
THE SENATE DEBATES

(UNOFFICIAL REPORT)

PARLIAMENT 2013 – 2018

THE SENATE

Wednesday, February 8, 2017

The Senate met in the Senate Chamber, Parliament Buildings on Wednesday, the February 8, 2017 at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

PRESENT

Her Honour Senator Miss Kerryann F. Ifill, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.B.A. (President)

His Honour Senator the Very Reverend H. E. Crichlow, G.C.M., B.A. (Hons.) Dunelm (Deputy President)

Senator the Hon. Miss M. P. O. McClean, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.A., M.B.A. (Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade) (Leader of the Senate)

Senator the Hon. D. W. Boyce, B.Sc. (Econ.), M.B.A. (Fin.), CMA, F.C.A. (Minister in the office of the Prime Minister)

Senator the Hon. P. M. T. Todd, B.Sc. (Minister of State in the Office of the Prime Minister)

Senator H. A. Husbands, M.L.I.R., B.Sc. (Public Administration) (Hons.), Ed. Cert. (U.W.I.) (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation)

Senator J. Ince, J.P., B.B.A., M.B.A., DIP (Mgmt.) (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs)

Senator Mrs. V. I. Sandiford-Garner, CIM, Dip. Mng., M.B.A. (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and International Transport)

Senator R. A. Hunte, J.P.

Senator Rev. Dr. D. L. Durant, D.D. (Hon.)

Senator A. R. Worrell, B.A. (Hons.)

Senator Dr. J. X. Walcott, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), J.P.

Senator W. A. Abrahams, LL.B. (Hons.)

Senator Prof. Emeritus Sir Henry Fraser, K.A., G.C.M., B.Sc., MBBS, Ph.D., FACP, FRCP

Senator Dr. Sir Trevor Carmichael, K.A., L.V.O., Q.C., B.Sc. (Econ.), M.A., Ph.D.

Senator A. A. Adams, J.P., B.A., Ed. Cert., M.Sc. Ed.

Senator J. A. Watson

Senator Carol Lady Haynes, M.B., B.S.

Senator Miss V. A. G. DePeiza, B.Sc. (Hons.), LL.M. (Merit),

Senator Sir Roy Trotman, K.A., M.A. D.D. (Hons.)

Prayers were led by Rev. Father Errington Massiah.

MADAM PRESIDENT: The Senate is in Session.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY Her HONOUR THE PRESIDENT

Madam PRESIDENT: I am in receipt of excuses for Senator Byer-Suckoo, she is travelling on Governmental Business and will therefore not be here for the duration of today's sitting. I am also in receipt of the Minutes of January 26, 2017. Are there any corrections or omissions? There being none, I ask that these Minutes be confirmed.

PAPERS

SENATOR the Hon. Miss M. P. O. McCLEAN: Madam President, I am commanded to lay the following documents:

1. The National Policy Framework for the Development of Micro, Small and Medium-size Enterprises (MSNE) in Barbados.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

SENATOR the Hon. Miss M. O. P. McCLEAN: Mr. President, I beg to move that the following Bills be read a first time:

1. Notaries Public Bill, 2017;

2. Resolution to approve in accordance with section 5 of the Crown Lands (Vesting and Disposal) Act,

Cap. 225, approve the vesting in the Barbados Jewish Community Inc. of the parcel of land, the property of the Crown situate at Pinfold Street and Magazine Lane in the parish of Saint Michael in this Island and more particularly described in the Schedule to this Resolution hereto to facilitate the completion of the Synagogue Restoration Project.

The question was put to the Senate and agreed to.

PUBLIC BUSINESS

ORDER NO. 2

the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Membership OF Barbados) (AMENDMENT) Bill, 2017.

MADAM PRESIDENT: Senator McClean, you have the Floor. Senator the Hon. Miss M.P.O. McCLEAN: Madam President, I rise to speak to the amendment for International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Membership of Barbados) Cap. 232(D) of the Laws of Barbados. The IBRD, commonly referred to as the World Bank, is one of those multilateral or intergovernmental institutions of which Barbados is a member. Madam President, this amendment is fairly simple but very important, it is an amendment to Section 4 of the Act where it is amended to authorise the Government of Barbados to subscribe shares for the capital stock of the Bank in accordance with Section 3 of Article Three of the Bank's Agreement. That essentially speaks to the authority of the Bank to request of its members to add additional share capital, so to speak. I suppose one of the simple ways of explaining that is to recognise the Member States of the IBRD or the World Bank are in fact its owners and are therefore required to subscribe to the equity of that Bank as with any other corporate entity. In this case a commercial bank would be similar. A company that is owned by shareholders would also from time to time perhaps require members to increase their shareholdings or equity interest in the bank.

Madam President, that is essentially being done. Barbados has been, for many years, a member of the World Bank and perhaps even though this is a very simple Bill it might be useful for me to spend a couple of moments in putting some framework or background information on the table, so to speak, to help us to better appreciate why we are a member of the Bank, what the Bank does and perhaps by extension how it has helped or can help Barbados and other kinds of entities.

Madam President, there are two organisations or institutions as we prefer to call them in the world of diplomacy and international cooperation, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. These are referred to as the two Bretton Wood intergovernmental institutions and would have been established around 1944 after the World War to facilitate the reconstruction of, in the first instance, Europe. As you would have imagined, that period would have served to have done significant damage or almost destroyed a number of economies. It was therefore felt that there needed to be some mechanism or mechanisms by which the economies or sectors that were devastated by that War would have been able to reconstruct their economies and several countries came together and established these two institutions.

Madam President, I am not getting into a discussion in any significant way but I will very quickly draw a distinction between two often confused institutions, the World Bank or the IBRD as referred to in the legislation is largely a development institution focusing on promoting economic and social progress of the Member States. On the other hand, a fairly straightforward description or definition of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as described in some of the literature, would be "a cooperative institution that seeks to maintain an orderly system of payments and receipts between nations". Therefore, when we talk about balance of payments and so on, the institution is concerned that countries - especially a country like Barbados where we have a soft currency as opposed to a hard currency such as the pound, Euro, United States dollar, Canadian dollar, Deutsche mark, et cetera -- are able to settle those. The focus really, as I said, is on the World Bank, and within the context of the structure of the World Bank you can actually identify basically three institutions.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is, as I said, the overall bank, and its mandate is to promote economic and social progress. It has been in the business of prescribing financial support and technical cooperation in the areas which would enhance those two broad elements of national development. In addition to that, the institution, recognising its founding purpose which is that of development, has continued to focus on development particularly in those countries of the world which are classified as highly undeveloped. There is therefore an arm or a pillar within the structure of the World Bank called the IDA (International Development Association) which provides concessionary financing. I must hasten to say that Barbados, as long ago as perhaps 20-plus or 30 years, if my maths is correct, would almost have been graduated from the least developed countries of the world which included several countries on the African continent, parts of Asia, and probably Haiti. They are the countries which continue to be able to benefit or are eligible for that concessionary loan financing.

Then there is the third institution within the broad institution of the World Bank, which is the IFC (International Finance Corporation), and its focus is really on facilitating the growth and development of the private sectors of member states. The role of the IFC is essentially to mobilise funds for private sector development.

In order to do those kinds of things, clearly the institution -- in this case the IBRD -- would need funds. While it continues to mobilise and periodically will call on member states to make contributions to the expansion of its equity pool, it also receives financing on the capital market, so to speak. It borrows and it on-lends the monies that are borrowed. In essence, there has been from the World Bank a call to members to enhance their equity, and that is done on the basis of a very specific formula. Barbados has been asked to do so, but to do so it has, of course, to go through the necessary legislative Amendments to the existing Act, because we are members of the World Bank under that legislation. This is what we are doing today.

One of the questions which might be asked is what do we mean by graduation, and what are the consequences of graduation? Graduation basically is about reclassification of a member state based on a set of criteria, and in fact the main criterion -- because that has been a concern -- which has been used for countries is the whole question of per capita income. When you look at a country and you calculate an average based on its income overall, you come up with an average figure which says Barbados has a per capita income of about maybe US\$20 000? I did not check the most recent figure but it would be somewhere in that region. At the end of the day, it is classified as a middle income country and in fact there has been some serious concern about the use of a single indicator or a single criterion. In fact, I must take the opportunity here to laud the commitment of one of our hemispheric agencies, the United Nations agency called ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean) which has been canvassing and researching and seeking to lobby for a revisiting of the use of a single indicator as it focuses on per capita income for defining our economic status. Madam President, in fact I commend a publication from ECLAC called 'Financing for Development and Middle Income Countries: New Challenges'. It is a 2011 publication. They have done more current work, but this is one of the earlier publications in the last five to ten years which has focused on that. They have correctly made the point that while the classification criterion of per capita income is commonly used by donor countries and, of course, multilateral organisations such as the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and other organisations, such a classification does not necessarily reflect the true circumstances or the high level of vulnerability of economies such as ours. Therefore, ECLAC has been lobbying along with some member countries themselves. Barbados makes this point on several

occasions. If you go to the Annual General Assembly of the United Nations, you will hear Barbados, along with many other developing countries, trumping the cause of revisiting the criterion used. The fact that, as a Small Island Developing State, we are susceptible to natural and environmental risks which can do significant damage, suggests that even though we have been very successful in our economic policies, we have nevertheless been forced on an ongoing basis to deal with some of these challenges. Therefore, one major event can do significant damage to our economy, to our infrastructure, et cetera. While we have been graduated according to the criteria used by the World Bank in this instance, this does not prohibit us from accessing other kinds of services and financing which are not of a concessional nature.

