



E/CEPAL/CDCC/26/Add.1

4 April 1978

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Office for the Caribbean

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

Third Session
Belize City, Belize
12-18 April 1978

COMMENTS
ON
NEW PROPOSALS
TABLED AT SECOND SESSION



UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA Office for the Caribbean

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The new proposals tabled at CDCC II were circulated to Member Governments and United Nations bodies for evaluation in accordance with paragraph 23 of the Report of the Second Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (E/CEPAL/CDCC/21/Rev.1). The following comments have been received:

CDCC/WP/78/1 - Creation of a Centre for the Teaching of the English, French and Spanish Languages, and for Cultural Research on the Countries of the Caribbean

CDCC GOVERNMENTS

BELIZE

We support the proposal for a centre for the teaching of the English, French and Spanish languages and for Cultural Research, and agree that a very useful way of taking the proposal into account would be to include it for consideration at the meeting of experts scheduled to take place in Belize later this year.

JAMAICA

The Committee, recognizing the need for "removal of language barriers" within the region, had authorised a preliminary survey into existing facilities. The report and recommendations are to be presented to the April meeting. It seems premature to commit oneself on the Dominican proposal, since there are no means of knowing how it fits in with the recommendations. In any case, there are a number of issues unresolved by the proposal:

- 1) what is to be the linkage with existing institutions in member Countries (the sub-office Directors' roles are vaguely related to this);
- 2) what are the arrangements for documentation etc. Since much work has already been done, any centralizing institution must have a clearing-house role;
- 3) the whole question of the role of the centre in cultural research is, at best, ambiguous.

In the circumstances, professional, rather than political, considerations, would indicate a cautious approach to the proposal as it now stands, pending the recommendations of the report. The organizational structure is vague, and, except for language teaching, the functions are ill-defined. The assumptions about work already done seem ill-informed and naive, particularly in the area of culture.

Recommendations:

1. A central language institution could therefore be explored further, with a new look at the organization, functions, staffing and financing, so that there is a clear network of linkages with existing institutions as well as some flexibility at sub-office as well as at central level. Any decision must take into account the recommendations of the survey.
2. We cannot see what is to be gained by pursuing the cultural research aspect now. This could conceivably be phase 2.

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

UNESCO

1. The creation of the proposed Centre is justified by a real need in the region. This need was expressly recognized by the Regional Conference on Cultural Policies - Bogota, January 1978.
2. The Centre would improve contacts and co-operation in the Region and would provide a good basis for the Subregional Innovation Net (CARNEID) now in preparation.
3. A detailed survey could be undertaken by UNESCO concerning the Technical details of the establishment of the Centre, including its functions and financial aspects. UNDP's financial participation should be envisaged.
4. The Centre's administration should reflect its sub-regional character and stress the concept of rotation of those responsible for the Centre (directors or coordinators) to be appointed by a Governing Council composed of specialists of its member countries. The Centre's organigramme should also foresee the creation of programme administration regional Committees.

5. Special attention could be paid to studies on local languages (Creole and Indian) within the framework of the studies and innovative methods of research concerning the Caribbean and indigenous cultures. However, further information is needed for study by UNESCO.

6. The role of the Centre on regional programming concerning teaching techniques and methods furthering innovation should be stressed. Attention should also be paid to the Centre's role regarding gathering and dissemination of information, as well as the production of specialized teaching materials.

7. The Meeting on Elimination of Language Barriers in the Caribbean (Belize, 4-7 April 1978) called by CDCC with UNESCO's technical and financial support will provide technical information concerning possible cooperation and the needs of the region as well as technical data on the organization, functioning and role of the Centre.

CDCC/WP/78/2 - Establishment of a Personnel Training Centre for the Development of Coastal Resources

CDCC GOVERNMENTS

BELIZE

The idea of training personnel in Coastal Resources development is a very good one especially in the Caribbean region. The area has made great strides in tourism and many hotels, beach resorts and other tourist oriented structures have sprung up in several of the Territories of the region. The potential for further Coastal development is there. There is also a resultant increase in human population in coastal regions. The above factors have resulted in the destruction of several mangrove and estuarine areas. It is well known that mangroves and estuaries are areas of great biological productivity and provide essential nursery areas and sanctuaries. As a result many commercial fisheries have suffered serious adverse effects. Conservation of valuable habitats is essential to the region's fishery development. This cannot be achieved without trained personnel.

