



Third Follow-Up Report

Antigua and Barbuda

April 18, 2011

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ANTIGUA & BARBUDA: THIRD FOLLOW-UP REPORT

I. Introduction

1. This report represents an analysis of Antigua and Barbuda's second report back to the CFATF Plenary concerning the progress that it has made with regard to correcting the deficiencies that were identified in its third round Mutual Evaluation Report. The third round Mutual Evaluation Report of Antigua and Barbuda was adopted by the CFATF Council of Ministers on June 23, 2008 in Haiti. Antigua and Barbuda presented a follow-up report at the Plenary in Netherlands Antilles in October 2009. Based on the review of the follow-up action taken to address the recommendations that were still outstanding after the presentation of the second follow-up report, this report will recommend whether Antigua and Barbuda would be able to request biennial, or placed on regular or remain on expedited follow-up.
2. Antigua and Barbuda received ratings of PC or NC on eleven (11) of the sixteen (16) Core and Key Recommendations as follows:

Rec.	1	3	4	5	10	13	23	26	35	36	40	I	II	III	IV	V
Rating	PC	LC	PC	PC	NC	PC	NC	PC	LC	C	LC	PC	PC	NC	NC	LC

3. With regard to the other non-core or key Recommendations, Antigua and Barbuda was rated partially compliant or non-compliant, as indicated below.

Partially Compliant (PC)	Non-Compliant (NC)
R. 14 (Protection and no tipping-off)	R. 6 (Politically exposed persons)
R. 17 (Sanctions)	R. 7 (Correspondent banking)
R. 24 (DNFBPs regulation, supervision and monitoring)	R. 8 (New technologies and non-face-to-face business)
R. 25 (Guidelines and feedback)	R. 9 (Third parties and introducers)
R. 29 (Supervisors)	
R. 30 (Resources, integrity and training)	R. 11 (Unusual transactions)
R. 32 (Statistics)	R. 12 (DNFBPs – R. 6,8-11)
R. 34 (Legal arrangements-beneficial owners)	R. 15 (Internal controls, compliance and audit)
SR. IX (Cross border declaration and disclosure)	R. 16 (DNFBPs R. 13-15 and 21)
	R. 18 (Shell banks)
	R. 21 (Special attention for higher risk countries)
	R. 22 (Foreign branches and subsidiaries)
	R. 33 (Legal persons-beneficial owners)
	SR. VI (AML requirements for money value transfer services)
	SR. VII (Wire transfer rules)
	SR. VIII (Non-profit organisations)

4. The following table is intended to assist in providing an insight into the level of risk in the main financial sectors in Antigua and Barbuda.

Size and integration of the jurisdiction's financial sector

		Domestic Banks	Offshore Banks	Other Credit Institutions*	Securities	Insurance	TOTAL
Number of institutions	Total #	8	15	6		23	52
Assets	US\$	2,151,758,519	2,308,200,000	49,542,358		174,274,385	4,683,775,262
Deposits	Total: US\$	1,276,613,704	1,999,145,800	21,531,958		159,426,764	3,456,718,226
	% Non-resident	8.92	100				
International Links	% Foreign-owned:	50	% of assets	% of assets	% of assets	% of assets	% of assets
	#Subsidiaries abroad	4					

*As at December 31, 2010, there were (9) entities with a gaming licence and (7) entities with a wagering licence. The total asset base of these entities as at December 31, 2009 was \$559,870,283.

* Please include savings and loans institutions, credit unions, financial cooperatives and any other depository and non-depository credit institutions that may not be already included in the first column.

* If any of these categories are not regulated, please indicate so in a footnote and provide an estimate of the figures

II. Scope of this Report

5. In Antigua and Barbuda's Second Follow-Up Report, it was noted that of the Core Recommendations (1, 5, 10, 13, SR. I, and SR. IV), Rec. 10 and SR.I and SR.IV have been fully complied with, while the others have been substantially met (the latter meaning generally one but not more than two outstanding recommendations). With regard to the Key Recommendations (4, 23, 26, SR.II and SR.III), SR. II and SR. III have been fully complied with and the rest have either been substantially or partially complied with. For the remainder, Recommendations 6 to 9, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24, SR. VII and SR. IX have been fully met. Recommendations 12, and 16 have been substantially met, and Recommendations 25, 30, 32, 33, SR.VI have been partially met and Recommendations 29, 34, and SR.VIII have not been met. Based on the aforementioned, this Report will focus on the Recommendations that remain outstanding and to which there have been new developments since the Second Follow-UP Report.

III. Summary of the Progress made by Antigua and Barbuda.

6. Since Antigua and Barbuda's second follow-up report, they have enacted and amended several pieces of legislation. The Precursor Chemicals Act, 2010, the Trafficking in Persons (Prevention) Act, 2010, the Migrant Smuggling (Prevention) Act, 2010 and the Cooperative Societies Act, 2010 (CSA) were all enacted in the latter half of 2010. The enacted legislation positively affects compliance with Recs. 1, 4 and 29. Amendments have been made to the IBC Regulations (Dec. 2010 – Regulation 19) and the IGIWR (Dec. 2010- Regulation 223), which effectively deal with the issue of duplicating SARs to the FSRC. The Antigua and Barbuda Authorities will also be making amendments to the Money Services Business Act (MSBA), which will include dissuasive

administrative penalties for failure to comply with any guidelines, rules or orders. Amendments will also be made to sections 199 and 202 of the Insurance Act, (IA) and section 91 of the CSA and will deal with the application of the fit and proper test by the FSRC. Legislation for the criminalisation of piracy is being drafted to complete compliance with Recs. 1 and 13. The FSRC is also in the process of drafting regulations and guidelines. The FSRC, through the IBC's and Other Non-Banking Financial Institutions Department is presently in the process of finalising the draft regulations and guidelines for MSBs. The FSRC, through the Supervisor of Cooperative is presently reviewing the existing regulations with a view to creating consistency between the law and the present regulations which were predicated upon the recently repealed Cooperative Societies Act. The process of finalizing the prudential guidelines is also ongoing.

7. With regard to implementation, the Authorities have noted that of the two (2) ML charges that had been filed by the Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy (ONDCP), one (1) has been withdrawn and the other is ongoing. Note should also be taken of the ML charge being brought by the Royal Antigua and Barbuda Police Force (RABPF). The charge occurred subsequent to consultations with the ABPF about the importance of pursuing ML matters and confiscation proceedings. The FSRC has seventeen (17) pending licences for corporate management and trust service providers. The Commission is also conducting an internal review to prepare a report which will identify the corporate management and trust services providers that have been authorised to issue bearer shares. The licensing period for these service providers ended on March 15, 2011. With regard to Money Service Businesses, the FSRC's records reflect a total of six (6) licensed MVTs and one pending application. However, it should also be noted that the FSRC has revoked the license of one (1) MSB; suspended the license of another and denied the license of a prospective MSB. Another MSB, has been fined for not filing its quarterly returns and financial statements. The FSRC has also initiated legal action (filing report with the DPP) for the laying of information to be granted a search warrant against a person it has reasonable grounds to believe is operating a MSB without a license. With regard to onsite, the FSRC has conducted one (1) onsite examination of a MSB.
8. Since the last report, there has been eleven (11) cash seizures stemming from drug operations by the ONDCP and the RABPF; ten (10) of these matters are before the Courts and one (1) has been dismissed. The RABPF is currently in the process of establishing a Financial Crimes Unit. The Financial Crimes Unit is expected to complement the work of the ONDCP and deal with the majority of proceeds of crime matters arising out of police cases. With regard to training and cooperation, members of the ONDCP and the FSRC attended the Strategic Implementation Planning (SIP) Framework training to create an enhanced working relationship for AML/CFT matters.

Core Recommendations

Recommendations 1 and 13

9. Since the Second Follow-Up Report, Antigua and Barbuda has passed three pieces of legislation that directly affect compliance with Rec. 1. As noted above, they are the Precursor Chemicals Act, 2010; the Trafficking in Persons (Prevention) Act, 2010 and the Migrant Smuggling (Prevention) Act, 2010. With regard to precursor chemicals, the Examiners had recommended that the precursor chemical list under the Misuse of Drugs Act (MDA) should be amended to include the chemicals listed at Tables 1 and 2 of the Vienna Convention. The new precursor legislation now provides a regime for all the precursor chemicals listed in Tables 1 and 2 of the

Vienna Convention. The Examiners had also noted that there were offences in the designated category of offences that had not been criminalised. The passage of legislation to deal with migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons increases the amount of designated offences that Antigua and Barbuda has. The Authorities have also noted that legislation criminalising piracy is being drafted, which is the only outstanding issue with regard to Rec.1. The additional designated offences also positively affect compliance with Rec. 13 with regard to the reporting of STRs applying to all predicate offences. In April 2011 a workshop was held to familiarize stakeholders with the provisions of the Precursor Chemicals Act 2010 and better prepare them for its effective implementation.

Recommendation 5

10. Due to the proximity of the amendment of the ML/FTG (May 18, 2010) to the Plenary,¹ the Second follow-up report did not reflect that the deficiency noted with regard to E.C. 5.14.1 was cured by that amendment. Accordingly, Antigua and Barbuda has met all of the Examiners' recommendations with regard to Rec. 5.

Key Recommendations

Recommendation 4

11. Measures that would allow the ECCB, FSRC, the Registrar of Cooperatives and the Registrar of Insurance to share information with other competent authorities have been further addressed since the last follow-up report with the signing of a MOU between the ECCB and the FSRC in its capacity as a self regulating unit (SRU). The MOU was executed on April 28, 2010. A review of the terms of the MOU however, does not firmly suggest that the ECCB is required to share information² since the specific laws of each jurisdiction supersedes the MOU. It should be noted that the specific laws limits the sharing of information. Accordingly, the implementation of this MOU will have to be monitored. The FSRC and ONDCP have also executed a new MOU³ which 'is a statement of intent to consult, cooperate and exchange information pursuant to the statutory powers of the respective Authorities...' Accordingly, the MOU provides the roles and functions of each of the Authorities and provides for sharing of expertise, due diligence, requests for information, information sharing assistance, and other related matters. The FSRC has also executed MOUs with other regulatory industries including the Kahanawake Gaming Commission,⁴ and the Alderney Gambling Control Commission in 2010 and the Austrian Financial Monetary Authority⁵ in 2009.
12. The Authorities have also noted that the Supervisor of Cooperatives Societies now falls physically under the FSRC as of January 1, 2011; thereby making the IBCA applicable to cooperatives. The Authorities have explained that the relationship between the IBCA and the CSA, is such that it provides the corporate governance framework for the general duties and powers of the FSRC, the Administrator, and the Board of Directors of the FSRC to include those governing Cooperative Societies as it relates to the function of the FSRC as a statutory body.

¹ CFATF Plenary was held May 31 to June 4 in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

² For example, Article 7 of Section II states that 'This MOU does not create any legally binding obligations, confer any rights or supersede domestic laws'. Similar language also exists in the preamble to the MOU.

³ The MOU was executed on August 13, 2010.

⁴ Gaming Commission of the Mohawk Territory of Kahanawake, Canada

⁵ The FSRC entered into an Agreement of Confidentiality with the AFMA.

Further, Section 316(3)(b) of the IBCA states that the FSRC is responsible for regulating businesses operated or carried out under the Cooperative Societies Act amongst others.

Recommendation 23

13. As noted above in the summary of progress made by Antigua and Barbuda, amendments will be made to the Insurance Act (IA) the Cooperative Societies Act, 2010 (CSA) and the Money Services Business Act, 2007 (MSBA). These amendments are intended to cure noted deficiencies; specifically the proposed amendment to the IA will provide for the process to be undertaken when a director, officer or manager is declared unfit by the FSRC. With regard to the CSA, the amendment will provide that the FSRC be given notification of changes to management, while the MSBA's amendments will focus on regulatory and supervisory issues. The FSRC as noted above has also done an onsite inspection of one (1) MSB and has also implemented sanctions on other MSBs. See. Details above at para. 7. The FSRC is also in the process of drafting appropriate regulations and guidelines. While there has been implementation with regard to the MSB sector, the draft status of legislation still leaves the majority of the Examiners' recommendations as not having been met.

