

GRUPO DE ACCIÓN
FINANCIERA DEL
CARIBE

Séptimo Informe de Seguimiento

Santa Lucía

30 de Mayo de 2013

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SANTA LUCÍA: SEPTIMO INFORME DE SEGUIMIENTO

I INTRODUCCIÓN

1. El presente representa el séptimo informe de seguimiento de Santa Lucía. Sin embargo, de conformidad con el párrafo 68 del Proceso y Procedimientos del GAFIC 2007 (Enmienda) la Jurisdicción ha señalado que es de la opinión de que había cumplido con los criterios necesarios para la eliminación de un seguimiento regular a las actualizaciones bienales. Por lo tanto, en un análisis de los progresos realizados por Santa Lucía, desde la publicación de su MER el 21 de noviembre de 2008, se pide a la Plenaria que decida que la Jurisdicción ha tomado medidas suficientes para ser considerada para la eliminación de un seguimiento regular según lo señalado anteriormente.
2. Santa Lucía recibió calificaciones de PC o NC en dieciséis (16) Recomendaciones Fundamentales y Principales de la siguiente forma:

Tabla 1 Cumplimiento con las Recomendaciones Principales y Clave

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

3. En cuanto a las demás Recomendaciones que no son ni Fundamentales ni Principales, Santa Lucía recibió la calificación de parcialmente cumplida y no cumplida de la manera siguiente:

Tabla 2: Cumplimiento con las ‘Otras Recomendaciones

Parcialmente Cumplida (PC)	No Cumplida (NC)
R.9 (Terceros e intermediarios introductores).	R. 6 (Personas Expuestas Políticamente).
R. 14 (Protección y no delación (tipping-off)).	R. 7 (Banca corresponsal).
R. 15 (Controles internos, cumplimiento y auditoría).	R. 8 (Las nuevas tecnologías y las operaciones donde no media una presencia física entre las partes).
R. 17 (Sanciones).	R. 11 (Transacciones inusuales).
R. 20 (Otras APNFD y técnicas seguras para realizar transacciones).	R. 12 (APNFD – R.5, 6, 8-11).
R. 29 (Supervisores).	R. 16 (APNFD – R.13-15 & 21).
R. 33 (Personas jurídicas – beneficiarios reales).	R. 18 (Bancos ficticios).
RE. VII (Normas para las transferencias cablegráficas).	R. 19 (Otras formas de reporte).
	R. 21 (Atención especial para los países de mayor riesgo).
	R. 22 (Sucursales y filiales extranjeras).
	R. 24 (APNFD - regulación, supervisión y monitoreo).
	R. 25 (Lineamientos y realimentación).

	R. 27 (Autoridades del orden público).
	R. 30 (Recursos, integridad y capacitación).
	R. 31 (Cooperación nacional).
	R. 32 (Estadísticas).
	R. 34 (Otras estructuras jurídicas – beneficiarios reales).
	R. 37 (Doble incriminación).
	R. 39. Extradición
	RE. VI (Requisitos ALD para los servicios de transferencia de dinero/valor).
	RE. VIII (Organizaciones sin fines de lucro).
	RE. IX (Declaración y Revelación de transfronterizas).

4. La tabla que se inserta a continuación persigue como objetivo ayudar a ofrecer una introspección sobre el nivel de riesgo de los principales sectores financieros en Santa Lucía.

Tabla 3: Dimensiones e integración del sector financiero de la jurisdicción

		Bancos	Otras Instituciones de Crédito *	Cooperativas de Crédito	Seguros **	TOTAL
Cantidad de instituciones	Total #	6	5	15	26	52
Activos	EE.UU\$	2,081,330,560.57	121,566,369.39	147,909,303.25	183,083,293.46	2,533,889,526.67
Depósitos	Total: EE.UU\$	1,310,408,921.93	72,504,134.49	103,895,571.79	0	1,486,808,628.22
	% No residentes	% de depósitos 9.72%			****	10%
Vínculos Internacionales	% de Propiedad Extranjera:	% de activos	% de activos	% de activos	% de activos	% de activos
	# Filiales en el extranjero	4	4	0	21	29

* La cifra es para 5 Entidades de Crédito ya que aún se no han recibido los estados financieros de la otra compañía..

** La cifra de seguros es para 19 empresas ya que aún no se han recibido los estados financieros de las otras empresas.

*** Los Aseguradores Extranjeros fuera de CARICOM - 4 empresas
 Los Aseguradores Extranjeros CARICOM - 17 empresas
 Los Aseguradores Extranjeros - 5 empresas

II. RESUMEN DEL AVANCE ALCANZADO POR SANTA LUCÍA

1. A lo largo del proceso de seguimiento de Santa Lucía se ha modificado varias leyes clave. Se hicieron las modificaciones al Código Penal a través del Código Penal (Enmienda) N ° 2 de 2010; la Ley de Extradición, a través de la Orden de Extradición (Enmienda) N ° 3 de 2010; la Ley de Productos del Delito a través de los productos del delito (Enmienda) N ° 4 de 2010, y la Ley de Producto del Delito (Enmienda) No. 15 de 2011; la Ley contra el Terrorismo, a través de la Lucha contra el Terrorismo (Enmienda) Ley N° 5 de 2010. Santa Lucía también se promulgó la Ley de Lucha contra la Trata No 7 de 2010, que tiene por objeto poner en práctica y aplicar el Protocolo para Prevenir y Reprimir y Sancionar la Trata de Personas, y la Ley del Lavado de Dinero (Prevención) N ° 8 de 2010 (MLPA) y también se promulgó la Ley de Servicios de Dinero la cual entró en vigor el 25 de enero de 2010. La Ley del Sistema de Pagos fue promulgada el 15 de marzo de 2010, pero no está claro si esta ley se convirtió en ley. Además, se creó la política de un código de conducta para las organizaciones sin fines de lucro y la regulación de las OSFL para promover las mejores prácticas de transparencia y rendición de cuentas. Al 5 de diciembre de 2008 la Ley contra el Terrorismo de 2003 entró en vigor, a través de la Ley (Entrada en vigor) Anti Terrorismo. El lunes 17 de mayo de 2010, el Reglamento sobre el Lavado de Dinero (Prevención) (Notas de Orientación) fue elaborado por el Fiscal General de conformidad con la Sección 43 de la MLPA 2010 que incorpora las directrices formuladas por la FIA. Santa Lucía también promulgó la Ley de Autoridad Reguladora de Servicios Financieros, Ley FSRA. La MLPA fue modificada a través de la Ley Enmienda de MLPA N ° 9 de 2011, MLP (A) A.
2. Se hicieron otras modificaciones a la MLPA través de la Ley de Prevención del Lavado de Dinero (Enmienda) N ° 9 de 2011 para rectificar las deficiencias más notables de la Recomendación 5. Por lo tanto, se cumplió con la recomendación de los Examinadores de que las instituciones financieras, cuando están en duda acerca de la veracidad o suficiencia de la identificación del cliente obtenida previamente, deben ser obligadas a realizar CDD.
3. El Reglamento APNFD a través del *Reglamento del Lavado de Dinero (Prevención) (Directrices para otra Actividad Económica) (MLPGOBAR) como instrumento legislativo de 2012, N ° 83*. Se efectuaron las modificaciones del Reglamento del Lavado de Dinero (Prevención) (Notas Directrices) (MLPGNR) a través del Lavado de Dinero (Prevención) (Notas Directrices) (Enmienda) (MLPGNAR) como Instrumento Legislativo 2012 N ° 82. Ambos Instrumentos entraron en vigor el 10 de agosto de 2012.
4. Santa Lucía ha adherido a la Convención de las Naciones Unidas para la Represión de la Financiación del Terrorismo y la Convención de las Naciones Unidas contra la Corrupción, el 18 de noviembre y el 25 de noviembre del 2011, respectivamente. Santa Lucía también firmó un Acta de Entendimiento con San Vicente y las Granadinas.
5. Se han redactado el Código de Comercio (Letras de Cambio) (Enmienda) y el Proyecto de Ley de Seguros.
6. El 26 de febrero 2013 Santa Lucía informó oficialmente a la Secretaría de su intención de presentar una solicitud de eliminación de un seguimiento regular de las actualizaciones bienales. Después, el 18 de marzo de 2013, antes de la fecha límite de dos (2) meses antes de la sesión Plenaria de mayo de 2013, la Jurisdicción transmitió su aplicación, ver ([Apéndice I](#)), junto con un informe completo sobre todas las Recomendaciones individuales para las que se requiere tomar las medidas correctivas para rectificar las deficiencias observadas en su MER. Cabe señalar que a pesar de esta acción, Santa Lucía aún aseguró que se remitió su matriz actualizada ([Apéndice II](#)), a la Secretaría a tiempo el 28 de febrero de 2013.

7. Este séptimo informe de seguimiento pretende ser un análisis detallado de los progresos, realizados por Santa Lucía, en la implementación de las dieciséis Recomendaciones Principales y Clave la cuales, como ya se ha señalado en el párrafo 2 anterior, todas fueron asignadas las calificaciones PC o NC en el MER. También se incluye un análisis menos detallado de las Otras Recomendaciones que también fueron asignadas las calificaciones PC o NC.

RECOMENDACIONES PRINCIPALES

Recomendación 1 ([Ver Informe de Santa Lucía \(sólo la versión en inglés\)](#))

8. Recomendación 1 fue asignado la calificación PC puesto que el auto-lavado no estaba cubierto por la legislación y, debido a una deficiencia en la MLPA existente, una condena por la comisión de un delito predicado era una necesidad para el delito de lavado de dinero. Además, no se penalizó la más amplia gama de categorías de delitos, lo que resulta en la falta de inclusión de los delitos de contrabando, el tráfico de migrantes, toma de rehenes, la explotación sexual de los niños, la piratería, uso de información privilegiada y la manipulación del mercado, la falsificación y la piratería, el tráfico ilícito de bienes robados u otro, la participación en el grupo delictivo organizado, delitos ambientales, el asesinato / lesiones graves. **S.28 (1)** de la MLPA 2010 fue promulgada para rectificar específicamente la deficiencia relativa al auto-lavado, y en consecuencia, una persona que oculta o disfraza cualquier propiedad que sea o en su totalidad o en parte, representa sus ingresos de una conducta criminal por el propósito de evitar el enjuiciamiento por un delito de tráfico de drogas o delitos pertinentes o la realización de una orden de ejecución en su caso, o una orden de confiscación, comete un delito. Esa deficiencia fue *rectificada*.
9. Santa Lucía también modificó su Código Penal y promulgó la Ley de Lucha contra la Trata. Por consiguiente, los delitos de toma de rehenes, tráfico ilícito de migrantes, la participación en un grupo delictivo organizado y la explotación sexual de los niños ahora están definitivamente definidos. Santa Lucía también ha demostrado que las otras categorías designadas de delitos pendientes fueron cubiertas de manera efectiva en la legislación vigente. Todas las categorías designadas de delitos están ahora cubiertas. En consecuencia, las deficiencias relativas a las categorías designadas de delitos, han sido *rectificadas*. Esta acción por Santa Lucía tiene el efecto de la plena implementación de todas las medidas recomendadas por tanto con *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*.