Madam President, in answering the question that I posed, the issue was "What benefits are there for us to participate?" As I said, there are several other institutions so while there is opportunity for the Government as a member to access a range of initiatives at the level of Government, the institution has also created a pillar, so to speak, which also focusses on our private sector. Madam President, I believe that in looking at this issue of an Amendment, it is one that facilitates our maintenance of membership in the institution. It is also one that will allow us to continue to be part of that family of nations where we are able to benefit in significant ways. Our concern, of course, is that we must continue to lobby institutions such as the World Bank and, on an ongoing basis, monitor their policies and programmes in a way that does not disadvantage small, successful countries like Barbados. By and large, when we do the comparisons with other developing countries, we have been by and large successful. We do have a number of structural challenges, of course, and a number of social issues which we need to address on an ongoing basis; and when I mention social issues, one of the projects which come to mind, given the mandate of the World Bank, would have been a project to address the matter of HIV and AIDS. We would have had a longstanding project and they have also facilitated programmes in education, in human resource development over the years and basically it is an important institution of which we are a member therefore, such an increase in our equity is part of maintain membership but also ensuring that as a member we are in a position to access the resources through the several initiatives that are made available to members. Of course, as we do that, it is also important that we use whatever mechanism there are to continue to lobby for the evolution of the system, the evolution of the programmes and supports offered by the IBRD and the World Bank in its totality in a way that would benefit not only the least develop countries but also to facilitate the ongoing development and the maintenance of the games that we would have realised as a small developing nation. With those words, Madam President, I do not think I need to spend a lot of more time to suggest

that this is an important amendment and that we would therefore, I certainly, am very happy to be able to present this and to support the amendment to the Bill. With those few words, Madam President, I beg to move that the Bill be read a second time.

MADAM PRESIDENT: Senator Boyce, you have the Floor.

Senator the Hon. D. W. BOYCE: Thank you, Madam President. I too support this amendment to the IBRD Act.

Just to follow on a little bit from what Senator McClean has said, the matter of lobbying for an alternative set of criteria for determination of graduation started quite a while ago and a great deal of work has been done on a vulnerability index. I believe that our former Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Owen Arthur was very much in the forefront of that charge to get these international financial institutions to change the way they evaluate contributes and graduate them. Of course, one is not sure that all of this matter of graduation comes from inside the institutions but they may come from those countries that contribute most to the capital of the institutions so I was very happy a couple of years ago when the United States of America (USA) whose then Vice President Joseph "Joe" Biden committed to having the United States of America (USA) not to oppose applications from any country to the international financial institutions, for example, the World Bank, IDB and so on, where those applications for funds were in respect of four areas, (1) environmental management, (2) disaster management (3) cleaning energy and (4) renewable energy. The energy being more toward the natural gas side, renewable energy as in wind, water and solar and so on. Since that time we have gotten a loan from the IDB to work on our natural gas infrastructure and during the discussions on that loan we did not have any objections which was a departure from what we used to get. I live in the eternal hope that before we, in this Chamber, should have closed our lives permanently, we would once again be able to persuade the international financial institutions to accept the proposals that have been made about the vulnerability index rather than per capita income to graduate countries because that vulnerability index would have been development partly by Barbados through Barbados initiatives. Secondly, I live in the eternal hope that in the immediate future, the commitments made not to oppose any country from getting funds, any institutions with four of those areas of clean energy, renewable energy, climate change and disaster management would continue to be upheld by the Governments that form the shareholders of the World Bank and the other financial institutions.

While, we do not currently take loans from the World Bank I think that a lot of work is going on to make

sure that at some point and time we are able once again to access those funds but certainly our private sector people have benefitted. I know for sure that a number of our public sector companies have benefitted from loans from the International Financial Corporation (IFC). I am pleased to support this amendment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Membership of Barbados Act, CAP 323 to make provisions for Barbados' share of the increase in the capital stock of the bank.

Madam President, I thank you.

MADAM PRESIDENT: Senator Fraser, you have the Floor.

Senator Professor Emeritus Sir Henry FRASER: Thank you, Madam President. I rise to support this but I have a question because I always look for specifics and I would like to comment both the Leader of Government Business and Senator Boyce for the explicit vilification of what it is all about.

I wonder whether we can go a little bit further because it is a great irony that we are classified as a ????? country and doing so well and so on, and have the reputation of punching above our weight while at the same time in the last three weeks we have had the Governor of the Central Bank warning us that if we do not do something urgently we might be at risk of devaluation and some economists are saying something similar and, of course, Madam President, I always work on the principal that they are a few types of economists. An economists where we should all be amputated on one hand because most economists would say on the one hand we should do this and on the other hand we should do that and if they have only one hand, then they would have to come down very clearly with the right sound advice for the Government to translate the words into action. Madam President, I am hoping to hear in the very, very near future what this actually means when it say that we are authorised to subscribe, to what extent and to what level? How much will we have to subscribe and where will all the money come from? Will it come from the under pressure National Insurance Fund?

Secondly, I just do wonder whether there are any plans as the Leader of Government Business has so explicitly said that there are opportunities for us to make ??? What specifically can we benefit from? As was just said, we have benefitted specifically in certain ways. Senator Boyce has explained, what are the opportunities for immediate benefit in order to benefit our economic situation? Those are some of the questions, Madam President, I would like to ask while supporting this Resolution.

Thank you very much.

MADAM PRESIDENT: Senator Todd, you have the Floor.

Senator the Hon. P. M. T. TODD: Thank you very much, Madam President. I rise to support the passage of this International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Membership of Barbados) (Amendment) Bill, 2017. In this brief intervention, I would wish to support the Leader of Government Business, Senator Boyce, in terms of indicating that it is very important that Barbados maintains its longstanding membership in this Bretton Woods institution commonly called the World Bank because as Senator McClean mentioned Barbados as a developing nation has benefitted over the years to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars in concessional loans provided by this institution, the World Bank, to improve and develop the infrastructure of our country thereby building the capacity of our nation to develop its economy and the quality of life of our people. As was mentioned, hundreds and millions of dollars have been accessed from the World Bank to build quite a number of secondary and primary schools and to do significant repairs over the years. These funds were accessed at concessional rates, that is to say, that as we repay these loans, the interest rate was a lot less than what would obtain if we had borrowed the same amount of funds on the open world market.

Madam President, one may argue that having been graduated by the World Bank in recent years why should we continue to maintain our membership. I must say it is a strange reality that we were, as it were, penalised for improving the per capita income of our country and for developing our economy thereby going beyond the threshold giving rise to being graduated. Nonetheless, Madam President, as Senator McClean mentioned, we were able to access tens of millions of concessional loans financing from the World Bank in recent years although we had been graduated in a special circumstance in terms of the loan provided to assist Barbados in the fight to contain the spread of the HIV Virus. Madam President, that World Bank funding was timely because we know that the spread of HIV can negatively impact on the people of Barbados because if people succumb to HIV and are unable to work because they are living with the virus and not being properly treated, then clearly that would affect the output of our country because we do not have many natural resources. Our major resource is our people so the health of our people is very important if we are going to maximise that human potential to build our economy.

Madam President, just to remind us, as a result of accessing these tens of millions of dollars from the World Bank in that HIV loan we would have had the infrastructure developed in terms of a fully staffed and well-equipped National HIV Commission, which is currently housed, I believe, in the Ministry of Social Care.

They have done outstanding work over the years in terms of coordinating the national effort in the fight against HIV bringing the various stakeholders, the various Government agencies, be it the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Human Resource Development and so on, and of course engaging with the private sector to ensure that we have a well-coordinated national drive to contain the spread of HIV in our country. I know that as part of that network in many ministries within the Government's civil service apparatus, HIV coordinators were identified. I would have been assigned in the Ministry of Housing, Lands and Rural Development and an HIV Coordinator was there doing excellent work in sensitising the clients of the Ministry of Housing, Lands and Rural Development in terms of best practices in the fight against HIV. Also in the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation outstanding work was done by the HIV Coordinator there over the years. I believe around this time of Valentine, the season of love, and even this year and for the last several years, the HIV Coordinator in Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation and the National HIV Commission have been staging a concert focussing on loving safely ensuring that our actions do not compromise our ability to contain the spread of HIV.

Madam President, all of this good work was only possible as a result of Barbados being a member of the World Bank and thereby accessing these concessional loans to fund this work. Of course, a lot of the work is done in such a way that the Government would make an initial outlay of funding and then once the necessary conditionalities precedent are met then the World Bank would reimburse in terms of the concessional loan funds pledged.

Madam President, I fully support the Government paying its fair share of increased membership fees as it were in this Bretton Woods institution. Madam President, the whole issue of the international credit rating of the country is affected in terms of us maintaining membership in these important institutions because there is an international network of economic harmony as we mentioned earlier and being a member of these Bretton Woods institutions ensures that our trading partners around the world recognise that we are stepping up to the plate as a sovereign nation and engaging in prudent management of our nation's finances engaging in best practices, so membership of the World Bank is critical in maintaining this international credibility.

I remember, Madam President, a few years ago being given the opportunity to represent the Parliament of Barbados at a meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association at the Houses of Parliament in Great Britain. As part of that series of meetings, representatives of the World Bank were present and I was

very happy to be able to speak to these representatives again playing my small part as it was in lobbying for a relook of the World Bank in terms of the whole issue of Barbados being graduated to ensure that we can access, even in terms of special loan arrangements as with the HIV loan, some of these concessionary loans available from the World Bank.

Madam President, as Senator Boyce would have mentioned earlier, I know the World Bank as well as other developmental banks such as the Inter-American Development Bank not only reach out to the public sector in terms of loan financing but also there are sections of these agencies that reach out the private sector. For example, the Inter-American Development Bank has been able to provide assistance through the Barbados Chambers of Commerce in terms of their work revitalising Historic Bridgetown and its Garrison. Sometimes technical grant funds are provided for example the same Inter America Development Bank recently lend \$1 million in technical grant assistance to Barbados as part of our Sustainable Cities Initiative, which enabled senior public officials to take part in the preparatory regional and international meetings at Barbados, not just the constituency of Bridgetown, but greater Bridgetown including the entire St. Michael parish and parts of Christ Church, St. James and surrounding areas where and we the Inter America Development Bank looked at a comprehensive package of programmes to develop the infrastructure, be it roads, utilities or the housing stock of the urban corridor of developing countries such as Barbados, so the standard of living and the quality of life of the residents of these areas can be improved significantly. Madam President, this technical grant funding is being made available to Barbados by the Inter America Development Bank.