We share the views expressed by the Secretariat as expressed in the note. Should the Government of the Dominican Republic wish to

effectively pursue the project, we agree with the suggestion that a co-ordinated approach, using the expertise of various agencies, should be applied.

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

OFFICE OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

While there is certainly a need for skilled personnel in all fields of coastal development, the training centre, as set out in the proposal, may not completely fill this need in the regional context. There are two basic reasons: First, there are already institutions in the Caribbean which, to different degrees, aim at the same objective. IOCARIBE has a wide responsibility for training of personnel, through the IOC sub-programme on Training, Education and Mutual Assistance (TEMA); both IOCARIBE and the Institute of Marine Affairs (Trinidad and Tobago) have research interests which overlap some of the themes in the proposal. Secondly, the proposed research and training project on fishery resources in lagoons and mangroves raises some questions. It seems doubtful that such a project could be implemented within what appears to be an essentially administrative structure as the one proposed for the personnel training centre. Also, a number of existing programmes within FAO (WECAFC), UNESCO and IOCARIBE are relevant to the substance of the proposed research project. Certainly, more investigation is needed to give a definite opinion, but on the face of it, there are these two types of difficulties with the current proposal.

The underlying concept of training resource specialists in coastal development is extremely worthwhile, and we would welcome any practical steps in this direction. Accordingly, should the Government of the Dominican Republic wish to effectively pursue such a project, we would suggest that a co-ordinated approach, using the expertise of various agencies, be applied. This could be achieved by calling a meeting of UNESCO/IOC, FAO and OETO, which are essentially the relevant agencies, under the auspices of ECLA.

CDCC/WP/78/3 - Establishment of a Regional Centre of Improved Genetic Material for Agricultural Products

CDCC GOVERNMENTS

BELIZE

We share the views expressed in the note by the Secretariat, particularly the need to carry out the work of the centre in order to avoid multiplicity of centres and the spreading of scarce technical and financial resources.

We support the recommendation that a prefeasibility study followed by a feasibility study, should be undertaken along the lines suggested in the note by the Secretariat. This would enable the CDCC to get the relevant information to give serious consideration to the proposal.

ST. KITTS

The proposed project does not offer immediate benefit to our State. However, in view of the need for appropriate technology to aid in the development of our State the project could offer meaningful benefit in the future. Pre-feasibility and feasibility studies must be carried out to establish the viability of the project and the guide-lines suggested by the CDCC Secretariat could form the basis of such a study.

CDCC/WP/78/4 - Creation of an Institute for Research into the use of Sugar-cane and its by-products for the production of food, meat and milk, fuels and fertilizers in the Caribbean Region

CDCC GOVERNMENTS

BELIZE

While the note by the Secretariat was very helpful in setting out the state of knowledge and the research which has so far been carried out into the use of sugarcane and its by-products, it would have been more helpful if a definite recommendation was made on the manner in which the proposal could be dealt with.

We consider the proposal a useful one but would like to emphasise that in supporting it we think every effort should be made to avoid

duplication and to try and ensure that our scarce financial and Technical resources are not stretched too thinly.

ST. KITTS

The proposals in the document would, if and when implemented, generate much benefit to our State. We find them acceptable.

JAMAICA

With the quite extensive assistance from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the University of the West Indies (Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI)) has launched a comprehensive programme along these lines. In the circumstances, while it is agreed that active research indicated in the proposal is necessary, it might be more appropriate at this time for the CDCC to closely monitor the efforts by not only the UWI/CIDA but also work being done in Mexico, by Government, University and sugar interests; in Cuba, Barbados, Florida and Jamaica. It is considered also, that the already good facilities including personnel available in some of these programmes might profitably use grants which could come from CDCC rather than for that organization to set up a new facility.

CDCC/WP/78/5 - Strengthening of Regional Tourism

BELIZE

We consider the creation of a Caribbean Tourism Organization a good one and support the three draft resolutions if this means -

- i) not the establishment of just another regional organization and further proliferation;
- ii) that the C.T.O. will be a functional, governmental super-structure that will harmonize the goals of the existing organizations;
- iii) the recognition by other similar organisations of the pre-eminence of the C.T.O.; and

- iv) that the C.T.O. will lead to economies of scale and rationalisation of scarce resources, physical, financial and human.

