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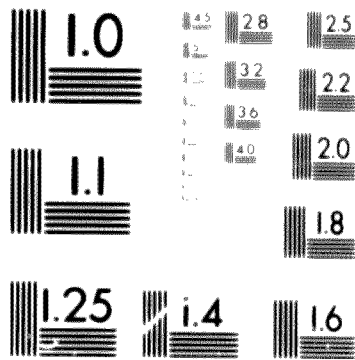
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UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL
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REPORT ON MISSION TO TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

(Free Zones)

W.H. Tanaka

Industrial Development Officer
Export Industries Section/IPPD



2581

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REPORT ON MISSION TO

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

		<u>Page</u>
	Introduction	2
Chapter A	Summary and Conclusion	3
Chapter B	General Situation	5
Chapter C	Background	7
Chapter D	General Observations	11
Chapter E	Possible Technical Assistance of UNIDO	15
Annex A	Development Plan of Piarco International Airport and Industrial Free Zone Area	17
Annex B	Minutes of Meetings	18
Annex C	Draft Project Data Sheet (Industrial Free Zone)	20
Annex D	Draft Job Description (Industrial Economist)	22
Annex E	Draft Job Description (Civil Engineer)	25

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has been seeking for means of solving the prevailing problem of unemployment and increasing exports for the improvement of trade balance. As one of the measures, the establishment of an export-oriented industrial free zone at the Piarco International Airport has been decided, and pre-feasibility studies carried out.

On basis of the positive findings of the studies, the Government requested the technical assistance of UNIDO to carry out a feasibility study and to provide further assistance on the establishment of the industrial free airport zone at Piarco airport.

The exploratory mission was organized under Project no. SIS 71/1244 in order to assist the Government in identifying the needs and the scope of the technical assistance by preparing the terms of reference and to provide other advices related directly and indirectly to the planned project.

Chapter 1.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

1. The Government is presently implementing a five years development plan, laying emphasis on the problems of
 - a) diversification of the country's structure of production/industry
 - b) achievement of full employment
 - c) improving the economies self-dependency through increase of export.
2. As a means to achieve these aims, and taking advantage of the re-construction of the Piarco International Airport of Port of Spain, the Government has decided to establish an export-oriented industrial free airport zone at Piarco.
3. A number of studies have been carried out and the viability of such an industrial free zone project has been proved favourably.
4. The Government has already enacted the Pioneer Industries Ordinance, and through the establishment of the Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Development Corporation, (IDC), the stimulation of industrial occupation has been achieved to a very favourable degree. However, in view of the smallness of the domestic market, any further expansion of the industrial production must be concentrated on the overseas market, and for this reason, it is considered a most desirable policy to encourage such industrial activities through the establishment of the industrial free zone.
5. Accordingly, the Government now desires to obtain technical assistance from UNIDO by carrying out a feasibility study, and to provide further assistance on the establishment of the export-oriented industrial free zone at the Piarco International Airport.

6. The nature and scope of the recommended UNIDO assistance as consented by the Government is given in Chapter 2 of this Report, in draft forms of a Project Data Sheet and two Job Descriptions. Other fields of possible assistance is also described briefly in the same Chapter.

7. The sincere appreciation is hereby expressed for the kind assistance, guidance and support given to the Mission by Mr. A. Byrdahl, UNDP Resident Representative in Port of Spain, Mr. R. H. Hilley, Assistant Resident Representative as well as Mr. K. Vyasuly, Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser and the staff members of the Resident Representative's office.

8. My gratitudes are also presented to the many offices of the Trinidad and Tobago Government and Authorities, particularly Mr. S. Moore, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Planning and Development, Mr. F. Rajnauth of the same Ministry, Mr. S. Warner, General Director of IDC and Mr. J. Thompson, Director of IDC, who were all kind enough to spare their precious time for meetings which enabled the Mission to accomplish its object of the trip.

Chapter B.