Madam President, I would also wish to state that access to necessary loan financing from these development banks such as the Inter America Development Bank, CAF and the World Bank helps to create jobs and maintain jobs be it in construction of schools, but also sustainable jobs in terms of a building capacity, be it the expansion of the airport so that we create the environment to propel the country economically in the future.

Madam, no man is an island and Barbados as a small open economy has to rely on these development banks to assist with providing the necessary low interest capital be it funding through loans or grants to propel our country forward as we seek to maximize the potential of our human capital.

With those few words, Madam President, I fully support the passage of this Bill.

MADAM PRESIDENT: Senator Carol Lady HAYNES:

SENATOR CAROL LADY JACOBS: Thank you, Madam President. I want to thank Senator Todd for outlining some of the areas in which this loan to which Inter America Development Bank to HIV/AIDS is so important. I had the honour of being a Chair in the HIV Commission, certainly at the beginning of the second one. I just want to share a few things. At that time as you have noted we have already graduated from the Fund. The two key things of interest when we graduated, it was the substance of our national programme. We never wanted people to believe that our National HIV/AIDS Programme was a World Bank programme. Our Government was substantially the funders of our programme, but this was a significant success of our national programme. The two things that stood out for me was, it was the first time that a World Bank loan was used for treatment. Prior to that it had been used for prevention and, but it in this case it was used for treatment and in that context wanted to allow Barbados to establish a clinic specifically for the treatment of people with HIV/AIDS. That is 12 years ago. At that time it was important.

At this point in time we are now decentralizing and therefore it is no longer as important to have a centralized clinic. It is a state-of-the-art both in terms of the laboratory, in terms of the management of the clinic, nursing and the medical staff and the care that is provided to people living with HIV/AIDS with full confidentiality and compassion. I think there is no question that this was an invaluable loan for our country.

However, Madam President, I really am very concerned that we do pursue in whatever way possible the vulnerability index, because the World Bank criteria heartedly improve many lives. As for the Board of the Global Fund, it funded tuberculosis and malaria. The meeting before I became Chair, the Fund had actually voted that no middle income countries should be eligible for funding, and I represented a region, Madam Chair, Latin America and the Caribbean, there were probably 6 or 7 countries that were eligible for funding, and the rest of the region, which is close to 40 countries would have been ineligible.

Despite the first year, along with significant support they lobbied the fund to a point where they accepted that middle income countries, at least middle countries with specific criteria, other countries once they can prove the burden of the disease would be eligible for funding.

In my NGO life, the Soroptimist Club, where I have worked for years, there is tier classifications in terms of countries and Barbados finds ourselves in Tier 1, which means we pay dues that are equal to Dubai and the United States. So in that area I continue to lobby for what can be described, as a vulnerability index there as well? So I

would strongly support initiatives that are going to ensure we can bring that to the table.

Madam, as our leader has said, just looking at one country you cannot make and assess. There is so much iniquity, even countries that are upper middle income countries, there are pockets of poverty and I particularly see it in HIV/AIDS where you have significant vulnerability in our populations despite the fact that the country may be classified as an upper middle income country.

With that, we really continue to lobby seriously for the establishment of that index. I have no reservations at all in supporting this Resolution.

Thank you.

MADAM PRESIDENT: Senator McClean you have the Floor.

SENATOR M.O.P. McCLEAN: Thank you very much, Madam President.

I rise to wrap up the debate on this Bill. I would want basically to very quickly thank those who would have contributed, and just to speak to the issue of vulnerability. I believe mentioned by our last contributor, Senator Lady Haynes, in her call for the pursuit of the use of the Vulnerability Index. I am very happy to say that it is actually resonating with the international body. For example UNDP in its annual Human Development Report has started to factor in the whole notion of the need for multiple criteria. In fact I have been looking at one of the reports put out specifically for Latin America and the Caribbean. The reports for the year 2016, Regional Human Development Report for Latin America and the Caribbean Multi-Dimensional Progress Wellbeing beyond Income, is an example of the efforts to widen that discussion.

For example, it reminded me to revisit -- I would cite this report should be a document of the Honourable Chamber, but if it is not I can make it, because I think this is one of the Places where we get this report. It simply said in the Foreword that is written under the pen of Helen Clarke, Administrator, UNDP Programme, I quote in the Forward:

“ Each Human Development Report since 1990 has focused on some aspect of wellbeing beyond the human development approach is precisely about enlarging people’s choices focusing on the richness of human life rather than on material wealth or income alone.”

I think that is significant. If you look at the report, and this goes on to focus on the Caribbean, but if you look at the global report you would see a similar situation. In

fact, because of that -- I do not have the specifics here -- but I do recall on looking at the reports between 2014, 2015 and last year, that on some dimensions countries like Barbados would probably move down in terms of their ranking, but it is because they have started to factor in multiple criteria. So I just wanted to say that.

I want quickly to do something that Senator Fraser would have called “specifics”. I am not getting into a discussion of the issues. We will have significant time. I certainly will have two hours when we have the Estimates debate to speak about the economy. He was asking how much we will have to subscribe. As I sat listening to the other contributors, thankfully I can multi task, I took out my cell phone and was able to Google the Articles of Agreement. Article 2, which speaks to membership, and I will just list some of the categories which speaks to capital, subscription of shares, division and cause of subscribed shares, my recollection -- I did start to do some of this last week as I prepared when we were debating some others. I do not have those scribbles anywhere, but I believe there are about 253 additional shares allocated to Barbados. The cost per share is \$100 000. That information is public information. You can go online - in doing my research for my contribution in these debates plus some other things I would have looked at. So it is there. I can also say that my understanding is, the Solicitor General would have prepared the necessary documents, and one of the requests of Barbados is that it would be paid over a three-year period. That information can be cleared.

I just wanted to share that, and as I said to thank those who made a contribution and with those words I beg to move that this Bill be read a second time.

The question was put to the Senate and agreed to.

On the motion of SENATOR M.O.P. McCLEAN, Madam PRESIDENT left the Chair and the Senate went into Committee for further consideration of the Bill, SENATOR the Very Reverend H.E. CRICHLLOW in the Chair.

COMMITTEE

SENATOR the Very Reverend H.E. CRICHLLOW: The Senate is now in Committee.

Clauses 1 -- 2 were called and passed.

On the motion of SENATOR M.O.P. McCLEAN, Mr. DEPUTY PRESIDENT reported the passing of one Bill in Committee and Madam PRESIDENT resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On the separate motion of SENATOR M.O.P. McCLEAN, the Bill was read a third and time, passed and

cited as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Membership of Barbados) (Amendment) Act, 2017.

ORDER NO. 1 – HEALTH SERVICES (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2017

MADAM PRESIDENT: Senator McClean you have the Floor.

SENATOR M.O.P. McCLEAN: Thank you very much, Madam President. I rise to speak to the Bill to amend the Health Services Act, Chapter 44, to make provision for the inclusion of the electronic smoking devices as we look to address the question among other things of smoking in public places.

Madam President, this is an obvious expansion of the legislation within the context of the concern of the Government and people of Barbados and in the face of significant evidence that smoking is not good for your health.

Over the years I am happy to say that I

have seen the level of smoking in Barbados decline and I trust I will not knock places where young people are recreating, so I am not sure if there is evidence to the contrary, but base on my observation of smoking in other places, sometimes, I am happy to say that if the trend that is observed without hard empirical evidence continuously in a good place.

I can tell you very recently, only last month, I happened to be in New York and walking on the sidewalks having to put up with cigarette smoking, because people come out of buildings to stand and smoke on street corners in large numbers.

Some years ago I was amused, before I came into this Place, in another life I was attending a cruise conference in Germany and in the airport I saw these boxes and persons huddled together, I would call them smoking boxes. People were standing, nearly 10 people in this close space smoking, which I thought they were not only inhaling their smoke but the side screen smoke of all the other people. To me some people will say if you choose to smoke, crapaud smoke you pipe. So you deal with the consequences, no pun intended.

I can tell you that I personally have seen the consequences of smoking. Well I should not say I never smoked. I have once taken up a package of my father's cigarettes and having the first taste, I had to give it to a colleague, a friend of mine on Campus, who unfortunately was a very heavy smoker, not because I had given him the cigarette. He was a smoker before. Madam President, I say

that because I grew up in a household of several children and fortunately, perhaps because my father was a chain-smoker, only one of my siblings smoked. That sibling happened to have left Barbados at 19, so that he probably picked up the habit over there or he did not, but we certainly were very averse to it.

Madam President, I will not make this a long contribution, only to use a very personal issue to demonstrate the seriousness of smoking. My father was hypertensive but not diabetic but he was a double amputee. My understanding from talking to his doctors was that essentially was due to his smoking, they tell me that cigarette smoking damages your peripheral arteries. The doctors in our presence can speak to that and so in his 80s he lost both legs. I am also happy to say that he learned to walk on two prosthesis and was very happy with his rehabilitation. He was described as a model patient but think of the cost. He said to us that he chain-smoked for 60 years but I think his body at some point rejected it because he did not try to stop, he just one day stopped and decided that he was finish smoking, but I think his body just rejected him and the cigarettes.

Madam President, the point I am making is that if one is into smoking it looks like fun when growing up but that then it becomes an addiction and then you cannot help yourself. Ma'am, we see the extent to which people go through efforts to quit smoking, you see all the projects advertised for sale on the television, et cetera. Madam President, I think it is important that we recognised the damage that is done to persons who smoke and to persons who are exposed who smoke is often very significant. We in Barbados have already paid a very high prize for the management and care of persons who have fallen victims to a range of chronic non-communicable diseases and I think that to have to bear the burden, either of the consequences of smoking or for persons who unfortunately might not smoke but be subject to side-stream smoke, is also problematic.

