Waterways Act. There was ambiguity with regard to the designated authority within the Act which could take action against persons who blocked watercourses, or in any other way disrupted the free flow of the drainage system. Over the years the Drainage Division has attempted to take persons to court, but has been unsuccessful. I am happy to report to this honourable House that this Minister has taken the necessary steps and the authority is now designated and my Drainage Division is now taking people to court and we expect successful conclusion of these matters.

I continue, Madam Speaker. I wish to emphasize that there must be a scientific approach to this problem of flooding. The solutions to this problem must be based on statistical data. Designs for the alleviation of flooding are based on what is

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known as a “reasonable return frequency of occurrence”. It would be uneconomical to design for extremely long return periods.

Madam Speaker, in simpler terms, what this means is that when you design a drainage system, you design it for a return period. The return period may be a one in 10-year storm; it may be a one in 20-year storm it may be a one in 100-year storm. Logically, the one in 100-year storm would be the most severe, but attendant with designs is the question of cost. If we were to design for 1 in 100-year return period, we would find our designs extremely expensive and completely uneconomical. Therefore, flooding must not always be construed as a breakdown in the drainage system which cannot handle every and all extreme weather phenomena. We must design on an economical basis.

I wish also to point out, that a significant amount of flooding can be directly attributed to the blocking of our main watercourses with debris, garbage and sediments.

Through you, Madam Speaker, I exhort the public and urge Members of the other side towards the realization that our streams are not designed to cater for the transportation of solid materials such as refrigerators, motor cars and other large objects.

Additionally, we have in this country, a problem with unauthorized quarry operations without proper soil conservation methods and, in addition, denudation—as I have mentioned before—of steep hillsides, particularly in the Northern Range, which contributes significantly to the ever-present flash flood, so common in our rainy season.

Another problem, as raised by the hon. Member for Caroni Central, is increased residential development in traditionally low lying agricultural areas. This is an important point. In Trinidad and Tobago today we have a number of residential areas on the banks of our main rivers. These areas are traditionally low lying and over the years they have been subjected to flooding; indeed, they are within the river basin.

While I accept that residential development has taken place, and therefore, we must make provisions to deal with the flooding of these low lying areas, I wish to point out that with this sort of development, relief measures have proven to be extremely onerous. I agree with the hon. Member that due care and attention must be exercised when selecting sites for housing, and professional advice and the

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necessary approvals from the relevant authorities are absolutely essential. There is no doubt about that.

The Ministry of Works and Transport, recognizing the complexity and diversity of the problem, has adopted varying strategies within its limited budget to combat the flood menace. While I am on that point, may I remind hon. Members that within recent times, particularly in 1991, funds allocated for my Drainage Division—and Members will remember this—were diverted to other areas, having nothing to do with drainage. I can assure hon. Members on the other side that I will do all in my power to ensure that those funds allocated to my Drainage Division will remain there.

I also wish to explain to hon. Members, the strategies that my Division has been employing, as I said, to combat the flood menace. The strategies are both long-term and short-term, and are intended to ensure adequate channel capacity to cater for storm runoff from catchments of varying sizes and stages of development.

The long-term objectives—and this is the solution to the problem that he has raised—will be to construct embankments; to dredge stream beds and river outfalls at the sea, and reduce river meandering to tolerable levels. Those are our long-term objectives. That is the solution to the problem. *[Interruption]* I will answer that in due course.

In cases where widening is not economical—and this is another long-term solution—it will be necessary to construct silt-traps and detention basins. I will come to that in a short while.

Our short-term objective—I am grateful to the Member for Caroni Central for recognizing that we have been doing some work—is a watercourse clearing programme. The purpose of this programme is to provide a certain measure of relief to citizens living in traditionally flood-prone areas.

The Drainage Division has intensified efforts as well, to improve sanitation and alleviate flooding in built-up areas, using traditional methods of masonry walling and paving of river-bed areas. As a result, several areas that were subjected to perennial flooding, have been afforded a measure of relief.

There is a tendency to say the Government is not doing anything; that the Drainage Division is not working, but this is not correct. The Drainage Division has done a lot of work over the last 12 years. It has paved rivers, constructed silt-traps, detention basins, embankments, etc. I will refer you, Madam Speaker, to Caroni River, La Paille Village where the Drainage Division constructed

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approximately 500 metres of earthen embankment from the Southern Main Road and proceeded upstream, along the main channel, desilted and widened certain parts of the river.

The results of these works in La Paille Village, have been considerable relief to residents in the low lying flood plain area of La Paille Village.

6.10 p.m.

Miss Bhaggan: Does the Minister recall that about a month ago, I wrote a letter to him indicating that that said embankment is now eroding? The villagers have complained to me. I did not receive any acknowledgment from him. I cannot understand why he is taking credit for something which has been done, but is no longer of any use.

Hon. C. Imbert: The Drainage Division is involved in continuous maintenance of river embankments.

I shall now go to the Guaico River, Sangre Grande where substantial clearing, desilting, dredging and widening of main watercourses were done. Again, in the Blackwater Channel, Penal, the paving of a section downstream of the SS Erin Road has been completed, together with ancillary earthworks downstream of the SS Erin Road which has alleviated flooding.

Mr. Sudama: Could the Minister inform this House what is the length of paving done downstream, and in what way that has alleviated flooding?

Hon. C. Imbert: Madam Speaker, I shall now turn to the Caroni River major improvement works, where there have been widening, dredging, embankment work, installation of gates and pumps between the Uriah Butler Highway and the sea. We are proceeding on work upstream of the Uriah Butler Highway and St. Helena areas. Flooding in St. Helena, Caroni Village, Frederick Settlement and other areas has been alleviated. Apart from these works, maintenance on an ongoing basis is being done with both inhouse equipment and by contracting out, also by the river control gangs of the Ministry.

In particular, I should like to turn now to the Caparo River which I had the privilege to visit with the Members for Caroni Central and Caroni East sometime ago. My information is that about 3,000 metres of widening, realigning and desilting has been done in the upper Longdenville area. In Ravine Sable, 300 metres of widening, realigning and dredging has been done. In the Depot River, 400 metres of widening, realigning and dredging has been done. Clearing work has

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been done on the Machine River. River control gangs are at present clearing blockages there.

In Freeport, Calcutta, improvement works are programmed for the fourth quarter of 1992. On the McBean main drain in the Calcutta area, in Kelly Village, improvement works are programmed for the third quarter of 1992, on the St. Helena main drain. Further in Chaguanas, these areas form part of the Caroni irrigation area in which major maintenance development works are programmed for the 1992—93 fiscal year.

In Chaguanas in particular, we intend to improve the Cunupia River and its embankments to reconstruct various sluice gates, to provide pumps to discharge excess storm run-off. In Princes Town, Naparima and Oropouche, the Oropouche catchment area is at present, engaging the attention of consultants who are preparing a development plan.

I have heard remarks made on the other side that this Government only talks about studies and does nothing. They ask, how long do these studies intend to take? I have the pleasure to inform hon. Members that the Government agreed to the commencement of a study in July, 1992. The study has started. It is projected to take a period of eight months. In other words, it will be completed in March, 1993.

This study will address the Caparo River Basin water resources and flood abatement projects. It will determine the optimum number of flood detention basins, the most appropriate sites for locating such basins, geological characteristics of the area; designs for containment dykes, spillways and other flood relief structures. It will analyze basin sedimentation; look at water quality and dyke failures. It will consider the use of the Honda River as a flood relief channel and so on.

This Minister of Works intends to follow through with this study for the Caparo River Basin with developmental work. I wish to repeat that the study will determine the optimum number of flood detention basins, the location and the design. This Minister of Works intends to follow through on this study which is to be completed in March 1993 with actual developmental work.

As I stated at the beginning of my presentation, there must be a scientific approach to this problem. The Drainage Division cannot go willy-nilly, hither-thither cleaning, dredging, widening in a flim-flam manner, because without the results of such a detailed study, I am certain that much of the expenditure in this ad hoc approach would be wasted. There must be a comprehensive and scientific

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approach to this problem. This Division is also in the process of inviting studies for dealing with the flooding problems in the Cipero River.

The Division has been looking at this problem now for quite some time and it has looked at the various solutions, which include dredging of the river outfall, widening and paving of the river, and the installation of detention basins. The Division has determined that paving of the river at this time would not improve its hydraulic characteristics. Therefore, we have now decided to go for detention basins up stream.

