



SELINUS UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCES AND LITERATURE

Integration and Sustainable Development in the Caribbean: The case of Guyana

By Premchand Persaud

A DISSERTATION

Presented to the Department of
Finance & Economics
program at Selinus University

Faculty of Business & Media
in fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy
in Finance & Economics

2024

Thought

“Whatever you do in life will be insignificant, but you must do it. Because nobody else will.”

Mahatma Gandhi

Dedication

When I think of every happy or sad moment of my life, my father, my mother, and my brother never stop being there; memories come to my mind that without a doubt, have made me the person I am today, with defects and virtues like everyone else., but always someone special for them. That is why I dedicate this research to those who have been looking forward to this moment:

Dad, you are unique in my life; thank you for trusting me, giving me your support and example, and serving as a guide.

Brother, for being my inspiration, showing me that all things are possible with dedication, and always trusting me.

Mom, there is nothing compared to your infinite love, thank you for your advice, thank you for leaving your indelible mark on my life, here is the result of your work, your sleepless nights, your worries, your mother's anguish; here is your dream come true.

Dad, Mom, Brother to you this merit.

Thanks

To my family, my parents, Ganeshram and Rosanna Persaud thank you for the help, love, support, my brother Rajendra Persaud thank you for everything.

To my tutors, thank you very much for sharing your knowledge with me and for all the dedication, help, support, and time; thank you teachers.

To my dear wife Cindy Beck for offering me her company, support and love, day after day during all these years.

To all the teachers who during these 2 years, deposited in me every grain of knowledge.

To all my classmates who have made my studies more enjoyable.

In short, to all those who in one way or another helped me and knew how to be there when I needed them....

Thank you so much everyone.

Abstract

The work that is presented has as its object of investigation the country of English Guyana, located in the southern zone of the Caribbean. It is based on the need for a development strategy in the face of the global phenomena of economic restructuring and globalization (integration), seeking a way to refocus development and its alternatives for the poorest countries on sustainable bases. The general objective of the study is to Propose alternative solutions for the integration and management of sustainable development.

The present investigation addresses from a case study the analysis of the situation of Guyana, considering the context of global processes, their expressions in the Caribbean, and the imperative of sustainable development. With the support of the methodology for the management of sustainable development or magic cube, different documentary sources are examined, and the matrices of actors and the economic, social, ecological, and environmental problems are presented; as a basis for refocusing, based on participatory processes, economic, social and ecological development policies.

Index

Contents	Page
Summary.	
Introduction.....	1
CHAPTER I. Theoretical Foundations of Research.....	4
1.1. Globalization and particularities in the Caribbean.....	4
1.2. The International Economy and the Caribbean.....	11
1.3. Definition of Economic Integration.....	15
1.3.1. Current integration processes in the Latin American and Caribbean region.....	19
1.3.2 Main integration agreements.....	20
1.4. Definition of sustainable development.....	21
1.5. The Challenges of Integration for sustainable development.....	23
CHAPTER II. Theoretical-Methodological Foundations.....	28
2.1. Epistemological Perspective.....	28
2.2. Methodological Perspective.....	29
2.2.1. The case study.....	29
2.2.2. Management procedure for sustainable development.....	32
2.3. Information sources and analysis.....	43
CHAPTER III. Analysis of the Results... ..	45
3.1. Description and analysis of Guyana.....	45
3.2. The structure of the economy and sustainable development.....	54
3.3. Problems and Challenges of sustainable development: Possible Alternatives.....	61
Conclusions.....	72
Recommendations... ..	73
Bibliography... ..	74
Annexes.....	77

Introduction

The Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development, in 2002, drew attention to the need for the international community to adopt concrete and concerted measures to contribute to the sustainable development of the economies of the south (Caribbean); seeking the mobilization of the vast majority as a way to reduce poverty, enable access to medical services and education, as well as food. These approaches demand that governments and even more responsible professionals committed to the historical destiny of their respective nations assume the imperative of evaluating the challenges of sustainable development in the light of science.

The importance of regional integration from the perspective of each country includes the expansion of markets and the creation of opportunities for national production, the strengthening of regional synergies and the improvement of the region's negotiation capacity, the increase in productivity and competitiveness and, finally, the promotion of human development and social cohesion.

The study of the Caribbean and its different countries constitutes a contemporary need due to the complex situation from the historical - cultural, economic and social point of view. The goals are also complex. However, the risks and dangers they face are common. As part of the Latin American region, the Caribbean is distinguished by its insular configuration, and therefore by the weakness of its economies, even when it becomes of interest to the great powers and international capital. The truth is that the Caribbean has benefited little from economic globalization.

The study that is presented manages for the first time to systematize and describe the main stages, physical, geographic, economic, environmental, cultural and historical features of Guyana, which constitutes the first contribution of this research. Secondly, an explanation is achieved from the point of view of economic theory of the characteristics of economic processes and globalization in the Caribbean area as a basis for understanding what is happening in the country. Finally, the research applies a methodological variant of management for sustainable development called "magic cube" to examine with the available sources, the different processes that are subjected to the study.

In response to the previously raised problem, this work defines a Scientific Problem: Achieve the integration and management of sustainable development in the case of English Guyana, in the context of global processes?

The Hypothesis that supports the research: "If the management procedure for sustainable development called the "magic cube" is applied, alternative solutions to the integration and sustainable development of English Guyana may be formulated."

The research report pursues the General Objective: Propose alternative solutions for the integration and management of the sustainable development from the case study: English Guyana.

In order to comply with the general objective, the following Specific Objectives were formulated:

- 1- To theoretically argue, from the global context, the situation of the Caribbean and its expressions in English Guyana, highlighting the requirements of regional integration and cooperation.
- 2- Explain from the epistemological and methodological perspective the management procedure for sustainable development, called the magic cube.
- 3- Apply the management procedure for sustainable development called "magic cube" for the case study: English Guyana.
- 4- Formulate alternative solutions that promote sustainable development and integration for the case study: English Guyana.

From the structural point of view, the report presents an introduction, a first chapter dedicated to theoretical arguments from economic processes and global processes to examine the situation of the Caribbean and its expressions in Guyana, highlighting the requirements of regional integration and cooperation. The second chapter, it is based on the principle of logical systems, as explained, why it constitutes a case study and the variant assumed to the "magic cube" methodology is highlighted.

The third chapter describes physical and geographical, socio-economic, cultural, and historical aspects, among others. The internal structure of the economy is explained based on a set of

indicators selected to demonstrate the limitations of economic policy. Finally, a set of results is presented as a result of the application of the methodology, which identifies a matrix of actors and three matrices of problems with possible solutions.

Based on the above, a set of conclusions and several recommendations are presented. The work includes annexes that constitute the confirmation of the analysis carried out.



CHAPTER I. Theoretical Foundations of the investigation.

1.1 The globalization and the particularities in the Caribbean

A fundamental change is occurring in the world economy, we are moving progressively further away from a world where national economies have been relatively isolated by barriers to cross border trade and investment, distance, time zone, languages, and national differences, also in government regulations, culture, and business systems and toward a world in which national economies are coming together in an interdependent global economic system.

The term "globalization" has acquired a strong emotional charge, it is today one of the most controversial issues. It appears in all public debates, be it brief comments on television and slogans on billboards, websites, and well-versed newspapers, parliamentary debates, company directories or workers' assemblies. Some consider globalization to be a beneficial process - a key to future economic development in the world - as well as inevitable and irreversible, while its most fiery opponents attribute to it the impoverishment of the world's poor, the enrichment of the rich, the devastation of the environment and the impediment of the social progress of the world. Some authors define globalization as:

“Globalization” is a historical process; it is the result of human innovation and technological progress. It refers to the increasing integration of economies around the world, especially through trade and financial flows. In some cases, this term refers to the movement of people (labor) and the transfer of knowledge (technology) across international borders.

The term was used for the first time in 1985, by Theodore Levitt in "The Globalization of Markets", to describe the transformations that the international economy had been undergoing since the mid-1960s. Toni Comín defines this process as "a fundamentally economic, which consists of the growing integration of the different national economies into a single world capitalist market." (World Bank, 2012)

This process of grouping world economies into a single market has contributed to many advances in world development, the factors that drove this development were:

- Opening of the markets
- Development of means of transport and communication, especially the Internet.
- Growth and mergers between companies.
- Privatization of public companies.
- International financial deregulation.

Although many benefits have been received, the risks that accompany the globalization process cannot be erased from memory, risks such as:

- Lack of control over markets and multinational companies.
- Increase in economic, social and territorial imbalances.
- Concentration of wealth and increase in social inequality.
- Failure to comply with minimum labor standards (precarious employment).
- Increase in consumerism.
- Damage to the environment.
- Threat to biological and cultural diversity.
- Disappearance of the Welfare State.
- Predominance of the economy financial-speculative on the economy real.
- Unique thinking, with disregard for the possibility of alternative solutions.

These risks affect all countries, but it is clear that developed countries are not as affected as underdeveloped countries. In the 20th century, the world average income per capita registered a strong increase, but with considerable variations between countries. The income gap between rich and poor countries has widened significantly and the per capita product grew appreciably, but the income distribution between countries today shows greater inequality.

Actually, the questions have been answered: who are the “globalizers”? Currently, the great world power USA (United States) is the leader of this process, with the support of organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB), and the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The international economy is seen as a mechanism of pressure on all countries, whether small or large; organizations such as the IMF, WB, and WTO, are the ones who establish the rules for those who are below. Many ask why a force that has produced so much good has become so

controversial? The strong reaction against globalization has its roots not only in the prejudices caused to these countries due to policies and ideologies, but also in the inequalities of the world trading system. According to Stiglitz, it is hypocritical to try to help underdeveloped countries by forcing them to open their markets to goods from industrialized countries and, at the same time, protect their markets, because it makes the rich richer and the poor poorer and poorer. (Stiglitz, J.E, 2002).

In discussions between the US and Brazil on alternative energy sources to oil, an agreement was reached, described as "a framework of understanding", which would contemplate collaboration between the two countries in biofuel research, the establishing common standards and helping other countries to adopt technological advances in the development of ethanol. At the end of the discussions, it was evident that the Brazilian country was at a disadvantage, because the Brazilian product, whose base is sugar cane, is cheaper than the American one, which uses corn as its base. In order to protect its own markets, the US imposes a tariff on Brazilian exports, as a mechanism to prevent the development of this industry and economy (Hill, Charles WL 2003). Over the years,

The globalization process of recent years poses major challenges to small developing economies such as those of the Caribbean, which already have to face a series of problems in the search for sustainable development. In the area of trade, globalization translated for the Caribbean countries into greater liberalization and the adoption of market opening policies, especially in the late 1980s and in the 1990s (CEPAL). During this time, the Caribbean region had to decide how to face the problems presented by globalization and which way to go. Faced with the paradigm shift in world politics, these countries responded with a set of policies aimed at limiting the role of the State in the economy and recovering the dynamism of stagnant production systems, that were reoriented to export markets. The reduction of trade barriers and the growing openness of these economies has not been reflected in a significant increase in intraregional trade, nor has it helped them to achieve a greater participation in the extra-regional export market, all of which has limited their possibilities. developmental.

The countries of the Caribbean depend on the preferential treatment to certain markets, granted by the developed countries, to increase the possibilities of development, but the differences in

per capita income and level of development among the economies of the subregion make it difficult to adopt deeper integration agreements most of the time (ECLAC). In small, open economies like the Caribbean, the effects of globalization have impeded development processes. The same is not true of developed countries that enjoy a higher level of economic development, with their vast resources and their level of technological development.

The economies of the Caribbean which, beyond their size and respective economic potential, have been basically characterized by the exploitation of natural resources, agricultural production and the production of semi-manufactured products with little added value, within the framework of limited diversification and the empire of the so-called “Dutch disease”. The new challenges imposed by financial globalization, the technological revolution and the global productive restructuring generated a particular series of transformations associated with the structural adjustment process. The process of structural change within the framework of globalization has been a key element in the development of some sectors, but it has not offered the necessary means to overcome the limitations and obstacles that have characterized the development of several of the more traditional sectors. In the 1990s, in many Caribbean economies, there was a change in the sectoral composition of production, from agriculture and mining to the services sector, while the manufacturing sector remained stagnant. In terms of weighted averages, agriculture represented 13.5% of the product in 1990, compared to 9.5% in 1999 (with the exception of Guyana). Over the same period, the share of the manufacturing sector decreased from 12.7%. to 11.6%, while the contribution to the product of the services sector increased from 39.1% to 46.6% (Commonwealth Secretariat and World Bank, April 2000). In many Caribbean economies, there was a change in the sectoral composition of production, from agriculture and mining to the services sector, while the manufacturing sector remained stagnant. In terms of weighted averages, agriculture represented 13.5% of the product

in 1990, compared to 9.5% in 1999 (with the exception of Guyana). Over the same period, the share of the manufacturing sector decreased from 12.7% to 11.6%, while the contribution to the product of the services sector increased from 39.1% to 46.6% (Commonwealth Secretariat and World Bank, April 2000).

Globalization is a process of financial speculation. What circulates the most in the world, without obstacles, is capital, approximately 2 trillion dollars every day. Structural reforms have facilitated a notable increase in the inflow of private foreign capital to the Caribbean countries in the last decade, albeit more slowly than in other developing countries, but the less developed countries of the subregion have had relatively little access to private international financial markets, which is why they have tended to increase their dependence on official and multilateral flows.

Less developed countries such as Haiti, Suriname, and other smaller members of the organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), have not been able to attract large volumes of private resources due to their size and limited resources (in the case of those of the oecs), and political instability (in Haiti and Suriname). The combined effects of declining official funds and restricted access to private international financial markets have affected the ability of smaller islands to finance viable development projects.

Another area of concern in the Caribbean is the effect of globalization on SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises). SMEs are the first affected by globalization and the sector of the economy that feels its effect the fastest. Therefore, SMEs, especially in developing economies, must be prepared for the changes produced by the development of international trade. Globalization is a continuous process that presents opportunities, risks and challenges. Thanks to globalization, SMEs and, in general, companies around the world have accessed advances in information technology, improvements in communications, market integration and, in some cases, development of more transparent financial markets. Without a doubt, this process has contributed to greater prosperity and has increased the potential of countries to benefit from this greater growth. However, globalization also increases the risk of marginalization of some economies, especially the less developed ones, which in turn increases the risk of income gaps

between countries and an increase in poverty. Another unwanted consequence of this globalization is the instability still existing in the international financial market.

A concern among SME entrepreneurs in the Caribbean, and in general in several countries around the world, is the risk of exclusion suffered by companies, which would be marginally displaced from the globalization process to the benefit of better financed multinational corporations with a degree of higher internationalization.

Globalization has also brought consequences in the use of natural resources, the expansion of human establishments and the application of development policies aimed at overcoming poverty and inequality in terms of income, which constitute some of the most serious development problems. sustainability that affects the Caribbean countries. The subregion's vulnerability is due to several factors: high population density is a serious problem on the islands, the population that works the land, agricultural practices, and specialization patterns have had negative consequences for the environment.

