

Migration Policies in Trinidad and Tobago 2017-2019

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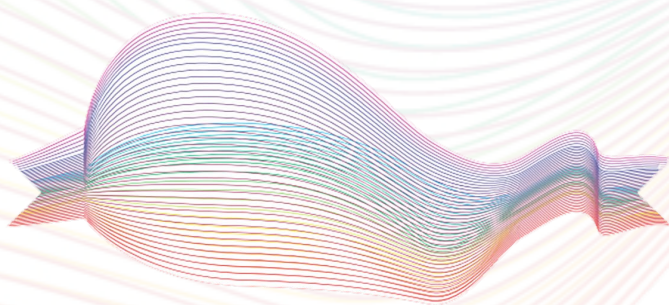
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IMISEM

EVERY IMMIGRANT IS AN EMIGRANT
How Migration Policies Shape
the Paths to Integration

IMISEM CASE REPORT
Migration Policies in

Trinidad and Tobago

2017-2019

Coordinated by:


Luicy Pedroza
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January 2022

G I G A

German  Institute for Global and Area Studies
Leibniz-Institut für Globale und Regionale Studien

Imprint

The IMISEM CASE REPORTS are Open Access publications licensed under the CC BY 4.0  available for download free of charge at our Project Website: www.imisem.info as well as in the Social Science Open Access Repository, which will also host the IMISEM Dataset.

“Every Immigrant is an Emigrant” (IMISEM) is a 4-year project that was funded by the Leibniz-Gemeinschaft and developed at the German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) from April 2017 until August 2021. The IMISEM project was led by Dr. Luicy Pedroza.

The case reports were authored by a multinational team of researchers coordinated by Luicy Pedroza, Pau Palop-García and So Young Chang. The team of authors (i.e., data collectors) comprised 18 persons (3 core researchers plus 15 student assistants and interns), in alphabetical order: Daniel Braga Nascimento, So Young Chang, Natalia Chudoba, Jenny García Ruales, Belén Goyeneche, Paula Koller, Elena Korshenko, Zihao Lin, Charlotte Metzger, Eduardo Pagés, Pau Palop-García, Luicy Pedroza, Barbara Pilz, Neslihan Önder, Mayya Solonina, Béla Soltész, Arnaz Tejakusuma, and Girindra Wiratni Puspa. For their commitment in the final editing phase, we acknowledge the valuable contributions of Great Uchechukwu Udochi and Micaela Lincango. We are also grateful for the institutional support of the GIGA, especially Peter Peetz, Petra Brandt, Sabine Barth, Jan Lüth, Bert Hoffmann and Verena Schweiger. We also thank Sonia Octavio and Bertram Richter for their support in the cover design and Andrew Crawford for his work in programming the website for the publication of these reports in addition to all the visualizations linked to the IMISEM dataset. Authors alone are responsible for the content of the reports. GIGA and the editors cannot be held liable for any errors and omissions, or for any consequences arising from the use of the information provided.

The data collection for IMISEM took place in Berlin (Germany) from 2017 to 2019 and reflects the state of migration policy at the time of data collection. For maximal transparency, this report follows the structure of the original questionnaire which the team used to collect the information. That tool -an empty questionnaire- is also available in our Project Website for anyone who would like to work further, either to update the cases in the IMISEM sample, or to collect information for cases which were not included in the IMISEM sample. The IMISEM Team encourages both kinds of extensions, which would be very valuable contributions to the scholarly community working on comparative migration policies.

This report you are about to open has been automatically created based on the information contained in the IMISEM dataset, with an R script (version 2.0) coded by Pau Palop-García. Editors of the IMISEM Case Reports: Dr. Luicy Pedroza & Dr. Pau Palop-García.

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About IMISEM

“Every Immigrant is an Emigrant (IMISEM)” is a 4-year project that was funded by the Leibniz-Gemeinschaft and hosted at the German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) from April 2017 until August 2021. Its main distinctive feature is that it adopts a comprehensive view of migration policy. This includes not only the policies that regulate the stages of entry, immigrant residence and integration to citizenship access, but also encompasses the stages of emigration, emigrant rights abroad, and retention of citizenship. Thus, this project bridges for the first time the two sides of migration policy which both the policy and research communities have assumed to exist, but which so far have not been systematically analyzed in their connections. By collecting information on a vast array of information for policies across these six areas (three “stages” * two “sides”) for 32 cases from three world regions, we hope to offer the scholarly and policy communities the resources to discover connections between the different areas of migration policy within and across cases as well as noteworthy migration policy innovations in so far little-known cases in the world. The IMISEM project was led by Dr. Luicy Pedroza. The data collection for IMISEM took place in Berlin (Germany) from 2017 to 2019 and reflects the state of migration policy at the time of data collection. This report has been created based on the information contained in the IMISEM dataset.

The IMISEM case sample

The sample of 32 cases across Asia, Europe, and Latin America were selected based on heterogeneity in the level of economic development, levels of both flows and stocks of emigrants as well as immigrants, and then finally chosen upon taking into consideration the linguistic abilities and other pragmatic concerns that were decisive for the research team’s ability to explore and understand legal sources and policy regulations of the polities. The cases included in the sample are Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, People’s Republic of China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Macau, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.

We use the terms “country” and “state” in all the reports for purposes of consistency, but we are aware that some of the *politie*s that we have included in the sample would require a different treatment because of situations of subordination to a higher-level political community (as in the cases of Hong Kong and Macau as Special Administrative Regions) or contested sovereignty issues (as in the case of Taiwan). We kindly ask our readers to bear in mind these important characteristics for any interpretation of the data presented.

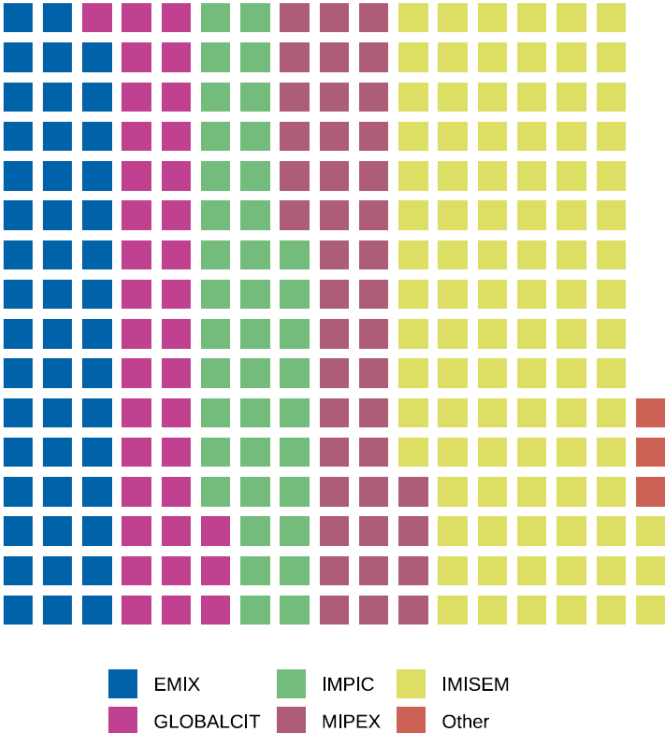
About the IMISEM Questionnaire

For maximal transparency, this report follows the same structure of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool (a questionnaire) which the team used to gather the information. This questionnaire was not distributed to experts to be filled in, but rather served as a systematic tool with which the data collectors/authors were able to collect information in an orderly, systematic, and comparable manner across cases. A template of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool is available for download on our website. It is important for us, the IMISEM Team, to acknowledge how the IMISEM Data Collection Tool builds on previous efforts in

data collection on migration policies. The strategy behind the selection of questions was the following: first, based on a wide survey of the literature, we decided which dimensions and sub-dimensions of policies were relevant for our research goals and noted down the questions that we deemed necessary to gather the information for each of the IMISEM dimensions. Second, we did a thorough review of all the questionnaires produced by previous projects and selected from them those that covered the policy dimensions identified in our initial literature review. As a final step, we came up with new questions that covered those areas that had not been addressed by previous projects and yet seemed crucial to understand migration policies comprehensively and across the three regions that we cover.

The final version includes 288 main questions (and over 800 sub-questions), 90 of which (31.3 %) are original formulations of the IMISEM project and 198 are based on questions developed previously by projects such as [IMPIC](#), [EMIX](#), [GLOBALCIT](#) and [MIPEX](#). The first draft of our Data Collection Tool was piloted on a case from each region and thereafter went through several revisions to refine and modify the wording of questions. As none of the existing tools we drew on had included Asian cases in their original sample, it was important that our tool itself reflected policies that we might encounter in the broader sample pool with their apparent priorities and specificities. An example of this is the addition of questions on broker agencies that assist potential migrants with emigration and immigration, which are highly visible actors in several Asian cases. Adapting questions coming from projects that had originally focused on European cases only also meant discarding items that captured regulations applicable only for European migrants/citizens (i. e. for the European cases in our sample we collect information that applies to “third-country nationals”). The iterative process of piloting and refining questions led to the final version of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool. Figure 1 shows the origin of the questions that are included in our questionnaire.

Figure 1: Origin of the questions included in the IMISEM Data Collection Tool



Each square represents a main question of the IMISEM Questionnaire/Data Collection Tool.

Source: Own elaboration.

Format of the answers contained in this report

The format of the answers that we present in this report follows the needs of the team to have comparable answers, so that we could more easily assign a numerical code later and therefore produce a dataset which lends itself to different analyses. Yet, we also wanted to include an explanation of the answer in some detail so that our readers can understand how we interpreted the sources and why we assigned a certain code. The importance of including an explanation for each answer cannot be understated. The explanations allow us to add nuance to the instances where there is room for debate and contestation over the interpretation of regulations. By explaining our answers, we hope to increase the transparency of the steps between data collection and data coding, and to invite other researchers to draw their own interpretations and conclusions, which may differ from our own.

Each of the answers in this report is composed of four fields:

Answer: this field contains the qualitative answer to the given question (for instance, “yes” or “no”).

Code: this field contains the quantitative answer to the given question. This reflects how we translated the qualitative answer into a number or code (for instance, “yes” can be coded as 0, and “no” as 1). The codes allow us to create composite indicators and compare across cases. The transformation of the qualitative answers into codes have been carried out following the IMISEM Codebook, the free access to which is also available on our website.

Explanation: this field contains the interpretation for the answer. It is meant to help the reader understand the logic behind the qualitative answer given by the coder. It often refers to the regulations -or lack thereof- and explains how we understood it.

Sources: this field contains a description of the sources consulted by the collector/author to come up with the answer and the explanation. Usually, primary sources (such as laws, all kinds of regulations and official government websites) are provided first, followed by consultations with official authorities (if the team considered necessary to corroborate information or decide for an interpretation), and secondary sources.

Format of the sources

We used a shortened version of the Chicago style for the citation of the different sources to reduce the length of the reports. The sources include the name of the web page, publication, report or legal document in the original language, followed by the translation in English within “[]”. Given the complexity of the questions, answering many of them required using more than one source. Therefore, in a single question, several references appear in the same paragraph. They are separated by the following sign: “/”.

For example, the following format was used for legal documents, the most used type of source:

Name of regulation in original language [Name of regulation in English]. Year of enactment (Year of the version). Art. X.

Example: Constitución Española [Spanish Constitution]. 1978 (1992). Art. 78.

Varieties of Standard English

In accordance with the diversity of nationalities and backgrounds in our team, we decided against homogenizing the use of English, which means that readers will find different spelling norms being applied across reports. We followed the use that is customary in the case we collected information for or that which our collectors felt at ease with. The same principle applies to other languages, such as Spanish or German.

Contact

We sincerely hope that our dataset proves useful for your purposes. Please let us know if you have any feedback at: lpedroza@colmex.mx or find us through our ORCID numbers:

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1. Emigration policies

1.1. General

EMIGRATION_1: The attempt to leave the country is punishable by law.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, the Constitution enshrines the right of freedom of movement. There is, however, a non-binding request from the Ministry of Foreigner Affairs to register at the RSNA (Registration System for Nationals Abroad (RSNA) after moving abroad.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Ministry of Foreigner and CARICOM Affairs. "Registration System for Nationals Abroad". Accessed January 13, 2020. https://register.foreign.gov.tt/about_rsna/.

EMIGRATION_2: Exit fees.

Prospective emigrants need to pay a fee before emigrating.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The Immigration Act, Citizenship Act and Constitution do not mention fees to leave the country of origin with the intention to settle in another.

Sources:

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976.

Amount of the fee in country of origin currency:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Amount of the fee in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Prospective emigrants need to make a deposit before emigrating:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The Immigration Act, Citizenship Act and Constitution do not mention fees to leave the country of origin with the intention to settle in another.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976.

Amount of the deposit in the currency of the country of origin:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Amount of the deposit in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_3: Citizens can only stay abroad for a given maximum of days.

Citizens can only stay abroad for a given maximum of days

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, no provision in main regulations. Aside from the Constitution establishing freedom of movement, the Ministry of Foreigner Affairs has a webpage where they encourage nationals traveling or residing abroad to register at their Registration System for Nationals Abroad (RSNA), meaning that Trinidad and Tobago recognizes long-term stays abroad.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Ministry of Foreigner and CARICOM Affairs. "Registration System for Nationals Abroad". Accessed January 13, 2020. https://register.foreign.gov.tt/about_rsna/.

Maximum number of days that citizens can stay abroad:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

1.2. Documentation

1.2.1. Passport

EMIGRATION_4: Cost of ordinary passport.

Cost of ordinary passport in country currency (if there are different costs for passports with different validity, register the cost of the cheapest ordinary passport):

Answer: 250

Code: 250

Explanation: Acquiring an ordinary passport for the first time (in Trinidad and Tobago) has a cost of \$ 250 TTD (Trinidad and Tobago Dollar)/ 36,63 USD and 300 TTD/43,95 USD, if it is an urgency procedure. Renovating a stolen passport costs 250 TTD/36,63 USD and 1000 TTD/ 146,50 in the case of lost or mutilated passport. Outside of Trinidad and Tobago, the cost of an ordinary passport as of 2020 was of 250 TTD/36,63 USD. A diplomatic fee and in some cases a postal fee is added to the cost of the passport.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "FAQ Passport". Accessed January 13, 2020. <https://www.ttpassport.info/faq#Q14>.

Cost of ordinary passport in US Dollars (if there are different costs for passports with different validity, register the cost of the cheapest ordinary passport):

Answer: 36.63

Code: 36.63

Explanation: Acquiring an ordinary passport for the first time (in Trinidad and Tobago) has a cost of \$ 250 TTD (Trinidad and Tobago Dollar)/ 36,63 USD and 300 TTD/43,95 USD, if it is an urgency procedure. Renovating a stolen passport costs 250 TTD/36,63 USD and 1000 TTD/ 146,50 in the case of lost or mutilated passport. Outside of Trinidad and Tobago, the cost of an ordinary passport as of 2020 was of 250 TTD/36,63 USD. A diplomatic fee and in some cases a postal fee is added to the cost of the passport.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "FAQ Passport". Accessed January 13, 2020. <https://www.ttpassport.info/faq#Q14>.

EMIGRATION_5: Maximum length of procedure to process passport.

Maximum length of procedure to process passport is specified in the regulations or information on the average length is provided by official sources (if there are different lengths, use the minimum):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no maximum length stipulated by the regulation concerning the expedition of passports, only estimates presented in the general website of the Trinidad and Tobago government. The average processing time for the renewal of a machine-readable passport is 3 to 4 weeks and the average processing time for a first issue of a machine readable passport is 6 to 8 weeks.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "FAQ Passport". Accessed January 13, 2020. <https://www.ttpassport.info/faq#Q14>.

Maximum length of procedure to process passport (in days):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of procedure to process passport (by categories):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_6. Renewal of passport from abroad is possible:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Outside of Trinidad and Tobago, the cost of an ordinary passport as of 2020 was of 250 TTD/36,63 USD. A diplomatic fee and in some cases a postal fee is added to the cost of the passport.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "FAQ Passport". Accessed January 13, 2020. <https://www.ttpassport.info/faq#Q14>.

1.2.2. Other requirements

EMIGRATION_7. Local police certificate is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, in order to issue a new passport there is no requirement of police certificate. Therefore, even indirectly, there is no requirement of police certificate to have a passport and afterwards emigrate.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "FAQ Passport". Accessed January 13, 2020. <https://www.ttpassport.info/faq#Q14>.

EMIGRATION_8. Superior/employer's permission is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No provision in main regulations. The permission of a superior/employer is not mentioned as a requirement to obtain a passport nor to leave the country.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976.

EMIGRATION_9. Proof of income is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision on this in main regulations. A proof of income is not mentioned as a requirement to obtain a passport nor to leave the country.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976.

EMIGRATION_10. Registration abroad is mandatory.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, registration in a Trinidad and Tobago consulate abroad is entirely optional. The Ministry of Foreigner and CARICOM Affairs recommends – but not obliges – citizens of Trinidad and Tobago who travel or reside abroad to register at the RSNA (Registration System for Nationals Abroad). The justification for the registration is to receive important information from the nearest Trinidad and Tobago Overseas Mission about safety conditions for the country for which the citizen registered the stay; to swiftly receive notification during emergencies from the Trinidad and Tobago

Overseas Mission; to notify family and friends in emergency situations with the assistance of the Trinidad and Tobago Overseas Mission, and to assist family and friends to get in touch with the citizen in case of emergency.

Sources: Ministry of Foreigner and CARICOM Affairs. "Registration System for Nationals Abroad". Accessed January 13, 2020. https://register.foreign.gov.tt/about_rsna/.

1.3. Quotas and restrictions

EMIGRATION_11. Quotas to emigrate based on ethnicity.

Quotas to emigrate based on ethnicity exist in the country:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No provision on this in main regulations. Quotas to emigrate based on ethnicity in state of origin not mentioned in main regulations.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976.

Quota to emigrate for 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_12: Quotas to emigrate based on income.

Quotas to emigrate based on income exist in the country:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976.

Quota to emigrate for 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_13. Those who are liable for military conscription are allowed to emigrate:

Answer: Not applicable (no military conscription in country of study)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_14: Banned countries for emigration.

There are countries that are banned as destination for emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No list of banned destinations was found either in the website of the Ministry of Foreigner Affairs nor the Immigration Act.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Ministry of Foreigner and CARICOM Affairs. "Foreign Policy". Accessed January 14, 2020. <https://foreign.gov.tt/foreign-policy/>.

List of countries banned for citizens in 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of countries banned for citizens in 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_15. Higher education graduates must pay an education tax (or compensation) to be able to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No education tax on emigration was found in the main regulations and the latest income tax Act.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Income Tax Act. 1938(2004).

EMIGRATION_16. Recipients of state scholarship are banned from emigrating:

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. FASP, GATE scholarships require that successful awardees would be required to enter into an agreement with the government to work within the territory of Trinidad and Tobago for a period specified. There was no mention about required period of work for HELP scholarship. The scholarships are managed by the SATD (Scholarships and Advanced Training Division). There are three main scholarships in Trinidad and Tobago. The Ministry of Education manages three of them: FASP (Financial Assistance Studies Programme) aimed to citizens of Trinidad and Tobago designed to assist students in the pursuit of a post-secondary qualification or first undergraduate qualification. This one requires a stay at the country for working within the territory for a period specified. The period of the obligatory service depends on the cost of the scholarship: up to \$ 100,000 the period of obligatory service is one (1) year. Over \$ 100,000 and up to \$ 300,000, the period goes to two (2) years. Over \$ 300,000 and up to \$ 400,000, three (3) years. In the case of \$400,000 and up to \$600.000, four (4) years. Last, for over \$ 600.000, it is required a period of five (5) years. GATE (Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses) – has the goal to assist students with tuition expenses and all students – including post-graduate. All students will be bound by a period of service. HELP (The Higher Education Loan Programme) – targeting citizens of Trinidad and Tobago under 50 years of age who have been accepted and are enrolled in a tertiary level programme within CARICOM. There is no mention about a binding period of residence in Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Ministry of Education. "HELP (The Higher Education Loan Programme)". Accessed January 15, 2020. <https://www.moe.gov.tt/higher-education-loan-program/>. / Ministry of Education. "State Scholarship – FASP". Accessed January 15, 2020. <https://www.moe.gov.tt/financial-assistance-for-studying-program/>. / Ministry of Education. "GATE Scholarship". Access date not available. <https://www.moe.gov.tt/government-assisted-tuition-expenses/>. / Ministry of Public Administration. "Policy on the Placement and Employment of Government Scholars". Accessed January 15, 2020. http://www.scholarships.gov.tt/home/images/docs/resources/Policy_on_the_Placement_and_Employment_of_Scholars_.pdf.

EMIGRATION_17: Ban for specific civil professional groups.

There is an emigration ban for specific professional group(s):

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, the main regulations do not mention any ban for a professional group in relation to emigration.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago.1976.

There is a ban for medical doctors:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

There is a ban for other professions:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_18. The ban can be overcome by a letter signed by a supervisor:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_19. The ban can be overcome by a letter signed by an official authority.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

1.4. Policy incentives

EMIGRATION_20. Existence during 2017 of campaigns to encourage emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No information campaign encouraging emigration was found. There is no specific campaign actively encouraging emigration on the website of the Ministry of Foreign and CARICOM Affairs.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "Ministry of Foreign and CARICOM Affairs". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/>.

EMIGRATION_21. Existence during 2017 of campaigns to discourage emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No information campaign discouraging emigration was found. While there are some informational materials for nationals abroad, there is no specific campaign actively discouraging emigration.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "Ministry of Foreign and CARICOM Affairs". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/>.

EMIGRATION_22. Existence of license system to recognize and authorize emigration brokers (i.e. persons or companies dedicated to facilitating the immigration process to emigrants):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of such a state licensing system was found in the Immigration Act.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

EMIGRATION_23: Emigration lump sum.

State of origin pays a lump sum incentive to citizens willing to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of such an incentive scheme to encourage emigration was found, neither in the Immigration Act, nor on the websites of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Register the amount of the sum in country currency:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Register the amount of the sum in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_24. State of origin allows citizens willing to emigrate the withdrawal of accumulated social benefits (e.g. unemployment benefits) in a single transfer.

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: It depends on the country the citizen is moving to. Trinidad and Tobago does have a social security system to provide benefits for those who are having financial difficulties, although there are conditions for claiming benefits. The National Insurance Board (NIB) administers the social assistance programmes. Old-age benefits are payable abroad under reciprocal agreements. For example, in the case of Pension, CARICOM states have same treatment which would allow to withdrawal accumulated social benefits if the national emigrate to a CARICOM country.

Sources: Labour Organization, International. 2020. *Universal Pensions in Trinidad and Tobago*.

1.5. Penalties

EMIGRATION_25: Loss of private property.

Risk of losing real state in case of emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, neither the Constitution nor the Ministry of Trade and Industry mention the possibility of expropriation of real state or bank accounts. The Ministry of Trade, Industry, Investment and

Communications states that there is no restriction of funds on the repatriation of funds by foreign investors.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Ministry of Trade, Industry, Investment and Communications. 2020. *Investment Policy State of Republic of Trinidad and Tobago*.

Risk of losing bank accounts in case of emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, neither the Constitution nor the Ministry of Trade and Industry mention the possibility of expropriation of real state or bank accounts. The Ministry of Trade, Industry, Investment and Communications states that there is no restriction of funds on the repatriation of funds by foreign investors.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Ministry of Trade, Industry, Investment and Communications. 2020. *Investment Policy State of Republic of Trinidad and Tobago*.

EMIGRATION_26: Re-entry ban.

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by naturalization:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no provision referencing a re-entry ban for nationals by naturalization, nationals by birth nor dual nationals. The Constitution do not mention ban for re-entry after residence abroad.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Re-entry ban applies after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by birth:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no provision referencing a re-entry ban for nationals by naturalization, nationals by birth nor dual nationals. The Constitution do not mention ban for re-entry after residence abroad.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by birth after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals with dual or multiple nationality:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no provision referencing a re-entry ban for nationals by naturalization, nationals by birth nor dual nationals. The Constitution do not mention ban for re-entry after residence abroad.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals with dual or multiple nationality after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_27. Existence of sanctions (other than a re-entry ban) for overstaying abroad:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. There is no mention about sanctions for overstaying abroad in the main regulations. Besides, the government incentives nationals residing abroad to register at RSNA (Registration System for Nationals Abroad), meaning that the Trinidad and Tobago State recognizes long-term stays abroad.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Ministry of Foreigner and CARICOM Affairs. "Registration System for Nationals Abroad". Accessed January 13, 2020. https://register.foreign.gov.tt/about_rsna/.

1.6. Administration

EMIGRATION_28. Existence of institution/agency with competencies for exit and/or emigration:

Existence of institution/agency with competencies for exit and/or emigration:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Ministry of National Security, through the Immigration Division is responsible for the control of persons entering and leaving Trinidad and Tobago and the issue of travel documents both locally and at Trinidad and Tobago Missions overseas.

Sources: Ministry of National Security. "The Immigration Division". Access date not available. <http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/Divisions/The-Immigration-Division>.

Name of the institution with competencies for exit and/or emigration in original language:

Answer: Ministry of National Security

Name of the institution with competencies for exit and/or emigration in English:

Answer: Ministry of National Security

Place in the administrative hierarchy:

Answer: 1st Rank in the public administration in the country (e.g. Ministry)

Code: 1

Explanation: The Ministry of National Security, through the Immigration Division is responsible for the control of persons entering and leaving Trinidad and Tobago and the issuing of travel documents both locally and at Trinidad and Tobago Missions overseas.

Sources: Ministry of National Security. "The Immigration Division". Access date not available. <http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/Divisions/The-Immigration-Division>.

2. Emigrant policies

2.1. Policies of representation

2.1.1. Electoral rights

EMIGRANT_1. Voting is mandatory for citizens residing abroad:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Representation of the People Act. 1967. Art 12.

Does the country have presidential elections?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Does the country have a bicameral system (e.g. composed of a lower house and an upper house, or an originating chamber and a reviewer chamber)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Presidential elections

EMIGRANT_2. Can non-resident citizens vote in national presidential elections from abroad?

Answer: Non applicable (no presidential elections)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Representation of the People Act. 1967. Art 12.

EMIGRANT_3. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national presidential elections from abroad?

Answer: Non applicable (no presidential elections)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Representation of the People Act. 1967. Art 12.

Legislative elections Lower house (National Elections)

EMIGRANT_4. Can non-resident citizens vote in national legislative elections (lower house) from abroad?

Answer: Generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Outside the country voting is not permitted.

Sources: Representation of the People Act. 1967. Art 12.

EMIGRANT_5. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national legislative elections (lower house) from abroad?

Answer: Generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Outside the country voting is not permitted.

Sources: Representation of the People Act. 1967. Art 12.

Upper house (National Elections)

EMIGRANT_6. Can non-resident citizens vote in national legislative elections (upper house) from abroad?

Answer: Non applicable (no Upper House elections)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_7. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national legislative elections (upper house) from abroad?

Answer: Non applicable (no Upper House elections)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Registration

EMIGRANT_8. Registration in the electoral roll for non-resident citizens:

Answer: Non applicable (non-resident citizens cannot vote)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Remote voting

EMIGRANT_9. Voting methods from abroad:

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Electronic voting:

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable. Outside the country voting is not permitted

Sources: Not applicable

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Proxy voting:

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable. Outside the country voting is not permitted

Sources: Not applicable

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Postal voting:

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable. Outside the country voting is not permitted

Sources: Not applicable

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Personal voting in consulates or embassies:

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable. Outside the country voting is not permitted

Sources: Not applicable

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Ad hoc polling stations:

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable. Outside the country voting is not permitted

Sources: Not applicable

Special representation

EMIGRANT_10: Emigrant special representation.

Is there a special extraterritorial constituency (i.e. reserved seats) for non-resident voters in the country's lower house?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special seats reserved for non-resident candidates in the lower house:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special emigrant districts in the lower house:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a special extraterritorial constituency (i.e. reserved seats) for non-resident voters in the country's upper house?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special seats reserved for non-resident candidates in the upper house:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special emigrant districts in the upper house:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Remote voting implementation

EMIGRANT_11. External voting has been implemented (non-resident citizens have been able to vote from abroad in the past elections):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_12. In case external voting has not been implemented after its adoption, what are the main reasons?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2.1.2. Regulation of political competition abroad

Party offices in the state of reception

EMIGRANT_13. Offices of political parties are legally allowed abroad:

Answer: No specific regulation of offices abroad

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The Representation of the People Act does not make any reference to political parties abroad, which denotes that they are allowed.

Sources: Representation of the People Act. 1967.

EMIGRANT_14. Actual existence of permanent offices of home country parties abroad which target emigrants in order to capture funding for campaigns or political support:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: United National Congress, People's Partnership or the opposition People's National Movement party do not refer offices abroad in their websites.

Sources: People National Movement. "Webpage of People National Movement". Accessed February 20, 2020. http://pnm.tt/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=88&Itemid=519. / United National Congress. "Webpage of United National Congress". Accessed February 20, 2020. <https://unctt.org/>.

EMIGRANT_15. Register the list of countries (in English) in which the three biggest political parties of the state of origin have offices abroad (consider parties or political movements with the highest number of votes in the last national legislative election).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_16. Could external party offices receive public funding from state of origin?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable. The three biggest political parties of Trinidad and Tobago do not refer to offices abroad in their websites.

Sources: People National Movement. "Webpage of People National Movement". Accessed February 20, 2020. http://pnm.tt/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=88&Itemid=519. / United National Congress. "Webpage of United National Congress". Accessed February 20, 2020. <https://unctt.org/>.