While I am on my feet, let me explain the purpose of a detention basin. A detention basin is an area in which flood discharge would flow to slow down the flood waters, so that they will not—

Mr. Sudama: That is a UNC idea!

Hon. C. Imbert: It is a UNC idea? Then, you are in agreement with me? Detention basins seek to slow down peak storm discharge and prevent overtopping of rivers. In many of the areas where there is built up development or residential development in low lying areas, the Division has determined that the best hydraulic solution is the construction of detention basins.

Sometime ago, in this honourable House, I was privileged to answer a question coming from the Member for Chaguanas. We are in the process of developing detailed plans for alleviating of flooding in the Caroni, Cunupia, Guayamare Rivers and the Bovell Canal, as I said earlier. This study will be funded jointly by the Caribbean Development Bank and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The executing agency will be the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources. Consultants have already been prequalified and we expect to make a decision with regard to implementation very shortly.

I could speak all night on the efforts of the Drainage Division. I wish to point out to hon. Members that my division is continuously and actively involved in attempting to deal with the flood menace. We have recognized that development over the years has rendered areas where there was no flooding 10 years ago, to be flood prone areas now. There is no doubt about that. We must do something about it. The Division, as I said, is embarking on a programme which will lead to positive developmental work in the 1992—93 fiscal year.

In the short term the Ministry carries out maintenance work on rivers which is intended to alleviate normal flood occurrences. The hydraulic capacity of the watercourses at present cannot cope with the extreme rainfall to which I have

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referred. We recognize this; that is why we have taken a scientific and a very positive approach to this problem. I wish to give Members on the other side the assurance that this Minister of Works will carry through from the studies into the necessary developmental work to alleviate the problem of flooding in the flood prone areas of this country.

Thank you.

6.20 p.m.

Mr. Palackdharrysingh: Would the Minister indicate whether his ministry has co-ordinated with other ministries with respect to some of the consequences of flooding, like the health problems? If the ministry cannot contain floods and discharges, there might be problems like overflowing cesspits.

Hon. C. Imbert: As I said, the watercourses, at present, cannot cope with extreme occurrences. I wish that to be clear. My ministry is in continual consultation with all other agencies of Government. As you may be aware, my Drainage Division is decentralized into eight districts, and there is co-ordination with the local government authorities, the Ministry of Health and all the relevant Government agencies

Question put and agreed to.

House adjourned accordingly.

Adjourned at 6.22 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rental of Buildings

61. *The following question was asked by Mr. Mohammed Haniff (Princes Town):*

Would the Prime Minister state:

- (a) How many buildings are presently being rented by Government and state agencies?
- (b) Where are these buildings situated and which ministries, departments or agencies are occupying these buildings?
- (c) What is the individual cost of rental to the Government of these buildings?
- (d) Who are the owners of these buildings?

The following reply was circulated to Members of the House:

The Central Government presently rents 111 buildings. A full list of these buildings showing the locations, occupants, monthly rentals and the names of the owners have been compiled as follows.

RENTAL ACCOMMODATION BY COUNTY

ST. GEORGE WEST

	ADDRESS	OCCUPANT	MONTHLY	OWNER OF BUILDING
1	12 Richmond St., P.O.S	Tech Voc Div. (Educ)	23000.00	A.A. Laquis
2	84 Dundonald St. P.O.S.	Labour Exchange	4000.00	Dr. Lee Young
3	112 Edward St. P.O.S.	Legal Aid Advisory Authority	8300.00	R & R. Haddad Bradford Trading Co.
4	20 St. Vincent St. P.O.S.	V.A.T. Admin Office	40000.00	ANSA Group
5	39-41 St. Vincent St. P.O.S.	Public & Stat. Service Comm.	77022.00	Colonial Life Insurance Ltd.
6	55-57 St. Vincent St. P.O.S	Training Division Per. Dept.	38000.00	ABMA Investments Ltd.
7	76-78 St. Vincent St. P.O.S.	Personnel Department	38652.00	Valpark Shopping Plaza Ltd.
8	Cr. New & St. Vincent St. P.O.S.	Reconstruction Support Unit	9500.00	Telly Paul & Co. Ltd.
9	New West Wing 610 Bldg.	Telecommunications Div.	10500.00	National Broadcasting Service of TT
10	17 Abercromby St. P.O.S.	N.E.M.A.	5500.00	-do-
11	18 Abercromby St. P.O.S.	Lands & Survey Department	20000.00	Nicholas Development Ltd.
12	89 Abercromby St. P.O.S.	Civil Aviation Division	8000.00	Public Service Association
13	17-19 Pembroke St. P.O.S.	Tenders Brd./Cabinet Sec.	38000.00	Turok Ltd.
14	33 Pembroke St. P.O.S.	Ministry of Education	17000.00	Turok Ltd.
15	64 Pembroke St. P.O.S.	Central Guidance Unit	3500.00	Dr. Ian Miller
16	27 Frederick St. P.O.S.	Health Education Division	10800.00	A. A. Laquis Ltd.
17	51 Frederick St. P.O.S.	Drainage Division	16712.00	Dr. D. H. Sinanan
18	56 Frederick St. P.O.S.	Leader of the Opposition	6963.00	Chepstow Development Ltd.
19	67 Frederick St. P.O.S.	Immigration Department	30000.00	Empire Court Ltd.
20	86 Frederick St. P.O.S.	Companies Section Legal Affairs	10250.00	Rahael Brothers
21	92 Frederick St. P.O.S.	National Carnival Commission	8500.00	Turok Ltd.
22	95-97 Frederick St. P.O.S.	Traffic Management Branch	19500.00	Accountecs Ltd.
23	122-124 Frederick St. P.O.S.	Divisional Health Office	12500.00	CIC Holdings Ltd.
24	134-138 Frederick St. P.O.S.	Min. of Agriculture (F.A.O.)	11750.00	Winfield Scott Trust Co.
25	109 Henry St. P.O.S.	Valuation Division	26000.00	Caribbean Insurance Co. Ltd.
26	110 Henry St. P.O.S.	Government Printery	9340.00	A. A. Laquis Ltd.
27	119 Henry St. P.O.S.	National Alcho & Drug Prog.	10600.00	Agostini Insurance Brokers

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	ADDRESS	OCCUPANT	MONTHLY	OWNER OF BUILDING
28	134 Henry St. P.O.S.	Social Welfare Division	8000.00	Caribbean Insurance Co. Ltd.
29	151b Charlotte St. P.O.S.	Central Statistical Office	10000.00	Kelvin Johnston & Co. Ltd.
30	2a Nelson St. P.O.S.	Central Library	26000.00	Agostini Co. Ltd.
31	Multi Purpose Bldg. Picadilly St.	Min. of Works & Transport	7800.00	Industrial Development Corporation
32	17 Queens Park West	Carib Telecommunication Union	8000.00	Rahael Brothers
33	8 New St. P.O.S.	Min. of National Security (SRP)	2700.00	Dr. Joseph Hussain
34	Cor. Duke & Frederick Sts.	Public Service Appeal Board	2700.00	Nicholas Development Ltd.
35	76 Duke St. P.O.S.	Probation Services & Comm. Dev't	4300.00	Nicholas Development Ltd.
	76 Duke St. P.O.S.	Social Dev't & Family Services	8700.00	Nicholas Development Ltd.
36	Park Plaza	Acct. Unit Min. of Agriculture	21500.00	Park Plaza Ltd.
37	23 Park St. P.O.S.	Central Statistical Office	69000.00	Park Court Ltd.
38	46 Park St.	Computer Section (C.S.O.)	7500.00	ICL/Jesus Bocas
39	16-18 Sackville St.	Pub. Util. & D.P.P.	37000.00	Archdiocesan Treasurer
40	Cor. Sackville & Richmond Sts.	Min. of National Security	23000.00	Richmond Holdings Ltd.
41	82-84 Queen St. P.O.S.	Chief State Sol/Inland Rev.	37000.00	Victoria Court Ltd.
42	76 Independence Square	Customs & Excise Division	135000.00	Nicholas Development Ltd.
43	78 Independence Sq. P.O.S.	Acct. Units PM. & Plan. & Dev't	1000.00	Caribbean Insurance Co. Ltd.
44	Central Bank Bldg.	Office of the Prime Minister	7878.00	Central Bank of T & T
45	84 Independence Sq. P.O.S.	Pop. Prog. & Family Service Unit	9600.00	Furness Trinidad Ltd.
46	Independence Square P.O.S.	Public Utilities Commission	20525.00	Furness Trinidad Ltd.
47	Trinre Bldg. Jerningham Ave.	Fisheries Division	8800.00	Reinsurance Co. of T & T
48	10 Belmont Circular Rd.	Public Library	1950.00	Percival Bain
49	81 Belmont Circular Rd.	Central Library	5000.00	Dr. N. Rahaman
50	24 Pelham St. Belmont	Public Library	795.00	George Lindersay
51	Dock Rd. P.O.S.	Plant Quarantine	725.00	Port Authority of T & T
52	PTSC Beetham Depot	St. George West County Council	12174.00	Public Transport Serervice Corporation
53	69 E.M.R. Laventille	Ministry of Sport	28000.00	Eastern Enterprises Ltd.
54	8 Elizabeth St. St. Clair	N.A.L.I.A.S.	7000.00	Elizabeth Court Ltd.
55	20 Victoria Avenue	N.I.H.E.R.S.T.	8812.00	Raleigh Invenstments Ltd.
56	64 Western Main Rd. St. James	Public Library	3000.00	Capricon Real Estate & Comm. Ag.
57	161 Western Main Rd. St. James	Ministry of Education	11700.00	Rentco Ltd.
58	NIPDEC Warehouse Chaguaramas	National Archives	204000.00	NIPDEC