Changes in specialization patterns have also influenced sustainable development. The specialization in activities based on the use of natural resources in South American countries, which have comparative advantages in the exploitation of ore and aluminum oxide, wood, gold, diamonds and oil, raises important problems related to the rate of depletion of natural resources. non-renewable resources. This is the case, in particular, in the case of bauxite in Jamaica and gold in Guyana. For example, Guyana has one of the largest open pit gold mines in South America, but its reserves have been declining due to more intensive exploitation by foreign investors.

Due to resource constraints, in small island States the sustainable use of those resources is extremely important. These small states are heavily dependent on tourism and agriculture as sources of employment and foreign exchange earnings. Coastal areas, where the vast majority of the population and economic activity reside, are vital to the prosperity of these countries. They are also the most productive areas, supporting a rich flow of living marine resources and a high degree of biological diversity.

Population pressure and the incidence of poverty have contributed greatly to deforestation in the Caribbean, especially in Haiti, Jamaica and Saint Lucia. Jamaica has the highest rate of deforestation (7%) in the Caribbean and the second highest in the world, after Lebanon (ECLAC/UNEP, 2001). Deforestation has caused flooding, watershed deterioration, and groundwater contamination. During recent years, these resources have been subjected to increasing pressures originating from the intensification of human activities in these countries (CEPAL).

The sustainable development of small island states was the theme of the conference organized by the UN (United Nations Organization), which took place in Barbados, in 1994. The Conference agreed on a Program of Action for Small Island Developing States (SIDS POA), which recommends measures to be taken at the national, regionally and internationally, on key issues affecting their development, including natural hazards, climate change, freshwater resource management, and energy.¹

Another measure that the small islands of the Caribbean took to face development problems, to which globalization has contributed, was the adoption of open regionalism policies, which not only implied diversifying extra-regional trade links, but also deepening and perfecting the regime and institutions of intraregional integration. The adaptation of open regionalism policies was one of the steps in which the Caribbean countries prepared to compete in the new world market.

1.2 The International Economy and the Caribbean

According to ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean), the Latin American continent has been the region that has had the least development within the framework of global processes. With the dawn of the globalization era, the world's economies have faced many challenges in their development processes, some prospered while others struggled.

In this analysis, it is necessary to take into account the relationship between growth and economic development. The application of different policies in the region has contributed to achieving levels of economic growth but has not meant development for these countries. For

¹Argentine Business Council for Sustainable Development. Suggestions for its elaboration Reports

example: in Latin America and the Caribbean, there was a growth of the gross domestic product (GDP) by 2.3%, which increases the GDP per capita with a rate close to 3%. Unemployment fell from 8.2% in the year 2010 to 6.4% in 2011. At the same time, there is a decrease in poverty rates from 47% in 2010 to 39.3% in 2011. Although the countries had favorable growth in 2010 and a favorable projection for the year 2012, compared to the rest of the world, the region was growing less than the group of developing countries, whose GDP increased by an average 4.5% between 2009 and 2012 (CEPAL, 2012).

However, according to the comments of the World Bank (2012), the Caribbean region had grown at a faster rate than Latin America, having a greater influence on the figures towards economic growth in the region. Although the region was growing, the pace of growth was slower compared to other developing countries.

Despite the fact that the level of development in the region was not very high compared to that of other developing countries, within the region there was great inequality in economic growth between countries. In Latin America, the subregions show different behaviors, where the countries of the Southern Cone and the Andean Community are the ones that grow the most (Venezuela (11%), Argentina (9.6%), Uruguay (7%), Chile (8%), Peru (9%) and Panama (9.7%) and in the Caribbean, those that achieved the highest long-term growth were Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, and Antigua and Barbuda. the lowest growth in the region during the last four decades were Haiti, Jamaica and Guyana.

One of the most complex processes in the economic perspective of these tendencies crosses through the reproduction of the law of accumulation of the capitalist system in which "A historical tendency of capitalist accumulation" (Marx, 1973) is revealed, which explains: polarization of riches in which the poor are getting poorer, and the rich are getting richer" (Carlos Marx, 1973). Today in the world, 20% of the population consumes more than 80% of the planet's resources, while the other 80% consume less than 20%. A study released by the University of the United Nations, exposed how wealth is unacceptably concentrated in the centers of world economic power. The United States, with 300 million inhabitants, appropriates 34% of the world's wealth; Europe, with close to 500 million people, as a whole, 30%; the rich countries of Asia and the Pacific, including Japan and Australia, 24%; while the rest of the

nations, with a population of more than 5 billion, only have 12% of the wealth left, of course, poorly distributed. China, with its 1.3 billion inhabitants, only appropriates 3% of the world's wealth. India, with over a billion people, barely gets 1%, while Latin America, with around 470 million people, gets 4%. Africa, one of the world's richest regions in natural resources, with more than 600 million inhabitants, only gets 1%. The rest of the Asia and Pacific countries collect 3%. This situation is explained by the system of colonial and neocolonial exploitation that has prevailed for centuries on the planet, imposed first by Europe and then by the United States and its allies. It is this state of affairs that the centers of world power try to perpetuate by all means at their disposal (Dimas Eduardo, 2010).

This phenomenon has particularities in the Caribbean and is reflected at the macro, micro, economic and social levels. In Latin America, according to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 208 million people live in poverty, that is, 40% of the population, and 80 million (15%) are in misery.

According to David de Ferranti, Vice President for Latin America and the Caribbean of the World Bank, Latin America and the Caribbean is one of the regions with the greatest inequality in the world, who together with Guillermo Perry, Francisco HG Ferreira and Michael Walton, led the team that prepared the report. "Latin America is highly unequal in terms of income and also in access to services such as education, health, water and electricity; there are also huge disparities in terms of participation, assets and opportunities. This situation slows down the pace of poverty reduction and undermines the development process itself."

Race and ethnicity are the factors that most permanently determine the opportunities and well-being of individuals in this region. Both indigenous people and Afro-Latinos live "at a considerable disadvantage compared to whites," according to the report, since it is the latter who receive the highest incomes in the region. The study focuses on seven countries (Brazil, Guyana, Guatemala, Bolivia, Chile, Mexico and Peru) and reveals that indigenous men earn between 35-65% less than white men; the disparity between white women and non-white women is similar. In Brazil, for example, women and men of African descent earn around 45% of the salaries of their white counterparts. According to the report, just as in the old colonial period,



In a global economy, where "human capital" is a crucial aspect for competitiveness, the inequalities that imply, among other things, not developing the capacity and knowledge of individuals to optimal levels, can, strictly speaking, slow down the pace of growth. economic growth and reduce the effect on the growth of poverty (European Commission, 1997). In the era of globalization, the polarizations of wealth could also influence macroeconomic levels. In the global economy, the countries that have the largest share in global markets have the greatest influence on trade transactions. Over the years, developing countries have had great difficulty entering these global markets because barriers to free trade prevent the free entry of other countries into their markets. Although it has its positive effects for some countries such as developing countries, it also has a negative influence. For developing countries, the barriers to free trade have supported the national industry, since it allows it to competitively position its merchandise in local markets, in relation to imported products, it has allowed the collection of income for the plans of development and investment of the state, has also provided incentives for the production of locally produced goods.

However, the negative aspects have the greatest effects on countries. The protection of national industries through trade barriers, when it comes to a defense mechanism against the national industry, can be seen as a stagnation to the development and sustained growth of the market, although this problem must be rectified at its root, (through the national productive potential), this protectionism towards the national industry generates little competitiveness, variety of products, comparison, few competitors, thus generating a very small comparison matrix, which today with world trends and customer demands does not It is favorable for the national market. The decrease in the entry of investment into the country prevents the flow of capital, which has a long-term effect on its economic and social development. Most of the time these countries have suffered, because the barriers to free trade took the form of high tariffs on the importation of manufactured goods and many countries have constantly raised their trade barriers against other countries. These transactions contributed to the great Depression of 1929 to 1933. As a particular feature is that the Caribbean islands have many problems to enter and sustain themselves in the markets of the international economy². A trend in the international economy corresponds to one of its definitions and is expressed in "The removal of barriers to free trade and the greater

²See: Peters Sue-Ellen Kozel 2006. Social-economic management and sustainable development in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. A case study. Diploma work. Faculty of Economics and Business. University of Cienfuegos, Cuba.

integration of national economies (University of West Indies)" With the incidence that has been had in the planet after World War II, the centers of power in the world, have dedicated themselves to globalizing world markets and removing barriers to free trade, services and capital flows between countries. According to economist David Ricardo's theory of comparative advantage, potential world production would be more sufficient without barriers to free trade than with barriers to free trade.

In the development of the world economy, the need arises to establish an organization to guide and monitor the international market, it is then formed The World Organization of Commerce.

It is valid to point out that for many scholars, the globalization of markets was the answer to solving the world's problems, with the objective of creating a global capitalist market. Although the reduction in barriers to free trade has increased international business and investments between countries that have stimulated economic growth in many countries, other countries have not received the same benefits. According to comments from the UWI (University of West Indies), globalization was created to exploit developing countries. The most advanced countries like the United States and Japan have a higher level of technology, have more natural resources and have more finances to invest in these businesses, while the Caribbean islands have few resources, a minimum level of technology,

One of the concerns of developing countries was the effects that globalization has on their economies, such as the loss of national sovereignty, that is, the ability to control their own destiny in the formation of economic policies. With the increasing interdependence of the global economy, economic power is shifting away from national authority, towards international organizations such as the WTO and the United Nations. Another concern is the one they have about their small and medium-sized companies, how they can protect their industries against the most advanced countries. Most of the time, industrialized companies come to underdeveloped countries to exploit their economies, exploiting their workers, natural resources and abusing their environment, because in these countries there are no adequate regulations to protect workers, nor do they have regulations for the protection of their environments. These reasons explain the relevance of the nature of national economic policies.

1.3 Definition of Economic Integration

The theme of Economic Integration has become increasingly important in the context of the current situation and perspective of the international economy. With globalization, with which a mutually dependent relationship has been established and to a certain extent excluding and paradoxical, integration becomes one of the most characteristic elements of the international economy today and in the future, according to the trends that can be seen.

While there is a clear design of a global system expressed in the growing interlinkage of the economies and agents involved, as a current form of expression of the internationalization of economic life, one could think of a world that gradually tends to become almost a whole. only. However, at the same time, economic blocks have emerged and developed in a spectacular way, thus giving rise to the idea of the fragmentation of this world.

These are the two tendencies that most define the changes that are taking place in the international economy, but that are contradictory to each other, so the possibility can be induced that one supplants the other, or that they could continue to coexist, according to the future behavior of their respective centrifugal and centripetal forces.

That is why it is very important to delve into all these realities as this study proposes, to analyze the behavior of both trends and their perspectives, as well as their theoretical support and the changes that have taken place in recent times in these processes. taking into account its particular significance, especially based on the insertion needs of underdeveloped countries in today's complex world.

The growing role that economic integration has acquired in recent years can be interpreted as one of the ways through which an attempt is made to respond to the set of challenges facing the world today, including the challenge of globalization itself. In general, the principle is assumed that joint actions are more effective than individual ones in today's world circumstances.

While this phenomenon is not new, what results means the objective is its generalization and the new features it displays, with which it adopts the form of Regionalization, also known as New Regionalism.

Taking into account its importance for the subject under study, it is essential to specify the concept of economic integration, an issue on which there are various interpretations in the

extensive existing bibliography regarding the issue. respect, considering the complexity of the process, its relatively novel character, as well as the new tendencies that it manifests.

Partial conceptualizations are sometimes presented, referring only to some of its edges, as is the case of the limited focus on commercial issues, the goals to be achieved or certain institutional aspects. That is why it is considered essential to propose a more encompassing and generalizing definition, which is capable of expressing as accurately as possible its magnitude, connotation and current manifestations.

In this way, we share the definition provided by Dr. Hilda Elena Puerta Rodríguez, in the textbook on International Economics, understanding economic integration as the process of increasing interlinkage of national economies, which takes place from the reduction or removal of obstacles that impede give the development of mutual links, with the purpose of obtaining have joint benefits based on the interests of the dominant economic agents. It reflects the particularities of the economic base of the members and has multifaceted characteristics, especially in the upper stages, with political and social implications as well.³.

From this statement, it is convenient to highlight some aspects of special significance, where it stands out, in the first place; the nature of the economic integration process, which, in turn, is by no means exempt from difficulties and obstacles, which is why its evolution can be characterized as a non-linear “jumping” movement, which also includes stages of regression and the existence of contradictions between the participants, according to their different conditions, objectives and interests.

Another very important issue is the link between the integration processes and the particularities of the economic structures of the participants, as long as a one-to-one relationship is established between the two, conditioning one another, according to the specific circumstances of each case, but where the specific economic situation of the member countries always prevails as a fundamental factor, both from the point of view of the level of development of the productive forces, the character of the social relations of production, and the moment of the economic cycle

³Like other important definitions about this subject, it is also necessary to consider The cooperation, referred to the links that are established between the countries, without this implying the rapprochement of their economies. For his part, the collaboration It is defined as the development of links that imply help from one party to the other. In both cases the economic sphere is normally transcended.

in which they find themselves. In this sense, it could be argued that it is a particular relationship between the base (economics of the members) and the superstructure (integration process).

Taking as a starting point the importance of this interrelation between the economies of the participating countries and the result of the integration processes, many specialists question the viability of economic integration between underdeveloped countries, due to the deformation and weakness of their economic structures. This is an aspect that is undoubtedly essential, but not to agree with this criterion, but on the contrary, to objectively consider the starting conditions that allow determining the most appropriate mechanisms to implement, avoiding at all times the "copy" of successful models that start from other realities.

At the same time, in no case can integration itself be interpreted as a path to development, but rather as a complement to internal transformative actions and as part of development policies.

If these considerations are taken into account, and the measures to be adopted are adequately delimited, economic integration will always be beneficial compared to isolated actions, an issue that is particularly important in the case of underdeveloped nations, with serious difficulties. to achieve an advantageous insertion in the current international economy.

With regard to the propelling agents of the integrationist process, it is important to point out that in practice they have a fundamentally microeconomic character, standing out above all the large transnational companies that are the main recipients of the profits derived from the expansion of the markets.

However, these schemes require at the same time the existence of strong national states, and governments with the necessary political will to promote the actions to be taken and to intervene if necessary, in the face of imbalances that may arise, according to the complexity. typical of such processes, especially when they have achieved significant progress, which may include policy coordination among the participants. In general, it must be guaranteed that the different actors are directly and actively involved in the development of the process as a way for its proper evolution.

Another aspect that must be specified with respect to the definition of economic integration is that it cannot be linked only to trade issues, as it has increasingly covered other sectors of

activity, such as services, industrial cooperation, technological and monetary, considering in some cases the coordination of economic policies and also the functional cooperation referred to extra-economic activities, such as health, education and culture. On the other hand, it is unquestionable that, in turn, economic integration, given its connotation and multifaceted nature, has diverse implications, not only from an economic point of view, but also from a political and social point of view, which increase as the process (Felix Varela, 2010).

1.3.1 The Current integration processes in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

The integration processes formalized in the sixties of the 20th century in Latin America were subjected to a series of political, military and economic vicissitudes that determined that these processes languished, failing to meet preconceived expectations, the agreements and mechanisms designed to implement them did not. They were able to function fully.