Recomendación 5 ([Ver Informe de Santa Lucía \(sólo la versión en inglés\)](#))

10. Los examinadores del Informe de Evaluación Mutua de la Tercera Ronda sobre Santa Lucía señalaron las deficiencias significativas en la MLPA en la que no se incluyeron los requisitos de los criterios esenciales y, en muchos casos cuando fueron incluidos, no fueron abordados de manera adecuada. Además, las notas de orientación no son OEM. Santa Lucía ha respondido mediante la promulgación de los cambios significativos en la MPLA y la revisión por completo de las Notas Directrices. Las nuevas directrices fueron emitidas por la Autoridad de Información Financiera (FIA), de conformidad con la sección 5 (f) de la MLPA. Hay que señalar de inmediato que, de acuerdo con la Sección 43 de la MLPA 2010, el Fiscal General puede elaborar los reglamentos que prescriben los elementos necesarios para llevar a cabo o dar efecto a la Ley. Sin embargo, en la Sección 6 (f), la FIA tiene la facultad de emitir directrices a las instituciones financieras y personas involucradas en la actividad empresarial como al cumplimiento de la citada MLPA y las Regulaciones elaboradas por el Fiscal General. Intrínsecamente, las Regulaciones emitidas por el Fiscal General el 17 de mayo, 2010, son las Directrices de la FIA y que ahora se refiere como el Reglamento del Lavado de Dinero (Prevención) (Notas Directrices) (MLPGNR).
11. En relación con el estado del OEM del Reglamento del Lavado de Dinero (Prevención) (Notas Directrices). En la Regla 2 (2) una violación de las Directrices por una institución financiera constituye un delito y conlleva una pena no superior a \$ 1 millón. No existen sanciones administrativas disponibles y la FIA, como supervisor ALD / CFT para las instituciones financieras y personas que participan en otras actividades de negocios en Santa Lucía, no tiene autoridad para imponer las sanciones previstas. En realidad, no está claro cómo se imponen las sanciones y la entidad en Santa Lucía, que estará a

cargo de esta responsabilidad. No obstante, la MLPGNR forma parte de las leyes de Santa Lucía y, como tal, se considera que es OEM.

12. Se ha abordado la recomendación relativa a la realización de CDD por todas las instituciones financieras en la Sección 17 (1) de la MLPA modificada 8 de 2010, cuando hay una obligación legal que pesa sobre todas las instituciones financieras y personas involucradas en "otras actividades empresariales" (APNFD) para llevar a cabo la DDC en las circunstancias enunciadas en el CE 5.2. Ahora se cumplen con todas las recomendaciones de los examinadores para rectificar las deficiencias relativas a la CE 5.2 y la deficiencia fue **rectificada**.
13. La recomendación de los examinadores que la MLPA debe ser modificada para que las instituciones financieras y personas involucradas en "otras actividades empresariales" sean obligadas a garantizar el mantenimiento actualizado y relevante de los documentos, datos o información recopilada bajo el proceso de DDC mediante la realización del pleno cumplimiento de rutina revisiones de los registros existentes en la Sección por 17 (2) de la enmienda MLPA. Ahora, las deficiencias del OEM identificadas por los examinadores están discutibles debido a la colocación de las disposiciones recomendadas en la legislación primaria (MLPA). Esa deficiencia fue **rectificada**.
14. La recomendación de los examinadores que las instituciones financieras, cuando están en duda acerca de la veracidad o suficiencia de la identificación del cliente obtenida previamente, deben ser obligadas a realizar CDD está ahora cubierto (MLPA Enmienda Art. 7 de la Ley de Prevención del Lavado de Dinero (Enmienda) N° 9 de 2011). Esa deficiencia fue **rectificada**.
15. Se ha sido abordada la recomendación para llevar a cabo las medidas de diligencia debida sobre el cliente (DDC) cuando existe una sospecha de lavado de dinero o financiamiento del terrorismo, independientemente de alguna exención o límite al que se hace referencia en otra sección de las Recomendaciones del GAFI mediante (MLPA Enmienda s. 7 de la Ley de la Prevención del Lavado de Dinero (Enmienda) N° 9 de 2011). Esa deficiencia fue **rectificada**.
16. La recomendación de tomar medidas razonables para comprender la estructura de propiedad y control del cliente y determinar quiénes son las personas naturales quienes al final poseen o controlan al cliente. Esto incluye a las personas quienes ejercen el control efectivo final sobre una persona jurídica o acuerdo legal se refieren específicamente la cual fue abordado específicamente a través del **s.17 (4) y s.17 (11)** de la MLPA. Esa deficiencia fue **rectificada**.
17. La recomendación para obtener información sobre el propósito y la naturaleza de la relación comercial. Esta ha sido abordado en la **s.17 (4) (c)** de la MLPA, que establece específicamente que las medidas de DDC realizadas deben incluir "obtención de información sobre el propósito y la naturaleza de la relación comercial". Esa deficiencia fue **rectificada**.
18. Se ha abordado las recomendaciones que ofrecen para realizar una debida diligencia intensificada para las categorías de mayor riesgo de clientes, relaciones comerciales o transacciones y disponen sobre la aplicación de medidas reducidas o simplificadas o donde existen pocos riesgos del lavado de dinero, donde existen riesgos de lavado de dinero o financiamiento del terrorismo, o cuando existen chequeos y controles en el sistema nacional, respectivamente, a través de **s. 17 (3)** de la MLPA que dispone en 17 (3) (a) la aplicación de la diligencia debida para las categorías de mayor riesgo de clientes, relaciones o transacciones comerciales y en 17 (3) (b) la aplicación de medidas reducidas o simplificadas donde hay pocos riesgos de lavado de dinero, donde hay riesgos de lavado de dinero o financiamiento del terrorismo, o cuando existen chequeos y controles adecuados en el sistema nacional, respectivamente. Esa deficiencia fue **rectificada**.

19. En base a todo lo anterior la acción tomada por Santa Lucía tiene el efecto de la plena implementación de todas las medidas recomendadas para la Recomendación 5 por lo tanto *todas las deficiencias observadas han sido plenamente rectificadas.*

Recomendación 10 ([Ver Informe de Santa Lucia \(sólo la versión en inglés\)](#))

20. Favor ver el primer informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucia 1er Informe de Seguimiento](#)) para un análisis detallado de las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía, que dio lugar a *la rectificación completa de todas las deficiencias observadas.*

Recomendación 13 ([Ver Informe de Santa Lucia \(sólo la versión en inglés\)](#))

21. Favor ver el primer informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucia 1er Informe de Seguimiento](#)) para un análisis detallado de las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía, que dio lugar a *la rectificación completa de todas las deficiencias observadas*

Recomendación Especial II ([Ver Informe de Santa Lucia \(sólo la versión en inglés\)](#))

22. El primer ([Santa Lucia 1er Informe de Seguimiento](#)) y el tercer ([Santa Lucia 3er Informe de Seguimiento](#)) informe de seguimiento ya han proporcionado un análisis detallado de las disposiciones de la ATA y el Reglamento Anti Terrorismo (Notas Directrices) 2010 (ATGNR). Sin embargo, ambos informes habían concluido que la Ley Antiterrorista no ofreció una definición clara del término *persona*. Mientras que Santa Lucía aún no ha proporcionado ninguna claridad en la ATA, el 18 de abril de 2013, la Jurisdicción proporcionó una copia s.34 de la Ley de Interpretación CAP 106, que tiene que ver con las "Reglas en cuanto a género y número". En s.34 (1) las palabras en una disposición legal en referencia a las personas incluyen empresas, ya sea en conjunto o como una única entidad, y organismos sin personalidad jurídica de las personas. Por consiguiente, las disposiciones de la ATA no se extienden a las personas jurídicas. Todavía se recomienda a Santa Lucía para proporcionar la claridad necesaria en la ATA. Aquí todos las deficiencias en el MER han sido rectificadas y por lo tanto *una plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas.*

Recomendación Especial IV ([Ver Informe de Santa Lucia \(sólo la versión en inglés\)](#))

23. **S.16 (1)** de la MLPA 2010 ordena la notificación de transacciones sospechosas en circunstancias en que exista sospecha de que la transacción se refiere a los activos de una conducta criminal, independientemente de la cantidad. La conducta delictiva está relacionada con delitos de narcotráfico, delitos graves o muy graves y los delitos MLPA Lista 1. Los delitos de la Lista 1 son delitos capturados bajo varias otras piezas de la legislación vigente en Santa Lucía. Además, el reporte de transacciones sospechosas cuando se sospeche que los fondos sean vinculados al terrorismo, actos terroristas o por organizaciones terroristas o los que financian el terrorismo está legislado en la Ley Antiterrorista de 2003 en Art. 32 (1) (d) cuando una persona está obligada a informar inmediatamente a la Agencia de Inteligencia Financiera cualquier información relativa a una operación o transacción propuesta para la cual existan motivos fundados para creer que puedan implicar bienes terroristas. También **s.32(a)** de la ATA exige a las instituciones financieras a informar a la FIA cada transacción producida en el curso de sus actividades respecto de las cuales la institución financiera sospecha, por motivos razonables sea relacionada con la comisión de un acto terrorista. Las deficiencias identificadas por los examinadores han sido rectificadas y por lo tanto *una plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas.*

RECOMENDACIONES CLAVE

Recomendación 3 ([Ver Informe de Santa Lucía \(sólo la versión en inglés\)](#))

24. Esta recomendación fue asignado la calificación PC inherentemente puesto que no se están utilizando las medidas de decomiso y confiscación existente. Santa Lucía ha proporcionado los siguientes datos para demostrar que desde el momento de la vista in situ la Jurisdicción de hecho ha utilizado las medidas de confiscación y provisionales que están disponibles en su legislación.

