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MEMORANDUM

FROM: Ms. Amanda Perkins, General Counsel, The Quantum Foundation

TO: Her Excellency Ms Christine Kangaloo, The President of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the Commander-in-Chief of the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force.

TOPIC STATEMENT: Save the Waiver- a Situational Human Rights Analysis within Trinidad and Tobago.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Human rights are a "big money" business. When broken down, the complex character of human rights can be itemised to national security, health and the environment. These sectors dominate National budgets, and Trinidad and Tobago is no different. Multilateral lending is no different. Humanitarian needs cannot be divorced from any of these issues. Respect for human rights is the key to the international economy. Trinidad and Tobago have proffered their position as relatively stable nation-states to leverage their position in the global market. We want to trade, but we may not be able to ensure that we do not bite off more than we can chew regarding the international obligations that come with this topic.

1.2 If national security depends on human rights, then human rights is a global marketplace. Every international convention and treaty governing human rights issues is its bank. Our signature and ratification are our bank card. The text of the agreement signifies the conditions of our loan. What happens if there is a breach? What can a nation-state do if the breach occurs domestically and internationally? What happens when our financiers figure out we cannot abide by the terms of our funding agreement? Will it perhaps be the most prominent "short"?

1.3 The United Nations (UN) Model trades in bigger pictures- an intricate web of funding and functionality governing issues that address the fabric of our reality- people, environment, health, security, and governance. Once wielded effectively, it grants access to infinite resources in exchange for buy-in to the global good. When you are deemed to no longer be "good, " you are first confined within the international system via attempts to mitigate the risk, and if no improvement is seen, you can be excluded. This fate has befallen few countries, and as such, perhaps the gravity of even its potential is understated or misunderstood by the wider public.

1.4 Trinidad and Tobago is a nation-state granted Independence in 1962 from its colonial masters, the United Kingdom. Since then, we have developed steadily, benefiting from two "oil booms" used expertly to stabilise our economy and reinvest in our population

to maintain its faith in our nation-state, if not its politics. This nation-state has withstood social challenges and has flourished notwithstanding common setbacks as a result of simply our abject newness to the international system, notwithstanding extraneous influences and definitely notwithstanding the mental enslavement of our colonial history, which carries on subtly through the construct of the great Commonwealth.

1.5 Periods of peace necessitate periods of war. Sometimes, war can be internal. At this juncture, Trinidad and Tobago is at war against socio-economic issues plaguing this Nation. This shall be the most significant battle, leaving the longest legacy of any other source of conflict. This cannot be allowed to proceed unabated. Respect for our fellow humans must take precedence, if not for whatever religious underpinning believed, but for its effect on our economy. The reality is that we are a part of the international system. We do have international obligations. We have withdrawn from the banks dominating the global marketplace for peace, and we must not default on our loans, for our national security is at risk.

2.0 IDENTIFYING THE RISK

2.1 The UN Model is precepted by risk mitigation strategies which command access to funding, for no investor wants to make wasted investments. The marker is the occurrence of grave violations of human rights (GVHR). The prevalence of this shall dictate any country's access to the global economy. GVHR is defined in **Section 12 of the UN's Human Rights Due Diligence Policy**. It relates to the involvement in human rights violations by a unit or authority (civilian or military) which is directly responsible for the management, administration or command of a non-UN security force, either directly or via its acquiescence or deliberate failure to address identified breaches of human rights obligations according to the many Conventions, Treaties and Protocols ratified by the nation-state.

2.2 Alternatively, the commission of war crimes or crimes against humanity, according to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, shows a pattern of repeated violations of international human rights or refugee law. The definition encompasses two elements: active participation in activities defined within the policy and failure to implement corrective measures to investigate instances of GVHR and hold violators accountable.

2.3 Therefore, the inherent risks are as follows- worst-case scenario: failing to protect human rights where credible evidence suggests a breach of international obligations sanctioned by our ratification of international humanitarian law and convention. Alternatively, failing to act to address identified breaches: non-implementation of mitigatory or corrective measures at the state level.

2.4 Though not an exhaustive list, Trinidad and Tobago is a party to the following Treaties and Conventions:

A. Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women;
B. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
C. United Nations Convention Against Transnational Crime and its Protocols;
D. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR);
E. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR);
F. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW);
G. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC);
H. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD); and
I. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CPRD).