GENERAL SITUATION

Area: 5,128 Squ. km
Population: 1,022,000 (1% annual growth rate from 1967 over 1968. In the period 1965 over 1966, it was 2,9%).

Economic Growth: Trinidad derives most of her wealth from her oil and asphalt industries, although agriculture plays an important role in the economy due to the fact that it provides nearly 22% of the working population. The Gross Domestic Product, after reaching over 6% between 1966 and 1968, has dropped to 3% in 1969 and 2% in 1970. This decline is mainly owing to the decrease in oil production. The manufacturing sector is increasing its share of GDP having grown from 13% in 1963 to 15% in 1968. The recent discovery of natural gas is expected to give a boost to the future economic growth and development.

Breakdown of Gross Domestic Production: (1968)

Petroleum	25,5%
Agriculture	7,5%
Manufacturing	15,1%
Construction	6,3%
Transportation	3,9%
Distribution and Services	23,8%
Others	17,9%

Geographical Situation: Lying off the northern coast of South America, Trinidad and Tobago are the southern-most islands of the West Indies, and the nearest point of Trinidad only 7 miles from Venezuela.

The northern range mountain system running almost the whole 50 miles across the north of Trinidad island in east-west direction, slopes down southwards into the Caroni plain.

The County of St. George, immediately south of the northern range, and in which Port of Spain and Arima, a newly expanding industrial centre are located, counts almost half of the population, followed by the County of Victoria, of which San Fernando, the second largest city of Trinidad, is the capital, occupying over 22% of the population.

Capital: Port of Spain (about 125,000)

Foreign Trade: (Source: Trinidad and Tobago Central Statistical Office, Monthly Report Dec. 1970).

1970 in TT \$ million (TT\$ 2 = US\$ 1)

<u>Exports</u>		<u>Imports</u>	
Petroleum Crude Products	743,9	Petroleum Crude Products	578,5
Chemical Elements	35,4	Food	103,4
Sugar	46,2	Machinery	98,0
Mineral Tar	23,8	Transport Equipment	37,4
Cocoa, Coffee	13,2	Textile	40,1
Grand Total	965,1	Grand Total	1.087,0

Chapter 3.

BACKGROUND

1) Economic Development Plan

Trinidad and Tobago is presently implementing its five years development plan, covering the period of 1969 - 1973. According to this Plan, the Government has designated three central tasks involved in restructuring the economy. These are:

- a) Diversification of the country's structure of production/industry;
- b) achievement of full employment;
- c) improving the economy's self-dependency through increase of export.

Furthermore, it is clearly stated in the plan that all the policies, programmes and projects of the public sector will have to be focussed on the need for solving these fundamental problems.

2) Pioneer Industries Ordinance

In 1959, the Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) was established to foster and stimulate industrial occupation with the establishment of factories, hotel enterprises etc. It also functions as a liaison between the Government and investors, with the purpose of accelerating generally the economic and industrial development of the country.

One of the means arranged along this line is the enactment of the Pioneer Industries Ordinance, under which concessions are granted to any eligible investor such incentives, among others, as:

- a) duty free imports for a five year period
- b) income tax holiday for a five year period
- c) special depreciation allowances
- d) setting off of losses against subsequent profits
- e) eventual extension of Pioneer Status Benefits in suitable cases
- f) in case of petrochemical industries, additional special concessions under certain conditions.

Investments of Pioneer Establishments and Non-Pioneer Establishments, as of 31 October 1968, amounted up to TT\$ 226.8 and 37.7 resp. (US\$ 1 = TT\$ 2). (In million TT\$).

3) Export Allowance

An export allowance is made available to companies which have made export sales during the three years immediately preceding the year of income or during the year of income. The allowance is given as a credit against the chargeable on the profits of the company for the year of income. Any excess of the allowance over the tax chargeable can be carried forward for a period not exceeding five years to be off set against the tax chargeable in any of those years of income.

4) Industrial Sites

A further incentive in the form of fully developed industrial estates is offered by the IDC.