Tabla 4: Órdenes y sus valores

NO DE ORDENES	TIPO DE ORDEN	VALOR (EC\$)
10	Detencion de Efectivo	1,062,555.90
2	Decomiso	\$364, 145.42
13	Restriccion	7, 749, 498.00

25. Con el fin de demostrar que sus cuerpos de seguridad han estado utilizando las medidas provisionales existentes para identificar y rastrear los bienes Santa Lucía ha indicado que se han obtenido cinco (5) órdenes de producción y actualmente tiene 28 casos de decomiso bajo revisión. El número relativamente bajo de las órdenes de producción es el resultado de un poder en virtud de la sección 6 (1) (b) de la MLPA, cuando la FIA solicita la producción de información de las instituciones de reporte, en lugar de una orden de producción, cuando la FIA se está llevando a cabo una investigación de un delito de lavado de dinero. Estos casos tienen un beneficio y valor potencial de EC \$12,245,845.00. Santa Lucía también ha seguido con el desarrollo de sus medidas provisionales mediante el establecimiento de la incautación y la detención y el decomiso de dinero en efectivo cuando se encuentran en cualquier lugar en Santa Lucía, una vez que exista la base para sospechar que dicho efectivo representa el producto de una conducta criminal de una persona o estaba destinado a ser utilizado por tal persona con la intención de promover una conducta criminal. En este sentido, Santa Lucía, desde 2010 y 2011, cuando las nuevas medidas entraron en vigor, ha habido diez (10) órdenes de detención en efectivo otorgadas para la detención de EC \$ 962,610.51. Ha habido ocho (8) solicitudes de decomiso de dinero en efectivo realizadas con dos (2) órdenes de decomiso concedidas hasta el momento para la suma de EC \$ 264.200 y las seis (6) restantes están pendientes.

Recomendación 4 ([Ver Informe de Santa Lucía \(sólo la versión en inglés\)](#))

26. Los examinadores habían solicitado una calificación de PC y se formularon recomendaciones para la modificación de la Ley de Seguros y Ley de Agentes y Fiduciarios Registrados para prever la prestación expresada para el intercambio de información y la indemnización para los miembros del personal de tales declaraciones. La deficiencia en relación con la indemnización del personal de reporte ha sido rectificada mediante s.16 (2) de la MLPA. ([Santa Lucía 1er Informe de Seguimiento](#)). En **s.25 (1)** de la Ley de Agentes y Fiduciarios Registrados 37 de 1999 (RATLA), se permite la divulgación de la información cuando el director está llevando a cabo sus deberes y funciones bajo esta misma Ley o cuando esté obligado a hacerlo en virtud del cualquier acuerdo o MLA con cualquier otro gobierno. En **s.26** se proporciona la inmunidad al director contra un recurso interpuesto a condición de que el Director estaba actuando de buena fe. El director o cualquier otra persona que actúe bajo su autoridad es indemnizado. *Las deficiencias observadas han sido rectificadas.*

27. Aún no se ha promulgado la enmienda a la Ley de Seguros. Aquí **s.20** de la Ley de Seguros (Secreto) parece prohibir directamente la divulgación de información sobre los asuntos de la licencia o los asuntos de un cliente de la licencia. Aunque **s.20 (3)** parece hacer una excepción, en este caso, el intercambio de información se refiere a cuestiones prudenciales y no ALD/CFT. Esta Recomendación permanece **vigente**.

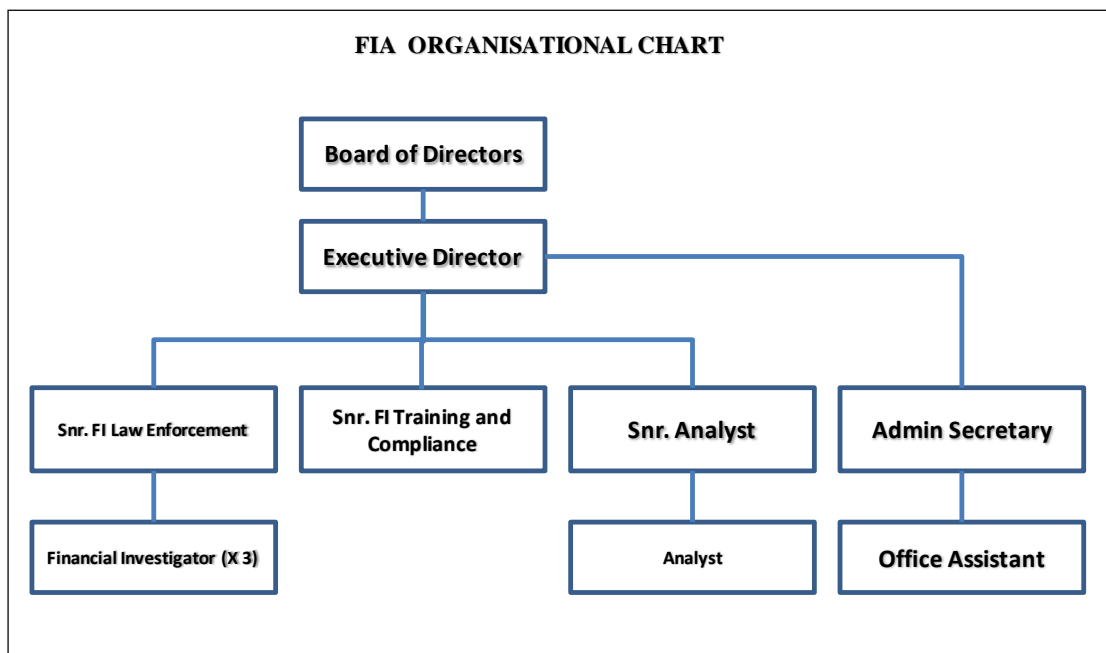
Recomendación 23 ([Ver Informe de Santa Lucia \(sólo la versión en inglés\)](#))

28. Los examinadores habían formulado una (1) recomendación para rectificar esta deficiencia. La recomendación fue para que Santa Lucía "*considere un proceso de registro o de licencia para el dinero o el valor de las empresas de servicios de transferencia*". **S.4** de la Ley de Negocios de Servicios Monetarios, (MSBA) creó un régimen de licencias, mientras que **s.5** estableció varias clases de licencias aplicables a los servicios de transferencia de dinero o valor. Esta acción tomada por Santa Lucía dio lugar a **la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas**.

Recomendación 26 ([Ver Informe de Santa Lucia \(sólo la versión en inglés\)](#))

29. Había cuatro (4) recomendaciones de los examinadores destinadas a rectificar las deficiencias observadas. La primera recomendación fue llevado a bordo con el inicio de 2008 de la ATA y la promulgación de Reglamentos relacionados en 2010
30. Se ha cumplido con la segunda recomendación relativa a la consideración sobre el establecimiento de funciones claras y sin ambigüedades de la FIA mediante la implementación de una nueva iniciativa del personal, que vio el nombramiento de un analista dedicado y cuatro investigadores financieros. La FIA cuenta con dos (2) Los analistas especializados que analizan y desarrollan SAR que se pasarán a la sección de Aplicación de la Ley para la investigación financiera o diseminación a otras LEAs en Santa Lucia para la acción o el desarrollo. La FIA también ha designado el papel de la Capacitación y el Cumplimiento a un dedicado Investigador Financiero superior quien supervisa la capacitación, la supervisión y el cumplimiento de las entidades de reporte. Santa Lucía ha presentado el siguiente organigrama para mostrar cómo se delimitan los diferentes papeles dentro de la FIA:

Cuadro 1: Organigrama de la FIA (Todos los puestos están ocupados)



31. La tercera recomendación para que Santa Lucía *considere la posibilidad de otorgar la facultad a la Junta de la Autoridad de Inteligencia Financiera para nombrar al Director y al personal sin referencia al Ministro* fue parcialmente implementada a través de **s.4(5)** de la MLPA. La Autoridad de Inteligencia Financiera (Autoridad) está facultada para nombrar al Director en los términos y condiciones determinados por dicha Administración. En **s.3** de la **MLP(A)A** se amplió las facultades de la Autoridad para incluir la facultad de nombrar "otro personal de apoyo general" en tales términos y condiciones establecidas por la citada Autoridad. ***Esta deficiencia ha sido plenamente rectificada.***
32. La cuarta recomendación para que Santa Lucía considere la posibilidad de revisar el nivel de participación de la FIA dentro de la comunidad financiera es un ejercicio en curso. Santa Lucía ha informado de que, un aumento de seminarios adicionales, presentaciones, orientación y asesoramiento para las instituciones financieras han sido proporcionados por la FIA. Esta deficiencia ha sido ***rectificada***. La acción legislativa y administrativa adoptada por Santa Lucía ha rectificado todas las deficiencias observadas por los examinadores para la Recomendación 26 que resulta en ***la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas.***
33. Santa Lucía fue asignada la calificación de NC debido a la falta de ratificación de los Convenios de Palermo y del Financiamiento del Terrorismo, no había legislación antiterrorista vigente y no se implementaron plenamente las RCSNU. La Jurisdicción inició el proceso de rectificación de estas deficiencias con la implementación de la ATA en diciembre de 2008. En noviembre de 2011 Santa Lucía adhirió a la Convención Internacional para la Represión de la Financiación del Terrorismo y en virtud del artículo (2) dicho Convenio ha adherido sin reservas a todas las convenciones anexas. La Jurisdicción ha informado que se han elaborado los instrumentos de adhesión y/o ratificación y ha firmado con respecto a todos los Convenios y Protocolos pendientes. Estos fueron enviados a ser depositados y se espera la confirmación con respecto al depósito de una convención. En consecuencia, Santa Lucía ha adherido y ratificado los siguientes Convenios y Protocolos:
- i. Protocolo del Convenio para la Represión del Apoderamiento Ilícito de Aeronaves - 12 de septiembre 2012;
 - ii. Convención sobre el Castigo de Delitos contra Personas Protegidas - 12 de noviembre 2012;
 - iii. Convenio Internacional para la Represión de Atentados Terroristas - el 17 de octubre de 2012;
 - iv. Convención Internacional para la Supresión de Actos de Terrorismo Nuclear - 12 de noviembre 2012;
 - v. Convención sobre la Protección Física de Materiales Nucleares v - 14 de octubre de 2012;
 - vi. Convenio para la Represión de Actos Ilícitos relacionados con la Aviación Civil Internacional - 12 de septiembre 2012;
 - vii. Convención contra la Toma de Rehenes - el 17 de octubre de 2012;
 - viii. Protocolo de 2005 relativo al Protocolo para la Represión de Actos Ilícitos contra la Seguridad de Plataformas fijas emplazadas en la Plataforma Continental - 06 de febrero 2013;
 - ix. Protocolo de 2005 relativo al Convenio para la represión de Actos Ilícitos contra la Seguridad de la Navegación Marítima - 06 de febrero 2013;
 - x. Enmienda a la Convención sobre la Protección Física de Materiales Nucleares - el 8 de noviembre de 2012;
- El siguiente instrumento ha sido depositado y está a la espera de confirmación;

- xi. Convenio sobre la Marcación de Explosivos Plásticos para los fines de Identificación, y
- xii. Convención contra la Corrupción - 25 de noviembre de 2011

34. Santa Lucía se convirtió en signatario de la Convención de Palermo el 26 de septiembre de 2001 y dio a dicho Convenio fuerza de ley con la promulgación de la MLPA y el Código Penal (Enmienda) de 2010.