The 1990s led to a relative revitalization of the integration mechanisms in Latin America. On the one hand, discreet conditions of political and economic stability ensued in many countries of the region. Relative homogeneity spread in internal and external economic policies that contributed to the reinvigoration of integration schemes and also favored the proliferation of various bilateral, trilateral and subregional agreements. Monetary and fiscal policies were similar, as they were imposed by "recommendation" of multilateral organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The participation of Latin American countries in the WTO also introduced common features in trade policies.

The degrees of economic integration that have been proposed in the region are cause for attention, such as:

- 1. Free trade area or zone:** It is made up of several countries that agree to eliminate barriers to reciprocal trade, but each one maintaining autonomy and independence to establish their own tariffs against third parties. "Rules of Origin" are required.
- 2. Customs union:** It is formed when a Free Trade Area adopts a common tariff policy towards third countries. Border controls disappear for products, but the barriers that prevent the movement of productive factors (workers and capital) remain.

3. Common Market: it includes the elimination of barriers to the circulation of productive factors. It requires reaching a certain degree of fiscal harmonization and also for the recognition of educational levels and the levels that have actually been achieved.

1.3.2 Main integration agreements

Below is a descriptive review of the main integration agreements in force in the last decade of the 20th century and the first decade of the 21st.

- **“ALADI”: Latin American Integration Association:** the ALADIIt is not in itself an integration agreement, it constitutes a framework agreement that supports the member countries and provides them with instruments for integration and for the liberalization of trade between them, within a flexible, multifaceted perspective, adaptable to realities. of the economies, both at the national and regional levels. The Latin American Integration Association (ALADI)⁴arises according to the modification of the "Treaty of Montevideo", on August 12, 1980, as an intergovernmental economic integration body that provides a legal and institutional framework to promote integration, consolidate the achievements already obtained, as well as support the convergence and articulation of the schemes constituted with the final objective of integrating a common Latin American market. Its immediate predecessor is the Latin American Free Trade Association (ALALC), established in 1960 through the signing of the first “Montevideo Treaty”. The headquarters are in Montevideo, Uruguay.

- **Subregional imperfect customs unions:** They are considered imperfect customs unions because they still admit some temporary exceptions. In other words, free trade areas have been formed that adopt a common tariff policy towards third countries for most products, but not for all. They all aspire to become a common market.
 1. Andean Community (CAN).
 2. Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR).
 3. Central American Common Market (CACM).

⁴ http://www.wbcsd.org/DocRoot/USh3cObCJk6pUwQ5d1KA/bcsd_argentina_reporting_inf_sost_dic_05.pdf,



4. Caribbean Community or Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

Although the Member States of these integration blocs have assumed the commitment to establish a Common Market, the highest phase of integration characterized by the free circulation of goods, services, capital and people, it is evident that this objective has not been achieved; as a preliminary step towards an even more ambitious objective such as a subsequent incorporation into a common Latin American market.

1.4 Definition of Sustainable Development

In the decade of the 70s of the 20th centuries, the concept of Eco-development was born, the immediate antecedent of what will be the predominant approach in our days, sustainable development. Eco-development has been defined as socially desirable, economically viable and ecologically prudent development. Thus, a clearly innovative element is introduced in this approach compared to the previous ones: concern for the environment. Therefore, during the 1980s and 1990s, the fundamental objective of Economic Development became sustainable development.

Already in 1972 at the United Nations Conference, in Stockholm, on the Human Environment (1972), this concept of Eco-development had begun to be defined, contrasting it with the productive theories of the post-war period. A fair development would be one whose basic objective is to use natural resources to satisfy the needs of man, while ensuring the improvement of the quality of life of current and future generations.

But it would be in the Report of the Brundlandt Commission (1987) presented by the world commission for Environment and Development of the United Nations, under the title of "Our Common Future", where the concept of sustainable development would be coined. He proposed profound reforms to the economic growth model, introducing mechanisms that would make sustainable development possible, that is, an economic system that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.⁵

This behavior or ethics must be based on the following assumptions:

- The Earth's Natural Resources are limited.

⁵www.essays.com/development/sustainable.htm

- Human beings are part of nature.
- Human beings are not superior to nature, we must live in harmony and not always be in constant struggle with it.

There are other interesting definitions such as the one proposed by D. Pearce, A. Markandya and EB Barbier, which establishes that in a sustainable society there should be no⁶:

- An unreasonable decline of any resource.
- Significant damage to natural systems.
- A significant decline in social stability.

Another definition is due to H. Daly. This person proposes that a sustainable society is one in which⁷:

- Resources must not be used at a rate higher than their regeneration rate,
- Pollutants are not emitted at a higher rate than the natural system is capable of absorbing or neutralizing,
- Non-renewable resources must be used at a rate lower than the human capital created to replace the natural capital lost. Specifying this definition in a practical case, that of fossil fuels, means that a part of the energy released has to be used to create energy saving systems or systems to make possible the use of renewable energies that provide the same amount of energy. than the fossil fuel consumed.

There are three ways of defining sustainable development. The first is the simplest, surely the one that has been most successful, while the second and third complicate the reasoning.

It must be taken into account that this is a strategic definition of a conceptual and globalizing nature, and there is notable difficulty in translating it on a day-to-day basis. However, an effort must be made to overcome the practical difficulties involved in the ecological principle of thinking globally and acting locally.

Main challenges posed by sustainable development.

⁶www.guyanachronicleonline/guyanadevelop.sostenible.htm

⁷www.guyanatimes.com/readers/society.gy

The inability of the human species to live in harmony with the planet, the great interaction between man and the natural system, are the great environmental problems of today. Until our days, no species, except man, has managed to modify so substantially, in such a short time, the characteristics of the planet.

Thus, the following major global problems arise: overpopulation and inequalities, the increase in the greenhouse effect, the destruction of the ozone layer, the humanization of the landscape, the preservation of biodiversity and erosion, desertification and the destruction of forests.

On a local scale: the productive system, water, household waste, energy supply and the transport system.

1.5 The Challenges of the integration for Sustainable Development

In the 21st century, no country can be isolated, indifferent to the outside world, globalization processes have had many effects on world economies, but most of the effects can be seen in less developed economies such as the island countries of the Caribbean. The reality is clear, Latin America and the Caribbean cannot continue divided to face the current global phenomena, and if they aspire to be a developed region, they cannot just be a place where the big ones come to do their business and exploit the resources of these countries (ECLAC, 2011).

One of the most efficient alternatives to assume globalization from the Caribbean is related to integration and large-scale cooperation to achieve sustainable development. Sustainable development means a process of progressive change in the quality of life of the human being, in economic growth with social equity, the transformation of production methods and consumption patterns that sustain the ecological balance and is the life support of the region.

Integration for sustainable development is understood as a difficult and complex process, particularly due to the profound differences in levels of development, cultures, and existing policies in the countries of the region. For integration to be a fact, the countries of the region must have solidarity, but the disparities and divergences that exist between the countries prevent this process. Economic disparity is sometimes mentioned as an impediment to deep integration between countries. Firstly, the countries differ in their economic size. Some are small, while

others are not. Trinidad and Tobago are the largest economy in Caricom, accounting for 30% of combined GDP, where 6 countries of the Lesser Antilles combined account for only 8%.

Today the differences in income over time have contributed to the greater economic divergence in the Caribbean, because growth trends have had differences from one state to another, and with new global processes in the world.

The need for solidarity to exist in all aspects of the integration process is the fundamental key to achieving sustainable development. The process must be consistent not just in one area but in multiple areas. In Magazineal Sur titled "the ghosts of regional integration" by the author Eduardo Gudynas points out that the problems that Latin American countries have had are attributed to the lack of solidarity between them. In addition, he explains that although the countries of Latin America have convergence in some respects, it is evident that there is a central problem in Latin American integration: the lack of genuine productive coordination mechanisms, the lack of a clear and decisive application of trade regulations and social problems, a weak resolution of political controversies and the difficulties of achieving a shared common project.

In the case of the Caribbean islands, limited by their small size, their development has been affected by the global economy, they have an imperative need to integrate, focusing all their efforts on the sustainable development of the region. Solidarity between them is the main basis of the new integration process to achieve sustainable development. Although unification in all aspects is crucial, the development of wealth is equally important. One of the most important wealth in the integration process is human capital and its equitable development is imperative. In most Caribbean nations, unemployment and underemployment rates are high. Taken together, these two problems suggest levels of human resource underutilization that exceed 40-50% in several countries. It is essential for the countries of the region to have timely and accurate information on labor markets available. Timely and accurate information on the labor market is necessary to accelerate the reinsertion of workers and to ensure that the labor force receives the types of education and training that the economy will demand in the future (ECLAC, 2011). In the Declaration of the Council of the EU on Cooperation for Development, in 1997, the EU affirmed in relation to regional integration, that "Regional integration between developing countries is part of a broad strategy to promote equitable growth". Equitable growth within the

Caribbean has been one of the most laborious tasks in the integration process. The differences between countries are immense, the differences in economies, in politics; but the most important are the differences in cultures, which play a central role in the formation of the image of the Caribbean. These cultures are the bases for the structure of the Caribbean. The Caribbean is mixed by cultures such as Hispanic, Anglophone, Francophone, and Portuguese. Each culture has brought with it its different customs, language and aspects.

Today in the world, global processes have a lot of influence in insular regions such as the Caribbean, the ways of life in North America have many expressions on the economic and social processes in the Caribbean, the desire to adopt their ways of life, their ways of negotiating, contributes to the disappearance of their identities.

It is important to highlight that local development is the solution to face the challenges of globalization and global processes. That is why it is imperative that the Caribbean countries take advantage of their differences and try to consolidate their efforts in the implementation of common policies and laws that protect their rights at the international border and support the sustainable growth of their economies.

For many years, tourists have come to the Caribbean in search of sun, sand, and beaches. The small island countries offer what they need, without thinking so much about the degradation of the environment. One of the great challenges that the islands face in the integration process is the problem of sustainable development, the Caribbean economic system is based on maximum production, consumption and unlimited exploitation of its resources (Morley, Samuel A, 2000)..

The main environmental problems that affect the region are: erosion, salinization and reduction of the productive capacity of the soil; deforestation; loss of biological diversity; pollution of the atmosphere, marine and waterways; pollution caused by solid waste and hazardous waste; among others – the socioeconomic and environmental vulnerability of numerous countries in the area – the additional requirements for financing and environmentally suitable technology – the limited maneuvering capacity of the countries of the region in international environmental negotiations - and other issues related to the link between trade and environment.

Many of these impacts are linked to the construction of infrastructure such as roads and airports, tourist facilities, including villas, hotels, restaurants, shops, golf courses and marinas. The negative impacts of tourism development can gradually destroy the environmental resources on which most small countries in the Caribbean depend. These countries are heavily dependent on their service sector to generate foreign investment in their economies. For many years, the size has restricted the active participation in the international border to continue competing in the global market. Leaders have to refocus their efforts on formulating a value chain system, where they create linkages with various regional industries, in an attempt to eliminate competition between them, allowing an equitable flow of income in the industries and at the same time, helping to protect the environment. The pooling of resources helps to strengthen the Caribbean's position in world markets.

The integration process increases the free movement of goods, services, capital, and experienced people through the region, facilitating a more efficient allocation of resources and easier access to capital, making the region a vastly more dynamic region. (Escaith Herbert, ECLAC, 2001)

.

The biggest challenge for the Caribbean is the establishment of policies to guide itself and ensure that the interests of all countries are included in the policies. In the integration process, one of the concerns is whether the laws and policies will protect the economies against the imminent process of globalization.

For the islands to achieve deep integration, it is necessary to have the support of the people, companies and politicians. The support of internal factors is imperative for the formulation of policies, otherwise, it will be impossible to reach the desired level in the countries.

In recent years, the insertion of countries into the world economy has been accelerated by the processes of transnationalization and internationalization of economic life and has become more complex with the trend towards regionalization of the world economy. However, there are tools such as integration schemes, that is, the political and economic superstructures that a group of countries consciously create to try to modify their internal economies and jointly act on the nature of their insertion in economic relations.

CHAPTER II. Theoretical - Methodological Foundations.

2.1. Epistemological Perspective.

The confluence of diverse, contradictory phenomena, accompanied by urgencies and emergencies, confer complexity to the economic and social situation of the Caribbean countries, and therefore, the circumstances that have been mediating Guyana's development are not an exception. In correspondence with the theoretical approaches of the first part of the investigation and coincident with the affirmation that "all theoretical construction reports the assumption of epistemological approaches"(Aguero, 2006) it is necessary to clarify in the specific case of this present some of these principles.

A. Dialectic of the general, the particular, and the singular.

This principle constitutes a contribution of Marxist theory in general, although today, it is referenced from many perspectives and the economy is no exception. The claim to address the issue of development in an insular region and especially in one of its countries, as is the case of English Guyana, requires understanding and examining the dialectic of the processes that are currently expressed as part of globalization. Thus, the impacts of the neoliberal contents contained in the new international relations, dictated by the great powers and other international organizations such as the World Trade Organization, or the hegemonic claims of the United States of America (USA) and the complex maneuvers that they deploy for their purposes, They are realities of transcendence for the determination of national economic policies, of regional

integration processes and for the determination of goals based on sustainable development. Particular significance has in the Caribbean the cultural significance of the relationships that are built from the historical point of view, where African, Hispanic, French-speaking, Anglophone, and North American, among others, have a presence and the weight exerted in the present by the novel nuances that they take the relations between the states of the zone.

B. Economy, politics and development.

This principle denotes the relationship between the processes that occur in daily life and the way in which men assimilate them. This explains if the cultural practice that certain human groups come to possess is not coherent with the economic policy established in the society to which they belong, conflicts are generated and vice versa.

Clarifications around the definitions of development and the ways in which it is understood and expressed materially by individuals and human groups are particularly important. These have a high significance when it comes to social actors that are located in developing countries and conflicts appear between the urgency to achieve development goals, the satisfaction of the needs of large human groups in conditions of equity, and the needs to preserve the values of the most important ecosystems with which it interacts. Assuming these positions in the economic order supposes an ethical position and a political commitment; therefore, principles are inferred from this that should contribute to the coherence of development processes.

In this sense, the defense, the political position that man defends as the highest and most important resource of nature and that consequently strives to achieve human fulfillment, implies criteria in favor of his essential rights to culture, employment, education and life. These conditions are the basis for promoting and working for equity, which coincides with the goals of the United Nations in the new millennium and with one of the most important premises for achieving coherence between economic and social development and, in turn, advancing in the path of sustainable development.

2.2. Methodological Perspective.

2.2.1. The case study.

In the present investigation, the study of cases is assumed to examine the situation that English Guyana presents in the economic, social and environmental order, located in the southern

Caribbean. The research is conceived as a case study. Pérez Serrano, (1994), when defining this research variant, points out that the case study is "...a training and research method that implies an intensive and in-depth examination of various aspects of a phenomenon."⁸

For his part, Stake (1995) focuses his case study proposal as a variant of qualitative analysis. He says that a case is studied when he has a very special interest in himself. Searching for its interpretation in detail, this author says: "it is the study of the particularity and complexity of a singular case, in order to understand its activity in important circumstances, "it is an integrated system".