Political campaigns

EMIGRANT_17. Electoral campaigns abroad for home elections are legally regulated:

Answer: No specific regulation of campaigns abroad

Code: 0.5

Explanation: No. The Representation of the People Act do not have a reference to political campaign abroad and do not have register of none campaign lead abroad.

Sources: Representation of the People Act. 1967.

EMIGRANT_18. Actual existence of campaigns abroad for home elections:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: As voting while residing abroad is not allowed, there was no evidence of campaign of candidates abroad.

Sources: Representation of the People Act. 1967.

EMIGRANT_19. Existence of public funding for electoral campaigns in state of residence:

Answer: Non applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Membership in political parties

EMIGRANT_20. Emigrant membership to home country political parties:

Answer: Not legally allowed

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Not regulated by the Representation of the People Act. However, the United National Congress Party refers in article 4 that to become a member of the party a person must be eligible to vote at a National Election in Trinidad and Tobago. The People's National Movement, does not provide information on this issue.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Representation of the People Act. 1967. / People National Movement. "Webpage of People National Movement". Accessed February 20, 2020. http://pnm.tt/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=88&Itemid=519.

2.1.3. Consultative bodies

2.1.4. Consultative bodies at the national level

EMIGRANT_21. Existence of a consultative body on emigrant issues:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. When compared to other Caribbean countries, Trinidad and Tobago has invested very little in emigrant policies external voting is not allowed and there is neither a consultative body for emigrant representation nor an official administration for emigrant issues.

Sources: Pedroza, Luicy, Pau Palop-García, and Bert Hoffmann. 2016. *Emigrant Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Chile: FLACSO-Chile.

EMIGRANT_22. The consultation is structural or ad hoc:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_23. Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_24. Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_25. The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_26. Beyond consultation on policies affecting emigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_27. Selection criteria to ensure representativeness

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographically-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Consultative bodies at the consular level

EMIGRANT_28. Existence of a consultative body of emigrants at the consular level.

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence found. For example, the High Commission in Ottawa and London do not mention any consultative bodies on the webpage listing activities and functions of the consulate. Similarly, consultative bodies are not included into the list of organization for the Trinidad and Tobago residents in the United States on the American embassy webpage.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "High Commissioner in Ottawa, Canada". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/high-commission-ottawa-canada/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "High Commissioner in London". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/high-commission-london-united-kingdom/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago in Washington D.C., U.S.A.". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/embassy-washington-dc-us/>.

EMIGRANT_29. The consultation is structural or ad hoc:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_30. Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_31. Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_32. The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_33. Beyond consultation on policies affecting emigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_34. Selection criteria to ensure representativeness

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographically-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2.1.5. Funding of emigrant associations

EMIGRANT_35. Existence of consular support (in kind or financial) to independent emigrant associations

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There is no structural or financial support to independent emigrant associations. Only at the website from the Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago in Washington there is a mention to cultural events and the Trinidad and Tobago Diaspora Associations Network (TTDAN).

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "High Commissioner in Ottawa, Canada". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/high-commission-ottawa-canada/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "High Commissioner in London". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/high-commission-london-united-kingdom/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago in Washington D.C., U.S.A.". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/embassy-washington-dc-us/>.

2.2. Economic Policies

2.2.1. Remittances

EMIGRANT_36. Government program/strategy to attract remittances from emigrants.

Existence of a government program to attract remittances from emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There is none governmental strategy to attract remittances from emigrants. No evidence found.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Measures to improve banking channels for remittances:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of fee controls for remittances:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Remittances used for a co-development scheme (if remittances are used by the state of origin to fund development policies):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2.2.2. Investment

EMIGRANT_37. Existence of a government program to attract investments from emigrants (i.e. investment in housing, local enterprises, etc.):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No provisions were found, either in the Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago or in the main website of Trinidad and Tobago Invest TT, the investment-promoting agency of the Trinidad and Tobago Government.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Invest TT: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Agency in Trinidad and Tobago". Access date not available. <http://www.investt.co.tt/>.

2.2.3. Brain circulation networks

EMIGRANT_38. Are there formally constituted networks aiming to build connections between emigrants and the state of origin to share knowledge?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Trinidad and Tobago did not adopt any policy for creating networks of highly qualified emigrants, in contrast to other members of the CARICOM (Caribbean Community) who have adopted such as Jamaica. The national strategic plan vision 2020 identified the necessity to address the brain drain and reduce emigration from high-skilled professionals but did not propose any measure to deal with it.

Sources: Ministry of Planning, Housing, and the Environment. 2009. *Vision 2020 Operational Plan 2007-2010. 2008-2009 Progress Report*. Port of Spain.

2.2.4. Return policies

EMIGRANT_39. Recognition of academic and professional qualifications acquired in the state of residence:

Recognition in state of origin of academic and professional qualifications emigrants acquired in the state of residence:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, the Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago (ACTT) provides authoritative advice and guidance on the recognition of foreign and local tertiary level institutions and qualifications for both nationals and foreigners. The process is called "Statement on Recognition". Furthermore, for nationals and CARICOM nationals, Trinidad and Tobago gives a Skill Certificate to recognize professional and academic qualifications obtained abroad to national migrants qualified in other member-state of CARICOM. There are no fees to order the expedition of the certificate.

Sources: Trinidad & Tobago Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "CSME Overview". Accessed May 20, 2015. <http://www.foreign.gov.tt/csme/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Statement on Recognition of Diplomas". Access date not available. <https://www.actt.org.tt/services/recognition/statement-on-recognition>.

Timeframe for the recognition of academic/professional qualifications obtained abroad. If there are several processes (i.e. automatic, for higher education, for primary education.), register the one with the lengthier timeframe:

Answer: 6 months or less

Code: 1

Explanation: The processing time is a minimum of 10 working days and the processing fee is TT \$300.000 per qualification. For nationals and CARICOM nationals, the requests are reviewed monthly and the government assures that, in the case of approval, the certificate will be dispatched within six to eight weeks.

Sources: Trinidad & Tobago Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "CSME Overview". Accessed May 20, 2015. <http://www.foreign.gov.tt/csme/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Statement on Recognition of Diplomas". Access date not available. <https://www.actt.org.tt/services/recognition/statement-on-recognition>.

EMIGRANT_40. Communication campaigns aiming to convince emigrants to return to home country:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There was no evidence found about campaigns of communication targeted to convince emigrants to return to Trinidad and Tobago, or any program to facilitate the reintegration of the returnees.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Trinidad & Tobago Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "CSME Overview". Accessed May 20, 2015. <http://www.foreign.gov.tt/csme/>.

EMIGRANT_41. Existence of brain gain programs developed by the government targeting highly qualified emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There is no evidence found it related to brain-gain policies directed to emigrants/return programs for the highly qualified.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Trinidad & Tobago Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "CSME Overview". Accessed May 20, 2015. <http://www.foreign.gov.tt/csme/>.

EMIGRANT_42. Existence of welfare provisions or benefits that aim at facilitating the reintegration of emigrants in the home society:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There is no evidence found it related to welfare provision benefits as an incentive to return to home country.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Trinidad & Tobago Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "CSME Overview". Accessed May 20, 2015. <http://www.foreign.gov.tt/csme/>.

2.3. Social Policies

2.3.1. Retirement benefits

EMIGRANT_43. Retirement benefits after emigration (i.e. pensions):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Retirement benefits can be maintained by Trinidad and Tobago citizens in countries with which Trinidad and Tobago has signed social security agreements. There is a regional regulation in relation to this matter, the Social Security Agreement CARICOM from April 1997. The agreement between Trinidad and Tobago allows CARICOM coordinate social security programs and refers to pension benefits for disability, old age, survivor benefits and death benefits. Besides, Trinidad and Tobago signed a bilateral social security agreement with Canada, one of the main host countries for immigrants from Trinidad and Tobago. The agreement entered into force on July 1, 1999. The agreement allows emigrants from Trinidad and Tobago to combine and export pension benefits accrued in Trinidad and Tobago and Canada.

Sources: Secretaria de la Comunidad del Caribe [Secretary of the Caribbean Community]. "Social Security in CARICOM". Access date not available. <https://caricom.org/social-security-in-caricom/>. / Service Canada. "Agreement on Social Security between Canada and Trinidad and Tobago". Access date not available. <https://www.treaty-accord.gc.ca/text-texte.aspx?lang=eng&id=102218>. / Anatol Marlon, Kirton Raymond, and Nanan Nia. 2012. *Becoming an Immigrant Magnet: Migrants' Profiles and the Impact of Migration on Human Development in Trinidad and Tobago*.

2.3.2. Health care benefits

EMIGRANT_44. Health care benefits.

Health coverage can be extended abroad (access to health services covered by the healthcare system in country of origin):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found about the possibility of maintaining health care benefits once emigrated to another country.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Emigrants can keep their health insurance in the state of origin and access health care services when they visit the state of origin:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Not possible for any of the cases above.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Emigrants can pay for their families' contributions to the public health care scheme of the state of origin:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found about the possibility of maintaining health care benefits for the family once emigrated to another country.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

2.3.3. Education

EMIGRANT_45. Education programs for emigrants.

Emigrants can access scholarships awarded by the state of origin in the same conditions as resident citizens:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The only information about emigrants accessing scholarships awarded by the state of origin is related to a student section at the Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago regarding students sponsored by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to attend university in the U.S. The Embassy serves as liaison for the students, their respective institutions and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The Section also gives guidance on various issues, including visas to all students from Trinidad and Tobago attending universities in the US.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "High Commissioner in Ottawa, Canada". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/high-commission-ottawa-canada/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "High Commissioner in London". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/high-commission-london-united-kingdom/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago in Washington D.C., U.S.A.". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/embassy-washington-dc-us/>.

State of origin has created schools abroad where emigrants can access education provided by the state of origin (i.e. follow the same curricula as schools in country of origin):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence was found about creation of schools abroad or cultural courses for children of emigrant in the main websites of the High Commissioner of Trinidad and Tobago in London and Toronto, as well in the Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago in Ottawa.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "High Commissioner in Ottawa, Canada". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/high-commission-ottawa-canada/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "High Commissioner in London". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/high-commission-london-united-kingdom/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago in Washington D.C., U.S.A.". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/embassy-washington-dc-us/>.

State of origin offers language courses to emigrants to learn the language of the state of reception:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found about creation of schools abroad or language courses for children of emigrant in the main websites of the High Commissioner of Trinidad and Tobago in London and Toronto, as well in the Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago in Ottawa. The fact the main destinations for emigration are English-speaking countries might explain why.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "High Commissioner in Ottawa, Canada". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/high-commission-ottawa-canada/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "High Commissioner in London". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/high-commission-london-united-kingdom/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago in Washington D.C., U.S.A.". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/embassy-washington-dc-us/>.

2.4. Cultural policies

2.4.1. Visits to country of origin

EMIGRANT_46. State of origin organizes visits to the origin country for emigrants on a regular basis:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No evidence was found about the state of origin organizing visits to Trinidad and Tobago for emigrants on the main websites of diplomatic representations.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "High Commissioner in Ottawa, Canada". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/high-commission-ottawa-canada/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "High Commissioner in London". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/high-commission-london-united-kingdom/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago in Washington D.C., U.S.A.". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/embassy-washington-dc-us/>.

2.4.2. Language courses for emigrants

EMIGRANT_47. State of origin finances cultural courses for learning the culture and traditions of the country of origin (this could include language courses to learn the language of origin):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No evidence was found about language courses for emigrants of Trinidad and Tobago on the main websites of diplomatic representations. The fact the main destinations for emigration are English-speaking countries is also part of the negative answer to this question.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "High Commissioner in Ottawa, Canada". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/high-commission-ottawa-canada/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "High Commissioner in London". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/high-commission-london-united-kingdom/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago in Washington D.C., U.S.A.". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/embassy-washington-dc-us/>.

2.5. Obligations

2.5.1. Military service

EMIGRANT_48. Emigrants have the obligation to comply with military service:

Answer: No existence of military service

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: The Recruitment Process for Trinidad and Tobago website explicitly states that vacancies for military service are of a voluntary nature.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "Recruitment Process for Trinidad and Tobago Regiment". Accessed May 20, 2015. <http://www.ttdf.mil.tt/ttr/enlist.html>.

2.5.2. Social service

EMIGRANT_49. Emigrants have the obligation to comply with social service:

Answer: No existence of social service

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: No. The Military Regiment does not envision a social service program.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "Recruitment Process for Trinidad and Tobago Regiment". Accessed May 20, 2015. <http://www.ttdf.mil.tt/ttr/enlist.html>. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

2.5.3. Taxes

EMIGRANT_50. Obligation to pay taxes in state of origin

Emigrant must pay income taxes in state of origin:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No evidence found related to emigrants and payment of income taxes in Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Income Tax Act. 1938.

There are special taxes for emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No evidence found related to emigrants and payment of income taxes in Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Income Tax Act. 1938.

2.6. Administration

2.6.1. Home country administration

EMIGRANT_51. Existence of a home country administration agency/body for emigrants in state of origin.

Existence of institution/agency with competencies for emigrant policies:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No evidence found in The Immigration Division of the Ministry of National Security does not refer in their website to emigration issues. There is a general registration required to citizens of Trinidad and Tobago while abroad, but this do not allow us to infer that there is an agency for emigrant issues.

Sources: Ministry of National Security. "Ministry of National Security". Access date not available. <http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/Divisions/The-Immigration-Division>. / Ministry of Foreigner and CARICOM Affairs. "Registration System for Nationals Abroad". Accessed January 13, 2020. https://register.foreign.gov.tt/about_rsna/.

Name of the institution with competencies for emigrant policies in original language:

Answer: Not applicable

Name of the institution with competencies for emigrant policies in English:

Answer: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_52. Place in the administrative hierarchy:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2.6.2. Consular network

EMIGRANT_53: Number of consulates.

Number of consular missions deployed by the state of origin (including consular sections in embassies but excluding honorary consulates):

Answer: 19

Code: 19

Explanation: Trinidad and Tobago has 19 consulates, when adding up sector consulates in embassies, high commissioners and general consulates.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Diplomatic Missions". Accessed January 31, 2020. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/>.

Number of countries in which the state of origin has a consular mission (including consular sections in embassies but excluding honorary consulates):

Answer: 19

Code: 19

Explanation: Trinidad and Tobago has 19 consulates, when adding up sector consulates in embassies, high commissioners and general consulates.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Diplomatic Missions". Accessed January 31, 2020. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/>.

2.6.3. New consular functions

EMIGRANT_54: Extensions to the consular network services.

Existence of mobile consulates:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence was found about mobile consulates.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Diplomatic Missions". Accessed January 31, 2020. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/>.

Consulates open on weekends on a regular basis (e.g. once monthly):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence was found for weekend hours offered.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Diplomatic Missions". Accessed January 31, 2020. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/>.

Consulates offer some services online:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence was found for online systems operational beyond schedule appointment services.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Diplomatic Missions". Accessed January 31, 2020. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/>.

EMIGRANT_55: Adoption of new consular functions.

Consulates offer financial consultancy:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence found in relation to financial consultancy, psychological consultancy and health services in the embassy and high commissioner of the three main destination countries for emigrants from Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "High Commissioner in Ottawa, Canada". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/high-commission-ottawa-canada/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "High Commissioner in London". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/high-commission-london-united-kingdom/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago in Washington D.C., U.S.A.". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/embassy-washington-dc-us/>.

Consulates offer psychological consultancy:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence found in relation to financial consultancy, psychological consultancy and health services in the embassy and high commissioner of the three main destination countries for emigrants from Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "High Commissioner in Ottawa, Canada". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/high-commission-ottawa-canada/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "High Commissioner in London". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/high-commission-london-united-kingdom/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago in Washington D.C., U.S.A.". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/embassy-washington-dc-us/>.

Consulates offer health services:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence found in relation to financial consultancy, psychological consultancy and health services in the embassy and high commissioner of the three main destination countries for emigrants from Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "High Commissioner in Ottawa, Canada". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/high-commission-ottawa-canada/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "High Commissioner in London". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/high-commission-london-united-kingdom/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Embassy of Trinidad and Tobago in Washington D.C., U.S.A.". Access date not available. <https://foreign.gov.tt/missions-consuls/tt-missions-abroad/diplomatic-missions/embassy-washington-dc-us/>.

2.6.4. Special offices

EMIGRANT_56. Existence of special migrant offices in state of reception created by state of origin (e.g. offices for migrant workers):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence for the existence of special migrant offices abroad was found, neither in the main regulations nor on the websites of the Ministry of Foreign Relations and related migration bodies.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Trinidad & Tobago Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "About the Ministry of Foreign Affairs". Accessed May 20, 2015. http://www.foreign.gov.tt/about_us/

3. Emigrant citizenship and nationality policies

CITNAT: Does the country make a distinction between citizenship and nationality?

Answer: No, it uses the terms 'nationality' and 'citizenship' indistinctly

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The terms citizenship and nationality are used across all Trinidad and Tobago legislation regarding the topic. Citizenship can be acquired by birth, by descent, by adoption, by marriage or by naturalization. The Citizenship act also mentions that there is no possibility of citizens by birth to lose their citizenship.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976.

3.1. Emigrant nationality

3.1.1. Dual nationality for emigrants

EMINAT_1. Deprivation of nationality for having acquired a foreign nationality.

Loss of nationality for acquisition of foreign citizenship (nationals by birth):

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Between 31 of August 1962 (independence) and 29 July 1988, citizens from Trinidad and Tobago had to renounce their citizenship every time they acquire the citizenship of other country voluntarily due to a reason that is not marriage. However, the Citizenship Act was changed in 1988 and now it is allowed the dual citizenship for nationals by birth. Likewise, former citizens by birth who renounced their citizenship between 1962 and 1988 can now recover them. Again, this is only valid to citizens by birth. Citizens by register or naturalization still lose their citizenship if they acquire citizenship from another country. A person who is born outside Trinidad and Tobago from a citizen by descent can request a certificate of citizenship. Therefore, there is no limitation to obtain citizenship, in the case authorities concede the before mentioned certificate.

Sources: Ministry of Legal Affairs. Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. Art. 11.

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person resides abroad:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person was born abroad:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person acquires citizenship of other country voluntarily:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Loss of nationality can be prevented:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

3.1.2. Dual nationality only for some countries of residence

EMINAT_2. Dual nationality only tolerable if citizen by birth naturalizes in certain countries.

Dual nationality is only tolerable if citizen by birth naturalizes in certain countries with which state of origin has signed treaties:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, the general conditions mentioned in the Constitution apply for all countries.

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976.

Which countries:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: No, the general conditions mentioned in the Constitution apply for all countries.

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976.

3.1.3. Loss of nationality after residence abroad

EMINAT_3: Loss of nationality after residence abroad.

Country of origin deprives their national citizens by birth who emigrated of that nationality because of residence abroad:

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no provision in the main regulations about deprivation of citizenship due to emigration abroad. Residence abroad is not a ground for loss of citizenship.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. Art. 14.

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person resides abroad for 20 years or more:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person has another citizenship:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Country of origin deprives their national citizens by naturalization who emigrated of that nationality because of residence abroad:

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Citizens by naturalization who emigrated do not lose their nationality because of residence abroad. The government incentivizes the register abroad of citizens through the System "Registration of Nationals Abroad" suggesting that the Trinidad and Tobago State recognizes long-term stays abroad.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Ministry of Foreigner and CARICOM Affairs. "Registration System for Nationals Abroad". Accessed January 13, 2020. https://register.foreign.gov.tt/about_rsna/. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

3.1.4. Jus sanguinis for emigrants

EMINAT_4: Transfer of nationality to children born abroad.

Country of origin permit parents to confer their nationality on their children who are born abroad:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. A person who is born outside Trinidad and Tobago from parents who are citizens of Trinidad and Tobago can request a certificate of citizenship. With that, they can request Trinidad and Tobago's citizenship. No limit to the generations stated in the Citizenship Act Arts. 5, (1 and 2).

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. Art. 5.

Transfer of nationality is applicable to:

Answer: No limit

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. A person who is born outside Trinidad and Tobago from parents who are citizens of Trinidad and Tobago can request a certificate of citizenship. With that, they can request Trinidad and Tobago's citizenship. No limit to the generations stated in the Citizenship Act Arts. 5, (1 and 2).

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. Art. 5.

3.1.5. Jus sanguinis across generations

EMINAT_5: Transfer of nationality to children born abroad from former citizens.

Country of origin permits children who are born abroad to adopt the nationality of parents who are former citizens

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The former citizens of Trinidad and Tobago by birth who renounced their citizenship between 1962 and 1988 can request their citizenship back. However, the ancestors should apply for citizenship first and then, once they get it, their descendants can apply.

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. Art. 11 (2A).

Transfer of nationality is applicable to:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

3.1.6. Renunciation of nationality is possible

EMINAT_6: Voluntary renunciation of nationality abroad is possible.

Country of origin provides for a national citizen that resides abroad to voluntarily renounce his/her nationality:

Answer: Renunciation is possible

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. According to Art. 16 of the Citizenship Act, any citizen of Trinidad and Tobago of full age and capacity who is or is about to become a citizen of another country and for that reason makes and registers in the prescribed manner a declaration of renunciation of his citizenship of Trinidad and Tobago, upon such registration that person shall cease to be a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. Art. 16.

Renunciation abroad is only possible if person has another nationality:

Answer: Yes, person renouncing has to show prove of another nationality

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. According to Art. 16 of the Citizenship Act, any citizen of Trinidad and Tobago of full age and capacity who is or is about to become a citizen of another country and for that reason makes and registers in the prescribed manner a declaration of renunciation of his citizenship of Trinidad and Tobago, upon such registration that person shall cease to be a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. Art. 16.

Renunciation abroad is only possible if person was born outside of the country or acquired citizenship of the country by naturalization:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. According to Art. 16 of the Citizenship Act, any citizen of Trinidad and Tobago of full age and capacity who is or is about to become a citizen of another country and for that reason makes and registers in the prescribed manner a declaration of renunciation of his citizenship of Trinidad and Tobago, upon such registration that person shall cease to be a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. Art. 16.

3.1.7. Reacquisition of nationality

EMINAT_7. Country of origin provides for reacquisition of nationality for former nationals:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Nationality can be lost according to Art. 14 of the Citizenship Act and can be restored if the person makes an application to the Minister on the prescribed form and requirements: - "The person must not be a habitual criminal with the meaning of section 7 (3) of the Immigration Act. Does not fall within the prohibited classes described in section 8 (1) (b), (d)-(o), and (q) of the Immigration Act".

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. Art. 11 (2) b.

3.2. Emigrant citizenship

3.2.1. Citizenship restrictions for dual nationals

EMICIT_1. Conditions or restrictions for the exercise of citizen rights if individual has dual or multiple nationalities (nationals by naturalization):

Answer: No restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: No restrictions regarding the exercise of citizen rights by dual citizens were found in the main provisions. Furthermore, the Public Administration Law places no restrictions on dual citizens wishing to occupy a public position.

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

3.2.2. Different citizenship for emigrants

EMICIT_2. Is there a special status for nationals who are located temporarily or permanently outside the national territory such that they fall in an official category that is different to resident nationals/citizens and which carries legal consequences (e.g. Overseas Indians)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, there is no special category or status for nationals residing abroad. Besides, the government incentives nationals residing abroad to register at RSNA (Registration System for Nationals Abroad), suggesting that the Trinidad and Tobago State recognizes long-term stays abroad.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Ministry of Foreigner and CARICOM Affairs. "Registration System for Nationals Abroad". Accessed January 13, 2020. https://register.foreign.gov.tt/about_rsna/.

3.2.3. Loss or suspension of citizen rights after residence abroad

EMICIT_3: Country deprives their national citizens by birth who emigrated of their citizen rights.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by birth who emigrated of their citizenship rights (i.e. political rights mostly) or suspend them because of residence abroad?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, there is no loss or suspension of citizens' rights after residing abroad.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Ministry of Foreigner and CARICOM Affairs. "Registration System for Nationals Abroad". Accessed January 13, 2020. https://register.foreign.gov.tt/about_rsna/.

Conditions for the exercise of citizen rights if individual resides abroad (nationals by birth) *If it is not specified in the regulation, it is coded as restrictions not conditional to return:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4. Immigration policies

4.1. General

4.1.1. Number of entry tracks

IMMIGRATION_1. How many visa types does the country have?

Answer: 1

Code: 1

Explanation: There is only one visa in Trinidad and Tobago possible to acquire before arrival, the Tourism Visa. The nationals of 101 countries and jurisdictions are exempt from getting a visa. They are allowed to stay within the islands for up to 90 days in a 180-day period. After arrival, there are 6 possible residence permits to acquire: 1 – Work Permit, 2 – Study Visa, 3 – Overseas Missionary Permit, 4 - If the person is residing in Trinidad and Tobago for a continuous 5 year period, 5 - If the person wants a work permit and is connected to a CSME Certificate (CARICOM Single Market and Economy), 6 - If the person is married to a citizen/resident of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10. / Ministry of National Security. "Residence in Trinidad and Tobago". Access date not available.
<http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/Services/Application-Forms/Residence>. / Consultation with Honorary Consul of Trinidad and Tobago in Hamburg. 2020.

IMMIGRATION_2: Categorical organization of visas

Are the visas organized by overarching categories?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, there is only one visa issued before arrival, which is the tourist visa. All other resident permits are issued after arrival.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10. / Ministry of National Security. "Residence in Trinidad and Tobago". Access date not available.
<http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/Services/Application-Forms/Residence>. / Consultation with Honorary Consul of Trinidad and Tobago in Hamburg. 2020.

How many categories?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.1.2. Biometric information

IMMIGRATION_3: Collection of biometric information.

Does the state collect biometric information from all citizens for example for passports?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: To emit a passport it is required that the applicants who have made appointments will have their pictures taken at the Immigration Office.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "FAQ Passport". Accessed January 13, 2020. <https://www.ttpassport.info/faq#Q14>.

Does the state collect biometric information from immigrants for example for passports?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable, no evidence of biometric information of migrants being collected was found.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "FAQ Passport". Accessed January 13, 2020. <https://www.ttpassport.info/faq#Q14>.

4.1.3. Visa waivers

IMMIGRATION_4. Is there in the immigration law a specific provision by which the state can determine that certain countries or individuals under specific circumstances can be exempted from the regular visa procedures that apply to residence and work visas (excluding tourists, and regional migrants) (e.g. entry of Spaetaussiedler or Jewish immigrants in Germany)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, the Immigration Act just mentions the possibility of granting visa waivers for visitor visas from 101 countries. In such cases, the waiver is granted to nationals of countries that guarantee reciprocity of treatment to Trinidad and Tobago nationals. Either way, the new migration law does not mention any possibility of granting visa waivers for residence and work visas.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

4.2. Documentation

IMMIGRATION_5: Issue of legal compulsory identification documents.

Are all immigrants issued legal compulsory identification documents (e.g. residence permit, IDs)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The government does not state the obligation of carrying the national ID but only of who is eligible to have an ID (a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago who is 15 years of age or older and a Commonwealth citizen 15 years of age or older, who has resided legally in Trinidad and Tobago for at least one year immediately preceding the application). Also, no evidence was found that immigrants issued legal compulsory identification are required to carry them all the time. Immigrants have a resident permit which serves as their ID.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Obtaining a National Identification Card". Access date not available.

[http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a/1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjIqW3QzMzCg0Kt1LaGyroa6oaY-](http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a/1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjIqW3QzMzCg0Kt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwR8IHnYJCysE56H6Xsn2sVxZVRtXcG9izrKni2ZqDqKtdM6EAyAZ606YKrS2jkpiPhfHr-M8TN_oDmcmgUyy5WwExjV7MNFjA4SIPOp_Ehh5pMwZkJLeaEIL8VF257iui2ohoIBt24qMc5ZS8cozAT9FYI7V4A8IFNnRf9p3NW22xguhC6ui/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/gortt+web+content/ttconnect/citizen/topic/lawandjustice/documents+and+police/s/obtaining+a+national+identification+card+)

[feRPLmtsM3w8_AwR8IHnYJCysE56H6Xsn2sVxZVRtXcG9izrKni2ZqDqKtdM6EAyAZ606YKrS2jkpiPhfHr-](http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a/1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjIqW3QzMzCg0Kt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwR8IHnYJCysE56H6Xsn2sVxZVRtXcG9izrKni2ZqDqKtdM6EAyAZ606YKrS2jkpiPhfHr-M8TN_oDmcmgUyy5WwExjV7MNFjA4SIPOp_Ehh5pMwZkJLeaEIL8VF257iui2ohoIBt24qMc5ZS8cozAT9FYI7V4A8IFNnRf9p3NW22xguhC6ui/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/gortt+web+content/ttconnect/citizen/topic/lawandjustice/documents+and+police/s/obtaining+a+national+identification+card+)

[M8TN_oDmcmgUyy5WwExjV7MNFjA4SIPOp_Ehh5pMwZkJLeaEIL8VF257iui2ohoIBt24qMc5ZS8cozAT9FYI7V4A8IFNnRf9p3NW22xguhC6ui/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/gortt+web+content/ttconnect/citizen/topic/lawandjustice/documents+and+police/s/obtaining+a+national+identification+card+.](http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a/1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjIqW3QzMzCg0Kt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwR8IHnYJCysE56H6Xsn2sVxZVRtXcG9izrKni2ZqDqKtdM6EAyAZ606YKrS2jkpiPhfHr-M8TN_oDmcmgUyy5WwExjV7MNFjA4SIPOp_Ehh5pMwZkJLeaEIL8VF257iui2ohoIBt24qMc5ZS8cozAT9FYI7V4A8IFNnRf9p3NW22xguhC6ui/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/gortt+web+content/ttconnect/citizen/topic/lawandjustice/documents+and+police/s/obtaining+a+national+identification+card+) / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10.