JAMATCA

This proposal is fully supported.

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION

1. First draft resolution

We welcome the proposed initiative to set up a regional tourism body to be called the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO). We agree that, should such a body be set up, its co-ordinating role would best be fulfilled through appropriate cooperation with WTO. Three possibilities are to be envisaged in this context:

i) That States Members of the new CTO who have not already done so join WTO as Full or (in the case of dependent territories not responsible for their external relations) Associate members and that the CTO itself, an international tourism body, join WTO as an Affiliate member. This would allow the active involvement of States of the region in WTO's affairs and activities including research and operations projects decided by Members and included in the budget of the Organization.

ii) That the CTO become an Affiliate member of the WTO. A number of regional organizations (such as "Arab Tourist Union" -ATU-, "European Travel Commission" -ETC-) are already Affiliates of WTO. Although such Members do not enjoy the right to vote, they nevertheless play an active part in activities, benefit from the Organization's information services and receive copies of studies, etc. carried out under the General Programme of Work. It should be stressed, though, that however many countries may be represented in one Organization enjoying affiliate membership, contact is on the basis that the Affiliate is a single partner with one voice. The Organization's services are also furnished on this basis.

iii) That the CTO work out an agreement of cooperation and co-ordination with WTO. In the interest of the Members of WTO, such agreements must necessarily be drawn up with a view to achieving a proper balance of rights and obligations, binding both parties and securing mutual benefits for both. Such an agreement does not, of course, allow the Organization with whom the agreement is contracted direct intervention in the activities of WTO.

We should stress that under its Statutes, WTO can only intervene directly in favour of its Members. Full membership in the Organization allows full participation in the Organization's activities including the choice of a programme most fitted to the needs and requirements of Members and the adoption of a Budget reflecting this option. For activities involving non-members of WTO it would, of course, be necessary to seek finance from external sources such as UNDP. In this respect it is recalled that WTO has been an executing agency of the UNDP since May 1976 and is already actively involved in tourism projects in certain Member States.^{1/}

2. Second draft resolution

We are keenly aware of the importance of air transport in developing tourism, particularly to Caribbean destinations.

In 1975 WTO organized in cooperation with IATA an International Conference on Tourism and Air Transport held at Manila, Philippines, following on from a similar Conference held in Madrid in 1972.

The success of this initiative -which provided a valuable opportunity for a frank exchange of views on the material needs and requirements of tourism and air transport, particularly in the field of air fares- has prompted our two Organizations to organize a further encounter on the theme of "Optimal use of resources in tourism and air transport", this

^{1/} To obtain a broader idea of the range of activities carried on by WTO, reference may be made to the Statutes of the Organization together with the list of publications, and document REC 810 which sets out the General Programme of Work of the World Tourism Organization for the period 1978-1979 (approved by the Second General Assembly).

time in the Americas region. We have already sent invitations to Caribbean countries and tourist associations to attend this new Conference which will be held in Mexico City on 17-21 April 1978.

The development of the air network in the Caribbean region would undoubtedly exert beneficial effects in securing equitable distribution of tourist flows throughout the region.

With respect to facilitation, we would concur that the elimination of obstacles to intraregional travel is vital for the proper development of international tourism. WTO's predecessor, IUOTO, played an active part in the organization of the UN Conference on International Travel and Tourism which in 1963, agreed to a number of recommendations in the field of facilitation. WTO's publication "Travel Abroad - Frontier Formalities", published since 1952, is still a key reference in this field.

3. Third draft resolution

We take it that the recommendation to compile up-to-date statistics, at the latest two months before the end of each calendar year, relates to the desirability of preparing provisional estimates on the basis of figures for the first three-quarters of the year. We agree that this is sensible and feasible, and have for a number of years surveyed National Tourism Administrations to obtain such preliminary annual estimates of world tourist movements and payments.

We agree that the telex can be an efficient means of conveying salient information about trends in tourism. We particularly welcome the use of this medium to communicate annual totals of arrivals and receipts to WTO. It should be borne in mind, however, that a telex cannot replace a properly designed and presented annual statistical report which can be sent to all interested bodies, including of course WTO. We would agree on the need for effective consultation and "common accord" over the format of presentation of statistical data. However we would underline the need for statistical data to conform to international recommendations so as to facilitate comparisons with countries both inside and outside the region.

WTO has in fact taken the lead over tourism statistics in recent years and plays, in consultation with the United Nations Statistical Office, a "central and decisive" role in this field. The basic definitions of "visitor", "tourist" and "excursionist" for statistical purposes, were proposed by WTO's predecessor, IUOTO, to the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism held at Rome in 1963.

The harmonization of statistical series in accordance with international recommendations is a permanent activity of WTO and Guidelines for the collection and the presentation of international travel statistics establishing "minimum requirements" have been published by our Organization.

Recent activities undertaken by WTO have included the preparation of a Handbook on Sampling methods for tourism statistics and a document which analyses differences between the statistical series of tourist receipts published by the principal international organizations.

Our yearbook World travel statistics now includes over 1,000 pages of statistical tables and furnishes information about domestic as well as international tourism. To facilitate the regional analysis of trends, we are producing an abstract of this publication showing the regional breakdown of international tourist flows.

Future projects included in the 1978-1979 Programme include a Technical handbook on statistics which should be of interest to Caribbean countries.

CDCC/WP/78/6 - The Question of Science and Technology in Development

CDCC GOVERNMENTS

BELIZE

We support the proposals, the immediate objectives of the Council, and the outline work programme, particularly in regard to the investigation, documentation and upgrading of indigenous technology. We recognize that facilitating the transfer of technology, particularly in areas of

high priority like agriculture and forestry-based industries, hydrology and mineral exploration will determine the pace and quality of our socio-economic development.

We also recognize that collaboration with CDCC member countries in this exercise will make available a wealth of comparative information and experience which can only accelerate our own advance.

JAMAICA

It is felt that the Caribbean must consider advancing to a stage where specific programmes propelled by specific mechanisms and undertaken by specific institutions are contemplated. Without detailing these specific programmes where Caribbean cooperation and collaboration can take place to achieve concrete ends, we will continue to revel in verbiage and cliches.

The Caribbean Science Council is a lofty idea which will gain support if it is taken out of the realm of another paper bureaucracy. This Council must spring from strong, or more aware, S & T systems in the various territories. It must not be imposed from above. The Council may begin as a Science and Technology Information Centre and take on other duties as demanded. The following modifications are needed -

- 1) The objectives of the Council must be clearly stated, practical and expressed as projects for execution.
- 2) The institutions and machinery for implementation of the projects must also be clearly stated.
- 3) There must be long term commitment to the Council to ensure its economic viability.
- 4) The Council should not further deplete existing national institutions of financial support or personnel.
- 5) More emphasis should be given to the use of existing institutions instead of erecting new ones, and better use must be made of the various international agencies seeking to achieve Caribbean S & T cooperation.

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

UNESCO

1. Jointly with the CDCC Secretariat, a "Preliminary Version" for discussions and comments of the Feasibility Study on the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) proposal was prepared (document UNESCO/NS/ROU/399 Prov. 3, of 1 October 1977) by Dr. Graham Jones, UNESCO Science and Technology Policies Consultant, who visited the Caribbean for that purpose.
2. In agreement with CDCC as well as with the Government of Guyana, UNESCO convened a Consultation on Science and Technology Policies in the Caribbean, in Georgetown, from 12-16 December 1977, with the purpose, inter alia, of considering the UNESCO/ECLA preliminary version of the Feasibility Study.
3. It was agreed with CDCC that the preliminary version of the Feasibility Study, together with the Report of the Georgetown Meeting, would be made available to participants at the Caribbean preparatory UNCSTD Meeting which took place from 14 to 18 February in Kingston, Jamaica. It was not possible for UNESCO to attend that meeting, and therefore we have no information on its outcome. Upon receipt of information we shall be in a position to eventually revise the UNESCO/ECLA Feasibility Study and submit it to CDCC for approval.
4. Meanwhile the Georgetown Report is, of course, circulating widely in the Caribbean and is serving as preparation for the CDCC-III discussions on the CCST.

CDCC/WP/78/7 - Caribbean Art Biennial

CDCC GOVERNMENTS

BELIZE

We agree with the conclusion and recommendations in the note by the Secretariat. The proposal offers the opportunity for a modest, yet meaningful, start to be made with cultural integration among the countries of the region.

Although we support the proposal, it seems to us that the Tourism angle should not be over-stated nor over-emphasized. Caribbean peoples have for too long been portrayed as demeaning stereotypes for extra-Caribbean visitors to gawk at. The emphasis here should be on Caribbean peoples getting to know one another; to appreciate their artistic manifestations; to make sure that the Art Biennial will be qualitatively "different".

An inventory of teaching resources, particularly 'within region', should be compiled and a coordinating body established to foster collaboration in the development of artists, to ensure proper animation, explanation and "backgrounding" of the themes selected, works exhibited and the artists represented in order to make possible a relevant, meaningful 'learning' experience.

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

UNESCO

The proposed Caribbean Art Biennial indeed merits the assistance of UNESCO, as it would help affirm the cultural identity of the region and strengthen its cultural development, including museums. Assistance, including technical cooperation for the organization of the Biennial, could be provided under the 1979-1980 Participation Programme, upon requests of the Member States concerned. However, CDCC's hope that "UNESCO could be responsible for the technical advisers and propaganda material at the international level, packing, transporting, international insurance and other international expenses" may not correspond to our possibilities; UNESCO's assistance is likely to be limited to the provision of consultants and/or financial aid. It should also be pointed out that a contribution from the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture might be possible for a manifestation of this kind.

CDCC/WP/78/8 - Preservation of the Cultural Heritage of the Region,
Modernization of Archives by the use of Modern Methods
of Restoration and Microfilming of written documents.
Regional Centre/Workshop for the Restoration and Micro-
filming of documents for the Caribbean and Central America

CDCC GOVERNMENTS

BELIZE

Our observation, confirmed in the CDCC Secretariat's note, is that the Centromidca project is, by definition as an OAS effort, unavailable to Belize. In this case, the only possibility apparently open to us would be for linkage to be forged with Acuril to which Belize has access.

The paper, in its discursive style, dwells at length on a technical survey of methods, techniques etc. of preservation and restoration. We are of the view that there is considerable scope for discussion of techniques, methodology and strategy if a neater sense of precision is to be achieved.

It is unclear whether an offer is actually being made to undertake microfilming, restoration, etc. for governments and what form of payment, if any, would be involved. The question of control also arises: what limitation would be placed on different classes of documents, restrictions and/or availability to third parties.

We agree on the usefulness of union catalogues, the interchange of holding lists; however, we have serious reservations as to the desirability, and the practicability, of standardization of methods. We regard the concept of a centralized agency for dissemination and referral purposes as very desirable.

We support the view that the Agreements of Cultural Exchange within the Project of Cultural Exchange should take the form of a multi-lateral Agreement of Cultural Exchange, embracing all CDCC member countries and associate members and we agree with the elaboration of the project by the Secretariat, particularly the provision to ensure that the Multi-lateral Agreement is not a mere document.

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

UNESCO

1. UNESCO approved a Dominican Republic request for financial assistance towards the organization of a symposium on the pathology of paper in tropical regions (\$3,000 to meet the cost of travel of some of the participants). We have provided the Government with a list of experts on the subject of the pathology and conservation of paper from which they could choose persons whom they would wish to invite as consultants to the symposium. It is possible that additional funds for the symposium will be forthcoming from OAS and other organizations working in the area, and we have already taken this matter up with OAS during our recent discussions and exchange of correspondence with them. If assistance from CDCC or ECLA is requested in the project proposal, we would be glad to support such a request in view of the importance of the question of microfilming and conservation to other countries in the region.

2. With regard to point (b) of the project proposal, we feel that the strengthening of institutions like CENTROMIDCA and their orientation towards the application of techniques such as microfilming would greatly facilitate the exchange of cultural materials. In the matter of scientific and technical information which was discussed at the recent Librarians and Documentalists CDCC UNESCO Meeting held at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, the approach is exactly the same. It seems obvious that certain aspects of the techniques used in the preservation of cultural materials and in the dissemination of information relating to science and technology are identical and would permit a sharing of the equipment and manpower resources for both purposes. CDCC, in its role as promoter of regional collaboration in such activities, could take a lead in identifying the possibility of such a horizontal cooperation.

3. With regard to point (c), we feel that the strengthening of such projects as CENTROMIDCA would provide possibilities for their utilization as research laboratories, as centres/workshops for the region and as centres for training regional manpower. We realize that such development will have to be gradual and that in the case of CENTROMIDCA will require that it extend its activities, which at present seem to be nationally oriented, towards those of a more regional or international character.

4. The project proposal falls within the scope of our activities and assistance would normally be available upon request from Member States of the region in the form of consultants, fellowships and equipment. Such assistance would be available from the Participation Programme while possibilities also exist, though somewhat limited, within the Regular Programme. It might be mentioned that the draft 1979-1980 Programme and Budget includes provision for assisting in the establishment of a laboratory incorporating modern techniques in the field of restoration of documents and in the application of reprographic techniques. The laboratory will be located in an already existing teaching or technical institution in a Member State in the Latin American region. The assistance provided will be initially used to acquire and test modern equipment which would be applied in conservation, restoration and reprographic techniques and to provide training to documentalists, librarians and archivists in the region. It should be noted that this project will be located in the Latin American region and therefore, not necessarily, in the subregion covered by the CDCC.

CDCC/WP/78/9 - Creation of a Caribbean Institute for Mineral and Hydrocarbon Resources

CDCC GOVERNMENTS

BELIZE

We support the proposal for the establishment of the Caribbean Institute for Mineral and Hydrocarbon Resources.

Although at the present time Belize is not known to possess any mineral and/or hydrocarbon resources of economic value, exploration are currently being conducted in search of mineral wealth.

The very fact that these explorations are being conducted by multi-national companies places Belize in a similar position to other countries in the Caribbean sub-region who possess known mining resources at this time.

JAMAICA

This proposal is supported but it is felt that some modifications will be necessary.

MODIFICATIONS OF PROPOSALS FOR THE CREATION OF THE CARIBBEAN INSTITUTE FOR MINERAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Foreword:

The Government of Jamaica warmly welcomes the initiative of the Government of the Dominican Republic for the creation of the Caribbean Institute for Minerals and Hydrocarbon Resources and strongly supports it. However, having regard to the realities in the territories concerned in terms of existing national and international institutions, technology, markets and trade, a modification of the proposal is proposed.

This proposal, like the original, does not at this time consider operational machinery and the contributions of countries, because it awaits the reaction of the delegates to the basic idea. If delegates consider the proposal feasible, Jamaica would consider it an honour to participate with the Dominican Republic in the feasibility studies on the project and perhaps its implementation.

Introduction:

It is noteworthy that the major mineral resources of the territories have already been identified for several years. The gap is in mineral development, which involves entrepreneurship. Because of this, most territories have depended on external agencies to do this task, so the developments achieved were those which suited the agencies rather than the territories with the resources. Further, experience since World War II has provided ample proof that the export of mineral raw materials, however refined, leads to limited economic growth rather than development.

Examination of the basic categories of mineral resources:

1. Iron and Ferro-alloy Metals - Fe, Cr, Co, Mn, Mo, Ni, Cb,
Ta, Ti, W, V;
2. Light Metals - Al, Mg, Be, Li, Ti;
3. Base Metals - Cu, Pb, Zn, Sn, Hg;
4. Precious Metals and Minerals - Au, Ag, Pt metals,
diamonds, etc.

5. Industrial Minerals - process minerals, construction minerals, fertilizer minerals;
6. Energy Minerals - Petroleum and natural gas, coal, peat, lignite, radio active minerals and geothermal energy,

shows that because of their relative abundance we are effectively concerned with iron and aluminium for our metal needs and energy resources play a critical role. These industries require intermediate to high technology. Inputs of capital, technology and available markets are therefore largely dependent on the industrialized countries. On the other hand, the industrial minerals involve low level technology, adequate reserves exist in most of the territories, they are not usually energy intensive.

Objectives:

1. The achievement of industrialization through adaptation of the most appropriate technology so that the cost of regionally produced goods will be competitive on the world market place.
2. The development of viable mineral industries geared to supplying finished goods to the local markets and the surplus exported to earn foreign exchange.
3. The utilization of local mineral resources by facilitating their development and exploitation to ensure reliable supplies at reasonable costs.
4. The development of local and regional markets for the finished goods with the rest exported.