The case study takes on meaning in the last decades of the 20th century and its essence consists in the design of a unique case, where the entire research process has to converge, where the identified themes have to be faced. Usually, in this type of study, specific particular realities are analyzed, such as a family, a school or a community. For Patton (1980) it is nothing more than a particular way of collecting, organizing, and analyzing the information that makes up the investigation.

This is, according to Drokell and Hamilton (1983), a study that only finds justification when it comes to specifying areas of significance. Therefore, he must be interested in the relationship between events and their representations, with which he demands that the filmmaker "capture and portray the world, as it appears to the people who inhabit it", defining it as "the examination of an example in action and the study of specific incidents and facts and the selective collection of information of a biographical nature, personality, intentions, and values" in order to "capture and reflect the elements of a situation that give it meaning."

Campbell (1986) already highlighted as a feature of the case study the fact that it is dominant in the sciences of anthropology, political science and comparative sociology and highlights the integrity of its methodology. For his part, Wittrock (1989) indicates that a large part of ethnographic studies consists of case studies, although few include the comparison of two or more cases. He also recognizes as an advantage of the case study, that it enables the researcher "to discover facts or processes that would be overlooked if they used other more superficial

⁸Perez Serrano; 1994, cited in Fernando Agüero's doctoral thesis. Q317

methods." The same author highlights his lack of generalizing capacity as his main limitation since he says that it is the price that must be paid for depth and makes his contribution depend on the ability to generate new ideas,

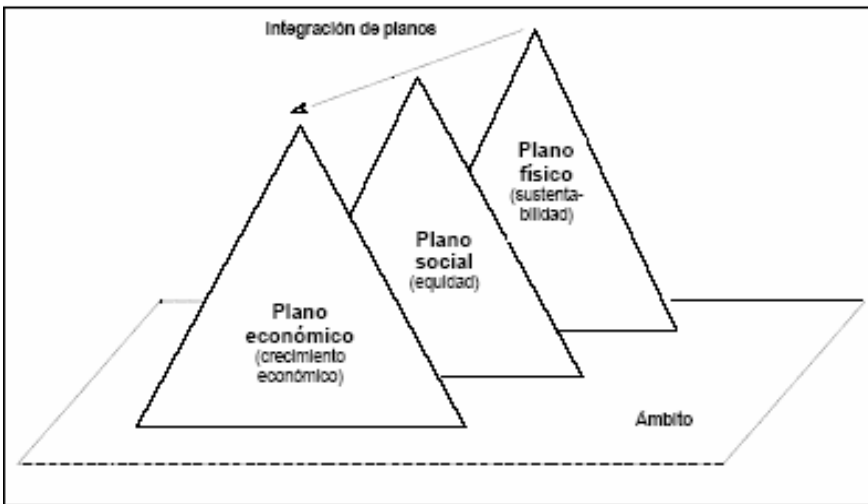
One of its complexities lies in the organization of its information, for being "almost at ground level", that is, for "fixing attention in harmony with the reader's own experience," thereby providing the basis for natural generalizations.(Cohen & Manion, 1990). As mentioned before, Pérez Serrano (1994), points out that it is a training and research method that implies an intensive and in-depth examination of various aspects of a phenomenon. Although this option is one of the most widespread and well-known within the qualitative paradigm, it does not include the active intervention of the researcher in the transformation of reality. By assuming this conception of scientific work, it starts and assumes the idea of Hamilton (1983) in that it is the educational phenomena that determines the method and not the other way around.

In the literature, a variety of forms and typologies of case studies are recognized, as well as the most varied form of execution of the same. The case studies are also classified, according to the purpose they pursue, in the realization of chronicles, description, teaching or verification, which in turn will have a level that they identify as explanatory, interpretative or evaluative, in each one, whose areas are expressed in actions and results. Similarly, Bogdan and Biklen (1982) identify various typologies, which ultimately proves the variety of ways in which case studies can be undertaken.

In this sense, he identifies with the considerations that, when referring to the case study, he recognizes the variety of typologies, to emphasize that each author has to conceive it in a particular way, in which he has to conclude by imposing his own style. Likewise, the criteria of the confluence of interests that the economic sciences and the social sciences can share (Agüero, 2006), particularly sociology and anthropology, are shared to examine a case, from the perspective of sustainable development ((Agüero, 2003), which implies that the author's influences are recognized in a study of this type, in terms of experiences, background, ideological positions and interests that serve as the basis for the development of the study.

2.2.2. Management procedure for sustainable development.

In the process of structuring and analyzing the study processes, various tools and contributions of one of the methodologies for the examination of sustainable development, used by ECLAC. InThe starting point was the criterion of examining the situation of the Insular Caribbean countryconsidering the elements established in the following table:



Fuente: Modificado a partir de Peter Nijkamp, "Regional Sustainable Development and Natural Resources Use", World Bank Annual Conference on Development Economics, Washington D.C., 26 y 27 de abril de 1990.

From this point of view, the questions about ways to make development compatible with the most expanded patterns of equity and maintaining the required balance with the environment, require a responsible political position. In the following table, it is expressed that the clarity that mediates in these processes will be key so that the economic and political practices at the level of a state or region have consequences in the possible foreseeable ones.

ALTERNATIVAS DE COMPATIBILIZACIÓN DE LA SUSTENTABILIDAD AMBIENTAL Y EL CRECIMIENTO ECONÓMICO

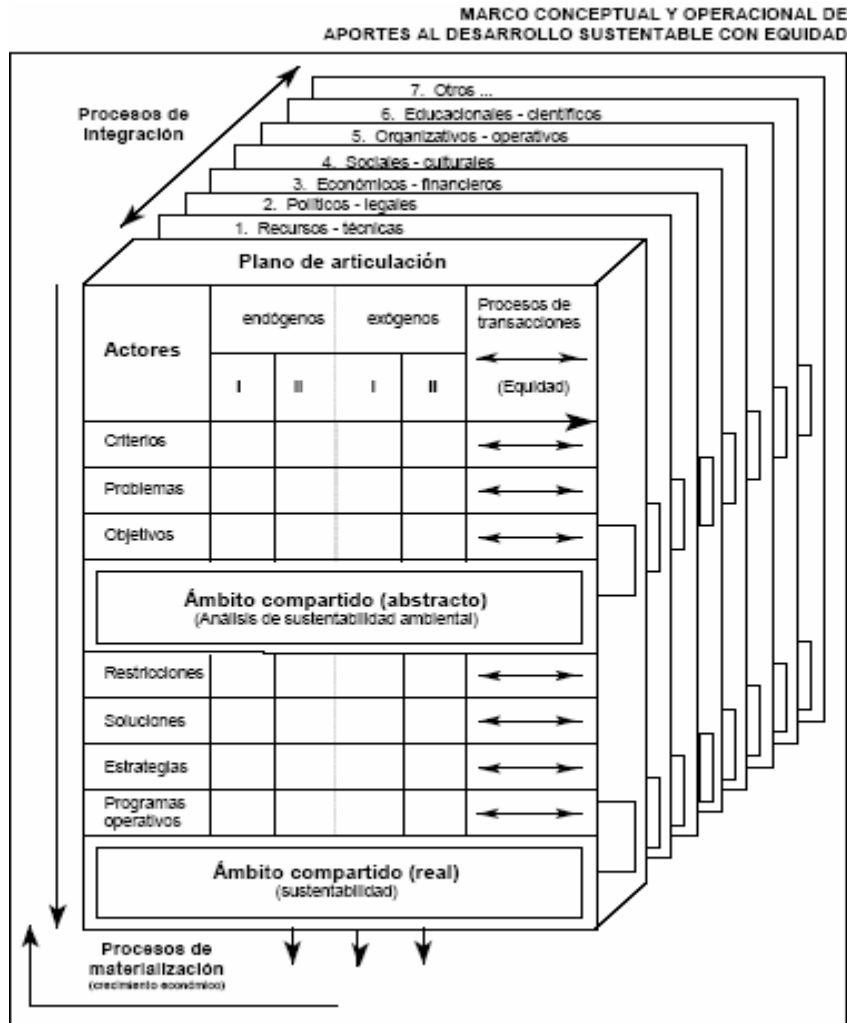
Alternativas	Condición	Interrogantes
<p>Crecimiento económico dependiente de la sustentabilidad ambiental (Orientaciones para responder a las demandas de recursos)</p>	<p>Se deben definir las condiciones ambientales "adecuadas" y, sobre la base de éstas, recomendar un crecimiento económico que no las afecte</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ¿Cómo afecta el crecimiento económico al medio ambiente? - ¿Cómo debe reorientarse para que no afecte al medio ambiente?
<p>Sustentabilidad ambiental dependiente del crecimiento económico (Orientaciones sobre utilización de los recursos disponibles)</p>	<p>Hay que determinar qué características se desea que tenga el crecimiento económico y, sobre la base de éstas, recomendar cómo se puede "manejar" el medio ambiente para evitar su deterioro</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ¿Cómo contribuyen las técnicas de ordenación del medio ambiente al crecimiento económico? - ¿Cómo se puede "manejar" el medio ambiente para alcanzar o mantener el nivel deseado de crecimiento económico?

Fuente: Axel Dourojeanni, CEPAL, 1989.

In the present case, the consultation of experts and the observations made on the different aspects of the economy, society and the environment are not taken. The study is made by combining two essential aspects: what is reflected in the specialized literature, other sources of information and the author's own experience as a citizen of the country.

The magic cube, as this methodological perspective assumed in this research is also known, has been widely used both in Latin America and the Caribbean and in Europe, with numerous cases confirming its practical use and applicability. It stands out as a useful tool for promoting population participation, planning and executing interdisciplinary studies, guiding technical assistance work in rural and urban areas, helping to formulate reference frameworks for regional and basin development projects, as well as how to guide the selection and evaluation of programs and projects. Based on the foregoing, it is inferred that in the present case, it will only be used as a tool for ordering, classifying and analyzing the base information for the preparation of specific proposals.

The schematic of the magic cube methodology is presented below:



Fuente: Axel Douroujeanni, CEPAL, 1989.

In preparatory forums in the general assembly of the United Nations in 1997, for reasons of the future implementation of the agenda21, this methodology is mentioned as an alternative that incorporates the integrated management of watersheds to the management of the coastal zone. However, as confirmed in the bibliography itself, its use is extensible to the most diverse areas, as long as it is articulated with the processes and problems of sustainable development. Therefore, it is applicable both to a country, to a region or micro-region, to a sector, a locality or region as a whole. In the present case, it will be used to examine the economic, social and environmental problems associated with the development model of a small country, such as English Guyana.

The novelty of the method lies in the possibility of articulating four decision processes related to:

- A. Materialization of actions.

- B. Discipline integration process.
- C. Transaction processes between the actors.
- D. Environmental incorporation process.

The first of these elements leads to economic development, the second to integration, the third to equity, and the fourth to sustainable development that is generated. The articulating axis of the method is the process of materializing actions that synthesizes a sequence of 10 steps:

1. Actors
2. Criteria
3. Issues
4. Goals
5. Evaluation and diagnosis of the area
6. restrictions
7. Solution Design
8. Strategy design.
9. Preparation of work programs
10. Execution of Programs and monitoring.

The work procedure establishes a relationship between theory and practice, verifying the spaces and gaps between what is said and what really happens, considering the most diverse social actors.

This method consists of providing guidance to the management processes, procedures applicable to clearly delimited geographical areas are presented, and they involve the participation of all the actors involved. Likewise, alternative ways are suggested to solve the conflicts that arise between economic growth, equity and sustainable development, in accordance with the principle, according to which, sustainable development is a function of the simultaneous achievement of these three objectives in a given space, that is:

*SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT = (ECONOMIC GROWTH, EQUITY
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY)*

It is made up of several work sequences aimed at:

I. Action materialization process:

It is the most important sequence; it is integrated by 10 stages

- 1) Determination of the actors involved in the management process (actors).
- 2) Determination of the criteria that govern the actions of the actors.
- 3) Identification of the problems.
- 4) Transformation of the demands and problems detected into objectives.
- 5) Delimitation and classification of the areas or territories within which the objectives are to be achieved.
- 6) Determination of the restrictions that must be overcome to achieve the objectives within the previously defined areas.
- 7) Proposal of solutions to overcome the restrictions detected to achieve the proposed objectives within the defined areas.
- 8) Determination of strategies.
- 9) Formulation of programs, projects, activities, and tasks that allow applying the selected strategies and evaluating them.
- 10) procedures.

II. Integration of subject areas

The integration of thematic areas must be carried out throughout the entire process of execution of the actions. There are two types of integrations that are basic: technical and economic. The first is currently known as interdisciplinary or trans-disciplinary work. The second is based on the economic evaluation of the elements involved in a decision to compare various situations.

III. Process of transactions between actors

This process between actors aimed at achieving equity is carried out in each stage of the sequence of materialization of actors. The sequencing is typically performed in interactive cycles that have been called transaction cycles or commit cycles. These interactions make it possible to go from a level of perception, with transactions or agreements of a general nature, to an execution level, with clear and specific agreements and deals between the actors.

IV. Incorporation of the environmental dimension

The incorporation of the environmental dimension in the management process for sustainable development aims to avoid or solve conflicts related to the use of the environment

(environmental conflicts) between the actors that participate in the development of the common area or influence it. The incorporation of the ecological dimension must be carried out simultaneously, together with the process of materializing actions and the transactions between the actors, and consists of various stages with peculiar characteristics.

Articulation for sustainable development

The three objectives that contribute to sustainable development must be achieved by taking certain territories or areas as a reference. These areas may vary over time, either because management boundaries change or because the areas themselves undergo variations. This must be understood as part of a dynamic process that is related to the concept of sustainable development. The main actors are the inhabitants of space and those who influence it. Each actor has his own criteria, problems and objectives.

The harmonization between economic growth (represented by the materialization process), equity (represented by transactions) and environmental sustainability (represented by the possible response of the field to interventions) is a complex task.

This methodology is carried out in cycles or phases called transaction or concertation cycles. These iterations make it possible to go from a level of perception to a level of execution with clear and specific agreements and deals between actors.

In the first iteration, called perception, which is the one carried out in this study, information is collected on everything that the actors know or know from experience or direct intuition.

The second iteration, called consolidation, which is not the objective of this investigation, but of subsequent studies, given the need to link the actors in this phase and the opinions are verified in practice, through the diagnosis at the level of semi-recognition. Detailed or proposal at the feasibility level.

In the last and third iteration, called formulation, studies are made, and proposals are formulated at a detailed and definitive level.

After studying the methodology of ECLAC several existing proposals, both national and international, were reviewed and a proposal for a methodology adapted to the case study was formed: English Guyana.