The establishment of industrial sites, forms part of the overall development plan of the government. It is intended to serve as a further means of attracting industrialists both at home and abroad, promoting the development of industries small, medium or large scale, influencing the industrial relocation with a view to decentralization, and facilitating the expansion and resettlement of existing industrial enterprises.

To date five such industrial sites have been developed on lands granted by the central government. They provide a total of 137 industrial enterprises

and are well provided with such amenities as well constructed internal roads, side walks, water and drainage, railway sidings, fire protection, etc. Services such as industrial water, electric power and telephones are easily available to the tenants.

Two industrial sites are located in the urban of Port of Spain within a comfortable distance of the sea port. Another two industrial sites are presently being developed in the vicinity of Port of Spain. Near the second and third industrial centres of the country, San Fernando and Arima, two others are located.

A visit was made to one of the industrial sites, O'Meara near Arima. This industrial site is presently dwelled by some 15 companies ranging from feeds and ropes making to metalworks, printing and packaging factories, etc. Discussions with managers of a number of these enterprises proved that the measures taken by the Government and IDC are working quite effectively. The problem, if any, was in all cases, pointing to the fact that as these enterprises were operating with the domestic market as the objective market, the size of the operation was not quite on an economic basis. It was mentioned by almost all of the managers who were interviewed that they were presently striving to expand their activities into the export field. It was also stated, however, that the cost problem was a considerable hinderance for any favourable results. Only in case of the printing factory, the equipments were of most modern standard, and the quality of the work on international level with very well managed production activities, and their products were participating in the export drive of the country indirectly, through supplying various packaging materials to the companies who are exporting their products.

It was, however, felt that there could be expected additional advantages, if: -

- a) the sites would be located at a still more advantageous place with better transportation possibilities;

- b) the production scale would be larger in order to lower the cost and increase the productivity by operating on an economic scale (which fact would require the production to be more export-oriented);
- c) the authorities concerned have their offices established within the site in order to enable the industries to obtain the necessary permits, approvals, etc. more easier rather than obliging them to travel to the central government authorities offices in Port of Spain or elsewhere.

5) Piarco International Airport

Within the long range development programme of the government, the expansion and re-building of the present Piarco International Airport has been decided. Accordingly, a number of studies were made, and the airport construction plans have been prepared. In one of the feasibility studies, a bonded industrial area was recommended to be created within the new international airport. The pre-feasibility report on the viability of such a project proved positive, and accordingly, the government has decided to proceed with the idea of creating such industrial free zones at the new airport (see Annex A).

Chapter 3.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The Foreign Trade Statistics as seen from the following table showed favourable tendencies of development.

Source: UN Bulletin of Statistics (in mill. US\$)

	<u>Import (CIF)</u>	<u>Export (FOB)</u>
1963	377	374
1964	426	408
1965	477	403
1966	454	429
1967	417	440
1968	427	472
1969	479	468
1970 (Jan-Sept)	387	359

However, it is recognized that the composition of the figures are not quite ideal. Namely, of the export figures 70 % are petroleum products, and when adding the export of petroleum crude and mineral tar, it exceeds 80 % of the total export figures. It is of great importance for the government to diversify the industry in order to lessen the dependency of economy on the petroleum sectors.

Although the trade figures during the last years have been developing favourably, the country now experiences an adverse balance of trade. This is chiefly due to the movements witnessed in the petroleum and petrochemical sectors.

These problems, coupled with the situation of unemployment has forced the government to consider seriously the promotion of the industrial free zone project through which it is expected that the three objectives of the 1969 - 1973 five year development plan may be achieved in one stroke.

Piarco International Free Airport Zone

It must be admitted that there is an overwhelming number of free zones established in all parts of the world, where, however, the function of the free zone as an industrial production centre could not reach its maximum effectiveness.