2.5 Being a dualist system, international covenants must be ratified to take effect domestically, as signature alone relegates these treaties unenforceable before the national judicial system. Legislation is, therefore, our implementing strategy. Although international custom may become part of the common law, the ratification system is the only absolute mechanism to ensure national compliance in the global realm. Our international obligations have led to the enactment of some critical pieces of legislation governing issues deemed national security issues but realistically engage human rights theory at its core, for example, the **Trafficking in Persons Act Chapter 12:10**.

2.6 However, where grave violations are reported, the nation must act or risk funding being withdrawn.

Examples of GVHR will be discussed below under the headings which follow.

3.0 NATIONAL SECURITY:

3.1 Several serious, significant, and substantial breaches of international obligations are most easily illustrated through reference to the treatment of migrants and refugees seeking asylum within Trinidad and Tobago in the hope of resettlement to enable nations. We have failed in our obligations to the international community, our obligations under the UDHR, and our Constitution. The following case studies identify significant breaches sufficient, we suggest, to constitute GVHR.

<u>Protection of migrant and refugee populations</u>**:**

3.1 What is the breach?

A. **Breach of the 1951 Refugee Convention;**
B. **Breach of the Immigration Act Chap. 18:01; and**
C. **Breach of the Police Service Act Chapter 15:01.**

UN SDG 17

3.2 Who does the credible information received suggest has committed the breach?

The credible information suggests that state actors who form various arms of the National Security Unit have committed the breach. Specifically:

A. Immigration Division;
B. Units within the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force;
C. Units within the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard;
D. Units within the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service; and
E. High-ranking officials complicit in inaction.

3.3 When does the breach occur?

The breach occurs while persons are in the state's custody via units of the National Security system.

3.4 How does the breach occur?

The breach occurs in the following ways:

A. Patterned Breach of the principle of non-refoulment;
B. Breach of constitutional rights (sections 4 and 5 of the Constitution);
C. Breach of legislation- flaunting laws according to the Immigration Act- deportation versus voluntary departures;
D. Breach of the determination process under the UNHCR; and
E. Heinous acts committed against persons seeking asylum at the hands of units of the national security forces, as documented via data-driven evidence reinforcing the credibility of the information.

3.5 The principle of non-refoulement is fundamental to international human rights, refugee and customary law. It guarantees protection for this vulnerable group by prohibiting the State from:

> "*transferring or removing individuals from their jurisdiction or effective control when there are substantial grounds for believing that the person would be at risk of irreparable harm upon return, including prosecution, torture, ill-treatment or other serious human rights violations*[1]."

3.6 Credible information supports the reality that the State has failed to uphold the **1951 Refugee Convention** and this fundamental principle. Numerous instances of a patterned breach of international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law have been

[1] ThePrincipleNon-RefoulementUnderInternationalHumanRightsLaw.pdf (ohchr.org). The Principle is also specifically referenced in the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), as well as the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED), the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention of Torture, the American Convention on Human Rights (denounced by Trinidad and Tobago) and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

UN SDG 17

documented through irregular deportations enacted by the Immigration Division of the Ministry of National Security, purportedly according to the Immigration Act Chapter 18:01. These irregular deportations have occurred *en masse* amid the refugee determination process of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees UNHCR.

3.7 Firstly, the determination process is spearheaded by the UNHCR. This IO is duty-bound to provide capacity building to the State and other forms of "support" as defined by the HRDDP. Nevertheless, the determination process has been solely and wholly implemented by the UNHCR, and there is little evidence of any move to restructure this occurrence.

3.8 Secondly, the determination process is not recognised by domestic legislation and has recently been questioned by the courts. Realistically, no provision incorporated domestically can provide for the grant of asylum or refugee status, apart from the support offered by the UNHCR, which is inconsistently applied.

3.9 Positive determinations did not practically impact the refugee as there is no enabling system through which the individual may be legally regularised- access to social services and fundamental social rights accessible by the national population are not considered part of the determination process. There is simply a lack of recognition of both the determination decision and the process in and of itself.