Technical resources

1) Geographic situation:

- Location and extension. Limits of the areas included in the country.
Map of the regional context, maps of land use, and schemes of distribution and use of the areas, with their different levels of complexity and / or contradictions. Satellite vision and some criteria on the perspective of urban development are included.
- Physical-geographical characteristics:
- Classification according to your state.
- Climatic characteristics. General description. Behavior of the precipitations.
- Relief. General description.
- Hydrology. Pluviometric, hydrometeorological and hydrometric characteristics.
Description of the hydrographic network, reservoirs and micro-dams.
- Geology. General description
- Geomorphology.
- floors. Types, general description.
- Flora and vegetation.
- Characteristics of the main productive activities
- Agriculture. Characterize this activity, main productions, pointing out the affectations that it has generated. Degree of exploitation of the land, volume of production. Main traditional technologies and those in use. Conservation measures applied. Sustainable agriculture practices developed and assessment of their results.
- Forest. Characteristics of forest development.
- Cattle raising. Characterize this activity, pointing out the affectations it has generated.
- Aquaculture. Characterize this activity, pointing out the effects it has generated and the degree of exploitation to which coastal ecosystems are subjected.

Main environmental problems

- Inventory and characterization of the main sources of contamination.

- Water supply.
- Environmental Education and social participation programs.
- Identification and quantification of the most affected areas and resources and the best-preserved areas.

2) Political-legal

- Environmental legislation

3) Economic-financial

- Features and trends of GDP.
- Structure of the economy.
- Kind of property
- Enterprise System Features
- Environmental and social costs of the basin's problems.
- Features of financial processes.

4) Social-cultural

- Sociocultural characterization
- Population and settlements, general characteristics. Labor force classification.
- Infrastructure. General condition of roads, transport and communications.
- Education. Structure of the educational network based on the development of environmental education programs.
- Health and social assistance. Health and Environment. General description.
- Sources of employment and income.
- Cultural traditions that show a link between the population and nature. Traditional practices and their relationship with the effects on the environment.
- Land tenure.

5) Organizational-operative

Perspective development programs in the territory

- Investments in development and new investments. Territorial arrangement planning.
- Resources and work of Environmental Management

- Human and material resources available. Highlight training needs and improvement of staff.
- Measures and actions planned for the care and control of the Environmental Situation from the environment to the different ecosystems. Highlight management work in progress and projected.
- How the basin works and who manages it.

6) Educational-scientists

- Technical scientific activity based on Environmental Management.
- Scientific-technical results available for introduction. Compilation of studies and scientific works carried out.
- Research needs. Identify the areas and resources that require a higher level of knowledge.

7) Others

- Demographic processes, life expectancy, aging, migratory processes.
- Distribution of the urban and rural population. Economic policy in this regard.
- Education of the workforce.
- Expansion of tertiary education.
- Food safety
- Regional integration and cooperation strategy

It is necessary to consult official documents and the current legislation in the country, to contrast the current status of its level of development and / or contradictions that the development of the productive forces from the perspective of sustainable development are expressed. Table 1 details the main variables and indicators that are examined:

Table No. 1 Main variables and indicators examined.

	variables	Dimension	Indicators
	economic	Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ GDP Scope ➤ per capita income ➤ Employment – Unemployment ➤ % participation of women in the economy ➤ % of qualified force ➤ Development model – underdevelopment ➤ Integration [trade, financial, solidarity practices]
		Items structural	Ownership Topology - Enterprises
		Sectors of the Economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Agriculture (contributions to GDP); % employment ➤ Construction ➤ Services
			<p>Tourism, real meaning of tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Positive aspects ➤ negative aspects

	Social development	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alphabetization rate ➤ % of the budget ➤ Primary, secondary and tertiary literacy rate
		Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ morbidity ➤ Child mortality
		Demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Population growth ➤ Comparative analysis 2000 – 2010 according to five-year age groups and sex
	Geographical Environmental	Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ contaminated areas ➤ Water resource management ➤ sewage water ➤ Vegetation ➤ soil protection ➤ coastal zone
		scenarios	Urbanization – Rural.
		ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Wild life ➤ lagoon ➤ forests

The magic cube methodology of ECLAC adapted to the conditions of the examination of a southern Caribbean country, seen as a whole as a system, seems to be adequate to explain the current situation and the challenges that international circumstances and mediated factors of

development have been requiring of economic policies, in what concerning the development of human resources, knowledge management and the urgent need to assume sustainable development.

23. Information sources and analysis

As a non-interactive method, we worked essentially with the analysis of documents. Under this denomination all the objects created by man for the transmission or conservation of information enter, and can be written, recorded or filmed. This analysis must consider what the author represents, the context, for what purposes it was created, comparability, fidelity of the data, social reach or resonance of the document, value content. This can be done from an internal or external perspective. In the first case to analyze the context and in the second to analyze the real content, and the relationships, internal and their own with the aforementioned context. In this case, the analysis can be assumed from the political, philosophical, sociological, psychological point of view (Osipov, 1988).

The data collection comes mainly from the official figures issued by the following national and international organizations:

- Hydrometeorological Office (Ministry of Agriculture)
- Bureau of Statistics, Guyana (The office of Guyana Statistics)
- CARICOM Secretariat.
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Public Service.
- Bank of Guyana.
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
- The Guyana National Bureau of Standards (GNBS)
- Office of the Commonwealth
- Organization of American States.

- Office of the President, Guyana
- World Bank (WB)
- United Nations Organization (UN)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Statistical Institute of the UNESCO

The magic cube methodology will be used to examine the economic, social and environmental problems associated with the development model of a small country, such as English Guyana.

CHAPTER III. Analysis of the results

3.1 Description and analysis of English Guiana

Guyana (official name Co-operative Republic of Guyana, Cooperative Republic of Guyana), located on the north coast of South America (formerly British Guiana), is a member of the commonwealth. Limits to the north with the Atlantic Ocean, to the east with Suriname, to the south with Brazil and to the west with Brazil and Venezuela. The country gained independence on May 26, 1966.

General data

Official Name: Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

Territory: 214.9699 km²

Capital: George Town

Administrative Divisions: The administrative division of Guyana consists of 10 regions: Barima-Waini, Cuyuni-Mazaruni, Demerara-Mahaica, East Berbice-Corentyne, Essequibo Islands-West Demerara, Mahaica-Berbice, Pomeroon - Supenaam, Potaro-Siparuni, Upper Demerara -Berbice, Upper Takutu- Upper Essequibo

Structure of the population: 33.3% of 0 to 14 years; 62.1% of 15 to 64 years old; 4.6% 65 years or older; 1,068 men for every woman. (Estimated data from 2012)

GDP at market prices: \$1.196 trillion dollars.

Per capita GDP: USD \$3,900 (estimated data from 2012)

GDP Growth Rate: -1.2% (estimated data from 2012)

Unemployment rate: 11% (estimated data for the year 2012)

Ethnic Groups: 43.5% West Indian, 30.2% Black, 7% Amerindian 9.1%, Mixed 16.7%, Other 0.5%

Religion: 50% Christian, 35% Hindu, 10% Muslim, 5% Other

Official Language: English, Amerindian dialects, Creole, Caribbean Hindutani (Hindu dialect),

Territory and Resources

Guyana can be divided into three large geographic regions. There is a belt of alluvial soils that varies in width between 8 and 65km, for the most part below sea level, which extends along the coast and is protected by a system of dunes and dikes. To the south, there is an area of dense jungle, which totals about 80% of its surface. The forests extend towards an elevated inland region with a maximum height (Mount Roraima) of 2,875m. Some of the rivers form spectacular waterfalls, among which the Kaieteur waterfall (226m high), (See Annex 5), on the Potaro River, one of the highest in the world. Further south of the jungle is a savannah region. There are a few major rivers - the Essequibo, Demerara, Courantyne, and Berbice - that flow north through Guyana. Large-tonnage ships can navigate rivers of approximately 100 to 100 miles inland; further inland, navigation is not possible because of the rapids and jumps. (See Annex 2)

Climate

Guyana has a tropical-equatorial climate, with few seasonal changes in temperature. Annual rainfall on the coast (from 1,525 mm to 2,030 mm) occurs mainly from April to August and from November to January. The savannah region receives about 1,525 mm of annual rainfall, especially from April to September.

Natural resources

Guyana's significant mineral resources are bauxite, manganese, gold, diamonds, and kaolin. There is oil some distance off the coast.

Guyana's plants and trees are well known for their large size; the giant water lily is very common. The dense jungle allows the development of the timber industry. Animal life is very varied and includes deer, anteaters and two species of monkeys. Among the birds we find managuinos and cotingas; there is a great diversity of brightly colored birds and insects. In 2004 there were 65 endangered species.

Environmental issues

Guyana is a sparsely populated country, with vast but fragile forests and mineral resources. Most of Guyana's population lives along the coast in an area of intensive agriculture. In this part, the contamination is notorious. Approximately 85.7% of the country is forested, mostly tropical rain forest, although there are dry forests in the north. Deforestation is advancing. Other threats to the forests are fires, soil erosion, and over-hunting or poaching of wild species. Mangroves are a resource and a critical coastal ecosystem, providing biodiversity, fish breeding areas and protection against erosion from the sea. Mangroves are seriously threatened and inadequately protected.

Guyana has formulated a national environmental policy and action plan on forests, which covers important issues such as resource use, pollution control, and protection of the environment and indigenous peoples. However, there are few environmental laws in force and the existing ones are not well regulated. Resources for the management of protected areas are scarce. The protection system is limited to a national park, although plans have been incorporated to expand this system.

A major threat to potential protected lands is the highway linking Brazil to the coast of Guyana and the government-approved concessions along this highway. There are foreign companies competing for large logging contracts in the interior. Mining interests, especially for gold and diamonds, are clashing with conservation plans. In 1995, a gold mining company spilled cyanide-treated wastewater into the Essequibo River in 1,010km, causing a serious threat to the health of animals and people living in that area. Guyana's Sustainable Tropical Forestry Program, funded by the World Bank and the organization of the United Nations (UN), seeks to establish a global environmental solution, which establishes special protected forest areas and study sites, in order to investigate methods for the sustainable use of tropical forests.

Guyana participates with neighboring countries in the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, which provides conservation-oriented development strategies in the Amazon region. It is part of international treaties on biodiversity, climate change, endangered species, laws of the sea, ozone layer, tropical timber (1983) and whaling.

Population

Just over 50% of the total population of Guyana is made up of inhabitants whose ancestors came from the Indian subcontinent. About 31% of the population is of black African descent and approximately 10% is of very mixed origin. Approximately 5% are indigenous. There are also citizens of European and Chinese origin. Most of the population lives along the coast.

Population characteristics

Guyana has a population of 752 940 inhabitants, with a population density of 4 inhab/km². Life expectancy is 63 years for men and 68 for women (according to United Nations estimates in 2012). Georgetown, the capital and main port, has a population of 200,000. Other minor centers are the port of New Amsterdam (pop. 25,000) and the mining community of Linden (previously called Mackenzie-Wismar-Christianburg, pop. 35,000). (Look at annex 1)

Education

Between the years 2009-2011 there were 107,207 students enrolled in 422 primary schools. The enrollment rate in secondary schools, technical institutes, and teacher training schools was 81%. The main institution of higher education is The University of Guyana (1963), in Georgetown.

Culture

Until its independence, Guyana was culturally closer to Suriname and French Guiana than the rest of South America. Guyana was settled by settlers from the Indian subcontinent (which has made it possible for Urdu, Hindi and Tamil to be spoken in the country), black Africans and some Europeans, mostly from Britain. These various ethnic groups have remained quite distinct, and today each group has its own lifestyle and culture, although the ties promoted by nationalist groups tend to merge.

Agriculture

Agriculture accounts for 30.8% of the gross domestic product and makes up about 29% of the active population of the country. Most agricultural exports are made up of sugar and its by-products, as well as rice. In 2011, 3 million tons of sugar cane and 501,500 tons of rice were produced. Coconuts, coffee, cocoa, citrus, corn, cassava and other tropical fruits and vegetables are produced for domestic consumption. In the interior savannah zones, there are large areas of

hard grasslands. Significant amounts of cattle, pigs, sheep and poultry are also raised. (See Annex 6)

Crops are confined almost entirely to the narrow coastal strip of rich alluvial soils. The expansion of agriculture requires important investments that serve as protection against floods (caused by the significant rainfall during the rainy season), and for drainage and irrigation, since a part of the coastal strip is below the tide line. The Guyana government is making great efforts to increase the land available for cultivation, through projects that allow land to be reclaimed from the sea.

Forestry and fishing

In 2012 they collected 1,161,635 m³ of wood from the vast jungles. Almost all of it was noble wood, used mainly in construction, furniture manufacturing and as fuel. Fishing is concentrated on the coast. In 2011, the total catch was 54,013 tons. The most valuable product is shrimp.

Mining

Guyana is a major producer of bauxite. In 2012, 1.50 million tons were extracted. Manganese, gold and diamonds are also produced.

Industry and energy

Industry in Guyana is limited to bauxite processing and the production of foodstuffs, beverages, building materials, clothing, soap, and cigarettes. In 2012 Guyana produced 808 million KW/h, most of which was produced by thermal power plants. The country has great potential for hydroelectric production.

Currency and foreign trade

The unit of currency is the Guyanese dollar of 100 cents (202 Guyanese dollars equals one US dollar (Change from May 10, 2013). The Bank of Guyana, established in 1965, is the Central Bank of the country. (See Annex 7 and 8)

Guyana's main exports are sugar, bauxite, aluminum, rum, rice and timber. Imports are focused on petroleum derivatives, machinery, food, tobacco, cotton fabrics, and footwear. In 2012 the annual cost of imports was 636 million dollars and exports amounted to 543 million dollars.

Communications

Guyana had about 92 landline phones for every 1,000 people in 2012. Most of the time, the only effective way to communicate with the interior is through radiotelephone connections. The state controls emissions. In 2012, approximately 425,000 radio sets and 70,000 television receivers were used.

Employment

In 2012 Guyana's economically active population was 330,137 people. More than 90,000 workers were union members.

Health and social welfare

The Guyana government provides social assistance, which includes retirement pensions and allowances for the elderly, sick and needy children, rehabilitation of offenders and community services. Public health measures have prevented malaria from being a major problem.

History

The first inhabitants of Guyana were the arawks, who named it that way (Land of Water) for having humid lands and dense coasts of mangroves and swamps. The Arawks were dislodged by the Caribs, who dominated much of the region and then moved to the islands in the sea that took their name from them.

The arawks and the caribs were nomads organized in families of 15 or 20 members, they lived by fishing and hunting. When the Europeans arrived in Guyana there were 500,000 inhabitants; today there are about 45 thousand aborigines, divided into nine ethnic groups; only seven maintain their traditional identity and culture.

Driven by the legend of El Dorado, in the year 1616, the Dutch created the first fort in Guyana, which then comprised three colonies: Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo. In 1796, the Dutch

colony was taken over by the English, who had earlier begun a massive introduction of slaves. In 1763, the African Cuffy (current national hero) led a rebellion that was bloodily suppressed.

The slaves escaped from the plantations went to live in the jungles, with the indigenous people. Racial and cultural miscegenation gave rise to the so-called "maroons". These groups were joined by the Chinese, Javanese and Indians, brought by the English as cheap labor. The independence ideals managed to channel themselves from 1950 with the Popular Progressive Party (PPP); a program of national independence and social improvements, and a long-term, socialist transformation of society, which led Cheddi Jagan to three successive terms as prime minister (1953-1961).

After years of high street violence, Britain recognized Guyana's independence in the commonwealth, on May 26, 1966. By then, the PPP was divided; the majority of Afro-Guyanese had rallied in the National People's Congress (CNP), while Asian-Indians remained loyal to Jagan. Forbes Burnham, leader of the CNP, took over the government, supported by other ethnic minorities.