The reason, in most cases, can be attributed to the simple fact that the overall concept was not co-ordinated correctly to suit the conditions of the country. It must be expressly mentioned here that there can be no two identical types of industrial free zones. Each and every free zone designated must take into account the general economic conditions of the country, its degree of industrialization, infrastructure, labour force availability, its cost and skill, domestic suppliability of raw material and components, the size and distance of the markets within the country and abroad, etc. An export-oriented industrial free zone, when accompanied by a homogeneous range of a fiscal and physical incentives, and with an organization and management set up arranged most fit to the general circumstances and environment of the country, is quite an effective weapon for achieving the objectives set forth by the Government.

In case of the planned Piarco Industrial Free Airport Zone, among others, following advantages could be counted:

- well developed road connections and infrastructure in general;
- favourable geographical location with direct transport connections with the North American, Canadian and European markets, as well as the Caribbean Islands and the South American markets. The transportation of raw material, components as well as finished products, could be provided by the international airlines flying the Piarco Airport to and from these markets. It also has possibilities of utilizing sea transportation through the Port of Spain Sea Port;
- fairly well developed industrial atmosphere and a favourable investment atmosphere in the country;

- availability of relatively cheap, but intelligent and trainable labour force;
- availability of general utilities, especially the possibility of securing low cost electric power generated from natural gas and petroleum.

When planning the establishment of the export-oriented industrial free zone at the Piarco Airport, there are a number of points which have to be closely observed, a few items of which are listed hereunder.

- a) Selection of the types of industries from the viewpoints of the source of supply of raw materials and the target markets for the end products; also industries depending on high-value-for-volume types of industries would be more suitable for air transportation, compared with the opposite types of industries which would make the air transport cost too expensive, pushing the products out of its competitiveness.
- b) The interlinkage of the domestic industries including the supply of raw material and components with the export-oriented industries established in the free zones. Through this connexion, the activities in the free zone will stimulate the development of the domestic industries.
- c) Simplification of the organizational and managerial set-up of the free zone administration to minimize the paper work involved, and thus avoiding time and energy consuming types of paper processing.
- d) If possible, the avoidance of creating competition by the newly established industries within the zone, with the existing industries in the country. This is particularly important, since it would be to the advantage

of the country's economy, if the free zone's industrial activities, also oriented chiefly towards the export markets, may also be supplying against the domestic demands.

- e) Another important factor is the promotional machinery in the country. Namely, during the planning and programming of the free zone, it is of imperative necessity that some machinery be established within the Ministry or a suitable organization, for instance the IDC, which will be fully entrusted with the preparatory work involved from the side of the Government. Through the active working of such a group, experience has proved that the outcome of the project implementation will be much more successful.

Chapter B.

POSSIBLE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF UNIDO

1) Original Request

With their letter of 30 December 1970, addressed to the Regional Representative of UNDP in Port of Spain, the Ministry of Planning and Development expressed their interest in receiving technical assistance on the establishment of free zones. Accordingly, a draft Project Data Sheet together with two draft Job Descriptions covering the two posts of experts proposed in the Project Data Sheet were submitted for the Government's approval.

Discussions were made on basis of this approach, and with some minor amendments of the drafts, the approach was accepted and confirmed. A memo concerning the meetings with the Ministry of Planning and Development dated 5 May 1971 together with the approved Project Data Sheet and two Job Descriptions are attached hereto as Annex B, C, D, and E.

2) It was confirmed that the Government would arrange for the earliest submission of the official request which they wish to have implemented with the TA Funds, as soon as possible. The Resident Representative confirmed his readiness to closely study and if found agreeable, to support this request when he receives it.