*Written Answers To Questions**Friday, July 17, 1992*

ST. GEORGE EAST

	ADDRESS	OCCUPANT	MONTHLY	OWNER OF BUILDING
59	2nd Caledonia Rd. Morvant	Ministry of Energy Warehouse	11500.00	Juman Ind. Ltd. (In Receivership)
60	Cor. Macallister St. & E.M.R. Laventille	Public Health Department	6800.00	Anthony Salloum & Devindra Maharaj
61	Round About Plaza	Ministry of Health	53800.00	K. Plaza Ltd.
62	125 Eastern Main Rd. Barataria	Social Welfare Division	6500.00	Dr. Harold Nunes
63	21 3rd St. Barataria	Ministry of Local Government	5500.00	Mazac A. Shaama
64	54 5th St. Barataria	Elections & Boundaries Comm.	1500.00	Andrea Phillips
65	45 Second St. San Juan	Library Min. of Education	1870.00	Mr. C. S. Bennett
66	3 Queen St. St. Joseph	Insect Vector Control Division	10000.00	Learie Bruce Electrical Serv. Ltd.
67	Valpark Shopping Plaza	Town & Country Planning Div.	4677.00	Valpark Shopping Plaza Ltd.
	Valpark Shopping Plaza	Post Office	4190.00	Valpark Shopping Plaza Ltd.
68	Eastern Main Rd. Tunapuna	Magistrates Court	6634.00	National Insurance Board
69	195 Eastern Main Rd. Tunapuna	Valuation Division	3730.00	Mr. L. Roopchand
	195 Eastern Main Rd. Tunapuna	Social Welfare Division	3270.00	Mr. L. Roopchand
70	Tunapuna Community Centre	Tunapuna Hindu School	650.00	
71	Cor. Morton St. & EMR Tunapuna	Electrical Inspectorate	4000.00	Mr. N. Maharaj
72	12 Eastern Main Rd Tacarigua	Education Division	2700.00	Paradise Place Ltd.
73	Trinicity Industrial Estate	Elect & Bound Store Room	9600.00	B.J. Trinicity Ltd.
74	Lot 29 Trinicity Industrial EST	Gov't Printery Stores	24000.00	Park Court Ltd.
75	Cor Hollis Ave & Woodford St. Arima	Arima Borough Council	14973.00	N.C.B. of T & T
76	44 Queen St. Arima	Central Library	7000.00	Issan Khoury
77	Cor. Robinson Cir & Pro Queen St. Arima	Valuation Division	2000.00	Neville Redman
	Cor. Robinson Cir & Pro Queen St. Arima	Elections & Boundaries Comm.	7000.00	Neville Redman
78	31e Pro Queen St. Arima	Rent Assessment Board	3000.00	Fieizul Bash
79	5 Hollis Avenue Arima	Magistrates Court	6200.00	Mr. C.P. Maharaj
80	Falls Rest E.M.R. Arima	Arima Boys Gov't School	9500.00	Dr. Bal Ramdial
81	17 Prince St. Arima	Post Office	7000.00	Cecil Jeffers
82	6 Prince St. Arima	Inland Revenue Office	8100.00	Mahadeo Mathura

ST. ANDREWS/ST. DAVID

83	54 Foster Rd. Sangre Grande	Elections & Boundaries Comm.	2900.00	Polly Ramlogan
84	Cor. EMR. & Michael St. S. Grande	Co-operative Division	835.00	I.M. Ramdass
85	Cor. Briarty St. & Henderson St. S. Grande	Community Devt. Division	1192.00	Mr. & Mrs. Maharaj
	-do-	North Eastern Educ. District	2348.00	Mr. & Mrs. Maharaj
	Cor. Briarty St. & Henderson St. S. Grande	Valuations Division	1160.00	Mr. & Mrs. R. Maharaj

ST. ANDREWS/ST. DAVID

	ADDRESS	OCCUPANT	MONTHLY	OWNER OF BUILDING
86	EM.R. Sangre Grande	C.M.O.H. Office	4500.00	Savitri Sitahal
87	Cr.EMR.&RamkissSt.SGrande	St. Andrew St. David C.C.	8000.00	R. Bisram

CARONI

	ADDRESS	OCCUPANT	MONTHLY	OWNER OF BUILDING
88	Montrose Main Rd. Chagaunas	Co-operative Division	5400.00	Zaleel Mohammed
89	4 Railway Rd., Chagaunas	Social Welfare Division	3200.00	Satnarine & Vishnu Sookdeo
90	Railway Rd., Chagaunas	Valuation Division	2900.00	Satnarine & Vishnu Sookdeo
91	Southern Main Rd., Couva	Ministry of Health	3960.00	Archibar Jagdeo
92	Couva Shopping Mall	Central Library Service	1700.00	Anglican Church of T & T
103	High Street, Princes Town	Victoria East County Council	22400.00	Kenneth Hosein
	High Street, Princes Town	Elections & Boundaries Comm.	5600.00	Kenneth Hosein
104	Cr. King & High Sts., P/Town	Branch Library	300.00	Ancient Order of Foresters
105	239 Mohess Rd., Penal	Mohess Rd. Prim. Sch (2 Classes)	500.00	Mr. Parasram Maharaj
106	Pattiram Trace Penal	Mohess Rd. Sdm Prim. Sch (2 Classes)	450.00	Mr. Baldath Jagessar
107	254 Mohess Rd., Penal	Mohess Rd. Sdm Prim. Sch (2 Classes)	450.00	Mr. Sahadeo Ramkissoon Singh
108	258 Mohess Rd. Penal	Mohess Rd. Sdm Prim. Sch (2 Classes) and Principal's Office	525.00	Mr. Harriram Bissessar
109	330 Mohess Rd., Penal	Mohess Rd. Sdm Prim. Sch (2 Classes)	450.00	Mr. Kisson Ramoutar
110	Lothians Rd., Princes Town	Social Welfare Division	4500.00	Dr. K. Ramnath

ST. PATRICK

111	High Street Siparia	Co-operative Division	1400.00	Everil Ross
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Building Construction

The following question was asked by Mohammed Haniff (Princes Town):

62. Would the Prime Minister state:

- (a) Whether the Government has any plans to construct buildings to house ministries or agencies presently housed on rented premises so as to reduce the cost incurred annually?
- (b) If the answer to (a) is yes, where and when are these buildings due to be constructed and for which ministries, departments or agencies?

The following reply was circulated to Members of the House:

The Prime Minister (Hon. Patrick Manning): The Staff Associations in the Public Service have identified improved office accommodation as the top priority insofar as public service reform is concerned.

A Task Force on accommodation was therefore appointed to look at the whole question of housing and office accommodation in the public service. The report is expected by the end of July, 1992. In the meantime designs have been completed for the construction of an Administrative Centre in Tunapuna to house the following government agencies:

Magistrate's Court

Inland Revenue Division

Town and Country Planning Division

Valuations Division

Tenders will be invited shortly for the construction of the Centre.

**Police and Fire Services
(Admissions)**

The following question was asked by Mr. Chandresh Sharma (Fyzabad):

- 136.** (a) Is the hon. Minister of National Security aware that many applicants to the police service and fire service have been admitted to these services though they have not met the qualifying criteria?
- (b) Could the hon. Minister furnish this House with a list of the officers recruited to these services, together with their qualifications for the period 1991—1992?