Are they required to carry them at all times?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence found that immigrants issued legal compulsory identification are required to carry them all the time.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Obtaining a National Identification Card". Access date not available.

[http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a/1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjIqW3QzMzCg0Kt1LaGyroa6oaY-](http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a/1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjIqW3QzMzCg0Kt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwR8IHnYJCysE56H6Xsn2sVxZVRtXcG9izrKni2ZqDqKtdM6EAyAZ606YKrS2jkpiPhfHr-M8TN_oDmcmgUyy5WwExjV7MNFjA4SIPOp_Ehh5pMwZkJLeaEIL8VF257iui2ohoIBt24qMc5ZS8cozAT9FYI7V4A8IFNnRf9p3NW22xguhC6ui/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/gortt+web+content/ttconnect/citizen/topic/lawandjustice/documents+and+police/s/obtaining+a+national+identification+card+)

[feRPLmtsM3w8_AwR8IHnYJCysE56H6Xsn2sVxZVRtXcG9izrKni2ZqDqKtdM6EAyAZ606YKrS2jkpiPhfHr-](http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a/1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjIqW3QzMzCg0Kt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwR8IHnYJCysE56H6Xsn2sVxZVRtXcG9izrKni2ZqDqKtdM6EAyAZ606YKrS2jkpiPhfHr-M8TN_oDmcmgUyy5WwExjV7MNFjA4SIPOp_Ehh5pMwZkJLeaEIL8VF257iui2ohoIBt24qMc5ZS8cozAT9FYI7V4A8IFNnRf9p3NW22xguhC6ui/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/gortt+web+content/ttconnect/citizen/topic/lawandjustice/documents+and+police/s/obtaining+a+national+identification+card+)

[M8TN_oDmcmgUyy5WwExjV7MNFjA4SIPOp_Ehh5pMwZkJLeaEIL8VF257iui2ohoIBt24qMc5ZS8cozAT9FYI7V4A8IFNnRf9p3NW22xguhC6ui/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/gortt+web+content/ttconnect/citizen/topic/lawandjustice/documents+and+police/s/obtaining+a+national+identification+card+.](http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a/1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjIqW3QzMzCg0Kt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwR8IHnYJCysE56H6Xsn2sVxZVRtXcG9izrKni2ZqDqKtdM6EAyAZ606YKrS2jkpiPhfHr-M8TN_oDmcmgUyy5WwExjV7MNFjA4SIPOp_Ehh5pMwZkJLeaEIL8VF257iui2ohoIBt24qMc5ZS8cozAT9FYI7V4A8IFNnRf9p3NW22xguhC6ui/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/gortt+web+content/ttconnect/citizen/topic/lawandjustice/documents+and+police/s/obtaining+a+national+identification+card+) / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10.

4.3. Quotas and restrictions

4.3.1. General quota

IMMIGRATION_6: General quota for immigration.

Is there a general quota (numerical limit) for immigration?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision that establishes general quotas for immigration was found in the Immigration Act.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.3.2. Specific quotas

IMMIGRATION_7: Quota for high-skilled migrants.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of high-skilled migrants that were allowed to enter the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision that establishes quotas for high-skilled immigration was found in the Immigration Act. However, the Migration law does include a provision through which the state can provide work permit are only issued to those who possess skills or expertise not available in Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Applying for a Work Permit". Access date not available.
https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqI3QzMzCBUKt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwQCIEXUpixqUI5E2Xsni4vjyqjauoIHF3WUPVsyUXUUzccehCPgWZsemKq0dU4KIv6Xxy9j_Mz7tIAzkDImrZcTMK05gJkeOyAs4_Hwk9AoYkVjQCp6oxWtxEfVn5OmKeuVgAJ2XScyzllGxSvPBfwUSXjdQDCWUObH4Gnf1azdGy-Ejslv/dl5/d5/L2dBISevZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Non-National/Role/AJobSeeker/FindAJobinTandT/Applying+for+a+Work+Permit

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_8: Quota for low-skilled migrants.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of low-skilled migrants that are allowed to enter the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision that establishes quotas for low-skilled immigration was found in the Immigration Act.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_9: Quota for refugees.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of refugees?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No regulation on refugees that states a quota was found.

Sources: Not applicable

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_10: Quota for co-ethnics.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of co-ethnics that are allowed to enter the country?

Answer: Not applicable (no co-ethnic proxy)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: There is no co-ethnic proxy in Trinidad and Tobago

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Ministry of National Security. "The Immigration Division". Access date not available.
<http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/Divisions/The-Immigration-Division>

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.3.3. List of excluded persons

IMMIGRATION_11: Categories of excluded persons.

Are there categories of excluded persons from immigration?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes, there is a list with 17 categories of excluded persons, namely: (a) persons who are idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, persons suffering from dementia and insane persons, and who are likely to be a charge on public funds; (b) persons afflicted with any infectious or dangerous infectious disease; (c) persons who are dumb, blind or otherwise physically defective, or physically handicapped, which might endanger their ability to earn a livelihood, or render them likely to become charges on public funds; (d) persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed any crime, which if committed in Trinidad and Tobago would be punishable with imprisonment for one or more years; (e) prostitutes, homosexuals or persons living on the earnings of prostitutes or homosexuals, or persons reasonably suspected as coming to Trinidad and Tobago for these or any other immoral purposes; (f) persons who are reasonably suspected of attempting to bring into Trinidad

and Tobago or of procuring prostitutes or other persons for the purpose of prostitution or homosexual or other immoral purposes; (g) habitual beggars or vagrants; (h) persons who are likely to become charges on public funds; (i) persons who are chronic alcoholics; (j) persons who are addicted to the use of any drug; (k) persons who are engaged or at any time have been engaged or are suspected on reasonable grounds of being likely to engage in any unlawful giving, using, inducing other persons to use, distributing, selling, offering or exposing for sale, buying, trading or trafficking in any drug; (l) persons who are or have been at any time before or after the commencement of this Act advocates of the overthrow by force or violence of the established Government of Trinidad and Tobago or any other country, or of all forms of law, or who advocate the abolition of organised government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property or who are or have been members of or affiliated to any organisation which entertains and preaches any of the doctrines and practices specified in this paragraph; (m) persons concerning whom there are reasonable grounds for believing they are likely to engage in espionage, sabotage or any other subversive activity of any kind directed against Trinidad and Tobago or detrimental to the security of Trinidad and Tobago; (n) persons, not included in any other prohibited class, who are certified by a medical officer as being mentally or physically abnormal to such a degree as to impair seriously their ability to earn a living; (o) persons who have been reasonably suspected of engaging in treasonable activities against Trinidad and Tobago or of assisting enemies in time of war; (p) persons who cannot or do not fulfil or comply with any of the conditions or requirements of this Act or the regulations or any orders lawfully made or given under this Act or the regulations; (q) any person who from information or advice which in the opinion of the Minister is reliable information or advice is likely to be an undesirable inhabitant of, or visitor to Trinidad and Tobago

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 8 (1).

List of categories of excluded persons:

Answer: Yes, there is a list with 17 categories of excluded persons, namely: (a) persons who are idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, persons suffering from dementia and insane persons, and who are likely to be a charge on public funds; (b) persons afflicted with any infectious or dangerous infectious disease; (c) persons who are dumb, blind or otherwise physically defective, or physically handicapped, which might endanger their ability to earn a livelihood, or render them likely to become charges on public funds; (d) persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed any crime, which if committed in Trinidad and Tobago would be punishable with imprisonment for one or more years; (e) prostitutes, homosexuals or persons living on the earnings of prostitutes or homosexuals, or persons reasonably suspected as coming to Trinidad and Tobago for these or any other immoral purposes; (f) persons who are reasonably suspected of attempting to bring into Trinidad and Tobago or of procuring prostitutes or other persons for the purpose of prostitution or homosexual or other immoral purposes; (g) habitual beggars or vagrants; (h) persons who are likely to become charges on public funds; (i) persons who are chronic alcoholics; (j) persons who are addicted to the use of any drug; (k) persons who are engaged or at any time have been engaged or are suspected on reasonable grounds of being likely to engage in any unlawful giving, using, inducing other persons to use, distributing, selling, offering or exposing for sale, buying, trading or trafficking in any drug; (l) persons who are or have been at any time before or after the commencement of this Act advocates of the overthrow by force or violence of the established Government of Trinidad and Tobago or any other country, or of all forms of law, or who advocate the abolition of organised government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property or who are or have been members of or affiliated to any organisation which entertains and preaches any of the doctrines and practices specified in this paragraph; (m) persons concerning whom there are reasonable grounds for believing they are likely to engage in espionage, sabotage or any other subversive activity of any kind directed against Trinidad and Tobago or detrimental to the security of Trinidad and Tobago; (n) persons, not included in any other prohibited class, who are certified by a medical officer as being mentally or physically abnormal to such a degree as to impair seriously their ability to earn a living; (o) persons who have been reasonably suspected of engaging in treasonable activities against Trinidad and Tobago or of assisting enemies in time of war; (p) persons who cannot or do not fulfil or comply with any of the conditions or requirements of this Act or the regulations or any orders lawfully made or given under this Act or the regulations; (q) any person who from information or advice which in the opinion of the Minister is reliable information or advice is likely to be an undesirable inhabitant of, or visitor to Trinidad and Tobago

Code: same as answer

Explanation: see answer

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 8 (1).

4.3.4. List of excluded countries

IMMIGRATION_12: Countries excluded.

Is there a list of countries whose nationals are banned for immigration in this country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision banning citizens from specific countries from entering Trinidad and Tobago was found in the Immigration Act.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

List of countries excluded:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: No provision banning citizens from specific countries from entering Trinidad and Tobago was found in the Immigration Act.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

4.4. Policy incentives

4.4.1. Recognized brokers

IMMIGRATION_13. State has a license system to recognize and authorize immigration brokers (i.e. persons or companies dedicated to facilitate the immigration process for immigrants):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision was found in the main regulations for such a system recognizing immigration brokers. There is no mention of it in the Immigration Act or the Constitution

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

IMMIGRATION_14. State offers pecuniary incentives to citizens willing to immigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No provision establishing pecuniary incentives for citizens willing to immigrate were found in the main regulations.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

4.5. Immigration control and penalties

4.5.1. Irregular residence

IMMIGRATION_15: Illegal residence.

Is illegal residence in the country considered a criminal offense?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes, in the case of forged documents the person is liable on summary conviction for a first offence to a fine of fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for three years, and on any subsequent conviction to a fine of one hundred thousand dollars and to imprisonment for five years.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 40.

Is illegal residence considered an administrative offense?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes, in the case of forged documents the person is liable on summary conviction for a first offence to a fine of fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for three years, and on any subsequent conviction to a fine of one hundred thousand dollars and to imprisonment for five years.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 40.

4.5.2. Forged documents

IMMIGRATION_16: Penalties for immigrants with forged documents.

Are there penalties for immigrants for forged documents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: The person is liable on summary conviction for a first offence to a fine of fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for three years, and on any subsequent conviction to a fine of one hundred thousand dollars and to imprisonment for five years.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 40.

Penalty is expulsion:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, in the case of forged documents the person is liable on summary conviction for a first offence to a fine of fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for three years, and on any subsequent conviction to a fine of one hundred thousand dollars and to imprisonment for five years.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 40.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Yes, in the case of forged documents the person is liable on summary conviction for a first offence to a fine of fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for three years, and on any subsequent conviction to a fine of one hundred thousand dollars and to imprisonment for five years.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 40.

Penalty is detention:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Yes, in the case of forged documents the person is liable on summary conviction for a first offence to a fine of fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for three years, and on any subsequent conviction to a fine of one hundred thousand dollars and to imprisonment for five years. As conviction is a penalty, detention is implicated as well.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 40.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Yes, in the case of forged documents the person is liable on summary conviction for a first offence to a fine of fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for three years, and on any subsequent conviction to a fine of one hundred thousand dollars and to imprisonment for five years.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 40.

IMMIGRATION_17: Penalties for immigrants with expired documents.

Are there penalties for immigrants with expired documents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, the Immigration Act specifies in its Art. 9, (4), f that only deportation applies for expired migratory documents: “(any person who) was admitted or deemed to have been admitted to Trinidad and Tobago under subsection (1) and remains therein after the expiration of the certificate issued to him under subsection (2) or under section 50(2); [...]” The Minister may make a deportation order against any person referred to in subsection (4) [...] and such person shall have no right of appeal and shall be deported as soon as possible”.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. 1969. Art. 9.

Penalty is expulsion:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Immigration Act specifies in its Art. 9, (4), f that deportation applies for expired migratory documents: “(any person who) was admitted or deemed to have been admitted to Trinidad and Tobago under subsection (1) and remains therein after the expiration of the certificate issued to him under subsection (2) or under section 50(2); [...]” The Minister may make a deportation order against any person referred to in subsection (4) [...] and such person shall have no right of appeal and shall be deported as soon as possible”.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. 1969. Art. 9.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The Immigration Act specifies in its Art. 9, (4), f that only deportation applies for expired migratory documents: “(any person who) was admitted or deemed to have been admitted to Trinidad and Tobago under subsection (1) and remains therein after the expiration of the certificate issued to him under subsection (2) or under section 50(2); [...]” The Minister may make a deportation order

against any person referred to in subsection (4) [...] and such person shall have no right of appeal and shall be deported as soon as possible”.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. 1969. Art. 9.

Penalty is detention:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Under the assumption that deportation follows if persons are found to have expired documents, detention is a necessary step. The Immigration Act specifies in its Art. 9, (4), f that only deportation applies for expired migratory documents: “(any person who) was admitted or deemed to have been admitted to Trinidad and Tobago under subsection (1) and remains therein after the expiration of the certificate issued to him under subsection (2) or under section 50(2); [...]” The Minister may make a deportation order against any person referred to in subsection (4) [...] and such person shall have no right of appeal and shall be deported as soon as possible”.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. 1969. Art. 9.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The Immigration Act specifies in its Art. 9, (4), f that only deportation applies for expired migratory documents: “(any person who) was admitted or deemed to have been admitted to Trinidad and Tobago under subsection (1) and remains therein after the expiration of the certificate issued to him under subsection (2) or under section 50(2); [...]” The Minister may make a deportation order against any person referred to in subsection (4) [...] and such person shall have no right of appeal and shall be deported as soon as possible”.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. 1969. Art. 9.

4.5.3. Aiding undocumented migrants

IMMIGRATION_18: Penalties for aiding undocumented migrants.

Are there penalties for aiding undocumented migrants?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. There was no evidence found on the Immigration Act in relation to aiding the entry of undocumented migrants punishable by law.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. 1969.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.5.4. Employment obligations

IMMIGRATION_19: Penalties for employers who hire migrant workers without a legal work permit.

Are there sanctions for employers hiring migrant workers without a legal work permit?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There was no evidence found on the Immigration Act in relation to penalties for employers hiring migrant workers without a legal work permit.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. 1969.

Sanction is a fine:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.5.5. Landlord obligations

IMMIGRATION_20: Penalties for landlords who rent shelter to migrants without a regular migrant status.

Are there penalties for landlords who rent shelter to migrants without a regular migrant status?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There was no evidence found on the Immigration Act in relation to penalties for landlords who rent shelter to migrants without a regular migrant status.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.5.6. Airline penalties

IMMIGRATION_21: Penalties for airlines carrying immigrants without documentation.

Are airlines or other carriers subject to penalties (fines, imprisonment and/or other penalties) for letting travel passengers lacking relevant documentation (such as entry permits or passports)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes, where a deportation order or rejection order is made against a person, the transportation company that brought him to Trinidad and Tobago shall, when he is deported, pay the costs of deportation or rejection from the port of entry from which he will leave Trinidad and Tobago and shall at its expense convey him or cause him to be conveyed to the place whence he came to Trinidad and Tobago or to the country of which he is a national or citizen or to the country of his birth as directed in the deportation order, rejection order or other order or direction made by the Minister, Chief Immigration Officer, a Special Inquiry Officer or an immigration officer or at the request of the transportation company and, subject to the approval of the Minister, to a country that is acceptable to such person and that is willing to receive him.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 32 (1).

Sanction is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Yes, where a deportation order or rejection order is made against a person, the transportation company that brought him to Trinidad and Tobago shall, when he is deported, pay the costs of deportation or rejection from the port of entry from which he will leave Trinidad and Tobago and shall at its expense convey him or cause him to be conveyed to the place whence he came to Trinidad and Tobago or to the country of which he is a national or citizen or to the country of his birth as directed in the deportation order, rejection order or other order or direction made by the Minister, Chief Immigration Officer, a Special Inquiry Officer or an immigration officer or at the request of the transportation company and, subject to the approval of the Minister, to a country that is acceptable to such person and that is willing to receive him.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 32 (1).

Penalty is more than a fine:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, where a deportation order or rejection order is made against a person, the transportation company that brought him to Trinidad and Tobago shall, when he is deported, pay the costs of deportation or rejection from the port of entry from which he will leave Trinidad and Tobago and shall at its expense convey him or causa him to be conveyed to the place whence he came to Trinidad and Tobago or to the country of which he is a national or citizen or to the country of his birth as directed in the deportation order, rejection order or other order or direction made by the Minister, Chief Immigration Officer, a Special Inquiry Officer or an immigration officer or at the request of the transportation company and, subject to the approval of the Minister, to a country that is acceptable to such person and that is willing to receive him.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 32 (1).

4.6. Amnesty programs

IMMIGRATION_22: Existence of amnesty program.

In the past decade, did any amnesty program for irregular immigrants or any permanent regularization mechanism exist?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found about Amnesty programs in the Immigration Act or Constitution until 2017. However, in 2019, the Cabinet approved an Amnesty to Venezuelans with irregular status in Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Straboeek News. "Cabinet Approves Venezuelan Amnesty". Access date not available. <https://www.stabroeknews.com/2019/04/13/news/regional/trinidad/tt-cabinet-approves-venezuelan-amnesty-policy/>.

The amnesty program is/was:

Answer: Exceptional (one time in the period analyzed)

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago. 1969 (updated to December 2016) 76. Act 41 of 19 Arts. 40 and 41.

Being employed is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Only registration with birth certificate and passport or national ID from Venezuela and lack of criminal records were required.

Sources: "Here's How to Re-Register for the Venezuelan National ID Card | Loop Trinidad & Tobago," Loop News, accessed November 2, 2021, <https://tt.loopnews.com/content/heres-how-re-register-venezuelan-national-id-card/> / "FAQ: Venezuelan Migrant Registration Process | Trinidad and Tobago Government News," accessed November 2, 2021, <http://www.news.gov.tt/content/faq-venezuelan-migrant-registration-process#.YYGsgBz7edY>.

A given duration of stay is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No requirement as to duration of stay.

Sources: Loop News. "Here's How to Re-Register for the Venezuelan National ID Card | Loop Trinidad & Tobago". Accessed November 2, 2021. <https://tt.loopnews.com/content/heres-how-re-register-venezuelan-national-id-card/>. / Government of the Republic of Trinidad y Tobago. "FAQ: Venezuelan Migrant Registration Process | Trinidad and Tobago Government News". Accessed November 2, 2021. <http://www.news.gov.tt/content/faq-venezuelan-migrant-registration-process#.YYGsgBz7edY>.

Having a certain nationality is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Only applied to Venezuelan nationals with their documents to prove their nationality.

Sources: Loop News. "Here's How to Re-Register for the Venezuelan National ID Card | Loop Trinidad & Tobago". Accessed November 2, 2021. <https://tt.loopnews.com/content/heres-how-re-register-venezuelan-national-id-card/>. / Government of the Republic of Trinidad y Tobago. "FAQ: Venezuelan Migrant Registration Process | Trinidad and Tobago Government News". Accessed November 2, 2021. <http://www.news.gov.tt/content/faq-venezuelan-migrant-registration-process#.YYGsgBz7edY>.

Does a case by case regularization for irregular immigrants existed?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). / Straboek News. "Cabinet Approves Venezuelan Amnesty". Access date not available. <https://www.stabroeknews.com/2019/04/13/news/regional/trinidad/tt-cabinet-approves-venezuelan-amnesty-policy/>.

Being employed is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

A given duration of stay is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Having a certain nationality is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: This does not equate the registration campaign for Venezuelans in 2019.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Straboek News. "Cabinet Approves Venezuelan Amnesty". Access date not available. <https://www.stabroeknews.com/2019/04/13/news/regional/trinidad/tt-cabinet-approves-venezuelan-amnesty-policy/>.

Is regularization through marriage possible:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. To a foreigner marry with a national from Trinidad and Tobago the person must provide a proof of residence. Not only that, the website of US Embassy in Trinidad and Tobago states that "getting married in Trinidad and Tobago or to a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago gives no automatic right to remain or reside in the country".`

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Straboek News. "Cabinet Approves Venezuelan Amnesty". Access date not available. <https://www.stabroeknews.com/2019/04/13/news/regional/trinidad/tt-cabinet-approves-venezuelan-amnesty-policy/>.

IMMIGRATION_23. The amnesty defines the types of irregular migrants as:

Answer: The amnesty defines that regular and irregular Venezuelans living in Trinidad and Tobago could register to the amnesty.

Code: see answer

Explanation: see answer

Sources: Office of the Prime Minister Trinidad and Tobago. "Venezuelan Registration Process". *Youtube Video*. Access date not available. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PJqZFjIDXE4>. / Straboek News. "Cabinet Approves Venezuelan Amnesty". Access date not available. <https://www.stabroeknews.com/2019/04/13/news/regional/trinidad/tt-cabinet-approves-venezuelan-amnesty-policy/>.

4.7. Administration

IMMIGRATION_24_1: Administration in charge of immigration regulation.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in original language)?

Answer: Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago, Office of the Prime Minister and Immigration Division of the Ministry of National Security

Code: Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago, Office of the Prime Minister and Immigration Division of the Ministry of National Security

Explanation: The legislative and executive. The Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago is responsible for immigrant regulation but also the Office of the Prime Minister is entitled to approve regulations related to immigration. The Immigration Division of the Ministry of National Security is responsible for the control of persons entering and leaving Trinidad and Tobago and the issue of travel documents both locally and at the Trinidad and Tobago Overseas.

Sources: Ministry of National Security. "The Immigration Division". Access date not available. <http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/Divisions/The-Immigration-Division>.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in English language)?

Answer: Office of the Prime Minister and Immigration Division of the Ministry of National Security

IMMIGRATION_24_2: Administration in charge of implementing immigration policies.

Which institution is in charge of the implementation of immigration policies (in original language)?

Answer: Immigration Division of the Ministry of National Security

Code: Immigration Division of the Ministry of National Security

Explanation: The Immigration Division of the Ministry of National Security is responsible for the control of persons entering and leaving Trinidad and Tobago and the issue of travel documents both locally and at the Trinidad and Tobago Overseas.

Sources: Ministry of National Security. "The Immigration Division". Access date not available. <http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/Divisions/The-Immigration-Division>.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in English language)?

Answer: Immigration Division of the Ministry of National Security

IMMIGRATION_24_3: Administration in charge of border control.

Which institution is in charge of border control (in original language)?

Answer: The Ministry of National Security

Code: The Ministry of National Security

Explanation: The Ministry of National Security is in charge of border control through the Immigration Division.

Sources: Ministry of National Security. "The Immigration Division". Access date not available. <http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/Divisions/The-Immigration-Division>.

Which institution is in charge of border control (in English language)?

Answer: The Ministry of National Security

IMMIGRATION_24_4: Administration in charge of detentions.

Which institution is in charge of detentions (in original language)?

Answer: The Ministry of National Security

Code: The Ministry of National Security

Explanation: The Ministry of National Security is in charge of border control through the Immigration Division.

Sources: Ministry of National Security. "The Immigration Division". Access date not available. <http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/Divisions/The-Immigration-Division>.

Which institution is in charge of detentions (in English language)?

Answer: The Ministry of National Security

4.8. Proxy: Labor migration (high- and low-skilled)

IMMIGRATION_25: Visas applied to labor migration.

Is there a labor migration scheme that allows immigrants to enter the country to work in any capacity?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Is the same visa applied to (1) domestic worker proxy, (2) agricultural worker proxy, and (3) medical doctor proxy?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

4.8.1. Domestic workers

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for domestic workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: To enter the country they require a tourist visa and afterwards they would acquire a work permit

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Consultation with the Honorary Consul of Trinidad and Tobago in Hamburg. 2020.

IMMIGRATION_26. Do migrants trying to enter the country under this entry track, need to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Although the submission of a work permit must be done by an employer who desires to employ a person who is not a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago, this does not qualify as sponsorship.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (3).

IMMIGRATION_27. Is a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating?

Answer: Yes, required

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Yes. The employer who wishes to hire someone who is not a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago must submit the application to the Permanent Secretary of Work Permit.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (3).

IMMIGRATION_28. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the domestic worker proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, in order to a work permit be issued, the employer must prove that the skills or expertise they want are not available in Trinidad and Tobago. The prove is done by a declaration of the employer.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Applying for a Work Permit". Access date not available.

https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqI3QzMzCBUKt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwQCIEXUpixqUI5E2Xsni4vjyqjauoIHF3WUPVsyUXUUzccehCPgWZsemKq0dU4Klv6Xxy9j_Mz7tIAzkDImrZcTMK05gJkeOyAs4_Hwk9AoYkVjQCp6oxWtxEfVn5OmKeuVgAJ2XScyzllGxSvPBfwUSXjdQDCWUObH4Gnf1azdGy-Ejslv/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Non-National/Role/AJobSeeker/FindAJobinTandT/Applying+for+a+Work+Permit

IMMIGRATION_29. Is the domestic worker entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (specify the nationalities in explanation).

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no limitation nor discrimination based on nationality concerning this track

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

IMMIGRATION_30: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for migrant domestic workers in order to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no age limits mentioned in the legislation for this entry track.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_31. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under the domestic worker entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no gender requirements mentioned in the legislation for this entry track.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

IMMIGRATION_32. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the domestic worker track entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no marital status requirements mentioned in the legislation for this entry track.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

IMMIGRATION_33. Do migrant domestic workers need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no mention in the Immigrant Act that migrant workers need to prove their ability to support themselves.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

IMMIGRATION_34. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on whether someone could immigrate as a domestic worker?

Answer: Neither beneficial, nor required

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no mention in the legislation of language skills being required or beneficial for this entry track.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

IMMIGRATION_35. Does the application under the domestic worker entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application does not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: 88.83

Code: 88.83

Explanation: Yes, there is a non-refundable application processing fee of TT \$600.00 (USD 88.83) that must be paid at the time the application is made. Then, if the application is approved, it must be paid a certificate duration fee of TT \$450.00 (USD 66,27) per month for a work permit that covers any period longer than 30 days. The certificate duration fee must be paid before you can collect your work permit.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Applying for a Work Permit". Access date not available.

https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqI3QzMzCBUKt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwQCIEXUpixqUI5E2Xsni4vjyqjauoIHF3WUPVsyUXUUzccehCPgWZsemKq0dU4Klv6Xxy9j_Mz7tIAzkDImrZcTMK05gJkeOyAs4_Hwk9AoYkVjQCp6oxWtxEfVn5OmKeuVgAJ2XScyzIIgXsvPBfwUSXjdQDCWUObH4Gnf1azdGy-Ejslv/dl5/d5/L2dBISvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Non-National/Role/AJobSeeker/FindAJobinTandT/Applying+for+a+Work+Permit

IMMIGRATION_36. How long is the domestic work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: The permit has an indefinite duration as long as the conditions under which the migrants were admitted remain in place. Therefore, it is a permanent residence.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Applying for a Work Permit". Access date not available.

https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqI3QzMzCBUKt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwQCIEXUpixqUI5E2Xsni4vjyqjauoIHF3WUPVsyUXUUzccehCPgWZsemKq0dU4Klv6Xxy9j_Mz7tIAzkDImrZcTMK05gJkeOyAs4_Hwk9AoYkVjQCp6oxWtxEfVn5OmKeuVgAJ2XScyzIIgXsvPBfwUSXjdQDCWUObH4Gnf1azdGy-Ejslv/dl5/d5/L2dBISvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Non-National/Role/AJobSeeker/FindAJobinTandT/Applying+for+a+Work+Permit

IMMIGRATION_37. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the domestic worker entry track?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: The permit has an indefinite duration as long as the conditions under which the migrants were admitted remain in place. Therefore, there is no need of renewal.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Applying for a Work Permit". Access date not available.

https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqI3QzMzCBUKt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwQCIEXUpixqUI5E2Xsni4vjyqjauoIHF3WUPVsyUXUUzccehCPgWZsemKq0dU4Klv6Xxy9j_Mz7tIAzkDImrZcTMK05gJkeOyAs4_Hwk9AoYkVjQCp6oxWtxEfVn5OmKeuVgAJ2XScyzIIgXsvPBfwUSXjdQDCWUObH4Gnf1azdGy-Ejslv/dl5/d5/L2dBISvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Non-National/Role/AJobSeeker/FindAJobinTandT/Applying+for+a+Work+Permit

IMMIGRATION_38: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant worker accepted under the domestic worker entry track to switch employers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: This possibility is not regulated in the Immigration Act. However, the only requirement to obtain the work permit is that the employer must prove that the skills or expertise they want are not available in Trinidad and Tobago. If the employer decides to switch employers, sector/profession or location he/she will have to be sponsored by another employer which will apply for the work permit since one of the requirements to the employer is to notify the Permanent Secretary of the termination of the employment.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (11).