3) Other fields of technical assistance

In parallel to the industrial free zone project, it is felt that the following types of assistance would bring benefits to the country for achieving its objectives for industrial development lines out in the 5 years development plan. The Government as well as IDC expressed their interest in those possibilities.

a) Export Product Adaptation

The Government feels that there are a number of domestically produced articles which may possibly be developed for export provided that proper quality, packaging, presentation and etc may be made to suit the overseas markets requirements. After a rough introduction of the export products adaptation programme, it was considered to be exactly what would be required. It was promised that the programme would be explained in more details to the Ministry of Planning and Development, as well as to the Industrial Development Corporation, from Vienna.

b) Seminar on Industrial Free Zones

To obtain effective guidelines for the development of industrial free zones particularly in the sense of export-processing zones, they have strongly voiced their wishes for having such types of programme organized by UNCTAD.

c) Subcontracting and Investment Promotion

In relation to the industrial free zone at Piarco Airport as well as the Petrochemical Industries Development Project which is being carried out under a separate project (reference Project SIS 89/660 TFCO-16 and its follow-up), they wish to have the technical assistance of UNIDO in the above mentioned fields.

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

PIARCO AIRPORT FREE INDUSTRIAL ZONE

Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago

Meetings with the Ministry of Planning and Development :

Mr. Eugene Moore, Permanent Secretary

Mr. Tyrone Rajnauth, Economist, Officer in Charge

Mr. Moore explained the grounds for the Government's interest and intention to create an industrial free zone at the Piarco Airport as follows :

- 1) Increase of quantity and its future importance of the aircargo transportation,
- 2) Desire of expanding trade relationships with European, North and South American countries.

The expansion plan of the Piarco International Airport gave opportunity to take steps towards this aim. In the feasibility study entitled "Development Programme for Piarco International Airport" prepared by the Company C.C. Parker & Parsons, Brinkerhoff Ltd., Ontario, Canada in January, 1969, for the Ministry of Planning and Development, Government of Trinidad and Tobago, a special chapter was devoted to the problems concerning the creation of a Bonded Industrial Park. The study gave a brief description of the viability of such a project, and proposed a rough plan as to the physical aspects. This idea was accepted, in principle, by the Ministry.

Within the scope of the study, the Ministry of Planning and Development undertook a survey in the form of a questionnaire, through which the attempt of judging the interest of domestic and foreign firms towards such industrial free zones was made. The results showed positive reactions, and also provided some preliminary indications as to the types and numbers of industries interested in the planned project.

Accordingly, in the draft plan of the Piarco International Airport Expansion Plan, a space of 150 Acres is reserved for the Free Industrial Zone, adjacent to the new runway which will enable the landing and takeoff of jumbo-jets. The horizontal construction of the new airport is expected to be completed by 1973, whereas the vertical plans may be completed at a later date.

Some other studies, including an economic feasibility study were also carried out, and the cost/benefit analysis gave positive results, encouraging the Government to proceed with its plans.

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

Following exchanges of opinions and comments, as to the general concept of the possible UNIDO/UNDP technical assistance, a Project Data Sheet and 2 Job Descriptions prepared by UNIDO was presented for discussions. With some slight amendments, the proposed approach was accepted by Mr. Moore, and resulted into the documents attached hereto.

In view of the urgency of the project, and also taking advantage of the information received recently from the UNDP Resident Representative concerning the availability of some TA Funds, Mr. Moore expressed his wishes to submit an official request for the technical assistance utilizing the said TA Funds, at the earliest possible date.

Visits were arranged to some factories established in Industrial Estates in the vicinity of Post of Spain. These factories were chiefly aiming at the domestic market, however, the efforts of the Government with positive effects could be witnessed.

It was confirmed that the Ministry of Planning and Development would be the Administrating Authority, whereas the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) would act as the Executing Agency for the promotion of the Industrial Free Zone Project.

5 May, 1971,

William H. Tanaka
Industrial Development Officer,
UNIDO, Vienna

DRAFT

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1) Reference Data:

- Country: Trinidad and Tobago
- Project title: Technical assistance on the establishment of an industrial free zone oriented towards export production.
- Project no: UNDP ref:
UNIDO ref: TA/
- Origin and Date of request: Government of Trinidad and Tobago (letter dated 30 December 1970), through the Resident Representative (letter dated 8 January 1971).
- Purpose of Project: to provide technical assistance on carrying out a feasibility study and to provide further assistance on the establishment of an export-oriented industrial free zone at the Piarco International Airport.

- 2) Background information: The export of Trinidad and Tobago is chiefly composed of petroleum, petroleum products, and various agricultural products. The Government has established the Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Development Corporation in order to foster and stimulate the industrial development of the country. The Industrial Development Corporation has been making recommendations among others for the grant of pioneers status which provides the privileges of income tax holidays, accelerated depreciation allowances, customs duty remission, financial aid and leasing of lands for industrial sites, etc. About 140 industrial sites are already established and these sites are provided with well constructed internal roads, sidewalks, good surface water, underground drains, fire protection and water mains. Also the supply service of the various utilities such as industrial water, electric power, communication facilities, etc. are made easily available. In order to accelerate the development of industries particularly oriented towards export production, the Government is planning to establish an industrial free zone oriented towards export production, or in other words a so called export-processing zone at the Piarco International Airport, taking advantage of the expansion plans of the International Airport to enable the landing of Jumbo Jets. The object of the present project is to prepare a feasibility study for establishing such export-oriented industrial free-zones, and provided that the findings are positive, to provide further assistance in connection with the establishment of such zones

3) Description of the Project: Under the present project, two internationally recruited experts, an Industrial Economist and a Civil Engineer, both of whom will be attached to the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) of Trinidad and Tobago, will be expected to:

- 1) study and assess the various reports in hand at the Ministry of Planning and Development;
- 2) prepare a feasibility study of establishing an industrial free zone oriented towards export production at the Piarco International Airport taking into consideration the overall economic and industrial development plan of the country;
- 3) identify those industries with definite export potential which might be established in the free zone, taking into account the sources of finance and prospective export possibilities, and bearing in mind the availability of raw material resources, labour ability, transportation facilities, etc;
- 4) make recommendations on all necessary measures concerning promotional incentives and privileges for stimulating the establishment of export-oriented industries and attracting suitable entrepreneurships especially from foreign countries;
- 5) recommend the organizational set up and framework for an autonomous and centralized administration of the free zone in order to ensure a smooth and successful management and operation of the free zone;
- 6) make any other kind of suggestions and recommendations connected directly and indirectly with the establishment of the free zone as well as those concerning its future development.

<u>1) Project budget:</u>	<u>Duration:</u>	<u>Cost:</u>
Industrial Economist specialized in export- oriented industrial free zones	6 m/m	US\$ 12,000.-
Industrial Civil Engineer	6 m/m	<u>US\$ 12,000.-</u>
		US\$ 24,000.-
	 US\$ 3,360.-
Agency overhead cost 14%		<u>US\$ 27,360.-</u>

5) Request approved:

UNDP:

UNIDO:

Date:

DRAFT

JOB DESCRIPTION

Post title: Industrial Economist (Industrial Free Zone Expert)
Duration: 6 man months with possibilities of extension
Date required: as soon as possible
Duty Station: Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago
Purpose of Project: The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is planning to establish an industrial free zone oriented towards export production (export-processing zone), by taking advantage of the country's geographical location and with the aim of increasing its export earnings, creating new labour posts to help solve the unemployment problem and to promote the general industrialization of the country.

Duties: The expert, together with another expert, an industrial civil engineer, will be attached to the Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Development Corporation and will prepare, jointly as a team, a feasibility study on the establishment of an export-oriented industrial free zone in Trinidad and Tobago, including a cost/benefit analysis of the project from the national economic profitability point of view.

Subject to the findings of the feasibility study, being of positive nature, the expert as a member of the team, is expected to:

- study and assess various reports already existing in Trinidad;
- identify those industries with definite export potential which might be established in the free zone, taking into account the sources of finance and prospective export possibilities, and bearing in mind the availability of raw material resources, labour ability, transportation facilities, etc;

- make recommendations on all necessary measures concerning promotional incentives and privileges for stimulating the establishment of export-oriented industries and attracting suitable entrepreneurs especially from foreign countries;
- recommend the organizational set up and framework for an autonomous and centralized administration of the free zone in order to ensure a smooth and successful management and operation of the free zone;
- make any other kind of suggestions and recommendations connected directly and indirectly with the establishment of the free zone as well as those concerning its future development.

Qualifications: Industrial Economist with extensive knowledge and experience in the planning, establishment and management of an export-oriented industrial free zone.

Language: English

Background information: The export of Trinidad and Tobago is chiefly composed of petroleum, petroleum products, and various agricultural products. The Government has established the Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Development Corporation in order to foster and stimulate the industrial development of the country. The Industrial Development Corporation has thus been making recommendations among others for the grant of pioneers status which provides the privileges of income tax holidays, accelerated depreciation allowances, customs duty remission, financial aid and leasing of lands for industrial sites etc. About 140 industrial sites are already established and these sites are provided with well constructed internal roads, sidewalks, good surface water, underground drains, fire protection and water mains. Also the supply

service of the various utilities such as industrial water, electric power, communication facilities, etc. are made easily available. In order to accelerate the development of industries particularly oriented towards export production, the Government is planning to establish an industrial free zone oriented towards export production, or in other words a so called export-processing zone. The object of the present project is to prepare a feasibility study for establishing such export-oriented industrial free zones, and provided that the findings are positive, to provide further assistance in connexion with the establishment of such zones.

J O B

J O B D E S C R I P T I O N

Post title: Civil Engineer (Industrial Free Zone Expert)
Duration: 6 man months with possibilities of extension
Date required: as soon as possible
Duty Station: Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

Purpose of Project: The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is planning to establish an industrial free zone oriented towards export production (export-processing zone), by taking advantage of the country's geographical location and with the aim of increasing its export earnings, creating new labour posts to help solve the unemployment problem and to promote the general industrialization of the country.

Duties: The expert, together with another expert, an industrial economist, will be attracted to the Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Development Corporation and will prepare, jointly as a team, a feasibility study on the aspects of the selection of the most suitable site of the industrial free zone, taking into account the physical planning requirements, the availability and development prospects of labour, utilities, transport communication and other supporting facilities including a cost/benefit analysis of the project from the national economic profitability point of view.

Subject to the findings of the feasibility study being of positive nature, the expert as a member of the team, is expected to:

- prepare a skeleton plan of the site, size, layout and engineering work involved;
- make a preliminary estimation of the initial development cost of the zone;
- prepare a preliminary assessment of the utility requirements of the zone taking into consideration the possible resources available and from which the necessary input may be secured;

- make any other kind of suggestions and recommendations connected directly and indirectly with the establishment of the free zone as well as those concerning its future development.