The following reply was circulated to Members of the House:

The Minister of National Security is not aware that many applicants to the police service and fire service have been admitted to these services though they have not met the qualifying criteria. The educational qualifications required for entry into these services are as follows:

Three (3) GCE 'O' Level Passes Grades A, B or C

English Language (compulsory); or

Three (3) CXC Examination passes as follows:

English Language—General Proficiency Grade I, II or III; or Basic I;

Two (2) other subjects

—General Proficiency Grade I, II or III; or Basic I or II.

However, on May 23, 1991, the then Cabinet agreed to the variation of the educational requirements for acceptance of serving Special Reserve Police Officers as constables, as an interim measure pending the restoration of fingerprint records which had been destroyed in the fire which razed the Police Headquarters on July 27, 1990. The police intake in 1991 and 1992 therefore comprised many such persons together with a few civilians who were selected prior to July 27, 1990, to undergo other phases of the recruitment exercise. Lists of officers recruited to the police service during the period 1991—1992 together with their qualifications, are presented for the information of this honourable House.

Personnel recruited into the fire service on December 15, 1989 and December 15, 1990 satisfied the educational requirements. The first phase of the recruitment drive which was conducted in 1991 also focussed on the selection of personnel who met the qualifying criteria to write the entrance examination. A list of personnel recruited to the fire service for the period 1991—1992 cannot be presented as the recruitment exercise has not yet been concluded.

SRPs enlisted into the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (Regulars) on November 19, 1991

	NAMES	ADDRESSES	QUALIFICATIONS
1	Michael Veronique	#96, 12th Street, Barataria	Secondary Education
2	Glen Simmons	#62, Walnut Crescent, Carib Homes, Arima	1 GCEO' level
3	Stephen Turner	LP #61, Factory Road, Diamond Vale, Diego Martin	School Leaving Certificate
4	Pramoud Seeramsingh	#34, St. John's Trace, Avocat Village, Fyzabad	1 GCE O'level
5	Dexter Plante	Moriah Village, Tobago	1 GCE O'level 1 CXC
6	David Wellington	LP #52, Krough Trace, Chinapoo Village, Morvant	Secondary Education
7	Rolston Charles	Rostant Road, Todd's Road Chaguanas	2 CXC
8	Glenroy Phillips	31mm Eastern Main Road, Sangre Chiquito	1 GCE O' level 4 CXC
9	Kevin Griffith	49, Eleventh Street, Barataria	Secondary Education
10	Bokan Dodal	Sukhan Trace, Barrackpore	4 GCE O level

*Written Answers To Questions**Friday, July 17, 1992*

NAMES	ADDRESSES	QUALIFICATIONS
11 Andy Torres	196, Sisters Rd, Hard Bargain, Williamsville	3 CXC
12 Randolph St. Bernard	Apt. B4, Building 3, Foster Rd. John John, Port of Spain	1 GCE O' level
13 Hayden Simon	#7, Bazilon Street, Tunapuna	2 CXC
14 Kirt Samuel	#3, Wallenville Rd, Guaico, Sangre Grande	Secondary Education
15 Milford Prince	Building 9 Apt. 4-4E, Maloney Gardens, D' Abadie	Secondary Education
16 Irwin Mollineau	1A, Harding Place, Cocorite	2 GCE O' level 3 CXC
17 Kenneth Laldeo	23, Merine Street, Gasparillo	2 GCE O' level 1 CXC
18 Anthony Andrews	LP #14, Upper Wharton Street, Laventille	Secondary Education
19 Ronnie Khan	24, Kingsley Street, Princes Town	Secondary Education 3 CXC
20 Aslim Hosein	2A, Hosein Terrace, El Socorro Ext. Road, San Juan	(Resigned 28.11 91)
21 Trevor Harry	Picton Road, Laventille	Secondary Education
22 Sean James	LP #3, Maraj Trace, Tunapuna	4 CXC
23 Kurt Redhead	Building 15, Apt. 102, Annabelle St., Lisas Gardens, Couva	Secondary Education
24 Don Gajadhar	High Street, Princes Town	2 GCE O' level 2 CXC
25 Gerald Richards	7, L'eau Place, East Dry River, Port of Spain	1 CXC
26 Bernard Etienne	LP #31, Cumuto Main Road, Cumuto	Secondary Education
27 Nicholas Vialva	2½ mm Coalmine Village, Sangre Grande	Secondary Education
28 Ian Keshwar	LP#5, Kingston Avenue, La Canoa Road, Santa Cruz	Secondary Education
29 Anthony Bobb	Bacolet Street, Tobago	3 CXC
30 Lincoln Daly	39, Robert Street, Arima	4 CXC

*Written Answers To Questions**Friday, July 17, 1992*

NAMES	ADDRESSES	QUALIFICATIONS
31 Peter De Boulet	LP #206, Moruga Road, Princes Town	School Leaving Certificate
32 Eyon Modeste	8802, Phase 5, La Horquetta, Arima	2 CXC
33 Herbert Moore	Concordia, Tobago	Secondary Education
34 Nirvan Joseph	45, Mondesir Road, Dow Village, South Oropouche	3 GCE 'O' level 2 CXC
35 Peter Edwards	13, Lazare St., Mon Repos, San Fernando	1 CXC; 3 GCE 'O' level
36 Selwyn Jardine	5, Darneaud St., Gasparillo	Secondary Education
37 Aftab Baig	18, De Gannes Village, Siparia	(Resigned 27.01.92)
38 Juliet Roberts	30, Symond Valley Rd., St. Ann's	4 GCE O' level
39 Paul De Leon	Ackbarali Trace, Malabar Road, Arima	Secondary Education
40 Junior Noel	LP #44, Pinto Rd., Arima	4 CXC
41 Handel Mark	Bethel Village, Tobago	Secondary Education
42 Lincoln Joefield	Darrel Spring, Tobago	1 CXC
43 Dennis Jarvis	LP #50, Don Miguel Ext., San Juan	Secondary Education
44 Aldwyn Toussaint	Samuel Lawrence St., Grand Chemin, Moruga	1 CXC
45 Collis Hazel	Roxborough Village, Tobago	1 GCE O' level
46 Leonard Phillip	LP #52, Quarry Village, Diego Martin	Secondary Education
47 Kenneth Morgan	LP #82, La Puerta Avenue, Diego Martin	Secondary Education
48 Roger David	Belle Garden, Tobago	1 CXC
49 Nigel Jack	Mason Hall, Tobago	Secondary Education
50 Prabhoodeo Maharaj	Granville Village, Tobago	2 CXC
51 Dennis Governor	Fort Bennet Street, Black Rock, Tobago	1 CXC
52 Arlet Groome	Black Rock, Tobago	1 GCE O' level
53 Debra Frederick	18, Maraj Street, Tunapuna	School Leaving Certificate

*Written Answers To Questions**Friday, July 17, 1992*

NAMES	ADDRESSES	QUALIFICATIONS
54 Gilbert Theophille	7, Stokes Avenue, Harriman Park, Pt. Fortin	4 CXC
55 Darin Lewis	LP #66-1, Mausica Street, Arima	Secondary Education
56 Vaughn Waldropt	Juteram Street, Sangre Grande	Secondary Education
57 Wayne Trim	Mt. Pleasant Road, Tobago	1 GCE O' level 2 CXC
58 Glen Persad	Valerie Street, East California	Secondary Education
59 Sheldon Remy	#12 8th Avenue North, Barataria	1 GCE O' level
60 Ganga Singh	25, Malabar Branch Trace, Malabar, Arima	1 CXC
61 Phillip Wilson	#8A, St. John Street, East Dry River, P.O.S.	Secondary Education
62 Eric Alarez	#7, Paul Mitchell Street, Arima	Secondary Education
63 Sean Clarke	21, Trou Macaque Road, Laventille	Secondary Education
64 Kirk Shepherd	164, Parris Boulevard, Success Village, Laventille	1 GCE O' level 1 CXC
65 Noel Duncan	Ibis Ave., Ibis Court, Lot #46, House #88 N.H.A., Couva	School Leaving Certificate
66 Mervyn Peters	Red Hill Extension, Morvant	Secondary Education
67 Wilfred Buckmire	LP #52, Pioneer Drive, Petit Valley	3 CXC
68 David Watson	Harding Place, Cocorite	Secondary Education
69 Shurland Augustine	#11, St. Francois Valley Road, Belmont	Secondary Education
70 Kern Ferreira	71, Carlos Street, Woodbrook	1 CXC
71 Nigel Hepburn	12, Blue Bird Avenue, River Estate, Diego Martin	1 CXC
72 Jaishima Sookdeo	5, Dolly Street, Marabella	(Services Terminated on 92.0109)
73 Eric Alleyne	46, Samaroo Village, Arima	Secondary Education