Is it possible for a migrant domestic worker accepted under this entry track to switch professional sectors?

Answer: Yes

Code: Yes

Explanation: This possibility is not regulated in the Immigration Act. However, the only requirement to obtain the work permit is that the employer must prove that the skills or expertise they want are not available in Trinidad and Tobago. If the employer decides to switch employers, sector/profession or location he/she will have to be sponsored by another employer which will apply for the work permit since one of the requirements to the employer is to notify the Permanent Secretary of the termination of the employment.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (11).

Is it possible for a migrant worker accepted under the domestic worker entry track to switch locations?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: This possibility is not regulated in the Immigration Act. However, the only requirement to obtain the work permit is that the employer must prove that the skills or expertise they want are not available in Trinidad and Tobago. If the employer decides to switch employers, sector/profession or location he/she will have to be sponsored by another employer which will apply for the work permit since one of the requirements to the employer is to notify the Permanent Secretary of the termination of the employment.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (11).

IMMIGRATION_39. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant domestic worker's resident permit under this track?

Answer: Yes, right away

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The Immigration Act mentions is that not less than fourteen days before the date of expiration of the work permit or on termination of the contract of employment, of any person, the employer shall notify the Chief Immigration Officer of the arrangements made for the repatriation of such person.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (12 b).

IMMIGRATION_40. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant domestic workers were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The main regulations of labor rights state rights in a general sense, for example: "for all workers in Trinidad and Tobago". Therefore, they do not differentiate nationals to migrant workers, so it can be assumed that the work conditions of the migrant workers were equal to those of native workers.

Sources: International Labour Organization. "National Labour Law Profile: Trinidad and Tobago". Access date not available. https://www.ilo.org/ifpdial/information-resources/national-labour-law-profiles/WCMS_158855/lang--en/index.htm.

IMMIGRATION_41. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the domestic entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No minimum level of education is mentioned as a requirement for applying to this track.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

IMMIGRATION_42. Is a test of good health required for migrant domestic worker?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no mention about a test of good health required in the Immigration Act and Constitution

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

4.8.2. Agricultural workers

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for agricultural workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: To enter the country, a tourist visa; afterwards they must acquire a work permit.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Consultation with the Honorary Consul of Trinidad and Tobago in Hamburg. 2020

IMMIGRATION_43. Do migrants trying to enter the country under the agricultural worker entry track need to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Although the submission of a work permit must be done by an employer who desires to employ a person who is not a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago, this does not qualify as sponsorship.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (3).

IMMIGRATION_44. Is a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating as an agricultural worker?

Answer: Yes, required

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Yes. The employer who wishes to hire someone who is not a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago must submit the application to the Permanent Secretary of Work Permit.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (3).

IMMIGRATION_45. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the agricultural worker proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, in order to a work permit be issued, the employer must prove that the skills or expertise they want are not available in Trinidad and Tobago. The prove is done by a declaration of the employer.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Applying for a Work Permit". Access date not available.
https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBC0JAEAbgp_HqjlqI3QzMzCBUKt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwQCIEXUpixqUI5E2Xsni4vjyqjauoIHF3WUPVsyUXUUzccehCPgWZsemKq0dU4KIv6Xxy9j_Mz7tIAzkDIrZcTMK05gJkeOyAs4_Hwk9AoYkVjQCp6oxWtxEfVn5OmKeuVgAJ2XScyzIIgXsvPBfwUSXjdQDCWUObH4Gnf1azdGy-Ejslv/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Non-National/Role/AJobSeeker/FindAJobinTandT/Applying+for+a+Work+Permit.

IMMIGRATION_46. Is the agricultural worker entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (specify nationalities in the explanation).

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no limitation nor discrimination based on nationality concerning this track.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

IMMIGRATION_47: Restrictions based on age.

Are age limits for migrant agricultural workers in order to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no age limits mentioned in the legislation for this entry track.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_48. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under this entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no gender requirements mentioned in the legislation for this entry track.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

IMMIGRATION_49. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. There are no marital status requirements mentioned in the legislation for this entry track.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

IMMIGRATION_50. Do migrant agricultural workers need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no mention in the Immigrant Act that migrant workers need to prove their ability to support themselves.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

IMMIGRATION_51. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on immigrating as an agricultural worker?

Answer: Neither beneficial, nor required

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no mention in the legislation of language skills being required or beneficial for this entry track.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

IMMIGRATION_52. Does the application under the agricultural worker entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application does not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: 88,83

Code: 88,83

Explanation: Yes, there is a non-refundable application processing fee of TT \$600.00 (USD 88.83) that must be paid at the time the application is made. Then, if the application is approved, it must be paid a certificate duration fee of TT \$450.00 (USD 66,27) per month for a work permit that covers any period longer than 30 days. The certificate duration fee must be paid before you can collect your work permit.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Applying for a Work Permit". Access date not available.
https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqI3QzMzCBUKt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwQCIEXUpixqUI5E2Xsni4vjyqjauoIHF3WUPVsyUXUUzccehCPgWZsemKq0dU4KIv6Xxy9j_Mz7tIAzkDImrZcTMK05gJkeOyAs4_Hwk9AoYkVjQCp6oxWtxEfVn5OmKeuVgAJ2XScyzIIgXsvPBfwUSXjdQDCWUObH4Gnf1azdGy-Ejslv/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Non-National/Role/AJobSeeker/FindAJobinTandT/Applying+for+a+Work+Permit.

IMMIGRATION_53. How long is the work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: The permit has an indefinite duration as long as the conditions under which the migrants were admitted remain in place.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Applying for a Work Permit". Access date not available.
https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqI3QzMzCBUKt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwQCIEXUpixqUI5E2Xsni4vjyqjauoIHF3WUPVsyUXUUzccehCPgWZsemKq0dU4KIv6Xxy9j_Mz7tIAzkDImrZcTMK05gJkeOyAs4_Hwk9AoYkVjQCp6oxWtxEfVn5OmKeuVgAJ2XScyzIIgXsvPBfwUSXjdQDCWUObH4Gnf1azdGy-Ejslv/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Non-National/Role/AJobSeeker/FindAJobinTandT/Applying+for+a+Work+Permit.

IMMIGRATION_54. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: not applicable

Code: 98

Explanation: The permit has an indefinite duration as long as the conditions under which the migrants were admitted remain in place. Therefore, there is no need of renewal.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Applying for a Work Permit". Access date not available.
https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqI3QzMzCBUKt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwQCIEXUpixqUI5E2Xsni4vjyqjauoIHF3WUPVsyUXUUzccehCPgWZsemKq0dU4KIv6Xxy9j_Mz7tIAzkDImrZcTMK05gJkeOyAs4_Hwk9AoYkVjQCp6oxWtxEfVn5OmKeuVgAJ2XScyzIIgXsvPBfwUSXjdQDCWUObH4Gnf1azdGy-Ejslv/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Non-National/Role/AJobSeeker/FindAJobinTandT/Applying+for+a+Work+Permit.

IMMIGRATION_55: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch employers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: This possibility is not regulated in the Immigration Act. However, the only requirement to obtain the work permit is that the employer must prove that the skills or expertise they want are not available in Trinidad and Tobago. If the employer decides to switch employers, sector/profession or location he/she will have to be sponsored by another employer which will apply for the work permit since one of the requirements to the employer is to notify the Permanent Secretary of the termination of the employment.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (11).

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch professional sectors?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: This possibility is not regulated in the Immigration Act. However, the only requirement to obtain the work permit is that the employer must prove that the skills or expertise they want are not available in Trinidad and Tobago. If the employer decides to switch employers, sector/profession or location he/she will have to be sponsored by another employer which will apply for the work permit since one of the requirements to the employer is to notify the Permanent Secretary of the termination of the employment.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (11).

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch locations?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: This possibility is not regulated in the Immigration Act. However, the only requirement to obtain the work permit is that the employer must prove that the skills or expertise they want are not available in Trinidad and Tobago. If the employer decides to switch employers, sector/profession or location he/she will have to be sponsored by another employer which will apply for the work permit since one of the requirements to the employer is to notify the Permanent Secretary of the termination of the employment.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (11).

IMMIGRATION_56. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant agricultural worker's resident permit under this track?

Answer: Yes, right away

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The Immigration Act mentions is that not less than fourteen days before the date of expiration of the work permit or on termination of the contract of employment, of any person, the

employer shall notify the Chief Immigration Officer of the arrangements made for the repatriation of such person.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (12 b).

IMMIGRATION_57. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant agricultural workers were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The main regulations of labor rights state apply in a general sense: "for all workers in Trinidad and Tobago". Therefore, they do not differentiate nationals to migrant workers, so it can be assumed that the work conditions of the migrant workers were equal to those of native workers.

Sources: International Labour Organization. "National Labour Law Profile: Trinidad and Tobago". Access date not available. https://www.ilo.org/ifpdial/information-resources/national-labour-law-profiles/WCMS_158855/lang--en/index.htm.

IMMIGRATION_58. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No minimum level of education is mentioned as a requirement for applying to this track.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

IMMIGRATION_59. Is a test of good health required for migrant agricultural workers?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no mention about a test of good health required in the Immigration Act and Constitution.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

4.8.3. Medical doctors

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for medical doctors?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: To enter the country, tourist visa to afterwards acquire a work permit

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Consultation with the Honorary Consul of Trinidad and Tobago in Hamburg. 2020

IMMIGRATION_60. Do migrants trying to enter the country under the medical doctor entry track, needed to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Although the submission of a work permit must be done by an employer who desires to employ a person who is not a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago, this does not qualify as sponsorship.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (3).

IMMIGRATION_61. Are a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating as a medical doctor?

Answer: Yes, required

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Yes. The employer who wishes to hire someone who is not a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago must submit the application to the Permanent Secretary of Work Permit.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (3).

IMMIGRATION_62. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the medical doctor proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove that no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, in order to a work permit be issued, the employer must prove that the skills or expertise they want are not available in Trinidad and Tobago. The prove is done by a declaration of the employer.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Applying for a Work Permit". Access date not available.

https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqI3QzMzCBUKt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwQCIEXUpixqUI5E2Xsni4vjyqjauoIHF3WUPVsyUXUUzccehCPgWZsemKq0dU4KIv6Xxy9j_Mz7tIAzkDImrZcTMK05gJkeOyAs4_Hwk9AoYkVjQCp6oxWtxEfVn5OmKeuVgAJ2XScyzllGxSvPBfwUSXjdQDCWUObH4Gnf1azdGy-Ejslv/dl5/d5/L2dBISevZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Non-National/Role/AJobSeeker/FindAJobinTandT/Applying+for+a+Work+Permit

IMMIGRATION_63. Is the medical doctor entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (Specify nationalities in the explanation).

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no limitation nor discrimination based on nationality concerning this track.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

IMMIGRATION_64: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for migrant medical doctors to be admitted to the coun-try?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no age limits mentioned in the legislation for this entry track.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_65. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: There are no gender requirements mentioned in the legislation for this entry track

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

IMMIGRATION_66. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. There are no marital status requirements mentioned in the legislation for this entry track.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

IMMIGRATION_67. Do migrant medical doctors need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no mention in the Immigrant Act that migrant workers need to prove their ability to support themselves.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

IMMIGRATION_68. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on whether someone could immigrate as a medical doctor?

Answer: Neither beneficial, nor required

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no mention in the legislation of language skills being required or beneficial for this entry track.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

IMMIGRATION_69. Does the application under the medical doctor entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application did not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: 88.83

Code: 88.83

Explanation: Yes, there is a non-refundable application processing fee of TT \$600.00 (USD 88.83) that must be paid at the time the application is made. Then, if the application is approved, it must be paid a certificate duration fee of TT \$450.00 (USD 66,27) per month for a work permit that covers any period longer than 30 days. The certificate duration fee must be paid before you can collect your work permit.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Applying for a Work Permit". Access date not available.

https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqI3QzMzCBUKt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmTsM3w8_AwQCIEXUpixqUI5E2Xsni4vjyqjauoIHF3WUPVsyUXUUzccehCPgWZsemKq0dU4Klv6Xxy9j_Mz7tIAzkDImrZcTMK05gJkeOyAs4_Hwk9AoYkVjQCp6oxWtxEfVn5OmKeuVgAJ2XScyzIIgXsVPBfwUSXjdQDCWUObH4Gnf1azdGy-Ejslv/dI5/d5/L2dBISvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Non-National/Role/AJobSeeker/FindAJobinTandT/Applying+for+a+Work+Permit

IMMIGRATION_70. How long is the medical doctor work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: The permit has an indefinite duration as long as the conditions under which the migrants were admitted remain in place. Therefore, it is a permanent residence.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Applying for a Work Permit". Access date not available.

https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqI3QzMzCBUKt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwQCIEXUpixqUI5E2Xsni4vjyqjauoIHF3WUPVsyUXUUzccehCPgWZsemKq0dU4Klv6Xxy9j_Mz7tIAzkDImrZcTMK05gJkeOyAs4_Hwk9AoYkVjQCp6oxWtxEfVn5OmKeuVgAJ2XScyzIIgXsvPBfwUSXjdQDCWUObH4Gnf1azdGy-Ejslv/dI5/d5/L2dBISevZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Non-National/Role/AJobSeeker/FindAJobinTandT/Applying+for+a+Work+Permit

IMMIGRATION_71. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: not applicable

Explanation: The permit has an indefinite duration as long as the conditions under which the migrants were admitted remain in place. Therefore, there is no need of renewal.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Applying for a Work Permit". Access date not available.

https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqI3QzMzCBUKt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwQCIEXUpixqUI5E2Xsni4vjyqjauoIHF3WUPVsyUXUUzccehCPgWZsemKq0dU4Klv6Xxy9j_Mz7tIAzkDImrZcTMK05gJkeOyAs4_Hwk9AoYkVjQCp6oxWtxEfVn5OmKeuVgAJ2XScyzIIgXsvPBfwUSXjdQDCWUObH4Gnf1azdGy-Ejslv/dI5/d5/L2dBISevZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Non-National/Role/AJobSeeker/FindAJobinTandT/Applying+for+a+Work+Permit

IMMIGRATION_72: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch employers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: This possibility is not regulated in the Immigration Act. However, the only requirement to obtain the work permit is that the employer must prove that the skills or expertise they want are not available in Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (11).

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch professional sectors?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: If the employer decides to switch employers, sector/profession or location he/she will have to be sponsored by another employer which will apply for the work permit since one of the requirements to the employer is to notify the Permanent Secretary of the termination of the employment.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (11).

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch locations?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: If the employer decides to switch employers, sector/profession or location he/she will have to be sponsored by another employer which will apply for the work permit since one of the requirements to the employer is to notify the Permanent Secretary of the termination of the employment.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (11).

IMMIGRATION_73. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant worker's resident permit under the medical doctor track?

Answer: Yes, right away

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The Immigration Act mentions is that not less than fourteen days before the date of expiration of the work permit or on termination of the contract of employment, of any person, the employer shall notify the Chief Immigration Officer of the arrangements made for the repatriation of such person.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (12 b).

IMMIGRATION_74. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant medical doctors were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The main regulations of labor rights state rights in a general sense, for example: "for all workers in Trinidad and Tobago". Therefore, they do not differentiate nationals to migrant workers, so it can be assumed that the work conditions of the migrant workers were equal to those of native workers.

Sources: International Labour Organization. "National Labour Law Profile: Trinidad and Tobago". Access date not available. https://www.ilo.org/ifpdial/information-resources/national-labour-law-profiles/WCMS_158855/lang--en/index.htm.

IMMIGRATION_75. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No minimum level of education is mentioned as a requirement for applying to this track.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

IMMIGRATION_76. Is a test of good health required for migrant medical doctors?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, there is no mention about a test of good health required in the Immigration Act and Constitution.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

4.9. Proxy: Refugees

4.9.1. Existence of track

IMMIGRATION_77. Does the country grant refugee status?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The country signed the Convention of 1951 in November 2000. The country grants refugee status, although it does not have a specific legislation. It is regulated by the Immigration Act and since 2014 the Cabinet adopted the National Policy to Address Refugee and Asylum Matters in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Refugee Unit, Immigration Division Trinidad and Tobago". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/where-to-seek-help/>.

IMMIGRATION_78. Are certain countries deemed safe third countries (i.e. could persons arriving through these countries be precluded from claiming asylum)?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No evidence of a list of safe third countries was found, neither in the immigration law nor in government websites related to migration and of state organs responsible for granting refugee status, in this case the Ministry of National Security.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Ministry of National Security. "The Immigration Division". <http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/Divisions/The-Immigration-Division/>. / United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Refugee Unit, Immigration Division Trinidad and Tobago". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/where-to-seek-help/>.

IMMIGRATION_79: Safe countries of origin.

Are certain countries deemed safe countries of origin (i.e. refugee claims arising out of persecution in those countries could be precluded)?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No evidence of a list of safe countries of origin was found, neither in the immigration law nor in government websites related to migration and of state organs responsible for granting refugee status, in this case the Ministry of National Security.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Ministry of National Security. "The Immigration Division". <http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/Divisions/The-Immigration-Division/>. / United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Refugee Unit, Immigration Division Trinidad and Tobago". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/where-to-seek-help/>.

How many countries?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.9.2. Restrictions

IMMIGRATION_80: Refugee status restricted for certain nationalities.

Is refugee status restricted to certain nationalities?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No evidence of a list of refugee status restricted to certain nationalities, neither in the immigration law nor in government websites related to migration and of state organs responsible for granting refugee status, in this case the Ministry of National Security.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Ministry of National Security. "The Immigration Division". <http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/Divisions/The-Immigration-Division/>. / United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Refugee Unit, Immigration Division Trinidad and Tobago". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/where-to-seek-help/>.

Which nationalities?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_81: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for potential refugees to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No evidence of a list of benefit for certain age groups when applying for refugee status, neither in the immigration Act nor in government websites related to migration and of state organs responsible for granting refugee status, in this case the Ministry of National Security.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Ministry of National Security. "The Immigration Division". <http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/Divisions/The-Immigration-Division/>. / United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Refugee Unit, Immigration Division Trinidad and Tobago". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/where-to-seek-help/>.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is being below a certain age limit beneficial for the decision on whether someone gains access to refugee status?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No evidence of a list of benefit for certain age groups when applying for refugee status, neither in the immigration Act nor in government websites related to migration and of state organs responsible for granting refugee status, in this case the Ministry of National Security.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Ministry of National Security. "The Immigration Division". <http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/Divisions/The-Immigration-Division/>. / United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Refugee Unit, Immigration Division Trinidad and Tobago". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/where-to-seek-help/>.

Below which age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_82. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be granted refugee status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence of having a certain gender is a requisite to be granted refugee status, neither in the immigration Act nor in government websites related to migration and of state organs responsible for granting refugee status, in this case the Ministry of National Security.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Ministry of National Security. "The Immigration Division". <http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/Divisions/The-Immigration-Division/>. / United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Refugee Unit, Immigration Division Trinidad and Tobago". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/where-to-seek-help/>.

IMMIGRATION_83. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be granted refugee status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence was found that having a certain marital status is a requisite to be granted refugee status, neither in the immigration Act nor in government websites related to migration and of state organs responsible for granting refugee status, in this case the Ministry of National Security.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Ministry of National Security. "The Immigration Division". <http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/Divisions/The-Immigration-Division/>. / United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Refugee Unit, Immigration Division Trinidad and Tobago". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/where-to-seek-help/>.

4.9.3. Place of application

IMMIGRATION_84: Place of application

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum from outside the destination country's territory?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: To seek asylum you must first present yourself to WLC, UNHCR's implementing partner in Trinidad and Tobago, or to the Refugee Unit of Immigration Division of Trinidad and Tobago. If the person is at the border or any port of entry (e.g. an airport or seaport) in Trinidad and Tobago, you can claim asylum before an immigration official, by expressing your fear to return to your country of origin. The claim can be made verbally or in writing.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "How Do I Apply for Asylum in Trinidad and Tobago". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/applying-for-asylum/how-do-i-apply-for-asylum/>.

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum at the border/ports of entry of country's territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: To seek asylum you must first present yourself to WLC, UNHCR's implementing partner in Trinidad and Tobago, or to the Refugee Unit of Immigration Division of Trinidad and Tobago. If the person is at the border or any port of entry (e.g. an airport or seaport) in Trinidad and Tobago, you can claim asylum before an immigration official, by expressing your fear to return to your country of origin. The claim can be made verbally or in writing.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "How Do I Apply for Asylum in Trinidad and Tobago". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/applying-for-asylum/how-do-i-apply-for-asylum/>.

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum on the destination country's territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: To seek asylum you must first present yourself to WLC, UNHCR's implementing partner in Trinidad and Tobago, or to the Refugee Unit of Immigration Division of Trinidad and Tobago. If the person is at the border or any port of entry (e.g. an airport or seaport) in Trinidad and Tobago, you can claim asylum before an immigration official, by expressing your fear to return to your country of origin. The claim can be made verbally or in writing.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "How Do I Apply for Asylum in Trinidad and Tobago". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/applying-for-asylum/how-do-i-apply-for-asylum/>.

4.9.4. Permit validity

IMMIGRATION_85. How long is the initial residence permit for recognized refugees valid for?

Answer: Temporary, less than 12 months

Code: 6

Explanation: For a maximum of 12 months. The Draft Document of the Approach towards the Establishment of a National Policy to Address Refugee and Asylum Matters in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago mentions that if the eligibility committee recommends that the individual should be recognized as a refugee and the Minister agrees, the Minister should issue a permit under Section 10 of the Immigration Act, Chap. 18:01. This permit should include appropriate conditions, including working authorizations and length of permitted stay. On Section 10 of the Immigration Act it is stated that a permit shall be expressed to be in force for a specific period not exceeding twelve months and that the Minister may issue a written permit authorizing any person to enter Trinidad and Tobago or, being in Trinidad and Tobago, to remain therein. In the case of Venezuelans, however, it is stated that a temporary protection starts with their registration, and they will be provided with a registration card which would allow them to work for one year. At the end of the first six months, Venezuelans would have to provide the Immigration Division with an update on their status.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / National Legislative Bodies. 2014. A Phased Approach Towards the Establishment of a National Policy to Address Refugee and Asylum Matters in the Republic.

IMMIGRATION_86: Permit renewal.

Is it possible to renew a temporary residence permit?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Draft Document of the Approach towards the Establishment of a National Policy to Address Refugee and Asylum Matters in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago possible renewal after 12 months. In the case of Venezuelans, however, they would have to provide the Immigration Division with an update on their status after six months.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10. / Straboeek News. "Cabinet Approves Venezuelan Amnesty". Access date not available. <https://www.stabroeknews.com/2019/04/13/news/regional/trinidad/ft-cabinet-approves-venezuelan-amnesty-policy/>.

Is it possible to apply for a permanent resident permit for recognized refugees?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Due to requirements of showing proof of employment, refugees have no possibility to access PR even if they can prove to have resided long enough to access it via residence time under Section 6 or 50 (1) of the Immigration Act.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10. / Straboek News. "Cabinet Approves Venezuelan Amnesty". Access date not available. <https://www.stabroeknews.com/2019/04/13/news/regional/trinidad/tt-cabinet-approves-venezuelan-amnesty-policy/>.

IMMIGRATION_87. Can a recognized refugee lose his or her status as a refugee when the threatening situation in his or her country of origin ceases?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes, the immigration act clearly states that the Minister may attach to the entry or remaining in Trinidad and Tobago of such persons such terms and conditions as he may think fit. In this sense, not existing the threatening situation in the country of origin the Minister might cancel such permit.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

4.9.5. Maximum timeframe for application resolution

IMMIGRATION_88: Timeframe for resolution.

Is there a maximum of days to process the application of asylum seekers?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, there is no mention about maximum of days to process the application of asylum seekers in the Immigration Act or UNHCR Trinidad and Tobago website.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "How Do I Apply for Asylum in Trinidad and Tobago". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/applying-for-asylum/how-do-i-apply-for-asylum/>.

What is the maximum of days?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.9.6. Possibility to change migratory status

IMMIGRATION_89. If an application on refugee status is rejected, does the applicant have the right to appeal?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Applicants whose claims are rejected will be informed through a notification letter, including the reasons for the rejection. Persons who receive a first instance denial have the right to appeal. An appeal application form must be submitted to UNHCR within the indicated time frame. Depending on the reasons stated in your Appeal Application Form you may be called to another interview by UNHCR. If your appeal is rejected again or you chose not to appeal, you will no longer be considered an asylum-seeker and you will be subject to Trinidad and Tobago immigration procedures.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "What Happens after I Apply?". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/applying-for-asylum/what-happens-after-i-apply/>.

IMMIGRATION_90. Is it possible for recognized refugees to change their migratory status?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Refugees, considered permanent residents, could in theory abandon said status and apply for any other of the categories of resident permit as long as they meet the requirements.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10.

4.9.7. Detention

IMMIGRATION_91: Detention

Are asylum seekers detained while their claims are being processed?

Answer: No

Code: 4

Explanation: Although those asylum seekers whose application has been rejected are detained, for those who actually has managed to have the recognition as refugees, they are not detained and can move freely in the country.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "What Happens after I Apply?". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/applying-for-asylum/what-happens-after-i-apply/>. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 16.

Are asylum seekers detained after their claims are processed?

Answer: No

Code: 2

Explanation: Although asylum seekers whose application has been rejected are detained, for those who actually managed get recognized as refugees will not be detained and can move freely in the country.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "What Happens after I Apply?". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/applying-for-asylum/what-happens-after-i-apply/>. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 16.

4.9.8. Status after rejection

IMMIGRATION_92. What is the status of asylum seekers whose applications are rejected?

Answer: Immediate deportation

Code: 1

Explanation: After the rejection of the asylum the person is submitted to the immigration procedures (Immigration Act) and shall be deported by the state as soon as practicable.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "What Happens after I Apply?". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/applying-for-asylum/what-happens-after-i-apply/>. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (6).

IMMIGRATION_93. Do asylum seekers have the possibility to work during the process of application?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. At this time, the laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not allow asylum-seekers or refugees to be employed. UNHCR and LWC continue to provide basic assistance in shelter, food and medical care to asylum-seekers and refugees on a case-by-case basis.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

4.9.9. Translation and interpretation

IMMIGRATION_94. Does the state provide official translation or interpretation for the process of asylum seekers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, as an asylum-seeker in Trinidad and Tobago, the person has the right to receive information about his/her asylum application, his/her rights and his/her duties in a language the asylum-seeker understands.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

4.10. Proxy: Co-ethnics

4.10.1. General

IMMIGRATION_95. Existence of co-ethnics in 2017 (i.e. group(s) of immigrants that were granted easier access).

Are there group(s) of immigrants that are granted easier access to immigration and citizenship due to colonial history, language, religion, ancestry, and/or ill-treatment in the past?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_96. Register the name of the group(s).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.2. Reasons for co-ethnicity

IMMIGRATION_97. Reasons for co-ethnicity.

Shared language:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Shared religion:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Shared ancestry:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Citizen of former colony:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Ill treatment by country in the past:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Self-declaration: avowal to be of country's ethnicity:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Other:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_98. May converts apply?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_99. If ancestry is sufficient to claim entitlement to preferential immigration rights, what is the degree of ancestry required?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.3. Language test

IMMIGRATION_100. What is the required level of language skills?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.4. Place of residence

IMMIGRATION_101. Does the applicant have to reside in a specific country to be entitled to easier access and right to permanent settlement? (If yes, specify country in the explanation).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.5. Place of application

IMMIGRATION_102. Place of application.

Can applicants file an application from outside the territory of the host country?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can applicants file an application on host country's territory?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.6. Date of birth

IMMIGRATION_103. Do applicants need to be born before or after a certain date to be eligible?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.10.7. Permit validity

IMMIGRATION_104. If citizenship is not granted right away/after a shorter period, how long is the resident permit valid for?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_105. Permit renewal.

Is it possible to renew a temporary residence permit for co-ethnics?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is it possible to apply for a permanent resident permit for co-ethnics?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5. Immigrant policies

5.1. Permanent residence

5.1.1. Eligibility

IMMIGRANT_1: General existence of a permanent residence scheme.

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The immigrant act states that any person who has been continuously resident in Trinidad and Tobago for five years or such shorter period (not being less than twelve months) as the Minister may accept in the special circumstances of any particular case.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 and 10 (6).

IMMIGRANT_2: Existence of a permanent residence scheme for different proxies. Do asylum seekers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Asylum seekers cannot access permanent residence.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Do refugees have access to permanent residence?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, the Immigration Act states that any person who has been continuously residing in Trinidad and Tobago for five years or such shorter period (not being less than twelve months) as the Minister may accept in the special circumstances of any particular case grant permanent residence. However, according to the Immigration Act a requisite for a standard application is to have employment, and no provision for refugees' access to PR exists separately.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Arts. 6 and 10 (6). / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Application for Trinidad and Tobago Resident Status". Access date not available. http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect/!ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTAUzxM1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqoIFt25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Role/AForeignResident/MigratingtoTandT/Application+for+Trinidad+and+Tobago+Resident+Status.

Do co-ethnics have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Immigration Act states that any person who has been continuously residing in Trinidad and Tobago for five years or such shorter period (not being less than twelve months) and the Minister may grant permanent residence in the special circumstances of any particular case. However, according to the Immigration Act a requisite for a standard application is to have employment.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Arts. 6 and 10 (6). / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Application for Trinidad and Tobago Resident Status". Access date not available. http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTAUzxm1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqoIf25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Role/AForeignResident/MigratingtoTandT/Application+for+Trinidad+and+Tobago+Resident+Status.