3.10 Our evidence suggests cases whereby persons have been recognised as refugees through the means prescribed by the UNHCR and still deported by national security officials via an irregular deportation process and misapplication of the **Immigration Act,** flaunting, directly and indirectly, the conventions as mentioned above and treaties on the protection of refugees, the protection of the rights of the child and several declarations concerning human rights. This is simply an indictment of this Nation's habitual non-compliance with international obligations.

3.11 The domestic legal infrastructure does not allow for the integration of refugees pending possible resettlement. Data may be drawn from **Claim No: CV2023-04605**, which examines the case of a Russian soldier who does not want to be deported to his native home as he will be forced to engage in conflict with Ukraine. This is a milestone case before the court of Trinidad and Tobago, wherein the improper process used to enact deportation is being called into question. This matter goes directly to the heart of the principle of non-refoulement, and the outcome will be meaningful.

4.0 HUMAN TRAFFICKING

4.1 What is the breach?

A. Breach of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Crime and its Protocols;
B. Breach of UN Security Council Resolution 1267, 2253, 2250, 1325; and
C. Breach of **Anti-Terrorism Act Chapter 12:07**.

4.2 Who does the credible information received suggest has committed the breach?

A. Various arms of the National Security Unit and
B. High-ranking officials complicit by inaction.

4.3 When does the breach occur?

A. The breach occurs while the individual is not in official custody of the State, notwithstanding that state actors may be aware of activities related to human trafficking.

4.4 How does the breach occur?

B. Inaction of the state via its national security units to adequately identify, address and prevent instances of human trafficking;
C. Credible information (US TIP Report 2023 Trinidad and Tobago) of official complicity in activities that effectively suggests support for human trafficking activities, whether direct or indirect;
D. Poor response rate and investigative rate where victims are refugees; and
E. Incapacity of the state to implement an effective National Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Persons.

4.5 Trinidad and Tobago signed the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime on September 26th, 2001. They ratified it on November 6th, 2007. This protocol provides the most comprehensive plan to fight human trafficking, binding amongst signatories. We have committed ourselves to the international system through our ratification. Under our ratification, we have acknowledged our obligation and leveraged it to engage with the global market. National Security issues are a funding frenzy. By our ratification, there is a legal obligation to fulfil.

We have not.

4.6 Why is this important?

A. All religions dictate respect for life, living things, and our fellow humanity. Human trafficking is perhaps one of the most heinous crimes that can be engaged. Again, the presence of GVHR places us at a precarious level of losing international funding to key state agencies, namely those falling under National Security. The breach of the abovementioned protocol is documented via credible evidence

collected at the national level and evidenced via data identified by our international partners. Direct violation of the Protocol is presently occurring on two levels.

4.7 Firstly, human trafficking is rampant, as evidenced by the US TIP Report 2023, drawing on data from NGOs and civil society partners, as well as cases before the court. What appears to be official complicity at varying levels of the national security system is alarming. The fact that credible information is significant enough to challenge the viability of the waiver already allotted to us is disenchanting our international reputation and threatens our ability to access the global market. Numerous allegations regarding these occurrences have been identified by witness survivors of these heinous attacks, many of whom are refugees themselves under the 1951 Convention. Coast Guard, Defence Force and other protective services arms have been identified. Units within units have been identified. Little has been done at this level to curb or address these issues or bring perpetrators to justice.

4.8 Secondly, Article 8 of the Protocol addresses the Repatriation of victims of trafficking in persons directly. There is a direct obligation to facilitate the return of the trafficked person without undue or unreasonable delay. Again, we are unfortunately in breach of international human rights law. The GoRTT has refused to repatriate nationals trapped abroad in Syria and Iraq, many of whom were taken to those nations without any reasonable knowledge of the reality they would now face. Despite calls from international watchdogs, the GoRTT has not facilitated the return of scores of women and children to this nation, leaving nationals without their entitled support.

4.9 One cannot discuss repatriation without discussing reintegration. Presently, Trinidad and Tobago does not appear to have a viable reintegration model that can suitably reintegrate persons who have been suffering at the hands of extremism for years into domestic society. The psychological trauma inflicted by first being stuck in extremism and then being essentially abandoned by (for many) the only country to which a birthright is held is excruciating. The mishandling of this situation can likely breed extremism without a sufficient mechanism to address these concerns at the individual level first and then the state as a national security concern. We must avoid another ISIS. While we acknowledge that the counter-terrorist market is a billion-dollar market, Trinidad and Tobago may inadvertently cause the world a billion-dollar problem. A suitable solution must be lodged.