*Written Answers To Questions**Friday, July 17, 1992*

NAMES	ADDRESSES	QUALIFICATIONS
74 Robert Keller	13, Trotman Street, Eastern Main Road, Laventille	Secondary Education
75 Ulric Smith	16, Cippy Street, Gasparillo	Secondary Education
76 Roland Ransome	Building 3, Apt. 3-2, Trou Macaque	4 CXC
77 David Robinson	28, #9 Road, Palo Seco	Secondary Education
78 Dianne Burgess	1525, Pelican Lane, Maloney Gardens, D'Abadie	Secondary Education
79 Victor Lewis	Maturita Village, Arima	Secondary Education
80 Peter Trancoso	120, El Carmen Street, Foster Rd., Sangre Grande	3 GCE O' level
81 Gerard John	#18, Paxville, Santa Cruz	4 CXC
82 Derek Laidlow	12, Cosmos Street, Coconut Drive, Morvant	2 CXC
83 Ryan Duncan	Quash Trace, Skinner Street Sangre Grande	4 CXC
84 Ian Elcock	8, Savannah Road, San Juan	4 CXC
85 Garfield Richards	13, Purcell Street, San Fernando	Secondary Education
86 Carlton Alvarez	2, Farrier Street, Mt. Pleasant Road, Arima	1 GCE O' level
87 Ricky Elder	Plymouth, Tobago	Secondary Education
88 Khelawan Ramsook	Arena Road, Freeport	Secondary Education
89 Marlon Bruce	39, Alexander Street, Ste. Madeleine	Secondary Education
90 John Subero	22, St. Joseph Street, Arima	School Leaving Certificate
91 Joel Brown	392, Balisier Avenue, Lisas Gardens, Couva	Secondary Education
92 Sanora Chance	30, Symond Valley Road, St. Ann's	1 GCE O' level 3 CXC
93 Lancelot Scipio	Laventille Ext., Never Dirty, Morvant	3 CXC

*Written Answers To Questions**Friday, July 17, 1992*

NAMES	ADDRESSES	QUALIFICATIONS
94 Sanderson Metevier	Morne Coco Road, Celestine Trace, Maraval	Secondary Education
95 Wade Williams	4B, Maingot Road, Arima	Secondary Education
96 Deodath Ramnarine	16, Razack Street, Gasparillo	2 GCE O' level
97 Leonard Charles	LP #356, De Gannes Village, Siparia	2 CXC
98 Rickie Jennings	Blake Avenue, Guaico, Sangre Grande	Secondary Education
99 Selwyn Walker	323, Aloana Branch Street, Princes Town	School Leaving Certificate
100 Primchand Seepersad	18, Henry Street, Charlieville, Chaguanas	2 GCE O'level 3 CXC
101 Indarjil Balram	LP #19, Caroni Savannah Road Chaguanas	Secondary Education
102 Anthony Remy	147, 2nd Street West, Barataria	-do-
103 Sheldon Caldeira	4mm North Oropouche Road, Sangre Grande	-do-
104 Brian Diaz	LP #92B, Le Platte Village, Maraval	-do-
105 Gopaul Nancoo	Boundary Road, Felicity, Chaguanas	-do-
106 Vaughn Narcis	½mm Caparo Valley Road, Todd's Road	-do-
107 Delon Haynes	#15A, Reyes Trace, Syne Village, Penal	-do-
108 Ian Joseph	LP #50, Quarry Street, Diego Martin	-do-

CIVILIANS

TRAINEES ENLISTED INTO THE TRINIDAD & TOBAGO POLICE SERVICE ON 91.12.02

NAMES	ADDRESSES	QUALIFICATIONS
1 Kelvin Seepaul	527, Southern Main Road, La Romain	2 GCE. & 4 CXC passes, including English Language.
2 Winston Maharaj	5, Nanan Street, Aranguez, San Juan	1 GCE & 6 CXC passes, including English Language.
3 Dale George	5, Pomergranate Avenue, Malabar, Arima	4 GCE passes, including E. Language

*Written Answers To Questions**Friday, July 17, 1992*

	NAMES	ADDRESSES	QUALIFICATIONS
4	Ricardo Matas	87, Blitz Village, Pleasantville	7 CXC passes, including E. Language.
5	Derek Toney	Mt. St. George, Tobago	3 CXC passes, including E. Language.
6	Ason Springer	Unity Road, Richplain Road, Diego Martin	5 CXC passes, including E. Language.
7	Brian Cummings	5th St. West, Cassleton Avenue, Tacarigua	4 GCE & 2 CXC passes including E. Language.
8	Dexter Pacheco	10, Industry Lane, La Brea	3 CXC passes, including E. Language.
9	Ricky Henry	Getwell Avenue Ext., Pinto Road, Arima	4 GCE passes, including E. Language.
10	Jameer Ali	Harris Village, South Oropouche, LP #83	2 A' level & 3 GCE O'level pass including E. Language.
11	Jewel Groden	163, Wharton Street, Success Village, Laventille	4 CXC passes, including E. Language.
12	Claude Hills	41, Lambeau Street, Lambeau, Tobago	4 CXC passes, including E. Language.
13	Neal Sitram	7, Mon Plasir Road, Cunupia	7 CXC passes, including E. Language.
14	Shazad Hosein	75, Raju Trace, Penal	5 CXC passes, including E. Language.
15	Kumar Bharath	Cor. 5th Street & Bamboo Rd., Five Rivers, Arouca	6 CXC passes, including E. Language.
16	Ashton Dinanath	33½ mm Mafeking Village, Mayaro	1 A' level, 2 GCE & 6 CXC passes, including E. Language.
17*	Mathew Straker	LP 73D, La Puerta Avenue, Diego Martin	5 CXC passes, including E. Language.
18	Ramnarine Gadar	LP 405, Canque Village, Biche	3 GCE & 4 CXC passes, including E. Language.
19	Clyde Ragbir	2, Simon Street, Gasparillo	7 CXC passes, including E. Language.

*Written Answers To Questions**Friday, July 17, 1992*

NAMES	ADDRESSES	QUALIFICATIONS
20 Anil Manick	59, Pierre Road, Felicity, Chaguanas	5 CXC passes including E. Language.
21 Asheem Rasool	2¼ mm Rochard Road, Clark Rochard Road, Penal	2 GCE & 4 CXC passes including E. Language.
22 Peter C. Andrews	No. 65, Reform Village, Reform	4 CXC passes, including E. Language.
23 Peter Defreitas	#2, Minarchy Alley, East Dry River, Port of Spain	4 CXC passes, including E. Language.
24 Rodney Gangoo	7, Friendship Road, Iere Village, Princes Town	4 CXC passes, including E. Language.
25 Bhagwandeem Noyan	5¼ Lower Barrackpore, Rookmineah Tr., North Oropouche	6 CXC passes including E. Language.
26 Mulchan Nanan	121E Bonne Aventure Rd., Gasparillo	3 CXC passes including E. Language.
27* Brendon Baptiste	Greenidge Street, Foster Rd, Sangre Grande	3 CXC passes including E. Language.
28 Inshan Mohammed	LP. #9, Mandingo Road, Princes Town	4 CXC passes including E. Language.
29 Fidel Cassar	58, Allamandar Road, Malabar, Arima	5 CXC passes including E. Language.
30 Aston Singh	30, Buen Intento Road, Princes Town	7 CXC passes including E. Language.
31 Anand Bisnath	LP. #122, San Francique Road, Pluck Road, Timital	3 A' level, 3 GCE & 4 CXC pases including English Language.
32 Lindon Mark	13, Parakeet Avenue, River Estate, Diego Martin	6 CXC passes including E. Language.
33 Fazal Ghany	114, Tabaquite Road, Rio Claro	1 GCE & 2 CXC passes including E. Language.
34 Ross Glodon	#1, Solomon Street, Mayaro	5 CXC passes including E. Language.
35 Ronald Lewis	Max Street, Mt. Pleasant Road, Arima	3 CXC passes including E. Language.