Madam President, I have not done too much research, I certainly have not tried these new inventions of which we speak in this Bill but I believe that it is either equally or more important but it cannot be good for your health and that certainly while people may choose to play Russian roulette or something else with their health, persons who are located in public places should not be subjected to the negative consequences of those who smoke. This, to my mind, is an important addition which should be commended. As I said, we already have a very hefty medical bill and we know the distribution of our medical expenditures on health and therefore it would be important to protect persons like myself who find smoking to be irritating for a number of reasons, certainly one reason is the impact that it has on some of us who have kind of reaction to this things, but this is very important.

Madam President, I would hope that as an element of encouraging Barbadians to foster and pursue healthier lifestyles, we can encourage people to avoid these things. As I said, my foray into trying to smoke a cigarette was horrible and that certainly put paid to that for me, but some other people do it and they find themselves going along and becoming addicted as you would with other substances and therefore to me I believe that good health is very important. Madam President, I am passed the stage where I am influenced by peers and so on, on these matters but for young people that is important.

Madam President, again this is a very straightforward amendment to the piece of legislation that wants to ensure that we are able to stay on top of what I would call the technological developments even as they relate to smoking and that the whole question of electronic smoking devices being incorporated into our legislation. Madam President, there are amendments to basically two sections of the Act which seek to define electronic smoking devices to mean:

“An electronic nicotine-delivery system such as an electronic cigarette, cigar, cigarillo or pipe, which is used to simulate the act of smoking”.

Madam President, that is included there to broaden the definition and therefore to include this newer option, so to speak. Madam President, with those few words, I beg to move that this Bill be read a second time.

MADAM PRESIDENT: Senator Fraser, you have the Floor.

Prof. Sir Henry S. FRASER: Madam President, I rise to

lend my complete 100 per cent support to this Bill and to congratulate the Government for taking initiative in a very timely manner because it is only about three years ago that this became such a big topical issue and the National Committee for Chronic Non-communicable Diseases, led by my colleague Professor Sir Trevor Hassel brought this to the attention of Government and within three short years we have reached this stage. Ma'am, many people are aware of the period that it sometimes take when a Bill or Resolution comes to this Honourable Chamber and it was pointed that the idea was floated but the problem was recommended 15 or 20 years ago and it can take many years for things to happen, as was the case in relation to legislation about smoking. Ma'am, I think this is extremely timely and I congratulate both the National Commission for Chronic Non-communicable Diseases and the Government in bringing this forward.

Madam President, it has been shown that e-cigarettes are not quite as harmless as people like to claim, e-cigarette

avoid the problematic effect of side-stream smoke from all of the effects of the additional compounds that come out when you smoke a regular cigarette, as you would with marijuana, but the e-cigarette has been shown, and there is very good evidence for this, that it appears to be a more innocent thing but it does lead to transition to regular cigarettes, regular pipe smoking and other types of smoking.

Madam President, there is clear evidence why this amendment to the legislation should come forward and I strongly congratulate the Government in bringing it here. We have to recognise the problem that when someone then moves on to regular cigarette smoking they are compounding the negative health effects. Ma'am, nicotine, per se, is a constrictor and nicotine has been demonstrated in a series of research studies done in the 1970s to have its own problems, in addition to its addiction, so that the negative problems of the e-cigarettes, though not as great as the old-time Camels and other types of conventional cigarettes, is still a significant problem which must be recognised. We need to ensure that enough is done locally in terms of controlling the persistent tobacco industry's efforts in marketing and selling these instruments of death and disease among the Barbadian people.

Madam President, I would say that we also have to consider the issue of taxation. It has been shown that taxation does have an effect in controlling the sale and use of noxious substances, it has been very well-shown for alcohol; it has recently been attempted for the excess of the sugary drinks which contribute so greatly to the obesity that is now an epidemic in our children and teenagers, as well as in our adults, most of whom are now obese but Madam President, it is important that taxation be not one of those little 10 per cents that is hardly noticed, because people who are addicted do not notice a 10 per cent increase.

Madam President, I noticed that the Director of PAHO in the region locally has come out recently and said that they know that tax should have been a 20 per cent increase, but now that we have made the 10 per cent increase and it has not made much difference, to make a difference it has got to be 20 per cent on top of that 10 per cent. Just as a brief aside, the sugar taxation increase should now be 20 per cent on top so it should be a 30 per cent increase before we will expect to make a difference. The same thing must apply to cigarette smoking, and certainly all of those other noxious, high-cost spirits which are imported from Europe, Scotland, America and other places, including all the imported whiskey which the middle class Barbadian feels suddenly elevates his social status when he is drinking at ten times the cost of the local and much better rum. Thank you, Madam President. Thank you, Leader of Government Business, for your support.

Buy local, buy local, buy local when you want to drink spirits.

Madam President, it is important for us to recognise that taxation does play a role but it must be intelligently done, it must be totally studied and it must be the right level of the increase in taxation. Madam President, I would also like to take this opportunity to compliment one of our silent heroes of Barbados. The reason that Barbadians, and Barbadian males in particular, have a statistic of less than ten per cent of Barbadian male smoking when the studies were done in recent years, is all entirely due to the work of Dr. Tony Gale; Dr. D. Anthony Gale. Dr. Gale is one of those, I should not say silent, heroes, because if you have ever heard Dr. Gale laugh in a conference then you are very much aware that he is certainly not a silent hero. He has a very characteristic laugh of about 110 decibels. Dr. Gale has been persistent, conscientious and thoughtful. He has produced the evidence, and has been hugely successful as a one-man health educator on cigarette smoking. I congratulate Dr. Gale and ask that he be recognised for his heroic efforts to keep smoking in Barbados at one of the lowest limits in the world. It is all due to Dr. Tony Gale, and in more recent times the support of the Chronic Non-Communicable Disease Commission.

I am very proud of the Chronic Non-Communicable Disease Commission because it was Professor Hassell and I who recommended the formation of such a commission, giving it the inter-departmental and inter-ministerial status of the HIV-AIDS Commission. Prior to that commission, just a few years ago, we had had two advisory committees on health matters, all of which are routinely ignored by Government. Governments of all colours, complexions and countries appoint advisory committees as window-dressing. They have no power, they have no authority, but they look good and they often choose beautiful people. In the case of the HIV Commission, they chose a beautiful person but also a powerful person; and that HIV Commission demonstrated to Government that by giving a commission the influence, the authority, the inter-ministerial connections and the research base to provide the information on which treatment could be not only initiated but monitored, it demonstrated the difference between commissions and the useless advisory committees which are routinely ignored. They were ignored when the Hilton Hotel was demolished, for example. A commission is important.

The Chronic Non-Communicable Disease Commission is something which Professor Hassell and I are very proud of, and I want to congratulate Professor Hassell and his team for the work which they continue to do in promoting the health of Barbados and in preventing disease as far as possible, as well as contributing to the resolution and the cure. As was pointed out by the Leader of Government Business, rehabilitation of people who have

amputations is possible but it is expensive, it is difficult to achieve and it requires enormous will on the part of the victim of the disease that has produced the incapacity. Again, I have a very strong feeling about this because, if I may tell a little anecdote, I was summoned to the physiotherapy department one day some 20-plus years ago because, Madam President, your predecessor and president of the Senate, Sir Branford, was on the physiotherapist's table being treated for severe back pain. He had had a consultation with the then hospital director, the late Sir James Williams, about the physiotherapy difficulties which had been described to him by the physiotherapist with whom he was working. I was summoned because it was known that I was the evangelist for rehabilitation therapy in the hospital, and I had yet another task imposed upon me. I was made the head of a rehabilitation therapy department, having no formal training in the field. What I did, of course, was to invite a very dear friend of Dr. Jacobs and myself, a Jamaican podiatrist from New York, who came down and worked with me for a week on the physiotherapy department, and we produced a report. That report radically revised the structure of the physiotherapy department into a rehabilitation therapy department, and we were able to persuade Government to expand the staff of that department. Departments which do rehab are very costly things, and everybody does not like working in rehab, so it is a major challenge. That is why preventive medicine is so important, and that is why our Medical Faculty, when I became Dean, put enormous emphasis on the development of the expansion of public health.

Having moved from a situation where in all of Barbados there was one teacher of public health in the University and there was a shortage of public health experts across the Caribbean, we now have a very strong public health department in the Faculty of Medical Sciences geared towards the public health issues and needs of Barbados and the Caribbean. We also have public health programmes, the Ph.D and Master's in Public health, which did not exist before and where people often had to go abroad for the one-year Master's course or a Diploma in Public Health. The issues of public health and prevention are hugely important, and represent one of the major focuses in strengthening our health services and our evidence base for the decisions which are made in policy planning and programmes.

Finally, Madam President, I would like to congratulate the Government for this initiative. It is a wonderful initiative. It is a very strong initiative and it needs to be publicised, emphasised and spread abroad by a stronger health promotion unit. That, again, is another issue where Government has not perhaps responded quite as quickly as in these other areas. We do not have a strong enough health promotion unit in the Government. Luckily, we have a public which is quite interested and the media now do the job of the health promotion unit to a large

extent, because the media are quite interested in health. I would like to again emphasise that and hope that we will have strict enforcement now of the e-cigarette and other cigarette smoking in public places. Madam President, we know that we do suffer from the endemic Caribbean disease of implementation deficit disorder, and just as we do not bother to prosecute people for illicit littering and we do not bother to charge them with dangerous driving, drunk or drugged, there are many things that our society, which is grappling with the many social and economic issues, does not do effectively. I would therefore hope to inspire and encourage the authorities that we will follow through on this and call for strict enforcement of this wonderful, new Amendment to the legislation. Thank you, Madam President.

MADAM PRESIDENT: Senator Hunte, you have the Floor.

Senator R.A. HUNTE: Thank you very much, Madam President. I rise to give my support to this Bill and to say from the outset that I regret that I was not debating a Bill this morning that would ban cigarettes completely; ban them completely, using one of Donald Trump's words. There is absolutely no doubt about the worn-out cliché that cigarettes are bad for your health. I am sure we can give examples of friends who have suffered the consequences of cigarette smoking. Let me just start at home: I grew up in a house where no-one used to smoke. That was up to when I was about nine years old. My father, who had lived in the United States of America, came back to Barbados in 1958 -- I was only nine years old -- and he left when I was 16. I was the last of my mother's children. My mother was an out-and-out Christian. I do not know if he was a smoker before he left Barbados but, of course, he came back from America being a smoker. Of course, in those days you had the out toilet. If you did not have a water toilet you were not a rich family and the old man used to go into the out toilet window and blow out the smoke and you would see all of it coming out under the door and, of course, he could never do it around my mother's house, not inside the home. Shortly after that I must tell say, I do not know when he started by I can tell you when he finished. It was months after that in 1958 that he joined the church shortly after that and I can safely say that I did not see my father, at no time, smoke a cigarette until he passed away in Toronto, Canada in 2007.

For me personally, I took up the habit around 1969/1970. It was the fade of the youngsters around to be smoking but I did not last very long. I remember the day that I finished smoking - I cannot say I was really a chain smoker - it was in May 1981, some 36 years ago or so. I am not afraid or ashamed to say what really, really stopped me. I wanted to stop but what really stopped me. There was an old man name Joe that used to frequent the party headquarters, he was an old prison officer and you could

see cigarette smoke all over him, his teeth, everything. I said to him one day: "Joe, I really finished smoking, you know. Give me one of yours." He said to me: Give you one of mine? You ain't finish smoking, you finished buying?"

Asides.

Senator R. A. HUNTE: We may laugh at it but it was an insult to me and I said to myself: "look at you, look. You get insult over a cigarette," but he still gave me. I really felt humbled and belittled.

Asides.

Senator R. A. HUNTE: No, I did not. From that day onward, that is why I never forgot, it was May 1981 that I broke finally with cigarette smoking. It is a danger. I have seen friends of mine who have passed away. I remember my neighbour who told me that he felt as though his head would have blown off and he was smoking from at school. Let me tell you, when you are poor you do not like giving away any cigarettes. You would hide them in your hat, in your socks, all parts of you not to give anybody one. I kept saying to myself that if all the cars and the engines have an exhaust pipe, why do we not have one in our head? It is simply that human beings were not made to smoke and nobody cannot tell me that you cannot break the habit. I am thankful for Senator Fraser for calling Doctor Tony Gale's name because I was here trying to remember. He carried out a one-man campaign in this country. I could not remember and thanks to Senator Fraser for that, Doctor Tony Gale. I do not know if he is still alive but every day on the radio in this coarse voice telling people the dangers of smoking. I will say this, a number of Barbadians really took to that advice. She is now retired by a friend of mine who retired as a nurse some years ago said to us, it was me and two other persons, that she did not see a case of tuberculosis in the hospital for years until a certain group of persons who had immigrated into Barbados came into the hospital. I am going to tell you that group of people really do smoke and drink as well but the emphasis here is on smoking. I really and truly regret that I was not debating a Bill here today ban cigarettes because they are so many cases ... What it seems to do to you is that you smoke for 30, 40 or 50 or 60 years but eventually it carries you. There is an old man who lived in Hall Road and he passed away. When he died they saw all the cigarette ends in his stomach.

Asides.

Senator R. A. HUNTE: In those days too he was smoking when there were not filters on the cigarettes. There were the trumpeters, the Anchors, and one of his daughters told me that. All of the ends of the tobacco were down in his stomach. There were so many cases that I am sure we could speak about that have really brought on a

premature life for a number of persons here, there and everywhere. I believe an expensive life, we can talk about it physical, we can talk about the damage mentally and we can talk about the damage financially. I do not know what are the real benefits in cigarette smoking and here we work it out, I do not see why any human being should smoke a cigarette and talk about being addicted. No, you can finish with something if you want to finish with it.

I asked a friend of mine a couple of years ago, because as he finish do what he is doing he would go and smoke. I told him I wanted him to stop smoking. Do you know what he said? A cigarette is relaxing. I said no, when you are relaxing you does smoke, a cigarette does not relax anybody. He did not say a word and he still did not stop. He is about 70 years old now. It is something that I feel very uncomfortable about. You would go someplace and you want to have a drink and somebody leaves and go outside and all of the cigarette smoke still blows back in the place. It makes you feel very uncomfortable and I find that most people who use to smoke do not like to see or smell a cigarette around them, I certainly do not. I do not like it, I do not appreciate it, I make myself disappear whenever cigarette smoking takes place.

I am glad that a couple of years ago, the Ministry of Health introduced that rule and regulation that cigarette smoking should not take place in covered buildings. The following element is an element that is extremely difficult to discipline in that particular area. Nowadays we are told so we do not want to make customers feel uncomfortable but rules are rules. Some do honour and respect the rules. They see the sign and they go far away and they smoke their cigarettes, others do not but the proprietors do not want to tell them anything because we know what it is all about. They are getting the dollar there so they do not want to lose it there but rules are rules and regulations are regulations. I do not know how that would ever happen in my lifetime or if it would ever happen in my lifetime, that cigarettes would be banned completely from off the earth and I do not see what is the difficulty about that. I think I read in this morning papers that the Government of St. Vincent had banned Styrofoam containers from coming into the country. That is a container, of course, that holds food although they say it is very risky if you put it in a microwave and all of that. I do not know how the vendors and those people in that area will be able to cope but they would have to find alternative methods. Sometimes you have to save people from themselves.

Madam President, I am not going to be very long. I think I have made my point really and truly because sometimes to get your point across you have to talk about your own self and your own circumstances. Yes, I used to smoke nearly 37 years ago and I could look back and say I found absolutely no pleasure in it. There is absolutely no benefit in cigarette smoking.

With those few words, Madam President, I wish to thank you for giving me a hearing in this matter. Thank you.

MADAM PRESIDENT: Senator Adams, you have the Floor.

Senator A. A. ADAMS: Thank you, Madam President. The information that we got from Senator Fraser and the folk idiom and so on that we got from Senator Hunte in relation to cigarette smoking are two tough acts to follow.

Madam President, I want to say that as I look at this Amendment, it speaks about the electronic smoking device and electronic nicotine delivery systems such as an electronic cigarette, which we are focussing on, cigar, cigarillo or pipe which is used to stimulate the act of smoking and it just came to my mind that one of the devices not mentioned there is what older Barbadians would know, perhaps Senator Hunte and one or two others would know, as a Tom. A Tom was a locally made cigar which was a small industry really in Barbados. I think it was a businessman in Roebuck Street called Mr. Hill, there is a store still there, who actually manufactured the Toms. In certain parts of Barbados tobacco was still rum. Certainly, I interviewed a gentleman from Boscobel and he said to me that one of the things that kept his father out of the cane fields was the fact that he actually cultivated tobacco which he subsequently sold. He had a contract with Mr. Hill and so he could look forward to that money to keep the family going.

Madam President, I said all of that to say that the Tom was a particularly interesting Barbadian device because when it was lit up the obnoxious fumes could be smelt a mile off. The section of the Barbadian public that really used the Tom was the Lightermen. I think Senator Trotman would know about that. Now, the Lightermen were the people in Barbados who worked with the bagged sugar taking it out to the ship and so on and during the crop time they earned a few dollars in those days. The Tom was less expensive than the Cuban cigar but more expensive than a cigarette and it really was a badge of honour among the Lightermen who were the ordinary folks to be smoking these cigars and when you go into town especially around the Careenage and so on you could smell the noxious fumes coming from the Tom.

Madam President, I thought I would mention that from an historic point of view, but the point is that smoking was extremely popular in Barbados. I have lived mine three score and ten years and I have seen a decline, and indeed in the last 20 or years a rapid decline, in the smoking of cigarette and tobacco. That has come about because of a rather relentless campaign that was carried out spearheaded by the gentleman Mr. Gale that has been mentioned, but the

media and the Government and the health authorities also contributed tremendously to sensitising the Barbadian public about the dangers of tobacco smoking. Having grown up around people in the districts and so on who smoked, it was easy to know people who smoke. There was no smoking in my grandmother's house because I was the only boy in the house, everybody else were women. There were about 12 or so women and they detested smoking, but lots of other folks in the districts actually did smoke. I can say right now that it would give me great difficulty to name a single person that I know, a friend or a relative, who actually smoke, and that is saying quite a lot for the stage to which we have arrived at in Barbados and I think the country ought to be congratulated on that behalf. We have gone a long way away from that.

Madam President, I just want to say that this Amendment and so on seem to want to bring the e-cigarette in line with the legislation that had been put in place in this country to prevent smoking, and so I am very happy to really speak on behalf of and to agree with this piece of legislation because what is at stake here is not only the average citizen of Barbados but as a former teacher I will say I really have a dog in the race, that is, the young people of this country because the substance in tobacco which is particularly egregious is nicotine and nicotine is extremely addictive. In relation to young people, if you catch them young, as the Catholics would say, you have gotten them for life. In other words, once you could get a young person hooked on tobacco smoking it is likely that that person would continue smoking for life and that is a very serious situation.

The second point in relation to children is that the brain is still in the formative stage and therefore more susceptible to be adversely affected by the nicotine in the cigarette. Apart from the nicotine, there are other substances that are also cancer-forming and therefore we have to consider that in relation to not only the general public in Barbados but the young people in this country that we really have to safeguard and to do so with legislation is a very important start. Madam President, it is not the only thing that we have to do, not only do we have to pass the legislation but also to make sure that it is enforced. Madam President, some points were made earlier, to which I would refer, one is that you have to make sure that you use a tax and therefore in the same way that we tax the tobacco, we ought to have an effective tax regime for the e-cigarette.

We also want to look at advertising because, of course, one of the main chief ways of attracting young people is to have glamorous advertisements, some people use pretty ladies, some use cars and all of the other things that will catch young people. Further, the media that we use, the television, newspapers, magazines and cinema. I am not a cinema goer but I understand that one of the

things that was done at cinemas is that at intermission you would always find the cigarette advertisements there, especially with the matinee films and so on that young people go to. Madam President, those would have to be controlled. The methods of advertising must also be controlled in order to ensure that the tobacco magnates are not able to overwhelm the population with the level of advertisements.

Madam President, e-cigarettes have their benefits. I must say that one of the benefits happens to be is that because they have less nicotine, it has been said that they have about 95 per cent less nicotine than a normal cigarette and therefore it has been found in countries that have done research that you are able to wean smokers away from cigarette smoking via the e-cigarette. Let us say that that is a positive but we also have to make sure that in doing so that we do not create a phenomenon for younger people who will tend to gravitate towards the e-cigarette and therefore in a way that would become a gateway, in terms of going the opposite way now, to the use of cigarette. Madam President, that is obviously something that we will have to consider very carefully and hence we have to look at how we deal with the e-cigarette in order to prevent that from happening.

Madam President, the e-cigarette has also been shown to have less percentage of nicotine but there are particular usages, ways in which it has been used by young people which they say actually cause the temperature... Madam President, there is a particular temperature at which it should be used and that should be legislated, but young people have found a way of increasing that temperature and in so doing it therefore causes the chemical that is used to give off a number of noxious and harmful fumes known as the aldehydes, one of which is formaldehydes and that is a very deadly chemical which is actually used to embalm the dead. Therefore one would have to be extremely careful in the legislation to make sure that the devices used are not used in the way to expose particularly young people to those kinds of harmful impacts because those chemicals are extremely cancer-forming. Ma'am, in that sense the legislation will also have to take into consideration things of that nature.

Madam President, we believe that the idea of bringing the e-cigarette in line with the legislation that we have in controlling the use of tobacco is therefore extremely important and so we ought to ensure that a number of things I have listed are addressed:

(1) That there is quality control in relation to the liquid that it uses and the temperature at which it is also used;

(2) We should also set limits to the concentrations of nicotine coming from those devices; and

(3) They ought to be disclosed, in other words, the level of nicotine in those devices should be clearly shown;

(4) The limit or maximum volume of the liquid that can be used so that it is not being abused;

(5) An effective tax on e-cigarette and to make sure that in the same way that we have laws and controls in relation to where people can smoke, for example, in-doors, we should also have those limits in relation to e-cigarette.

Madam President, I believe that this piece of legislation is definitely a step in the right direction, that is in keeping with the research that has been done on e-cigarette across the world, it has shown that smoking is increasingly being used by disadvantaged groups. This is a point, I think, that has not been mentioned so far, in other words, there is a propensity for persons in the lower socioeconomic group to smoke, and for all kinds of reasons that we can go into, and so we in a way have to save them from themselves. In other words, the legislation ought to be proactive and try to ensure that the attractiveness of the e-cigarette does not operate in such a way that it sucks into its orbit the young people in particular from the socioeconomic group.

Madam President, I think that so long as we are putting the actual sections of the legislation together, we ought to take these things into consideration, we ought to follow very carefully what has been legislated in relation to the use of tobacco and cigarettes and using the latest scientific information we ought to incorporate the preventive aspects of that into the pieces of legislation about which we are speaking and in so doing really carry out our duty, particularly to our young people. Madam President, one of the main duties that we have is to look after the health of the nation. This Parliament therefore is on very good ground in trying and seeking to bring in line the use of e-cigarette by legislative means.

Madam President, I just want to end by saying that having discussed the legislation and obviously having it passed through this Honourable Chamber, we now have to ensure that we put the necessary machinery in place to ensure that it is being enforced. Madam President, with those few words, I want to say that I wholeheartedly agree with this Resolution.

MADAM PRESIDENT: Senator Todd, you have the Floor.

Senator the Hon. P.M.T. TODD: Thank you very much, Madam President. I rise to support the passage of this Health Services (Amendment) Bill, and I would also wish to join in giving respect to Dr. Tony Gale who would have worked day-in and day-out encouraging the members of the public not to smoke cigarettes. I would have

benefited from many informative lectures given by Dr. Gale and persons such as the late Glenroy Straughn who, with myself and others, co-founded Citizens Against Narcotics, and Maurice Foster who coordinated and combined organisations against drug abuse. The late Dr. Bradley Niles, who was Head of the Extra-Mural Department of the University of the West Indies next to Parkinson School, also hosted many youth courses, training youth leaders like myself in matters related to the ill effects of smoking and drug abuse. Dr. Tony Gale would have been a resource person whom we could have easily called upon, and I congratulate him. There was also Victor Roach, who would have done a lot of work in the whole area of discouraging people from abusing alcohol. The list goes on, Madam President.

I just recalled that, as other Senators mentioned, the fact that some people engage in smoking really to build self-esteem in terms of being sort of recognised by their peers as being a man or woman; yielding to peer pressure. I would therefore wish to encourage young Barbadians especially to desist from yielding to this peer pressure. One can decide not to smoke and still be a man or a woman, Madam President, and therefore I would wish to congratulate Mr. Errol Griffith and his team which, I think, are called the Streamline Institute. You see many of these public service ads on television interviewing children from the Foundation School, and they talk about the Power of Choice. I really commend that effort, and I know it is being expanded to other schools; where we are encouraging young people not to yield to peer pressure and that we all as individuals can draw upon the power of choice and we can choose to be unique, choose not to follow the multitude in doing evil, Madam President. I think this is very important, so that we do not have people.... As we say in Barbados, "Follow pattern killed Cadogan." We really have to be resilient in reinforcing this through the schools, the churches and via other role models in our society; and encourage people to have a sense of what is good for their health and do not just engage in practices just to fit into the group.

Madam President, I just recalled a few moments ago that as a young lad growing up, I purchased my first record. The younger folk would not know what an LP is, but the older folks would know what LPs and 45s were. The first LP I ever purchased was an album by Lionel Richie and the Commodores, and it was called 'Natural High', Madam President. That concept I would wish to stress; that we can get a natural high. We do not have to use illicit drugs, abuse alcohol or smoke cigarettes to feel good. We can get a natural high engaging in wholesome, healthy activity, be it sports or culture in terms of dance, music, what have you; wholesome activities. Do not yield to peer pressure in engaging in the abuse of mind-altering substances. Madam President, many people argue that cigarettes can be considered a gateway drug; that when people get addicted

to the nicotine in the cigarette and they become chain smokers and so on, it is easier for them to transition to even more harmful drugs, be it marijuana, cocaine, barbiturates or what you.

I really would wish to congratulate the Government for boldly going forward and demonstrating tremendous leadership in terms of banning smoking in public places and now this extension to ensure that e-cigarettes are captured in this drive to protect those persons who patronise or work in bars, restaurants and nightclubs and who may not be smokers. This legislation protects us all from those persons who choose to engage in smoking. If they want to take ten years out of their lives in terms of risking the possibility of suffering from lung cancer, cancer of the mouth and tongue and so on, that is their business, but certainly they have no right to engage in smoking in public places where that side-stream smoke, which is even more harmful -- some people smoke using a filter but the secondhand smoke is unfiltered -- puts those in the bars, restaurants and other public places at risk. Therefore, it is very important that this Government has taken this initiative, and I really would wish to congratulate people like Dr. George, Senior Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health, and other members of their team. I have seen them for myself along Baxters Road and Tudor Street going from bar to bar sensitising the operators and the patrons about the need to resist smoking in public places. This is really commendable, Madam President, in that they are not just technocrats in an office but they are going into the field where it is important to get the public buy-in. I would really wish to congratulate the Government for ensuring that this loophole has been addressed in terms of ensuring that the e-cigarette is also banned in public places. I thank you.

MADAM PRESIDENT: Senator Carmichael, you have the Floor.

Senator SIR TREVOR A. CARMICHAEL: Thank you, Madam President. As we come to the close of this Session, I am heartened by what we have before us in terms of the Amendment to the Health Services Act. I am heartened by the fact that by an irony the Debate which we had on an earlier Resolution, which I was not a part of, very much dovetailed into what we are speaking about. I say that for good reason, Madam President. I say that because what we are now confronted with in Barbados in the medical field are the hefty medical bills which are present and which filter across the economy in so many different ways. A lot of these hefty medical bills and expenses are as a result of, should we say, bad health choices? What is evident is that smoking alleviation will help conversely in national economic growth and it will help the national economic growth as a result of health savings therefore we would be talking about longer, useful lives and health control costs reductions.

What was previously before us was the ability which we were giving to ourselves to access even better funding and funding terms and I do not think that it would be out of place for me to refer to that because it is related to this Resolution as well but our presence in the IBRB has phenomenal benefits because we must never forget that the ideology is singular as a development banking institution. It not only finances projects but it has a special menu of financial products and services which help countries to address the currency shocks? It has an advisory services mechanism on public debt which is unparalleled and it has been aiding since 1946 in global knowledge transfer and technical assistance, all things which can be assessed by the health sector in an economy. When we recognise, Madam President, also that since 1946 the IBRB has provided over \$500 billion in poverty alleviation loans some related to the health sector we have to be impressed. I say we have to be impressed because shareholder Governments in turn have only paid \$14 billion in capital so you look at that \$14 billion in contrast to the \$500 billion which has been put out in loans and we will see the benefits which that association gives because this is an associated which is making money, not only in returns on equity but also with such small margins on lending.