Do agricultural workers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation:
Immigration Act states that any person who has been continuously residing in Trinidad and Tobago for five years or such shorter period (not being less than twelve months) and the Minister may grant permanent residence in the special circumstances of any particular case. However, according to the Immigration Act a requisite for a standard application is to have employment.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Arts. 6 and 10 (6). / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Application for Trinidad and Tobago Resident Status". Access date not available. http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTAUzxm1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqoIf25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect

t/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Role/AForeignResident/MigratingtoTandT/Application+for+Trinidad+and+Tobago+Resident+Status.

Do medical doctors have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation:

Immigration Act states that any person who has been continuously residing in Trinidad and Tobago for five years or such shorter period (not being less than twelve months) and the Minister may grant permanent residence in the special circumstances of any case. However, according to the Immigration Act a requisite for a standard application is to have employment.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Arts. 6 and 10 (6). / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Application for Trinidad and Tobago Resident Status". Access date not available. http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTAUzxM1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqlFt25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzpz/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connec t/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Role/AForeignResident/MigratingtoTandT/Application+for+Trinidad+and+Tobago+Resident+Status.

IMMIGRANT_3: Required time of habitual residence.

How many months of habitual residence are required from asylum seekers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

How many months of habitual residence are required from refugees for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

How many months of habitual residence are required from co-ethnics for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

How many months of habitual residence are required from domestic workers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 60

Code: 60

Explanation: 5 years.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Arts. 6 and 10 (6).

How many months of habitual residence are required from agricultural workers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 60

Code: 60

Explanation: 5 years.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Arts. 6 and 10 (6).

How many months of habitual residence are required from medical doctors for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 60

Code: 60

Explanation: 5 years.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Arts. 6 and 10 (6).

IMMIGRANT_4: Periods of absence allowed.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for asylum seekers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e.g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for refugees? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for co-ethnics? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for domestic workers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: None. The Immigration Act mentions “continuously residing in Trinidad and Tobago” for 5 (five) years as a requirement to request the resident permit. In this case, the word continuously gives the idea of not allowing periods of absence.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago. Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Arts. 6 and 10 (6). / Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “Asylum Seekers Rights”. Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for agricultural workers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The Immigration Act mentions "continuously residing in Trinidad and Tobago" for 05 (five) years as a requirement to request the resident permit. In this case, the word continuously gives the idea of not allowing periods of absence.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago. Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Arts. 6 and 10 (6). / Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for medical doctors? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The Immigration Act mentions "continuously residing in Trinidad and Tobago" for 05 (five) years as a requirement to request the resident permit. In this case, the word continuously gives the idea of not allowing periods of absence.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago. Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Arts. 6 and 10 (6). / Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

IMMIGRANT_5. Result of a regularization process.

The regularization process leads to:

Answer: temporal residence permit

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Venezuelans who are registered will receive a Registration Card which will authorize the holder to work legally in Trinidad and Tobago for one (1) year. The holder of the permit will be assessed every six months.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7. / "FAQ: Venezuelan Migrant Registration Process | Trinidad and Tobago Government News," accessed November 2, 2021, <http://www.news.gov.tt/content/faq-venezuelan-migrant-registration-process#.YYGsgBz7edY>.

IMMIGRANT_6: Language test.

Is there a language requirement for asylum seekers to access permanent residence?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a language requirement for refugees to access permanent residence?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a language requirement for co-ethnics to access permanent residence?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a language requirement for domestic workers to access permanent residence?

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no reference to a language test as a requirement for accessing permanent residence.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Is there a language requirement for co-ethnics to access permanent residence?

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no reference to a language test as a requirement for accessing permanent residence.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Is there a language requirement for medical doctors to access permanent residence?

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no reference to a language test as a requirement for accessing permanent residence.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

IMMIGRANT_7: Economic resources.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for asylum seekers?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for refugees?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for co-ethnics?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for domestic workers?

Answer: income source linked to employment or no use of social assistance

Code: 0

Explanation: The Immigration Act states that the entrant must have sufficient means of support to maintain himself and his immediate family in Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago. Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (a) I.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for agricultural workers?

Answer: income source linked to employment or no use of social assistance

Code: 0

Explanation: The Immigration Act states that the entrant must have sufficient means of support to maintain himself and his immediate family in Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago. Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (a) I.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for medical doctors?

Answer: income source linked to employment or no use of social assistance

Code: 0

Explanation: The Immigration Act states that the entrant must have sufficient means of support to maintain himself and his immediate family in Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago. Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (a) I.

IMMIGRANT_8: Cost of application.

What is the cost of the application of permanent residence in the original currency (include the cost of issuance if any)?

Answer: 9998

Code: 9998

Explanation: There is no mention in the Immigration Act of costs of application in order to issue a permanent residence permit.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago. Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

What is the cost of the application of permanent residence in the USD (include the cost of issuance if any)?

Answer: 9998

Code: 9998

Explanation: There is no mention in the Immigration Act of costs of application in order to issue a permanent residence permit.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago. Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969.

IMMIGRANT_9: Employer sponsorship.

Do asylum seekers have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do co-ethnics have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no provision in the main Immigrant law that an employer could sponsor permanent residency for the non-national employees.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Do agricultural workers have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no provision in the main Immigrant law that an employer could sponsor permanent residency for the non-national employees.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Do medical doctors have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: No, there is no provision in the main Immigrant law that an employer could sponsor permanent residency for the non-national employees.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

5.1.2. Security of status

IMMIGRANT_10: Maximum length of application procedure.

Maximum length of application procedure for asylum seekers in months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for asylum seekers:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for refugees in months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for refugees:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for co-ethnics in months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for co-ethnics:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for domestic workers in months:

Answer: 2

Code: 2

Explanation: The person is notified of the final decision of a work permit application within four to six weeks.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Applying for a Work Permit". Access date not available.
https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqI3QzMzCBUKt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwQCIEXUpixqUI5E2Xsni4vjyqjauoIHF3WUPVsyUXUUzccehCPgWZsemKq0dU4Klv6Xxy9j_Mz7tIAzkDImrZcTMK05gJkeOyAs4_Hwk9AoYkVjQCp6oxWtxEfVn5OmKeuVgAJ2XScyzIIgXsvPBfwUSXjdQDCWUObH4Gnf1azdGy-Ejslv/dl5/d5/L2dBISvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Non-National/Role/AJobSeeker/FindAJobinTandT/Applying+for+a+Work+Permit

Maximum length of application procedure for domestic workers:

Answer: less than six months

Code: 1

Explanation: The person is notified of the final decision of a work permit application within four to six weeks.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Applying for a Work Permit". Access date not available.
https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqI3QzMzCBUKt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwQCIEXUpixqUI5E2Xsni4vjyqjauoIHF3WUPVsyUXUUzccehCPgWZsemKq0dU4Klv6Xxy9j_Mz7tIAzkDImrZcTMK05gJkeOyAs4_Hwk9AoYkVjQCp6oxWtxEfVn5OmKeuVgAJ2XScyzIIgXsvPBfwUSXjdQDCWUObH4Gnf1azdGy-Ejslv/dl5/d5/L2dBISvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Non-National/Role/AJobSeeker/FindAJobinTandT/Applying+for+a+Work+Permit

Maximum length of application procedure for agricultural workers in months:

Answer: 2

Code: 2

Explanation: The person is notified of the final decision of a work permit application within four to six weeks.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Applying for a Work Permit". Access date not available.
https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqI3QzMzCBUKt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwQCIEXUpixqUI5E2Xsni4vjyqjauoIHF3WUPVsyUXUUzccehCPgWZsemKq0dU4Klv6Xxy9j_Mz7tIAzkDImrZcTMK05gJkeOyAs4_Hwk9AoYkVjQCp6oxWtxEfVn5OmKeuVgAJ2XScyzIIgXsvPBfwUSXjdQDCWUObH4Gnf1azdGy-Ejslv/dl5/d5/L2dBISvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Non-National/Role/AJobSeeker/FindAJobinTandT/Applying+for+a+Work+Permit

Maximum length of application procedure for agricultural workers:

Answer: less than six months

Code: 1

Explanation: The person is notified of the final decision of a work permit application within four to six weeks.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Applying for a Work Permit". Access date not available.
https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqI3QzMzCBUKt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwQCIEXUpixqUI5E2Xsni4vjyqjauoIHF3WUPVsyUXUUzccehCPgWZsemKq0dU4KIv6Xxy9j_Mz7tIAzkDImrZcTMK05gJkeOyAs4_Hwk9AoYkVjQCp6oxWtxEfVn5OmKeuVgAJ2XScyzIIgXsVpBfwUSXjdQDCWUObH4Gnf1azdGy-Ejslv/dI5/d5/L2dBISevZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Non-National/Role/AJobSeeker/FindAJobinTandT/Applying+for+a+Work+Permit

Maximum length of application procedure for medical doctors in months:

Answer: 2

Code: 2

Explanation: The person is notified of the final decision of a work permit application within four to six weeks.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Applying for a Work Permit". Access date not available.
https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqI3QzMzCBUKt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwQCIEXUpixqUI5E2Xsni4vjyqjauoIHF3WUPVsyUXUUzccehCPgWZsemKq0dU4KIv6Xxy9j_Mz7tIAzkDImrZcTMK05gJkeOyAs4_Hwk9AoYkVjQCp6oxWtxEfVn5OmKeuVgAJ2XScyzIIgXsVpBfwUSXjdQDCWUObH4Gnf1azdGy-Ejslv/dI5/d5/L2dBISevZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Non-National/Role/AJobSeeker/FindAJobinTandT/Applying+for+a+Work+Permit

Maximum length of application procedure for medical doctors:

Answer: less than six months

Code: 1

Explanation: The person is notified of the final decision of a work permit application within four to six weeks.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Applying for a Work Permit". Access date not available.
https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqI3QzMzCBUKt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwQCIEXUpixqUI5E2Xsni4vjyqjauoIHF3WUPVsyUXUUzccehCPgWZsemKq0dU4KIv6Xxy9j_Mz7tIAzkDImrZcTMK05gJkeOyAs4_Hwk9AoYkVjQCp6oxWtxEfVn5OmKeuVgAJ2XScyzIIgXsVpBfwUSXjdQDCWUObH4Gnf1azdGy-Ejslv/dI5/d5/L2dBISevZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Non-National/Role/AJobSeeker/FindAJobinTandT/Applying+for+a+Work+Permit

IMMIGRANT_11: Grounds for rejection.

Not fulfilling the original conditions that were required to access original permit is a ground for rejecting permanent residence application:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Immigration Act mentions that the resident permit can be issued only when the person has entered legally the country, is not a prohibited class, and is of good character as evidenced by a police certificate of good character. The same law also states that resident is lost if the person has been engaged in activities detrimental to the security of Trinidad and Tobago or is a habitual criminal. Besides, in the case of the Minister has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a resident has given false or misleading information in his application for residence, the Minister may issue a written declaration under his hand stating that the resident has lost his resident status from the date specified in the declaration. Lastly, the immigrant act also states that to be fit the application the person must have sufficient means of support to maintain himself and his immediate family in Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

IMMIGRANT_12: Legal guarantees.

Rejection of applications must be reasoned:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, citizens and residents have the right to appeal to a judge of the High Court.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 31 (1).

Rejected applicants have the right to appeal:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, citizens and residents have the right to appeal to a judge of the High Court and thence to the Court of Appeal against any rejection order or deportation order of the Minister, a Special Inquiry Officer, or an immigration officer.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 31 (1).

IMMIGRANT_13: Expulsion is precluded for victims of violence or crime.

Expulsion is precluded for immigrants of all categories who are victims of violence or crime:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There is no evidence found that an immigrant victim of violence or crime can report their situation without fear of deportation.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

5.2. Policies of representation

IMMIGRANT_14: Regulation of electoral rights.

Subnational electoral rights can be regulated at the subnational level:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The electoral rights are regulated at the national level by the Representation of the People Act and the Constitution.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Act 41 of 1967. 1967.

5.2.1. Electoral rights

IMMIGRANT_15: Voting eligibility for non-citizens.

Does the country have presidential elections?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Does the country have a bicameral system (composed of a lower house and an upper house)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Can non-citizen residents vote in national presidential elections?

Answer: generally enfranchised with duration-based restrictions

Code: 0.75

Explanation: The answer regarding electoral rights at national level is: TCNs / non-citizens of certain nationalities are enfranchised at some levels. A full answer for any level is that in municipal elections non-citizens and non-Commonwealth citizens may also vote after 5 years of residence and providing

some extra proofs of employment and local residence For the Parliamentary, Municipal or Tobago House of Assembly the People Representation Acts expressly states that to be an elector a person must be a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago of the age of eighteen years or upwards or be a Commonwealth citizen of the age of eighteen years or upwards who has resided in Trinidad and Tobago for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the qualifying date, such residency being in accordance with the meaning of Section 5(1) of the Immigration Act. In the case of Municipal Council elections the conditions at (i) and (ii) of the foregoing apply to citizens of Trinidad and Tobago and Commonwealth citizens. However, for non-Commonwealth citizens such persons are required to have resided in the country for a continuous period of at least five years immediately before the preceding date. For these citizens there are other additional requirements associated with the distance of their residence from a City or Borough or their occupation as owners of property of a certain annual rateable value.

Sources: Act 41 of 1967. 1967. Art. 12 (1). / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Registering to Vote". Access date not available.
https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqW3QzMzCg0Kt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmTsM3w8_AwR8IHnYJCysE56H6Xsn2sVxZVRtXcG9izrKni2ZqDqKtdM6EAyAZ606YKrS2jkpiPhfHr-M8TN_oDmcgUyy5WwExjV7MNFjA4SIPOp_Ehh5pMwZkJLeaEIL8VF257iui2ohoIBt24qMc5ZS8cozAT9FYI7V4A8IFNnRf9p3NW22xguhC6ui/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/gortt+web+content/ttconnect/citizen/topic/governmentandpolitics/elections/registering+to+vote.

Can non-citizen residents vote in national legislative elections (lower house)?

Answer: only non-citizen residents from certain nationalities

Code: 0.5

Explanation: For the Parliamentary, Municipal or Tobago House of Assembly the People Representation Acts expressly states that to be an elector a person must be a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago of the age of eighteen years or upwards or be a Commonwealth citizen of the age of eighteen years or upwards who has resided in Trinidad and Tobago for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the qualifying date, such residency being in accordance with the meaning of Section 5(1) of the Immigration Act. In the case of Municipal Council elections the conditions at (i) and (ii) of the foregoing apply to citizens of Trinidad and Tobago and Commonwealth citizens. However, for non-Commonwealth citizens such persons are required to have resided in the country for a continuous period of at least five years immediately before the preceding date. For these citizens there are other additional requirements associated with the distance of their residence from a City or Borough or their occupation as owners of property of a certain annual rateable value.

Sources: Act 41 of 1967. 1967. Art. 12 (1). / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Registering to Vote". Access date not available.
https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqW3QzMzCg0Kt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmTsM3w8_AwR8IHnYJCysE56H6Xsn2sVxZVRtXcG9izrKni2ZqDqKtdM6EAyAZ606YKrS2jkpiPhfHr-M8TN_oDmcgUyy5WwExjV7MNFjA4SIPOp_Ehh5pMwZkJLeaEIL8VF257iui2ohoIBt24qMc5ZS8cozAT9FYI7V4A8IFNnRf9p3NW22xguhC6ui/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/gortt+web+content/ttconnect/citizen/topic/governmentandpolitics/elections/registering+to+vote.

Can non-citizen residents vote in national legislative elections (upper house)?

Answer: generally enfranchised with duration-based restrictions

Code: 0.75

Explanation: TCNs / non-citizens of certain nationalities are enfranchised at some levels. A full answer for any level is that in municipal elections non-citizens and non-Commonwealth citizens may also vote after 5 years of residence and providing some extra proofs of employment and local residence] For the Parliamentary, Municipal or Tobago House of Assembly the People Representation Acts expressly states that to be an elector a person must be a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago of the age of eighteen years or upwards or be a Commonwealth citizen of the age of eighteen years or upwards who has resided in Trinidad and Tobago for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the qualifying date, such residency being in accordance with the meaning of Section 5(1) of the Immigration Act. In the case of Municipal Council elections the conditions at (i) and (ii) of the foregoing apply to citizens of Trinidad and Tobago and Commonwealth citizens. However, for non-Commonwealth citizens such persons are required to have resided in the country for a continuous period of at least five years immediately before the preceding date. For these citizens there are other additional requirements associated with the distance of their residence from a City or Borough or their occupation as owners of property of a certain annual ratable value.

Sources: Act 41 of 1967. 1967. Art. 12 (1). / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Registering to Vote". Access date not available.
https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqW3QzMzCg0Kt1LaGyroat6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwR8IHnYJCysE56H6Xsn2sVxZVRtXcG9izrKni2ZqDqKtdM6EAYAZ606YKrS2jkpiPhfHr-M8TN_oDmccgUyy5WwExjV7MNFjA4SIPOp_Ehh5pMwZkJLeaEIL8VF257iui2ohoIBt24qMc5ZS8cozAT9FYI7V4A8IFNnRf9p3NW22xguhC6ui/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/gortt+web+content/ttconnect/citizen/topic/governmentandpolitics/elections/registering+to+vote.

IMMIGRANT_16: Residence duration-based requirements for active electoral rights.

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in presidential elections:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in lower house elections:

Answer: between 4 and 6 years

Code: 0.6

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in upper house elections:

Answer: between 4 and 6 years

Code: 0.6

Explanation: At least one year before registration for Commonwealth citizens, who vote at national elections; 5 years for other foreigners, who only vote at the local (municipal) elections.

Sources: Act 41 of 1967. 1967. Art. 12 (1).

IMMIGRANT_17: Registration in the electoral roll for non-citizen residents.

Registration in the electoral roll for non-citizen residents:

Answer: active registration, frequent renewal (for every election)

Code: 0

Explanation: Eligible persons must register to vote by applying in person at their Registration Area Office. There is mention on frequent renewal (time to time) at art. 16 of Representation of People Act.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Registering to Vote". Access date not available. https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqW3QzMzCg0Kt1LaGy0a60aY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwR8IHnYJCysE56H6Xsn2sVxZVRtXcG9izrKni2ZqDqKtdM6EAyAZ606YKrS2jkpiPhfHr-M8TN_oDmcgUyy5WwExjV7MNFjA4SIPOp_Ehh5pMwZkJLeaEIL8VF257iui2ohoIBt24qMc5ZS8cozAT9FYI7V4A8IFNnRf9p3NW22xguhC6ui/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/gortt+web+content/ttconnect/citizen/topic/governmentandpolitics/elections/registering+to+vote.

IMMIGRANT_18: Passive electoral rights for non-citizen residents.

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national presidential elections?

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: The statutory declarations of persons nominated as candidates for election as members of the House of Representatives, or as a councilor of a Municipal Council require in their 1st article a solemn declaration that one is a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago, so TCNs do not have passive electoral rights.

Sources: Act 41 of 1967. 1967. Art. 12 (1). / Representation of the People Act. Ch. 2:01.

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national legislative elections (lower house)?

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: The statutory declarations of persons nominated as candidates for election as members of the House of Representatives, or as a councilor of a Municipal Council require in their 1st article a

solemn declaration that one is a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago, so TCNs do not have passive electoral rights.

Sources: Act 41 of 1967. 1967. Art. 12 (1). / Representation of the People Act. Ch. 2:01.

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national legislative elections (upper house)?

Answer generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: The statutory declarations of persons nominated as candidates for election as members of the House of Representatives, or as a councillor of a Municipal Council require in their 1st article a solemn declaration that one is a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago, so TCNs do not have passive electoral rights.

Sources: Act 41 of 1967. 1967. Art. 12 (1). / Representation of the People Act. Ch. 2:01.

IMMIGRANT_19: Residence duration-based restrictions for passive electoral rights.

Previous residence required for being eligible to stand as candidate in presidential elections:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Previous residence required for being eligible to stand as candidate in lower house elections:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5.2.2. Regulation of participation in parties

IMMIGRANT_20: Emigrant membership to home country political parties.

Non-citizen resident membership to state or reception political parties:

Answer: legally allowed and same status for citizens and non-citizen residents

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No restrictions on party membership based on nationality.

Sources: Act 41 of 1967. 1967. Art. 12 (1). / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

5.2.3. Consultative bodies

IMMIGRANT_21: Existence of a consultative body of immigrants acting at the national level.

Existence of a consultative body on immigrant issues:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There is no evidence found that there is a consultative body of immigrants acting at the national level at the main immigration regulations and websites.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Ministry of National Security. "The Immigration Division". Access date not available. <http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/Divisions/The-Immigration-Division>.

IMMIGRANT_22: Structural or ad hoc consultation.

The consultation is:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_23: Composition of the consultative body.

Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_24: Leadership of the consultative body.

Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_25: Right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations.

The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_26: Right to get a response from the government to recommendation.

Beyond consultation on policies affecting immigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_27: Selection criteria to ensure representativeness.

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographic-balanced consultative body:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5.3. Economic policies

5.3.1. Access to labor market

IMMIGRANT_28: Migrant access to labor market.

Can asylum seekers access the labor market?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not allow asylum-seekers or refugees to be employed.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Can refugees access the labor market?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not allow asylum-seekers or refugees to be employed.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Can co-ethnics access the labor market?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access the labor market?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The only way to access the labor market is through an invitation from the employer. Besides, the application must be approved by the Permanent Secretary.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (3).

Can agricultural workers access the labor market?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The only way to access the labor market is through an invitation from the employer. Besides, the application must be approved by the Permanent Secretary.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (3).

Can medical doctors access the labor market?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The only way to access the labor market is through an invitation from the employer. Besides, the application must be approved by the Permanent Secretary.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (3).

Can permanent residents access the labor market?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The only way to access the labor market is through an invitation from the employer. Besides, the application must be approved by the Permanent Secretary.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (3).

IMMIGRANT_29: Migrant access to self-employment.

Can asylum seekers access self-employment?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not allow asylum-seekers or refugees to be employed.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Can refugees access self-employment?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not allow asylum-seekers or refugees to be employed.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Can co-ethnics access self-employment?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access self-employment?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. They depend on invitation by the employers to have a work permit.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10.

Can agricultural workers access self-employment?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. They depend on invitation by the employers to have a work permit.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10.

Can medical doctors access self-employment?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: They depend on invitation by the employers to have a work permit.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10.

Can permanent residents access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. If the migrant as a permanent residence permit he/she will have the same access to self-employment as nationals due to the fact they will not need an invitation from the employer to work in Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10.

IMMIGRANT_30: Migrant access to civil service.

Can asylum seekers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not allow asylum-seekers or refugees to be employed.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Can refugees access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not allow asylum-seekers or refugees to be employed.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Can co-ethnics access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: According to the official government website of the Ministry of Education, teaching at a primary or secondary school in Trinidad and Tobago is only opened to registered teachers that have obtained a Teacher's Registration Number. Although in the websites providing information on the requirements there is an option between submitting a national identification card, driver's license or passport, and although the registration form provides a line where nationality has to be stated (options suggesting that a nationality other than Trinidadian would be eligible), the Ministry of Education's Registration of Teachers' list of requirements only mentions "Birth Certificate from the Registrar's General Department, Ministry of Legal Affairs with Affidavit" as an identification to be submitted, suggesting that a birth certificate from Trinidad and Tobago, and thus Trinidadian nationality, is necessary.

Sources: Ministry of Education. "Becoming a Primary or Secondary Teacher". Access date not available. https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTAUzxm1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqoIFt25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/Employment/General+Information/Becoming+a+Prim+ary+or+Secondary+School+Teacher. / The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Ministry of Education. "Teacher Registration and Application Requirements". Accessed June 20, 2021. <https://www.moe.gov.tt/reg-req-app-req-prim-sec/>.

Can agricultural workers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: According to the official government website of the Ministry of Education, teaching at a primary or secondary school in Trinidad and Tobago is only opened to registered teachers that have obtained a Teacher's Registration Number. Although in the websites providing information on the requirements there is an option between submitting a national identification card, driver's license or passport, and although the registration form provides a line where nationality has to be stated (options suggesting that a nationality other than Trinidadian would be eligible), the Ministry of Education's Registration of Teachers' list of requirements only mentions "Birth Certificate from the Registrar's General Department, Ministry of Legal Affairs with Affidavit" as an identification to be submitted,

suggesting that a birth certificate from Trinidad and Tobago, and thus Trinidadian nationality, is necessary.

Sources: Ministry of Education. "Becoming a Primary or Secondary Teacher". Access date not available. <https://www.moe.gov.tt/reg-req-app-req-prim-sec/>.

Can medical doctors access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: According to the official government website of the Ministry of Education, teaching at a primary or secondary school in Trinidad and Tobago is only opened to registered teachers that have obtained a Teacher's Registration Number. Although in the websites providing information on the requirements there is an option between submitting a national identification card, driver's license or passport, and although the registration form provides a line where nationality has to be stated (options suggesting that a nationality other than Trinidadian would be eligible), the Ministry of Education's Registration of Teachers' list of requirements only mentions "Birth Certificate from the Registrar's General Department, Ministry of Legal Affairs with Affidavit" as an identification to be submitted, suggesting that a birth certificate from Trinidad and Tobago, and thus Trinidadian nationality, is necessary.

Sources: Ministry of Education. "Becoming a Primary or Secondary Teacher". Access date not available. <https://www.moe.gov.tt/reg-req-app-req-prim-sec/>.

Can permanent residents access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: According to the official government website of the Ministry of Education, teaching at a primary or secondary school in Trinidad and Tobago is only opened to registered teachers that have obtained a Teacher's Registration Number. Although in the websites providing information on the

requirements there is an option between submitting a national identification card, driver's license or passport, and although the registration form provides a line where nationality has to be stated (options suggesting that a nationality other than Trinidadian would be eligible), the Ministry of Education's Registration of Teachers' list of requirements only mentions "Birth Certificate from the Registrar's General Department, Ministry of Legal Affairs with Affidavit" as an identification to be submitted, suggesting that a birth certificate from Trinidad and Tobago, and thus Trinidadian nationality, is necessary.

Sources: Ministry of Education. "Becoming a Primary or Secondary Teacher". Access date not available. https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTAUzxM1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqlFt25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/Employment/General+Information/Becoming+a+Prim+ary+or+Secondary+School+Teacher. / The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Ministry of Education. "Teacher Registration and Application Requirements". Accessed June 20, 2021. <https://www.moe.gov.tt/reg-req-app-req-prim-sec/>.

Can asylum seekers access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not allow asylum-seekers or refugees to be employed.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Can refugees access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not allow asylum-seekers or refugees to be employed.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Can co-ethnics access employment in public administration?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: According to the Ministry of Labour, applications to public service positions are only open to qualified nationals of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago, Ministry of Labour. "Public Sector Vacancies". Accessed June 28, 2021. <https://www.labour.gov.tt/employment/nes/public-sector-vacancies>.

Can agricultural workers access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: According to the Ministry of Labour, applications to public service positions are only open to qualified nationals of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago, Ministry of Labour. "Public Sector Vacancies". Accessed June 28, 2021. <https://www.labour.gov.tt/employment/nes/public-sector-vacancies>.

Can medical doctors access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: According to the Ministry of Labour, applications to public service positions are only open to qualified nationals of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago, Ministry of Labour. "Public Sector Vacancies". Accessed June 28, 2021. <https://www.labour.gov.tt/employment/nes/public-sector-vacancies>.

Can permanent residents access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: According to the Ministry of Labour, applications to public service positions are only open to qualified nationals of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago, Ministry of Labour. "Public Sector Vacancies". Accessed June 28, 2021. <https://www.labour.gov.tt/employment/nes/public-sector-vacancies>.

Can asylum seekers access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not allow asylum-seekers or refugees to be employed.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Can refugees access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not allow asylum-seekers or refugees to be employed.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Can co-ethnics access employment in the police?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The official police website states that recruitment into the police service is only open to citizens of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. "TTPS Recruiting". Accessed June 28, 2021. <https://www.ttps.gov.tt/Careers/Careers-and-Recruitment/Police-Recruitment>.

Can agricultural workers access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The official police website states that recruitment into the police service is only open to citizens of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. "TTPS Recruiting". Accessed June 28, 2021. <https://www.ttps.gov.tt/Careers/Careers-and-Recruitment/Police-Recruitment>.

Can medical doctors access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The official police website states that recruitment into the police service is only open to citizens of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. "TTPS Recruiting". Accessed June 28, 2021. <https://www.ttps.gov.tt/Careers/Careers-and-Recruitment/Police-Recruitment>.

Can permanent residents access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The official police website states that recruitment into the police service is only open to citizens of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. "TTPS Recruiting". Accessed June 28, 2021. <https://www.ttps.gov.tt/Careers/Careers-and-Recruitment/Police-Recruitment>.

Quotas for preferential hiring of asylum seekers exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not allow asylum-seekers or refugees to be employed.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Quotas for preferential hiring of refugees exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not allow asylum-seekers or refugees to be employed.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Quotas for preferential hiring of co-ethnics exist:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Quotas for preferential hiring of domestic workers exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No such quota found.

Sources: Ministry of Education. "Becoming a Primary or Secondary Teacher". Access date not available. <https://www.moe.gov.tt/reg-req-app-req-prim-sec/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago, Ministry of Labour. "Public Sector Vacancies". Accessed June 28, 2021. <https://www.ttps.gov.tt/Careers/Careers-and-Recruitment/Police-Recruitment>.