*Written Answers To Questions**Friday, July 17, 1992*

NAMES	ADDRESSES	QUALIFICATIONS
36 Hafeez Hosein	5th Company Village, Indian Walk, Samuel Cooper Road	Resigned on 91.12.31 4 CXC passes including English Language.
37 Rajesh Deosaran	4¾ mm Cunapo Southern Main Road, Coalmine, Sangre Grande	6 CXC passes including E. Language.
38 Kenneth Dates	Blackman's Trace, Delaford, Tobago	7 CXC passes including E. Language.
39 Ray Mitchell	Lambeau Village, Tobago	5 CXC passes including E. Language.
40 Francis Martin	31, Thick Village, Siparia Road, Siparia	7 CXC passes including E. Language.
41 Wayne Davidson	3113 Phase 3, La Horquetta, Arima	5 CXC passes including E. Language.
42 Amos Sylvester	Laventille Road, Febeau Village, San Juan	6 CXC passes including E. Language.
43 Patrick Ramrattan	10, Debe Road, Long Circular, St. James	4 CXC passes including E. Language.

*Former Special Reserve Police Officers

FORMER S.R.P.

TRAINEES ENLISTED INTO THE TRINIDAD & TOBAGO POLICE SERVICE
ON MAY 1, 1992:

NAMES	ADDRESSES	QUALIFICATIONS
1 Don Renaud	#37, Phillipine Road, Palmiste, San Fernando	1 CXC
2 Anthony Raybourne	#4222, Phase 4, Hadaway Boulevard, La Horquetta, Arima	1 CXC
3 Kanterpersad Narine	LP #52, Siparia Old Road, Avocat	2 GCE O' level
4 Lindo Harry	LP #3, Trou Macaque Road, Laventille	-do-
5 Michael Hall	#9, Piquette #2, Laventille	-do-
6 Jagdeo Bachan	LP #4, Cedar Hill Trace, Claxton Bay	-do-
7 Nigel Morris	Zion Hill, Belle Garden, Tobago	1 GCE O' level
8 John Farrell	#6, Sancho Road, New Grant via Princes Town	1 GCE O' level 3 CXC

*Written Answers To Questions**Friday, July 17, 1992*

	NAMES	ADDRESSES	QUALIFICATIONS
9	Roger Worrell	#13, SE Hunte Street, De Gannes Village, Siparia	Secondary Education
10	Garfield George	Lucy Vale, Speyside, Tobago	-do-
11	Perry St. Rose	LP #3, Donahue Street, D/ Martin	2 GCE O' level
12	Kishore Soonlyal	#7, Hermitage Settlement, San Fernando	5 CXC
13	Raymond Sookdeo	#1mm Saunder Trace, St. Mary's Village, Moruga	6 CXC
14	Andy Blackman	#43, Plumrose Ave., Santa Rosa Heights, Arima	1 GCE O' level
15	Edgar Ransome	#41, St. Augustine Circular Road, Tunapuna	School Leaving Certificate
16	Gregory Jones	#17, Aripo Ave., Five Rivers, Arouca	-do-
17	Steve Guevarro	14½mm Penal Rock Road, Basseterre, Moruga	Secondary Education
18	Conley Theroulde	Sesame Street, Fairley St., Tunapuna	-do-
19	David Campbell	#98, Abbe Pujade Steet, Carenage Carenage	School Leaving Certificate
20	Terrence Ramsepaul	LP #60 7th Avenue, Malick, Baratania	3 CXC
21	Keith Russell	#4, Henderson Street, Sangre Grande	Secondary Education
22	Dharamraj Murali	#50, Emerald Terrace, Boodram Street, Enterprise, Chaguanas	2 GCE O' level
23	Johnson Benjamin	#15, Charles Street, Cantaro Village, Santa Cruz	Nil
24	Rawle Burke	#46, Marcano Street, Princes Town	Secondary Education
25	Dexter Edwards	Mason Hall, Tobago	-do-
26	Felix Lezama	LP #54, Dillon Street, Diego Martin	-do-
27	Ian Rebeiro	LP #399, Basseterre, Moruga	-do-
28	Ralph Nelson	#1913 Ravi Lane, Maloney Gardens, D' Abadie	-do-

*Written Answers To Questions**Friday, July 17, 1992*

NAMES	ADDRESSES	QUALIFICATIONS
29 Abner Raghoo	#8, Eckel Village Road, Williamsville	Secondary Education
30 Derek Stewart	LP #17, Priam Street, Diamond Village, San Fernando	-do-
31 Trevor John	#26, Laventille Road, Febeau Village, San Juan	1 CXC
32 Soorujdat Harry	LP #8, Enterprise Street, Longdenville	School Leaving Certificate
33 Clinton Auguste	#135, Belle Vue Terrace, Long Circular Road, St. James	Secondary Education
34 Lester George	King Street, Delaford, Tobago	-do-
35 Marlon Jack	LP #51 Celestine Drive, Trou Macaque, Laventille	4 CXC
36 John Lewis	Ackbarali Trace, Malabar, Arima	Secondary Education
37 Neil Moses	#9, Sandalwood Avenue, D'Abadie	-do-
38 Clifford Romeo	#32, Modeste Road, Mahaica, Point Fortin	School Leaving Certificate
39 Anton Thomas	LP #26, Abbe Poujade Street, Carenage	1 CXC
40 Russell Roberts	#83, Saddle Road, San Juan	Secondary Education
41 David Ravarro	Conrad Street, Cantaro Ext. Road Santa Cruz	Nil
42 Elrod Carter	#168 Evergreen Avenue, Valencia	Secondary Education
43 Ethel Charles	Barker Trace Via Coalmine Road, Sangre Grande	2 GCE O' level
44 Sherma T. Roberts	#1, Village Street, Mt. St. George, Tobago	4 CXC
45 Richard Thomas	Building #3, Apt. #4-2, Belmont Terrace, Belmont	Secondary Education
46 Glenda C. Davis	#2255 Cardinal Crescent, Edinburgh 500	-do-
47 Ricardo Albert	Rigg Road, St. Margaret's Village Claxton Bay	-do-

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NAMES	ADDRESSES	QUALIFICATIONS
48 Mohanlal Ramoutar	#15, Clarke Road, Charlieville, Chaguanas	3 CXC
49 Adrian Dickie	#6, Victoria Street, Siparia	2 GCE O' level
50 Llewellyn Taylor	Runnemedede, Tobago	School Leaving Certificate
51 Martin Maharaj	LP #65, Main Road, Mamoral #2	1 CXC
52 Uzzerly Gibbs	LP #15, Morne Coco Road, , Pioneer, Avenue, Petit Valley	Secondary Education
53 Kenrick Joseph	Grant Trace, Morne Diablo, Penal	-do-
54 Rudolph Roberts	#83, Saddle Road, San Juan	-do-
55 Anthony Campbell	LP #74D, Upper La Puerta Ave., Diego Martin	-do-
56 George Clarke	#6B, Anderson Street, St. James	-do-
57 Curtis Peters	LP #53A, St. Francois Valley Road, Morvant	Elementary Education.
58* Toney Rampaul	#89, Bamboo Grove Settlement #2 Curepe	3 CXC
59 Dexter Lewis	LP #54, Plum Road, Manzanilla	1 GCE O 'level
60 John Barron	#65, Jarvis Street, Vistabella, San Fernando	Secondary Education
61 Lennox Saunders	5th Company Vge, Moruga Rd.	-do-
62 Dale Alexander	#10, Agate Drive, Diamond Vale, Diego Martin	2 CXC
63 Azzard Ali	#208, San Francique Road, Massahood Junction, Fyzabad	Secondary Education
64 Andre Edwards	#5, Luckput Street, St. James	-do-
65 James King	#80, Calvary Hill, San Juan	-do-
66 Namdeo Seunarine	LP #56, Sancho Branch Road, New Grant	-do-
67 Doodnath Ramnath	LP #56, Samaroo Village, Arima	-do-

