

## Tampere Convention

Signatory	Definitive signature	Ratification	Acceptance	Approval	Accession
					Barbados – 25 Jul 2003
					Dominica – 26 Dec 2000
Saint Lucia – 31 Jan 2000					Saint Vincent and the Grenadines – 14 Aug 2003

The Tampere Convention provides significant advantages to Caribbean nations due to their susceptibility to natural disasters like hurricanes and earthquakes. This treaty establishes a robust framework for immediate international support and resources in times of emergencies. It grants access to crucial expertise, equipment and financial aid, thereby facilitating a well-coordinated and effective response to mitigate the consequences of such crises in the region. The convention emphasizes the importance of prompt telecommunication assistance and addresses regulatory obstacles that may hinder the use of telecommunications resources during disasters, including the removal of licensing requirements for allocated frequencies, easing restrictions on importing telecommunication equipment and allowing easier movement of humanitarian teams. This promotes safety and security in the face of emergencies.

## Budapest Convention

Parties	Observer Countries (Signatories and Accession)
Grenada	Trinidad and Tobago

The Budapest Convention offers a comprehensive and cooperative approach to addressing cybercrime, with a focus on harmonizing legislation, promoting international cooperation, protecting human rights and improving the capacity of member countries to combat cyber threats effectively.

## International Amateur Radio Permit (IARP)

<b>Signatory country</b>	<b>Date of signature</b>	<b>RA/AC/AD</b>	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>
Trinidad and Tobago		AD 13/07/01	16/08/01

The Inter-American Convention on an International Amateur Radio Permit (IARP) enables the temporary operation of amateur radio stations in one Member State by individuals holding IARP permits issued by another Member State without the need for further review. Any Member State can issue permits to its citizens to operate in another Member State under this convention. It does not impact existing multilateral or bilateral agreements related to the Amateur Service in CITEL Member States. The IARP, valid for one year, is similar in concept to the International Driving Permit (IDP) and allows temporary operation of amateur radio equipment in signatory countries that have formally acceded to the Convention. There are two classes of IARPs, Class 1 and Class 2, with different frequency band and Morse code requirements. The General Secretariat of the OAS serves as the depository for the Convention's instruments of ratification, acceptance, and accession.