Quotas for preferential hiring of agricultural workers exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No such quota found.

Sources: Ministry of Education. "Becoming a Primary or Secondary Teacher". Access date not available. https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTAUzxM1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqolFt25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/Employment/General+Information/Becoming+a+Primary+or+Secondary+School+Teacher. / The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Ministry of Education. "Teacher Registration and Application Requirements". Accessed June 20, 2021. <https://www.moe.gov.tt/reg-req-app-req-prim-sec/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago, Ministry of Labour. "Public Sector Vacancies". Accessed June 28, 2021. <https://www.labour.gov.tt/employment/nes/public-sector-vacancies>. / Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. "TTPS Recruiting". Accessed June 28, 2021. <https://www.ttps.gov.tt/Careers/Careers-and-Recruitment/Police-Recruitment>.

Quotas for preferential hiring of medical doctors:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No such quota found.

Sources: Ministry of Education. "Becoming a Primary or Secondary Teacher". Access date not available. https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTAUzxM1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqolFt25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/Employment/General+Information/Becoming+a+Primary+or+Secondary+School+Teacher. / The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Ministry of Education. "Teacher Registration and Application Requirements". Accessed June 20, 2021. <https://www.moe.gov.tt/reg-req-app-req-prim-sec/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago, Ministry of Labour. "Public Sector Vacancies". Accessed June 28, 2021. <https://www.labour.gov.tt/employment/nes/public-sector-vacancies>. / Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. "TTPS Recruiting". Accessed June 28, 2021. <https://www.ttps.gov.tt/Careers/Careers-and-Recruitment/Police-Recruitment>.

Quotas for preferential hiring of permanent residents:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No such quota found.

Sources: Ministry of Education. "Becoming a Primary or Secondary Teacher". Access date not available. https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTAUzxM1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqolFt25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/Employment/General+Information/Becoming+a+Prim

ary+or+Secondary+School+Teacher. / The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Ministry of Education. "Teacher Registration and Application Requirements". Accessed June 20, 2021. <https://www.moe.gov.tt/reg-req-app-req-prim-sec/>. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago, Ministry of Labour. "Public Sector Vacancies". Accessed June 28, 2021. <https://www.labour.gov.tt/employment/nes/public-sector-vacancies>. / Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. "TTPS Recruiting". Accessed June 28, 2021. <https://www.ttps.gov.tt/Careers/Careers-and-Recruitment/Police-Recruitment>.

Can asylum seekers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not allow asylum-seekers or refugees to be employed.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Can refugees access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not allow asylum-seekers or refugees to be employed.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Can co-ethnics access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: According to the official government website, only citizens of Trinidad and Tobago are eligible to join the Trinidad and Tobago Army.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Joining the Trinidad and Tobago Army". Access date not available. https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDoIwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTauZxM1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqolFt25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connec t/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/Employment/General+Information/Joining+the+Trinid ad+and+Tobago+Regiment+%28Army%29.

Can agricultural workers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: According to the official government website, only citizens of Trinidad and Tobago are eligible to join the Trinidad and Tobago Army.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Joining the Trinidad and Tobago Army". Access date not available. https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDoIwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTauZxM1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqolFt25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connec t/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/Employment/General+Information/Joining+the+Trinid ad+and+Tobago+Regiment+%28Army%29.

Can medical doctors access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: According to the official government website, only citizens of Trinidad and Tobago are eligible to join the Trinidad and Tobago Army.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Joining the Trinidad and Tobago Army". Access date not available. https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDoIwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTauZxM1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqolFt25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connec t/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/Employment/General+Information/Joining+the+Trinid ad+and+Tobago+Regiment+%28Army%29.

Can permanent residents access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: According to the official government website, only citizens of Trinidad and Tobago are eligible to join the Trinidad and Tobago Army.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Joining the Trinidad and Tobago Army". Access date not available. https://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTAUzxM1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqoIf25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/Employment/General+Information/Joining+the+Trinidad+and+Tobago+Regiment+%28Army%29.

5.3.2. Access to support

IMMIGRANT_31: Public employment services.

Can asylum seekers access public employment services?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not allow asylum-seekers or refugees to be employed.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Can refugees access public employment services?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not allow asylum-seekers or refugees to be employed.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Can co-ethnics access public employment services?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers access public employment services?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The Unemployment Relief Programme (URP) is only accessible for nationals with an identification card.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Unemployment Relief Programme". Access date not available. http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTAUzxM1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqlFt25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/EducationandTraining/Training+and+Development+Programmes/Unemployment+Relief+Programme+%28URP%29#3.

Can agricultural workers access public employment services?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The Unemployment Relief Programme (URP) is only accessible for nationals with an identification card.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Unemployment Relief Programme". Access date not available. http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTAUzxM1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqlFt25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/EducationandTraining/Training+and+Development+Programmes/Unemployment+Relief+Programme+%28URP%29#3.

Can medical doctors access public employment services?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The Unemployment Relief Programme (URP) is only accessible for nationals with an identification card.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Unemployment Relief Programme". Access date not available. http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-

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O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connec
t/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/EducationandTraining/Training+and+Development+P
rogrammes/Unemployment+Relief+Programme+%28URP%29#3.

Can permanent residents access public employment services?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The Unemployment Relief Programme (URP) is only accessible for nationals with an identification card.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Unemployment Relief Programme". Access date not available. http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTauZxM1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqlFt25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connec t/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/EducationandTraining/Training+and+Development+P rogrammes/Unemployment+Relief+Programme+%28URP%29#3.

IMMIGRANT_32: Recognition of qualifications.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by asylum seekers:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, in order to recognize a diploma the person must apply for an equivalence assessment at the Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago. The process takes a minimum of twenty (20) working days and it costs TT\$ 300.000 (USD 44,18).

Sources: The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago. "Application for an Equivalence Assessment". Access date not available. <https://www.actt.org.tt/images/documents/Application-for-an-Equivalence-Assessment-Fillable.pdf>.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by refugees:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, in order to recognize a diploma the person must apply for an equivalence assessment at the Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago. The process takes a minimum of twenty (20) working days and it costs TT\$ 300.000 (USD 44,18).

Sources: The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago. "Application for an Equivalence Assessment". Access date not available. <https://www.actt.org.tt/images/documents/Application-for-an-Equivalence-Assessment-Fillable.pdf>.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by co-ethnics:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by domestic workers:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, in order to recognize a diploma the person must apply for an equivalence assessment at the Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago. The process takes a minimum of twenty (20) working days and it costs TT\$ 300.000 (USD 44,18).

Sources: The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago. "Application for an Equivalence Assessment". Access date not available. <https://www.actt.org.tt/images/documents/Application-for-an-Equivalence-Assessment-Fillable.pdf>.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by agricultural workers:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, in order to recognize a diploma the person must apply for an equivalence assessment at the Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago. The process takes a minimum of twenty (20) working days and it costs TT\$ 300.000 (USD 44,18).

Sources: The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago. "Application for an Equivalence Assessment". Access date not available. <https://www.actt.org.tt/images/documents/Application-for-an-Equivalence-Assessment-Fillable.pdf>.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by medical doctors:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, in order to recognize a diploma the person must apply for an equivalence assessment at the Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago. The process takes a minimum of twenty (20) working days and it costs TT\$ 300.000 (USD 44,18).

Sources: The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago. "Application for an Equivalence Assessment". Access date not available. <https://www.actt.org.tt/images/documents/Application-for-an-Equivalence-Assessment-Fillable.pdf>.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by permanent residents:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, in order to recognize a diploma the person must apply for an equivalence assessment at the Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago. The process takes a minimum of twenty (20) working days and it costs TT\$ 300.000 (USD 44,18).

Sources: The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago. "Application for an Equivalence Assessment". Access date not available. <https://www.actt.org.tt/images/documents/Application-for-an-Equivalence-Assessment-Fillable.pdf>.

5.3.3. Worker's rights

IMMIGRANT_33: Membership in trade unions.

Can asylum seekers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. As asylum seekers cannot access the labor market they also cannot participate in trade unions associations.

Sources: The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago. "Application for an Equivalence Assessment". Access date not available. <https://www.actt.org.tt/images/documents/Application-for-an-Equivalence-Assessment-Fillable.pdf>.

Can refugees be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. As refugees cannot access the labor market they also cannot participate in trade unions associations.

Sources: The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago. "Application for an Equivalence Assessment". Access date not available. <https://www.actt.org.tt/images/documents/Application-for-an-Equivalence-Assessment-Fillable.pdf>.

Can co-ethnic be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Every worker has the right to be a member of any trade union or any number of trade unions of their choice.

Sources: Industrial Relations Act. 1972.

Can agricultural workers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Every worker has the right to be a member of any trade union or any number of trade unions of their choice.

Sources: Industrial Relations Act. 1972.

Can medical doctors be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Every worker has the right to be a member of any trade union or any number of trade unions of their choice.

Sources: Industrial Relations Act. 1972.

Can permanent residents be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Every worker has the right to be a member of any trade union or any number of trade unions of their choice.

Sources: Industrial Relations Act. 1972.

IMMIGRANT_34: Job transferability.

Can asylum seekers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not allow asylum-seekers or refugees to be employed.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Can refugees change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not allow asylum-seekers or refugees to be employed.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Can co-ethnics change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. As the employer must notify the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry when an employee finishes her/his work and also taking in consideration that the only way to be granted a work

permit is with an invitation of work from an employer, there is no possibility of changing employer without risking the immigration status.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (3).

Can agricultural workers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. As the employer must notify the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry when an employee finishes her/his work and also taking in consideration that the only way to be granted a work permit is with an invitation of work from an employer, there is no possibility of changing employer without risking the immigration status.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (3).

Can medical doctors change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. As the employer must notify the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry when an employee finishes her/his work and also taking in consideration that the only way to be granted a work permit is with an invitation of work from an employer, there is no possibility of changing employer without risking the immigration status.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10 (3).

Can permanent residents change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: As a permanent resident they have the freedom to change their employer without risking their immigration status, since permanent resident permit is connected to the time of residence in the country and not with the contact of work.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6.

IMMIGRANT_35: Right to redress.

Do asylum seekers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do co-ethnics have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Before filling a complaint with the Labour Inspectorate Unit, the person must write to the employer, describing the infringement and asking the employer to comply with his or her legal requirements. If there is no response, then the employee can contact the Labour Inspectorate Unit of the Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Worker's Rights". Access date not available. http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTauzM1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqolFt25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzpz/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/Employment/Labour+Issues/Workers+Rights+and+Employer+Obligation+_+Minimum+Wage+and+Maternity+Protection+Laws#:~:text=Workers'%20rights%20are%20protected%20by,sick%20leave%2C%20and%20maternity%20benefits.

Do agricultural workers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Before filling a complaint with the Labour Inspectorate Unit, the person must write to the employer, describing the infringement and asking the employer to comply with his or her legal requirements. If there is no response, then the employee can contact the Labour Inspectorate Unit of the Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Worker's Rights". Access date not available.
http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTauZxM1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqlFt25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzpz/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connec t/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/Employment/Labour+Issues/Workers+Rights+and+E mployer+Obligation+_+Minimum+Wage+and+Maternity+Protection+Laws#:~:text=Workers'%20rights %20are%20protected%20by,sick%20leave%2C%20and%20maternity%20benefits.

Do medical doctors have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Before filling a complaint with the Labour Inspectorate Unit, the person must write to the employer, describing the infringement and asking the employer to comply with his or her legal requirements. If there is no response, then the employee can contact the Labour Inspectorate Unit of the Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Worker's Rights". Access date not available.
http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTauZxM1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqlFt25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzpz/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connec t/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/Employment/Labour+Issues/Workers+Rights+and+E mployer+Obligation+_+Minimum+Wage+and+Maternity+Protection+Laws#:~:text=Workers'%20rights %20are%20protected%20by,sick%20leave%2C%20and%20maternity%20benefits.

Do permanent residents have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Before filling a complaint with the Labour Inspectorate Unit, the person must write to the employer, describing the infringement and asking the employer to comply with his or her legal requirements. If there is no response, then the employee can contact the Labour Inspectorate Unit of the Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Worker's Rights". Access date not available. http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect/!ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTAUzxM1dcmTFVnTOtq3pqolFt25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/Employment/Labour+Issues/Workers+Rights+and+Employer+Obligation+_+Minimum+Wage+and+Maternity+Protection+Laws#:~:text=Workers'%20rights%20are%20protected%20by,sick%20leave%2C%20and%20maternity%20benefits.

5.3.4. Property rights

IMMIGRANT_36: Property rights.

Can asylum seekers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes. The only way of foreigner to acquire properties in Trinidad and Tobago is through the Foreigner Investment Act. The Act refers that foreigner investors can acquire land that do not exceed one acre for residential purposes or less than five acres for business purpose without a License. If they want to acquire more than this, the requirement is to have an Alien Landholding License. Therefore, we assume that asylum seekers could acquire property if they have access to the Alien Landholding License.

Sources: Foreigner Investment Act. 1990. Arts. 6 and 7.

Can refugees acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes. The only way of foreigner to acquire properties in Trinidad and Tobago is through the Foreigner Investment Act. The Act refers that foreigner investors can acquire land that do not exceed one acre for residential purposes or less than five acres for business purpose without a License. If they want to acquire more than this, the requirement is to have an Alien Landholding License. Therefore, we assume that asylum seekers could acquire property if they have access to the Alien Landholding License.

Sources: Foreigner Investment Act. 1990. Arts. 6 and 7.

Can co-ethnics acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes. The only way of foreigner to acquire properties in Trinidad and Tobago is through the Foreigner Investment Act. The Act refers that foreigner investors can acquire land that do not exceed one acre for residential purposes or less than five acres for business purpose without a License. If they want to acquire more than this, the requirement is to have an Alien Landholding License. Therefore, we assume that asylum seekers could acquire property if they have access to the Alien Landholding License.

Sources: Foreigner Investment Act. 1990. Arts. 6 and 7.

Can agricultural workers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes. The only way of foreigner to acquire properties in Trinidad and Tobago is through the Foreigner Investment Act. The Act refers that foreigner investors can acquire land that do not exceed one acre for residential purposes or less than five acres for business purpose without a License. If they want to acquire more than this, the requirement is to have an Alien Landholding License. Therefore, we assume that asylum seekers could acquire property if they have access to the Alien Landholding License.

Sources: Foreigner Investment Act. 1990. Arts. 6 and 7.

Can medical doctors acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes. The only way of foreigner to acquire properties in Trinidad and Tobago is through the Foreigner Investment Act. The Act refers that foreigner investors can acquire land that do not exceed one acre for residential purposes or less than five acres for business purpose without a License. If they want to acquire more than this, the requirement is to have an Alien Landholding License. Therefore, we assume that asylum seekers could acquire property if they have access to the Alien Landholding License.

Sources: Foreigner Investment Act. 1990. Arts. 6 and 7.

Can permanent residents acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes. The only way of foreigner to acquire properties in Trinidad and Tobago is through the Foreigner Investment Act. The Act refers that foreigner investors can acquire land that do not exceed one acre for residential purposes or less than five acres for business purpose without a License. If they want to acquire more than this, the requirement is to have an Alien Landholding License. Therefore, we assume that asylum seekers could acquire property if they have access to the Alien Landholding License.

Sources: Foreigner Investment Act. 1990. Arts. 6 and 7.

5.4. Social policies

5.4.1. Family reunification

Can asylum seekers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can refugees bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can co-ethnics bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can domestic workers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, Trinidad and Tobago's Immigration Act no. 41 of 1969 provides that a resident permit may be granted to 'a person who is the parent or grandparent of either a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago, residing in Trinidad and Tobago, if such citizen or residing is willing and able to provide care and maintenance for that person. Therefore, there is a residence requirement for ordinary legal residents.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10.

Can agricultural workers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, Trinidad and Tobago's Immigration Act n 41 of 1969 provides that a resident permit may be granted to 'a person who is the parent or grandparent of either a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago, residing in Trinidad and Tobago, if such citizen or residing is willing and able to provide care and maintenance for that person. Therefore, there is a residence requirement for ordinary legal residents.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10.

Can medical doctors bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, Trinidad and Tobago's Immigration Act no. 41 of 1969 provides that a resident permit may be granted to 'a person who is the parent or grandparent of either a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago, residing in Trinidad and Tobago, if such citizen or residing is willing and able to provide care and maintenance for that person. Therefore, there is a residence requirement for ordinary legal residents.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10.

Can permanent residents bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, Trinidad and Tobago's Immigration Act no. 41 of 1969 provides that a resident permit may be granted to 'a person who is the parent or grandparent of either a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago, residing in Trinidad and Tobago, if such citizen or residing is willing and able to

provide care and maintenance for that person. Therefore, there is a residence requirement for ordinary legal residents.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10.

Eligibility

IMMIGRANT_37: Resident requirement for ordinary legal residents.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (asylum seekers). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (refugees). In months:

Answer: 998

Code: 998

Explanation: In Trinidad and Tobago the refugee status recognizes the nuclear family and other dependent relatives up to the second degree of blood or family relationship. Refugees who have been recognized by UNHCR can bring immediate family members to Trinidad and Tobago, including: spouse, children under 18 years of age and parents (if the refugees are an unaccompanied or separated child). Requests for reunification must be made to an implementing partner of UNHCR in Trinidad and Tobago, not to a government agency, so there is little regulation on this. Upon arrival to Trinidad and Tobago, the relatives of the refugee receive a Refugee Certificate from the UNHCR and a government-issued document permitting them to remain in Trinidad and Tobago, but there is no information about the conditions or periods.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Help: Refugee rights in Trinidad & Tobago". Accessed June 15, 2021. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/refugee-rights/>.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (refugees):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no evidence found on residence requirement for ordinary legal residents.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (co-ethnics). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (domestic workers). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (domestic workers):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, Trinidad and Tobago's Immigration Act no. 41 of 1969 provides that a resident permit may be granted to 'a person who is the parent or grandparent of either a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago, residing in Trinidad and Tobago, if such citizen or residing is willing and able to provide care and maintenance for that person. Therefore, there is no residence requirement for ordinary legal residents.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (agricultural workers). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (agricultural workers):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, Trinidad and Tobago's Immigration Act no. 41 of 1969 provides that a resident permit may be granted to 'a person who is the parent or grandparent of either a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago, residing in Trinidad and Tobago, if such citizen or residing is willing and able to provide care and maintenance for that person. Therefore, there is no residence requirement for ordinary legal residents.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (medical doctors). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (medical doctors):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, Trinidad and Tobago's Immigration Act no. 41 of 1969 provides that a resident permit may be granted to 'a person who is the parent or grandparent of either a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago, residing in Trinidad and Tobago, if such citizen or residing is willing and able to provide care and maintenance for that person. Therefore, there is a residence requirement for ordinary legal residents.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 10.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (permanent residents). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (permanent residents):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: Trinidad and Tobago's Immigration Act, Art. 6, b and c, no. 41 of 1969 provides that reunification is permitted for resident immigrants if the "resident is willing and able to provide care and maintenance for that person"(spouse and parents or grandparents) without a specific residence requirement for ordinary legal residents.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6.

IMMIGRANT_38: Family members considered for reunification.

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Spouse.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Children.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation:

Sources:

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Parents.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Grandparents.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: yes.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Refugees Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>. / Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Refugees Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>. /

Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: yes (under 18 years old).

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Refugees Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>. / Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Parents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Parents: yes (if the refugee us an unaccompanied or separate child).

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Refugees Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>. / Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: no.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Refugees Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>. / Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Spouse.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Children.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Parents.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Grandparents.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: yes.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (b, c).

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (b, c).

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (b, c).

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Parents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: yes.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (b, c).

Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Grandparents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (b, c).

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (b, c).

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (b, c).

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (b, c).

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Parents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (b, c).

Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Grandparents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (b, c).

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (b, c).

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (b, c).

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (b, c).

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Parents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (b, c).

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Grandparents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (b, c).

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (b, c).

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (b, c).

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (b, c).

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Parents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (b, c).

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Grandparents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (b, c).

Security of status

IMMIGRANT_39: Length of application procedure.

Length of application procedure in months (asylum seekers).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (asylum seekers).

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure in months (refugees).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (refugees).

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no information about the maximum length of application procedure in the Immigration Act and related websites.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>. / United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "FAQ The Living Water Community". Access date not available. <http://lwcrefugee.org/faq/>.

Length of application procedure in months (co-ethnics).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (co-ethnics).

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure in months (domestic workers).

Answer: 97

Code: 97

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (domestic workers).

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no information about the maximum length of application procedure in the Immigration Act and related websites.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Length of application procedure in months (agricultural workers).

Answer: 97

Code: 97

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (agricultural workers).

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no information about the maximum length of application procedure in the Immigration Act and related websites.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Length of application procedure in months (medical doctors).

Answer: 97

Code: 97

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (medical doctors).

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no information about the maximum length of application procedure in the Immigration Act and related websites.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Length of application procedure in months (permanent residents).

Answer: 97

Code: 97

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (permanent residents).

Answer: no regulation of maximum length

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no information about the maximum length of application procedure in the Immigration Act and related websites.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

IMMIGRANT_40: Duration of permit.

Duration of validity of permit (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Duration of validity of permit (refugees):

Answer: equal to sponsor's residence permit

Code: 1

Explanation: After entry, if the relative is a dependent on the refugee, the relative will receive a Refugee Certificate from the UNHCR permitting them to remain in Trinidad and Tobago. If they are not a dependent or for any reason so determined by UNHCR, they may be subject to an interview to determine if they can be added to their case.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "FAQ The Living Water Community". Access date not available. <http://lwcrefugee.org/faq/>.

Duration of validity of permit (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Duration of validity of permit (domestic workers):

Answer: equal to sponsor's residence permit

Code: 1

Explanation: The duration is connected to the stay of the sponsor. Therefore, it is equal to sponsor's residence permit and renewable.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art 6 (1).

Duration of validity of permit (agricultural workers):

Answer: equal to sponsor's residence permit

Code: 1

Explanation: The duration is connected to the stay of the sponsor. Therefore, it is equal to sponsor's residence permit and renewable.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art 6 (1).

Duration of validity of permit (medical doctors):

Answer: equal to sponsor's residence permit

Code: 1

Explanation: The duration is connected to the stay of the sponsor. Therefore, it is equal to sponsor's residence permit and renewable.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art 6 (1).

Duration of validity of permit (permanent residents):

Answer: equal to sponsor's residence permit

Code: 1

Explanation: The duration is connected to the stay of the sponsor. Therefore, it is equal to sponsor's residence permit and renewable.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art 6 (1).

IMMIGRANT_41: Grounds for rejection, withdrawing or refusing to renew status.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Immigration Act states that the person will lose the resident permit from the date is notified in the case of the person has given false or misleading information in his application for residence or engaged in activities detrimental to the security of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7 (2, 4).

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Immigration Act states that the person will lose the resident permit from the date is notified in the case of the person has given false or misleading information in his application for residence or engaged in activities detrimental to the security of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7 (2, 4).

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The Immigration Act states that the person will lose the resident permit from the date is notified in the case of the person has given false or misleading information in his application for residence or engaged in activities detrimental to the security of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7 (2, 4).

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Immigration Act states that the person will lose the resident permit from the date is notified in the case of the person has given false or misleading information in his application for residence or engaged in activities detrimental to the security of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7 (2, 4).

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Immigration Act states that the person will lose the resident permit from the date is notified in the case of the person has given false or misleading information in his application for residence or engaged in activities detrimental to the security of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7 (2, 4).

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: This is not listed as a cause to lose the resident permit. The Immigration Act states that the person will lose the resident permit from the date is notified in the case of the person has given false or misleading information in his application for residence or engaged in activities detrimental to the security of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7 (2, 4).

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Immigration Act states that the person will lose the resident permit from the date is notified in the case of the person has given false or misleading information in his application for residence or engaged in activities detrimental to the security of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7 (2, 4).

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Immigration Act states that the person will lose the resident permit from the date is notified in the case of the person has given false or misleading information in his application for residence or engaged in activities detrimental to the security of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7 (2, 4).

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: This is not listed as a cause to lose the resident permit. The Immigration Act states that the person will lose the resident permit from the date is notified in the case of the person has given false or misleading information in his application for residence or engaged in activities detrimental to the security of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7 (2, 4).

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Immigration Act states that the person will lose the resident permit from the date is notified in the case of the person has given false or misleading information in his application for residence or engaged in activities detrimental to the security of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7 (2, 4).

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Immigration Act states that the person will lose the resident permit from the date is notified in the case of the person has given false or misleading information in his application for residence or engaged in activities detrimental to the security of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7 (2, 4).

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: This is not listed as a cause to lose the resident permit. The Immigration Act states that the person will lose the resident permit from the date is notified in the case of the person has given false or misleading information in his application for residence or engaged in activities detrimental to the security of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7 (2, 4).

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Immigration Act states that the person will lose the resident permit from the date is notified in the case of the person has given false or misleading information in his application for residence or engaged in activities detrimental to the security of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7 (2, 4).

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Immigration Act states that the person will lose the resident permit from the date is notified in the case of the person has given false or misleading information in his application for residence or engaged in activities detrimental to the security of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7 (2, 4).

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: This is not listed as a cause to lose the resident permit. The Immigration Act states that the person will lose the resident permit from the date is notified in the case of the person has given false or misleading information in his application for residence or engaged in activities detrimental to the security of Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7 (2, 4).

IMMIGRANT_42: Special circumstances.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on other accounts taken of consideration besides the ones regulated by law.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on other accounts taken of consideration besides the ones regulated by law.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on other accounts taken of consideration besides the ones regulated by law.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on other accounts taken of consideration besides the ones regulated by law.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on other accounts taken of consideration besides the ones regulated by law.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on other accounts taken of consideration besides the ones regulated by law.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on other accounts taken of consideration besides the ones regulated by law.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on other accounts taken of consideration besides the ones regulated by law.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on other accounts taken of consideration besides the ones regulated by law.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on other accounts taken of consideration besides the ones regulated by law.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on other accounts taken of consideration besides the ones regulated by law.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on other accounts taken of consideration besides the ones regulated by law.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on other accounts taken of consideration besides the ones regulated by law.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on other accounts taken of consideration besides the ones regulated by law.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on other accounts taken of consideration besides the ones regulated by law.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on other accounts taken of consideration besides the ones regulated by law.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on other accounts taken of consideration besides the ones regulated by law.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on other accounts taken of consideration besides the ones regulated by law.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on other accounts taken of consideration besides the ones regulated by law.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

IMMIGRANT_43: Legal guarantees and redress in case of refusal or withdrawal.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: This is not explicitly regulated; refugee regulations are in a nascent state, but there is a general right of appeal after orders of deportation or rejections are made.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 31.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (refugees):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: An appeal shall be done to a judge of the High Court and thence to the Court of Appeal against any rejection order or deportation order of the Minister, a Special inquiry Officer, or an immigration officer, with respect to a person who claims to be a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago or any declaration as to loss of resident status.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 31.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: This is not specified in the regulations. It is only stated that an appeal shall be done to a judge of the High Court and thence to the Court of Appeal against any rejection order or deportation order of the Minister, a Special inquiry Officer, or an immigration officer, with respect to a person who claims to be a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago or any declaration as to loss of resident status.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 31.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (co-ethnic):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (co-ethnic):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: This is not specified in the regulations. It is only stated that an appeal shall be done to a judge of the High Court and thence to the Court of Appeal against any rejection order or deportation order of the Minister, a Special inquiry Officer, or an immigration officer, with respect to a person who claims to be a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago or any declaration as to loss of resident status.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 31.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (domestic workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: An appeal shall be done to a judge of the High Court and thence to the Court of Appeal against any rejection order or deportation order of the Minister, a Special inquiry Officer, or an immigration officer, with respect to a person who claims to be a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago or any declaration as to loss of resident status.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 31.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: This is not specified in the regulations. It is only stated that an appeal shall be done to a judge of the High Court and thence to the Court of Appeal against any rejection order or deportation order of the Minister, a Special inquiry Officer, or an immigration officer, with respect to a person who claims to be a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago or any declaration as to loss of resident status.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 31.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: This is not specified in the regulations. It is only stated that an appeal shall be done to a judge of the High Court and thence to the Court of Appeal against any rejection order or deportation order of the Minister, a Special inquiry Officer, or an immigration officer, with respect to a person who claims to be a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago or any declaration as to loss of resident status.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 31.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (agricultural workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: An appeal shall be done to a judge of the High Court and thence to the Court of Appeal against any rejection order or deportation order of the Minister, a Special inquiry Officer, or an immigration officer, with respect to a person who claims to be a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago or any declaration as to loss of resident status.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 31.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: This is not specified in the regulations. It is only stated that an appeal shall be done to a judge of the High Court and thence to the Court of Appeal against any rejection order or deportation order of the Minister, a Special inquiry Officer, or an immigration officer, with respect to a person who

claims to be a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago or any declaration as to loss of resident status.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 31.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: This is not specified in the regulations. It is only stated that an appeal shall be done to a judge of the High Court and thence to the Court of Appeal against any rejection order or deportation order of the Minister, a Special inquiry Officer, or an immigration officer, with respect to a person who claims to be a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago or any declaration as to loss of resident status.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 31.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: An appeal shall be done to a judge of the High Court and thence to the Court of Appeal against any rejection order or deportation order of the Minister, a Special inquiry Officer, or an immigration officer, with respect to a person who claims to be a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago or any declaration as to loss of resident status.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 31.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: This is not specified in the regulations. It is only stated that an appeal shall be done to a judge of the High Court and thence to the Court of Appeal against any rejection order or deportation order of the Minister, a Special inquiry Officer, or an immigration officer, with respect to a person who claims to be a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago or any declaration as to loss of resident status.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 31.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: This is not specified in the regulations. It is only stated that an appeal shall be done to a judge of the High Court and thence to the Court of Appeal against any rejection order or deportation order of the Minister, a Special inquiry Officer, or an immigration officer, with respect to a person who claims to be a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago or any declaration as to loss of resident status.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 31.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: This is not specified in the regulations. It is only stated that an appeal shall be done to a judge of the High Court and thence to the Court of Appeal against any rejection order or deportation order of the Minister, a Special inquiry Officer, or an immigration officer, with respect to a person who claims to be a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago or any declaration as to loss of resident status.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 31.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: This is not specified in the regulations. It is only stated that an appeal shall be done to a judge of the High Court and thence to the Court of Appeal against any rejection order or deportation order of the Minister, a Special inquiry Officer, or an immigration officer, with respect to a person who claims to be a citizen or resident of Trinidad and Tobago or any declaration as to loss of resident status.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 31.