* Enlisted on 92.05.12

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NAMES	ADDRESSES	QUALIFICATIONS
68 Curtis McEachnie	#105, 7th Street, 6th Ave., Malick, Barataria	Secondary Education
69 Kelson Thom	Moriah, Tobago	School Leaving Certificate
70 Lall Mohammed	Montoute Trace, San Francique Road, Penal	Secondary Education
71 Andrew Hercules	Studley Park, Mt. St. George, Tobago	1 GCE O' level 5 CXC
72 Rawle Carrington	Spring Road, Upper 10th Street, Five Rivers, Arouca	Secondary Education.
73 Nigel Bedeau	Coconut Drive, Fanny Village, Point Fortin	-do-
74 Richard Grant	#48, Neverson Street, San Juan	-do-
75 Rennie Grant	Queen Street, Betsy Hope, Tobago	5 CXC
76 Anson Caruth	Raphael Terrace, Diego Martin	1 GCE O' level 3 CXC
77 Russell Mason	#10, Unity Gardens, Rich Plain Road, Diego Martin	Secondary Education
78 Karen Arthur	#0407, Pigeon Lane, Maloney Gardens	-do-
79 Joseph Jobe	LP #101, Indian Trail Village, Couva	-do-
80 Desmond Wilson	#41, Mootoo Lands, Arima	-do-
81 Anthony Williams	Blas Cha Cha Trace, Basseterre, Moruga	-do-
82 Ingrid Charles	#12, Trou Macaque Road, Laventille	School Leaving Certificate.
83 Kevin Scott	#14, Jubilee Street, Aranguez	Secondary Education.
84 Frank Edwards	LP #3, La Hoe, Laventille Road, Febeau Village, San Juan	Secondary Education.
85 Rampaul Dhansingh	LP #117, San Francique Road, Penal	Secondary Education.
86* Dexter Fouche	#9, 3rd Street West, Beaulieu Ave., Dinsley Gardens, Tacarigua	1 CXC

*Enlisted on 92.05.05

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NAMES	ADDRESSES	QUALIFICATIONS
87 Errol Toby	#251, Susan Street, Couva	Secondary Education
88 Derek Riley	LP #52, Vallery Street, California	-do-
89 Boopsingh Basdeo	#36, Thick Village, Siparia Road	-do-
90 Rawle Francis	#120, Delhi Road, Fyzabad	-do-
91 Calvin Caliste	Block 45, Lady Young Road, Morvant	-do-
92 David Rohansingh	#41, Bonne Aventure Road, Gasparillo	-do-
93 Francis Biput	LP #56, Quarry Road, San Juan	-do-
94 Rober Smith	Lot F, 5th Street, 6th Avenue, Malick	-do-
95 Paul Bando	LP #245, Brazil Village via Arima	-do-
96 Franklin Sargeant	Upper Pashley Street, Laventille	1 GCE O' level 2 CXC
97 Don Hamilton	#15, 4th Company Road, Hard Bargain, Williamsville	Secondary Education
98 Dane James	Tortuga Village, Tobago	3 CXC
99 Nandam Basdeo	LP #57, Endeavour Road, Chaguanas	Secondary Education
100 Gary Jones	#17, Aripo Road, Five Rivers, Arouca	-do-
101 Ian Rice	Catherine Drive, Well Rd., Siparia	-do-
102 Dearice Bernad	Bacolet Estate, Scarborough	-do-
103 David Morton	Redhill Ext. Road, Laventille	-do-
104 Leon Modeste	#1322, Cravat Lane, Maloney Gardens	5 CXC
105 Wayne Beckles	#4, Gerbera Ave., Coconut Drive, Morvant	4 CXC
106 Griswald Alfred	John Dial, Tobago	Secondary Education.
107 Roger Johnson	LP #17, Picton Road, Laventille	-do-

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NAMES	ADDRESSES	QUALIFICATIONS
108 Herbert La Rode	Quarry Road, Morne Diablo Via Penal	Secondary Education
109 Kenwyn Richards	#17, 4th East Casselton Avenue, Trincity	-do-
110 Curtis Roberts	#33, Beryl McBurnie Crescent, Barataria	-do-
111 Nazir Ali	LP #18, Picton Road, Sangre Grande	-do-
112 Learie Cole	#141, Main Road, Eccles Village, Williamsville	-do-
113 Anthony Gould	LP #B8, La Hoe Trace, Laventille Road, Febeau Village, San Juan	School Leaving Certificate
114 Aylwin Noel	Southern Main Road, Cochrane Village, Guapo	2 CXC
115 Clyde Denoon	#121, Petunia Avenue, Morvant	Secondary Education
117 Anthony Dorset	Edward Street, Princes Town	(Medically Unfit)
118 Anthony Rodriguez	#55, Sun Valley, Lower Santa Cruz	(Resigned on 11.05.92)
119 Dave Ramai	Lothians Road, Princes Town	4 CXC.

**LIDP Employees
(Personal Information)**

The following question was asked by Miss Hulsie Bhaggan (Chaguanas):

- 141.** Would the Minister of Works and Transport provide, according to each LID project, the name, addresses, sex, age and position held of all persons who have been employed in 1992?

The following reply was circulated to Members of the House:

The Minister of Works and Transport considers it inappropriate to give personal information on private citizens in this honourable House.

Missing Persons

The following question was asked by Miss Hulsie Bhaggan (Chaguanas):

- 142.** (a) Would the Minister of National Security state for each year over the last ten years, the names, addresses, sex and age of persons who have disappeared without trace in Trinidad and Tobago?

- (b) Would the Minister indicate to the House whether any special steps or measures have been taken or are being taken to deal with cases of missing persons?
- (c) If in the affirmative, would the Minister indicate what are these special steps or measures?

The following reply was circulated to Members of the House:

The Minister wishes to advise that there are no special measures to deal with cases of missing persons. However, the Commissioner of Police has in place all the necessary procedures within the ambit of the police service with respect to the recovery of missing persons in Trinidad and Tobago. Police investigations are embarked upon as follows:

Whenever a report of a missing person is received at a police station, the following procedure will be followed:

- i. An entry will be made immediately in the station diary to this effect. Simultaneously, the missing persons' register will also be written up, the original of which will be submitted by the Second Division Officer in charge of the police station, direct to the Divisional (C.I.D.) for transmission to the Criminal Records Office at Port of Spain.
- ii. Each Division will also be responsible for maintaining a missing persons register in respect of all persons reported missing in the respective divisions.
- iii. As soon as the description of a missing person has been received at the Criminal Records Office, the description of such missing person will immediately be published in a circular which will be circularized throughout the police service.
- iv. In addition, officers in charge of all divisions will submit details of all reports of missing persons to the Superintendent, Homicide Bureau of the Criminal Investigation Department within forty-eight (48) hours of receipt of such report. The Superintendent (Homicide Bureau) will also maintain a register of all missing persons and will detail personnel from the Homicide Bureau to assist divisional investigators in enquiries arising out of such reports.
- v. When a missing person has been located, this information will then be passed on by the First Division Officer in charge of the division

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concerned to the Criminal Records Office where such records will be updated and circularized to all divisions and branches of the police service.

In addition to the above, the Commissioner of Police has issued written instructions which stipulate that all reports of missing persons should be closely monitored until all the missing persons could be accounted for.

LIST OF MISSING PERSONS OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS

YEAR	DIVISION	NAME	ADDRESS	AGE	SEX	DATE DISAPPEARED
1983		N	I	L		
1984	Tobago	Charles Wallace	North Side Rd. Runnemedede, Tobago	62	M	84.12.25
1985	Northern	Juliet Tam	Rose St., Arima	21	F	85.04.16
	Eastern	Cecil Robinson	Lucana Dr., Toco Rd. Sangre Grande	25	M	85.11.13
	Tobago	Albert Sheppard	Argyle, Tobago	05	M	85.05.22
1986	Western	Hazel Haynes	Schuller St., Arima	02	M	86.09.13
	N.E.	#Ashley Williams	L.P.74 Pork Chop Ave., Maraval	25	F	86.06.12
	“ “	Phyllis David	Fifth St., San Juan	23	F	86.08.22
		Wendy Ali	Naipaul St., St. James	24	F	86.10.30
1987	Southern	Joseph Forte	Basseterre, Moruga	36	M	87.03.21
		*Boniface Dyer	La Rufin Rd., Moruga	29	M	87.04.10
		*Dexter Barnard	“ “ “ “	19	M	“
		Sonny Maharaj	20 Keate St., San Fernando	67	M	87.08.13
	Eastern	Kumar Soodoo	Hamilton Br. Tr., Rio Claro	23	M	87.05.16
	Tobago	Hanson Seconds	Parlatuvier, Tobago	46	M	87.09.16
		McDonald Cox	Mason Hall, Tobago	32	M	87.07.22
	N.E.	+Kathy Ann Ramnath	Fine St., Sangre Grande	27	F	87.05.27

Last seen bathing at Maracas

* Lost at sea

+ Car went over a cliff and she disappeared in the sea at Maracas.