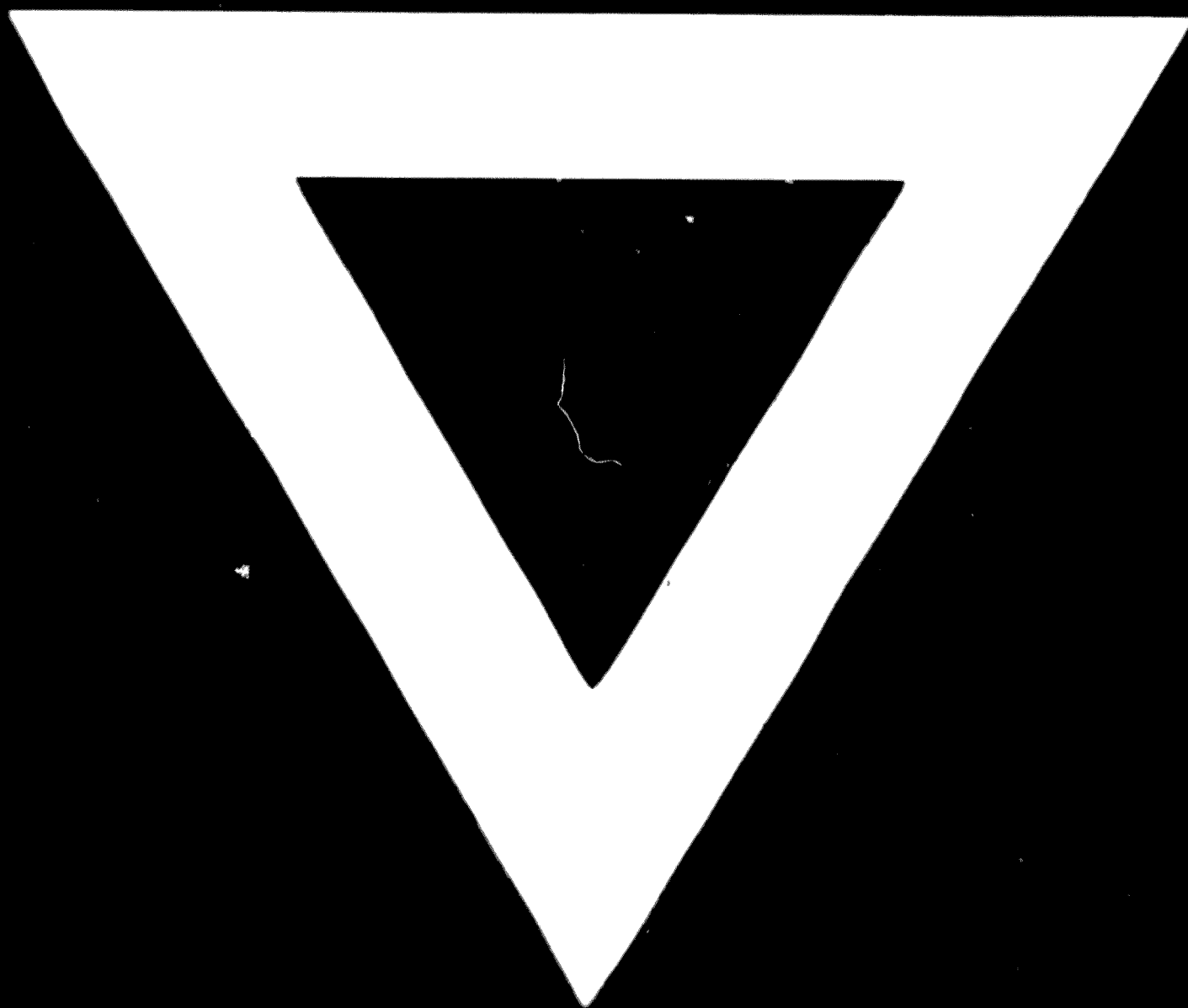
Qualifications: Civil Engineer with extensive knowledge and experience on the planning, establishment and management of an export-oriented industrial free zone.

Language: English

Background information: The export of Trinidad and Tobago is chiefly composed of petroleum, petroleum products, and various agricultural products. The Government has established the Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Development Corporation in order to foster and stimulate the industrial development of the country. The Industrial Development Corporation has thus been making recommendations among others for the grant of pioneers status which provides the privileges of income tax holidays accelerated depreciation allowances, customs duty remission, financial aid and leasing of lands for industrial sites etc. About 140 industrial sites are already established and these sites are provided with well constructed internal roads, sidewalks, good surface water, underground drains, fire protection and water mains. Also the supply service of the various utilities such as industrial water, electric power, communication facilities, etc. are made easily available. In order to accelerate the development of industries particularly oriented towards export production, the Government is planning to establish an industrial free zone oriented towards export production, or in other words a so called export-processing zone. The object of the present project is to prepare a feasibility study for establishing such export-oriented industrial free zones, and provided that the findings are positive, to provide further assistance in connexion with the establishment of such zones.

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