Recomendación 36 ([Ver Informe de Santa Lucia \(sólo la versión en inglés\)](#))

35. Aquí la primera deficiencia se relaciona con la condición restrictiva subyacente de la doble incriminación. Santa Lucía destacó **s.18 (2)** de la MACMA que prevé la denegación de una solicitud cuando la conducta si hubiera ocurrido en Santa Lucía no constituiría un delito. En **s.18 (3)** de la MACMA la Autoridad Central tiene el derecho de ejercer su discrecionalidad cuando la conducta es similar en Santa Lucía. Sin embargo, en **s.18 (5)** la Autoridad Central está en condiciones de brindar MLA a pesar de s.18 (2) y s.18 (3). Por consiguiente, no hay nada que prohíba la asistencia cuando ambos países penalizan la conducta constitutiva de delito. Cabe señalar también que las diferencias técnicas no impiden la prestación de asistencia legal mutua. En cuanto al no haber canales claros de cooperación, Santa Lucía ha informado de que se han identificado y establecido los canales claros de comunicación. Se canalizan todas las MLAT de todos los organismos a través de la Fiscalía General que es el organismo central. Se han rectificado todas las deficiencias en la presente Recomendación, que resulta en *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*.

Recomendación 40 ([Ver Informe de Santa Lucia \(sólo la versión en inglés\)](#))

36. Aquí las deficiencias observadas fueron idénticas a las de la Recomendación 35, en lo relativo a la no ratificación de varios convenios de la ONU y la falta de leyes contra el terrorismo, y Rec. 35 en lo que respecta a las condiciones excesivamente restrictivas de la doble incriminación. Como se ha señalado anteriormente, se han rectificado estas deficiencias. La falta de actas de entendimiento con contraparte extranjera también fue citada como una deficiencia que Santa Lucía ha abordado mediante la firma de un acta de entendimiento con San Vicente y las Granadinas y FINTRAC de Canadá. No se proporcionaron las actualizaciones sobre el estado de los actas de entendimiento con otros países. Se han rectificado todas las deficiencias en la presente Recomendación, que resulta en *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*.

Recomendación Especial I ([Ver Informe de Santa Lucia \(sólo la versión en inglés\)](#))

37. Aquí las deficiencias observadas fueron idénticas a las de la Recomendación 35 y se han rectificado todas las deficiencias en la presente Recomendación, que resulta en *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*.

Recomendación Especial III ([Ver Informe de Santa Lucía \(sólo la versión en inglés\)](#))

38. El segundo informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucía 2do Informe de Seguimiento](#)) ha proporcionado un análisis detallado de la acción de la Santa Lucía, para rectificar las deficiencias de este RE. Como una adición a ese análisis, se observa aquí que s.6 de la ATA crea un delito cuando una persona ofrece o pone a disposición de los servicios financieros o conexos que tengan la intención de que sean utilizados para cometer o facilitar la comisión de un acto terrorista o cualquier beneficio para una persona quien comete o facilita la comisión de un acto terrorista. En s.7 de la ATA se ha tipificado como delito el uso de la propiedad para la comisión de actos terroristas. En s.8 de la ATA se comete un delito cuando cualquier persona quien a sabiendas se involucra en cualquier arreglo que facilita la adquisición, conservación o control de bienes terroristas por o en nombre de otra persona. En s.9 de la ATA se ha tipificado bienes de terroristas como un delito cuando cualquier persona quien viaje, adquiera, entre en o facilite las transacciones, convierta, oculte, disfrace o preste servicios financieros o de otro tipo en relación con bienes de terroristas bajo la dirección de un grupo terrorista, comete un delito. Relativa a la necesidad para la existencia de disposiciones que permiten la presentación de solicitudes ex parte bajo la MLPA para la congelación de fondos, s.23 de la MLPA ha proporcionado el remedio necesario. Aquí la Corte puede, en una solicitud ex parte por el DPP conceder una orden de congelación de la propiedad o en posesión o bajo el control de una persona quien está a punto de ser acusado de un delito tipificado en la citada MLPA. Cabe señalar que la MLPA es intrínsecamente relacionada con el producto de "conducta criminal", le cual constituye un delito de la Lista 1 y tales delitos son delitos tipificados en la ATA. Adicionalmente en s.33 (3) de la ATA el Comisionado de Policía puede hacer una solicitud ex parte para la detención de los bienes sospechosos de estar relacionados con la financiación del terrorismo. S.35(1) establece que una solicitud ex parte a ser presentada ante un juez en cámaras cuando hay motivos razonables para creer que existen en cualquier edificio, lugar o recipiente, los bienes respecto de los cuales es posible solicitar una orden de decomiso Se discutirán en la Recomendación 32 la otra recomendación sobre los procedimientos formales de las solicitudes registradas con arreglo a la MLPA. Todos los espacios destacan por la SR se ha cerrado que resulta en la resolución completa de todas las deficiencias observadas. Se han rectificado todas las deficiencias en la presente Recomendación Especial, que resulta en *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*.

Recomendación Especial V ([Ver Informe de Santa Lucía \(sólo la versión en inglés\)](#))

39. Favor ver el segundo informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucía 2do Informe de Seguimiento](#)) y el tercer informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucía 3er Informe de Seguimiento](#)) para un análisis detallado de las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía, que dio lugar a *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*

OTRAS RECOMENDACIONES

Recomendación 6

40. Favor ver el sexto informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucía 6to Informe de Seguimiento](#)) para un análisis detallado de las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía, que dio lugar a *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*.

Recomendación 7

41. Favor ver el primer informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucía 1er Informe de Seguimiento](#)) tercer informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucía 3er Informe de Seguimiento](#)) y cuarto informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucía 4to Informe de Seguimiento](#)) para un análisis detallado de las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía, que dio lugar a *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*.

Recomendación 8

42. Favor ver el primer informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucia 1er Informe de Seguimiento](#)) y sexto informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucia 6to Informe de Seguimiento](#)) para un análisis detallado de las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía, que dio lugar a *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*.

Recomendación 9

43. Favor ver el primer informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucia 1er Informe de Seguimiento](#)) para un análisis detallado de las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía, que dio lugar a *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*.

Recomendación 11

44. Favor ver el primer informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucia 1er Informe de Seguimiento](#)) y sexto informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucia 6to Informe de Seguimiento](#)) para un análisis detallado de las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía, que dio lugar a *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*.

Recomendación 12

45. Favor ver el segundo informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucia 2do Informe de Seguimiento](#)) y sexto informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucia 6to Informe de Seguimiento](#)) para un análisis detallado de las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía, que dio lugar a *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*.

Recomendación 14

46. Esta Recomendación permanece vigente en espera de una modificación legislativa.

Recomendación 15

47. Favor ver el primer informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucia 1er Informe de Seguimiento](#)) para un análisis detallado de las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía, que dio lugar a *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*.

Recomendación 16

48. Favor el primer informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucia 1er Informe de Seguimiento](#)) y el segundo informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucia 2do Informe de Seguimiento](#)) para un análisis detallado de las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía, que dio lugar a *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*.

Recomendación 17

49. El primer informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucia 1er Informe de Seguimiento](#)) y el segundo informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucia 2do Informe de Seguimiento](#)) detallan las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía, que han resultado en una mejora significativa de la presente Recomendación. Aquí, el proyecto de ley de seguros que al parecer contiene sanciones administrativas correspondientes aún falta la promulgación y también todavía no está claro si las sanciones aplicables a los supervisores están en

relación con las violaciones de los requisitos ALD / CFT.

Recomendación 18

50. Favor ver el segundo informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucia 2do Informe de Seguimiento](#)) para un análisis detallado de las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía, que dio lugar a *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*.

Recomendación 19

51. El quinto informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucia 5to Informe de Seguimiento](#)) ha tomado nota de la consideración formal realizada por el comité de Supervisión del GAFIC de Santa Lucía y la conclusión de que la implementación de tal sistema sería económicamente prohibitiva. En consecuencia, *existe la plena rectificación de la deficiencia señalada*.

Recomendación 20

52. Aquí los comentarios del segundo informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucia 2do Informe de Seguimiento](#)) son relevantes especialmente en relación con el uso de técnicas modernas y seguras para realizar transacciones financieras. En consecuencia, *existe la plena rectificación de la deficiencia señalada*.

Recomendación 21

53. Favor ver el primer informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucia 1er Informe de Seguimiento](#)) y el sexto informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucia 6to Informe de Seguimiento](#)) para un análisis detallado de las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía. Cabe señalar aquí que está en curso la aplicación de la recomendación que exige a la FIA para difundir información acerca de las áreas de interés y las debilidades en los sistemas de otros países ALD / CFT. En este sentido, de conformidad con el párrafo 147 de la MLPGNR, se listaron avisos emitidos en el Consejo de Seguros de Santa Lucía y la Asociación de Banqueros de Santa Lucía en los que se enumeran los países identificados por el GAFI con deficiencias estratégicas en sus regímenes ALD / CFT. La FIA pidió a los bancos y otras instituciones financieras para aplicar el escrutinio avanzado al realizar transacciones comerciales con las entidades en las jurisdicciones mencionadas. Santa Lucía ha informado que también se remitirán esta circular al ECCB y el Departamento de la Cooperativa de Crédito. No está claro si se exigen a las instituciones financieras en Santa Lucía la revisión de esa información como parte de sus procedimientos internos.