IMMIGRANT_44: Right to autonomous permit.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (asylum seekers):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (refugees):

Answer: after more than 5 years, upon certain conditions

Code: 0.25

Explanation: After residing in Trinidad and Tobago for a continuous 5 year period a person can apply for permanent resident.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (d).

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (co-ethnics):

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (domestic workers):

Answer: after more than 5 years, upon certain conditions

Code: 0.25

Explanation: After residing in Trinidad and Tobago for a continuous 5 year period a person can apply for permanent resident.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (d).

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (agricultural workers):

Answer: after more than 5 years, upon certain conditions

Code: 0.25

Explanation: After residing in Trinidad and Tobago for a continuous 5 year period a person can apply for permanent resident.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (d).

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (medical doctors):

Answer: after more than 5 years, upon certain conditions

Code: 0.25

Explanation: After residing in Trinidad and Tobago for a continuous 5 year period a person can apply for permanent resident.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (d).

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (permanent residents):

Answer: after more than 5 years, upon certain conditions

Code: 0.25

Explanation: After residing in Trinidad and Tobago for a continuous 5 year period a person can apply for permanent resident.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 6 (d).

5.4.2. Education

IMMIGRANT_45: Access to education.

Children of asylum seekers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: restrictions in law on access for asylum seekers and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: Restrictions in law on access for asylum seekers. Foreign-born children of asylum-seekers and refugees will find it difficult to enter the public school system. Public education is typically not available to asylum-seekers in Trinidad and Tobago due to immigration regulations requiring a student permit. Private education institutions may accept students in some instances. However private schooling is quite costly, averaging 2000+ US dollars annually. Therefore, UNHCR and its implementing Partner Living Waters Community continue to work with asylum-seekers and refugees to provide education support on a case-by-case basis. At the moment Living Water Community offer classes to asylum seeker and refugee students. This is even though the Education Act states the prohibition of discrimination in the sense no person shall be refused admission to any public school on account of the religious persuasion, race, social status or language of such person or of his parent. Compulsory age for education in TT is from 6 to 12 years of age. This would implicitly include children of asylum seekers, as the Education Act states that no person shall be refused admission to any public school.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "FAQ The Living Water Community". Access date not available. <http://lwcrefugee.org/faq/>. / Education Act. 1966. Art. 7. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Trinidad and Tobago - Education System". Access date not available. <https://education.stateuniversity.com/pages/1543/Trinidad-Tobago-EDUCATION-SYSTEM-OVERVIEW.html>.

Children of refugees have access to compulsory education:

Answer: restrictions in law on access for asylum seekers and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: Restrictions in law on access for refugees. Children of refugees will find it difficult to enter the public school system due to immigration regulations requiring a student permit. Private education institutions may accept students in some instances. However private schooling is quite costly, averaging 2000+ US dollars annually. Therefore, UNHCR and its implementing Partner Living Waters Community continue to work with asylum-seekers and refugees to provide education support on a case by case basis. At the moment Living Water Community offer classes to asylum seeker and refugee students. This is even though the Education Act states the prohibition of discrimination in the sense no person shall be refused admission to any public school on account of the religious persuasion, race, social status or language of such person or of his parent. Besides, the compulsory age for education in TT is 6 to 12 years. Compulsory education includes implicitly any children or person, which is the case of the Education Act, which suggests that no person shall be refused admission to any public school.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "FAQ The Living Water Community". Access date not available. <http://lwcrefugee.org/faq/>. / Education Act. 1966. Art. 7. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Trinidad and Tobago - Education System". Access date not available. <https://education.stateuniversity.com/pages/1543/Trinidad-Tobago-EDUCATION-SYSTEM-OVERVIEW.html>.

Children of co-ethnics have access to compulsory education:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Children of domestic workers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, implicit obligation for all children to access education

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Implicit obligation to access the system. The Education Act states the prohibition of discrimination in the sense no person shall be refused admission to any public school on account of the religious persuasion, race, social status or language of such person or of his parent. Besides, the compulsory age for education in TT is 6 to 12 years. Compulsory education includes implicitly any children or person, which is the case of the Education Act, which suggests that no person shall be refused admission to any public school.

Sources: Education Act. 1966. Art. 7. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Trinidad and Tobago - Education System". Access date not available. <https://education.stateuniversity.com/pages/1543/Trinidad-Tobago-EDUCATION-SYSTEM-OVERVIEW.html>.

Children of agricultural workers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, implicit obligation for all children to access education

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Implicit obligation to access the system. The Education Act states the prohibition of discrimination in the sense no person shall be refused admission to any public school on account of the religious persuasion, race, social status or language of such person or of his parent. Besides, the compulsory age for education in TT is 6 to 12 years. Compulsory education includes implicitly any children or person, which is the case of the Education Act, which suggests that no person shall be refused admission to any public school.

Sources: Education Act. 1966. Art. 7. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Trinidad and Tobago - Education System". Access date not available.
<https://education.stateuniversity.com/pages/1543/Trinidad-Tobago-EDUCATION-SYSTEM-OVERVIEW.html>.

Children of medical doctors have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, implicit obligation for all children to access education

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Implicit obligation to access the system. The Education Act states the prohibition of discrimination in the sense no person shall be refused admission to any public school on account of the religious persuasion, race, social status or language of such person or of his parent. Besides, the compulsory age for education in TT is 6 to 12 years. Compulsory education includes implicitly any children or person, which is the case of the Education Act, which suggests that no person shall be refused admission to any public school.

Sources: Education Act. 1966. Art. 7. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Trinidad and Tobago - Education System". Access date not available.
<https://education.stateuniversity.com/pages/1543/Trinidad-Tobago-EDUCATION-SYSTEM-OVERVIEW.html>.

Children of permanent residents have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, implicit obligation for all children to access education

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Implicit obligation to access the system. The Education Act states the prohibition of discrimination in the sense no person shall be refused admission to any public school on account of the religious persuasion, race, social status or language of such person or of his parent. Besides, the compulsory age for education in TT is 6 to 12 years. Compulsory education includes implicitly any children or person, which is the case of the Education Act, which suggests that no person shall be refused admission to any public school.

Sources: Education Act. 1966. Art. 7. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Trinidad and Tobago - Education System". Access date not available.
<https://education.stateuniversity.com/pages/1543/Trinidad-Tobago-EDUCATION-SYSTEM-OVERVIEW.html>.

IMMIGRANT_46: Access to higher education.

Asylum seekers and their children have access to higher education:

Answer: Restrictions on law on access for permanent residents and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: Restrictions in law on access for some categories of migrants due to the requirement of a student permit. Private education institutions may accept students in some instances. However private schooling is quite costly, averaging 2000+ US dollars annually.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "FAQ The Living Water Community". Access date not available. <http://lwcrefugee.org/faq/>.

Refugees have access to higher education:

Answer: Restrictions on law on access for permanent residents and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: Restrictions in law on access for some categories of migrants due to the requirement of a student permit. Private education institutions may accept students in some instances. However private schooling is quite costly, averaging 2000+ US dollars annually.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "FAQ The Living Water Community". Access date not available. <http://lwcrefugee.org/faq/>.

Co-ethnics have access to higher education:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Domestic workers have access to higher education:

Answer: Restrictions on law on access for permanent residents and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: Restrictions in law on access for some categories of migrants due to the requirement of a student permit. Non-citizens and non-residents of Trinidad and Tobago wishing to engage in studies or training at registered schools/institutions in Trinidad and Tobago require students permits. A student permit when issued shall be valid for not more than one (1) year and may be renewed subject to re-application.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Tobago Higher Education Council". Access date not available. <https://thec.gov.tt/student-requirements/student-permit-visa-immigratio....>

Agricultural workers have access to higher education:

Answer: Restrictions on law on access for permanent residents and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: Restrictions in law on access for some categories of migrants due to the requirement of a student permit. Non-citizens and non-residents of Trinidad and Tobago wishing to engage in studies or training at registered schools/institutions in Trinidad and Tobago require students permits. A student permit when issued shall be valid for not more than one (1) year and may be renewed subject to re-application.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Tobago Higher Education Council". Access date not available. <https://thec.gov.tt/student-requirements/student-permit-visa-immigratio...>

Medical doctors have access to higher education:

Answer: Restrictions on law on access for permanent residents and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: Restrictions in law on access for some categories of migrants due to the requirement of a student permit. Non-citizens and non-residents of Trinidad and Tobago wishing to engage in studies or training at registered schools/institutions in Trinidad and Tobago require students permits. A student permit when issued shall be valid for not more than one (1) year and may be renewed subject to re-application.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Tobago Higher Education Council". Access date not available. <https://thec.gov.tt/student-requirements/student-permit-visa-immigratio...>

Permanent residents have access to higher education:

Answer: Restrictions on law on access for permanent residents and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: Restrictions in law on access for some categories of migrants due to the requirement of a student permit. Non-citizens and non-residents of Trinidad and Tobago wishing to engage in studies or training at registered schools/institutions in Trinidad and Tobago require students permits. A student permit when issued shall be valid for not more than one (1) year and may be renewed subject to re-application.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Tobago Higher Education Council". Access date not available. <https://thec.gov.tt/student-requirements/student-permit-visa-immigratio...>

IMMIGRANT_47: Support for language instruction.

Provision of education support in language(s) of instruction for migrant pupils:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on provision of continuous and ongoing education support in languages of instruction for migrant pupils.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

IMMIGRANT_48: Intercultural education.

Intercultural education is included in pre-service training in order to qualify as a teacher:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on the Immigration main regulations and websites about intercultural education.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Ministry of National Security. "The Immigration Division". Access date not available.
<http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/Divisions/The-Immigration-Division>. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

IMMIGRANT_49: Integration in teachers' syllabus.

Migration and integration are obligatory topics in professional development training:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no evidence found on the Immigration main regulations and websites about migration and integration being topics required in obligatory in-service professional development training.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Ministry of National Security. "The Immigration Division". Access date not available.
<http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/Divisions/The-Immigration-Division>. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

5.4.3. Health care

IMMIGRANT_50: Conditions for inclusion in the health care system

Conditions for inclusion of asylum seekers in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: All persons in Trinidad and Tobago have access to state-provided primary healthcare. Pre-natal and some post-natal healthcare are also provided free of cost at these public healthcare centers. Some medicines are available free of cost with a prescription from a doctor in the healthcare centre or hospital. Certain medicines, like insulin, may not be covered.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Conditions for inclusion of refugees in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: All persons in Trinidad and Tobago have access to state-provided primary healthcare. Some medicines are available free of cost with a prescription from a doctor in the health centre or hospital. Certain medicines, like insulin, may not be covered. For secondary or specialized healthcare services you may have to see a private doctor, which can be costly. These include non-emergency surgical procedures and specialized treatments like dialysis and chemotherapy.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Conditions for inclusion of co-ethnics in the health care system:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Conditions for inclusion of domestic workers in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: All persons in Trinidad and Tobago have access to state-provided primary healthcare. Some medicines are available free of cost with a prescription from a doctor in the health centre or hospital. Certain medicines, like insulin, may not be covered. For secondary or specialized healthcare services you may have to see a private doctor, which can be costly. These include non-emergency surgical procedures and specialized treatments like dialysis and chemotherapy.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Refugees Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Conditions for inclusion of agricultural workers in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: All persons in Trinidad and Tobago have access to state-provided primary healthcare. Some medicines are available free of cost with a prescription from a doctor in the health centre or hospital. Certain medicines, like insulin, may not be covered. For secondary or specialized healthcare services you may have to see a private doctor, which can be costly. These include non-emergency surgical procedures and specialized treatments like dialysis and chemotherapy.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Refugees Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Conditions for inclusion of medical doctors in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: All persons in Trinidad and Tobago have access to state-provided primary healthcare. Some medicines are available free of cost with a prescription from a doctor in the health centre or hospital. Certain medicines, like insulin, may not be covered. For secondary or specialized healthcare services you may have to see a private doctor, which can be costly. These include non-emergency surgical procedures and specialized treatments like dialysis and chemotherapy.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Refugees Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Conditions for inclusion of permanent residents in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: All persons in Trinidad and Tobago have access to state-provided primary healthcare. Some medicines are available free of cost with a prescription from a doctor in the health centre or hospital. Certain medicines, like insulin, may not be covered. For secondary or specialized healthcare services you may have to see a private doctor, which can be costly. These include non-emergency surgical procedures and specialized treatments like dialysis and chemotherapy.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Refugees Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

IMMIGRANT_51: Coverage of health care services.

Health care coverage for asylum seekers.

Answer: more than emergency care, but less than for nationals

Code: 0.75

Explanation: All persons in Trinidad and Tobago have access to state-provided primary health-care. Pre-natal and some post-natal healthcare are also provided free of cost at these public healthcare centers. Some medicines are available free of cost with a prescription from a doctor in the healthcare centre or hospital. Certain medicines, like insulin, may not be covered.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Health care coverage for refugees.

Answer: more than emergency care, but less than for nationals

Code: 0.75

Explanation: All persons in Trinidad and Tobago have access to state-provided primary health-care. Pre-natal and some post-natal healthcare are also provided free of cost at these public healthcare centers. Some medicines are available free of cost with a prescription from a doctor in the healthcare centre or hospital. Certain medicines, like insulin, may not be covered.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Health care coverage for co-ethnics.

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Health care coverage for domestic workers.

Answer: more than emergency care, but less than for nationals

Code: 0.75

Explanation: All persons in Trinidad and Tobago have access to state-provided primary health-care. Pre-natal and some post-natal healthcare are also provided free of cost at these public healthcare centers. Some medicines are available free of cost with a prescription from a doctor in the healthcare centre or hospital. Certain medicines, like insulin, may not be covered.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Health care coverage for agricultural workers.

Answer: more than emergency care, but less than for nationals

Code: 0.75

Explanation: All persons in Trinidad and Tobago have access to state-provided primary health-care. Pre-natal and some post-natal healthcare are also provided free of cost at these public healthcare

centers. Some medicines are available free of cost with a prescription from a doctor in the healthcare centre or hospital. Certain medicines, like insulin, may not be covered.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Health care coverage for medical doctors.

Answer: more than emergency care, but less than for nationals

Code: 0.75

Explanation: All persons in Trinidad and Tobago have access to state-provided primary health-care. Pre-natal and some post-natal healthcare are also provided free of cost at these public healthcare centers. Some medicines are available free of cost with a prescription from a doctor in the healthcare centre or hospital. Certain medicines, like insulin, may not be covered.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Health care coverage for permanent residents.

Answer: more than emergency care, but less than for nationals

Code: 0.75

Explanation: All persons in Trinidad and Tobago have access to state-provided primary health-care. Pre-natal and some post-natal healthcare are also provided free of cost at these public healthcare centers. Some medicines are available free of cost with a prescription from a doctor in the healthcare centre or hospital. Certain medicines, like insulin, may not be covered.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

5.4.4. Unemployment benefits

IMMIGRANT_52: Unemployment benefits.

Access of asylum seekers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: no access

Code: 0

Explanation: Only nationals from Trinidad and Tobago can access unemployment benefits due to the fact to be eligible the person must possess a valid Trinidad and Tobago identification card. The Trinidad and Tobago identification card is only issued to nationals.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Unemployment Relief Programme". Access date not available. http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTauZxM1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqolFt25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/EducationandTraining/Training+and+Development+Programmes/Unemployment+Relief+Programme+%28URP%29#3. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Obtaining a National Identification Card". Access date not available. http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqW3QzMzCg0Kt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwR8IHnYJCysE56H6Xsn2sVxZVRtXcG9izrKni2ZqDqKtdM6EAyAZ606YKrS2jkpiPhfHr-M8TN_oDmCGUyy5WwExjV7MNFjA4SIPOp_Ehh5pMwZkJLeaEIL8VF257iui2ohoIBt24qMc5ZS8cozAT9FYI7V4A8IFNnRf9p3NW22xguhC6ui/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/gortt+web+content/ttconnect/citizen/topic/lawandjustice/documents+and+policies/obtaining+a+national+identification+card+.

Access of refugees to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of co-ethnics to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of domestic workers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: no access

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Only nationals from Trinidad and Tobago can access unemployment benefits due to the fact to be eligible the person must possess a valid Trinidad and Tobago identification card. The Trinidad and Tobago identification card is only issued to nationals.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Unemployment Relief Programme". Access date not available. http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-

vnyRueSQTAUzxM1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqoIf25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-
O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connec
t/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/EducationandTraining/Training+and+Development+P
rogrammes/Unemployment+Relief+Programme+%28URP%29#3. / Government of Trinidad and
Tobago. "Obtaining a National Identification Card". Access date not available.
http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqW3QzMzCg0Kt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwR8IHnYJCysE56H6Xsn2sVxZVRtXcG9izrKni2ZqDqKtdM6EAyAZ606YKrS2jkpiPhfHr-M8TN_oDmcgUyy5WwExjV7MNFjA4SIPOp_Ehh5pMwZkJLeaEIL8VF257iui2ohoIbt24qMc5ZS8cozAT9FYI7V4A8IFNnRf9p3NW22xguhC6ui/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/gortt+web+content/ttconnect/citizen/topic/lawandjustice/documents+and+polices/obtaining+a+national+identification+card+

Access of agricultural workers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: no access

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Only nationals from Trinidad and Tobago can access unemployment benefits due to the fact to be eligible the person must possess a valid Trinidad and Tobago identification card. The Trinidad and Tobago identification card is only issued to nationals.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Unemployment Relief Programme". Access date not available. [http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm-9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-vnyRueSQTAUzxM1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqoIf25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connec t/GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/EducationandTraining/Training+and+Development+P rogrammes/Unemployment+Relief+Programme+%28URP%29#3. / Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Obtaining a National Identification Card". Access date not available. \[http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqW3QzMzCg0Kt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwR8IHnYJCysE56H6Xsn2sVxZVRtXcG9izrKni2ZqDqKtdM6EAyAZ606YKrS2jkpiPhfHr-M8TN_oDmcgUyy5WwExjV7MNFjA4SIPOp_Ehh5pMwZkJLeaEIL8VF257iui2ohoIbt24qMc5ZS8cozAT9FYI7V4A8IFNnRf9p3NW22xguhC6ui/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/gortt+web+content/ttconnect/citizen/topic/lawandjustice/documents+and+polices/obtaining+a+national+identification+card+\]\(http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqW3QzMzCg0Kt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwR8IHnYJCysE56H6Xsn2sVxZVRtXcG9izrKni2ZqDqKtdM6EAyAZ606YKrS2jkpiPhfHr-M8TN_oDmcgUyy5WwExjV7MNFjA4SIPOp_Ehh5pMwZkJLeaEIL8VF257iui2ohoIbt24qMc5ZS8cozAT9FYI7V4A8IFNnRf9p3NW22xguhC6ui/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/gortt+web+content/ttconnect/citizen/topic/lawandjustice/documents+and+polices/obtaining+a+national+identification+card+\)](http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqW3QzMzCg0Kt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwR8IHnYJCysE56H6Xsn2sVxZVRtXcG9izrKni2ZqDqKtdM6EAyAZ606YKrS2jkpiPhfHr-M8TN_oDmcgUyy5WwExjV7MNFjA4SIPOp_Ehh5pMwZkJLeaEIL8VF257iui2ohoIbt24qMc5ZS8cozAT9FYI7V4A8IFNnRf9p3NW22xguhC6ui/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/gortt+web+content/ttconnect/citizen/topic/lawandjustice/documents+and+polices/obtaining+a+national+identification+card+)

Access of medical doctors to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: no unemployment benefits

Code: 97

Explanation: Only nationals from Trinidad and Tobago can access unemployment benefits due to the fact to be eligible the person must possess a valid Trinidad and Tobago identification card. The Trinidad and Tobago identification card is only issued to nationals.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Unemployment Relief Programme". Access date not available. <http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBDolwDAbgp-FKC8tUvHFARUwMGBV2MWjmwCAjY4KPL3ozKNpbm->

9P_hQYxMDKtMIFqnNZpsVzZ6NDENplfYfgOkQH7ci3PKQBmY9JB5I3EM1nHfCotQh2BBH_y-
OXcX_mN7yEPbBBtqQ90K_5AgM9IsBEIY-
vnyRueSQTauzM1dcmTfVnTOtq3pqlFt25pCSIFw8ySvBn6KZLLWEL9LqK7b-
O5faNGs3AdjOzzp/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/
GorTT+Web+Content/TTConnect/Citizen/Topic/EducationandTraining/Training+and+Development+P
rogrammes/Unemployment+Relief+Programme+%28URP%29#3. / Government of Trinidad and
Tobago. "Obtaining a National Identification Card". Access date not available.
http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqW3QzMzCg0Kt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwR8IHnYJCysE56H6Xsn2sVxZVRtXcG9izrKni2ZqDqKtdM6EAyAZ606YKrS2jkpiPhfHr-M8TN_oDmcgUyy5WwExjV7MNFjA4SIPOp_Ehh5pMwZkJLeaEIL8VF257iui2ohoIBt24qMc5ZS8cozAT9FYI7V4A8IFNnRf9p3NW22xguhC6ui/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/gortt+web+content/ttconnect/citizen/topic/lawandjustice/documents+and+policies/obtaining+a+national+identification+card+

Access of permanent residents to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: no access

Code: 0

Explanation: Only nationals from Trinidad and Tobago can access unemployment benefits due to the fact to be eligible the person must possess a valid Trinidad and Tobago identification card. The Trinidad and Tobago identification card is only issued to nationals.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Unemployment Relief Programme". Access date not available. http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt/gortt/portal/ttconnect!/ut/p/a1/jdDBCoJAEAbgp_HqjlqW3QzMzCg0Kt1LaGyroa6oaY-feRPLmtsM3w8_AwR8IHnYJCysE56H6Xsn2sVxZVRtXcG9izrKni2ZqDqKtdM6EAyAZ606YKrS2jkpiPhfHr-M8TN_oDmcgUyy5WwExjV7MNFjA4SIPOp_Ehh5pMwZkJLeaEIL8VF257iui2ohoIBt24qMc5ZS8cozAT9FYI7V4A8IFNnRf9p3NW22xguhC6ui/dl5/d5/L2dBISEvZ0FBIS9nQSEh/?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/gortt/wcm/connect/gortt+web+content/ttconnect/citizen/topic/lawandjustice/documents+and+policies/obtaining+a+national+identification+card+

5.4.5. Retirement benefits

IMMIGRANT_53: Retirement benefits.

Access of asylum seekers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of refugees to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: no access

Code: 0

Explanation: No access. Priority to nationals. As refugees cannot work, they also cannot receive the contributory pension due to the fact they need to be employed to contribute. The second pension, Senior Citizens Pension is only accessible by nationals.

Sources: Labour Office International. "Universal Pensions and Care for Elderly People". Access date not available. <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/RessourcePDF.action?id=55197>.

Access of co-ethnics to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Access of domestic workers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access. Domestic workers have the same rights to pension as nationals. If they contribute to the system through the National Insurance Board (NIB) with a minimum of 750 weeks of contributions they have the right to retire at the age of 60.

Sources: Labour Office International. "Universal Pensions and Care for Elderly People". Access date not available. <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/RessourcePDF.action?id=55197>.

Access of agricultural workers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access. Domestic workers have the same rights to pension as nationals. If they contribute to the system through the National Insurance Board (NIB) with a minimum of 750 weeks of contributions they have the right to retire at the age of 60.

Sources: Labour Office International. "Universal Pensions and Care for Elderly People". Access date not available. <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/RessourcePDF.action?id=55197>.

Access of medical doctors to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access. Domestic workers have the same rights to pension as nationals. If they contribute to the system through the National Insurance Board (NIB) with a minimum of 750 weeks of contributions they have the right to retire at the age of 60.

Sources: Labour Office International. "Universal Pensions and Care for Elderly People". Access date not available. <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/RessourcePDF.action?id=55197>.

Access of permanent residents to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Equal access. Domestic workers have the same rights to pension as nationals. If they contribute to the system through the National Insurance Board (NIB) with a minimum of 750 weeks of contributions they have the right to retire at the age of 60.

Sources: Labour Office International. "Universal Pensions and Care for Elderly People". Access date not available. <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/RessourcePDF.action?id=55197>.

5.5. Cultural policies

IMMIGRANT_54: Funding for bilingual education.

Is there public funding for bilingual education in the language of majoritarian migrant groups?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No evidence found of funding for bilingual education of majoritarian migrant groups.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

IMMIGRANT_55: Funding for media on main migrant group's language.

Is there public funding for media in the language of the main migrant group?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There is no evidence found for funding for media on main migrant group languages.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

5.6. Mobility policies

5.6.1. Identity documents

IMMIGRANT_56: Confiscation of identification documents.

Do asylum seekers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by any-one (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no evidence found that someone else besides the public authorities would have the right to confiscate any identity document.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Do refugees have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no evidence found that someone else besides the public authorities would have the right to confiscate any identity document.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Do co-ethnics have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no evidence found that someone else besides the public authorities would have the right to confiscate any identity document.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Do agricultural workers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no evidence found that someone else besides the public authorities would have the right to confiscate any identity document.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Do medical doctors have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no evidence found that someone else besides the public authorities would have the right to confiscate any identity document.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Do permanent residents have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no evidence found that someone else besides the public authorities would have the right to confiscate any identity document.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

5.6.2. Freedom of movement

IMMIGRANT_57: Freedom of movement within country.

Do asylum seekers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Asylum seekers have the right to move freely throughout national territory and choose where he/she wants to live. However, they must update LWC and the Immigration Division of changes of address.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Do refugees have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Refugees have the right to move freely throughout national territory and choose where he/she wants to live. However, they must update LWX and the Immigration Division of changes of address.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Do co-ethnics have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, domestic workers can move freely in country, since there is no restriction found in the Immigration Act and Constitution.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Do agricultural workers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, they can move freely in country, since there is no restriction found in the Immigration Act and Constitution.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Do medical doctors have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, they can move freely in country, since there is no restriction found in the Immigration Act and Constitution.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Do permanent residents have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, they can move freely in country, since there is no restriction found in the Immigration Act and Constitution.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

IMMIGRANT_58: Freedom to move outside the country.

Do asylum seekers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: While awaiting the determination of refugee claim, the asylum seekers must stay in Trinidad and Tobago or inform the Refugee Unit and UNHCR of your intent to depart the country. If the asylum seeker leaves at any time without prior communication to the Refugee Unit and UNHCR, it may be considered abandonment of their asylum claim.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Refugees Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>. / Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Refugees have the right to move freely throughout national territory and choose where they want to live, but they must update LWC and the Immigration Division of changes of their address. A refugee may travel to any country, but cannot travel to their country of origin. Prior permission to leave and reenter Trinidad and Tobago is needed from the Refugee Unit. They must inform LWC, the Refugee Unit and UNHCR of any arrangements to travel abroad as well as changes of address or telephone number.

Sources: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Refugees Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>. / Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (refugees):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do co-ethnics have the right to leave the country?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of months of absence allowed per year (co-ethnics):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. However, the period abroad must not exceed one year, which would result in loss of the resident permit. Only in the case the person obtains from the Minister a certificate in the prescribed form exempting him from the provisions of this paragraph the resident permit would not be lost.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7(1).

Number of months of absence allowed per year (domestic workers):

Answer: 11

Code: 11

Explanation: Yes. However, the period abroad must not exceed one year, which would result in loss of the resident permit. Only in the case the person obtains from the Minister a certificate in the prescribed form exempting them from the provisions of this paragraph the resident permit would not be lost.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7(1).

Do agricultural workers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. However, the period abroad must not exceed one year, which would result in loss of the resident permit. Only in the case the person obtains from the Minister a certificate in the prescribed form exempting them from the provisions of this paragraph the resident permit would not be lost.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7(1).

Number of months of absence allowed per year (agricultural workers):

Answer: 11

Code: 11

Explanation: Yes. However, the period abroad must not exceed one year, which would result in loss of the resident permit. Only in the case the person obtains from the Minister a certificate in the prescribed form exempting them from the provisions of this paragraph the resident permit would not be lost.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7(1).

Do medical doctors have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. However, the period abroad must not exceed one year, which would result in loss of the resident permit. Only in the case the person obtains from the Minister a certificate in the prescribed form exempting them from the provisions of this paragraph the resident permit would not be lost.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7(1).