Ethnic conflict and mainly US interests influenced the division of PPP. The United States saw Guyanese independence and Jagan's socialism as a threat to its hegemony in the Caribbean.

Burnham came to the government with the approval of Washington, but his policy was not conditioned to that of the United States. He spoke out for non-alignment and proclaimed in 1970 the Cooperative Republic. Bauxite, the timber industry and sugar were nationalized starting in 1970. In 1976, the State controlled 75% of the country's production. At the same time, it promoted integration through CARICOM (Caribbean Community), SELA (Latin American and Caribbean Economic System) and the Caribbean Merchant Fleet.

Venezuela revived its dispute with Guyana. Caracas claimed the Essequibo region (about 159,000 km²; three-quarters of Guyanese territory), alleging that these lands were illegally taken from it by British imperialism in the 19th century. In 1983 both countries turned into the United Nations. Talks to resolve the dispute resumed in 1985. The negotiation revolved around the possibility of Venezuela obtaining an outlet to the Atlantic.

In 1984, with the increase in financial difficulties and the crisis with the unions, Burnham negotiated with the IMF a loan of 150 million dollars. The IMF conditions, according to Burnham were "unacceptable". The US invasion of Grenada and Guyana's condemnation of this action worsened relations between the two countries. Guyana sought to become closer to the socialist countries.

In 1993, Jagan allowed the deployment of US troops for military training in the jungles of his country and admitted US military collaboration to combat drug trafficking and develop sanitation in the interior. Likewise, the president sought to modify the adjustment plan initiated by Hoyte, in agreement with the IMF. He proposed the market economy to solve the poverty of 80% of the population, whose emigration rate was higher than the population growth rate. The first anniversary of his mandate was marred by a strike at the national electricity company, due to the breach of the commitment to increase state salaries by 300%. In 1996, the government managed to cancel 500 million dollars of its external debt, almost a quarter of the total.

The permit granted by Guyana to a Canadian oil company for the exploitation of territorial waters generated a conflict with Suriname. After talks mediated by the Prime Minister of Jamaica, Percival James Patterson, a possibility of a solution to the conflict was opened and it was agreed to hold meetings between both parties to decide the future of the region.

According to a report published by the World Trade Organization, the country's economy is highly dependent on natural resources – sugar, gold, bauxite and rice. Production of these resources has grown very slowly in recent years, despite significant steps Guyana has taken to liberalize its trade and investment regimes over the past 15 years.

In January 2004, the creditor countries of the Paris Club agreed to reduce Guyana's debt by 95 million dollars, within the framework of the initiative on the debt of the highly indebted poor countries (PPTE), designed by the IMF and the World Bank. Creditors also agreed to provide additional debt relief of \$33 million.

In March 2007, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) canceled Guyana's debt, which was around one billion dollars. The government and the IDB considered the event as a historic opportunity for "a new beginning."

Economy

Guyana's main economic activity is agriculture, which employs the majority of the workforce. In the polders of the coast there are fields of rice, other food crops (vegetables, tubers) and fruit trees (sour fruits, coconut).

Among the main agricultural exports, it is worth mentioning cocoa, coffee and, above all, sugar. The fishing activity, favored by the continental platform, allows the sale of shrimp abroad. In addition to agriculture, the other great wealth of the country is bauxite (aluminum industry). There are deposits of diamonds and gold, and notable timber reserves. Some consumer goods industries (textiles) have emerged, favored by a series of tax advantages. It is also a source of income for its economy, the issuance of postage stamps intended mainly for philatelic collecting.

Demography

The country's population is divided into three main groups:

- Hindu or Indo-Guyanese (about 50%) living in rural areas.
- African or Afro-Guyanese (between 36 and 43%) residing in urban centers.
- The Amerindians (between 4 and 7%), inhabitants of the interior areas.

The Chinese and European population (mainly Portuguese and British) make up 2%.

90% of the population lives in the coastal zone, where the population density reaches 115 inhabitants per km². There is great tension between the Hindu and African communities, which is reflected in the political sphere (where the two main political parties are uniraical).

Religion also establishes a dividing line among the population. Christians (50% of the population), predominantly attached to church from England, are of African ethnicity. The majority of the Hindu community professes Hinduism, although there is a percentage that adheres to Islam. Another curious fact to highlight is the presence in the country of the largest community of Bahías in the world (7%).

Emigration has been a persistent problem in the country's history, with an estimated 500,000 number of nationals living outside the country. Since independence, more than 10,000 citizens a

year have settled in the United States. Likewise, Canada, the United Kingdom and other English-speaking Caribbean countries have been the destination of these emigrants.

3.2 The structure of the economy and sustainable development.

As explained in Chapter 1, the new trends and impacts of globalization on the world economy, such as the polarization of national economies to a single capitalist market, have posed various threats to economies large and small. In the case of small economies, such as the Caribbean, the effects are more severe because with its small size it is particularly vulnerable and is easily subjugated by the globalization process. One of the most important areas where the impacts of globalization are most strongly reflected is in the macro-economy of the small islands/countries that make up the Caribbean. In a country like Guyana, the changes in the international economy, that is, the effects of globalization offer two alternatives,

Guyana is considered an emerging country, that is, a country whose economy is in full development; and still have the initiative to make a change. Since June 2012, two projects have been planned based on finding alternative ways to have energy without harming the environment. This will make an improvement in the sustainable development of the country, as well as in the living conditions of the population, since it will contribute to conserving resources, which are extremely important and necessary for daily life. According to the Inter-American Development Bank, Guyana has an operating fund of approximately \$8.30 million, which can be used for the improvement mentioned above.

One of the projects, "Sustainable Energy Program for Guyana", has the purpose of supporting the use of renewable energy to face the challenges in the energy sector. In conversations with the IDB, a US donation of \$5.50 million was agreed, which will come from the World Environment Facility fund, to be able to execute said project. This plan is considered in the preparation stage, since it has not been approved so far. It is expected that a few years after this idea is approved, the economic, social and political situation of the country will improve remarkably. A lot of importance is also given to these projects for the reason that every year the resources decrease and society increases.

Guyana's main exports are sugar, bauxite, rice, gold, shrimp and timber. In 1968, bauxite replaced sugar as Guyana's most important export item. From the 1970s and mid-1980s, world markets for Guyana's export commodities weakened, while oil import costs soared, leading to a chronic trade deficit. As a result of Guyana's economic reform program, import restrictions have been removed and import licenses are granted by the Ministry of Commerce, Tourism, and the industry.

The main imports are petroleum products, machinery and different types of consumer goods. (See Annex 3)

In 2012, imports amounted to 636 million dollars, and exports to 543 million dollars.⁹ Exports were directed to countries such as: Canada, the United Kingdom and Trinidad and Tobago. Guyana's imports come mainly from the United States, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Kingdom.

Loan and donations.

The deficit was financed by income from domestic loans and borrowing abroad, such that the amount of public debt increased from 103.7% of GDP at the end of June 2012 to 115% compared to the same period of the year 2011, despite having achieved some debt reduction under the initiative for the reduction of the debt of the highly indebted poor countries (HIPC).

Regarding the development of the financial market, the Government of Guyana received in 2009 help from the oil fund of community of the Caribbean (CARICOM) to cope with the collapse of the Colonial Life Insurance Company Guyana (CLICO Guyana). The emergency fund was used to pay the policyholders of CLICO Guyana, as the company had been declared insolvent.

According to a report published in October 2012 by the World Trade Organization, the country's economy is highly dependent on natural resources - sugar, gold, bauxite and rice -. Production of these resources has grown very slowly in recent years, despite significant steps Guyana has taken to liberalize its trade and investment regimes over the past 15 years.

Trade policies applied in the country.

⁹Ministry of finance, annual report, year 2012, pg 367

Guyana's trade policy towards third countries is largely defined in the context of its participation in CARICOM, and its free trade agreements with third countries. The Economic Association Agreement is a wide-ranging, asymmetrically reciprocal agreement that replaces the non-reciprocal preference scheme previously granted by the Western Caribbean Islands Association.

Duty.

Guyana applies the CARICOM Common External Tariff, with some exceptions. Guyana uses only ad valorem tariffs and does not apply TRQs. The global simple average applied MFN (Most Favored Nation) rate in 2008 was 12 percent, which represents a small decrease compared to 2003. The average applied tariff on agricultural products (22.5 percent) is significantly greater than that applied to non-agricultural products (10 percent). If bound tariffs were lowered (58.2 per cent on average), Guyana would improve the visibility of its tariff regime.

Guyana, as part of CARICOM, has signed free trade agreements to grant tariff preferences to groups of products from Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic, and a partial scope agreement with Colombia and Venezuela.

On the other hand, Guyana has multilateral agreements for being a member of the WTO. Besides it has bilateral agreements with Brazil and Venezuela. Being a member of CARICOM, it provides tariff benefits to the rest of the member countries. In this sense, all imports from other members are exempt from customs duties, if they meet the criteria of the rules of origin.

The balance of payments and the exchange rate.

The current account deficit amounted to 219.7 million dollars in 2012, which represents an improvement from 22.8% of GDP in 2011 to 15.2% in 2012. This was mainly due to a contraction in the total value of imports. Merchandise imports reached a value of 1,169 million dollars, which represents 12%, due to the reduction in fuel prices. On the other hand, income derived from merchandise exports showed a moderate decrease, from 802 million dollars in 2011 to 768 million dollars in 2012. This is the result of the reduction in the prices of the main exports. For example, while the volume of sugar exports increased, the average price of exports decreased, due to price reductions in Europe in October 2011. Similarly, rice exports increased in 2011, but the average price of exports fell to 27.3% compared to 2010. Income derived from

bauxite exports also fell by around 39.3%, at the same time as income derived from gold, whose average prices increased and rose 38.3%.¹⁰

Net transfers fell by 9.1% and remittances fell by 4.3% to \$299.6 million. This was a consequence of uncertain economic conditions abroad, especially in the United States, where the majority of Guyanese emigrants reside.

There was also an increase in the capital and financial balance, which rose from 327 million dollars to 454 million dollars, thanks to the influx of special drawing rights from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and private investment flows. net. For this reason, the global balance of payments recorded a surplus of 234.4 million dollars in 2012, that is, 16.1% of GDP.¹¹(See Annex 4)

It is important to note that the global level of international reserves of the Bank of Guyana improved and amounted to 628 million dollars in 2011. In that same year, the balance of payments presented a small deficit of 11 million dollars, as a result of the increase in the cost of imports and as a result of the increase in oil prices and the decrease in foreign direct investment current accounts.

Monetary policy.

The objective of monetary policy in Guyana is to maintain price and exchange rate stability. Access to credit by the private sector is allowed. Credit to the private sector increased by 5.7% in 2012, which represents a marked decline in growth compared to the 21.8% increase registered in 2011. The increase was led by the agricultural sector with 29.3%, the real estate sector with 24.4% and the other services sector with 21%¹².

Regarding interest rates, the interest rate on the 91-day treasury note was reduced by one basis point to 4.18% in 2012. On the other hand, the weighted average term deposit rate increase of 6 base points, while the weighted average interest rate on loans fell from 7 base points to 12.17%. There was a decrease of 23 base points in the differential between both rates and this may have helped to expand credit to the private sector. The interest rate differential is still wide, but the

¹⁰Ministry of finance, annual report 2012, pg 274

¹¹Ministry of finance, annual report, pg 276

¹²Bank of Guyana, yearly report 2012, pg 34

adoption of a less restrictive monetary policy was the consequence of a relatively stable exchange rate and the containment of inflation¹³.

Exchange policy

In 2012, the exchange rate in Guyana was relatively stable, as the value of the Guyanese dollar appreciated by 0.97% against the US dollar. There was also a slight decrease in the value of transactions in the foreign exchange market. The volume fell 2.8% and reached 4.700 million dollars, which coincided with a reduction in transactions in the external current account.

Foreign investment in Guyana.

The Guyana government publicly encourages foreign direct investment. While its record in attracting government-to-government development assistance is strong, its long-term record in attracting private sector investment is poor. Recent developments, however, could lead to large investments in the oil and hydroelectric sectors.

Sufficient legislation exists in Guyana to allow foreign investment in the country, but its implementation and enforcement is often inadequate. The Investment Act of 2004 is intended to stimulate socio-economic development by attracting and facilitating foreign investment. Although legislation exists, the lack of regulations generally inhibits its effective implementation. An ongoing United States Millennium Challenge Corporation threshold program seeks to improve fiscal management with VAT (Value Added Tax) collection and business registration streamlined.

After years of a state-dominated economy, the mechanisms for private investment, domestic or foreign, are still evolving. The current PPP/C administration recognizes the need for foreign investment to create jobs, strengthen technical capabilities, and new products for export. The foreign exchange market was fully liberalized in 1991. Currently there is foreign direct investment in sugar and rice, as well as industries in the mining sector, in oil extraction and in the construction of the bridge in the Berbice region.

The external debt

¹³Bank of Guyana, yearly report 2012, pg 78

As with developing countries, Guyana is heavily indebted. Reducing the debt burden has been one of the priorities of the current administration. In 1999, through the Paris Club “Lyons Conditions” and the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) managed to negotiate \$256 million in debt repayment.

Guyana was chosen for the reduction of its multilateral debt. Half of Guyana's debt is owed to multilateral development banks and 20% to neighboring Trinidad and Tobago. Guyana's extremely high debt burden to foreign creditors has meant limited availability of foreign exchange and reduced ability to import necessary raw materials, spare parts, and equipment.

In January 2004, the Paris Club creditor countries agreed to reduce Guyana's debt by \$95 million, within the framework of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative designed by the IMF and the World Bank. Creditors also agreed to provide additional debt relief of \$33 million.

In March 2007, the Inter-American Development Bank, Guyana's largest donor, canceled about \$470 million of Guyana's debt, equivalent to nearly 48% of GDP, which along with other heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC), debt forgiveness brought GDP below 183% in 2006 to 120% in 2007.

Guyana became a heavily indebted country as a result of the state-led, inward development model

Today, the increase in foreign debt is increasingly worrying, despite the help of multilateral institutions. External debt increased by 12% to US\$933 million at the end of 2009 and exceeded 64% of GDP. Even in the context of gains from debt reductions, stemming from the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative and other similar initiatives, the challenge is to control debt payments.

The stock of domestic debt also increased by 12% in 2009, to 87,000 million Guyanese dollars, due to the issuance of treasury bonds. On the other hand, the payment of the internal debt decreased by 28.7% in 2009, with a value of 4,300 million dollars.

Reality reveals that in recent years, debtor economies have had to release resources from domestic savings and even use those from foreign savings (which in turn has been restricted) to

meet debt service, which otherwise they would have financed a higher level of investment. This was achieved with the equivalent decrease in imports that has allowed the generation of a surplus in foreign currency for these purposes. As a result, underdeveloped countries continue to be net exporters of capital.

Economic integration.

Guyana is a member of the following International Organizations:

- The World Organization of Trade (WTO) (January 1, 1995):
- United Nations Organization (UN) (Joined the United Nations in 1966),
- Commonwealth, name by which "The Commonwealth of Nations" is better known.