Goals:

1. The transformation of the region from suppliers of raw materials into producers of finished goods at competitive prices.
2. Lowering of the cost of living within the region.
3. Increased local employment.
4. Effectively increasing the Gross Domestic Product of the territories within the region by emphasising finished products rather than raw materials.

5. Providing a background which will encourage entrepreneurship within the region.

Justifications:

1. The small sizes of the present markets and limited range of raw materials within each territory.
2. The existence of Geological Surveys and related agencies within most of the territories.
3. International agencies such as the International Bauxite Association (IBA), Organisation of Petroleum Producing Countries (OPEC), etc. already exist and are functioning effectively.
4. The levels of technology, financing, expertise which are necessary for the successful development and support of metal processing operations are currently beyond the capability of most of the territories.

Strategy:

1. The sovereign right of the territories over their mineral resources is to be retained through a system of tolling, so that we do not divest ourselves of these resources until they are ready for fabrication.
2. Local enterprises, which may be owned and operated on an inter-territorial basis, must use efficient appropriate technology which the territories can support.
3. Operations which require intermediate or high technology with sophisticated technological base are, during an initial period, to be conducted in association with enterprises which possess this capability.
4. Promotion of regional trade in mineral resources.
5. Emphasis on fabrication of products for the local and regional markets with the surplus exported.
6. Emphasis must be placed on entrepreneurship with marketing and finance highlighted.

Tasks of the Institute:

1. The conducting of Prefeasibility and Feasibility Studies of the mineral resources in the territories as the basis for investment decisions in the mineral industry starting with the industrial minerals, having regard to scale of operation, appropriate technology and markets.
2. The encouragement of regional trading and bartering of mineral products within the Caribbean, thereby developing a regional mineral market.
3. The identification and development of markets outside the region for the products of the enterprises implemented initially for the local market.
4. To participate in the development and implementation of programmes for the training of students within the region in the skills of developing mineral resources and to man the projects implemented.
5. To advise national policy and planning bodies.

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

OFFICE OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

This project proposal presented by the Dominican Republic is similar in scope to the objectives of a project proposal presented by UN/OTC to the countries of the Caribbean region in early June 1977. The UN proposal, which envisions a "Centre for Geoscientific Investigations in the Caribbean/Central America Region", originated from the interest in a multi-national approach to natural resource development voiced by numerous governments in the area in dialogues with UN Technical Adviser.

As soon as all governmental replies have been studied OTC shall be in a position to formulate a project that will embody the goals considered most meaningful by those countries wishing to participate.

CDCC/WP/78/10 - Possibilities of Sub-regional Co-operation in
Projects of Applied Research and Technical
Assistance to the Industrial Sector

CDCC GOVERNMENTS

BELIZE

We consider the proposal to involve INDOTEC in a regional co-operation programme of Applied Research and Technical Assistance to the industrial sector a very good one. There is need however to -

- i) pinpoint the sectors which would lend themselves to co-operation with INDOTEC; and
- ii) to devise the appropriate machinery to allow the taking of concrete steps to ensure reasonable chances of success.

We share the views expressed in the note from the Secretariat, but would wish to emphasise the importance of pinpointing the sectors which lend themselves to cooperation.

CDCC/WP/78/11 - The Study of Sugar-cane Gummosis

CDCC GOVERNMENTS

BELIZE

While appreciating the reasons why the Dominican Republic would like to continue the project, we share the view that as several institutions in the Caribbean and elsewhere have over the years undertaken research in sugar cane pathology, there should, as a first step, be established collaboration on a day-to-day basis between them so that a system of complementary exchange of research papers could be established.

ST. KITTS

Although we are not suffering from sugar cane gummosis at the moment we would still like to receive copies of all reports of studies on the disease for future reference if and when this becomes necessary (hopefully not).

We do agree with the view expressed by the CDCC Secretariat that in the light of the many institutions in the region working on sugar cane that there should be some form of collaboration between these institutions in order to exchange research information.

JAMAICA

This disease does not exist in Jamaica, nor are we aware that it exists in Cuba or any of the English-speaking Caribbean countries. The proposal is supported in principle on condition that a screening facility for sugar-cane varieties of member countries of CDCC be instituted.

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