Our health sector has all to benefit from in terms of other accessing our IBRB status to maximum possible effect. In many respects our supporting the first Resolution is helping us indeed to benefit even better from the second one which is now before us because the way forward in terms of health financing is really, in my view, looking for financing of the health sector in terms of the basic enforcement mechanisms and earlier today we heard of the importance of a health promotion unit within Government. These are laudable objectives but they can only succeed with funding. Really and quite frankly, Madam President, in my view, they could only succeed with development funding because development funding comes across which are fair for that type of lending for that type of activity. Let me say, Madam President, that this morning we could say that we have moved from Doctor Gale or from one man crusader, someone whom I have always admired, the pioneer and we are now at the implementation stage. We are now at the stage where we need to borrow more so that we can achieve more and indeed we have done in our earlier Resolution justice by passing it so that we can now make better effect of our second Resolution which I rise here to support and which I support.

Thank you, Madam President.

MADAM PRESIDENT: Senator Haynes, you have the Floor.

Senator Carol Lady HAYNES: Thank you very much, Madam President. I rise, of course, to support this very important amendment to the Health Services Act.

When I first started trying to educate myself a little more on electronic cigarettes I thought that, in my recollection, electronic cigarettes were probably around for about 10 years. I was interested to learn that the first reference to an electric cigarette was in fact in 1940 when a patent was granted to one Joseph Robinson and that it was only in the 1960s people had patents for electronic cigarettes. I also, in looking through the history, saw that in April 2006, electronic cigarettes were introduced to Europe and subsequently to the United States of America (USA).

I really want to commend our Government and the Ministry of Health on taking this position because if I looked to see what the internationally what the positions were in the United Kingdom, the Royal College of Physicians which is highly respected and highly reputable has in fact in a very recent report in this year suggested that e-cigarettes can prevent almost all harm from smoking and they have taken the position that this is useful for people who are smoking heavily and it is a way to reduce the amount of nicotine, but they unequivocally say that regulation makes e-cigarettes less easily accessible, less palatable and acceptable, more expensive, less consumer friendly, or pharmacologically less effective and then inhibits innovation and development of new and improved products and then causes harm by perpetuating smoking. I was quite alarmed to see that the Royal College of Physicians had, in fact, taken that position.

When I looked to see what the position was in the United States of America (USA) they are, of course, State-by-State different positions and the World Health Organisation however, in September 2008 published that it did not the electronic cigarette to be a legitimate smoking sensation aid and demanded that the marketers immediately removed from their materials any suggestion that the WHO considers electronic cigarettes safe and effective. The Federal Job Administration in the US, if you read that smoking devices will be considered tobacco products and will not be available to those under 18 years and I noted that we are also in this amendment looking at protecting our young people as well.

Looking closer in our region, I found a letter to the editor written by the then president of the Association of General Practitioners of Jamaica, Doctor Aldyth Buckland, and this is as far back as 2010 in which he described the e-cigarette as a battery-powered tube that mixes a nicotine cartridge with propylene glycol, delivered in a controlled way while you suck on the end. The amount of Nicotine in each e-cigarette is variable and may not correspond to the label. She went on to say that both Nicotine and Propylene glycol are poisons that affect the smoker. She did reflect that having taken over 20 years to follow-up cigarette smokers and second-hand smokers she was concerned that it would not take this long to follow-up on e-cigarettes. She, of course, made the point that has been made in here

this morning several times by many senators that nicotine is extremely addictive and that it can affect persons' ability to focus. She also made reference to second-hand smokers who are affected by the nicotine and places that have banned smoking in public places have reported a decline in the admission of heart attacks among their population.

She closed by making reference to the fact that nicotine is a gateway to substance abuse and may magnify the negative effects of other substances such as alcohol, marijuana, methamphetamine and cocaine, and she made reference to the valiant behaviour. This is now seven years ago and she has taken that very, very strong position.

As long ago as 1994, the US Surgeon General Reports said, and I quote, that teens that smoke are three times more likely to use alcohol, eight times more likely to use marijuana and 22 times more likely to use cocaine, so there are twofold dangers when it comes to e-cigarettes and smoking cessation. First of all, are we really achieving what we want to achieve in just reducing the nicotine and secondly that it may be attractive to new users who are told that this is not as potent as the nicotine that you get in cigarettes and therefore this is a safer way to smoke.

I am concerned, Madam President, in the context of gateway drugs. My concern is particularly for us here in Barbados in our children. More and more recently we are seeing reports about marijuana use in children in schools. In 2013 the NCSA (National Council for Substance Abuse) did their third secondary school survey among children 11 to 17 and they looked at a number of public secondary schools and three private secondary schools and found that the age at first use across the Caribbean was like about 11 years and we were no different. What these studies are showing is that the number of children smoking marijuana at younger ages gets higher and higher.

Madam President, I am concerned that marijuana is seen as something natural and safer than nicotine. It is glorified by the use of sacrament by the Rastas and therefore it is sold and pictured as a natural herb. I think Senators before me have referred to the effects that these drugs do have on our young people and therefore I really want to align myself with the respected Dr. Tony Gale who is everything that has been said in here. I would have been exposed to Dr. Gale's pioneeerial initially through BAMP meetings and then across Barbados for many, many years and I am really happy that he has lived to see smoking banned in public places in Barbados and now for this regulation on e-smoking which is a natural consequence. I think this is kind of a loophole where if we do not include e-cigarettes then we are once again trending back to exposing people to smoking cigarettes, marijuana and all of the gateway drugs that are always involved.

Madam President, I want to congratulate our Ministry of Health and our Government on really reacting to e-cigarettes this quickly and to taking a lead in ensuring that our population is safer for this regulation and this Act.

Thank you, Madam President.

MADAM PRESIDENT: Senator Abrahams, you have the Floor.

Senator W. A. ABRAHAMS: Madam President, I rise to make my contribution on this topic. Senator Hunte had an epiphany when a gentleman told him that he stopped smoking but he did not stop buying cigarettes.

Madam President, let me start by saying that I do not smoke. I used to smoke when I was a youngster like all youngsters who would try it, but I have not smoked anything at all since I was about 16 years old so as far as I am concerned I am not a smoker. Madam President, I also had an epiphany. My epiphany came, Madam President, when we were in the gap year in law school when we had to do in-service training and part of our training was to go and observe autopsies and I would have gone to the Queen Elizabeth Hospital and would have observed about seven autopsies that day and one of the autopsies was of a smoker and when they extracted the lungs and they dissected the lungs the difference in the colour of the lungs of the smoker as opposed to somebody who died from something else was like chalk and cheese. The smoker's lungs were black so when people talk about the pictures on the cigarette boxes and about how graphic they are that does not even begin to aptly portray what you are doing to your own body when you smoke.

We are going to get into discussions as to whether we are smoking a cigarette, a spiff or an e-cigarette, but at the end of the day the choice of what you smoke rests with the person who is smoking. Some may say they have a right to smoke what they want, that is yet to be decided, but I the non-smoker have a right to not have to inhale anything that you let out from your body. If we think practically about what side stream smoke or second-hand smoke is, you the smoker pulls something through your mouth, it then goes down your throat, it then goes into your lungs and circulates, it then comes back up mixed with carbon dioxide through your throat, back out through your nostril or your mouth and into my face, so I start now by inhaling what you have had your body processed. Madam President, it is literally as graphic as that and that is what I think about every time somebody is blowing smoke in my face.

Madam President, people talk about you could just move. I agree entirely with the banning of smoking in public places and I agree entirely with the ban on smoking under anything that has a roof because even if we are in a

shed that has four open sides and a roof on it when you blow your smoke and I move to the farer end I am still inhaling it. For somebody who is trying to avoid cigarette smoke or any kind of smoke you realise how far and how pervasive that smoke is because no matter where you go under that cover you still smell the whiff of it, so if it is upsetting to you, you cannot escape it.

Madam President, there was a very graphic thing I read in a bus in Trinidad once. Now, Trinidad is the smoking capital of the Caribbean. In Trinidad smoking is glorified. In Trinidad you are not cool unless you smoke. The number of women in particular who smoke in Trinidad is astounding. In Barbados we have a lot less smokers than Trinidad and a lot less women smoke in Barbados than they do in Trinidad. I was on a bus in Trinidad and I saw perhaps the most interesting thing I have ever seen in a bus. It says: Cigarette smoking gives you pleasure. The by-product of your pleasure is second-hand smoke. It pollutes the air, it contaminates my lung, my hair and my clothes and it does this without my consent. I have a pleasure too. My pleasure is drinking beer. Urine is the by-product of my pleasure. How would you like it if I was to stand on a chair and urinate all over your head, your clothes and your hair without your consent? It is as graphic as that. Madam President, I brought that today just so that the smokers understand that while they may have rights those who choose to not smoke and choose to not inhale it in any form or fashion also have rights and our rights are no less significant than theirs. In our party we have smokers and non-smokers and to be honest when you talk to an educated smoker or somebody who actually, then that smoker will realise that they should actually stop smoking and that they appreciate the person's right to not have to inhale that smoke.

Madam President, I am not preaching against smoking, I am not trying to convert any smokers to being non-smokers, although if somebody has heard any of my graphic analogies and chooses to give up smoking, then I would have scored a small victory, but that is not my aim today. Madam President, all I am saying is that this is timely and that, yes, as useful or as harmful as e-cigarettes are, as to they having the lesser or greater quantity of nicotine, the fact is that it is still a polluter and that it needs to be captured in the same way that all smoking is captured.

Madam President, at some point in time we are going to have a full debate on smoking generally and I will weigh in at that point in time but any legislation that seeks to protect or to uphold the rights of people who choose to not participate in something is a good thing, the rights of the individual should be protected. Madam President, smokers have rights, we non-smokers have rights as well and I do support this amendment. Thank you very much.