The regional groups to which the country belongs:

- CARICOM (CARICOM, Caribbean Common Market):
- Union of South American Nations (UNASUR),
- Organization of American States (OAS),
- Rio grupo.
- Latin American Economic System (SELA), a supranational organization made up of 27 Latin American and Caribbean countries

3.3. Problems and Challenges of Sustainable Development: Possible Alternatives.

The results of the theoretical study and the examination of the documentary sources, in addition to the application of the ECLAC methodology for the management of sustainable development (Magic Cube), have made it possible to understand the seriousness and emerging nature of the economic-environmental problems that are presented in Guyana and the need to refocus economic policies. One of the results that is considered derived from the investigation is expressed in the construction of a matrix of selected actors, which is presented below, as a primary approach to the search for alternatives to achieve sustainable development in English Guyana.

STAKEHOLDER MATRIX

ACTORS	Who do they represent?	Who doesn't have representation in table?	Status economic (+ or -) Share with the meajorita or the minority.	Has possibility or positions interchangeable with the rest actors
<p>big capital</p> <p>Representatives of the chains and tour operators.</p> <p>Owners and Managers of the largest companies</p>	Internal or External	Commitments to the sustainable solution of National development	Performance level: community, company region, corporativos, Government	workshops Participatory at three levels: community, parish or Municipality, Central government
<p>Media</p> <p>Entrepreneurs: farmers, ranchers, dependents merchants, fishermen, Hostel Owners Restaurants, Small Businesses or cooperatives of truckers and taxi drivers.</p>	self diagnostics participatory	Systematize the better practices	Analysis and management of the resources financial	training to actors around the construction of estrategias of development
<p>People of the Third Age, housewives, children</p>	<p>Roles, support that it has from organizations and if it is an executor, transmitter or decider,</p> <p>Instruments at your disposal, knowledge and tools you possess,</p>			

Schools of all levels (children, adolescents and youth)	Deployment of environmental education work around the most complex ecosystems, with more deterioration and more emergencies	work around the strategies
Massive media: radio, written press, digital, TV	Active role in communication and education of the great majority	Monitoring and evaluation of work processes.
workers of the communication	Preparation and evaluation of the developmental communication sustainable	Search for effective strategies for mobilize and organize the big majorities based on goals

Source: self made

As can be seen, the actors have identified with the main economic and social activities of the country. In the first place, it includes the groups that involve big international capital, which consequently have the greatest profits and have great influence of power and high responsibility with the destiny of the country. Secondly, the medium and small owners, exponents of the national capital, have been identified. This group can be very diverse and even contradictory, however, in accordance with the objectives of this research, it is only interesting to distinguish the role that corresponds to it in the development of the national economy. A third group is made up of housewives, senior citizens, including leaders, who have a high position, for the roles they have; in the fourth group we have the entire educational system, in the fifth are the mass media and communication, and lastly all the communicators.

The classification of the actors was not done following the steps of the assumed methodological variant; However, this perspective allowed us to observe, as a first approximation to the social actors that, according to the current problem, they will have to play an active role in the transmission of ideas and in the execution of studies, projects and solutions. In the stakeholder matrix, a set of conditions and actions tending to alleviate environmental problems and seek optimal variants to solve the identified problems were identified.

The matrix reveals the capacity that exists today in the people of Guyana to solve their own difficulties if they train, organize and prioritize their problems. As can be seen, the matrix of actors favors participatory methods, with which important premises are created to open multiple dialogues among the most diverse actors, promoting concertation and influencing the interdisciplinary schemes that practice is demanding.

It is important that as a result of the application of the methodological variant followed, it has been possible to identify from this perspective the main problems that in the ecological - environmental, economic and social order of the national territory.

Below is a table that details the main problems that occur in the field of ecology, as well as possible alternative solutions.

Issues	Expressions	Solutions
<u>Ecological</u>		
Forests	disappearance (deforestation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe it at the regional andcountry level. • Classify it, prioritizepriorities. • Examine the legislation. • Implement restrictions, cooperation and regionalintegration
Floors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • loss of vegetation layer • Deterioration • Erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe it at the regional andcountry level • Classify it, prioritizepriorities. • Browse Legislation • Implement restrictions, cooperation and regional

		integration
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depletion of supply sources • basin deterioration • underground water pollution. • dry periods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe it at the regional and country level • Classify it, prioritize priorities. • implement restrictions • Examine legislation, cooperation and regional integration
Coastal Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floods (See Annex 9) • Disappearance of mangrove systems. • Impacts of unregulated fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe it at the regional and country level • Classify it, prioritize priorities. • Examine the legislation. • Implement restrictions, cooperation and regional integration
Endemic wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extinction • Absence of management and protection plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe it at the regional and country level • Classify it, prioritize priorities. • Examine the legislation. • Implement restrictions, cooperation and regional integration

Endemic flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extinction • Absence of management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe it at the regional and country level • Classify it, prioritize priorities. • Examine the legislation. • Implement restrictions, cooperation and regional integration
----------------------	--	--

Source: self made

It will be understood that the identification of the problems, their particular expressions and the possible solutions are presented in a very general way, which corresponds to the way in which the methodology was applied. The six ecological problems and their particular expressions do not present a hierarchy, that is, it does not mean that the first on the list is more important than number two, three or four. In all cases, as the first element of their solution, the deep description, the implementation of restrictions, the revision of the legislation and the regional cooperation and integration are indicated.

As can be seen, the creation of small and medium-sized companies is being proposed as an alternative solution, which would function with a more distinguished provision of services due to the high qualification of their human resources and specialized services that provide technical assistance in the implementation and evaluation of work strategies.

Below are the environmental and social problems, with their expressions and solutions:

Issues	Expressions	Solutions
<u>Environmental</u>		

Sewage water	Pollution of coasts, rivers and groundwater.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments • Legislation • Environmental education • Regional cooperation and integration
Lack of awareness environmental	ignore the implications of environmental problems for life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • broad education • Legislation • Regional cooperation and integration
Education environmental	It does not exist on a large scale or depending on the problems of each region or the country as a whole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote education through all formal and non-formal channels. • Systematize good experiences and bad practices. • Regional cooperation and integration
Ordering of education environmental	lack of consistency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order from the state and based on the goals, strategies and programs for the comprehensive development of the country. • Regional cooperation and integration
Implement management plans In all areas	There are not enough in correspondence with the magnitude of the current problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislating, implements self-financing alternatives through small businesses. • Regional cooperation and integration
encourage protected areas	There are not enough in correspondence with the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislate, implement self-financing alternatives through

	magnitude of the current problem	<p>small businesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional cooperation and integration
Implement rescue plans for fauna and flora species autochthonous	The current effort does not correspond to the status and situation of wildlife and flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make decisions and seek regional or international cooperation. • Regional cooperation and integration
Activate the legislation environmental	Activate legislation or implement a new one	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make decisions and seek regional or international cooperation. • Regional cooperation and integration
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental education • Promote university education • Reduce infant mortality (See Annex 10) • Eliminate illiteracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International cooperation in consultancies. • Maintain and stimulate cooperation in the region. • Strengthen economic, social and cultural integration

Source: self made

As previously indicated, it was possible to infer with the applied methodological variant, the existence of eight main environmental problems, closely related to those existing at the ecological level. They stand out, first of all; those referring to water resources, drought, wastewater, hydrographic basins, coastal problems, dangers to wildlife, endemic resources, groundwater, and liquid and solid waste. This problem is not presented in a hierarchical manner, although we appreciate the issue of water as one of the major emergencies.

The second element that is common in this table is the absence of a strong environmental awareness, consequently with a deficient environmental education. It can also be seen that the solution to these problems is articulated with the analysis or real adjustment of environmental

legislation. It is very important to note that many of the indicated solutions are costly from an economic point of view. In all cases it is possible to reduce expenses to a minimum if the efforts of the authorities are accompanied by the deployment of economic policies that facilitate integration and cooperation and solidarity among the countries of the region.

Finally, it has been possible to highlight in the economic perspective, problems that, as has been indicated and explained in other parts of the work, converge with regard to economic policy. From the theoretical perspective, followed in this research, it can be inferred that countries that have underdeveloped economic structures, and at the same time have an important articulation with transnationals, must assume economic policies supported by ethical and political positions, given by the commitment with the great majorities and the need to guide development efforts along the path of sustainable development. This situation becomes more noticeable in the case of Guyana, which can give the image at a certain moment of a level of development that does not exist, practically because it lacks the integrality that it should possess.

The economic perspective is presented below, with its expressions and solutions:

Economy	Expressions	Solutions
Economic	Migration (See Annex 11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • better job opportunities • Strengthen the country's main resource: its men and women. • Promote regional integration processes.
	Reduce domestic debt and budget deficit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the domestic market. • Strengthen the management of small and medium-sized companies considering the

		dimensions and environmental problems
	Raise the preparation of human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand university and postgraduate education in all variants • Work in cooperative and integrated ways within the framework of the Caribbean region.
	Stimulate the creation of small and medium-sized companies around the main problems of the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected areas • Management of watersheds, farms and forest areas • Creation of offices and extensive infrastructure for the management of ecosystems

Source: self made

As can be seen in the table above, the economic problems that are present in Guyana today call for deep solutions so that they are sustainable over time and lead to a more coherent and integrated development. The need to refocus economic policy is evident, as is the need to implement alternatives that enable small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to deploy their potential. Reference is made repeatedly to SMEs, whose main content will be the provision of specialized services from the assembly of protected areas, ecological centers, forestry farms both in rural areas, in basins, and in coastal systems. The same way, The promotion of small businesses is required for the management of liquid and solid waste for the promotion of agricultural practices for the development of crops and intensive breeding of animals and fish, of great economic importance, but also converted into a basic factor for safety. food for all citizens. Finally, the implementation of a large-scale training process is required, with emphasis on

tertiary or university education, all of which favor knowledge management, based on new communication and information technologies. This is imperative to ensure that Guyana can move faster to achieve sustainable development levels. but also converted into a basic factor for food security for all citizens. Finally, the implementation of a large-scale training process is required, with emphasis on tertiary or university education, all of which favor knowledge management, based on new communication and information technologies. This is imperative to ensure that Guyana can move faster to achieve sustainable development levels. but also converted into a basic factor for food security for all citizens. Finally, the implementation of a large-scale training process is required, with emphasis on tertiary or university education, all of which favor knowledge management, based on new communication and information technologies. This is imperative to ensure that Guyana can move faster to achieve sustainable development levels.

Conclusions

- From the context of globalization, the situation of the Caribbean and its expressions in British Guyana were theoretically addressed, highlighting the requirements of regional integration and cooperation.
- In the investigation, the steps of the magic cube methodology are applied, identifying the dimensions expressed in the different problems: economic, environmental, ecological and social, with the proposal of alternative solutions to achieve the integration and management of the sustainable development from the case study: English Guyana.
- The results show that there are elements of the three phases, although they do not develop in the manner indicated by the circumstances described.

- It is verified that the Caribbean countries must take advantage of their potential and consolidate their efforts in order to develop common policies to achieve the sustainable development of their economies.

Recommendation

- Present this report at various social and scientific gatherings in Guyana.
- Socialize the basic ideas of the report in the mass media.
- request to the direction of the Guyana government that in meetings with professionals from the most diverse specialties, recent graduates, studies and refocusing of proposals are undertaken to advance in the most complex areas.
- Continue a deeper study, which takes into account other steps of the methodology used.

Bibliography

- Aguilera, K. (nd). Economy, sustainable development and absence of development: The context of local development. *Regional Studies Magazine* (Spain). Retrieved from www.revistaestudiosregionales.com/pdfs/pdf304.pdf.
- Alarcon, C. (2003). *Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Latin America*. ECLAC, Santiago de Chile.
- An approach to sustainable agriculture*. (2010). . Guyana: Ministry of Agriculture.
- Anand, S. (2010). *Human Development and Economic Sustainability*. World Development.
- World Bank. (2012). *Global development report*. Retrieved from www.worldbank.org.
- World Bank. (2012). *Global development report*. World Bank. Washington, D.C.
- World Bank. (n.d.). *Inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean: a break with history?* Retrieved from www.worldbank.org.
- Beams, N. (nd). Banking points out the global problems of the economy. Retrieved October 2, 2012, from www.wsws.org.
- Boggan, R. (1997). *Introduction to Qualitative research methods. A phenomenological approach to the social Science*. John Wiley & Sons Inc. USA.
- Booming Nations threaten Earth. (n.d.). . Retrieved October 12, 2012, from www.bbcmundo.com.
- Buzuev, A. (1999). *The economic inequality of nations /*. Moscow: Progress Publishing House.

- CARICOM (Caribbean Community) Secretariat. (2005). CARICOM. Our Caribbean Community: An Introduction. United States: Ian Randle Publishers.
- Carrington, E. (nd). The Caribbean facing up to the 21st Century. Retrieved October 2, 2012, from www.uwi.edu.
- Castells, M. (nd). New technologies and regional development.
- Castro, MAC (2005). Globalization of the world economy. How to stop its predatory tendency? Editorial of Social Sciences.
- World Economic Research Center. (1997). Research on human development in Cuba 1996 / CIEM. Caguayo SA Cuba.
- ECLAC. (2004). Globalization and Development. ECLAC Executive Secretary. Retrieved from www.cepal.org.
- ECLAC. (2001). Social Panorama of Latin America 2000-2001. Santiago de Chile.
- ECLAC. (n.d.). The economies of the region continue to grow but at a slower rate than the developing world. Retrieved November 17, 2012, from www.cepal.org.
- ECLAC. (n.d.). The effects of globalization on the economies of the Caribbean. ECLAC Executive Secretary. Retrieved from www.cepal.org.
- Collective of Authors. (2010). International economy. Volume 1. Havana: Félix Varela.
- European Commission. (n.d.). Green Paper on Development Cooperation. Retrieved from www.un.org.
- Commonwealth Secretariat and World Bank. (2000). Small States: Meeting Challenges in the

Global Economy. Joint Task Force on Small States.

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. (n.d.). . Retrieved November 17, 2012,
from www.medioambiente.gov.ar/acuerdos/convenciones/rio92/agenda21/age4o.htm.

Cooperative Republic of Guyana: Economy 2011-2012. (n.d.). . Georgetown, Guyana: Office of the Commonwealth.

Earth Summit: a sustainable future. (1997). . Retrieved from <http://www.cepal.com>.

DeMattos, C. (nd). decentralization. Regional Studies Magazine (Spain).

Dimas, E. (nd). The year that ends (part I and II). Retrieved October 4, 2012,
from www.pica.cult.cu.

Dourojeanni, A. (2000). Management procedures for sustainable development. Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division. Santiago de Chile: ECLAC.

Eastern Caribbean Central Bank. (n.d.). Economic and Financial Review. Retrieved October 2, 2012, from www.eccb.org.

Sustainable development. (n.d.). . Retrieved from www.pangea.org/cast/sosteni/soscast.htm

Sustainable development. (n.d.). . Retrieved from www.un.org/es/ga/president/65/issues/sustdev.

Escaith, H. (2001, August). The small economies of Latin America and the Caribbean. ECLAC, Santiago de Chile.

Farrell, T. (nd). Caribbean Economic Integration. Retrieved October 3, 2012, from www.uwi.edu.

IMF (International Monetary Fund). (n.d.). Globalization: Threat or Opportunity? Retrieved October 5, 2012, from www.imf.org.

General Perspective of Guyana: its development and Challenges in recent years. (2012). . Georgetown, Guyana: Office of the President (Guyana).

Global Results of the General Population and Housing Census 2012. (nd). . Retrieved from census.gov.com.

Globalization or Imperialism. (n.d.). . Retrieved October 3, 2012, from www.prensarural.org.

Globalization and international economy. An analysis from the perspective of development. (n.d.). . Retrieved December 2, 2012, from www.globalization_and_economy_intl.com.

GNBS (The Guyana National Bureau of Standards). (n.d.). General Statistics 2010-2011.

Gudynas, E. (nd). open regionalism. Retrieved October 5, 2012, from www.revistadelsur/el_regionalismo_abierto.

Gudynas, E. (nd). The ghosts of regional integration. South Magazine (Latin America).

Guyana: Statistical Data 2011. (n.d.). . Georgetown, Guyana: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana.

Guyana: Statistical Data 2012. (n.d.). . Georgetown, Guyana: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana.

Guyana's Environmental policy: its ecological footprint. (2011). . Georgetown, Guyana: Hydro meteorological Office.

Hill, C. (2003). Global Business today. Second Edition postscript/Charles Hill. Spain.

Institute for the Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean. CARICOM Report No2. (n.d.). . Retrieved from www.caricom.org.

Economic integration. (n.d.). Retrieved from www.icesi.edu.co/blogs/icecomex/2008/10/24/integracion-economica/.

Jenkins, C. (2006). Strategic Planning Project for the Special Plan for Antigua Island and its parish St. John's. Central University Marta Abreu de Las Villas.

Globalization and Development: Income distribution, poverty and equity. (2003). ECLAC Executive Secretary. Retrieved from www.cepal.org.

The impacts of globalization in the Greater Caribbean. (n.d.). Bilingual Electronic Magazine. macmillan. (2007). Caribbean Junior Social Studies. London: Macmillan Education Ltd.

Martinez Contreras, J. (1997). Technology, Economic Development and Sustainability. Lodus Vitales, Madrid.

Ministry of Finance and Economy. Guyana. (2011). Milleum Development Goals/MINFIN.

Morley, S. (nd). Income Distribution in Latin America and the Caribbean. Retrieved from www.cepal.org.

OEG (The Guyana Bureau of Statistics). (2012). Global Results of the General Population and Housing Census of 2012.

Oswaldo, M. (2002). World economy the last 20 years. Editorial Social Sciences, Havana.

Peters, S.K. (2006). Economic-social management and sustainable development in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. A case study. Diploma Work, University of Cienfuegos Carlos Rafael Rodríguez.

UNDP. (2000a). Development report. Editions Mundi-Prensa Madrid-Barcelona-Mexico.

UNDP. (2000b). World Human Development Report. Mundi-Press Editions. Retrieved November 1, 2012, from www.ceidas.org/documentos/Centro_Doc/Superar_la_pobreza_humana_PNUD_2000.pdf.

Pringle, C. (nd). Globalization and the Caribbean. ANCIENT SUN Vol. 2 no 13. Retrieved from www.antiguasun.com.

Problems of the Sustainable development of the Small Island States. (n.d.). . Retrieved November 17, 2012, from msn.com.

Stiglitz, J.E. (2002). The discomfort in globalization. Santillana General Editions, SL
The Health System in Guyana: through recent years. (n.d.). . Brickdam, Georgetown, Guyana: Ministry of Health.

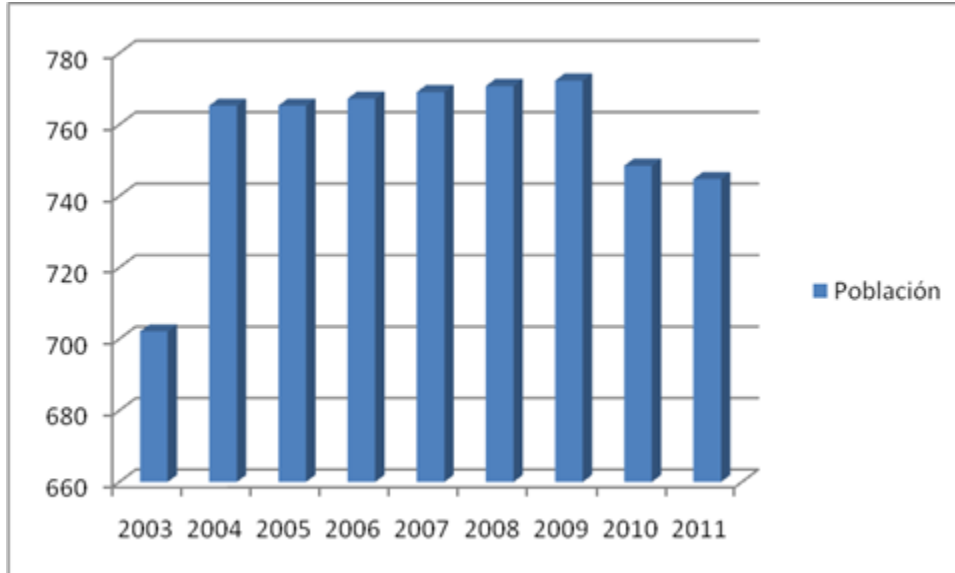
The Statistics Sub-Program. (n.d.). Caricom's Trade in Services 1990-2000 (Vol. 1). Georgetown, Guyana: The Caricom Secretariat. Retrieved November 12, 2012, from www.caricom.org.

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Agenda 21. (1992). United Nations Sustainable Development. Retrieved from www.un.org/esa/susdev/agenda21.html.

World Faiths Development Council (1999): Moral Economics. (n.d.). . Retrieved from www.wfdd.org.uk.

Annexes

Appendix 1: Guyana Population



Appendix 2: Location and capital of Guyana.



Annex 3: Main economic indicators.

Cuadro 1
GUYANA: PRINCIPALES INDICADORES ECONÓMICOS

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 a/
Tasas anuales de variación b/									
Producto interno bruto total	1,6	1,1	-0,6	1,6	-2,0	5,1	7,0	2,0	3,3
Producto interno bruto por habitante	1,5	0,9	-0,9	1,3	-2,1	5,1	7,0	2,1	3,5
Producto interno bruto sectorial									
Agricultura, ganadería, caza, silvicultura y pesca	-11,4	24,1	-1,7	3,2	-13,7	6,5	0,6	-2,9	1,3
Explotación de minas y canteras	4,2	-6,9	-8,7	-6,5	-17,8	-21,6	14,7	-0,1	-2,9
Industrias manufactureras c/	86,7	-45,2	-2,2	0,0	12,0	5,2	3,0	-4,4	4,3
Construcción	2,0	-3,9	5,6	4,1	9,4	12,0	7,3	2,2	0,5
Comercio al por mayor y al por menor, restaurantes y hoteles	0,5	-0,9	-2,6	1,9	15,0	10,1	8,7	4,5	9,8
Transporte, almacenamiento y comunicaciones	5,4	4,5	4,9	3,6	9,4	10,0	16,3	7,7	1,3
Establecimientos financieros, seguros, bienes inmuebles y servicios prestados a las empresas	-3,5	-0,8	1,6	1,0	6,3	8,4	0,1	7,8	8,5
Servicios comunales, sociales y personales	-2,9	-0,8	1,1	1,2	3,2	3,4	6,6	4,3	4,8
Balanza de pagos									
Millones de dólares									
Balanza de cuenta corriente	-91	-62	-45	-20	-158	-250	-189	-321	-220
Balanza de bienes	-56	-24	-17	-8	-233	-300	-365	-522	-401
Exportaciones FOB	485	490	508	584	551	585	698	802	768
Importaciones FOB	541	514	525	592	784	885	1.063	1.324	1.169
Balanza de servicios	-20	-24	-15	-47	-53	-98	-100	-113	-102
Balanza de renta	-59	-55	-55	-39	-39	-69	-11	-15	-17
Balanza de transferencias corrientes	44	40	43	74	167	216	287	329	300
Balanzas de capital y financiera d/	71	84	59	41	166	293	188	327	454
Inversión extranjera directa neta	56	44	26	30	77	102	110	178	164
Otros movimientos de capital	15	41	33	11	89	191	78	149	290
Balanza global	-19	22	14	21	8	43	-1	6	234
Variación en activos de reserva e/	35	-13	-5	-10	-24	-61	-37	-43	-271
Otro financiamiento	-16	-9	-9	-11	16	18	39	38	37
Otros indicadores del sector externo									
Transferencia neta de recursos	-3	20	-6	-10	143	242	215	350	474
Deuda pública externa bruta	1.197	1.247	1.085	1.071	1.215	1.043	718	834	933
Precios									
Tasas anuales medias									
Variación de precios al consumidor (diciembre a diciembre)	1,5	6,0	8,2	4,2	14,1	6,4	3,7
Variación del tipo de cambio nominal (promedio anual)	2,7	1,8	1,7	2,3	0,8	0,2	1,1	0,6	0,2
Tasa de interés pasiva nominal f/	6,7	4,3	3,8	3,4	3,4	3,3	3,2	3,1	2,8
Tasa de interés activa nominal g/	17,3	17,3	16,6	16,6	15,1	14,9	14,1	13,9	14,0
Gobierno central									
Porcentajes del PIB									
Ingresos totales h/	23,2	25,4	23,4	24,8	26,4	27,4	26,0	25,4	27,2
Ingresos corrientes	19,5	20,2	19,8	20,7	21,4	21,4	22,8	21,1	23,0
Ingresos tributarios	17,8	18,5	18,1	19,4	20,2	20,1	22,0	20,2	21,6
Ingresos de capital i/	3,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0
Gastos totales	29,9	28,9	29,1	29,1	34,9	35,6	30,5	29,2	30,8
Gastos corrientes	22,1	21,8	21,6	20,1	21,6	21,3	18,4	20,0	19,5
Intereses	5,5	4,8	3,9	3,1	2,8	2,4	1,8	1,7	1,6
Gastos de capital	7,8	7,1	7,5	9,0	13,4	14,3	12,2	9,2	11,4
Resultado primario	-1,2	1,3	-1,9	-1,2	-5,7	-5,8	-2,8	-2,1	-2,1
Resultado global	-6,7	-3,6	-5,7	-4,3	-8,5	-8,2	-4,5	-3,8	-3,7

Cuadro 1 (conclusión)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 a/
Moneda y crédito j/	Porcentajes del PIB								
Crédito interno	12,2	13,2	11,0	15,0	15,2	14,8	12,8	15,3	11,5
Al sector público	-11,4	-10,0	-5,8	-0,4	-1,2	-3,6	-5,4	-4,7	-8,0
Al sector privado	27,2	26,6	21,2	19,4	19,9	21,2	20,8	22,8	22,8
Otros	-3,5	-3,4	-4,4	-4,0	-3,6	-2,8	-2,6	-2,8	-3,4
Liquidez de la economía (M3)	43,7	44,5	46,3	46,0	47,2	49,2	46,4	47,0	48,9

Fuente: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL), sobre la base de cifras oficiales.

a/ Cifras preliminares.

b/ Hasta 2006, sobre la base de cifras en moneda nacional a precios constantes de 1988. Desde 2007, sobre la base de cifras en moneda nacional a precios constantes de 2006.

c/ Incluye electricidad, gas y agua.

d/ Incluye errores y omisiones.

e/ El signo menos (-) indica aumento de reservas.

f/ Tasa de pequeños ahorros.

g/ Tasa de interés preferencial, promedio ponderado.

h/ Incluye donaciones.

i/ El 2001 incluye donaciones.

j/ Las cifras monetarias corresponden a saldos a fin de año.

Exhibit 4: Guyana Growth Rate

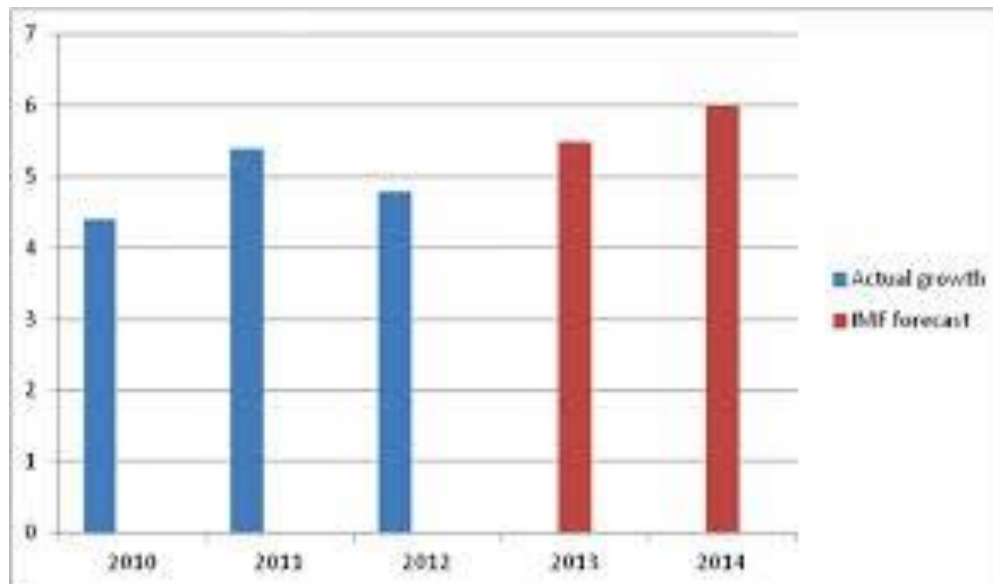


Exhibit 5: View of the Kaieteur Falls, located in the Potaro-Siparuni Region in central Guyana



Annex 6: Rice Field



Annex 7: Currency of Guyana



Annex 8: Exchange rates (May 2023)

Currency	Buys	Sale
G\$ / US\$	\$203.99	\$206.42
G\$ / GBP\$	\$339.64	\$343.89
G\$ / CAN\$	\$193.38	\$195.77
G\$ / BDS\$	\$100.37	\$101.37
G\$ / EC\$	\$73.05	\$75.09
G\$ / TT\$	\$31.58	31.90
G\$ / EURO	\$302.11	\$305.91

Exhibit 9: Floods in Guyana



Annex 10. Infant mortality rate

Year	Infant mortality rate	position in the world	Percentage change	Information Date
2003	37.55	83		2003 est.
2004	33.26	78	-11.42%	2004 est.

2005	33.26	77	0.00%	2005 est.
2006	32.19	77	-3.22%	2006 est.
2007	31.35	76	-2.61%	2007 est.
2008	30.43	76	-2.93%	2008 est.
2009	29.65	75	-2.56%	2009 est.
2010	37.89	69	27.79%	2010 est.
2011	36.76	67	-2.98%	2011 est.

Annex 11. Migration in Guyana

Year	Net migration rate	Position in the world	Percentage change	Information Date
2008	7.45	165		2008 est.
2009	7.44	172	-0.13%	2009 est.
2010	15.83	219	112.77%	2010 est.
2011	14.32	217	-9.54%	2011 est.