Recomendación 22

54. Aquí los examinadores habían recomendado que los datos señalados en las notas directrices deben ser adoptados en la MLPA. Santa Lucía, en cambio, ha aplicado la fuerza de la ley a la MLPGR lo que resulta en la aplicabilidad de estas obligaciones. Se ha cumplido con la recomendación de los examinadores y así se ha asegurado *la plena rectificación de la deficiencia señalada*.

Recomendación 24

55. Favor ver el sexto informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucía 6to Informe de Seguimiento](#)) para un análisis detallado de las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía, que dio lugar a *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*.

Recomendación 25

56. Favor el primer informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucía 1er Informe de Seguimiento](#)) para un análisis detallado sobre las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía en relación con la recomendación de que la FIA debería distribuir sus directrices a todos los interesados. Con respecto a la recomendación sobre la distribución periódica por la FIA a las instituciones financieras de información relativa a los RTS presentados, el MLPGNR prevé acuse de recibo de los RTS y para proporcionar información a las partes que presenten RTS. En el Apéndice G de dicho MLPGNR del formato para proporcionar la realimentación, caso por caso y también para acusar recibo de los RTS. Santa Lucía también ha informado de que en general se llevan a cabo las reuniones trimestrales con los oficiales de cumplimiento en relación con STRs presentados. Además, también hay realimentación específica en relación con un asunto en que existe un riesgo de persecución y / o nuevas investigaciones. En relación con la recomendación sobre la revisión de la participación de la FIA en la comunidad financiera, Santa Lucía ha informado que desde la evaluación, la FIA ha aumentado su interacción con las instituciones financieras y otras actividades empresariales que supervisa. Se llevan a cabo las reuniones trimestrales con Oficiales de Cumplimiento y hay la capacitación en curso y auditorías in situ con las instituciones. Debido al número de entidades en el sector de los seguros, el personal de la FIA fue asignado entidades específicas para supervisar y por lo tanto proporciona una interacción más centrada con las partes de reporte. Esta acción tomada por parte de Santa Lucía ha dado como resultado *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*.

Recomendación 27

57. Favor ver el primer informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucía 1er Informe de Seguimiento](#)) para un análisis detallado de las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía, que dio lugar a *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*.

Recomendación 29

58. Favor ver el primer informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucía 1er Informe de Seguimiento](#)) y el quinto informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucía 5to Informe de Seguimiento](#)) para un análisis detallado de las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía. La Junta de la FSRA ha sido nombrada y ha iniciado sus operaciones. Se celebró la primera reunión de la Junta el 21 de febrero de 2013. No obstante, siempre se ha realizado y ejecutado la función de supervisión por el personal capacitado de la FSSU cuyo papel y responsabilidad han sido y siguen siendo la armonización y las prácticas de supervisión. La cuestión pendiente aquí se refiere al hecho de que Santa Lucía no ha proporcionado ninguna información para demostrar la implementación de las nuevas disposiciones

Recomendación 30

59. La empresa cuenta con los dos (2) analista recomendados por los examinadores con la contratación de un analista adicional desde el 1 de marzo de 2013. El UKSAT (Equipo Asesor de Seguridad) ha proporcionado la capacitación a la oficina del Ministerio Público y de la FIA sobre el enjuiciamiento, y también ha proporcionado la capacitación a los jueces lo que facilitará el enjuiciamiento eficaz. ECFIAT (formalmente UKSAT) organizó y proporcionó la capacitación para Magistrados y Fiscales en septiembre de 2010. El UKSAT (Equipo Asesor de Seguridad) ha proporcionado la capacitación a la oficina del Ministerio Público y a la FIA sobre el enjuiciamiento, y también ha proporcionado formación a los jueces lo que facilitará el enjuiciamiento eficaz. Siempre hay capacitación continua para el personal encargado de LD / FT. Dos oficiales asistieron a la investigación de delitos cibernéticos en Antigua. Ese curso contaba con un aspecto de la investigación del crimen financiero. Dos investigadores han recibido la capacitación en técnicas de entrevista patrocinada por ECFIAT y SUATT para ayudar en la investigación del delito. También se llevó a cabo la capacitación para la magistrados en materia del lavado de dinero y financiamiento del terrorismo en enero de 2011. Se llevó a cabo la capacitación de un oficial de la FIA en julio de 2011 en el análisis financiero patrocinada por Egmont. Se llevó a cabo en agosto de 2011 un seminario sobre la incautación de efectivo para fiscales e investigadores financieros. Los días 26 y 27 de marzo 2012 ECFIAT y el Instituto del Caribe Oriental Suprema Corte / Educación Judicial (JEI) celebraron un programa de confiscación simulacro de juicio para jueces, fiscales e investigadores financieros. En mayo de 2012 dos oficiales de la FIA recibió la capacitación del Analista Táctico en España patrocinada por Egmont. Siempre hay capacitación continua para el personal encargado de LD / FT. Dos oficiales asistieron a la investigación de Delitos Cibernéticos en Antigua. Ese curso tenía un aspecto de la investigación del crimen financiero. Dos investigadores han recibido capacitación en técnicas de entrevista con grabación digital patrocinado por ECFIAT y SUATT para ayudar en la investigación del delito. En agosto de 2012 dos oficiales de la FIA recibió la capacitación del Analista Táctico en España patrocinado por Egmont. En septiembre de 2012 otros dos funcionarios asistieron a un programa de Capacitación en Análisis táctico en Antigua. En diciembre de 2012, la FIA ofreció capacitación sobre medidas de diligencia debida, riesgos y cuestiones de bandera roja para el personal de FSRA sobre todo en referencia a la industria de seguros. También en enero de 2013, la FIA terminó el capacitación con el resto de las compañías de seguros. La FIA se llevó a cabo por un segundo programa de inspección y elevación de conciencia en relación con los concesionarios de automóviles y los joyeros. En enero de 2013, FSRA facilitó un taller de capacitación con un consultor del ECCB en donde parte de la capacitación fue con respecto a las inspecciones in situ cuyo componente también se ocupaba de AML / CFT.

Recomendación 31

60. **La implementación de esta recomendación está en curso.** En marzo de 2009 Santa Lucía ha creado un Comité de Supervisión del GAFIC para monitorear la implementación de las Recomendaciones del GAFI y la legislación ALD / CFT existente a fin de garantizar que sigan siendo eficaces. Este comité, que está compuesto por personas de la Policía, la FIA, DPP, Fiscalía General, Aduanas, Hacienda y FSRA, se ha reunido regularmente desde su creación. Según se informa ha hecho recomendaciones para el fortalecimiento de los sistemas ALD / CFT incluyendo enmiendas a la MLPA. Santa Lucía estableció un Grupo de Trabajo de Delitos de Cuello Blanco (WCCTF por sus siglas en inglés) en 2008, integrado por personas de alto nivel de la Policía, la FIA, DPP, Fiscalía General, Aduanas, e Impuestos Internos. El mandato del WCCTF es principalmente para luchar contra la delincuencia de cuello blanco y esto generalmente incluye los aspectos de la lucha contra el LD / FT. Este grupo de trabajo se reúne mensualmente y tiene la tarea de propósito relativo a la cooperación y coordinación a nivel nacional para desarrollar y aplicar de manera eficaz la política ALD / CFT. Se ha firmado un acta de entendimiento entre los miembros del Grupo de Trabajo de Delitos de Cuello Blanco. También se han firmado Actas de Entendimiento entre la FIA y la Policía; FIA y Hacienda. Santa Lucía también ha informado de que en enero de 2013, la FIA convocó reuniones bimestrales con la Unidad Central de Inteligencia, Brigada de Estupefacientes, la Unidad de Inteligencia de Aduanas y la División Especial.

Recomendación 32

61. El Comité de Supervisión del GAFIC ha llevado a cabo el ejercicio SIP que permitió una revisión sistemática del sistema de LA y de FT de Santa Lucía en general en la lucha contra el lavado de dinero y el terrorismo. Las estadísticas facilitadas serán presentadas bajo el título de Elementos de Implementación.

Elementos de implementación

62. Santa Lucía ha producido las siguientes estadísticas para demostrar la implementación efectiva de las Recomendaciones:
63. Leyes y Reglamentos (R.3)

Tabla 5: Órdenes y sus valores

TIPO DE CASO	NO DE CASOS	VALOR DE PROPIEDAD
Decomisos de Efectivo	10	1,062,555.90
Órdenes de Confiscación	2	364,145.42
Órdenes de Alejamiento	13	7,749,498.00

Tabla 6: Medidas Provisionales

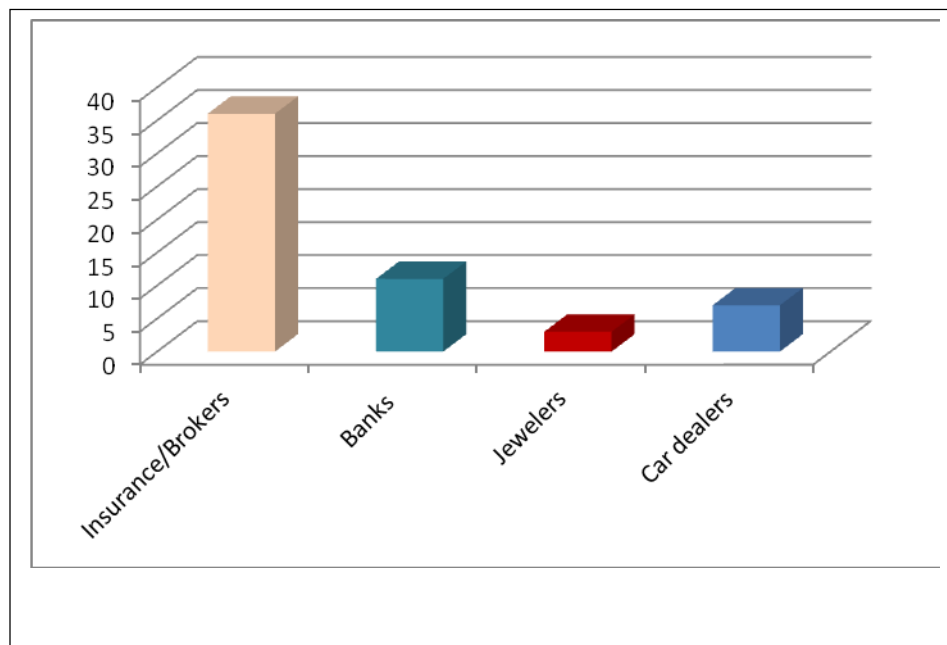
ORDENES DE PRODUCCION	SOLICITUDES DEL DIRECTOR	CASOS DE CONFISCACION	VALOR POTENCIAL
5	643	28	12, 245, 845.00

64. Autoridades (R.26 &27)

Tabla 7: STR Recibidos

STRs RECIBIDOS	INVESTIGACIONES TOTALES	INVESTIGACIONES DEL LD	ANALISIS PENDIENTE	REFERIDO A LA POLICIA	REFERIDO AL MINISTERIO PUBLICO	CERRADO
65	16	2	25	6	0	25

65. Capacitación en la forma del reporte de STR

Cuadro 2: Capacitación en la forma del reporte de STR

66. No había ninguna persona extraditada bajo la Ley de Extradición y una persona entregada bajo la Ley de Respaldo de Warrants.

Recomendación 33

67. Esta Recomendación permanece vigente. Hasta la fecha, los esfuerzos de Santa Lucía en la implementación de las recomendaciones de los examinadores fue para implementar una base de datos de Pinnacle.

Recomendación 34

68. En marzo de 2009, un sistema automático fue introducido en el Registro de Sociedades, que permite la verificación oportuna y fácil del tipo, naturaleza, propiedad y control de las personas jurídicas reguladas por el Registro de Sociedades. No se han abordado ninguna de las deficiencias señaladas en el MER.

Recomendación 37

69. Favor ver el análisis de **Recomendación 36**. Las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía, que dio lugar a *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*.
70. Favor ver el segundo informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucía 2do Informe de Seguimiento](#)) para un análisis detallado de las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía, que dio lugar a *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*.

Recomendación Especial VI

71. Favor ver el primer informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucía 1er Informe de Seguimiento](#)), tercer informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucía 3er Informe de Seguimiento](#)) y cuarto informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucía 4to Informe de Seguimiento](#)) para un análisis detallado de las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía, que dio lugar a *la plena rectificación de todas las deficiencias observadas*.

Recomendación Especial VII

72. **RE permanece pendiente** en espera de la promulgación de la modificación de la legislación existente para abordar la deficiencia relacionada con las transferencias electrónicas en las que existen dificultades técnicas.

Recomendación Especial VIII

73. A través del Instrumento Legislativo No 144 de 2012 de fecha 12 de noviembre 2012 la Lista de MLPA fue modificada mediante la inclusión de Empresas y Organizaciones sin fines de lucro como otras actividades comerciales. En consecuencia ONL ahora tienen las mismas obligaciones que las entidades financieras y las APNFD. Favor ver el primer informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucía 1er Informe de Seguimiento](#)), tercer informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucía 3er Informe de Seguimiento](#)), y cuarto informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucía 4to Informe de Seguimiento](#)) un análisis detallado de las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía con respecto a las OSFL. Para este periodo Santa Lucía ha reportado haber aprobado 10 solicitudes adicionales de NPO y ha sensibilizado y capacitado a los directores sobre Mal / CFT y los requisitos de MLPA. Ahora Santa Lucía tiene que demostrar la implementación efectiva de las disposiciones pertinentes ALD / CFT. *Esta RE permanece pendiente*.

Recomendación Especial IX

74. Favor ver el primer informe de seguimiento (San Lucia_4th_Follow-up_Report) y el sexto informe de seguimiento ([Santa Lucia 6to Informe de Seguimiento](#)) para un análisis detallado de las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía hasta el momento. ***Esta RE permanece pendiente.***

CONCLUSION

75. Desde la adopción del MER Santa Lucía ha desarrollado y ejecutado un programa de reforma que se ha traducido en la plena rectificación de la gran mayoría de las recomendaciones. En cuanto a las Recomendaciones Principales y Clave, ahora se observa una deficiencia menor en la Rec. 4. Para las "Otras" Recomendaciones, las Recs. 17, 21, 29, 33, 34 y RE. VII, VIII y IX permanecen vigentes, en espera de la acción legislativa. Sin embargo, a lo largo del proceso de seguimiento, la Jurisdicción ha cumplido con todos los compromisos legales contraídos dentro de sus plazos autoimpuestos. En este contexto, Santa Lucía ha indicado que puede rectificar todas las deficiencias pendientes en junio de 2013. Actualmente no hay deficiencias importantes pendientes.
76. En base a todo lo anterior se recomienda la aprobación de la solicitud de Santa Lucía para la eliminación de un seguimiento regular a las actualizaciones bienales y una petición presentada a la Jurisdicción para proporcionar una actualización por escrito durante la Plenaria de noviembre, 2013 con un seguimiento de actualizaciones cada dos (2) años a partir de noviembre de 2013.

Secretaria del GAFIC
30 de Mayo de 2013

Apéndice I

***Solicitud para la Eliminación del
proceso de Seguimiento
Regular a Actualizaciones
Bianuales***

SANTA LUCIA

20 de marzo, 2013

18 de marzo 2013

La Sra. Dawne Spicer,
Subdirectora Ejecutiva,
Programa de Evaluación Mutua
Grupo de Acción Financiera del Caribe
Sackville House
35-37 Sackville Street,
Puerto de España
Trinidad

Estimada Sra. Spicer;

Re: Solicitud de eliminación del proceso de seguimiento regular

La presente se sirve como seguimiento a nuestra carta de fecha 26 de febrero, 2013 en relación con la referencia subtitulada, se adjunta para su atención una recopilación detallada de todas las medidas adoptadas por Santa Lucía, en relación con las Acciones Recomendadas tras la evaluación mutua de noviembre, 2008.

Santa Lucía ha tratado de abordar cada Acción Recomendada (columna 4) identificados en la Matriz de manera sucinta.

Se afirma que Santa Lucía ha tomado medidas y pasos adecuados abordar los deficiencias identificadas para ser eliminado de un seguimiento regular a actualizaciones bianuales, no sólo en relación con las Recomendaciones Principales y Clave, sino también en relación con las Otras Recomendaciones.

Si hubiera necesidad de más aclaraciones y asistencia, Santa Lucía obligará al respecto.

Sinceramente

firmado

.....
Victor P. La Corbiniere
Ministro de Asuntos Jurídicos
Interior y Seguridad Nacional

cc: El Honorable Kim C. Santa Rosa
Ministro de justicia

SANTA LUCIA

ANALISIS DE LAS RECOMENDACIONES 18 de marzo, 2013

Antecedentes

1. Hay 40 Recomendaciones que se ocupan de cuestiones relacionadas con el lavado de dinero.
2. Hay 9 Recomendaciones Especiales que se ocupan de cuestiones relativas al Financiamiento del Terrorismo.
3. La Evaluación Mutua de 2008 dio lugar a las siguientes calificaciones, con respecto a las Recomendaciones Principales y Clave y las Otras Recomendaciones.
4. Santa Lucía, a partir de un análisis de los Informes del Seguimiento, ha logrado avances significativos para abordar las Acciones Recomendadas y para rectificar de manera efectiva las deficiencias en quince (15) de las Recomendaciones Principales y Clave.
5. También se han logrado avances significativos en cuanto a las Otras Recomendaciones.

Las (6) Recomendaciones Principales

Recomendaciones	Calificaciones	Deficiencias rectificadas/vigentes
R 1 - Delito de LD	PC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Primer Informe del Seguimiento. Deficiencias rectificadas – Primer Informe del Seguimiento.
R.5 – Diligencia debida sobre el cliente	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Tercer Informe del Seguimiento.
R. 10 – Mantenimiento de registros	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Primer Informe del Seguimiento.
R.13 – Reporte de transacciones sospechosas	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Primer Informe del Seguimiento.
SR II – Tipificación del financiamiento del terrorismo	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Tercer Informe del Seguimiento.
SR. IV – Reporte de transacciones sospechosas	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Cuarto Informe del Seguimiento.

Las (10) Recomendaciones Clave

Recomendaciones	Calificaciones	Rectificadas/Pendientes
R 3 – Confiscación y medidas provisionales	PC	Punto 1 – Plan de Acción– FIA -Implementación Efectiva – En curso
R.4 – Leyes sobre el secreto a tono con las Recomendaciones	PC	Punto 2 – Plan de Acción – FSSU -Legislativo
R. 23 – Regulación, supervisión y monitoreo	PC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Segundo Informe del Seguimiento
R. 26 – La UIF	PC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Tercer Informe del Seguimiento
R. 35 – Convenciones	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Sexto Informe del Seguimiento
R.36 – Ayuda legal mutua	PC	Deficiencias rectificadas
R. 40 – Otras formas de cooperación	PC	Declaración y Revelación de transfronterizas
SR. I – Implementación de los instrumentos de las NU	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Sexto Informe del Seguimiento
SR. III – Congelamiento y confiscación de activos terroristas	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Sexto Informe del Seguimiento
SR. V – Cooperación internacional	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Tercer Informe del Seguimiento

Otras Recomendaciones

Recomendaciones	Calificaciones	Rectificadas/Pendientes
R.6 – Personas Expuestas Políticamente	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Sexto Informe del Seguimiento
R. 7 – Banca corresponsal	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Cuarto Informe del Seguimiento
R. 8 – Las nuevas tecnologías y las operaciones donde no media una presencia física entre las partes	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Sexto Informe del Seguimiento

R 9 – Terceros e intermediarios introductores	PC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Segundo Informe del Seguimiento
R. 11 – Transacciones inusuales	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Sexto Informe del Seguimiento
R. 12 - APNFD s	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Sexto Informe del Seguimiento
R.14 – Protección y no delación (tipping-off)	PC	Punto 5 – Plan de Acción – FG - Legislativo
R. 15 – Controles internos, cumplimiento y auditoría.	PC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Primer Informe del Seguimiento
R. 16 - APNFD	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Tercer Informe del Seguimiento
R.17 - Sanciones	PC	Punto 6 – Plan de Acción – FG - Legislativo
R. 18 – Bancos ficticios	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Segundo Informe del Seguimiento
R. 19 – Otras formas de reporte	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Cuarto Informe del Seguimiento
R. 20 – Otras APNFD y técnicas seguras para realizar transacciones	PC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Quinto Informe del Seguimiento
R. 21 – Atención especial para los países de mayor riesgo	NC	Punto 9 – Plan de Acción – FIA - Legislativo
R. 22 – Sucursales y filiales extranjeras	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Cuarto Informe del Seguimiento
R. 24 – APNFD - regulación, supervisión y monitoreo	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Quinto Informe del Seguimiento
R. 25 – Lineamientos y realimentación	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas
R. 27 – Autoridades del orden público	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Tercer Informe del Seguimiento
R. 29 - Supervisores	PC	Punto 11 – Plan de Acción – Min. De Finanzas - FSRA en plena operación
R. 30 Recursos, integridad y capacitación	NC	Punto 12 (a) y 12 (b) – Plan de Acción – FIA/FG - Analista en FIA - Capacitación
R.31 Cooperación nacional	NC	<i>En curso</i>

R. 32 Estadísticas	NC	Puntos 13 (a) y 13 (b) – Plan de Acción – FIA - Capacitación En curso
R. 33 – Personas jurídicas – beneficiarios reales	PC	Punto 14 (a), 14 (b) 14 (c) y 14 (d) – Plan de Acción – FIA/FG - Capacitación - Legislativo
R. 34 – Otras estructuras jurídicas – beneficiarios reales	NC	Una vez que se aborden las cuestiones de R33 - también abordarán estas recomendaciones
R. 37 – Doble incriminación	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Tercer Informe del Seguimiento
R. 39 – Extradición	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Segundo Informe del Seguimiento
SRVI – Requisitos ALD para los servicios de transferencia de dinero/valor	NC	Deficiencias rectificadas – Cuarto Informe del Seguimiento
SR VII – Normas para las transferencias cablegráficas	PC	Punto 19 – Plan de Acción – FG - Legislativo
SR VIII – Organizaciones sin fines de lucro	NC	Punto 20 (a) y 20 (b) – Plan de Acción – FG - Acercamiento a OSFL - Elaboración de la Política OSFL - Legislativo
SR IX – Declaración y Revelación de transfronterizas	NC	Punto 21 – Plan de Acción –Min. de Finanzas - Legislativo

Recomendación:1

DELITO DEL LAVADO DE DINERO

Calificación: NC

Deficiencias Rectificadas: Primer Informe del Seguimiento

Acción Recomendada	Acciones Tomadas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MLPA debe enmendarse para disponer específicamente que el delito de lavado de dinero no necesariamente se aplica a las personas que cometen delitos predichos, teniendo en cuenta la laguna que existe en este momento en la ley. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary essential criterion required that St. Lucia criminalise money laundering to the extent prescribed in article 3(1)(b)&(c) of the Vienna Convention and Article 6(1) of the Palermo Convention . At the time of St Lucia's evaluation, the MLPA (No. 27 of 2003) criminalised money laundering to that required standard. St Lucia has been a signatory to the Palermo Convention since 26th September 2001. • requiere que el criterio esencial primaria que St. Lucia penalizan el lavado de dinero en la medida prevista en el artículo 3 (1) (b) y (c) de la Convención de Viena y (1) del artículo 6 de la Convención de Palermo. En el momento de la evaluación de St Lucia, la MLPA (No. 27 de 2003) criminaliza el lavado de dinero a la norma aplicable. Santa Lucía ha sido signatario de la Convención de Palermo desde el 26 de septiembre de 2001. In keeping with the assessors' Recomendacións, a new MLPA (No.8 of 2010) was enacted. Section 28 (2) of the 2010 MLPA creates the offence for laundering the proceeds of another. • De acuerdo con Recomendacións de los evaluadores, una nueva MLPA (N ° 8 de 2010) fue promulgada. Sección 28 (2) de la MLPA 2010 crea el delito por el blanqueo del producto del otro. At the time of 1st Informe del Seguimiento, the assessors' deemed the gaps under this Recomendación to be closed. • En el momento de la primera Informe del Seguimiento, los evaluadores consideraron que las diferencias en esta pertenezcan Recomendación que ser cerrado. Amendments were made to the Criminal Code, and the Counter-Trafficking Act was enacted, consequently defining the offences of hostage taking, migrant smuggling, participation in an organised criminal group and sexual

	<p>exploitation of children thereby increasing the range of designated offences to include all acquisitive crimes. • Se introdujeron modificaciones al Código Penal y la Ley contra la Trata fue promulgada, por lo tanto la definición de los delitos de toma de rehenes, tráfico de migrantes, la participación en un grupo delictivo organizado y la explotación sexual de los niños aumenta la gama de delitos designados para incluir a todos delitos adquisitivos.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • El delito de auto-lavado tiene que diferenciarse de los delitos que son predichos. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 28 (1) of the 2010 MLPA created the offence of self laundering. Consequently a distinction is made between self laundering and laundering the proceeds of another. • St Lucia has indicted one individual for money laundering and has three ongoing criminal investigations to date. • In 2010 and 2011 amendments were made to the Proceeds of Crime Act, providing for the seizure and forfeiture of cash. • The FIA has conducted money laundering investigations in most of these cash seizures. Owing to a lack of evidence to the criminal standard, the FIA has opted to pursue civil cash forfeitures instead. <p>• La sección 28 (1) de la MLPA 2010 creó el delito de lavado de auto. Por lo tanto se hace una distinción entre el yo y el lavado de blanquear el producto de otro.</p> <p>• Santa Lucía ha acusado a una persona por el lavado de dinero y tiene tres investigaciones penales en curso hasta la fecha.</p> <p>• En 2010 y 2011 se introdujeron modificaciones en la Ley de Productos del Delito, que prevé la incautación y el decomiso de dinero en efectivo.</p> <p>• La FIA ha llevado a cabo investigaciones de lavado de dinero en la mayoría de estos ataques en efectivo. Debido a la falta de evidencia de la norma penal, la FIA ha optado por seguir decomisos de efectivo civiles en su lugar.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • El país necesita asegurar que la mayor cantidad posible de categorías de delitos, tal y como designa la Convención, sean incluidos dentro de MLPA y sean definidos definitivamente por la legislación. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the 2010 MLPA a definition was created for criminal conduct. Criminal conduct is a drug trafficking offence or other relevant offence. A relevant offence means any all indictable matters and matters triable and an offence listed in Schedule 1 of the MLPA and the amendments thereto made pursuant to SI 144 of 2012. • Bajo la MLPA 2010 una definición fue creada por una conducta criminal. La conducta criminal es un delito de narcotráfico u otro delito correspondiente. Un delito relevante significa cualquier asunto todo procesables y asuntos enjuiciables y una ofensa

	<p>enumerada en la Lista 1 de la MLPA y sus modificaciones efectuadas de conformidad con SI 144 de 2012.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further, the Amendments to the interpretive sections of the Criminal Code, and the Counter-Trafficking Act to define the offences of hostage taking, migrant smuggling, participation in an organised criminal group and sexual exploitation of children increased the range of designated offences to extend to the widest range of crimes as defined by the Conventions. Además, las enmiendas a las secciones de interpretación del Código Penal y la Ley de Lucha contra la Trata de definir los delitos de toma de rehenes, tráfico ilícito de migrantes, la participación en un grupo delictivo organizado y la explotación sexual de los niños aumentó la gama de delitos designados para extender a la más amplia gama de delitos definidos en los Convenios
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[Back to Informe del Seguimiento](#)

Recommendation: 5

CUSTOMER DUE DILIGENCE

Rating: NC

Gaps Closed: Third Follow up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The St. Lucian authorities should consider either amending the MLPA or giving enforceable means to the Guidance Notes issued by the FIA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Guidance Notes have been given the force of law by being implemented as Regulations. Statutory Instrument Number 55 of 2010 gave effect to the Money Laundering Prevention (Guidance Notes) Regulations. Further, the Money Laundering Prevention (Guidance Notes) Regulations was amended by Statutory Instrument Number 82 of 2012 by the Money Laundering (Prevention) (Guidance Notes) (Amendment) Regulations. Section 2(2) stipulates that a financial institution is liable to a fine of \$1million for a breach of the Regulations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MLPA should be amended to include provisions that would require all financial institutions to undertake CDD in the following circumstances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. when performing occasional transactions above a designated threshold, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Section 15(3) of the MLPA provides for CDD to be undertaken by financial institutions. iii. The Section states: <p>“This section applies to the following types of business –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the forming of a business relationship; (b) a one-off transaction where payment is to be made by or to the applicant of \$10,000 or more; (c) two or more one-off transactions that – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) appear to a person handling the transaction on behalf of the regulated institution to be linked; and (ii) in respect of which, the total amount payable by or to the applicant is \$10,000 or more;

	<p>(d) where in respect of a one-off transaction a person handling the transaction on behalf of the financial institution or person engaged in other business activity knows or suspects –</p> <p>(i) that the applicant is engaged in money laundering; or</p> <p>(ii) that the transaction is carried out on behalf of another person engaged in money laundering.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision is therefore made for CDD when performing occasional transactions above a designated threshold. • Further, with respect to Customer Due Diligence, Section 17 of the MLPA states.— • Section 17(1) A financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity shall undertake customer due diligence measures — <p>(b) including identifying and verifying the identity of customers, when –</p> <p>(i) establishing business relations;</p> <p>(ii) carrying out occasional transactions above \$25,000.00 or that are wire transfers;</p> <p>(iii) on funds transfers and related messages that are sent;</p> <p>(iv) suspicious activity funds transfers which do not contain complete originator information;</p> <p>(v) there is a suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing.</p>
iv. carrying out occasional transactions that are wire transfers under SR VII and	<p>v. Section 17 of the MLPA was amended by the Money Laundering (Prevention) Amendment Act No. 9 of 2011.</p> <p>vi. Section 17 of the principal Act is amended by —</p> <p>(a) deleting subsection (1) and substituting the following:</p> <p>“(1) A financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity shall undertake customer due diligence measures when there is doubt about the veracity or adequacy of previously obtained customer identification data including identifying and verifying the identity of customers, when –</p> <p>(a) establishing business relations;</p> <p>(b) carrying out occasional transactions above \$25,000.00 or that are wire transfers;</p> <p>(c) on funds transfers and related messages that are sent;</p> <p>(d) when funds are transferred and do not contain complete</p>

