

REGIONAL INTEGRATION TIMELINE

JULY 4, 2013: **CARICOM** has 15 **Member States**: Antigua & Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, St Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago. **Associate Members**: Anguilla (1999), Bermuda (2003), British Virgin Islands (1991), Cayman Islands (2002), Turks & Caicos (1991)

JUNE 18, 2012: Revised Treaty of Basseterre establishes **OECS Economic Union**.

2001 : Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas establishes the Caribbean Community including the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (**CSME**)

2001 **Caribbean Court of Justice** (CCJ) established (HQ: T&T)

FEB 19, 1997: **Charter of Civil Society** adopted by Heads of Government

JULY 1989: **Grand Anse Declaration** commits CARICOM leaders to deepening economic integration through establishment of a CSME.

JUNE 18, 1981: Treaty of Basseterre establishes the sub-regional Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (**OECS**). Members are: Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, St Vincent & the Grenadines, with Anguilla and the British Virgin Islands as associate members.

JULY 4, 1973: **Treaty of Chaguaramas establishing the Caribbean Community and Common Market** signed in Trinidad & Tobago by Barbados (PM Hon Errol Barrow), Guyana (PM Hon Forbes Burnham), Jamaica (PM Hon Michael Manley), Trinidad & Tobago (PM Hon Eric Williams)

1972 : **Caribbean Examinations Council** established.

JAN 26, 1970: **Caribbean Development Bank** established. (HQ: Barbados)

MAY 1, 1968: The **Caribbean Free Trade Area (CARIFTA)** established to encourage continued economic connection between the countries of the English-speaking Caribbean, after the collapse of the West Indian Federation in 1962.

1963: The Caribbean Meteorological Service was established, taking over the work of the West Indies Met Service, which had been made a WI federal organ .

Jan 3, 1958 – May 31, 1962: West Indian Federation in place comprising of Barbados, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands (Antigua & Barbuda, St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Montserrat) Trinidad, the Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, St Vincent & the Grenadines) and the British Overseas Territories (Turks & Caicos,, Cayman Islands). The Bahamas, British Honduras (later Belize), British Guiana (later Guyana), the British Virgin Islands as well as Bermuda did not join.

1949: **Standing Closer Association Committee**

1948: University College of the West Indies established.

1947: **Montego Bay conference** **1928 :** West Indies first played Test Cricket, having joined the Imperial (later International) Cricket Council in 1926.

People and Region



Integration: *The process of bringing people of different nationalities, political beliefs, faiths, ethnicities, genders etc into a common association.*

In the Caribbean we talk about integration...we celebrate milestones...but do we really feel that we are a region? Do we experience a sense of Caribbean-ness?

For more than a half-century, leaders have toyed with togetherness – as political federation or single market and economy. Finding commonality from the top down has made very halting steps. But there is a Caribbean awareness (negative and positive) and a culture of Caribbean-ness building among regional populations – especially those elements of the CARICOM population that share the most commonalities.

Caribbean people share most through an increasingly common education, through sport, music, culture; through the work of civil society organisations, as well as through dealing with many of the same products companies and services.

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EXHIBITION HIGHLIGHTS

CARIBBEAN INTEGRATION

Caribbean efforts at integration: **West Indies Federation** (1958— 1962)

Caribbean Community (CARICOM), incorporating the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME), which celebrated 40 years in July 2013.

Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

OUR CARIBBEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD

Commonalities of geography, climate, agriculture make the West Indies a recognisably regional space. But national aspirations, differences in geological or other bounty, differences in historical experience and political aspiration are among other factors that may put us at cross-purposes.

HISTORY AFFECTS US!

Wars between European countries like England, France, Spain and Holland in the 17th and 18th centuries affected our ideas of ourselves as being part of the English-speaking Caribbean –like the idea of Francophone, Hispanic

TRAVELLING THE CARIBBEAN

The sea is the most potent linkage between the many parts of the Caribbean, and also a great divider in the absence of easy transportation.

EVERY STUDENT IN THE CARIBBEAN IS A CARIBBEAN STUDENT!

The Caribbean Examinations Council (CXC) examines students across the Caribbean in the same subjects and on the same topics...” *“From offering five subjects at the Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC) at its first sitting in 1979, CXC now offers 35 subjects at CSEC; 46 Units at the Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examination (CAPE); more than 100 standards in the Caribbean Vocational Qualification; the Caribbean Certificate of Secondary level Competence (CCSLC); and the latest addition, the Caribbean Primary Exit Assessment (CPEA). “ (CXC at 40, CARICOM VIEW 40th Anniversary Edition)*



Order of Caribbean Community medal

UWI: THE REGION’S PLACE TO SHINE!

The University of the West Indies is not just a place to excel academically—but a place to learn to be a ware of being part of the Caribbean region!

WEST INDIES CRICKET

The West Indies cricket team, now often called the Windies, is the region’s earliest continuing example of integrated action. The team, representing of nations and dependencies of the former British West Indies, first came together to compete against visiting English sides at the end of the 19th century.

CARIFTA GAMES

The CARIFTA Games were a deliberate effort to improve relations between the countries of the Caribbean, at a time when the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA) was being phased out and the new Caribbean Community (CARICOM) was being introduced .

CARNIVAL

Carnival in the Caribbean started in Trinidad, probably back in the late 1700s when French exiles settled there.

CARIFESTA

CARIFESTA is the Caribbean Festival of the Arts. Since 1972, the Caribbean Community has held 11 such festivals, which last for up to 3 weeks and expose regional art in all its forms from across the Caribbean and Latin America.



Model of Air Jamaica A300 plane



West Indian Federation Olympic pin

YOU ARE A CITIZEN OF CARICOM IF ANY ONE OF THESE IS YOUR FLAG:

