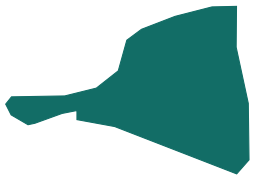
Saint-Martin (French part) — One island, two public records



Saint-Martin (French part) AI white paper • 27 November 2026 · Revision 2

People cross the island more easily than an official notice crosses a jurisdiction. For French Saint-Martin, CAIA proposes a local policy that names the responsible side, keeps the French source text with each translation, and gives cross-border businesses a cheap way to check which timetable, permit or warning applies.

The decision before local leaders

This paper proposes two starting points for Saint-Martin (French part). Before either begins, the service owner should agree on an existing comparison service, a way to challenge an error and the conditions for ending the trial.

Test one school collection notice in French and English with a change of entrance and time.

Proposed lead. Participating headteacher and bilingual reviewer

What to measure. Count readers in each language who identify the correct entrance, time and correction contact.

Check a set of planning enquiries from both sides, including one with no side specified.

Proposed lead. Participating planning desk supervisor

What to measure. Count incorrect jurisdiction assignments and unresolved locations that reach a reviewer.

Local evidence in context

Indicator	Value	Observation	Source
Municipal population	31,160	1 Jan 2023	INSEE census
GDP per person, current US dollars	21,668	2021	World Bank WDI
Residents aged 65 and over	19.7%	2025	World Bank WDI

The year and geographic coverage belong to each observation. These figures describe the jurisdiction as a whole. Collect service-level figures before setting a cost target, staff requirement or digital access threshold.

Economic and social needs

Distinguish an arrival from a booking in Marigot

IEDOM explains that Princess Juliana airport and the Philipsburg cruise terminal are on the Dutch side, while the French side has its own tourism offer. An assistant predicting staffing needs in Marigot cannot turn a passenger arrival across the island into a confirmed local customer. A participating business could compare island-wide schedules with its own dated bookings, following cancellations and repeat reservations through to the final order.

Policy response. Show port calls and confirmed local bookings in different fields. Test whether using both reduces unsold stock or unfilled shifts.

IEDOM, Saint-Martin economic report 2024, differences between the two sides

Read both versions of a school notice

The national education service for the Northern Islands describes French–English bilingual school provision. A translation assistant could help a secretary draft both versions of a notice, but a small change from “before” to “after” can reverse the collection instructions. A school should ask families using each version to restate the place, time and action. Give the person approving the notice both texts together.

Policy response. Check the instruction with families in both languages and keep a staffed correction number on each published version.

French national education service for Saint-Barthélemy and Saint-Martin, bilingual class guidance, 2021–22

Public institutions and environmental needs

Put the jurisdiction on a permit answer

The Collectivité de Saint-Martin publishes its own planning code and regulations. A contractor working on both sides might type “Saint Martin” without naming a side, then receive a detailed answer drawn from the wrong source. A local assistant should ask for the location of the work before retrieving any rule. Unclear boundaries and unusual applications should go to the planning desk rather than an automatic decision.

Policy response. Display the issuing authority, code version and source on planning answers. Route an unresolved location to a person.

Collectivité de Saint-Martin, Codes and regulations

Count a pond as protection

The Saint-Martin nature reserve explains that its protected ponds help absorb heavy rainfall and reduce coastal impacts. A land-cover model might group an exposed margin with vacant ground when a pond shrinks in a dry spell. The reserve’s inventory and the date of the image should travel with any planning map. A planner should request a field interpretation before using a classification to support a change of land use.

Policy response. Compare wet and dry images with the reserve inventory. Flag uncertain pond margins for site review.

Réserve naturelle nationale de Saint-Martin, The ponds

How the policy would change a decision

Have one office log a staged lost passport and the other office search for a match. A reference number and brief item description may be enough for the initial inquiry. Let a designated member of staff verify a claimant’s identity when a match appears.

- Map the host, partner offices and remote support teams separately. For each, record what staff can see and who can withdraw access.
- Plant a wrong match in the test. Ask both offices to correct it, then check the record the visitor sees from each side.

The French-side service director should retain the access map and the results of the wrong-match test. If the partner can read an entire passport number without needing it, withdraw that access and use the two offices’ existing contact channels. Test the narrower permissions before reopening the shared search.

Source: CAIA jurisdiction guide for Saint-Martin (French part). The worked example illustrates the proposal.

Ask residents to check the coastal map

Ask residents, fishers and conservation staff on the French side to check mangrove observations and local place names. Test French and English messages and offer paper reporting when coastal connectivity fails.

The local pilot connects to Transport, logistics and disaster response. Review R11 · R18 in the regional risk register.

Implementation and public review

Stage	Evidence or decision	Proposed responsibility
Before the trial	Define a completed case and sample the current process. Include people who use the phone, desk or an offline route.	Participating headteacher and bilingual reviewer
During shadow testing	Count readers in each language who identify the correct entrance, time and correction contact. Compare the same cases through both routes and record every override.	Participating headteacher and bilingual reviewer
At the local decision	Count incorrect jurisdiction assignments and unresolved locations that reach a reviewer. Record whether the result justifies a live trial and identify the person who can stop it.	Participating planning desk supervisor
After six months	Publish results by channel, the correction time, unresolved complaints and the decision to continue, revise or stop.	Local service owner

What partners can share

With Sint Maarten, agree one legend for coastal habitat damage and two local routes for complaints. Share broad habitat changes, not identifiable recovery files or a single cross-island permit decision.

Record the local approval, correction route and stop authority before exchanging results. Other jurisdictions can reuse the method and run their own tests. Regional recommendation 5.

Where to draw the boundary

An office adopting this proposal would still need to check its own powers, contracts and data permissions. Organisations named as possible reviewers or leads have not been appointed by this publication. Publish any accepted role and its date with the local trial record.

A 90-day plan for the first service

Test one school collection notice in French and English with a change of entrance and time.

Proposed pilot lead. Participating headteacher and bilingual reviewer

A school notice gives families different collection entrances

Failure to test. A changed collection time or gate appears in one language version and the old instruction remains in the other.

Evidence to retain. Keep both dated versions, repeat-back results and the clerk’s record of the correction.

Pause condition. Families using either language could arrive at the wrong entrance or time.

When	Proposed action and evidence
Days 1–30	Participating headteacher and bilingual reviewer agrees the eligible cases, existing service measures, staffed alternative and authorised decision owner. Record reviewers and a cost estimate in local currency for staff time, testing, access and recovery. Identify the funding source and who would approve it.

When	Proposed action and evidence
Days 31–60	Run the original and proposed routes on the same sample. Count readers in each language who identify the correct entrance, time and correction contact. Report counted errors and eligible cases by channel and language where lawful, plus the time from error report to correction.
Days 61–90	Witness the fallback, correction and restart before asking the accountable officer for a decision. Pause on the condition above. Record affected cases, unresolved issues, costs and the date for the next check.
Six months after live launch	Publish a lawful comparison with the baseline, including corrections, open complaints and the decision to continue, change or end the use.

Sponsorship, funding and the proposed lead’s acceptance require a recorded local decision. Share test methods with Caribbean partners using the local data permissions.

Sector guide · French national education service for Saint-Barthélemy and Saint-Martin, bilingual class guidance, 2021–22 · Local evidence and sources · Regional high-impact use rules · Local risk scenario

Sources and method

The committee used published local evidence to select the four priorities and compared them with the Caribbean AI Framework's requirements for access, data, skills, oversight and adoption. Recommendations and stories are editorial proposals. This edition reports no results from a completed local pilot.

1. IEDOM, Saint-Martin economic report 2024, differences between the two sides
2. French national education service for Saint-Barthélemy and Saint-Martin, bilingual class guidance, 2021–22
3. Collectivité de Saint-Martin, Codes and regulations
4. Réserve naturelle nationale de Saint-Martin, The ponds
5. INSEE census — Municipal population
6. World Bank WDI — GDP per person, current US dollars
7. World Bank WDI — Residents aged 65 and over
8. Saint-Martin (French part) jurisdiction guide, Caribbean AI Association
9. Saint-Martin (French part) pilot note, Caribbean AI Association
10. Caribbean AI Framework, consultation edition, 27 November 2026

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