Recommendation 26

14. With regard to the practice of copying SARs to the FSRC, the Authorities have dealt with this issue through the amendment⁶ of both the IBC Regulations (Regulation 19) and the IGIWR (Regulation 223). However, a review of the amendments reveals that the IGIWR requires reporting to the 'Supervisory Authority, or other appropriate officer as designated by the Money Laundering (Prevention) Act', while the amendment in the IBC Regulations states that reports should be filed with 'Supervisory Authority appointed under the Money Laundering (Prevention) Agreement. (MLPA)' A review of the MLPA shows a reference only to the Supervisory Authority and not to any other designated officer. This ambiguity should be clarified as soon as possible so that it is clear that only the Supervisory Authority can receive SARs as required by the MLPA. In both instances, the compliance officer is now required to report SARs only to the Supervisory Authority. These amendments significantly bring Antigua and Barbuda to almost full compliance with Rec. 26. It is noted however, that the need for Cabinet approval for the hiring of ONDCP staff has not been addressed. Additionally, it is suggested that a more updated annual report be published by the ONDCP in keeping with the Examiners' recommendation that there should be periodic reports. Based on the information provided, the last periodic report with regard to trends and typologies and strategies was done in 2008. The 2009-2010 annual report has been completed, but has not yet been distributed. The updated training statistics are as follows:

Training of Financial Institutions 2008 – 2010

		2008		2009		2010	
Financial Activity	Institutions in sector	Institutions trained	Persons trained*	Institutions Trained	Persons trained*	Institutions trained	Persons trained
Commercial Banks	8	8		3		3	129
Development Banks	2	0		0		2	4
Credit	1	0		0		1	2

⁶ Both pieces of legislation were amended on December 30, 2010.

		2008		2009		2010	
Financial Activity	Institutions in sector	Institutions trained	Persons trained*	Institutions Trained	Persons trained*	Institutions trained	Persons trained
Institutions							
Mortgage Companies	1	0		0		1	5
Offshore Banks	15	14		0		0	0
Money Transmission Services	14	6		9		5	8
Money Lending	1	0		0		1	3
Credit Unions	8	5		5		0	0
Trust Business (local)	2	2		1		0	0
Trust Business (offshore)	2	2		0		0	0
Internet Gambling	6	0		3		0	0
Sports Betting	4	0		4		0	0
Real Estate Companies (Agents)	26	6		1		16	35
Domestic Insurance	18	17		0		16	34
Dealers in Precious Metal, Art, Jewelry	21	0		0		20	28
Travel Agents	11	0		0		9	13
Car Dealerships	6	0		0		6	6
TOTAL	146	60		26		80	267

* Data unavailable

15. The training provided has resulted in improvements in the filing of Mandatory Reports (Terrorist Property Reports as well as AML/CFT Annual Audit Reports) within many sectors. Of note has been the increase of Terrorist Property Reports submitted by the insurance sector. In 2009 we had 18 filings compared to 28 filings for 2010 – an increase of 55%.

Other Recommendations

Recommendations 12 and 16

16. The previous report noted that the relevant DNFPBs had been included in Antigua and Barbuda's AML/CFT framework through an amendment to the Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment to First Schedule) Order, 2009. Further, it was noted that the Corporate Management and Trust Service Providers Act, 2008 (CMTSPA) provided for the FSRC to maintain a general review of corporate management and trust service providers and to examiner licensees to ensure that they are complying with the IBC Act, the International Foundations Act,

the Companies Act, the MLPA and the PTA. Most recently, the Authorities have indicated that the CMTSPA also captures lawyers and accountants under the AML/CFT regime and noted that the International Limited Liability Companies Act, 2007 (ILLCA) and the International Trust Act, 2001 are two additional statutes under which corporate management and trust services providers can perform services. As previously, noted there are seventeen (17) pending licences for corporate management and trust service providers. Minor deficiencies noted for Recs. 13 and 21 still remain outstanding for Rec. 12 and 16.

Recommendation 25

17. The ONDCP continues to provide feedback to all financial institutions. It now has a process to provide feedback to reporting institutions based on the need to comment on poor quality reports, and high quality reports. Also, feedback is provided in relation to important issues arising out of the report where clarification is necessary and guidance is required on how to deal with issues arising out of the suspicious activity. The Examiners' recommendation remains met to the extent discussed in the previous follow-up report. With regard to guidelines, stakeholders are directed to the ONDCP website which contains guidelines. The activities noted above are in keeping with those previously indicated by the Authorities. To date however, it does not appear that all persons and companies in the relevant sectors have been issued their respective guidelines and directives by the Supervisory Authority.

Recommendation 29

18. The Authorities have noted that an amendments will be made to section 202 of the Insurance Act, 2007, which will be aimed at ensuring that during the annual examination process the Superintendent of Insurance will ensure that insurance companies comply with the Money Laundering Prevention Act, (MLPA) and the Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA). With regard to cooperative societies, the Supervisor of Cooperatives may suspend the registration of a cooperative for failing the requirements of the MLPA, the PTA and the POCA. The Examiners' recommendation has still not been met however since the MLPA sanctions noted above do not pertain specifically to directors and senior management.

Recommendation 30

19. The recently passed budget for 2011, have made provisions for an increase in human resources for the ONDCP. All recruiting and vetting processes have been completed and awaiting final approval. The new staff will allow for the establishment of a small Financial Compliance Department which will strengthen the capacity of the organization to conduct onsite AML/CFT examinations, not presently being conducted by a regulator. It will also strengthen the FIU and the legal department which will improve the FIU responsiveness and strengthen prosecutions. The ONDCP have continued to build capacity through training both locally and regionally. To date for this year alone, ONDCP officers have received further training in financial investigations, advance interview techniques, improved cash seizure and asset forfeiture procedures. Attachments to overseas FIU and on the job training have been conducted with a view of strengthening the capacity of the department. In addition, Police officers have also received training in financial investigations and asset forfeiture with a view of establishing a financial crimes unit which would complement the efforts of the ONDCP. Improved relationship with airport security and the continued working relationship with Customs, continue to result in increased cash seizures as evident in the number of cross border cash seizures. The resources of

the Police, Customs, Immigration and Prosecutors continue to be reviewed. Overall, the Examiners' recommendations have been partially met with regard to Rec. 30.

Recommendation 32

20. Request for assistance and communications under the revised MOU between the ONDCP and the FSRC is now more systematically recorded. The Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) has obtained two (2) restraining orders under the POCA against the properties of two (2) persons charged with drug offences. The Authorities have noted that should guilty verdicts be returned then confiscation proceedings will follow. The Examiners' recommendations remain partially met since the work on the retention of statistics is ongoing.

Recommendations 33

21. Based on a presentation of an 'Action Plan to Implement Corporate Management and Trust Services Providers Act/Immobilization of Bearer Shares' by the Antigua and Barbuda Authorities at the Cayman Islands Plenary, it was stated that the deadline for treating with existing bearer shares would be extended to February 10, 2011. The FSRC issued a further deadline for the receipt of applications for licenses to March 31, 2011 for corporate management and trust services providers to become custodians of bearer shares. As a result, at present seventeen (17) applications for licences has been made to provide such services. The next stage would be for the FSRC to disseminate letters to these service providers outlining the requirements for the treatment of holders of bearer shares. In particular, information, to be included will relate to the custodian process, inclusive of the need to convert existing bearer shares into ordinary shares, redeem bearer shares or to transfer the said bearer shares over to a licensed custodian. In the updated matrix, the Authorities have noted that the FSRC is conducting an internal review to prepare a report that is intended to identify the corporate management and trust company service providers that have incorporated companies that are authorized to issue bearer shares to ensure that there is compliance with the IBCA and the CMTSPA. As previously noted, the FSRC has seventeen (17) pending licenses for corporate management and trust service providers. The new Partnership Act is still being drafted. It is anticipated that the Act will establish a statutory obligation to provide ownership and management information on partnerships. This Recommendation remains partially outstanding.

Special Recommendation VI

22. This Special Recommendation still remains partially complied with since the process of finalising the prudential guidelines is still ongoing. Amendments are also expected to be made to the Money Services Business Act, 2008 (MSBA) to include the requirement for all licensees to keep a current list of agents and also to include dissuasive administrative penalties. As noted earlier, the FSRC has refused to renew licenses for two (2) MSBs and have referred a matter regarding the operation of a MSB without a license to the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP).

III. Conclusion

23. Antigua and Barbuda has amended and enacted several pieces of legislation as noted at paragraph 7 above. With regard to compliance⁷ with the recommendations made by the Examiners, there are only minor outstanding deficiencies for the Core Recs. 1, and 13, the Key Recs. 4, 23 and 26 still remain outstanding, with Rec. 23 having the majority of recommendations still outstanding. With regard to the remainder of the recommendations, Recs. 12 and 16 still have minor deficiencies outstanding (Recs. 13 and 21 issues), Recs. 25, 30, 32, 33, SR. VI still have outstanding deficiencies and Rec. 29 has still not been met. With regard to Recs. 34 and SR. VIII there has been no update for these Recommendations in the current matrix and accordingly compliance with these Recommendations remain as noted in the previous follow-up report.
24. Based on the aforementioned it is recommended that Antigua and Barbuda be required to report back to the Plenary in May 2012.

⁷ Recommendations 5, 6-11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24, SR. II, SR. III, SR. VII and SR. IX have been fully complied with based on the recommendations that were made by the Examiners.

**Matrix with Ratings and Follow-Up Action Plan 3rd Round Mutual Evaluation
Antigua and Barbuda**

FATF 40+9	Rating	Summary of Factors for Rating	Recommended Actions	Actions Undertaken by Antigua and Barbuda
Legal systems				
1. ML offense	PC	<p>Key definitions are inconsistently defined in the Statutes and these definitions are not in the terms provided under the Palermo and Vienna Conventions.</p> <p>The list of precursor chemicals does not accord with the list under the Vienna Convention.</p> <p>The list of money laundering predicate offences under the POCA is too limited.</p> <p>The predicate offences for money laundering do not cover three (3) out of the twenty (20) FATF's Designated Category of Offences, specifically Participation in an Organised Criminal Group, Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling and Piracy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The list of predicate offences under the POCA needs to be expanded. An all-crimes approach similar to what obtains under the MLPA could be explored. • The list of precursor chemicals under the MDA should be amended to include the chemicals stated in Tables I and II of the Vienna Convention. • The equivalent Antigua and Barbuda legislation which corresponds to the FATF list of Designated Category of Offences should be revised to ensure that the Acts capture all the offences contemplated by the FAFT recommended categories. Legislation should be enacted to address participation in an organised criminal group and racketeering, trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling and piracy. • Facilitation of a money laundering offence should be stated as a separate crime. • Caution should be exercised in the drafting of legislation. There is inconsistency in the definition of key terms, and these definitions are left to judicial interpretation, for example, the definitions of “property” and “person”. Terms should be defined in accordance with the definitions provided under the Vienna Convention and the Palermo Convention. Accordingly, amendments should be made to the MLPA and the MDA and to the POCA if it is not repealed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Act 2008 was passed and came into effect on 24 December 2008. Section 2 of the Act has inserted definitions of “person” and “property” in accordance with the UN Conventions. ❑ The Proceeds of Crime (Amendment of Schedule) Order 2009 has been signed by the Minister. This has substantially amended the Schedule of offences to which the POCA applies and covers all offences for which there is a penalty of 1 year imprisonment. ❑ Participation in an Organized Criminal Group was criminalized by section 4 of the Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Act 2009 (passed 16 November 2009, in force on 24 December 2009). ❑ Facilitation of money laundering as a separate offence was criminalized by section 3 of the Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Act 2009 (passed 16 November 2009, in force on 24 December 2009). ❑ The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Act 2008 was passed on 13 November 2008; in force 8 January 2008. • The Precursor chemicals Act 2010 was passed and came into effect on 11th November 2010. This now puts in place the legislative controls of precursor chemicals listed in Tables I and II of the Vienna Convention. • The Trafficking in Persons (Prevention) Act, 2010 to criminalize human trafficking was passed and came into effect on 25th October 2010.

**Matrix with Ratings and Follow-Up Action Plan 3rd Round Mutual Evaluation
Antigua and Barbuda**

FATF 40+9	Rating	Summary of Factors for Rating	Recommended Actions	Actions Undertaken by Antigua and Barbuda
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Migrant Smuggling (Prevention) Act, 2010 to criminalize migrant smuggling and other offences associated with migrant smuggling was passed and came into effect on 11th November 2010. • Criminalization of Piracy: An Act to criminalize piracy is being drafted.
2. ML offense–mental element and corporate liability	LC	The number of money laundering prosecutions is remarkably low given the wide measures and the absence of thresholds available under the MLPA.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Since the last CFATF Report, of the two money laundering charges that were filed by the <i>Office of National Drug and Money Laundering Control Policy</i> (ONDCP) one has been withdrawn and the other ongoing. It is also to be noted that the Royal Antigua & Barbuda Police Force (RPFAB) brought a money laundering charge subsequent to previous consultations to sensitize the RPFAB of the need to pursue money laundering charges and confiscation proceedings. ❑ Please note that the RPFAB is in the process of establishing a Financial Crimes Unit.
3. Confiscation and provisional measures	LC	<p>Ineffective implementation of the freezing and forfeiture regime.</p> <p>No express provision in the PTA for third parties to have their interest in property excluded from seized property.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antigua and Barbuda Authorities should seek to prosecute money laundering offences as stand-alone offences pursuant to the MLPA. • Greater emphasis should be placed on the investigation of offences with a view to securing convictions. • The PTA should make express provision for bona fide third parties to have their interest in property excluded from seized property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Since the Examiners' Report two money laundering charges have been instituted by the ONDCP. ❑ The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2008, Section 7 makes explicit provision for third parties with an interest in property to apply to the Court to have the property removed from a restraint order.
Preventive measures				
4. Secrecy laws consistent with the Recommendations	PC	The ECCB and FSRC are not legislatively empowered to share information with other competent authorities either domestically or internationally without a MOU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antigua and Barbuda Authorities should enact provisions allowing the ECCB, FSRC, the Registrar of Co-operatives and the Registrar of Insurance to share information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The IBC (Amendment) Act 2008, section 5, amends section 373 of the IBC Act to allow for the sharing of information with regulatory authorities.

**Matrix with Ratings and Follow-Up Action Plan 3rd Round Mutual Evaluation
Antigua and Barbuda**

FATF 40+9	Rating	Summary of Factors for Rating	Recommended Actions	Actions Undertaken by Antigua and Barbuda
		<p>There are no legislative provisions allowing the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Registrar of Insurance to share information with other competent authorities.</p>	<p>with other competent authorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Superintendent of Insurance is now under the purview of the FSRC. <input type="checkbox"/> Provisions for the sharing of information with the Registrar of Cooperatives will be included in the new Cooperative Societies Act. <input type="checkbox"/> Section 316(3b) of the IBC (Amendment) Act 2002 gave responsibility to the FSRC to regulate business operated or carried on under the Cooperatives Societies Act, consequently the need for a sharing arrangement is not necessary since the FSRC will have access to all relevant information. <input type="checkbox"/> The MOU between the ECCB and the FSRC as an SRU was executed on April 28, 2010. The FSRC and the ONDCP has executed a new MOU on August 13, 2010. The FSRC has also executed MOU's with other regulatory authorities including the Kahnawake Gaming Commission of the Mohawk Territory of Kahanawake in Canada in 2010, the Alderney Gambling Control Commission in 2010. The FSRC has executed an Agreement of Confidentiality with the Austrian Financial Monetary Authority 2009. <input type="checkbox"/> With regard to the Supervisor of Cooperatives Societies, this function now falls physically under the FSRC as of January 1, 2011 and therefore the aforementioned amendment affecting the FSRC through its principal act the ICBA would be applicable to cooperatives. The Co-operative Societies Act 2010 was passed and came into effect on 11th November 2010

**Matrix with Ratings and Follow-Up Action Plan 3rd Round Mutual Evaluation
Antigua and Barbuda**

FATF 40+9	Rating	Summary of Factors for Rating	Recommended Actions	Actions Undertaken by Antigua and Barbuda
5. Customer due diligence	PC	<p>Legislative requirement for CDD measures where there is suspicion of money laundering or the financing of terrorism is limited to occasional transactions.</p> <p>The requirement for financial institutions to ensure that documents, data or information collected under the CDD process is kept up- to-date is not enforceable.</p> <p>The requirements concerning the time frame and measures to be adopted prior to verification are not enforceable.</p> <p>The requirement for a financial institution to consider making a suspicious transaction report when it is unable to comply with criteria 5.3 to 5.6 for a new customer or an occasional transaction is not enforceable.</p> <p>The requirement for a financial institution to consider making a suspicious transaction report when it is unable to comply with criteria 5.3 to 5.6 when it has already commenced a business relationship is not enforceable.</p> <p>The requirement to apply CDD requirements to all existing customers is limited to IBCs and is not enforceable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative requirement for CDD measures where there is suspicion of money laundering or the financing of terrorism should cover all transactions. • The requirement for financial institutions to ensure that documents, data or information collected under the CDD process is kept up to date should be enforceable in accordance with FATF requirements. • The requirements concerning the time frame and measures to be adopted prior to verification should be enforceable in accordance with FATF requirements. • The requirement for a financial institution to consider making a suspicious transaction report when it is unable to comply with criteria 5.3 to 5.6 for a new customer or an occasional transaction should be enforceable. • The requirement for a financial institution to consider making a suspicious transaction report when it is unable to comply with criteria 5.3 to 5.6 when it has already commenced a business relationship should be enforceable. • The requirement to apply CDD requirements to all existing customers should be imposed on all financial institutions and be enforceable in accordance with FATF standards. 	<p>NOTE 1 – Enforceability of IBCA: The International Business Corporations (Amendment) Act 2008, section 3 amended section 316 (4) of the IBC Act to include “rules”, “orders” and guidelines in the sanctions provisions, making all provisions subject to them enforceable to FATF requirements.</p> <p>NOTE 2 – Enforceability of MLPR: Section 4(4) of The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009 inserted criminal penalties for breach of the Regulations with fines of \$500,000 and imprisonment of 2 years, and section 4(5) inserted administrative penalties for breach of the Regulations of \$100,000 and for continued breach \$15,000 per day. These penalties are consistent with FATF requirements.</p> <p>NOTE 3 – Enforceability of MLPA: The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Act 2009 increased sanctions for breaches in relation to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) s.5 – opening account in a false name, fine: \$500,000; (2) s.6 – retention of financial records and failure to comply with the guidelines and instructions of the Supervisory Authority, fine: up to \$1,000,000; (3) s. 7 – retention of documents, fine: \$1,000,000; (4) S.8 - Suspicious activity reporting – fine: up to \$1,000,000. <p><input type="checkbox"/> Requirement for CDD measures to cover all transactions:— The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 5, amended regulation 4 of the MLPR to require CDD measures to apply to all transactions including:</p>

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				<p>(1) formation of a business relationship;</p> <p>(2) one-off transactions of \$25,000 or more</p> <p>(3) wire transfers;</p> <p>(4) existing relationships on the basis of risk and materiality and at appropriate times;</p> <p>(5) where there is suspicion of money laundering or terrorism financing.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Enforceability of requirement to keep CDD information up-to-date: The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 6 inserts regulation 5(1b) into the MLPR which requires that documents, data and information collected under the CDD be kept up-to-date. [See also NOTE 2 above]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Enforceability of timeframe and measures to be adopted prior to verification: The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 6(1) inserts regulation 5(1b) into the MLPR which indicates appropriate time to review records. [See also NOTE 2 above]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Enforceability of requirement to consider making a SAR when unable to comply with criteria 5.3 to 5.6 for a new customer or occasional transaction: The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 5(3) repeals regulation 4(3)(c) and substitutes regulation 4(3)(c)(i) and (iv) of the MLPR which requires financial institutions to consider making a SAR where satisfactory evidence of identity is not obtained in relation to a new customer or a one-off transaction. [See also NOTE 2 above]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Consider making a SAR when unable to comply with criteria 5.3 to 5.6 when already</p>

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				<p>commenced a business relationship: The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 5(3) repeals regulation 4(3)(c) and substitutes regulation 4(3)(c)(ii) to (iv) of the MLPR which requires financial institutions to consider making a SAR where satisfactory evidence of identity is not obtained in relation to an existing customer. [See also NOTE 2 above]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Enforceability of requirement to apply CDD to all existing customers of all financial institutions: The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 6(1) inserts regulation 5(1b) into the MLPR which requires financial institutions to keep customer records up-to-date and obtain all relevant customer information if at any time it lacks sufficient information. [See also NOTE 2 above]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Since the 2007 evaluation the FSRC has levied administrative penalties in excess of US\$350,000.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the ML/FTG have been issued to provide guidance on the new regulations.</p>
6. Politically exposed persons	NC	<p>The requirement for domestic and offshore banks to gather sufficient information to establish whether a new customer is a PEP is not enforceable.</p> <p>The requirement for banks to obtain senior management approval for establishing business relationships with a PEP is not enforceable.</p> <p>No requirement that when a customer or beneficial owner is subsequently found to be, or subsequently becomes a PEP, that financial institutions are required to obtain senior management approval to continue the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The requirement for domestic and offshore banks to gather sufficient information to establish whether a new customer is a PEP should be enforceable in accordance with FATF requirements. • The requirement for banks to obtain senior management approval for establishing business relationships with a PEP should be enforceable in accordance with FATF requirements. • Financial institutions should be required to obtain senior management approval to 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Enforceability of requirement to gather sufficient information to establish whether a new customer is a PEP: The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 5(4) inserts regulations 4(3)(d)(i) which requires appropriate risk management systems to determine whether a potential customer is a PEP. [See also NOTE 2 above]. [See also NOTE 1 above in relation to FSRC].</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Enforceability of requirement to obtain senior management approval to establish a relationship with a PEP: The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009,</p>

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		business relationship.	continue the business relationship when a customer or beneficial owner is subsequently found to be, or subsequently becomes a PEP.	<p>section 5(4) inserts regulations 4(3)(d)(ii) which requires senior management approval to establish a relationship with a customer who is a PEP. [See also NOTE 2 above]. [See also NOTE 1 above in relation to FSRC's power to sanction breaches of PEP provisions.]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Enforceability of requirement to obtain senior management approval to continue a relationship with a customer or beneficiary discovered to be or who becomes a PEP: The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 5(4) inserts regulations 4(3)(d)(iii) which requires senior management approval to continue a relationship with a customer who is found to be or becomes a PEP. [See also NOTE 2 above]. The CDD Guidelines, paragraph 39 requires banks to obtain senior management approval to continue a relationship with a customer who is found to be a PEP. [See also NOTE 1 above in relation to FSRC's power to sanction for breach of PEP provisions in the CDD.]</p>

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7. Correspondent banking	NC	<p>Requirement for fully understanding and documenting the nature of the respondent bank's management and business and assessing customer acceptance and KYC policies and whether it is effectively supervised is not enforceable.</p> <p>Requirement for assessing a respondent's controls does not include all AML/CFT controls or whether it has been subject to money laundering or terrorist financing investigation or regulatory action and is not enforceable.</p> <p>Financial institutions are not required to document the respective AML/CFT responsibilities of each institution in a correspondent relationship.</p> <p>Financial institutions are not required to obtain approval from senior management before establishing new correspondent relationships.</p> <p>The requirement for financial institutions to ensure that respondent institutions have performed normal CDD measures set out in Rec. 5 for customers utilizing payable-through accounts or are able to provide relevant customer identification upon request for these customers while only applicable to IBCs is not enforceable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Requirement for fully understanding and documenting the nature of the respondent bank's management and business and assessing customer acceptance and KYC policies and whether it is effectively supervised should be enforceable in accordance with FATF requirements. ● Financial institutions should be required to assess all the AML/CFT controls of respondents and whether they have been subjected to money laundering or terrorist financing investigation or regulatory action. ● Financial institutions should be required to document the respective AML/CFT responsibilities of each institution in a correspondent relationship. ● Financial institutions should be required to obtain approval from senior management before establishing new correspondent relationships ● Financial institutions should be required to ensure that respondent institutions have performed normal CDD measures set out in Rec. 5 for customers utilizing payable through accounts or are able to provide relevant customer identification upon request for these customers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Enforceability of requirement to document respondent bank's management, customer acceptance and supervision:— The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 5(10) repeals and replaces regulation 4(6)(1)(a) of the MLPR, which requires information to be gathered about a respondent bank to understand the nature of its business and the quality of its supervision. [See also NOTE 2 above]. ❑ CDD Guidelines have been amended for international banks and interactive gaming and wagering corporations. [See also NOTE 1 above in relation to FSRC's sanction powers for breaches of CDD Guidelines.] ❑ Requirement to assess AML/CFT controls of respondent bank and whether it have been subject to ML or FT regulatory action:— The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 5(10) repeals regulation 4(6) of the MLPR and inserts regulation 4(6)(1)(b), which requires assessment of a respondent's AML/CFT controls; regulations 4(6)(1)(a) requires gathering information on whether the respondent has been subject of ML/FT regulatory action. [See also NOTE 2 above]. ❑ Requirement to document the respective AML/CFT responsibilities of each institution in a correspondent relationship: — The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 5(10) repeals regulation 4(6) of the MLPR and inserts regulation 4(6)(1)(d), which requires documentation of respective AML/CFT responsibilities of each institution in a correspondent relationship. [See also NOTE 2 above].

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Requirement to obtain approval from senior management before establishing new correspondent relationships: — The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 5(10) repeals regulation 4(6) of the MLPR and inserts regulation 4(6)(1)(c), which requires senior management approval before establishing new correspondent relationships. [See also NOTE 2 above]. <input type="checkbox"/> Requirement to ensure respondent institutions have performed normal CDD in Rec. 5 for utilizing payable through accounts or able to provide customer ID upon request for these customers: — The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 5(10) repeals regulation 4(6) of the MLPR and inserts regulation 4(6)(1)(e)(i), which requires senior management approval before establishing new correspondent relationships. [See also NOTE 2 above]. [See also NOTE 3 in relation to sanction under the MLPA].
8. New technologies & non face-to-face business	NC	<p>There are no enforceable provisions which require all financial institutions to have measures aimed at preventing the misuse of technology in ML and FT schemes.</p> <p>Requirements for financial institutions to have policies and procedures in place to address specific risks associated with non-face-to-face customers are not enforceable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial institutions should be required to have measures aimed at preventing the misuse of technology in ML and FT schemes. • Requirements for financial institutions to have policies and procedures in place to address specific risks associated with non-face-to-face customers should be enforceable in accordance with FATF standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Requirement to have measures aimed at preventing misuse of technology in ML and FT schemes:— The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 4(2) repeals and substitutes regulation 3(1)(b) of the MLPR and regulation 3(1)(b)(ii) requires procedures to evaluate new or developing technologies and risks that may arise from them, and 3(1)(b)(iii) requires implementation of measures to prevent their use in connection with ML and FT. [See also NOTE 2 above]. <input type="checkbox"/> Requirement for policies and procedures to address specific risks with non face-to-face customers to be enforceable:— The Money

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				<p>Laundrying (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 4(2) repeals and substitutes regulation 3(1)(b) of the MLPR and regulation 3(1)(b)(i) requires procedures to evaluate new or developing technologies and risks that may arise from them, and 3(1)(b)(iii) requires implementation of procedures to address specific risks associated with non face-to-face relations and transactions. [See also NOTE 2 above on enforceability of MLPR].</p> <p>[See also NOTE 1 above in relation to FSRC's sanction powers for breaches of CDD Guidelines.]</p>
9. Third parties and introducers	NC	<p>The requirement for IBCs to immediately obtain from a third party the necessary identification information on the customer is not enforceable.</p> <p>No requirement for financial institutions – except for an unenforceable requirement for IBCs to obtain CDD documentation – to take adequate steps to satisfy themselves that copies of identification data and other relevant CDD documentation will be made available for the third party upon request and without delay.</p> <p>No requirement for financial institutions to satisfy themselves that third parties are regulated and supervised in accordance with Recommendations 23,24 and 29 and have measures in place to comply with the CDD requirements set out in R.5 and R.10.</p> <p>Competent authorities have not issued any guidance about countries in which third parties can be based since the FATF NCCT listing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial institutions relying upon third parties should be required to immediately obtain from the third party the necessary information concerning elements of the CDD process in criteria 5.3 to 5.6. • Financial institutions should be required to take adequate measures to insure that copies of the identification data and other relevant CDD documentation from third parties will be made available upon request and without delay. • Financial institutions should be required to satisfy themselves that the third party is regulated and supervised in accordance with Recommendations 23, 24 and 29 and has measures in place to comply with the CDD requirements set out in R.5 and R.10. • Competent authorities should take into account information available on countries which adequately apply the FATF Recommendations in determining in which countries third parties can be based. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Requirement to be able to immediately obtain from a third party necessary information about elements of CDD:— The CDD Guidelines, paragraph 31 was amended in April 2009 to address recommendation 9.2 which relates to an introducer submitting customer identification data to a bank and providing the information without delay. The Money Laundrying (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 5(9) repeals and substitutes regulation 4(5) of the MLPR and regulation 4(5)(a) requires a financial institution to immediately obtain from a third party information concerning CDD elements. [See also NOTE 2 above]. ☐ Requirement to take measures to ensure that copies of ID data and relevant CDD documents will be made available by third party on request without delay: — The CDD Guidelines, paragraph 31 was amended in April 2009 to address recommendation 9.2 which relates to an introducer submitting customer identification data to a bank and providing the information without delay. The Money Laundrying (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 5(9) repeals and

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				<p>substitutes regulation 4(5) of the MLPR and regulation 4(5)(b) requires a financial institution to satisfy itself that ID data and other relevant documents will be made available on request without delay by the third party. [See also NOTE 2 above].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1497 509 1927 922">❑ Requirement for a financial institution to satisfy itself that the third party is regulated and supervised to FATF standards (Rec. 23, 24 and 29) and has measures in place to comply with CDD requirements:— The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 5(9) repeals and substitutes regulation 4(5) of the MLPR and regulation 4(5)(c) requires a financial institution to satisfy itself that a third party is regulated and supervised to standards established in this jurisdiction or in the foreign jurisdiction if standards are higher. Regulation 4(5)(d) requires that the third party have measures in place to comply with the requirements of CDD. [See also NOTE 2 above]. <li data-bbox="1497 940 1927 1256">❑ Requirement that competent authorities take into account information on countries that adequately apply FATF standards in determining in which countries a third party can be based: — The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 5(9) repeals and substitutes regulation 4(5) of the MLPR and regulation 4(5)(e) requires a financial institution not to rely on a third party based in a country named by the Supervisory Authority as inadequately applying FATF requirements. [See also NOTE 2 above]. <li data-bbox="1497 1274 1927 1344">❑ [See also NOTE 1 above in relation to FSRC’s sanction powers for breaches of CDD Guidelines.].

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> E.C. 9.2 The CDD Guidelines for Banks – Update- April, 2009 – Paragraph 48 addresses this deficiency, which reads: <i>‘Banks are required to ensure that respondent institutions have performed normal CDD measures for customers utilizing payable through accounts or are able to immediately provide relevant customer identification upon request for these customers.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Guidance in relation to the location of third parties was issued by the Supervisory Authority on 19 February 2010. The Supervisory has published an advisory on:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jurisdictions that have ongoing substantial Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing risks. 2. Jurisdictions with strategic AML/CFT deficiencies that have not committed to an action plan to address these deficiencies. 3. Jurisdictions previously identified by FATF as having strategic AML/CFT deficiencies which deficiencies still remain outstanding.
10. Record keeping	NC	<p>Single transactions under EC \$1,000 are exempted from record keeping requirements.</p> <p>Only IBCs are required to maintain transaction records in a manner that would permit reconstruction of individual transactions to provide evidence that would facilitate the prosecution of criminal activity.</p> <p>There is no requirement for financial institutions to retain business correspondence for at least five (5) years following the termination of an account or business relationship.</p> <p>There is no enforceable requirement for financial</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exemption of single transactions under EC \$1,000 from record keeping requirements should be removed. • Legal provision for financial institutions to maintain transaction records in a manner that would permit reconstruction of individual transactions to provide evidence that would facilitate the prosecution of criminal activity should be extended from IBCs to all financial institutions. • The MLPA or the MLPR should be amended to require financial institutions to retain records of business correspondence for at least five (5) years following the termination of an account or business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Act 2008, section 3 deleted section 12(3) of the MLPA removing the exception of not having to keep records for transactions under \$1,000. <input type="checkbox"/> Requirement to maintain transaction records in a manner that would permit reconstruction of individual transactions:— The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 6(1) repeals and substitutes regulation 5(1) of the MLPR and regulation 5(1a) requires records must be sufficient to permit reconstruction of individual transactions to provide evidence for the prosecution of

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		<p>institutions to ensure that customer and transaction records are available to the Supervisory Authority or other competent authorities on a timely basis.</p>	<p>relationship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial institutions should be legislatively required to ensure that all customer and transaction records and information are available on a timely basis to domestic competent authorities upon appropriate authority. 	<p>criminal activity. This provision is applicable to all financial institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement to retain business correspondence for at least 5 years following termination of business relationship: — The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 6(2) amends regulation 5(2)(a) of the MLPR to insert the requirement to retain business correspondence following the termination of an account or business relationship. Under the MLPA, section 12B(1), records are required to be held for 6 years. [See also NOTE 2 above]. Legislative requirement that customer and transaction records and information be available on timely basis to domestic competent authorities:— The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 6(1) repeals and substitutes regulation 5(1) of the MLPR and regulation 5(1)(a) requires a financial institution to have procedures relating to the retention of records to enable production in a timely manner of records or other information to domestic competent authorities

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11. Unusual transactions	NC	<p>There is no requirement for financial institutions to examine the background and purpose of all complex, unusual large transactions or unusual patterns of transactions that have no apparent or visible economic or lawful purpose and put their findings in writing.</p> <p>There is no requirement to keep findings on all complex, unusual large transactions or unusual patterns of transactions for competent authorities and auditors for at least five (5) years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial institutions should be required to examine the background and purpose of all complex, unusual large transactions or unusual patterns of transactions that have no apparent or visible economic or lawful purpose and put their findings in writing. Financial institutions should be required to keep findings on all complex, unusual large transactions or unusual patterns of transactions for competent authorities and auditors for at least five (5) years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement to examine the background and purpose of complex, unusual large transactions or patterns of transaction that have no apparent economic purpose and put their findings in writing:— The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Act 2008, section 5 inserts section 13(1A) into the MLPA which provides for a financial institution to examine the background and purpose of transactions that are complex, unusual large which have no apparent or visible economic or lawful purpose, and to put their findings in writing and as amended by section 8 of the MLPA 2009, treat the findings as part of the financial transaction documents. Requirement to keep findings on all complex, unusual large transactions and patterns of transactions for competent authorities and auditors for at least 5 years:— Under section 12B(1) of the MLPA, section 5 of the MLPA 2008 and section 8(a) of the MLPA 2009 documents relating to complex, unusual large transactions and patterns of transactions with no apparent or visible economic or lawful purpose must be retained for six years after completion of the transaction.
12. DNFBP–R.5, 6, 8-11	NC	<p>Lawyers and notaries, other independent legal professionals, accountants and company service providers are not considered financial institutions under the MLPA, and they are therefore outside the ambit of the AML/CFT regime.</p> <p>Deficiencies identified for all financial institutions as noted for Recommendations 5, 6, 8-11, in the relevant sections of this Report are also applicable to listed DNFBPs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficiencies identified for all financial institutions as noted for Recommendations 5, 6, 8-11, in the relevant sections of this report are also applicable to listed DNFBPs. Implementation of the specific recommendations in the relevant sections of this Report will also apply to listed DNFBPs. Lawyers and notaries, other independent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement for lawyers, notaries, independent legal professionals, accounts and company service providers to be brought under the ambit of the AML/CFT regimes:— The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment to First Schedule) Order 2009 amended the First Schedule to the MLPA to list as financial institutions:

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			<p>legal professionals, accountants and company service providers should be brought under the ambit of the AML/CFT regime.</p>	<p>(1) Company service providers;</p> <p>(2) Attorneys-at-law (who conduct financial activity as a business);</p> <p>(3) Notaries (who conduct financial activity as a business); and</p> <p>(4) Accountants (who conduct financial activity as a business).</p> <p>(5) The Corporate Management and Trust Service Providers Act 2008, section 14 provides for the FSRC to maintain a general review of corporate management and trust service providers and to examine licensee to ensure the are complying with the Act, the IBC Act, the International Foundations Act, the Companies Act, the International Limited Liability Act, the MLPA, the PTA and any other Act that confers jurisdiction on the FSRC. The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 2009 list Company Service Providers as financial institutions subject to the AML/CFT regime.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The Corporate Management Trust Service Providers Act 2008 came into force on 12 February 2009.</p> <p>[See NOTE 1, 2 and 3 above in relation to enforceability of the provisions].</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The CMTSPA captures lawyers and accountants under the AML/CFT regime.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The International Limited Liability</p>

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				<p>Companies Act 2007, the International Trust Act 2007 are two additional statutes which corporate management and trust services providers can perform services.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The FSRC has seventeen (17) pending licences for corporate management and trust service providers. The licensing period for corporate management and trust service providers end March 15, 2011</p>
13. Suspicious transaction reporting	PC	<p>The requirement for FIs to report suspicious transactions is linked only to transactions that are large, unusual, complex etc.</p> <p>The obligation to make a STR related to money laundering does not apply to all offences required to be included as predicate offences under Recommendation 1.</p> <p>The reporting of STRs with regard to terrorism and the financing of terrorism does not include suspicion of terrorist organisations or those who finance terrorism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The requirement for FIs to report suspicious transactions should be applicable to all transactions. • The obligation to make a STR related to money laundering should apply to all offences required to be included as predicate offences under Recommendation 1. • The reporting of STRs with regard to terrorism and the financing of terrorism should include suspicion of terrorist organisations or those who finance terrorism. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Requirement for STR reporting to be applicable to all transactions: — The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Act 2008, section 5(b) amended by section 8 of the Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Act 2009 requires, without exception, the reporting of a transaction that could constitute or be related to the proceeds of crime.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Requirements for making of STR to apply to all offences required to be included as predicate offences under Recommendation 1:— The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Act 2009, section 3 has criminalized facilitation of money laundering and section 4 has criminalized participation in a criminal organization.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Requirements for making of STR to apply to all offences required to be included as predicate offences under Recommendation 1:— As mentioned previously, human trafficking and migrant smuggling have been criminalized by Acts which came into force on 11th November 2010 and an Act to criminalize piracy is being drafted.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Requirements for reporting of STR relating</p>

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				to terrorism and the financing of terrorism to include suspicion of terrorist organizations or those who finance terrorism: — Section 6 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2010 - 15th April 2010 requires financial institutions to report transactions for which there are reasonable grounds to suspect that they are conducted by or on behalf of a terrorist group, or by and on behalf of a person who finances terrorism or the commission of a terrorist act.
14. Protection & no tipping-off	PC	The tipping-off offence with regard to directors, officers and employees of financial institutions is limited to information concerning money laundering investigations rather than the submission of STRs or related information to the FIU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tipping off offence with regard to directors, officers and employees of financial institutions should be extended to include the submission of STRs or related information to the FIU. 	<input type="checkbox"/> The Requirement for the tipping off prohibition to include the submission of STR or related information to the FIU:— The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Act 2008, section 2, was amended so that the tipping off prohibition relates to where a financial institution “has submitted or is about to submit a suspicious activity report”.
15. Internal controls, compliance & audit	NC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirement for financial institutions to develop internal procedures and controls is limited to money laundering and does not include financing of terrorism. • Requirement for financial institutions to appoint a compliance officer at management level is not enforceable. • Requirement for financial institutions to provide compliance officers with necessary access to systems and records is not enforceable. • No requirement for financial institutions to maintain an adequately resourced and independent audit function to test compliance (including sample testing) with AML/CFT procedures, policies and controls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirement for financial institutions to develop internal procedures and controls to prevent ML should include FT. • Requirement for financial institutions to appoint a compliance officer at management level should be enforceable in accordance with FATF standards. • Requirement for financial institutions to provide compliance officers with necessary access to systems and records should be enforceable in accordance with FATF standards. • Financial institutions should be required to maintain an adequately 	<input type="checkbox"/> Requirement to develop internal procedures and controls to prevent FT: — Paragraph 2 of the Money Laundering & Financing of Terrorism Guidelines (updated 20 July 2009) requires financial institutions to develop implement and maintain written internal controls, policies and procedures for recognizing and dealing with transactions and proposed transactions related to the financing of terrorism. <input type="checkbox"/> Requirement to appoint a compliance officer at management level should be enforceable:— The Money Laundering (Prevention) Regulations 2007, regulation 6(1)(a) as amended by section 7(1) of the MLPR 2009 which amends regulation 6(1)(a) requires the appointment of a compliance officer at management level.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement for financial institutions to put in place screening procedures to ensure high standards when hiring employees is not enforceable. 	<p>resourced and independent audit function to test compliance (including sample testing) with AML/CFT procedures, policies and controls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement for financial institutions to put in place screening procedures to ensure high standards when hiring employees should be enforceable in accordance with FATF standards. 	<p>[See also NOTE 2 above].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement to provide the compliance officer with necessary access to systems and records should be enforceable: — The Money Laundering (Prevention) Regulations 2009, section 7(2) which inserts regulation 6(1)(aa) of the MLPR requires the compliance officer to have access to CDD information and transaction records and relevant systems and information. [See also NOTE 2 above]. Requirement to maintain an adequately resourced and independent audit function to test compliance with AML/CFT requirements: — The Money Laundering (Prevention) Regulations 2009, section 10 which inserts regulation 15(3) of the MLPR requires an adequately resourced and independent audit function to test compliance with AML/CFT procedures and policies. [See also NOTE 2 above]. Requirement to put in place screening procedures to ensure high standards when hiring employees should be enforceable: — The Money Laundering (Prevention) Regulations 2009, section 8 inserts regulation 6A of the MLPR which requires screening procedures to ensure high standards when hiring employees. [See also NOTE 2 above].

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16. DNFBP–R.13-15 & 21	NC	<p>Deficiencies identified for all financial institutions for Recommendations 13, 15, and 21 in Sections 3.6.3, 3.7.3, and 3.8.3 of this Report are also applicable to DNFBPs</p> <p>Ineffective implementation of suspicious transaction reporting requirements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The requirements for DNFBPs are the same as for all other financial institutions. The deficiencies identified with regard to specific recommendations are also applicable to DNFBPs. Implementation of specific recommendations in the relevant sections of this report will also include DNFBPs. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Requirement for DNFBPs same as for all other financial institutions:— The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment of First Schedule) Order 2009 amended the First Schedule to the MLPA to bring the business activities of the following designated non-financial business and professions under the AML/CFT regime of the MLPA:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Car dealerships 2. Travel agents 3. Dealerships in high value and luxury goods 4. Company service providers 5. Attorneys-at-law (who conduct financial activity as a business) 6. Notaries (who conduct financial activity as a business) 7. Accountants (who conduct financial activity as a business). <p>[See also NOTE 1, 2 and 3 above in relation to enforceability].</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The CMTSPA captures lawyers and accountants under the AML/CFT regime.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The International Limited Liability Companies Act 2007, the International Trust Act 2007 are two additional statutes which corporate management and trust services providers can perform services.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The FSRC has seventeen (17) pending licences for corporate management and trust service providers. The licensing period for corporate management and trust service providers end March 15, 2011</p>

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				<p><input type="checkbox"/> The Corporate Management and Trust Service Providers Act, 2008 (CMTSPA) provided for the FSRC to maintain a general review of corporate management and trust service providers and to examiner licensees to ensure that they are complying with the IBC Act, the International Foundations Act, the Companies Act, the MLPA and the PTA. Most recently, the Authorities have indicated that the CMTSPA also captures lawyers and accountants under the AML/CFT regime and noted that the International Limited Liability Companies Act, 2007 (ILLCA) and the International Trust Act, 2001 are two additional statutes under which corporate management and trust services providers can perform services.</p>
17. Sanctions	PC	<p>Sanctions in the MLPA for breaches of the guideline are not dissuasive.</p> <p>Sanctions under the PTA and the MLPA except for money laundering are not applicable to the directors and senior management of legal persons.</p> <p>The range of AML/CFT sanctions in enacted legislation is not broad and proportionate as required by FATF standards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sanction applicable for non-compliance of the MLFTG should be amended to be dissuasive • Sanctions under the PTA and the MLPA that are applicable to financial institutions should also be applicable to their directors and senior management. • The range of AML/CFT sanctions should be broad and proportionate in accordance with FATF requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Requirement for sanctions in the MLPA for breaches of the ML/FTG to be dissuasive: — [See NOTE 3 item (2) above]. <input type="checkbox"/> Requirement for the range of AML/CFT sanctions to be broad and proportionate to FATF standards: — [See particularly NOTE 2 and NOTE 3 above as well as NOTE 1]. <input type="checkbox"/> Requirement for PTA sanctions to be applicable to senior management:— The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2010, section 8, inserts section 41B into the PTA as follows: “Where a body corporate commits an offence under this Act, every director or other officer concerned in the management of the body corporate commits that offence unless he proves that (a) the offence was committed without his consent or connivance: and (b) he exercised reasonable diligence to prevent the commission of the

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				offence
18. Shell banks	NC	<p>Requirement for domestic and offshore banks not to enter into or continue correspondent banking relationships with shell banks is not enforceable.</p> <p>No requirement for financial institutions to satisfy themselves that respondent financial institutions in a foreign country do not permit their accounts to be used by shell banks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial institutions should not be permitted to enter into, or continue, correspondent banking relationships with shell banks. • Financial institutions should be required to satisfy themselves that respondent financial institutions in a foreign country do not permit their accounts to be used by shell banks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Requirement for financial institutions not to enter into or continue correspondent banking relationships with shell banks and for the provision to be enforceable:— CDD Guidelines for International Banks, updated April 2009, paragraph 49 prohibits financial institutions to enter or continue correspondent banking relations with a bank that has no physical presence. [See also <u>NOTE 1 above in relation to FSRC’s sanction powers for breaches of CDD Guidelines.</u>] Domestically, the ML/FTG (updated 20 July 2009), paragraph 7 inserts paragraph 2.1.48(a) which requires that financial institutions “should not enter into or continue correspondent banking relationship with shell banks.” [See also NOTE 3 item (2) above in relation to sanctions for breach of Guidelines]. ☐ Requirement for financial institutions to satisfy themselves that respondent financial institutions in a foreign country do not permit their accounts to be used by shell banks: — CDD Guidelines for International Banks, updated April 2009, paragraph 51 requires financial institutions to satisfy themselves that respondent financial institutions in a foreign country do not permit their accounts to be used by shell banks. [See also <u>NOTE 1 above in relation to FSRC’s sanction powers for breaches of CDD Guidelines.</u>] Domestically, the ML/FTG (updated 20 July 2009), paragraph 7 inserts paragraph 2.1.48(b) which requires that financial institutions “should satisfy themselves that respondent financial institutions in a foreign jurisdiction do not permit their accounts to be used by shell banks.” [See also NOTE 3 item (2) above in relation to sanctions for breach of

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				Guidelines].
19. Other forms of reporting	C	This Recommendation is fully observed.		
20. Other NFBP & secure transaction techniques	C	This Recommendation is fully observed.	The Authorities should consider conducting an assessment of non-financial businesses and professions other than DNFBPs to ascertain those at risk of being misused for money laundering or terrorist financing in Antigua and Barbuda with a view to including them under the AML/CFT regime. This recommendation does not affect the rating of Recommendation 20.	
21. Special attention for higher risk countries	NC	<p>There are no measures that require competent authorities to ensure that financial institutions are notified about AML/CFT weaknesses in other countries.</p> <p>Financial institutions are not required to examine the background and purpose of transactions that have no apparent economic or lawful purpose from or in countries that do not or insufficiently apply the FATF Recommendations and make available the written findings to competent authorities or auditors.</p> <p>There are no provisions that allow competent authorities to apply counter measures to countries that do not or insufficiently apply the FATF Recommendations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective measures should be established to ensure that financial institutions are advised of concerns about AML/CFT weaknesses in other countries. • Written findings of the examinations of transactions that have no apparent economic or visible lawful purpose with persons from or in countries, which do not or insufficiently apply the FATF Recommendations should be available to assist competent authorities. • There should be provisions to allow for the application of counter measures to countries that do not or insufficiently apply the FATF Recommendations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Requirement to establish measures to ensure financial institutions are advised of concerns about AML/CFT weaknesses in other countries:— The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 7(6) inserts regulations 6(1a)(1) which provides for the Supervisory Authority to advise financial institutions of countries with weaknesses in their AML/CFT systems and requires financial institutions to pay special attention to business relationships with and transactions from those country. <input type="checkbox"/> Requirement for written findings of transactions that have no apparent economic or visible lawful purpose with persons from or in countries which insufficiently apply FATF Recommendations to be available to assist competent authorities:— The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 7(6) inserts regulations 6(1b) which provides that where transactions have no apparent economic or visible lawful purpose, a financial institutions should examine the background and purpose of such transactions and written findings should be kept as financial transaction documents. <input type="checkbox"/> Requirement for application of

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				<p>countermeasures to countries that insufficiently apply FATF Recommendations:— The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 7(6) inserts regulations 6(1c) which requires financial institutions to adhere to any countermeasures which the Supervisory Authority or regulator may advise should be implemented.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The Supervisory Authority has issued an advisories on countries/jurisdictions that have weaknesses in their AML/CFT systems. The advisory contains guidance to financial institutions to pay special attention to current and potential business relationships or transactions with the listed countries.</p>
22. Foreign branches & subsidiaries	NC	<p>Requirement for financial institutions to ensure that principles in guidelines are applied to their branches and subsidiaries is not enforceable.</p> <p>Requirement for financial institutions to ensure that principles in guidelines are applied to branches and subsidiaries operating in countries which do not or insufficiently apply the FATF Recommendations is not enforceable.</p> <p>Requirement for financial institutions to inform the regulator and the Supervisory Authority when the local applicable laws and guidelines prohibit the implementation of the guidelines is not enforceable.</p> <p>Requirement for IBCs' branches and subsidiaries in host countries to apply the higher of AML/CFT standards of host and home countries is not enforceable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirement for financial institutions to ensure that principles in guidelines are applied to their branches and subsidiaries should be enforceable in accordance with FATF standards • Requirement for financial institutions to ensure that principles in guidelines are applied to branches and subsidiaries operating in countries which do not or insufficiently apply the FATF recommendations should be enforceable in accordance with FATF standards. • Requirement for financial institutions to inform the regulator and the Supervisory Authority when the local applicable laws and guidelines prohibit the implementation of the guidelines should be enforceable in accordance with FATF standards. • Branches and subsidiaries of financial 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Requirement to ensure that guideline principles are applied to branches and subsidiaries and are enforceable: — The Money Laundering (Prevention) Regulations 2009, section 4 inserts regulation 3(1)(d)(i) of the MLPR which requires branches and majority owned subsidiaries to observe provisions of the regulations and the Act, which includes guidelines. [See also NOTE 2 and 3 above].</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Requirement to ensure that guideline principles are applied to branches and subsidiaries operating in countries which insufficiently apply FATF recommendations should be enforceable: — The Money Laundering (Prevention) Regulations 2009, section 4 inserts regulation 3(1)(d)(ii) of the MLPR which requires foreign branches and majority owned subsidiaries to observe provisions of the regulations and the Act, which includes guidelines to the extent permitted by the laws of the foreign</p>

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			<p>institutions in host countries should be required to apply the higher of AML/CFT standards of host and home countries to the extent that local laws and regulations permit.</p>	<p>jurisdiction. [See also NOTE 2 and 3 above].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Requirement to inform the regulator and the Supervisory Authority when local applicable laws and guidelines prohibit implementation of guidelines should be enforceable: — The Money Laundering (Prevention) Regulations 2009, section 4 inserts regulation 3(1)(d)(iv) of the MLPR which requires that where laws of a foreign jurisdiction do not permit the application of measures in the regulations or the Act, which includes the guidelines, the regulator and Supervisory Authority should be informed. [See also NOTE 2 and 3 above]. ❑ Requirement for branches and subsidiaries in host countries to apply the higher AML/CFT standard of the host or home country to the extent that local laws and regulations permit: — The Money Laundering (Prevention) Regulations 2009, section 4 inserts regulation 3(1)(d)(iii) of the MLPR which requires that where the standard of a foreign jurisdiction differ to those in the regulations and Act then the higher standard should be applied as permitted by the law of the foreign jurisdiction. [See also NOTE 2 and 3 above].

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23. Regulation, supervision and monitoring	NC	<p>The supervisory authorities have not been designated with the responsibility for ensuring that the relevant financial institutions adequately comply with AML/CFT requirements.</p> <p>No provisions in the BA for the ECCB to approve changes in directors, management or significant shareholders of a licensed financial institution.</p> <p>No provisions for the Registrar of Insurance to apply fit and proper criteria in assessing directors, managers or shareholders of an applicant to carry on insurance business.</p> <p>No provision for a registered insurer to obtain the approval of the Registrar of Insurance for changes in its shareholding, directorship or management.</p> <p>No provision for the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to use fit and proper criteria in assessing applications for registration.</p> <p>The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has no power of approval over the management of a society.</p> <p>Money value transfer service operators are not subject to effective systems for monitoring and ensuring compliance with AML/CFT requirements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The supervisory authorities should be designated with the responsibility for ensuring that the relevant financial institutions adequately comply with AML/CFT requirements. • The BA should be amended to give the ECCB the power to approve changes in directors, management or significant shareholder of a licensed financial institution. • The Registrar of Insurance should be required to apply fit and proper criteria in assessing directors, managers or shareholders of an applicant to carry on insurance business. • Registered insurers should be required to obtain the approval of the Registrar of Insurance for changes in shareholding, directorship or management. • The Registrar of Co-operative Societies should be required to use fit and proper criteria in assessing applications for registration. • The Registrar of Co-operative Societies should have power of approval over the management of a society. • Money value transfer service operators should be subject to effective systems for monitoring and ensuring compliance with AML/CFT requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Supervisory Authority was appointed on 1 November 2007 <input type="checkbox"/> The FSRC is implementing the Money Services Business Act 2007. Money services offsite examinations have been conducted during the due diligence and licensing process in regard to AML/CFT for six (6) institutions. The FSRC is in the process of conducting other offsite examinations. The ECCB in collaboration with CARTAC and the Single Regulatory Unit have designed reporting forms to identify suspicious activities showing inflows and outflows to and from foreign countries and for operators to identify the 10 largest transactions. In addition, operators are subject to the MLPA and are required to file SARs with the ONDCP. <input type="checkbox"/> The Banking Act 2005 is being amended to give the ECCB the power to approve changes in directors, management and significant shareholders of a licensed financial domestic institution. With respect to the proposed amendments to the Banking Act we are consulting with the ECCB since it is a uniformed piece of legislation throughout the OECS jurisdictions. <input type="checkbox"/> Section 198 of the Insurance Act, 2007 provides for the fit and proper test to be applied. <input type="checkbox"/> An amendment has been proposed to the Insurance Act to require an insurance company to obtain approval from the FSRC in respect of changes in shareholding, directorship or management. <input type="checkbox"/> Section 199 of the Insurance Act will be amended accordingly to provide for the process when a director, officer or

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				<p>manager is declared unfit by the FSRC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Cooperatives Act will make provisions requiring the FSRC to use fit and proper criteria in assessing applications for registration. <input type="checkbox"/> The Cooperatives Societies Act will make provision for the FSRC to have power of approval over the management of a society <input type="checkbox"/> Section 91 of the Cooperatives Societies Act 2010 will be amended accordingly to provide for notification of changes to the FSRC, to then permit the FSRC to apply the fit and proper criteria in turn to determine the retention of the change <input type="checkbox"/> At present the FSRC's records reflects six (6) licensed MVT's and one (1) pending application. <input type="checkbox"/> The FSRC has conducted one (1) onsite examination of an MSB. <input type="checkbox"/> The FSRC has revoked the licence of one (1) MSB; it has also suspended the license of one (1) MSB; and it has denied a licence to one (1) prospective MSB. <input type="checkbox"/> The FSRC has also initiated legal action by filing a report to the DPP for the laying of information to be granted a search warrant for a person who the FSRC has reasonable cause to suspect is operating an MSB without a licence pursuant to section 4 of the MSB. The FSRC has also fined an MSB for non-compliance with respect to quarterly filing of returns and its financial reporting. <input type="checkbox"/> The Money Services Business Act, 2007 is being amended to address regulatory and

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				<p>supervisory issues, and in particular to include a dissuasive administrative sanction, the sanctions would have the necessary enforceability.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Further the FSRC is also in the process of drafting Regulation and Guidelines which would have the requisite enforceability</p>
24. DNFBP - regulation, supervision and monitoring	PC	Casinos, real estate agents, dealers in precious metals and stones are not subject to a comprehensive regulatory and supervisory regime that ensures effective implementation of AML/CFT measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Casinos, real estate agents, dealers in precious metals and stones should be subject to a comprehensive regulatory and supervisory regime that ensures effective implementation of AML/CFT measures. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Casinos, real estate agents, dealers in precious metals and stones are listed in the First Schedule of the MLPA as financial institutions and are now subject to the AML/CFT regime. The AML/CFT requirements for these sectors are supervised by the Supervisory Authority.</p>
25. Guidelines & Feedback	PC	<p>The Supervisory Authority has not provided financial institutions and DNFBPs with adequate and appropriate feedback.</p> <p>The respective guidelines and directives are in practice not issued to all persons and companies in the sectors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Supervisory Authority should ensure that respective guidelines and directives are issued to all persons and companies in the sectors. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> The Supervisory Authority has initiated a program to provide feedback on the substance of SAR's and annual AML/CFT reports and on the quality of those reports. The <i>ONDCP</i> is gradually building a body of typologies and is analyzing reports to establish money laundering and financing of terrorism trends for publication.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The ONDCP is in the process of ensuring that all financial institutions are in possession of relevant regulations, guidelines and directives. To this end the ONDCP has its own website and which carries relevant regulatory and guideline information.</p>
Institutional and other measures				
26. The FIU	PC	<p>The Supervisory Authority has not been appointed.</p> <p>SARs are being copied to the FSRC by the entities they</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antigua and Barbuda should move quickly to appoint the Supervisory Authority taking into account the essential role this person plays in coordinating and implementing the 	<p><input type="checkbox"/> The Supervisory Authority was appointed on 1 November 2007.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Requirement for training in the manner of</p>

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		<p>regulate.</p> <p>A number of reporting bodies have not received training with regard to the manner of reporting SARs.</p> <p>There is no systematic review of the efficiency of ML and FT systems.</p> <p>The ONDCP's operational independence and autonomy can be unduly influenced by its inability to hire appropriate staff without the approval of Cabinet.</p> <p>The ONDCP does not prepare and publish periodic reports of its operations, ML trends and typologies for public scrutiny.</p>	<p>country's AML/CFT framework.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The practice of copying SARs to the FSRC should be revised, in order to avoid duplication of work and to avoid exposing the information contained in the SARs to contamination and abuse. • The ONDCP should consider establishing a structured training schedule, in the short term, to target those entities that have not yet received training in the manner of reporting. Thereafter, continuous dialogue should be maintained with reporting bodies with a view to evaluating their reporting patterns so that weaknesses could be identified and addressed accordingly. • The Antigua and Barbuda Authorities should consider establishing a process that would allow for a systematic review of the efficiency of the systems that provide for the combating of ML and FT. • The ONDCP should prepare periodic reports in terms of its operation, which would facilitate the analysis of its growth and productivity. These reports should reflect ML and FT trends and typologies so that the authorities could adapt appropriate measures and strategies. In addition these reports should be made available to all stakeholders and the general public on the whole for scrutiny in the interest of transparency and accountability. • The Antigua and Barbuda Authorities should review the practice of having Cabinet give the final approval with regard to the hiring of the ONDCP staff. 	<p>reporting: — the standardized reporting forms for SAR all come with detailed instructions on how to complete the form and when and how to properly report a suspicious transaction. Supplementing this is a schedule of training sessions by the FIU to further advise financial institutions on what is required for the reporting of suspicious transactions. Money service providers as part of the requirement to receive their license have had to receive AML/CFT training. The reporting patterns of financial institutions are now continually under review by the FIU in order to advise on remedial action for substandard reporting patterns where necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The efficiency of the AML/CFT system is continuously under review by the National AML/CFT Oversight Committee and other bodies. <input type="checkbox"/> The ONDCP has published and circulated its annual report 2008, inclusive of typologies. <input type="checkbox"/> Copying of SARs to the FSRC is being addressed by amendment to regulation 19(1) of the IBC Regulation No. 41 of 1998. <input type="checkbox"/> On December 30, 2010 the IBC Regulations, Regulation 19 was amended providing that compliance officer would only report suspicious activity reports to the Supervisory Authority under the Money Laundering (Prevention) Act. <input type="checkbox"/> On December 30, 2010 the IGIWR, Regulation 223 was amended providing that compliance officer would only report suspicious activity reports to the Supervisory Authority under the Money

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27. Law enforcement authorities	LC	No legislative or other measures have been put in place to allow the ONDCP when investigating ML to postpone or waive the arrest of suspected persons or the seizure of cash so as to identify other persons involved in such activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antigua and Barbuda should consider establishing measures that would allow law enforcement authorities when investigating ML cases to postpone or waive the arrest of suspected person and/or the seizure of cash so as to identify other persons involved in the commission of the offence. • Law Enforcement Authorities should consider reviewing there strategy in combating ML with the view to adapting a more aggressive approach which may generate more ML prosecutions and possibly convictions. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Laundering (Prevention) Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Requirement for law enforcement authorities to review their strategy in combating ML so as to adapt a more aggressive approach to generate more ML prosecutions and convictions: — The Director of ONDCP is currently in close contact with the Commissioner of Police and the Comptroller of Customs in an effort to enhance the effectiveness of cooperation between the three law enforcement authorities with a view to securing more ML prosecutions which could lead to increased ML convictions. <input type="checkbox"/> The recommendation on postponement and waiver of arrest of suspects is being reviewed and an appropriate legislative provision is being considered.
28. Powers of competent authorities	C	This Recommendation is fully observed.		
29. Supervisors	PC	Neither the Registrar of Insurance nor the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has adequate powers of enforcement and sanction against financial institutions and their directors or senior management for failure to comply with AML/CFT requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Registrar of Insurance and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should have adequate powers of enforcement and sanction against financial institutions and their directors or senior management for failure to comply with AML/CFT requirement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Draft amendments to the Insurance Act, 2007, No 13, will provide sanctions against Companies. Directors and Senior Management and Intermediaries for failure to comply with AML/CFT requirements by the appropriate officials. <input type="checkbox"/> Section 202 of the Insurance Act No. 13 of 2007, will be amended to include a provision, that during the annual examination process, the task will be undertaken by the Superintendent to ensure that an insurance company complies with the Money Laundering (Prevention) Act No. 9 of 1996 and the Prevention of Terrorism Act, No. 12 of 2005.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1493 345 1927 505">❑ Draft legislation governing Co-operative Societies will provide for adequate powers of enforcement and sanctions against credit unions, directors and senior management for failure to comply with AML/CFT requirements <li data-bbox="1493 505 1927 743">❑ Pursuant to Section 23 of the Co-operatives Societies Act, No. 9 of 2010, the Supervisor of Co-operatives may suspend the registration of a co-operative for failing the requirements of the Money Laundering (Prevention) Act No. 9 of 1996 and the Prevention of Terrorism Act, No. 12 of 2005 and the Proceeds of Crime Act, No. 13 of 1993. <li data-bbox="1493 743 1927 1170">❑ The enforcement powers and sanctions with respect to AML/CFT requirements are prescribed in the MLPA and the PTA and rest with the Director of the ONDCP and the Supervisory Authority and can be applied to insurance companies and cooperatives. Having reviewed the stated actions undertaken by the Authorities in the matrix previously submitted, it is noted that enforcement powers do exist under Section 16 of the MLPA which provides for enforcing compliance by an injunction. In addition, Section 3 of the MLPA 2010 also amends Section 11 of the principle Act to give the SA powers to apply administrative sanctions for breach of the Act, Regulations, Guidelines and or Directives. <p data-bbox="1535 1170 1927 1378">The amendment proposed to the Insurance Act provides for insurance companies to comply with AML/CFT through their principal Acts. It is important to distinguish ensuring compliance to AML/CFT as opposed to enforcement and sanctions which falls within the ONDCP's mandate to prosecute AML/CFT matters pursuant to</p>

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FATF 40+9	Rating	Summary of Factors for Rating	Recommended Actions	Actions Undertaken by Antigua and Barbuda
				the Money Laundering and the Prevention of Terrorism Act.
30. Resources, integrity and training	PC	The resources of law enforcement agencies are insufficient for their task, particularly the Police. A number of these entities have not received training in ML/FT matters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Antigua and Barbuda should consider filling the vacant positions within the ONDCP in order to strengthen its human resource capabilities. There is also need to increase the number of Investigators to complement the work of the staff of the Financial Investigations Unit. ● The budgetary resources of the ONDCP should be increased to adequately cover training and the hiring of qualified staff. ● The resources allocated to the Police, Customs, Immigration and Prosecutors should be reviewed so as to provide amounts that would enable them to perform their various functions. ● The ONDCP should consider implementing a systematic training programme for its staff, particularly in the areas of ML investigations and Court procedures. This could be achieved by coordinating ML Workshops/Seminars on a regular basis. Customs, Immigration, Police and Coast Guard should be included in such training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The Director of the ONDCP continues the interview process to fill the vacancies in the ONDCP FIU subject to budgetary constraints. ❑ The ONDCP has conducted several local training sessions and have participated in several overseas programmes to continue to build capacity within the institution The ONDCP relies heavily on international assistance in training and has been receiving training from UK SAT. There is already noticeable improvement in the performance of the FIU. ❑ Resources allocated to the Police, Customs and Immigration and Prosecution are being reviewed. Confiscated assets deposited in the Forfeiture Fund will be used towards supplementing these resources. ❑ The ONDCP has initiated a systematic training for new recruits and continues to implement further developmental training for all officers of the FIU.
31. National cooperation	LC	There are no effective mechanisms in place to allow policy makers, the ONDCP, the FSRC and other competent authorities to cooperate and where appropriate, coordinate domestically with each other concerning the development and implementation of policies and activities to combat ML and FT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The level of co-operation amongst law enforcement could be improved. A more proactive approach should be adapted when sharing information. The Examiners found that contact is maintained in an ad hoc manner. ● Antigua and Barbuda should consider establishing measures to allow Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ There is a National AML/CFT Oversight Committee headed by the Hon. Attorney General to review and coordinate AML/CFT efforts of the jurisdiction. ❑ The Director of ONDCP is in frequent communication with the Commissioner of Police in order to coordinate ML and FT matters.

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FATF 40+9	Rating	Summary of Factors for Rating	Recommended Actions	Actions Undertaken by Antigua and Barbuda
			<p>makers, the ONDCP, the FRSC and other competent authorities to meet continuously to discuss, develop and implement policies and activities to combat money laundering.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1493 363 1921 459">❑ The Director of ONDCP is in communication with the Comptroller of Customs in order to coordinate ML and FT matters, <li data-bbox="1493 477 1921 597">❑ ONDCP and FSRC have scheduled quarterly meetings to discuss implementation of AML/CFT policies and to assess the effectiveness of implementation of the new MOU. <li data-bbox="1493 615 1921 779">❑ The attendance to SIP training by ONDCP and FSRC members to create an enhanced working relationship in AML/CFT matters. Subsequent to this training a briefing was presented to the AML/CFT Oversight committee on the way forward.

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FATF 40+9	Rating	Summary of Factors for Rating	Recommended Actions	Actions Undertaken by Antigua and Barbuda
32. Statistics	PC	<p>While statistics on money laundering investigations, prosecutions and convictions are kept, the low number of convictions which result from investigations gives credence to the view that these statistics are not adequately reviewed to ensure optimum effectiveness and efficiency of the anti-money laundering regime.</p> <p>There are no investigations or prosecutions whereby the effectiveness of the terrorist financing investigations and prosecutions may be measured. The effectiveness of the financing of terrorism mechanisms could not be ascertained.</p> <p>No statistics have been provided to show whether the restraint and confiscation mechanisms under the POCA are effective.</p> <p>No measures had been instituted to review the effectiveness of their AML/CFT systems.</p> <p>No available statistics with regard to MVTs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antigua and Barbuda should consider instituting measures to review the effectiveness of their system for combating ML and FT. In the process of reviewing shortcomings would be highlighted and brought to the attention of the Authorities for appropriate action. • Law enforcement Authorities should take particular steps to ensure that their statistics in relation to their operations are comprehensive and review friendly. These statistics should be able to clearly indicate the effectiveness of the whole preventive and repressive AML/CFT systems and reflect the impact of STR in investigations, prosecutions and convictions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The ONDCP presently has in place statistics designed to reflect the impact of STR's on investigations, prosecutions and convictions. <input type="checkbox"/> The FSRC now keeps statistics on money value transmission services. <input type="checkbox"/> Individual law enforcement agencies as well as the National AML/CFT Oversight Committee are reviewing the ML/FT statistics to determine the effectiveness of the regime, with a view to advising the Government on the appropriate measures for improvement <input type="checkbox"/> Action is underway to generate and collate the statistics of the principal law enforcement agencies, to make them review friendly and to organize them so as to best reflect the effectiveness of the AML/CFT system and the impact of actions taken.
33. Legal persons–beneficial owners	NC	<p>Statutory obligation to provide information as to the ownership and management of partnerships is lacking.</p> <p>There are no measures in place to ensure that bearer shares under the IBCA are not misused for money laundering.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate measures should be taken to ensure that bearer shares are not misused for money laundering and the principles set out in criteria 33.1 and 33.2 apply equally to legal persons that use bearer shares. • Statutory obligation to provide information as to the ownership and management of partnerships should be put in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The International Business Corporations (Amendment) Act 2010 has been enacted It makes provisions to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. prohibit transfer of bearer share otherwise than in accordance with the Act 2. void the transfer of disable bearer shares and removes their entitlement to vote or share assets 3. deposit bearer shares with a custodian 4. make existing bearer shares not deposited with a recognized custodian subject to mandatory redemption 5. empower the FSRC to apply for a winding up where after the transition date bearer

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FATF 40+9	Rating	Summary of Factors for Rating	Recommended Actions	Actions Undertaken by Antigua and Barbuda
				<p>shares have not been deposited with a recognized custodian.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. sets out the procedure for depositing bearer shares with a custodian 7. sets out the procedure for transfer of bearer shares 8. sets out the procedural requirement where there is a change of beneficial ownership 9. addresses the situation and sets out the procedure where a recognized custodian no longer wishes to hold a bearer share 10. A new Partnership Act is to be drafted. 11. The FSRC has twelve (12) pending licences for corporate management and trust service providers. The licensing period for corporate management and trust service providers end March 15, 2011. The FSRC's licensing process takes into consideration licensing of custodians of bearer shares which will address all the matters herein. 12. The FSRC is conducting an internal review to prepare a report in which it will identify the corporate management and trust services providers who have incorporated companies which have been authorised to issue bearer shares to ensure that they comply with the IBCA and the CMTSPA. 13. The Corporate Management and Trust Service Providers Act, 2008 (CMTSPA) provided for the FSRC to maintain a general review of corporate management and trust service providers and to

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				<p>examiner licensees to ensure that they are complying with the IBC Act, the International Foundations Act, the Companies Act, the MLPA and the PTA. Most recently, the Authorities have indicated that the CMTSPA also captures lawyers and accountants under the AML/CFT regime and noted that the International Limited Liability Companies Act, 2007 (ILLCA) and the International Trust Act, 2001 are two additional statutes under which corporate management and trust services providers can perform services.</p>
34. Legal arrangements – beneficial owners	PC	No measures for the registration or effective monitoring of local trusts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures should be put in place for either registration or effective monitoring of local trusts in accordance with FATF information requirements. • The Authorities should consider including adequate, accurate and current information on the beneficial ownership and control of legal arrangements as part of the register information on international trusts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Legislation governing domestic trusts is being developed which will address the beneficial ownership and control of legal arrangements
International Cooperation				
35. Conventions	LC	There are some shortcomings with regard to the implementation of provisions in the Vienna, Palermo and Terrorist Financing Conventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antigua and Barbuda has ratified the Vienna, Palermo and Terrorist Financing Conventions and there is enacted legislation that implements substantial portions of these Conventions. There are however some provisions that are not covered adequately as stated in discussions on Rec. 1 and SR. II in section 2 of this Report. For example, with regard to the Vienna Convention, the MDA must address all the precursor chemicals mentioned in the Tables of the Convention. Additionally, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Proceeds of Crime (Amendment of Schedule) Order 2009 has been signed by the Minister. This has substantially amended the Schedule of offences to which the POCA applies and covers all offences for which there is a penalty of 1 year or more imprisonment. <input type="checkbox"/> An Act is being drafted to cover all precursor chemical listed in the Vienna Convention. <input type="checkbox"/> Provisions in relation to the transfer of proceedings according to Article 8 of the

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			<p>with respect to the Palermo Convention, the POCA in particular should be revisited with a view to either amending it to capture predicate offences to money laundering and financing of terrorism offences, or repealing it. Provision should also be made for the transfer of proceedings pursuant to Article 8 of the Vienna Convention.</p>	<p>Vienna Convention are being developed.</p>

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FATF 40+9	Rat- ing	Summary of Factors for Rating	Recommended Actions	Actions Undertaken by Antigua and Barbuda
36. Mutual legal assistance (MLA)	C	This Recommendation is fully observed.		
37. Dual criminality	C	This Recommendation is fully observed.		
38. MLA on confiscation and freezing	LC	<p>No provision has been made for confiscated proceeds of terrorism or terrorism assets seized to be deposited into a Forfeiture Fund.</p> <p>No provision has been made for the sharing of assets confiscated as a result of coordinated law enforcement actions.</p> <p>No provision has been made for assets from terrorist activity to be deposited into a Forfeiture Fund.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antigua and Barbuda has a robust mutual legal assistance regime. However, there is need for the establishment of a forfeiture fund into which the confiscated proceeds of terrorism activity can be deposited. • Provision should be made for the sharing of assets confiscated in relation to terrorism offences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2010 has been passed and provides for the creation of a forfeiture fund for confiscated terrorism assets. <input type="checkbox"/> Provision is being made for the sharing of confiscated terrorist assets.
39. Extradition	C	The Recommendation is fully observed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There appears to be a high level of cooperation between Antigua and Barbuda and foreign States with regard to extradition matters. However, the Authorities should seek ways to limit the delay in extradition procedures. The latter commend does not affect the rating of this Recommendation. 	
40. Other forms of co-operation	LC	<p>The FSRC is not authorised to exchange information with its foreign counterparts.</p> <p>The level of cooperation between the ECCB and the FSRC is unclear.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antigua and Barbuda should consider introducing the relevant legislative framework that would allow the FSRC to exchange information directly with its foreign counterparts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The International Business Corporations (Amendment) Act 2008, section 5 replaced section 373, which provides for the FSRC to disclose information concerning the ownership, management, operations and financial returns of a licensed institution to enable a regulatory authority to exercise its regulatory functions. <input type="checkbox"/> The MOU between the FSRC and the ECCB is awaiting signature of the Parties. <input type="checkbox"/> A draft MOU between ONDCP and ECCB for the exchange of confidential information is being studied by both authorities.
9 Special Recommendatio				

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FATF 40+9	Rating	Summary of Factors for Rating	Recommended Actions	Actions Undertaken by Antigua and Barbuda
ns				
SR.I Implement UN instruments	PC	<p>The definitions of “person” and “entity” are not consistent, and this may affect whether terrorist groups are captured for some offences.</p> <p>No provision has been made under the terrorism legislation for access to frozen funds as required by the UNSCRs 1373 and 1452.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the provisions of the United Security Council Resolutions should be fully implemented, for example, authorising access to frozen funds for the purpose of meeting the defendant’s basic expenses and certain fees in accordance with UNSCR 1452. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2008, section 2, was passed and has clarified the meaning of “person” and “entity” in accordance with the UN Convention. <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2008, section 7 was passed and makes provisions for access to frozen funds by third parties.
SR.II Criminalize terrorist financing	PC	<p>The deemed money laundering terrorism offences under the PTA and their reference to limited sections of the MLPA introduce an element of uncertainty into the financing of terrorism framework with respect to the extent to which either Act is applicable, and hence, the extent to which the elements of Special Recommendation II are covered.</p> <p>Sanctions should include fines to be dissuasive.</p> <p>Under the PTA, the intentional element of the offence cannot be inferred from objective factual circumstances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In accordance with Article (1), the term “funds” under the PTA should be defined, and it should include the wide range of assets contained in the definition under the Convention. The PTA should be amended so that the mental elements of knowledge and intent should extend to both individual terrorists and terrorist groups. The deemed money laundering offences under section 9 of the PTA should be revisited with a view to determining whether the creation of specific money laundering terrorism offences is necessary. The Antigua and Barbuda Authorities should also consider whether the creation of these offences in any way limits the effectiveness of the financing of terrorism mechanism under the PTA. While the terms of imprisonment are for relatively long periods, given the gravity of terrorist offences, the Government of Antigua and Barbuda should consider making the sanctions more prohibitive by including large fines and an obligation to compensate victims. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2008, section 2 was passed and contains a definition of “funds” fully consistent with the UN Convention. <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2008, section 2(2) provides for the intentional element to be inferred from objective factual circumstances. <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2008, section 2 defines “person” to include “group” and as a result all the PTA offences making reference to person now cover groups as well as individual terrorists. <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2008 has included provisions to remove the ambiguities in relation to money laundering expressed by the Examiners, by repealing and replacing the section with provisions for the Supervisory Authority to deal with terrorism money laundering under the PTA. <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2008, section 8 has provided for fines of \$500,000 for offences under the Act. <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment)

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FATF 40+9	Rating	Summary of Factors for Rating	Recommended Actions	Actions Undertaken by Antigua and Barbuda
SR.III Freeze and confiscate terrorist assets	NC	<p>It is difficult to ascertain the extent of the application of the freezing mechanism under the MLPA and the PTA to deemed PTA money laundering terrorism offences.</p> <p>There is no provision for access to funds for basic expenses and certain fees as required by UNSCR 1452.</p> <p>The term “funds” is undefined in the PTA.</p> <p>Guidance to financial institutions that may be holding targeted terrorist funds is not sufficient.</p> <p>The type of property which may constitute other assets is not explicit.</p> <p>De-listing procedures are not publicly known.</p> <p>There is no specific provision for specified entities to have funds unfrozen.</p> <p>The PTA does not provide third party protection consistent with Article 8 of the Terrorist Financing Convention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PTA should be amended to include a definition of “funds” in the terms provided under the Financing of Terrorism Convention. Additionally, the funds or other assets should extend to those wholly or jointly owned or controlled directly or indirectly by terrorists, and they should cover funds or assets derived or generated from funds or other assets owned or controlled directly or indirectly by terrorists, in keeping with the requirements of UNSCRs 1267 and 1373. Procedures for de-listing should be publicly known. At a minimum, the order declaring a person a specified entity should be accompanied by a statement as to the recourses available to him in respect of de-listing. The Guidelines for reporting suspicious transactions with regard to terrorist financing should be reviewed so as to create a uniform reporting structure. Specific provision should be made whereby a specified entity can apply to have funds unfrozen. Similar provision should also be made for persons who have been affected inadvertently by a freezing mechanism. While it is possible that access to terrorist funds for the purpose of meeting basic expenses and certain costs may be authorised in the case of deemed terrorist money laundering offences, there is no express provision under the PTA in this regard. Accordingly, the PTA should be amended to allow access to funds in accordance with UNSCR 1452. 	<p>Act 2010, section 10 has provided for fines of \$1,000,000 for offences under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2008, section 2 contains a definition of “funds” fully consistent with the UN Convention. <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2008, section 7 was passed and makes provisions for funds to be unfrozen on application of third parties. <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2008, section 7 makes provisions for access to restrained funds for meeting basic expenses and costs by persons with an interest in the property. <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2008, section 7 makes provisions for access to seized funds for meeting basic expenses and costs by persons with an interest in the property. <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2008, section 3 has removed the deeming provision in relation to money laundering offences and declared offences under sections (1) and (2) to constitute money laundering. <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2008, section 4 provides for compensation out of forfeited funds to persons who have suffered loss as a result of the commission of a PTA offence. <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2010 was passed and section 4 makes provisions for de-listing of specified entities. <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2010, section 43 provides for the Director of ONDCP to issue Guidelines to

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FATF 40+9	Rating	Summary of Factors for Rating	Recommended Actions	Actions Undertaken by Antigua and Barbuda
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The seizure mechanism under the PTA should include like provisions. • Specific measures should be put in place to ensure that the communication of the Attorney General's order in relation to the freezing of terrorist funds to the Director of the ONDCP does not result in delay in the communication of the directive to the financial institution. The measures should also ensure that the element of secrecy of the communication is not compromised. • Express mention should be made under the PTA for the prevention or voiding of actions or contracts where the property is the subject of terrorist activity. • The Antigua and Barbuda Authorities should review the deeming money laundering provision under section 9(3) of the PTA. Greater clarity is needed as to the application of the MLPA with regard to terrorist offences. Ideally, special consideration must be given to whether it is necessary to deem these offences as money laundering terrorist offences. • Given the gravity of terrorist offences and the likely extent of harm to innocent third parties, administrative or legislative provisions should consider providing for the compensation of victims. 	<p>financial institutions for the effective implementation of the Act and Regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ The Money Laundering & Financing of Terrorism Guidelines (MLFTG) has been amended to insert 'Part ii – The Financing of Terrorism', which are Guidelines to financial institutions for the better implementation of the requirements under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. ☐ The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2010, section 4 inserts section 2B into the PTA which provides for the immediate communication of an Order to a financial institution by the Attorney General. ☐ The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2010, section 45 inserts section 4A into the PTA which renders transfers of terrorist property after the declaration of a specified entity to be null and void. ☐ The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2010, section 7 inserts section 37A which prohibits the disposing of or dealing with forfeited property. ☐ The Money Laundering Financing of Terrorism Guidelines (MLFTG) Part II have been issued to financial institutions.

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FATF 40+9	Rating	Summary of Factors for Rating	Recommended Actions	Actions Undertaken by Antigua and Barbuda
SR.IV Suspicious transaction reporting	NC	<p>The reporting of STRs with regard to terrorism and the financing of terrorism does not include suspicion of terrorist organisations or those who finance terrorism.</p> <p>The obligation to make a STR related to terrorism does not include attempted transactions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reporting of STRs with regard to terrorism and the financing of terrorism should include suspicion of terrorist organisations or those who finance terrorism. • The obligation to make a STR related to terrorism should include attempted transactions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2008, section 34 provides for reporting of transactions and proposed transactions suspected of being related to acts of terrorism. <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2010, section 6 requires the reporting by financial institutions of transactions of terrorist groups and financiers of terrorism. <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2010, section 6 requires the reporting by financial institutions of attempted transactions of terrorist groups and financiers of terrorism.
SR.V International cooperation	LC	<p>The provisions of Rec. 38 have not been met with regard to the establishment of a Forfeiture Fund and the sharing of confiscated assets.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Act 2010 will provide for the creation of a Forfeiture Fund for confiscated terrorist assets and the sharing of confiscated assets.
SR.VI AML requirements for money and value transfer services	NC	<p>No requirement for registered MVT service operators to maintain a current list of agents.</p> <p>Unable to assess the effectiveness of current monitoring and compliance system for MVT service operators due to lack of information.</p> <p>Sanctions are not applicable to all criteria of SR VI i.e. failure to licence or register as a MVT service provider.</p> <p>Deficiencies in Recs. 4-11, 13-15, 21-23, and SR VII are also applicable to MVT operators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registered MVT service operators should be required to maintain a current list of agents which must be available to the designated competent authority. • Sanctions should be applicable to all of the criteria of SRVI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Money Services Business Act 2007 requires licencees to keep a list of their agents and sub-agents. This provision is now being enforced by the FSRC and statistics being kept. <input type="checkbox"/> The Prudential Guidelines are being drafted and will be issued by the end of June 2010. <input type="checkbox"/> Under the amendment to s.46 of the Money Services Business Act sanctions apply for failure to comply with rules, orders and/or guidelines, thereby allowing the Act to provide sanctions covering all criteria of SR VI. <input type="checkbox"/> The MSBA will be amended to include the requirement for licencees to maintain a list of sub licencees and also to conduct due diligence of the sub licencees.

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FATF 40+9	Rating	Summary of Factors for Rating	Recommended Actions	Actions Undertaken by Antigua and Barbuda
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1480 345 1923 524">❑ The amendment will also include a duty to maintain a current register of names and addresses of licensed money services and their directors and beneficial shareholders, and be responsible for ensuring compliance with licensing requirements. <li data-bbox="1480 586 1923 1000">❑ The process of finalising the Prudential Guidelines is ongoing; the said guidelines would be based on a risk based approach which would take into consideration customer due diligence, internal control systems, regulatory and oversight matters. In addition, the guidelines would include policies, practices and procedures for evaluating assets; policies, procedures and systems for identifying, monitoring and controlling transfer risk, market risk, operational risk; corporate governance; auditor information; procedures to be adopted by licensees and anti money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism matters. Presently Regulations are being drafted. <li data-bbox="1480 1057 1923 1365">❑ The FSRC has refused to grant permission to renew the licence for two (2) money services businesses. The FSRC has also initiated legal action by filing a report to the DPP for the laying of information to be granted a search warrant for a person who the FSRC has reasonable cause to suspect is operating an MSB without a licence pursuant to section 4 of the MSB. The MSBA will be amended to include a dissuasive administrative penalty for failure to comply with any guidelines, rules and orders.

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SR.VII Wire transfer rules	NC	Requirements for wire transfers in the ML/FTG are not enforceable in accordance with the FATF Methodology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirements for wire transfers in the MLFTG should be made enforceable in accordance with the FATF Methodology. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Requirements for wire transfers provisions to be enforceable:— The Money Laundering (Amendment) Regulations 2009, section 5(7) inserts regulation 4(3)(m) into the ML/FTG which requires accurate and meaningful originator information in relation to wire transfers. [See NOTE 1 above in relation to enforceability of the regulations]. [See also NOTE 3 item (2) above in relation to enforceability of the provisions under the ML/FTG, paragraphs 3.4 to 3.13 inserted by the Update of 31 July 2006 and amended by paragraph 3 of the Update of 20 July 2009].
SR.VIII Nonprofit organizations	NC	<p>No review of the adequacy of domestic laws and regulations that relate to NPOs has been undertaken by the Authorities in Antigua and Barbuda.</p> <p>There are no measures for conducting domestic reviews of or capacity to obtain timely information on the activities, size and other relevant features of non-profit sectors for the purpose of identifying NPOs at risk of being misused for terrorist financing.</p> <p>No periodic reassessments of new information on the sector's potential vulnerabilities to terrorist activities are conducted.</p> <p>There is no regulatory framework for friendly societies.</p> <p>Although NPOs come within the regulatory framework of the FSRC, it appears that this sector is not adequately monitored.</p> <p>No programmes have been implemented to raise the awareness in the NPO sector about the risks of terrorist abuse and any available measures to protect NPOs from such abuse.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Authorities should review the adequacy of domestic laws and regulations that relate to non-profit organisations. Measures for conducting domestic reviews of or capacity to obtain timely information on the activities, size and other relevant features of non-profit sectors for the purpose of identifying NPOs at risk of being misused for terrorist financing should be implemented. Periodic reassessments of new information on the sector's potential vulnerabilities to terrorist activities should be conducted. A regulatory framework governing friendly societies must be implemented. The Antigua and Barbuda Authorities should monitor more closely the NPO sector's international activities. Programmes should be implemented to raise the awareness in the NPO sector about the risks of terrorist abuse. Measures should be instituted to protect NPOs from terrorist abuse. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Measures are being developed to more effectively regulate and monitor Friendly Societies.

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FATF 40+9	Rating	Summary of Factors for Rating	Recommended Actions	Actions Undertaken by Antigua and Barbuda
		<p>The sanctions and oversight measures do not serve as effective safeguards in the combating of terrorism.</p> <p>The provisions for record keeping under the FSA are inadequate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be adequate provisions for record keeping in the NPO sector. • The period for which records must be maintained by NPOs must be prescribed. • Sanctions for violation of oversight measures or rules in the NPO sector should be dissuasive. 	
SR.IX Cash Couriers	PC	<p>Cases of cross border transportation of cash or other bearer negotiable instruments are not thoroughly investigated.</p> <p>Customs, Immigration, ONDCP and other competent authorities do not co-ordinate domestically on issues related to the implementation of Special Recommendation IX.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs, the ONDCP and other law enforcement agencies should work closely together to investigate cases of cross border transportation of currency or bearer negotiable instruments in order to determine its country of origin. Bearing in mind that such currency may be the proceeds of criminal conduct committed in the said country. • The Examiners are of the view that the ONDCP should be more involved and if possible take control of the investigation with respect to cash seized at the ports of entry and where appropriate initiate money laundering proceedings against the culprits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The ONDCP has enhanced and continues to enhance cooperation with Customs as well as airport security services in relation to the transportation of cross border currency and bearer negotiable instruments. <input type="checkbox"/> The ONDCP now takes the lead role in matters of cross border cash seizures. <input type="checkbox"/> There has been the institution of one money laundering prosecution for undeclared cross border cash. <input type="checkbox"/> There have been a number of cash seizure cases which are ongoing. A recent cross border cash seizure demonstrates improved relationships since this involved close collaboration with Airport Security. Since this time there has been a further eleven (11) cash seizures which have come from drug operations by the ONDCP and the RPFAB. Ten (10) are currently before the courts and one (1) has been dismissed. <input type="checkbox"/>