



**CARIBBEAN COURT OF JUSTICE**  
**XIII ANNUAL**  
**INTERNATIONAL LAW MOOT**  
**16-17 March 2023**



**St Lucia and Grenada v Trinidad and Tobago**

1. Mrs. Deon Khaleed is a dual citizen of St. Lucia and Grenada and has been residing in Trinidad and Tobago since 2012 pursuant to her status as the holder of a CARICOM Skilled Nationals Certificate.
2. In 2014, Mrs. Khaleed decided to pursue a career in the law and by August 2019 she had obtained a Bachelor of Laws (LLB) degree and a Legal Practice Certificate (LPC) from universities in the United Kingdom. She completed a six months' attachment with a prominent law Chambers in Port of Spain in June 2020. These qualifications are sufficient for a national of Trinidad and Tobago to be called to practice law in that country under section 15 (1A) of its Legal Profession Act ("LPA").
3. In September 2020 Mrs. Khaled applied to be admitted to practice law in Trinidad and Tobago submitting the qualifications outlined above. Her application was refused on the basis that section 15 (1A) of the LPA enabled only nationals of Trinidad and Tobago to be called to practice law, based on the qualifications presented in her application.
4. Mrs. Khaled complained to the Governments of St Lucia and Grenada and these two states engaged Trinidad and Tobago on the matter. On 1 June 2022, after several unsuccessful diplomatic engagements, both St Lucia and Grenada (together, the "Claimants") brought separate proceedings against Trinidad and Tobago (the "Defendant") before the Caribbean Court of Justice ("CCJ").
5. In its Originating Application St Lucia argued that the Defendant discriminated against Mrs Khaled on the ground of nationality only, contrary to Article 7 of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas ("RTC").
6. Grenada argued in its Originating Application that the Defendant breached its obligations under the Council of Legal Education ("CLE") Agreement by enacting and operating section 15 (1A) of the LPA.
7. On 5 August 2022, at the first Case Management Conference, the CCJ consolidated the two claims and the Claimants indicated that they would be represented by the same Counsel. The CCJ set 5 November 2022, as the date for Trinidad and Tobago to submit its composite defence.
8. In that defence, Trinidad and Tobago submit that:
  - (a) A recent decision of its appellate court found that section 15 (1A) of the LPA did not contravene the constitutional guarantees against discrimination.
  - (b) Article 30 (2) and (3) of the RTC protects section 15 (1A) of the LPA as an exercise of governmental authority and thus is excluded from the obligation to permit CARICOM nationals the provision of legal services in Trinidad and Tobago.
  - (c) The CCJ has jurisdiction only to interpret and apply the RTC and the CCJ Agreement and has no jurisdiction to adjudicate on claims of breach of the CLE Agreement.
9. All relevant procedural matters have been observed and the matter is set down for hearing at the Seat of the Court on **(16 and 17 March, 2023)**.

10. Senior Counsel for St. Lucia and Grenada will argue the issues relating to the alleged breaches of Article 7 of the RTC by Trinidad and Tobago while Junior counsel will argue that Trinidad and Tobago breached the CLE Agreement.

11. Senior Counsel for Trinidad and Tobago will argue that the appellate decision and Article 30 (2) and (3) of the RTC constitute a defence to the allegation of breach of Article 7 of the RTC while Junior Counsel will argue that the CCJ has no jurisdiction to adjudicate a breach of the CLE Agreement.

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