Number of months of absence allowed per year (medical doctors):

Answer: 11

Code: 11

Explanation: Yes. However, the period abroad must not exceed one year, which would result in loss of the resident permit. Only in the case the person obtains from the Minister a certificate in the prescribed form exempting them from the provisions of this paragraph the resident permit would not be lost.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7(1).

Do permanent residents have the right to leave the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. However, the period abroad must not exceed one year, which would result in loss of the resident permit. Only in the case the person obtains from the Minister a certificate in the prescribed form exempting them from the provisions of this paragraph the resident permit would not be lost.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7(1).

Number of months of absence allowed per year (permanent residents):

Answer: 11

Code: 11

Explanation: Yes. However, the period abroad must not exceed one year, which would result in lost of the resident permit. Only in the case the person obtains from the Minister a certificate in the prescribed form exempting them from the provisions of this paragraph the resident permit would not be lost.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 7(1).

5.6.3. Obligations

5.6.4. Military service

IMMIGRANT_59: Military service.

Do asylum seekers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: No. There is no evidence found on obligatory conscription in the state of reception for asylum seekers.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "Recruitment Process for Trinidad and Tobago Regiment". Accessed May 20, 2015. <http://www.ttdf.mil.tt/ttr/enlist.html>.

Do refugees have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: No. There is no evidence found on obligatory conscription in the state of reception in Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "Recruitment Process for Trinidad and Tobago Regiment". Accessed May 20, 2015. <http://www.ttdf.mil.tt/ttr/enlist.html>.

Do co-ethnics have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: No. There is no evidence found on obligatory conscription in the state of reception in Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "Recruitment Process for Trinidad and Tobago Regiment". Accessed May 20, 2015. <http://www.ttdf.mil.tt/ttr/enlist.html>.

Do agricultural workers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: No. There is no evidence found on obligatory conscription in the state of reception in Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "Recruitment Process for Trinidad and Tobago Regiment". Accessed May 20, 2015. <http://www.ttdf.mil.tt/ttr/enlist.html>.

Do medical doctors have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: No. There is no evidence found on obligatory conscription in the state of reception in Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "Recruitment Process for Trinidad and Tobago Regiment". Accessed May 20, 2015. <http://www.ttdf.mil.tt/ttr/enlist.html>.

Do permanent residents have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: No. There is no evidence found on obligatory conscription in the state of reception in Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "Recruitment Process for Trinidad and Tobago Regiment". Accessed May 20, 2015. <http://www.ttdf.mil.tt/ttr/enlist.html>.

5.6.5. Social service

IMMIGRANT_60: Social service.

Do asylum seekers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service

Code:97

Explanation: Laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not envision a social service.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "Recruitment Process for Trinidad and Tobago Regiment". Accessed May 20, 2015. <http://www.ttdf.mil.tt/ttr/enlist.html>.

Do refugees have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service

Code: 97

Explanation: Laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not envision a social service.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "Recruitment Process for Trinidad and Tobago Regiment". Accessed May 20, 2015. <http://www.ttdf.mil.tt/ttr/enlist.html>.

Do co-ethnics have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service

Code: 97

Explanation: Laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not envision a social service.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "Recruitment Process for Trinidad and Tobago Regiment". Accessed May 20, 2015. <http://www.ttdf.mil.tt/ttr/enlist.html>.

Do agricultural workers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service

Code: 97

Explanation: Laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not envision a social service.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "Recruitment Process for Trinidad and Tobago Regiment". Accessed May 20, 2015. <http://www.ttdf.mil.tt/ttr/enlist.html>.

Do medical doctors have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service

Code: 97

Explanation: Laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not envision a social service.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "Recruitment Process for Trinidad and Tobago Regiment". Accessed May 20, 2015. <http://www.ttdf.mil.tt/ttr/enlist.html>.

Do permanent residents have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service

Code: 97

Explanation: Laws of Trinidad and Tobago do not envision a social service.

Sources: Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. "Recruitment Process for Trinidad and Tobago Regiment". Accessed May 20, 2015. <http://www.ttdf.mil.tt/ttr/enlist.html>.

5.6.6. Taxes

IMMIGRANT_61: Income taxes.

Do asylum seekers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No, due to the fact asylum seekers cannot work. Therefore, they also do not have income in order to pay taxes.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Do refugees have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No, due to the fact asylum seekers cannot work. Therefore, they also do not have income in order to pay taxes.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Asylum Seekers Rights". Access date not available. <https://help.unhcr.org/trinidadandtobago/rights-and-duties/rights-of-asylum-seekers/>.

Do co-ethnics have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do domestic workers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Persons who are resident, ordinarily resident, or domiciled in Trinidad and Tobago are taxed on their worldwide income, whether or not such earnings are remitted to Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Paying Your Taxes Ministry of Finance". Access date not available. <https://www.finance.gov.tt/services/income-tax/paying-your-taxes/>.

Do agricultural workers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Persons who are resident, ordinarily resident, or domiciled in Trinidad and Tobago are taxed on their worldwide income, whether or not such earnings are remitted to Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Paying Your Taxes Ministry of Finance". Access date not available. <https://www.finance.gov.tt/services/income-tax/paying-your-taxes/>.

Do medical doctors have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Persons who are resident, ordinarily resident, or domiciled in Trinidad and Tobago are taxed on their worldwide income, whether or not such earnings are remitted to Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Paying Your Taxes Ministry of Finance". Access date not available. <https://www.finance.gov.tt/services/income-tax/paying-your-taxes/>.

Do permanent residents have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Persons who are resident, ordinarily resident, or domiciled in Trinidad and Tobago are taxed on their worldwide income, whether or not such earnings are remitted to Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Paying Your Taxes Ministry of Finance". Access date not available. <https://www.finance.gov.tt/services/income-tax/paying-your-taxes/>.

5.7. Administration

**IMMIGRANT_62: Existence of immigrant integration agency in state of reception.
Existence of institution/agency with competencies for immigrant policies:**

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There is no evidence found that there is an agency that takes care of issues of resident migrants.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Name of the institution with competencies for immigrant policies in original language:

Answer: Not applicable

Name of the institution with competencies for immigrant policies in English:

Answer: Not applicable

Access to antidiscrimination body.

Migrants can access antidiscrimination bodies and prerogatives (e.g. make official complaints to an Ombudsperson) regardless of migrant status (they might be explicitly mentioned as eligible, or not; what we care about is that they are not explicitly excluded, for instance, by statements that restrict access to nationals):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. There is no restriction stated about migrants accessing Ombudsperson regardless of their migrant status.

Sources: Government of Trinidad and Tobago. "Trinidad and Tobago Office of the Ombudsman". Access date not available. <http://www.ombudsman.gov.tt/faqs/>.

6. Immigrant citizenship and nationality

6.1. Immigrant nationality

6.1.1. Immigrant dual nationality

IMNAT_1: Renunciation of previous nationality.

Does the country require applicants to naturalization by residence to renounce their previous nationality?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. Dual citizenship is not allowed in the case of naturalized or registered citizens.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 12.

Citizenship can be withdrawn only if person resides outside the country:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are there exceptions?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMNAT_1_1: Sanctions.

Are there sanctions for naturalized persons who are later found to have the nationality of the country or origin despite there being a procedure and having pledged to renounce it?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No evidence found on sanctions for naturalized persons who are later found to have the nationality of the country.

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 12.

6.1.2. Emigrant dual nationality for immigrants who naturalized

IMNAT_2: Emigrant dual nationality for naturalized immigrants.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by naturalization of nationality (or provide for the involuntary loss of it) for having acquired a foreign one (i.e. of their place of residence) and, if so, under which conditions?

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Although the legislation mentions that in the case of a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago acquire a foreigner citizenship will lose his/her Trinidad and Tobago citizenship, the person who ceased to be a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago other than by birth or descent by reason of the voluntary acquisition of the citizenship of another country can be granted a certificate of citizenship in the case the person: (a) makes the prescribed application; (b) satisfies the Minister— (i) that he is of good character; (ii) that he has adequate knowledge of the English Language and of the duties of a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago; (c) (Deleted by Act No. 63 of 2000); and (d) takes the oath of allegiance

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Arts. 12 and 11 (2).

6.1.3. Loss of nationality after residence abroad for naturalized immigrants

IMNAT_3: Loss after residence abroad for naturalized immigrants

For national citizens by naturalization who emigrated, does the country deprive them of their nationality (or provide for the involuntary loss of it) because of residence abroad

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Citizens by naturalization who emigrated do not lose their nationality because of residence abroad. The government incentivizes the register abroad of citizens through the System "Registration of Nationals Abroad".

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. / Ministry of Foreigner and CARICOM Affairs. "Registration System for Nationals Abroad". Accessed January 13, 2020. https://register.foreign.gov.tt/about_rsna/. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

After how many years abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.1.4. Unrestrictive jus soli

IMNAT_4: Unrestrictive jus soli.

Does the country provide for a child to acquire nationality by birth in the territory irrespective of the birthplace of the parents?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The Immigration Act refers that a person shall not become a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago by virtue of subsection (1), if at the time of his birth (neither of his parents is a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago and either of them possesses such immunity from suit and legal process as is accorded to an envoy of a foreign sovereign power accredited to Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. Art. (2) a.

6.1.5. Qualified jus soli

IMNAT_5: Qualified jus soli.

Does the country provide for children to acquire nationality by birth in the territory only if their parents were also born there?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The Immigration Act refers that a person shall not become a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago by virtue of subsection (1), if at the time of his birth (neither of his parents is a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago and either of them possesses such immunity from suit and legal process as is accorded to an envoy of a foreign sovereign power accredited to Trinidad and Tobago.

Sources: Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976. Art. (2) a.

6.1.6. Standard naturalization procedure for immigrants due to residence

IMNAT_6: Ordinary naturalization.

Does the country provide for standard naturalization procedure for immigrants due to residence in it?

Answer: Yes, provision for standard naturalization based on residence

Code: 1

Explanation: Person has been resident in T&T for 12 months immediately prior to the application, and was either resident in T&T, or in government service, or had partly such residence and partly such service for 5 out of 7 years prior to the 12-month period. Other conditions: good character, full capacity, adequate knowledge of English and of the duties of a citizen, and oath of allegiance. Minister is explicitly allowed to waive certain requirements.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago. Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 12. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Number of years of residence required for naturalization:

Answer: 5

Code: 5

Explanation: Person has been resident in T&T for 12 months immediately prior to the application, and was either resident in T&T, or in government service, or had partly such residence and partly such service for 5 out of 7 years prior to the 12-month period. Other conditions: good character, full capacity, adequate knowledge of English and of the duties of a citizen, and oath of allegiance. Minister is explicitly allowed to waive certain requirements. Any document in a foreign language must be translated into the English Language by an authorised organisation. Required documentation for Adult applicants (Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth citizens): Four identical passport-sized photos of the applicant taken within six months of submission of application, Trinidad and Tobago National Identification Card (original and one copy), Birth Certificate and supporting Affidavit, if necessary, of the applicant (original and one copy), Marriage Certificate/Death Certificate of spouse and divorce papers, if applicable, of the applicant (original and one copy), Resident Certificate of the applicant (original and one copy), Police Certificate of Character from Trinidad and Tobago obtained within the last six months of submission of application, Job letter or evidence of registration of company and letter indicating nature of employment and income, Financial statements reflecting any investment accounts, bank accounts or credit union accounts dated not more than two weeks before date of application, Tax Clearance Certificate "B" or "C". Please follow the link below for more information on Tax Clearance Certificates, A photocopy of each utilised page of an old Passport and valid foreign Passport, Medical Certificates and X-Ray reports from any registered Medical Practitioner. Required documentation for applicants under the age of 18 years: Three identical passport-sized photos of the applicant taken within six months of submission of application, Birth Certificate and supporting Affidavit, if necessary, of the applicant (original and one copy), Evidence of parent's citizenship of Trinidad and Tobago in the form of a Birth Certificate and Passport (original and one copy), A photocopy of each utilised page of a valid foreign Passport, Medical Certificates and X-Ray reports from any registered Medical Practitioner.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago. Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 12. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Number of continuous years of residence required for naturalization:

Answer: 1

Code: 1

Explanation: Person has been resident in T&T for 12 months immediately prior to the application, and was either resident in T&T, or in government service, or had partly such residence and partly such service for 5 out of 7 years prior to the 12-month period. Other conditions: good character, full capacity, adequate knowledge of English and of the duties of a citizen, and oath of allegiance. Minister is explicitly allowed to waive certain requirements. Any document in a foreign language must be translated into the English Language by an authorised organisation. Required documentation for Adult applicants (Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth citizens): Four identical passport-sized photos of the applicant taken within six months of submission of application, Trinidad and Tobago National Identification Card (original and one copy), Birth Certificate and supporting Affidavit, if necessary, of the applicant (original and one copy), Marriage Certificate/Death Certificate of spouse and divorce papers, if applicable, of the applicant (original and one copy), Resident Certificate of the applicant (original and one copy), Police Certificate of Character from Trinidad and Tobago obtained within the last six months of submission of application, Job letter or evidence of registration of company and letter indicating nature of employment and income, Financial statements reflecting any investment accounts, bank accounts or credit union accounts dated not more than two weeks before date of application, Tax Clearance Certificate "B" or "C". Please follow the link below for more information on Tax Clearance Certificates, A photocopy of each utilised page of an old Passport and valid foreign Passport, Medical Certificates and X-Ray reports from any registered Medical Practitioner. Required documentation for applicants under the age of 18 years: Three identical passport-sized photos of the applicant taken within six months of submission of application, Birth Certificate and supporting Affidavit, if necessary, of the applicant (original and one copy), Evidence of parent's citizenship of Trinidad and Tobago in the form of a Birth Certificate and Passport (original and one copy), A photocopy of each utilised page of a valid foreign Passport, Medical Certificates and X-Ray reports from any registered Medical Practitioner.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago. Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 12. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Permanent residence status is required for naturalization:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Person has been resident in T&T for 12 months immediately prior to the application, and was either resident in T&T, or in government service, or had partly such residence and partly such service for 5 out of 7 years prior to the 12-month period. Other conditions: good character, full capacity, adequate knowledge of English and of the duties of a citizen, and oath of allegiance. Minister is explicitly allowed to waive certain requirements. Any document in a foreign language must be translated into the English Language by an authorised organisation. Required documentation for Adult applicants (Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth citizens): Four identical passport-sized photos of the applicant taken within six months of submission of application, Trinidad and Tobago National Identification Card (original and one copy), Birth Certificate and supporting Affidavit, if necessary, of the applicant (original and one copy), Marriage Certificate/Death Certificate of spouse and divorce papers, if applicable, of the applicant (original and one copy), Resident Certificate of the applicant (original and one copy), Police Certificate of Character from Trinidad and Tobago obtained within the last six months of submission of application, Job letter or evidence of registration of company and letter indicating nature of employment and income, Financial statements reflecting any investment accounts, bank accounts or credit union accounts dated not more than two weeks before date of application, Tax Clearance Certificate "B" or "C". Please follow the link below for more information on Tax Clearance Certificates, A photocopy of each utilised page of an old Passport and valid foreign Passport, Medical Certificates and X-Ray reports from any registered Medical Practitioner. Required documentation for applicants under the age of 18 years: Three identical passport-sized photos of the

applicant taken within six months of submission of application, Birth Certificate and supporting Affidavit, if necessary, of the applicant (original and one copy), Evidence of parent's citizenship of Trinidad and Tobago in the form of a Birth Certificate and Passport (original and one copy), A photocopy of each utilised page of a valid foreign Passport, Medical Certificates and X-Ray reports from any registered Medical Practitioner.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago. Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 12. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Renunciation of previous nationality is required:

Answer: No exceptions to renunciation requirement specified in law

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Dual citizenship is not allowed in the case of naturalized or registered citizens.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago. Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 12.

Language condition for naturalization:

Answer: Without tests or certification and discretionary assessment of level of competence or with certification and specified level of competence at A2

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Person has been resident in T&T for 12 months immediately prior to the application, and was either resident in T&T, or in government service, or had partly such residence and partly such service for 5 out of 7 years prior to the 12-month period. Other conditions: good character, full capacity, adequate knowledge of English and of the duties of a citizen, and oath of allegiance. Minister is explicitly allowed to waive certain requirements. Any document in a foreign language must be translated into the English Language by an authorised organisation. Required documentation for Adult applicants (Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth citizens): •Four identical passport-sized photos of the applicant taken within six months of submission of application, Trinidad and Tobago National Identification Card (original and one copy), Birth Certificate and supporting Affidavit, if necessary, of the applicant (original and one copy), Marriage Certificate/Death Certificate of spouse and divorce papers, if applicable, of the applicant (original and one copy), Resident Certificate of the applicant (original and one copy), Police Certificate of Character from Trinidad and Tobago obtained within the last six months of submission of application, Job letter or evidence of registration of company and letter indicating nature of employment and income, Financial statements reflecting any investment accounts, bank accounts or credit union accounts dated not more than two weeks before date of application, Tax Clearance Certificate "B" or "C". Please follow the link below for more information on Tax Clearance Certificates, A photocopy of each utilised page of an old Passport and valid foreign Passport, Medical Certificates and X-Ray reports from any registered Medical Practitioner. Required documentation for applicants under the age of 18 years: Three identical passport-sized photos of the applicant taken within six months of submission of application, Birth Certificate and supporting Affidavit, if necessary, of the applicant (original and one copy), Evidence of parent's citizenship of Trinidad and Tobago in the form of a Birth Certificate and Passport (original and one copy), A photocopy of each utilised page of a valid foreign Passport, Medical Certificates and X-Ray reports from any registered Medical Practitioner.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago. Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 12. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Civil knowledge is a requisite for naturalization:

Answer: Language general cultural integration/assimilation condition, also if assessed informally during an interview

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Person has been resident in T&T for 12 months immediately prior to the application, and was either resident in T&T, or in government service, or had partly such residence and partly such service for 5 out of 7 years prior to the 12-month period. Other conditions: good character, full capacity, adequate knowledge of English and of the duties of a citizen, and oath of allegiance. Minister is explicitly allowed to waive certain requirements. Any document in a foreign language must be translated into the English Language by an authorised organisation. Required documentation for Adult applicants (Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth citizens): Four identical passport-sized photos of the applicant taken within six months of submission of application, Trinidad and Tobago National Identification Card (original and one copy), Birth Certificate and supporting Affidavit, if necessary, of the applicant (original and one copy), Marriage Certificate/Death Certificate of spouse and divorce papers, if applicable, of the applicant (original and one copy), Resident Certificate of the applicant (original and one copy), Police Certificate of Character from Trinidad and Tobago obtained within the last six months of submission of application, Job letter or evidence of registration of company and letter indicating nature of employment and income, Financial statements reflecting any investment accounts, bank accounts or credit union accounts dated not more than two weeks before date of application, Tax Clearance Certificate "B" or "C". Please follow the link below for more information on Tax Clearance Certificates, A photocopy of each utilised page of an old Passport and valid foreign Passport, Medical Certificates and X-Ray reports from any registered Medical Practitioner. Required documentation for applicants under the age of 18 years: Three identical passport-sized photos of the applicant taken within six months of submission of application, Birth Certificate and supporting Affidavit, if necessary, of the applicant (original and one copy), Evidence of parent's citizenship of Trinidad and Tobago in the form of a Birth Certificate and Passport (original and one copy), A photocopy of each utilised page of a valid foreign Passport, Medical Certificates and X-Ray reports from any registered Medical Practitioner.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago. Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 12. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Clean criminal record is a requisite:

Answer: Specific good character clause applying only to naturalization applicants OR no crimes carrying sentences of less than 1 years

Code: 0.75

Explanation: Person has been resident in T&T for 12 months immediately prior to the application, and was either resident in T&T, or in government service, or had partly such residence and partly such service for 5 out of 7 years prior to the 12-month period. Other conditions: good character, full capacity, adequate knowledge of English and of the duties of a citizen, and oath of allegiance. Minister is explicitly allowed to waive certain requirements. Any document in a foreign language must be translated into the English Language by an authorised organisation. Required documentation for Adult applicants (Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth citizens): Four identical passport-sized photos of the applicant taken within six months of submission of application, Trinidad and Tobago National Identification Card (original and one copy), Birth Certificate and supporting Affidavit, if necessary, of the applicant (original and one copy), Marriage Certificate/Death Certificate of spouse and divorce papers, if applicable, of the applicant (original and one copy), Resident Certificate of the applicant (original and one copy), Police Certificate of Character from Trinidad and Tobago obtained within the last six months of submission of application, Job letter or evidence of registration of company and letter indicating nature of employment and income, Financial statements reflecting any investment accounts, bank accounts or credit union accounts dated not more than two weeks before date of application, Tax Clearance Certificate "B" or "C". Please follow the link below for more information on Tax Clearance Certificates, A photocopy of each utilised page of an old Passport and valid foreign

Passport, Medical Certificates and X-Ray reports from any registered Medical Practitioner. Required documentation for applicants under the age of 18 years: Three identical passport-sized photos of the applicant taken within six months of submission of application, Birth Certificate and supporting Affidavit, if necessary, of the applicant (original and one copy), Evidence of parent's citizenship of Trinidad and Tobago in the form of a Birth Certificate and Passport (original and one copy), A photocopy of each utilised page of a valid foreign Passport, Medical Certificates and X-Ray reports from any registered Medical Practitioner. Sources: Trinidad and Tobago. Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 12. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

Economic resources as requisite for naturalization:

Answer: Income requirement at level higher than minimum wage or poverty line: no exclusion for past welfare dependency or unemployment

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Person has been resident in T&T for 12 months immediately prior to the application, and was either resident in T&T, or in government service, or had partly such residence and partly such service for 5 out of 7 years prior to the 12-month period. Other conditions: good character, full capacity, adequate knowledge of English and of the duties of a citizen, and oath of allegiance. Minister is explicitly allowed to waive certain requirements. Any document in a foreign language must be translated into the English Language by an authorised organisation. Required documentation for Adult applicants (Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth citizens): Four identical passport-sized photos of the applicant taken within six months of submission of application, Trinidad and Tobago National Identification Card (original and one copy), Birth Certificate and supporting Affidavit, if necessary, of the applicant (original and one copy), Marriage Certificate/Death Certificate of spouse and divorce papers, if applicable, of the applicant (original and one copy), Resident Certificate of the applicant (original and one copy), Police Certificate of Character from Trinidad and Tobago obtained within the last six months of submission of application, Job letter or evidence of registration of company and letter indicating nature of employment and income, Financial statements reflecting any investment accounts, bank accounts or credit union accounts dated not more than two weeks before date of application, Tax Clearance Certificate "B" or "C". Please follow the link below for more information on Tax Clearance Certificates, A photocopy of each utilised page of an old Passport and valid foreign Passport, Medical Certificates and X-Ray reports from any registered Medical Practitioner. Required documentation for applicants under the age of 18 years: Three identical passport-sized photos of the applicant taken within six months of submission of application, Birth Certificate and supporting Affidavit, if necessary, of the applicant (original and one copy), Evidence of parent's citizenship of Trinidad and Tobago in the form of a Birth Certificate and Passport (original and one copy), A photocopy of each utilised page of a valid foreign Passport, Medical Certificates and X-Ray reports from any registered Medical Practitioner.

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago. Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. Art. 12. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

6.1.7. Socialization based acquisition of citizenship

IMNAT_7: Naturalization by socialization.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality of minors who reside for a certain period or schooling in the country?

Answer: No provision

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There is no evidence found on the possibility of the country provide acquisition of nationality of minors who reside for a certain period or schooling in the country. .

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

6.1.8. Special procedure for immigrants with very long residence in country

IMNAT_8: Long residence.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by a person who has resided there for a very long time (e.g. more or equal of 12 years)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There is no provision on the legislation related to acquisition of nationality by a person who has resided in the country for a very long time (=15 years).

Sources: Trinidad and Tobago. Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. 1976.

6.1.9. Preferential naturalization for immigrants from specific countries

IMNAT_9: Preferential naturalization by country.

Does the country provide for a special (e.g. quicker, easier) acquisition of nationality by a person who is a national of another specific country?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. If a person is a Commonwealth citizen, a citizen of Ireland, or a British protected person and has either been resident in T&T, in the service of the government, or had partly such residence and partly such service for 5 years. Minister is explicitly allowed to waive residence requirements (but required minimum of 12 months). Other conditions: good character, full capacity, adequate knowledge of English and of the duties of a citizen, and oath of allegiance. There are 54 Commonwealth countries.

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. Art. 7.

6.1.10. Cultural affinity/Ethnic ties

IMNAT_10: Preferential naturalization due to cultural or ethnic ties.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by a person who has an affinity with its culture or is somehow defined as co-ethnic?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable, since the legislation does not mention co-ethnics

Sources: Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

6.1.11. Spousal transfer

IMNAT_11: Spousal transfer.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by the spouse or registered partner of a person who is already a national citizen?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Citizenship can only be accessed in Trinidad & Tobago through birth or direct descent from parents. Applicant for citizenship for Caricom nationals requires Resident status and residency for at least 5 years. For Non-Caricom nationals, you must have had Resident Status and be residing in Trinidad and Tobago for at least eight years before the date of application

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. Art. 7. / United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "FAQ The Living Water Community". Access date not available. <http://lwcrefugee.org/faq/>.

6.1.12. Filial transfer

IMNAT_12: Filial transfer.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by the child of a person who is already a national citizen?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: If the child is born outside Trinidad and Tobago but from a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago, the application of citizenship can be made: (a) by the responsible parent or the guardian of such child before the child attains full age; or (b) by the child within one year of his attaining his majority according to the law of the country of which he is a citizen or on his attaining full age.

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. Arts. 5 and 8.

6.1.13. Special naturalization for refugees

IMNAT_13: Refugees.

Does the country facilitate the acquisition of nationality by a refugee in its territory?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There is no provision of any legislation regarding that Trinidad and Tobago facilitate the acquisition of nationality by a refugee in its territory.

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969). 1969. / National Legislative Bodies. "A Phased Approach Towards the Establishment of a National Policy to Address Refugee and Asylum Matters in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago". Access date not available. <https://www.refworld.org/docid/571109654.html>.

6.1.14. Naturalization for special achievements/talents

IMNAT_14: Special talents.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a person in account of special achievements/talents?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There is no provision of any legislation regarding that Trinidad and Tobago provide for the acquisition of nationality by a person who has special achievements/talents.

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

6.1.15. Naturalization due to investment/financial assets

IMNAT_15: Special talents.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a person with special financial assets (say which) or persons who invest money in the country?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There is no provision on legislation that Trinidad and Tobago provide for the acquisition of nationality by a person with special financial assets or persons who invest money in the country.

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

6.1.16. Transfer to other relatives

IMNAT_16: Transfer to other relatives.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a relative other than the spouse or child of a person who is already a citizen?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Through naturalization, any other relative could access naturalization after a period of eight years living in Trinidad and Tobago

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. Art. 12.

6.1.17. Nationality for the stateless

IMNAT_17: Stateless.

Does the country facilitate the naturalization of a stateless person in its territory?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There is no provision referring that the country facilitate the naturalization of a stateless person in its territory.

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

6.1.18. Nationality for regularized immigrants

IMNAT_18: Regularization.

Does the country make any differentiation in terms of naturalization procedures regarding persons that have benefited from regularization programs ((i.e. is there any special naturalization scheme for regularized immigrants)?

Answer: No differentiation

Code: 0.5

Explanation: No. There is no evidence found that the country makes any differentiation of naturalization procedures with a regard to a person who has benefited from regularization programs.

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. / Immigration Act Trinidad and Tobago (Act 41 of 1969).

6.1.19. Naturalization possible even if applicant had irregular status before

IMNAT_19: Irregular status.

Does the country provide for a person who has or has had irregular migrant status who can however prove having had resided long enough in the country to apply for naturalization (i. e. is ever having been an irregular migrant an impediment to regularize)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The Citizenship Act explicitly states that a person making an application under section 7 (Commonwealth), 11(2) Former Citizen, and 12 (General Naturalization) shall not be registered as a citizen or granted a certificate of citizenship of naturalization unless he entered Trinidad and Tobago legally and is not a member of prohibited class within the meaning of the Immigration Act.

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. Art. 13A.

6.2. Immigrant citizenship

6.2.1. Restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants

IMCIT_1: Restrictions for naturalized immigrants.

Does the country restrict citizenship (i.e. mainly political-electoral rights, either passive or active) of those who have naturalized (even if they only have that one nationality)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The Citizenship Act explicitly mentions that a person to whom a certificate of naturalization has been granted shall become a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago by naturalization as from the date of the certificate. Therefore, as a citizen, they will enjoy all the right as nationals by birth or descent.

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976. Art. 13.

For how long are the restrictions applied?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to electoral rights?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to public office posts?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Other type of restrictions

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.2.2. Loss or suspension of citizenship after residence abroad for immigrants who naturalized

IMCIT_2. Loss or suspension of citizenship.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by naturalization who emigrated of their citizenship rights (i.e. political rights mostly) or suspend them because of residence abroad?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Citizens have no franchise if they are residents abroad; but this is not a positive suspension of rights and does not differentiate between citizens by birth and naturalization

Sources: Representation of the People Act. 1967. Art 12.

Are these rights recovered upon return?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.2.3. Restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants who are dual nationals

IMCIT_3: Restrictions for naturalized immigrants who are dual nationals.

Does the country restrict citizenship (i.e. mainly political-electoral rights, either passive or active) of those who have naturalized and have another/other nationality/ies?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There is no evidence found on restrictions to dual-citizenship citizens, but naturalized citizens may not have dual nationality.

Sources: Citizenship of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Act. 1976.

How long do the restrictions apply?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to electoral rights?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to public office post?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Other type of restrictions (beyond electoral and public office posts).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable