



CDCC/CCST/81/9  
12 August 1981

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA  
Office for the Caribbean  
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE  
CARIBBEAN COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
First Plenary Session of the Caribbean  
Council for Science and Technology



MINUTES OF THE FIRST PLENARY SESSION  
OF THE CARIBBEAN COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
HELD IN BARBADOS FROM  
29 JUNE TO 2 JULY 1981 AT THE  
GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE CENTRE, WILDEY, ST MICHAEL



UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA Office for the Caribbean

Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNIFSTD).

6. Apologies for absence were received from CCST Member country Cuba and also from Belize, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and St. Vincent who had been invited in the capacity of observers.

Election of Officers for the Meeting (Agenda Item 1)

7. The following officers were elected unanimously:

Chairman: James de Vere Pitt (Grenada)

Vice-Chairman: Iwan Körttram (Suriname)

Rapporteur: Merline Smith (Jamaica)

8. The functions of Secretariat were performed by the United Nations ECLA Office for the Caribbean, which serves also as the Secretariat to the CDCC.

Adoption of the Agenda (Agenda Item 2)

9. After amendment of Secretariat document CDCC/CCST/81/1 the following agenda was adopted unanimously:

1. Election of Officers for the Meeting
2. Approval of the Agenda
3. Rules of Procedure of the CCST
4. UNESCO Consultant's Report
5. Work Programme
  - a) Guidelines for establishing the priorities and Work Programme
  - b) Suggested projects for inclusion in the Work Programme
6. Funding (member countries, external agencies, special fund)
7. Science and Technology Policies in the Medium-Term (1984-1989)
8. Consideration of Agenda for the Second Plenary Session

## 1. ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING

1. In keeping with the decision taken at the Joint Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee /United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (CDCC/UNESCO) Meeting held in Kingston, Jamaica, 14-17 April 1980, that the First Plenary Session of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) be convened, a meeting was held at Wildey, Barbados from 29 June to 2 July 1981. The meeting was hosted by the Government of Barbados.

### Opening Ceremony

2. The keynote address was made by the Honourable Senator Clyde Griffith, Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Barbados, with special responsibility for Energy and Natural Resources. Addresses were also made by representatives of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), Office for the Caribbean and of the UNESCO Headquarters.

### Attendance <sup>1/</sup>

3. Representatives of the following member countries of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) attended the session: Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Representatives of the following CDCC member governments also attended in observer capacity: Barbados and the Netherlands Antilles.

4. The Caribbean sub-regional inter-governmental organizations present were Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

5. The following United Nations organizations and bodies were represented: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United

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<sup>1/</sup> The List of Participants is given in Annex I.

9. Election of Officers of the Council
10. Collaboration with Other Agencies
11. Specialized Committees and Working Groups
12. Sixth Session of the Standing Conference of National Science and Technology Policy-making Bodies in Latin America and the Caribbean, La Paz, 19-27 October 1981
13. Establishment of the Secretariat of the CCST
14. Any Other Business.

## II. SUBSTANTIVE DISCUSSIONS

### Rules of Procedure of the CCST (Agenda Item 3)

10. The meeting considered the Secretariat document "Draft Rules of Procedure for Caribbean Council for Science and Technology" (CDCC/CCST/81/2).

11. The Rules of Procedure as amended and adopted are shown in the document titled "Rules of Procedure for Regular and/or Extraordinary Plenary Sessions of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology as Adopted at the First Plenary Session" which is given as Annex II.

### UNESCO Consultant's Report (Agenda Item 4)

12. The report (Secretariat Document CDCC/CCST/81/4) was considered from the following points of view:

- a) Up-dating of information on the countries
- b) Discussions of the conclusions and recommendations.
- a) Up-dating of Information on the Countries

#### i) GUYANA

13. The representative reported the existence of a R and D laboratory, specifically for the bauxite industry, which handles production problems and project development. Work was being done on the utilization of calcined bauxite for manufacturing of refractories.

ii) DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

14. In the absence of a representative from this country, the representative of the UNIFSTD gave further information on the project titled "Strengthening of National Capacity for Science and Technology Policy Planning" being implemented through the Department of Science and Technology. The UNIFSTD contribution to the project amounts to US\$530,000 million. More precisely the project seeks to establish a national capacity for science and technology policy and planning in particular priority areas and to integrate these into overall social and economic planning. In addition, fisheries referred to in the report really refers to "marine resources" and mining to "non-renewable natural resources". An important aspect of this project is the considerable reliance on national expertise rather than external consultants.

iii) JAMAICA

15. There is increased thrust in agriculture, particularly horticulture, and industry with special concentration on the garment sub-sector.

16. With respect to the R and D institutions, the list on page 25 of the Consultant's Report is not exhaustive. The Scientific Research Council (SRC) is embarking on a survey shortly in order to identify these institutions, the personnel involved, their terms of reference and their current activities. The SRC itself is being restructured to perform a greater co-ordinating role. Emphasis is being placed on re-examination of present projects to assure conformity with national developmental objectives. Scientific and technological information is seen as pivotal in national development and consequently great effort is being placed on the acquisition and dissemination of such information.

17. A national science and technology policy is being formulated. To this end a Committee comprising a cross-section of disciplines has been constituted to initiate the preparatory activities. These preparatory activities envision considerable public participation and dialogue so that a truly national policy will emerge by the end of January 1982.

18. In addition, an inventory of the research currently in progress is being compiled.

iv) DOMINICA

19. The following were reported:

- A Council for Science and Technology was established in 1980 by Act of Parliament under the Ministry of Education. It consists of sixteen members appointed by the Cabinet and drawn from a cross-section of disciplines in the areas of science and technology. There are four divisions, namely: Natural Resources, Marine Resources, Economic Evaluation and Alternative Energy
- Consideration is being given to the utilization of sulphur for making matches and for fertilizers. The advent of recent technological development suggests the use of sulphur for road pavement
- Assessment of geothermal resources for possible extraction of sulphur by the Frasche process
- Conversion of bananas into products, e.g. wine, vinegars
- Energy areas of wood gasification, biogas and mini-hydro
- Compilation of register of S and T expertise available in the island
- International Foundation for Science in Sweden is offering funds for conducting studies in aqua-culture, natural products and rural technology development.

v) GRENADA

20. A National Science Council has existed in Grenada since 1978. During 1980 and early 1981 the Council was reorganized and renamed the National Council for Science and Technology. This body was formally inaugurated in May of this year by the Prime Minister and will soon be legally established by Act of Parliament as an

autonomous body. The Council consists of representatives of thirty-two categories which include ministries, various statutory bodies, commodity organizations, scientific and technological areas and the Chamber of Commerce. The Council has elected six Chairmen of specialist committees and these Chairmen form the executive of the Council. The Council is linked to a broadly-based National Assembly of Science and Technology (NAST) which meets annually and to which the Council reports. There are also provisions for an Advisory Commission, the members of which could be Grenadians or other West Indians renowned in their fields who would be invited by the Council (through the Government) to serve.

vi) BARBADOS

21. The National Council for Science and Technology still lacks legal status and a budget. Council has requested a grant from Government. The Energy Unit, formally located in the Ministry of Trade and Industry has now been transferred to the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

22. The feasibility study reported on page 7 of the Consultant's report is now completed and wave-riding buoys have been recommended. Building blocks are being produced from coral stone currently and plans are underway to improve the technology applied in this operation.

vii) SURINAME

23. A small group has been given the task of defining the role of a national Council for Science and Technology consisting of about fifteen members from both private and public sectors. This Council is to be legally established under the Ministry of General Affairs headed by the President of the Republic.

24. Government is in the process of bringing greater coherence to national planning and consequently has defined new national objectives. The following sectors have been designated priority areas:

Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries

Medium-scale energy projects

Medium-scale mining projects

Industries utilizing local raw materials.

25. There are a number of organizations working in the scientific field. The following, although not a complete list, gives some of the more important:

Water Resource Management Institute (irrigation and drainage)

Institute of Soil Studies

Institute of Timber Research and Extension Services

Bureau of Standards

Medical Research Institute

Institute of Public Health

State-owned Bauxite Company (Grassalco)

Foundation for Reafforestation

Institute of Geological and Mining Services

Institute of Aerial Cadastral Survey.

viii) ST LUCIA

26. The representative of St. Lucia amplified the report with the following details:

Emphasis was being given to the exploration and development of geothermal energy including the possibilities of selling electricity to St. Vincent. With respect to education, a school solar cell programme has been instituted. Reafforestation programmes have been launched to combat erosion. In the area of marine resources, fish ponds have been reactivated and measures have been taken to protect the seabeds, especially from persons who poach corals, and to preserve beaches. Livestock rearing is being expanded and action is being taken to preserve and protect rare and wild species of fauna.

b) Discussion of the Conclusions and Recommendations

27. It was felt that there was i) common ground in perception of national needs; ii) considerable overlap and duplication among regional initiatives and donor projects and iii) the need for co-ordination at the regional level.



28. The considerable discussion generated on this item indicated participants' general concurrence with the findings of the Report (CDCC/CCST/81/4). With respect to recommendations, cognizance was taken of the several initiatives underway, including the CARICOM project on the preparation of an action plan for Science and Technology funded by the United Nations' Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development. It was pointed out that the draft Work Programme of the CCST (CDCC/CCST/81/6) discussed under Agenda Item 5 below, was prepared with due regard for the contents of the recommendations of the Report.

29. It was further pointed out that the CCST was intended to be a major co-ordinating agency in the field of Science and Technology in the Caribbean.

Work Programme (Agenda Item 5)

30. The relevant documents for this Item were: Guidelines for the Work Programme (CDCC/CCST/81/5) and Work Programme (CDCC/CCST/81/6) supplemented by Conference Room Papers 5, 6 and 7.

31. It was decided to reword (9) on page 3 of the Guidelines to read "include suggestions for avoiding or minimizing possible adverse environmental or social effects". The amended Guidelines were then accepted and are given as Annex III.

32. With respect to the projects included in the Work Programme, the following decisions were taken:

- a) Combine Projects 1 and 4
- b) Rewrite Project 2
- c) Rewrite Project 3.

(Small committees were constituted to effect these decisions).

- d) The texts of Projects 5, 6 and 7 were not modified but the numbers were changed to maintain the sequence.

33. The agreed priority ranking of projects with new titles where changes were made was:

1. Assessment of National Science and Technology Capabilities

2. Establishment of a Science and Technology Journal of the CCST
3. Development of Agro-Industries and Employment Opportunities particularly at Rural Level
4. Preparation and Exchange of Audio-visual Material for Education in Science and Technology
5. Conservation and Exchange of Germplasm of Crop Plants
6. Study of the Consequences of the Development of Energy Crops on Food Supplies in the Region.

These projects which are attached as Annexes IV to IX of the Report were endorsed.

34. Bearing in mind the work already underway in organizations such as CARICOM and the CDB, several participants referred to the need for co-operation and co-ordination of activities by the different agencies and the CCST.

35. Country participants were pleased with the indications from UNIFSTD and UNESCO that these organizations were going to look into the possibilities of funding and that there were reasonable prospects that some of the projects could be financed. The senior UNDP representative also pointed out that if CCST member countries requested funding for particular projects from their country programme allocations this could be considered.

Funding (member countries, external agencies  
special fund) (Agenda Item 6) and  
Establishment of the Secretariat  
of CCST (Agenda Item 13)

36. The meeting had before it the Secretariat paper "Funding of the Activities of the CCST" (CDCC/CCST/81/3).

37. There was detailed discussion of possible funding mechanisms and allocation of assessments among member countries.

38. It was decided that this Item should be discussed in conjunction with Item 13 "Establishment of the Secretariat of the CCST". The CDCC Secretariat pointed out its earlier contribution to CCST and its willingness to continue to serve as the Secretariat ad interim.

39. A drafting committee comprising Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago and the Chairman submitted proposals for consideration of the meeting. After further discussion agreement was reached on the Proposal for Funding the CCST which is attached to this Report as Annex X.

40. In so far as establishment of the Secretariat was concerned, it was decided, because of the current lack of funds to establish a CCST Secretariat, to ask the CDCC Secretariat to continue providing Secretariat services until the next plenary session.

Science and Technology Policies in the  
Medium Term 1984-1989 (Agenda Item 7)

41. The UNESCO representative drew attention to the document, "Thoughts on a Preparation of UNESCO's Second Medium-term Plan in the Field of Science and Technology" (CDCC/CCST/81/8), explained the background to its preparation and urged member countries to send their comments to UNESCO. It was suggested that this Item could be discussed further at the Extraordinary Plenary Session of the Council which had been proposed for later in 1981.

Consideration of Agenda for the  
Second Plenary Session (Agenda Item 8)

42. The meeting had before it the document "Draft Agenda for Second Plenary Session of the CCST" (CDCC/CCST/81/7).

43. It was suggested that there should be at least one Extraordinary Plenary Session of the Council each year between the Regular Plenary Session for the first two years and that one should be held during the next few months.

44. The Council instructed that the Executive Committee should decide whether the first extraordinary meeting should be held toward the end of 1981. The following Draft Agenda was proposed:

1. Approval of Agenda

2. Review of Work of the CCST
3. Funding of Proposals
4. Progress of the Work Programme
5. Any Other Business.

45. It was decided to hold the next Regular Meeting during May 1982 and the following Draft Provisional Agenda was suggested:

1. Approval of Agenda
2. Review of Work of the CCST
3. Draft Annual Report and Annual Balance Sheet
4. Consideration of CCST Operating Budget
5. Work Programme
  - a) Possible modifications to 1981-83 Programme
  - b) Budget and Funding
6. Establishment of a Special Fund
7. Consideration of Agenda for the Third Meeting of the CCST
8. Election of Officers of the Council
9. Any Other Business.

46. It was further decided to leave the choice of venue to the Executive Committee.

Election of Officers of the Council (Agenda Item 9)

47. The following officers were elected unanimously in accordance with Article 9 of the Statutes:

Chairman:	Guyana
Vice-Chairman:	Suriname
Honorary Treasurer:	Jamaica
Other Member:	Grenada

The member countries named above would be requested by the Secretariat to indicate which of their two designated Council members (where more than one Council member is designated) would hold office. It was also agreed that the Executive Committee could invite other members of the Council to attend their meetings.

Collaboration with Other Agencies (Agenda Item 10)

48. The meeting decided to increase the number of organizations and agencies contained in Conference Room Paper "Proposed Observers at CCST Meetings" (CCST/CRP/81/8).

49. The expanded list is attached to this record of the proceedings as Annex XI.

50. It was explained that the title of the list referred only to a number of organizations of which the CCST, at its discretion, may wish to invite to participate.

Specialized Committees and Working Groups (Agenda Item 11)

51. The meeting considered Conference Room Paper "Proposed Committees or Working Groups of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology" (CCST/CRP/81/9). It was agreed to establish the following Committees or Working Groups:

1. Energy
2. Transfer of Technology and Patents
3. Information Systems
4. Agricultural Research
5. Marine Affairs (including Fisheries)
6. Health
7. Universities, Industrial Sector and other Private and Public Sector Institutions.

52. Much of the discussion centered on the proposed committee on Transfer of Technology and Patents. The need to establish a mechanism for the exchange of such information within Caribbean countries was stressed. Sharing of experiences was vital in improving the negotiating capabilities of the individual countries. Mention

was also made of the need to tap the services of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in this venture. The meeting was informed of a seminar to be held in Jamaica by WIPO on Licensing. Some participants expressed an interest in attending this seminar. Delegates were in agreement with co-ordination in this area.

Plans for the Sixth Session of the  
Standing Conference of Science and Technology  
Policy-making Bodies in Latin America  
and the Caribbean (Agenda Item 12)

53. The representative of UNESCO summarized the contents of a paper titled "Guidelines for the Preparation of National Reports on the Present State and Trends in National Science and Technology Policies". He indicated that the paper would be useful in providing guidelines for assessing national capabilities in Science and Technology in the Caribbean. He also urged members to attend the La Paz Conference.

Any Other Business (Agenda Item 14)

Adoption of the Record of the Proceedings of the Meeting

54. The draft record of the proceedings was discussed and after minor amendments was adopted unanimously by the meeting at its concluding session on 2 July 1981, subject to editorial changes which the Secretariat was authorized to make.

Closing Remarks

55. Members expressed their appreciation to the Chairman for his efficient handling of the meeting and pledged their support for the work of the Council.

56. The unavoidable absence of Cuba was regretted as it was felt that the Cuban experience would be vital to the regional thrust.

57. Appreciation was also expressed to the observers for their presence at the meeting and their contributions to the discussions.

58. The Chairman expressed gratitude to the Government of Barbados for hosting the meeting, to UNESCO for funding the meeting, to the ECLA/CDCC Secretariat for servicing the meeting and to the rapporteur for her hard work in recording the proceedings and to others who had assisted in making the meeting a successful one.

A N N E X E S



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ANNEX II

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR REGULAR AND  
EXTRAORDINARY PLENARY SESSION OF THE  
CARIBBEAN COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(As adopted at its First Plenary Session)

I. PARTICIPATION

Rule 1 - Representatives

Governments who have ratified in accordance with procedures set out in Statutes will be eligible to take part in the meetings of the Council with the right to vote.

Rule 2 - Observers

2.1 The Council may decide to invite Observers from non-member governments and from such other organizations as it considers may assist it in meeting its objectives as listed for collaboration in Article 17 of the Statutes.

2.2 Such Observers will not have voting rights.

II. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Rule 3 - Elections

The Council shall elect annually a Chairman, Vice Chairman and Honorary Treasurer in accordance with Article 9 of the Statutes; one other Council member will also be elected annually who, together with the above mentioned officers, will form the Executive Committee of the Council, such elections to take place at the end of the Regular Plenary Meeting.

Rule 4 - Specialized Committees and Working Groups

The Council may set up Specialized Committees and Working Groups and appoint the Chairman of each such group. Such specialized Committees or Working Groups shall set their own Rules of Procedure.

Rule 5 - Executive Committee

Unless otherwise noted in these Rules of Procedure, the meetings of the Executive Committee will be governed by these Rules for the Council.

### III. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

#### Rule 6 - Duties of the Chairman

6.1 In addition to exercising the other powers which are conferred on him by these Rules, the Chairman shall open and close each Plenary Meeting. He shall direct the discussions, ensure observance of these Rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. He shall rule on points of order and, subject to these Rules, shall control the proceedings.

6.2 If the Chairman is absent during a Meeting, or part thereof his place shall be taken by the Vice-Chairman. A Vice-Chairman, acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman.

6.3 The Chairman of a specialized committee or ad hoc working group or in his absence a participant designated by the committee or working group in accordance with Article 24 of the Statutes of the CCST, shall have the same duties and powers, with regard to the subsidiary body over which he is called upon to preside, as the Chairman of the Council.

#### Rule 7 - Quorum

As stated in Article 27 of the Statutes of the Council, a quorum shall be constituted by a half plus one of the member countries.

#### Rule 8 - Observers

Observers referred to in Rule 2 may submit communications or speak with the consent of the Chairman.

#### Rule 9 - Points of Order

9.1 During the discussion, any representative may raise a point of order, which shall immediately be decided upon by the Chairman.

9.2 An appeal may be made against the decision of the Chairman. Such appeal shall be put to the vote immediately and the Chairman's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of representatives present and voting.

Rule 10 - Procedural Motions

10.1 During a discussion any representative may move the adjournment or closure of the debate or the suspension or adjournment of the session.

10.2 Such a motion, if it has been seconded shall be put to the vote immediately. Such motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the Council:

- a) suspension of the Session
- b) adjournment of the Session
- c) adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion
- d) closure of the debate on the question under discussion

Rule 11 - Conclusions and Recommendations

11.1 Draft conclusions and draft recommendations and draft amendments to them, may be proposed by any representative and shall be transmitted in writing to the Secretariat of the Council which shall circulate copies to all representatives.

11.2 As a general rule, no draft conclusion, recommendation or amendment shall be examined, and put to the vote unless it has been circulated in advance to all representatives in the working languages of the Council, or unless there is unanimous agreement of the countries referred to in Rule 1 and represented at the Meeting to waive this Rule (11.2), except as provided for in Rule 12.3.

Rule 12 - Working Languages

12.1 The working languages of the Council shall be Spanish, French and English.

12.2 Statements made at meetings of the Council shall be in one of the working languages. If no simultaneous interpretation and/or translation facilities can be provided because of financial constraints then the working language for the particular meeting shall be in English.

12.3 Speakers may however make statements in any language provided they make their own arrangements for the interpretation of their statements into one of the working languages as appropriate in accordance with Rules 12.1 and 12.3.

Rule 13 - Voting

13.1 As stated in Article 27 of the Statutes of the Council, each member country shall have a single vote and all decisions of Meetings shall be taken by a simple majority vote of member countries present and voting.

13.2 The expression "present and voting" shall mean member countries casting an affirmative vote, a negative vote or abstaining.

13.3 Voting shall normally be by a show of hands.

13.4 When the result of a vote by a show of hands is in doubt the Chairman may take a second vote by roll-call. A vote by roll-call may be also taken if it is requested by not less than two members present before the voting takes place.

13.5 When the amendment to a proposal is moved, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments to a proposal are moved the Council shall first vote on the amendment deemed by the Chairman to be furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, and then on the amendment deemed by him to be next furthest removed therefrom and so on until all amendments have been put to the vote.

13.7 If one or more of the amendments is adopted the amended proposal shall then be voted upon as a whole.

13.8 A motion will be considered to be an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal.

Rule 14 - Records

14.1 A record of the meeting shall be kept and shall be designated the minutes of that meeting.



14.2 The minutes of each meeting of the Council shall be confirmed at the next Regular Plenary Meeting of the Council.

#### IV. SECRETARIAT OF THE COUNCIL

##### Rule 15 - Secretariat

15.1 The Executive Secretary appointed in accordance with Article 15 of the Statutes of the Council shall participate in the work of the Council as Secretary without the right to vote. The Chairman may also allow participation of any other member of the Secretariat, also without the right to vote.

15.2 In accordance with Article 34 of the Statutes of the Council, until such time as an Executive Secretariat of the Council is established, the CDCC Secretariat shall assist in provision of Secretariat services. For that purpose the Chairman may also allow members of the CDCC Secretariat to participate in meetings of the Council without the right to vote.

15.3 The Secretariat shall receive, translate and distribute all official documents of the Council and ensure the interpretation of the discussions in accordance with these Rules of Procedure.

#### V. ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

##### Rule 16 - Adoption

The Council shall adopt these Rules of Procedure by a decision taken in Regular Plenary Session.

##### Rule 17 - Amendment

The Council may amend these Rules of Procedure by decisions taken in Regular Plenary Session by a two-thirds majority of member countries present and voting.

GUIDELINES FOR WORK PROGRAMME - (1981-1983)

Introduction

It is proposed that the initial activities of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) be planned for a 2-year period which may be considered as the establishment phase of the Council. These guidelines therefore are intended for that period, as is the proposed work programme. While there will be a review during this period a thorough assessment can be made in 1983.

Funding

Projects may be financially structured so as to be:

- (1) funded in the main by CCST member countries; in this case supplementary funding may be needed for coordinating activities such as workshops, publication of overall results (including translation where necessary). In the main these will be projects which individual countries would have been undertaking in any case and the CCST role would be to enhance collaboration so that the total effort would be more than the sum of the individual efforts, and duplications may be avoided,
- (2) funded by International or Regional Agencies with complementary funds (in cash or in kind) being supplied at National Level. For these projects the CCST would solicit funding from relevant agencies for mounting of the projects,
- (3) funded from a combination of sources, International, Regional and National with the CCST as with (2) above taking the major initiative.

With respect to the projects themselves it may be convenient to classify them as follows:

- (1) Policy
- (2) Research
- (3) Development
- (4) Services
- (5) Institution building
- (6) Training
- (7) Information

It should be noted, however, that projects may combine more than one of the above aspects.

#### Guidelines

Important to all projects should be a major thrust for collaboration between CCST member countries. Projects should:

- (1) be capable of giving tangible results within the time-frame of the proposed Work Programme;
- (2) be important and useful in themselves while bringing CCST to the attention of as wide an audience as possible;
- (3) be likely to attract financial and technical assistance support from International as well as National Agencies;
- (4) not compete directly with other regional efforts in Science and Technology but rather should complement and, where appropriate, coordinate such efforts;
- (5) wherever possible use the device of bringing together groups of persons interested in the particular project to encourage a free flow of ideas in Science and Technology;
- (6) bridge the gap between the University academician, the technologist, and the users of technology so that indigenous scientific capability may be encouraged to be oriented for development;
- (7) wherever possible include elements for improving the capability of CCST member countries in science and technology;

- (8) be integral to the planning and developmental process and be oriented to development even if the objective is long-term;
- (9) include suggestions for avoiding or minimising possible adverse environmental or social effects;
- (10) include mechanisms for side dissemination of results with and between member countries.

If these guidelines are agreed upon then the projects proposed for the Work Programme (1981-1983) may be assessed in relation to how they may meet the provisions of the guidelines.

PROJECT 1

ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CAPABILITIES

Observation

The consensus was that the common aim of this project was to facilitate an assessment of the present Science and Technology policies and capabilities situation of the member countries and the drawing up of recommendations to governments.

It was further concluded that this assessment would only achieve its purpose if it were carried out preferably by Caribbean nationals. At the same time a common methodology would need to be adopted and participants familiarised with its use so as to permit coherent, in-depth, national assessments and their analyses at the regional level.

The technique proposed therefore consists of:

1. A planning workshop to define the methodology and familiarise participants with its use;
2. The carrying out of the national assessment;
3. A workshop to examine the national assessments with the co-operation of representatives of relevant organisations.

The drafting group proposed, on the basis of the above observation, that the present descriptions of projects 1 and 4 in document CDCC/CCST/81/6 to be deleted, and replaced by a new project 1, as follows:

The Project

The CCST will have to work in the main through national organizations and so the effectiveness of its operations will be affected by the strengths or weaknesses of national Science and Technology bodies, focal points or other appropriate institutions. Further, the objectives of the CCST state (in part):

"Article 3(ii) to identify institutions that could participate in the projects, and establish the mechanisms for cooperation" and Article 3(v) "generally, to promote the establishment and the strengthening of appropriate national and Caribbean organs and mechanisms for Science and Technology development and application".

To meet these objectives, it is necessary to assess in some detail the systems in each member country and to propose and implement plans for their improvement.

This project will therefore entail:

- (i) The designation, at the request of the CCST Secretariat, by each CCST member country and other CDCC countries wishing to participate of an organization, institution or government department to be responsible for the activities needed for the carrying out of the national assessments, and the designation of one officer to act as National Co-ordinator;
- (ii) The conclusion of grants, by means of contracts between the CCST and the participating national institutions for the carrying out of the national assessments (see below under Budget).
- (iii) The organization by the CCST Secretariat of a Workshop mandated to discuss and familiarize participants with the methodology for the national assessments and to be attended by the National Co-ordinator. It is recommended that actual case studies from member countries may be used to illustrate difficulties encountered in carrying out national assessments.

The Workshop would use as a tentative outline of the points to be covered by the national assessments, the following:

Aspect 1 - General Features

- 1.1 Geopolitical setting
- 1.2 Socio-cultural and economic setting

1.3 Development scene

Aspect 2 - Science and Technology Policy Framework

- 2.1 Development policy framework
- 2.2 International and bi-lateral co-operation framework
- 2.3 Development policy and co-operation policy in its relations with science and technology policies
- 2.4 Policy-making machinery and procedures for science and technology, both explicit and implicit, with an indication of the degree of autonomy

Aspect 3 - Assessment of the Scientific and Technological Potential

- 3.1 Institutional network and physical facilities (buildings and equipment) including an evaluation of capabilities for future expansion and an identification of on-going and planned R and D programmes and projects and scientific and technological services
- 3.2 Human resources for scientific and technological endeavours
- 3.3 Financial resources for scientific and technological activities, and budgetary practices in government and higher education
- 3.4 Scientific and Technological information and documentation resources
- 3.5 Facilities for surveying and monitoring the S + T potential on a continuing basis

Aspect 4 - National Policy Issues in Scientific and Technological Development

- 4.1 Legislation and regulation base
- 4.2 Policy instruments, concentrating on schemes and measures for the dissemination of R + D results and for the commercial utilization
- 4.3 Definition of short, medium and long-term objectives
- 4.4 Identification of short-term priorities for scientific and technological development

Aspect 5 - National Outlook on International Scientific and Technological Co-operation

5.1 Survey of on-going co-operation programmes and projects

5.2 Identification of needs and wishes for increased co-operation

- i) within the Caribbean
- ii) with countries outside the Caribbean
- iii) with international entities
- iv) with bi-lateral agencies

The tentative date of the Workshop was set for late September 1981.

- (iv) The carrying out by the countries concerned of their national assessments, in accordance with methodology established at the Planning Workshop and with the benefit of the grants mentioned in the Budget for the project
- (v) Analysis Workshop to consider the national assessments and to make recommendations to governments.

This Workshop, to be organized by the CCST Secretariat, would take place with the full participation of representatives of Caribbean institutions such as CARICOM, CDB, etc., as well as international agencies (such as UNESCO, UNIDO, UNIFSTD, UNDP) who are able to contribute to its success.

BUDGET

	<u>USDollars</u>
1) Planning Workshop	
5 days	
Travel and per diem of participants	
Interpretation/Translation	
Printing of documents	15,000
2) Grants to national entities participating in the project	50,000
3) Analysis Workshop	
5 days as above	<u>15,000</u>
Total:	<u>80,000</u>



PROJECT 2

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY JOURNAL  
OF THE CARIBBEAN COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Objectives

Such a Journal would have the effect of bringing the existence of the CCST to the attention of scientists and technologists as well as policy-makers and planners in the region.

To share knowledge of new and significant information in the areas of i) technical processes appropriate to countries in the region; ii) projects in progress; and iii) research results relevant to the development to the Science and Technology capability of the region.

Background

Information dissemination may be made at a number of official levels and to different target groups. The CARICOM Secretariat, with the assistance of funding from the Interim Fund for Science and Technology is coordinating a study on an Information System for Science and Technology and ECLA Port of Spain will collaborate with this study.

At a different level it is suggested that the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) should publish a Journal using as a model R and D Mexico, which is published by the Council for Science and Technology in Mexico (CONACYT).

Indeed consideration could be given to an approach from the CCST to CONACYT for assistance at least in the initial stages of publication of this Journal. R and D Mexico is published in English and already has a circulation in the Caribbean. The possibility of a Caribbean edition published jointly with the CCST might also be explored.

Alternatively the CCST could publish its Journal on the basis of sequential issues, but at irregular intervals since the indigenous material and the resources may be limited at the beginning. The CDCC Secretariat could provide the basic editorial services but consulting editors would also have to be appointed.

The Journal could highlight, (i) technical processes appropriate to developing countries in the region; (ii) research and development projects in progress and research results; and (iii) Science and technology services available in the region. Collaboration should be sought with the Caribbean Development Bank, Technology Unit's newsletter and with the CDCC information systems as well as the University of the West Indies.

Costs are difficult to estimate since the number of issues per year, level of advertisement (if any) would affect the costs. There would be need for translation into the CCST languages. The Budget suggested therefore would be subject to revision in the light of CCST decisions on these points.

BUDGET

US\$50,000

PROJECT 3  
PREPARATION AND EXCHANGE OF  
AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIAL FOR  
EDUCATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Objective

To sensitize students, teachers and the general public and create an awareness of the role of Science and Technology in the society by making available information in a format that can be understood by all levels of users.

Background/Justification

Science and Technology tradition is greatly lacking in the Caribbean. Very little has been done by way of making known indigenous research, development activities and services in the area of Science and Technology. Since activities in this field affect everyone's daily lives it is imperative that measures be taken to ensure that knowledge in this area be made available.

A series of audio-visual materials therefore, starting with video tapes but including film strips prepared in the languages of the CCST member countries will be prepared to educate on the benefits and dangers of developments in Science and Technology.

The CCST should then act as a catalyst for the preparation of materials at national level and where appropriate and subject to availability of funds, prepare its own audio-visual materials.

Initially, materials which have already been prepared can be used. Whereas there may not be a great deal of material in any one country, by pooling the material for all of the member countries a useful series could be mounted.

It would be necessary to translate the texts and by dubbing provide the appropriate language.

Many of the materials prepared in this project could be used in schools and new literates and it is suggested that UNESCO might be interested in

collaborating in such a project. This project could also be of interest to the private sector which is a major user of technology; as well as to government medical and agricultural agencies, particularly for their extension programmes. The collaboration of the universities and research and service institutes should also be sought.

An initial budget is suggested for the translation and dubbing into the different languages.

BUDGET

US\$50,000

PROJECT 4

STUDY OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF  
ENERGY CROPS ON FOOD SUPPLIES IN THE REGION

Many agencies, national, regional and international, and including the United Nations system have substantial activities in the general area of Energy, and more particularly in alternative Energy Sources in the Caribbean region. It is not proposed that the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) should in any way compete or duplicate these activities but rather that it should complement the other agencies.

The developments, spearheaded by Brazil, on the use of crops such as sugarcane and cassava for conversion for gasohol (Energy Crops) is likely to lead to medium-term competition for land (and also for human and capital resources) between Energy Crops and Food Crops.

The cultivation of Energy Crops may be seriously contemplated only in the countries with larger land masses such as Guyana, Suriname and Cuba. However, in Guyana and Suriname, with relatively small populations, the question of manpower resources may nevertheless be critical even though there is no shortage of land.

Equally important however, are possible developments in food-exporting countries such as the United States, Australia and New Zealand which are contemplating the conversion of crops to gasohol.

Lester Brown<sup>1/</sup> has presented data to suggest that it is now commercially possible in the United States to use surplus grain for production of gasohol. Such a development could have tremendous effect on world food supplies and on world food prices.

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1/ Lester Brown: Food or Fuel; New Competition for the World's Cropland; Interciencia, Vol. 5 No.6, pp 365-372, 1980

The Caribbean countries, already burdened with foreign exchange problems with respect to imports for energy, and with also a large food import bill, will find the issue of the production of crops for food and for fuel a very critical one. This project therefore is aimed at providing information on this question so as to assist Governments in the decision-making process.

It would be basically an economic study but clearly land-use considerations would have to be taken into account. Thus there is little doubt that the sugarcane plant will produce in some land and climatic conditions which would be unfavourable for cereals, legumes and root crops.

In the long-term the problem may be solved by technological development in the production of gasohol from cellulosic materials such as wood and agricultural wastes; but in the short-term the availability of technology for production of gasohol from starch or sugar-rich crops will make this the more likely immediate development.

Caribbean Governments will need assistance in deciding:

1. whether to cultivate Energy Crops
2. how urgent will be the need to increase indigenous food supplies in the light of possible world shortages
3. what the magnitude of increases in world food prices is likely to be, and therefore the likely size of their foreign exchange food bill as opposed to their energy bill.

BUDGET

US DOLLARS

Consultancy

\$10,000

Travel

5,000

PROJECT 5

CONSERVATION AND EXCHANGE OF  
GERMPLASM OF CROP PLANTS

Objectives:

The main objectives of the project are the identification, exchange and conservation of plant genetic material of indigenous and introduced crop plants. To this end research at a basic level will need to be conducted to devise the most appropriate methods for storing and shipping plant material of the various crop species; research centres in the region will need to be identified where this research can be conducted. Further when methods of preservation and storage have been identified centres will need to be developed where the different crop species and varieties can be conserved.

Justification:

An important aspect of increased production in agriculture, particularly with small farmers who cannot afford expensive inputs of fertilizer and crop protection chemicals, is the use of improved crop varieties. Plant breeding programmes are expensive and long-term and often such programmes are aborted and after a few years terminated through lack of funds. Sometimes the basic lines and even the improved materials is lost and if funds subsequently become available the programme has to start from the beginning again.

The difficulties and cost of maintaining germplasm are relevant with respect to those species that do not produce sexual seed; or in which the line can only be maintained in constant form by use of asexual reproduction. Many of the tropical root crops (Manihot - Cassava, Dioscorea - Yams, Colocasia - Dasheen, Xanthosoma - Tannia) and also many fruit trees - citrus, mango, guava, can only be maintained by expensive field plantings. In the case of the root crops this usually

means annual replanting.

Recent research has led to the development of techniques of tissue or meristem culture whereby crop varieties can be maintained in test tubes in the laboratory. This has been done at the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in Colombia for Cassava where the entire germplasm collection is maintained in a laboratory in test tubes.

Research work will need to be conducted on other root crops and on the fruit trees in order for systems of meristem culture to be developed for these species.

Further, when such systems have been developed they also provide a safer method of exchanging plant material between countries since most virus diseases are eliminated by meristem culture and other diseases would show up readily in the test tube culture. All Cassava material being sent from CIAT is now sent in test tubes.

This project indicates the importance of basic research to achieving practical needs; it also indicates the importance of basic research being objective-oriented. In this connection attention is drawn to the Demas Report on CARICOM in the 1980's<sup>1/</sup> which comments on research in Science and Technology in the following terms:

"Technological innovation does not begin with technology; it begins with science and scientific research".

"Scientific research itself may be concerned with 'pure science' or with applications, so that one might see a continuous moving from pure scientific research through applied science to technological applications. If we concentrate only on the applications taking pure and applied research for granted, or if we do not integrate our activities in pure and applied research with our activities in the purely technological field, we will certainly be limiting the number of alternatives which could be subject to technological exploitation".

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<sup>1/</sup> The Caribbean Community in the 1980's - Report by a group of Caribbean Experts appointed by the Caribbean Common Market Council of Ministers (Chairman - W.G. Demas) 1981



At the Tropical Agriculture Research and Training Centre in Turrialba, Costa Rica (CATIE) there is an International Crop Genetic Resources project funded by the German Agency for Technical Co-operation (GTZ) in which particular attention is being given to Central America. This project is based on a recommendation from a Conference of Experts in Genetic Resources which met at Beltsville, U.S.A. in 1972. This conference recommended the establishment of a gene bank for Central America and the Caribbean Region but the project has so far covered only Central America.

There are already centres in the Caribbean maintaining collections largely by field planting e.g. Cocoa in Trinidad and Tobago, Sugarcane in Barbados, Bananas in Jamaica. It will be noted that these are traditional export crops.

Further work in meristem culture has started at the University of the West Indies at St. Augustine, Trinidad, on a range of crop species including both root crops and tree crops.

The benefits which can accrue from exchanging crop varieties may be obvious, yet surprisingly little exchange occurs between countries in the region, and more than one instance can be cited of independent plant breeding programmes on the same crop species.

The project proposes a first study to assess the potential for research on methods of conservation; to designate possible centres of conservation and to advise on exchange of germplasm. Collaboration is envisaged with CIAT; CATIE and the Board for Plant Genetic Resources at the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation in Rome.

It is proposed to contract a consultant (plant breeder) to report on the various issues pertaining to the conservation and exchange of germplasm.

<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>US DOLLARS</u>
Consultant	\$15,000
Travel	5,000
Total:	<hr/> \$20,000

PROJECT 6

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRO-INDUSTRIES AND EMPLOYMENT  
OPPORTUNITIES PARTICULARLY AT RURAL LEVEL

Background

The urgent need to increase food production in Caribbean Countries need not be re-stated here. Equally pressing is the need to increase incomes to rural poor, but technological innovation frequently increases the disparity in incomes between rural and urban peoples in the developing countries.

Further, a major constraint to food production is the fear of gluts with consequent fall in prices and loss by deterioration of surplus food. Processing of such surpluses therefore increases the marketability by prolonging shelf life and facilitating transports to markets. In addition there is greater value added and if this is done in the rural areas, it should increase rural incomes and increase employment, thereby reducing the rural-urban drift.

The first step in the development of such rural agro-industries is the assessment of the opportunities as they exist in particular countries and the identification of appropriate technologies. The technologies may vary from domestic processing by the farm wife to industrial-type processing by farmer co-operatives.

Many of the smaller countries of the Caribbean have established produce laboratories which work on processing of local fruit into jams, jellies or preserves; there is some duplication of effort and the total volume that can be produced by any one country may be too small for successful external marketing. The possibilities of co-operative export marketing between countries therefore also needs to be explored.

In addition to the raw materials already available new materials should be considered such as the cashew which can grow in a variety of soil and climatic conditions which would be unfavourable for other crops.

This project is basically a developmental project, using existing technology for the development of viable rural enterprises.

### Objectives

The main objective of the project are the identification of small-scale processing of Agricultural produce particularly in the rural areas, in order to reduce spoilage and increase income by the sale of processed and semi-processed products.

The processing may be undertaken at the small-scale community or individual entrepreneurial type enterprises as well as cottage scale.

Justification: At present much locally grown food products go to waste because of a lack of knowledge of the technique required for converting these into stable acceptable foodstuffs, while at the same time scarce foreign currency resources are spent on imported products of the same or lower nutritional value.

An example of the possibilities is given by work at the University of the West Indies on the various uses of green banana, breadfruit, and root crops which are major crops in the Eastern Caribbean. One product which seems to have commercial potential is the preparation of an enriched breakfast food. Other products of similar type may be made from breadfruit, sweet-potato and yam.

The research findings at U.W.I. need to be translated into active implementation within the rural communities and this project will provide the information on needs and possibilities for development.

The benefit will be in increased use of locally produced raw material, increase rural incomes and improve nutritional status for the local population.

The project proposes a first study to determine the potential that exists both in raw material and human resource. Collaboration is envisaged with the University of the West Indies, the Caribbean Industrial Research Institute (Trinidad) and the Food Technology Institute of the Jamaican Industrial Development Corporation.

The first phase would be a study and report by a food technologist with expertise in small- scale food processing technology.

<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>US DOLLARS</u>
Consultancy	\$25,000
Travel	<u>5,000</u>
total	\$30,000

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING CCST

Operating Budget of CCST to 31 December 1982

It is assumed that

- i) CDCC could continue to supply technical and Secretarial services to the CCST for the initial period
- ii) Extra-regional funding could be obtained for priority projects defined in the 1981/82 Work Programme.

On that premise, the Council recommends to CCST member states that they contribute in cash to the CCST budget, in accordance with the following schedule, to 31 December 1982:

	<u>US Dollars</u>	
	<u>Second Half of 1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
LDCs <u>1/</u>	1,000	2,000
MDCs <u>1/</u>	4,000	8,000

The Council requests the CDCC Secretariat to open a Special Account which it will manage until such time as the CCST establishes its Executive Secretariat as provided for in Article 15 of the CCST Statutes.

Governemnts are requested to make their cash contributions to the CCST Special Account at the CCDC Secretariat.

CDCC shall comply with the provisions in Article 19 and 20, concerning the keeping of proper books of account and Annual Balance Sheet, properly audited.

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1/ LDCs include Dominica, Grenada and St. Lucia

MDCs include Cuba, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

Budget of CCST from 1 January 1983

It is proposed that the following long-term financing formula be considered at the Second Plenary Session of the CCST:

- a) the contribution of member countries should be divided into two parts, one fixed and the other variable
- b) that the fixed portion should be 50% of total members' contribution and should be allocated among all member countries.
- c) that the variable portion, the remaining 50% should be allocated among the MDCs of the CCST in accordance with the UN scale of contributions.

Authority to Seek Funds

The Executive Committee of the CCST should be authorized to identify and seek additional sources of funding for the activities of the organisation for each fiscal period. This authority may be delegated to the Executive Secretariat.

PROPOSED OBSERVERS AT CCST MEETINGS

United Nations System

United Nations

Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC)

Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO)

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Pan American Health Organisation/World Health Organisation (PAHO/WHO)

United Nations Centre for Science and Technology (UNCST)

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC)

United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (UNDTCD)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development  
(UNIFSTD)

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations University

World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)

World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)

Inter-Governmental Agencies

Caribbean Medical Research Council (CMRC)

Commonwealth Science Council (CSC)

Organisation of American States (OAS)

National Agencies

Bel Aire Institute (University of Mc GILL)  
Caribbean Industrial Research Institute (CARIRI)  
Caribbean Marine Biological Institute  
Dominican Institute of Industry  
INDOTEC (Dominican Republic)  
Universities of Cuba  
Universities of the Dominican Republic  
University of Guyana  
University of Haiti  
University of the Netherlands Antilles  
University of Suriname

National Councils for Science and Technology particularly  
from the Third World

Aid Agencies

Canadian Aid  
Caribbean Aid Council (CAC)  
Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development (CGCED)  
Dutch Aid  
Ford Foundation  
French Aid  
German Aid  
International Foundation for Science (IFS - Sweden)  
International Development Research Centre (IDRC)  
Kellogg Foundation  
National Foundation for Science (NFS - USA)  
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)  
Overseas Development Agency (ODA - UK)  
Rockefeller Foundation  
SAREC - Sweden  
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)  
Venezuelian Aid



Regional Agencies

Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institute (UNICA)  
Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI)  
Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM)  
Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)  
Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI)  
Caribbean Meteorological Institute (CMI)  
Caribbean Regional Epidemiological Centre (CAREC)  
Centre for Research and Training in Tropical Agriculture (CATIE)  
Inter-American Institute for Co-operation in Agriculture (IICA)  
Interciencia Association  
International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)  
Latin American Economic System (SELA)  
Latin American Organization for Energy Development (OLADE)  
University of the West Indies (UWI)  
West Indies Banana Growers Association (WINBAN)