

## PORT OF SPAIN REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO Telephone: (868) 623-2CCJ Fax: (868) 624-4710

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## JUDICIAL OFFICERS AND BAR ASSOCIATION MEMBERS IN GUYANA RECEIVE TRAINING ON THE CCJ'S ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

**Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.** On 23 June 2023, the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ) in collaboration with the Judiciary of Guyana, hosted sensitisation sessions for members of the Judiciary and the Bar Association of Guyana, at the Arthur Chung Conference Centre, Georgetown, Guyana. The sessions formed part of the Court's stakeholder engagement initiatives which were conducted during the recently concluded visit to Guyana. The sensitisation sessions are the latest instalments in a series of workshops aimed at increasing awareness of the CCJ's Original Jurisdiction. This is the third such engagement with Belize and Trinidad and Tobago benefitting previously. This initiative is co-funded by the European Union through the 11<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (EDF).

The session with the judiciary was led by CCJ Judge, the Honourable Mr Justice Peter Jamadar and featured an address by CCJ President, the Honourable Mr Justice Adrian Saunders and presentations by the Honourable Mr Justice Wit and Dr Chantal Ononaiwu, Director of External Trade at the CARICOM Secretariat. In his opening remarks President Saunders noted that 'the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas (RTC) and the CARICOM Single Market & Economy (CSME) created by it, provide a framework for the collective achievement of sustainable economic and social development for the peoples and states of CARICOM.'

The CCJ exists at the centre of this framework created by the RTC, having exclusive and compulsory jurisdiction to interpret and apply the RTC. Consequently, the CCJ is the only court that can rule on matters concerning breaches of the rights granted under the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME). Such rights include the freedom of movement of skills and labour, money, goods and services and the right of establishment. Despite this role in guarding the rights under the CCJ, the President also acknowledged the importance of national courts in developing regional law, asserting that 'there is a unique and critical role to be played by national courts and tribunals in shaping Community law. Indeed, through the referral process, national courts work with and alongside the CCJ with a view to ensuring that the full potential of the CSME is realised and treaty rights and obligations are respected and observed. The referral process can be seen as a dialogue between the national courts and the CCJ with the aim of ensuring uniformity in the development, interpretation and application of CARICOM law.'

The session with the Bar Association, themed the 'Duties of Attorneys to their Clients, the Court, and The State' had the Honourable Mr Justice Denys Barrow, CCJ Judge as the lead facilitator. The programme featured presentations by the CCJ President, the Honourable Mr Justice Adrian Saunders, Mr Justice Barrow and the Mr Justice Anderson. There were also interventions by the newly-elected President of the Bar Association of Guyana, Ronald Burch-Smith and interactive session spanning several thought-

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provoking topics including the referral process, compliance with the Code of Conduct, the distinction between criticism and contempt as it relates to the defamation of judges, attorney-client confidentiality in the age of money—laundering.

By incorporating group simulation exercises and discussing various scenarios, participants were able to determine how they would treat with matters concerning the application and interpretation of the RTC were raised.

It is anticipated that the next workshop in this engagement series, will be held in Barbados. The CCJ's mission to Guyana officially ended on 27 June.

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## About the Caribbean Court of Justice

The Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ) was inaugurated in Port of Spain, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago on 16 April 2005 and presently has a Bench of seven judges presided over by CCJ President, the Honourable Mr Justice Adrian Saunders. The CCJ has an Original and an Appellate Jurisdiction and is effectively, therefore, two courts in one. In its Original Jurisdiction, it is an international court with exclusive jurisdiction to interpret and apply the rules set out in the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas (RTC) and to decide disputes arising under it. The RTC established the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME). In its Original Jurisdiction, the CCJ is critical to the CSME and all 12 Member States which belong to the CSME (including their citizens, businesses, and governments) can access the Court's Original Jurisdiction to protect their rights under the RTC. In its Appellate Jurisdiction, the CCJ is the final court of appeal for criminal and civil matters for those countries in the Caribbean that alter their national Constitutions to enable the CCJ to perform that role. At present, five states access the Court in its Appellate Jurisdiction, these being Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Guyana and Saint Lucia. However, by signing and ratifying the Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Court of Justice, Member States of the Community have demonstrated a commitment to making the CCJ their final court of appeal. The Court is the realisation of a vision of our ancestors, an expression of independence and a signal of the region's coming of age.

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