4.10 Recently, one returnee who was repatriated to Trinidad and Tobago, having had a child abroad, spotlighted the ill-preparation of Trinidad and Tobago in its reintegration effort and breach of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The child, who is in his formative years, was rendered stateless in the first instance and has not been afforded much support from the state insofar as psychological support, schooling, or welfare owing to the delay in recognising the child's rightful nationality. Multiply this by the remaining nationals who must be allowed to return home. What message are we sending to the international community?

4.11 Capacity building is one aspect, and ethical action is another. Trinidad and Tobago has received funding from international sources to address issues relating to human trafficking, which cannot be discussed without reference to migration and counter-terrorism. These issues are all related to national security concerns. Task Forces and Working Groups aside, we have not yet dealt with the glaringly apparent issue- when and how will these women and children be brought home? We ask these simple questions:

A. Who will repatriate these women and children?;
B. When will repatriation be completed?;
C. How will these women and children be reintegrated in a manner consistent with the duties owed to them after years-long inaction on the part of the state?
D. What has been done with funding allocated by state and international sources in the intervening years, given the level of inaction hampering the completion of this process?

5.0 CORRUPTION

5.1 The US Trafficking in Persons Report on Trinidad and Tobago for 2023 identified systematic corruption and official complicity as significant concerns hampering the prosecution of alleged human traffickers. However, it also indicated a slight increase in limited protection efforts. Despite the **Trafficking in Persons Act Chapter 12:10** proclaimed in 2011, implementation remains an impediment to prosecution. This, coupled with lengthy delays in the judicial process, hampers the overall prosecution rate.

5.2 Sex trafficking and labour trafficking remained two of the most prevalent types of human trafficking, which necessitates the need for a comprehensive response partnering with state and non-state actors, as well as the judiciary. Despite the implementation of specific units to address these issues, like the Counter-Trafficking Unit, success has been limited due to the overwhelming instances of complicity in corruption and systematic delay, which has hampered the completion of cases from the initial charging process to the decision. Essentially, the issue is again one of capacity. State arms do not have the required training or resources (whether financial or human) to facilitate a suitable response to these susceptible issues, nor is the judicial system well equipped to harness a speedy resolution to these matters.

5.3 Again, the overwhelming presence of irregular immigrants and strains on the national security arm in that regard facilitated the opportunity for rampant expansion of human trafficking within the country. Cross-sector partnerships are required to comprehensively address this problem, as well as significant strides in capacity building. Our data suggests numerous cases of action that can only be likened to Crimes Against Humanity according to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

UN SDG 17

committed at the hand of or with sufficient knowledge of protective forces, suggesting rampant corruption at various levels within the National Security infrastructure. This, coupled with credible information indicating the direct and indirect involvement of national security forces in the direct participation and indirect protection of persons known or suspected to be involved in this heinous activity, is further distressing.

A. Health

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

i. Trinidad and Tobago boasts universal national and emergency health coverage for everyone. This policy insulates society somewhat from economic inequality insofar as access to coverage is concerned. Following the COVID-19 pandemic, health as a human right has been underpinned by our thrust towards the SDGs and our relationship with several international actors governing this industry, namely the Pan-American Health Organisation and the World Health Organisation. Again, our internationality has opened doors to the global marketplace whereby we may access the benefits of an interdependent world.

ii. The UN deems the right to health as an inclusive right, noting the obligations of the state as:
   - To respect: equal access to health services for all persons, including prisoners, minorities, asylum seekers and illegal migrants;
   - To protect access to health care for all, preferably by legislative means.
   - To fulfil: enact legislation to protect the right to health and implement a national health policy.

iii. While nationals enjoy universal health care, it is different for non-nationals, particularly asylum seekers, to access decent, reliable and safe health care services.

B. Environment

i. The Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network (BES-Net) of Trinidad and Tobago promotes dialogue between science, policy and practice for more effective management of biodiversity and ecosystems as an integral part of long-term human well-being and sustainable development for the jurisdiction.

ii. This stance is supported on the international front by the United Nations General Assembly, which has put forward the obligation to:

   - Protect the planet from degradation through sustainable consumption and production, sustainable management of its natural resources and urgent action on climate change to support the needs of present and future generations.

iii. However, the Foundation has been informed that companies within the construction sector have been engaged in illegal activities, such as deforestation, that prohibit the attainment of sustainable development for the ecosystems of Trinidad and Tobago.