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YEAR	DIVISION	NAME	ADDRESS	AGE	SEX	DATE DISAPPEARED
1988	Southern	David Munroe	33A Solomon St., San Fernando	76	M	88.05.05
	Eastern	Eslon Harris	101 Foster Rd., Sangre Grande	13	F	88.10.18
	Tobago	Kelvin Charles	10 ¾mm Matura,	58	M	88.10.18
	N.E.	Selwyn Smith	218 Seventh Ave., Barataria	10	M	88.05.13
	"	Merrium Nero	" "	09	F	"
	"	Jagdes Naitram	67 Sixth St., Barataria	12	M	88.09.30
	"	Cheryl Brathwaite	L.P. 51, Febeau Village	30	F	88.03.26
	"	Ena Samuel	1 Cemetery St., San Juan	35	F	88.09.03
	"	Anatasia Perouza	Goose Lane, El Socorro	25	F	88.03.26
	P.O.S.	Roger Jackson	St. Francois Valley Rd.	10	M	88.06.17
1989	S.W.	Uris Bereton	Premier Branch Tr. Berch Rd. Palo Seco	80	M	89.12.12
	Eastern	Pamela Maharaj	5mm Fishing Pond Rd, Sangre Grande	—	F	89.08.19
	Tobago	Russell Stanislaus	Lucy Vale, Speyside	14	M	89.02.12
	"	Bianca Gray	"	15	F	89.02.15
	"	*Leslie Bacchus	Mt. St George, Tobago	22	M	89.05.15
	"	*Chunilal Baldkisson	Bon Accord, Tobago	25	M	89.05.22
	P.O.S.	Jah Dauzo	16, Blenman Lane Belmont	12	M	89.05.05
	N.E.	Joanne Alexander	Coconut Drive, Morvant	13	F	89.05.24
	"	Andy Paul	Irving St., San Juan	23	M	89.10.16
1989	N.E.	Allyson Shelly	Paradise Hill, Blanchisseuse	23	F	89.12.18
1990	Northern	Olga Smith	No. 4 Pond St, Beaulieu	37	F	90.12.06
	"	Jardine	Gardens, Tacarigua			
	"	Ann Elsa Rampartap	No. 20 Karamath St., Tunapuna	46	F	90.03.27
	"	Myron Rampartap	No. 20 Karamath St.,	15	M	90.03.27
	Central	Rajdaye Sooknanan	Dow Village, California	19	F	90.09.03

* Lost at sea

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YEAR	DIVISION	NAME	ADDRESS	AGE	SEX	DATE DISAPPEARED
	S.W.	Petronilla Perez	Carapal Road, Erin	75	F	90.07.03
	Tobago	Albert Cunningham	Northside Rd. Runnemedede	54	M	90.06.22
	N.E.	Monique Cummings	No. 7, Irving Street	15	F	90.01.06
	"	Christopher Le Blanc	Thompson Trace, Mon Repos	09	M	90.06.30
1991	Western	Harold Brice	45 Calcutta St., St. James	72	M	91.04.15
	"	Cheryl A. Andrews	Lot 10 New Yalta, Diego Martin	27	F	91.06.01
	Northern	Brian Goodridge	No. 12 Macoya Rd., Tunapuna	26	M	91.02.20
	"	Alfred Greaves	Lashley St., Tunapuna	64	M	91.04.15
	"	Anthony Keston	3A Eldorado Rd., Tunapuna	30	M	91.04.19
	"	Indira Saheed	25 Pasa Mn. Rd., Tunapuna	35	F	91.08.13
	"	Andy Steve Garret	10 Fraser Lane, Tunapuna	23	M	91.09.27
	"	Omar Nanan	L.P. 213, Brazil Village San Raphael	11	F	91.10.20
	"	Varron Ramsoor	Centenary St., T/puna	23	M	91.09.27
	"	Tishia Mohammed	Thompson Lane Green St, Tunapuna	15	M	91.11.14
	"	Newton McKenzie	22 Freeling St., T/puna	14	M	91.11.18
	"	Ramesh Rasaroop	L.P. 21, Streatham Lodge Road, Tunapuna	25	M	91.11.13
	Southern	Raynold Atkins	49 Dumfries Rd, Rambert Village	70	M	91.03.02
	Central	Elias Alexander	105 Calcutta Rod, No. 1 McBean	16	M	91.02.03
	"	Paul Dickson	Main Rd, Gran Couva	75	M	91.02.05
	"	Daley Joseph	Main Rd, Gran Couva	8	M	91.03.01
	"	Deo Lodie	St. Andrews Village, Couva	17	M	91.06.04

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YEAR	DIVISION	NAME	ADDRESS	AGE	SEX	DATE DISAPPEARED
	Central	Carl Joseph	Basta Hall Village, Couva	30	M	91.06.04
	“	Caloutie Balroop	New Settlement, Dow Village	36	F	91.08.25
	“	Brian Samlal	Ojar St., West Orange Valley		M	91.09.05
	South W.	*Ramnarez Behary	LP.1044 Bamboo Village	29	M	91.07.03
	Eastern	Maria Francis	Mafeking Vge., Mayaro	46	F	91.03.01
	N.E.	Nathaniel Balkisson	Mon Repos Rd., Morvant	11/2	M	91.05.18
	“ “	Nicole Williams	Bldg. 19, Maloney Gdns.	13	F	91.06.27
	“ “	Natasha Ramlogan	Sixth Ave., Barataria	14	F	91.04.25
	POS	Fabien Salazar	15 Regent Lane, Belmont	15	M	91.08.06
	“	Bryan Guy	15 Waterman Lane, Belmont	40	M	91.08.06
	“	Sean Belgrave	58 Erthig Rd., Belmont	24	M	91.10.15
	“	Junior Smart	Laventille Ext. Road	27	M	91.08.04
	“	Lisa Nurse	79 St. Barb's Rd., Laventille	15	F	91.11.08
	“	Natasha McClean	Upper Thomasine St., Laventille	8	F	91.11.10
	“	Earl Nelson	Upper Laventille (Despers)	29	M	91.04.10
1992	Western	Alical Collis	219 Dundonald Hill, St. James	15	F	91.01.22
	“	Vivian John	LP.51, Upper Blossom Ave.,	62	M	92.03.12
	“	Angela Howard	56 Boumes Rd., St. James	36	F	92.06.30
	“	Francis Browne	14 Ross Lands, St. James	16	M	91.06.04
	Northern	Tyrone Escaayne	10 Rickson St., T/puna		M	92.05.25
	“	Christopher Leache	Upper Fairley St., T/puna	12	M	92.02.20
	“	Sherma Henry	Upper Fairley St., T/puna	17	F	92.03.19
	“	Albena Jacob	Upper Fairley St., T/puna	17	F	92.03.21

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YEAR	DIVISION	NAME	ADDRESS	AGE	SEX	DATE DISAPPEARED
		Vitra Koon-Koon	17Brathwaite St. T/puna	17	F	1992.03.10
	Nothern	Bobby Ram	Ramlal & Goya St., T/puna	32	M	92.04.24
		Rueben Benjamin Wellington	Brown Trace, El Dorado Road, Tunapuna	69	M	92.05.07
	S.W.	Byron Scott	Dam Rd., Egypt Village Pt. Fortin	18	M	92.03.06
		Stephen Ramroop	“ “	30	M	92.04.30
		Beechun Beharry	Cap-de-ville Rd., Pt. Fortin	35	M	92.06.17
	Tobago	*Junior Cyrus	Buccoo Point, Tobago	22	M	1992.01.22
		*Stephen Gomez	“ “	42	M	92.01.22
	POS	Peter Bruce Smith	84 E.M.R., Laventille	37	M	92.02.21
		Francine Phillip	L.P. 14, St. Paul St., East Dry River	12	F	92.04.16
		Marsha Douglas	Snake Valley, Laventille	14	F	92.01.29
		Judy Bonas	L.P. 54 Mapp Lands, Laventille	14	F	92.01.14
		Francine Phillip alias “Thinky”	14 Melvin Trace, E.D.R.	12	F	92.01.05
	N.E.	Ananda Collinwood	Second Caledonia, Morvant	13	F	92.02.28
		Trevor Williams	17 Parris Boulevard, Laventille	12	M	92.05.28
		Enunicella Greene	L.P. 13, La Canoa Rd., Lower Santa Cruz	19	F	92.02.08
		Sudana Ryan	16 Third St., Barataria	16	F	92.02.14
		Judy Goyria	L.P. 58, Quarry Rd., San Juan	15	F	92.02.13
		..Michael Diptnarine	GrandFord Rd., Maracas	42	M	92.02.18

* Lost at sea

.. Left home to bathe at Maracas and did not return.