MADAM PRESIDENT: Senator McClean, you have the Floor.

Senator the Hon. Miss M.P.O. McCLEAN: Madam President, I do not propose to be very long in my wrap-up. I believe we have had some very short but very critical and important contributions and I thank all those who have contributed to this debate on the amendment to the Health Services Bill, 2017. Ma'am, I want to start with part of the last contribution, that is the emphasis on the importance of the rights on non-smokers, I think that is absolutely critical. In fact, that is what has perhaps informed the focus on banning smoking in public places because clearly persons who smoke have a choice, the damage they do is not to themselves alone, as we would have heard from Senator Sir Trevor and the other contributor in terms of the implications on our health bill and therefore that is important. Madam President, I would also want to acknowledge the contribution of Dr. Tony Gale. I recall very vividly his interviews on the radio and his characteristic voice, "The Dangers of Smoking". I understand he is retired and into his 90s' which perhaps is an indication of his non-smoking and so he has been an exemplar in that sense.

Madam President, the connection between what we would have debated earlier in terms of the contribution of the World Bank, clearly as we look to pursue in the future health initiatives focusing heavily on a philosophy of preventative health, I believe this is an area in which consideration is and can be given for the support of the World Bank. Madam President, I would want again to emphasise the importance of this amendment as it seeks to protect persons from themselves as well, because as we reduce the opportunities for smoking, even those who smoke would find themselves being forced to not smoke.

Madam President, I am amazed that those persons who claim they cannot stop smoking sit would on a flight 13 hour long and cannot smoke. Before you would have sat in a plane where as much as they say that smoking could be done at the rear of the plane, it still filtered its way into the air system and we all suffered. I believe that people can use examples like that to really work hard to end smoking. Madam President, I will end by saying that I am happy to be part of a society where when I contrast it with others, we have seen a significant reduction in smokers and I hope that others would do so.

I also want to emphasise that we need to address a point made in relation to the increasing use of marijuana. I believe that Senator Lady Haynes made that point, that it is a worrying trend to believe that through the glorification of this "natural substance" and the suggestion that it is safer than tobacco is a fallacy. In fact, I say to the young people in my family, while I do not subscribe to tobacco and so on, at least when you purchase a package of cigarettes that

are manufactured by some established company, you know that you are getting nicotine and all the other things. On the other hand, when you purchase illegal marijuana you can be getting...

Madam President, I am sorry to do this to you, I know what you said to me earlier, but we know of the people who bring marijuana into this and other countries in their cavities. Ma'am, if you can remember, there were two comedians, Cheek and Chung, in a comedy about a dog ingesting marijuana and they then turning around and smoking that marijuana.

Ma'am, the point I am making is that outside of the mixing of substances such as 'blackies' where you have 'crack' into marijuana, I have personally seen the damage that that can do and has done to one of my relatives and it has had lasting negative effects. Ma'am, you do not know what you are getting, outside of the normal damage that the substance in its normal form will do. I believe that we really have to do that.

Madam President, I also know that in talking to persons who have to engage with patients at the Psychiatric Hospital, many of our young men in particular have been admitted there probably because of psychotic breaks using marijuana. I have referred, I am sure in here, to an article that I brought home about 10 years ago when as a credit unionist I went to a conference in Ireland. I was reading a newspaper where a doctor had written a story about his young son who, having gone off to university full of promise and so on, ended up being committed to a Psychiatric Hospital after he started using marijuana because clearly whatever chemical reaction it had, that was not something from which he had recovered.

Madam President, all in all, this is an important issue. In Barbados our health status is critical to all other aspects of the quality of life and therefore, Madam President, I thank all who have made a contribution to this debate. I now beg to move that this Bill be read a second time.

The question was put to the Honourable the Senate and was resolved in the affirmative, without division.

On the separate motions of Senator the Hon. Miss M.P.O. McCLEAN, the Senate resolved itself into Committee on the Bill. His Honour, the DEPUTY PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

COMMITTEE

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The Senate is now in Committee.

Clauses 1 to 3, inclusive, were called and passed.

On the separate motions of Senator the Hon. Miss M.P.O. McCLEAN, His Honour the DEPUTY PRESIDENT reported to Her Honour the PRESIDENT, the passing of one Bill in Committee and Her Honour the PRESIDENT resumed the Chair and reported accordingly.

On the separate motions of Senator the Hon. Miss M.P.O. McCLEAN, the Bill was read a third time and passed and cited as the Health Services (Amendment) Act, 2017.

MINUTES

(RECOMMITTED)

Madam PRESIDENT: I am in receipt of the Minutes of February 1, 2017. Are there any errors or omissions? There being none, I ask that these Minutes be confirmed.

ADJOURNMENT

Senator Hon. Ms. M.P.O. McCLEAN: Madam President, I beg to move that this Sitting be now adjourned until February 22, 2017, at 11 a.m.

The question that the Sitting be now adjourned until Wednesday, February 22, 2017, at 11 a.m. was put and resolved in the affirmative without division, and Her Honour the PRESIDENT adjourned the Sitting accordingly.

S. No. D3 (16) 1.52 p.m.

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EDITORIAL NOTES — NOT PART OF THE REPORT

Prepared with the transcript; for checking against the recording and the Minutes.

EDITORIAL QUERIES

Points noted while preparing this report from the edited transcript. The text has not been altered except where stated.

Q1. Masthead. The session is not stated in the source, so no session line is printed.

Q2. Order No. 2, opening speech. The President's call 'Senator McClean, you have the Floor.' runs straight on into Senator the Hon. Miss M. P. O. McClean's whole opening speech (about 1,900 words, beginning 'Senator the Hon. Miss M.P.O. McCLEAN: Madam President, I rise to speak to the amendment...'), so the speech carries the label 'MADAM PRESIDENT'. Printed as in the source.

Q3. Order No. 2, Senator Carol Lady Haynes. The President calls 'Senator Carol Lady HAYNES', but the speech that follows is headed 'SENATOR CAROL LADY JACOBS'. Printed as in the source.

Q4. Order No. 2, Senator Prof. Emeritus Sir Henry Fraser. The source has a visible gap: 'we are classified as a ????? country'. Printed as in the source.

Q5. Introduction of Bills; speech labels. Senator McClean addresses 'Mr. President' when moving the first readings, though Madam President was in the Chair, and her initials appear as 'M. P. O.', 'M. O. P.' and 'M.O.P.' in different headings. Printed as in the source.

Q6. Order No. 2, third reading; Papers. The third reading reads 'the Bill was read a third and time', and the paper laid is titled '...Micro, Small and Medium-size Enterprises (MSNE) in Barbados'. Printed as in the source.

Q7. Minutes. Minutes of 26th January, 2017 are confirmed at the start of the sitting and Minutes of 1st February, 2017 at the end, the latter under the heading 'MINUTES (RECOMMITTED)'. Printed as in the source.

DEBATE SUMMARY

(Editorial summary — not part of the record.)

The Senate met at 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 8th February, 2017, with the President, Her Honour Senator Miss Kerryann F. Ifill, in the Chair; prayers were led by Rev. Father Errington Massiah. The President announced that Senator Byer-Suckoo was travelling on Government business, and the Minutes of 26th January were confirmed. The Leader of Government Business, Senator the Hon. Miss M. P. O. McClean, laid the National Policy

Framework for the Development of Micro, Small and Medium-size Enterprises in Barbados, and the Notaries Public Bill, 2017 and a Resolution to vest Crown land at Pinfold Street and Magazine Lane, St. Michael in the Barbados Jewish Community Inc. were read a first time.

Senator McClean moved the second reading of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Membership of Barbados) (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Order No. 2). She explained the place of the IBRD, the IFC and the International Monetary Fund among the Bretton Woods institutions, said that the World Bank had called on members to enhance their equity by a set formula, and described Barbados' graduation on the basis of a per capita income of perhaps US\$20 000. Senator the Hon. D. W. Boyce recalled the long lobbying, led by former Prime Minister Owen Arthur, for a vulnerability index instead. Senator Professor Emeritus Sir Henry Fraser asked for specifics on the subscription and noted the Central Bank Governor's recent warnings. Senator the Hon. P. M. T. Todd cited the World Bank HIV loan that had built up the National HIV Commission, and Senator Carol Lady Haynes, a former Chair of the HIV Commission, urged pursuit of the vulnerability index. In reply Senator McClean quoted the UNDP Human Development Report and read from the Articles of Agreement on subscriptions. The Bill passed all stages, with Senator the Very Reverend H. E. Crichlow in the Chair in Committee.

Senator McClean then moved the second reading of the Health Services (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (Order No. 1), which brings electronic smoking devices within the law on smoking in public places, speaking of her father, a smoker who lost both legs in his 80s. Senator Sir Henry Fraser gave the Bill his full support, said that e-cigarettes were not as harmless as claimed, called for tax increases large enough to matter, citing PAHO's view that 20 per cent was needed on top of 10 per cent, and praised Dr. D. Anthony Gale, to whom he credited a male smoking rate below ten per cent. Senator R. A. Hunte described how he gave up smoking in May 1981. Senator A. A. Adams recalled the 'Tom' and warned of nicotine's effect on young people, Senator Todd commended the Streamline Institute's public service advertisements, Senator Sir Trevor A. Carmichael linked the Bill to the earlier IBRD debate, and Senator Carol Lady Haynes cited the World Health Organisation, the US Surgeon General and a Jamaican general practitioner. Senator W. A. Abrahams, a non-smoker, supported the ban on smoking under any roof.

In her reply Senator McClean also warned against the glorification of marijuana. The Bill was read a second time, passed in Committee with the Deputy President in the Chair, and was read a third time and passed as the Health

Services (Amendment) Act, 2017. The Minutes of 1st
February were confirmed, and on the motion of Senator

McClellan the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, 22nd
February, 2017 at 11 a.m.

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