6.0 FUNDING AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

6.1 Trinidad and Tobago relies heavily on the hydrocarbon industry, with the oil and gas sector driving the economy, making it susceptible to extraneous shocks. In recent years, with the steady, subtle shift towards sustainable development, Agenda 2030, and Vision 2030, the focus has shifted to more sustainable economic sources. Notwithstanding, the energy sector has habitually contributed to a large percentage of this Nation's GDP, revenue and export earnings.

6.2 Specifically, on average, the energy sector has contributed 36.6% of total state revenue, with that number jumping in 2022 to 58.2%. The energy sector has also contributed over 80% of total export earnings for 2011 and 2022, jumping to 85.7% in 2022. Fluctuations in prices and pricing schemes in the energy sector place this economy vulnerable to external shocks. Trinidad and Tobago are benefiting from a rebound in oil prices generated by the Ukraine war. However, profit is unsustainable and unsteady, making the economy reliant on other factors.

6.3 GoRTT also relies on external funding from international agencies/ multilateral sources like the European Development Fund and the Inter-American Development Bank and direct funding from other governments. The Republic of China has emerged as one of our strongest allies through its Global Development Initiative. Additionally, Trinidad and Tobago received funding from its partnership with the US and support from the UN.

6.4 The US has assisted the GoRTT in capacity building, totalling US$5.2 Million to combat human trafficking. This is a relatively conservative investment.

Ramifications of Continued Breach

6.5 Under the HRDDP, funding shall be withdrawn if GVHR is identified and untreated. This shall limit Trinidad and Tobago's access to all UN funding mechanisms due to our inaction to address corrective and risk-mitigating measures to ensure the issue is appropriately addressed.

6.6 The waiver granted to us under the US, according to the US Trafficking Victims Protection Act, maintains our position on the Tier 2 Watch List due to the presumption of reasonable corrective measures implemented to restrict the occurrence of gross

violations of human rights. Gross violations of human rights are defined under Leahy Law as, per the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA):

> "*…torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, prolonged detention without charges and trial, causing the disappearance of persons by the abduction and clandestine detention of those persons, and other flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty, or the security of person…*"

6.7 The standard of proof is "credible information implicating that unit in the commission of gross violations of human rights GVHR." Once credible information has been presented, training, equipment, or other assistance funding is withdrawn. Funding may only be restored if said country takes remedial action or in cases where aid is essential to facilitate disaster relief or humanitarian or national security emergency needs. As it relates to the Department of Defense:

> "*The Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Secretary of State, ensure that before a decision to provide any training, equipment, or other assistance to a unit of a foreign security force full consideration is given to any credible information available to the Department of State relating to human rights violations by such unit*."

6.8 Should Trinidad and Tobago lose the waiver, the country shall be placed on Tier 3 of the Watch List. Effectively, this will restrict any funding provided by the US to specific categories. Sanctions imposed include the withholding or withdrawal of:

> "*nonhumanitarian, non-trade-related foreign assistance… Consistent with the TVPA, governments subject to sanctions would also face U.S. opposition to assistance (except for humanitarian, trade-related, and certain development-related assistance) from international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank*."

6.9 At best, this will force Trinidad and Tobago to use alternative funding sources. Removing the waiver as a penalty for inaction may not constitute an effective response. Instead, this approach will only exacerbate economic inequality within the country, negatively impacting this Nation's ability to address human rights concerns more comprehensively. Progress is slow but not stagnant. The state has made some movements to address these pressing issues, such as setting up the Counter Trafficking Unit and providing resources to bolster the National Security response.

6.10 Similarly, we rely heavily on UN support to address the fundamental challenge posed by the refugee crisis. While the state is not blameless, perhaps there are contributing challenges posed by the fact that we are still heavily dependent on external forces for capacity building, which has not been swift. The lethargic effort to capacity-building may also suggest the misalignment of output goals between state and international partners. We require more assistance monitoring and evaluating existing measures to build capacity in these areas before expanding.

UN SDG 17

A Solution Based Approach

6.11 Under the obligations imposed by the UN HRDDP, which takes the aforementioned international law and custom into account, the outlook is grave, but there is hope. Essentially, we propose the following:

A. A National Institute of Human Rights can assist in mitigating these issues via early warning systems and implementing corrective measures, providing a comprehensive co-production support model.
B. Amend the Trafficking in Persons Act to read closer to the expectations of the Protocol and provide for a direct relationship answering who shall repatriate, obligations, risk mitigation measures, and other relevant aspects integral to the practicality of the legislation.
C. Capacity Building in National Security—We commend the Ministry of National Security for granting Quantum Legal what is, in our estimation, the first counter-terrorism analyst who recognises the real threat posed to this Nation and the Region.
D. Reduce Judicial Backlog: Adopt a position similar to that explored in the Jordan case, which came out of the Supreme Court of Canada, addressing unreasonable trial delays.

7.0 COUNTERING TERRORISM

7.1 The affiliated company of the Quantum Foundation, Quantum Legal, has successfully obtained a work permit from the Ministry of National Security in Trinidad and Tobago to hire the country's first Counter-Terrorism Analyst, Anthea Smith. As a specialist in counter-terrorism, Ms. Smith will be responsible for analysing and interpreting intelligence data to detect, respond to, and mitigate potential terrorist threats to ensure national security. Following her analysis, Ms. Smith has formulated the following recommendations and conclusions.

Legislative shortcomings for Returning Nationals (Women and Children)

7.2 The **Anti-Terrorism Act of Trinidad and Tobago Chapter 12:07** has undergone only one amendment since its enactment. Specifically, the Anti-Terrorism Amendment Bill 2020 represents the sole modification made to the legislation. Although the Anti-Terrorism Unit's Annual Reports for the period spanning 2020 to 2023 reference the Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Bill, 2021, and the Returnee Bill, 2022, as being in the process of finalisation, there is no indication that they have been submitted to the Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago. This legal gap has engendered opportunities for corruption, as discussed supra, and has also facilitated the proliferation of diverse forms of terrorism, as discussed infra.

UN SDG 17

Environmental Terrorism

7.3 Environmental terrorism is a term used to describe the act of using methods such as intimidation, sabotage, or violence to harm the environment or exploit environmental issues for political, economic, or ideological gain. While these activities may offer particular advantages, they have severe consequences. These include climate change, public safety concerns, and damage to essential ecosystems that balance the earth.

7.4 It is crucial to note that environmental terrorism poses a severe threat to the environment and society at large. The consequences of such actions can be far-reaching, and their impact can be felt for years to come. As a result, all stakeholders must take measures to prevent such activities from occurring.

7.5 Trinidad and Tobago is faced with the daunting task of re-aligning its efforts towards attaining the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. This requires the implementation of the **Proposals for Strengthening the SDGS in the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda E/C.2/2024/CRP.62**, which calls for the foundation to be laid in the following

A. Leadership and Commitment;
B. International Cooperation;
C. Citizen and Institutional Participation;
D. Evaluation, Monitoring, and Accountability; and
E. Investment in Research.

A copy of the document is attached to this memorandum.

Analysis of Trinidad and Tobago's Position

7.6 According to the comprehensive analysis presented by the Quantum Foundation, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is facing a loss of incalculable proportions. Its impact is predicted to lead to societal self-implosion.

7.7 After examining the intelligence data and assessing the Foundation's analysis, Ms Smith opines that Trinidad and Tobago is now in the Scarlet zone. The colour distinguishes a higher level of devotion and solemnity in Catholicism. Here, it is used not only as a warning but also as a need for devotion and solemnity to save the great Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

8.0 SUGGESTED ACTION

8.1 The analysis of the Quantum Foundation be sent to:

A. Mr António Guterres, The Secretary-General of the United Nations, and

B. Her Excellency Ms Christine Kangaloo, The President of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, in her capacity as the Commander-in-Chief of the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force

X

Mr Criston J. Williams
Director of Quantum

X

Ms Amanda Perkins
General Counsel of Quantum Foundation

X

Ms Anthea D. Smith
Counter-Terrorism Analyst for Quantum Legal

UN SDG 17