	<p>originator information;</p> <p>(e) there is a suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing.”;</p>
vii. where the financial institutions is in doubt about the veracity or adequacy of previously obtained customer identification data:	<p>viii. Section 17 of the MLPA was amended by the Money Laundering (Prevention) Amendment Act No. 9 of 2011.</p> <p>ix. Section 17 of the principal Act is amended by —</p> <p>(a) deleting subsection (1) and substituting the following:</p> <p>“(1) A financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity shall undertake customer due diligence measures when there is doubt about the veracity or adequacy of previously obtained customer identification data including identifying and verifying the identity of customers, when –</p> <p>(a) establishing business relations;</p> <p>(b) carrying out occasional transactions above \$25,000.00 or that are wire transfers;</p> <p>(c) on funds transfers and related messages that are sent;</p> <p>(d) when funds are transferred and do not contain complete originator information;</p> <p>(e) there is a suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing.”;</p>
x. on an ongoing basis;	<p>xi. Section 17 (4) of the MLPA states that:</p> <p>“ The customer due diligence measures to be taken under this section are as follows:</p> <p>(d) conducting ongoing due diligence on the business relationship and scrutiny of transactions undertaken throughout the course of that relationship to ensure that the transactions being conducted are consistent with the financial institution’s knowledge of the customer, their business and risk profile, including, where necessary, the source of funds.</p>
xii. based on materiality and risk at appropriate times.	<p>Section 17 (2) of the MLPA states:</p> <p>“ A financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity shall ensure that any document, data or information collected under the customer due diligence process is kept up-to-date and relevant by undertaking routine reviews of existing records particularly for</p> <p>Section 17 (3) of the MLPA states :</p> <p>A financial institution or person engaged in other business activity shall provide for —</p>

	<p>(a) performing enhanced due diligence for higher risk categories of customer, business relationship or transaction;</p> <p>(b) applying reduced or simplified measures where there are low risks of money laundering, where there are risks of money laundering or terrorist financing or where adequate checks and controls exist in national system respectively;</p> <p>(c) applying simplified or reduced customer due diligence to customers resident in another country which is in compliance and have effectively implemented the Financial Action Task Force recommendations.</p> <p>Section 17(9) of the MLPA states:</p> <p>For higher risk categories, a financial institution or person engaged in other business activity shall perform enhanced due diligence.</p> <p>Section 17 (10) of the MLPA states:</p> <p>Where there are low risks, a financial institution or person engaged in other business activity may apply reduced or simplified measures.</p> <p>Section 17(14) of the MLPA states:</p> <p>This section applies to all new customers and existing customers on the basis of materiality and risk, and a financial institution or person engaged in other business activity may conduct customer due diligence on existing relationships at appropriate times.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistent practices should be implemented across all sectors for dealing with AML/CFT issues. The awareness levels of obligations under the MLPA are different within the sub-sectors. Supervisory oversight by the several regulators is also not consistent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are specified threshold for various categories of entities including financial institutions casinos, jewellers, accounts, lawyers, and other DNFBPs when engaged in cash transactions and financial transactions carried out in single operations or in several operations that appear to be linked and issuing of Guidance Notes for DNFBPs, Statutory Instrument 83/2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MLPA should be amended so that financial institutions and persons engaged in other business activity should be required to ensure that documents, data or 	<p>Section 17 (2) of the MLPA states:</p> <p>A financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity shall ensure that any document, data or information collected under the customer due diligence process is kept up-to-date and relevant by undertaking routine reviews of existing records particularly for high risk categories of customers or business relationships.</p>

<p>information collected under the CDD process are kept up-to-date and relevant by undertaking routine reviews of existing records.</p>	<p>Section 17 (4) of the MLPA states:</p> <p>The customer due diligence measures to be taken under this section are as follows:</p> <p>conducting ongoing due diligence on the business relationship and scrutiny of transactions undertaken throughout the course of that relationship to ensure that the transactions being conducted are consistent with the financial institution's knowledge of the customer, their business and risk profile, including, where necessary, the source of funds.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MLPA should be amended so that financial institutions are required to: i. Undertake customer due diligence (CDD) measures when they have doubts about the veracity or adequacy of previously obtained customer identification data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 17(1) of the MLPA states: <p>A financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity shall undertake customer due diligence measures —</p> <p>(a) when there is doubt about veracity or adequacy of previously obtained customer identification data;</p> <p>xiii. Section 17 of the MLPA was amended by the Money Laundering (Prevention) Amendment Act No. 9 of 2011.</p> <p>xiv. Section 17 of the principal Act is amended by —</p> <p>deleting subsection (1) and substituting the following:</p> <p>“(1) A financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity shall undertake customer due diligence measures when there is doubt about the veracity or adequacy of previously obtained customer identification data including identifying and verifying the identity of customers, when —</p> <p>(a) establishing business relations;</p> <p>(b) carrying out occasional transactions above \$25,000.00 or that are wire transfers;</p> <p>(c) on funds transfers and related messages that are sent;</p> <p>(d) when funds are transferred and do not contain complete originator information;</p> <p>(e) there is a suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing.”;</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Undertake customer due diligence (CDD) measures when there is a suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing, regardless of any exemptions or thresholds that are referred to elsewhere under the FATF Recommendations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 15 (d) of the MLPA states: <p>where in respect of a one-off transaction a person handling the transaction on behalf of the financial institution or person engaged in other business activity knows or suspects —</p> <p>(i) that the applicant is engaged in money laundering; or</p> <p>(ii) that the transaction is carried out on behalf of another person engaged in money laundering.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 17(1) of the MLPA states:

	<p>A financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity shall undertake customer due diligence measures —</p> <p>(b) including identifying and verifying the identity of customers, when —</p> <p>(v) there is a suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing.</p> <p>xv. Section 17 of the MLPA was amended by the Money Laundering (Prevention) Amendment Act No. 9 of 2011.</p> <p>xvi. Section 17 of the principal Act is amended by —</p> <p>deleting subsection (1) and substituting the following:</p> <p>“(1) A financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity shall undertake customer due diligence measures when there is doubt about the veracity or adequacy of previously obtained customer identification data including identifying and verifying the identity of customers, when —</p> <p>(e) there is a suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing.”;</p>
<p>iii. Take reasonable measures to understand the ownership and control structure of the customer and determine who the natural persons are that ultimately own or control the customer. This includes those persons who exercise ultimate effective control over a legal person or arrangement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 17 (4) of the MLPA states: <p>The customer due diligence measures to be taken under this section are as follows:</p> <p>(a) subject to subsection (11), identifying a customer and verifying a customer’s identity using reliable, independent source documents, data or information;</p> <p>(b) subject to subsection (11), identifying the beneficial owner, and taking reasonable measures to verify the identity of the beneficial owner such that the financial institution is satisfied that it knows who the beneficial owner is and for legal persons and arrangements this should include financial institutions taking reasonable measures to understand the ownership and control structure of the customer;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 17 (11) of the MLPA states: <p>A financial institution or person engaged in other business activity shall verify the identity of the customer and beneficial owner before or during the course of establishing a business relationship or conducting transactions for occasional customers.</p>
<p>iv. Obtain information on the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 17 (4) of the MLPA states: <p>The customer due diligence measures to be taken under this section are as follows:</p> <p>(c) obtaining information on the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship;</p>
<p>v. Ensure that documents, data or information collected</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 17 (2) of the MLPA states <p>A financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity</p>

<p>under the CDD process are kept up-to-date and relevant by undertaking reviews of existing records, particularly for higher risk categories of customers or business relationships.</p>	<p>shall ensure that any document, data or information collected under the customer due diligence process is kept up-to-date and relevant by undertaking routine reviews of existing records particularly for high risk categories of customers or business relationships.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 17 (4) of the MLPA states <p>The customer due diligence measures to be taken under this section are as follows:</p> <p>(d) conducting ongoing due diligence on the business relationship and scrutiny of transactions undertaken throughout the course of that relationship to ensure that the transactions being conducted are consistent with the financial institution's knowledge of the customer, their business and risk profile, including, where necessary, the source of funds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 149 of the MLPA Regulations states: The duty of continuous verification also requires the institution to monitor accounts for their consistency continuously against the stated account purpose or the source of funds, or pattern. • Paragraph 142 of the DNFBPs Regulations states: The duty of continuous verification also requires the business activities to monitor transactions for their consistency continuously against the stated business purpose or the source of funds, or pattern.
<p>vi. provide for performing enhanced due diligence for higher risk categories of customer, business relationship or transaction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 145 of the Regulations states. "The means and mechanisms of laundering funds change. Accordingly institutions should be aware of emerging trends which create a greater risk for money laundering. Primary concern should be for determining the legitimacy of the source of funds entering the financial system and the real owners of these funds. Risks may be categorized as high or low depending on the circumstances. • Section 17 (3) of the MLPA states: <p>A financial institution or person engaged in other business activity shall provide for —</p> <p>(a) performing enhanced due diligence for higher risk categories of customer, business relationship or transaction;</p> <p>(b) applying reduced or simplified measures where there are low risks of money laundering, where there are risks of money laundering or terrorist financing or where adequate checks and controls exist in national system respectively;</p>
<p>vii. Provide for applying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 17 (3) of MLPA states:

<p>reduced or simplified measures where there are low risks of money laundering, where there are risks of money laundering or terrorist financing or where adequate checks and controls exist in national system respectively.</p>	<p>A financial institution or person engaged in other business activity shall provide for —</p> <p>(b) applying reduced or simplified measures where there are low risks of money laundering, where there are risks of money laundering or terrorist financing or where adequate checks and controls exist in national system respectively;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 17 (10) of MLPA states: <p>Where there are low risks, a financial institution or person engaged in other business activity may apply reduced or simplified measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 145 of the Regulations states : “The means and mechanisms of laundering funds change. Accordingly institutions should be aware of emerging trends which create a greater risk for money laundering. Primary concern should be for determining the legitimacy of the source of funds entering the financial system and the real owners of these funds. Risks may be categorized as high or low depending on the circumstances.”
<p>viii. Provide for applying simplified or reduced CDD to customers resident in another country which is in compliance and have effectively implemented the FATF recommendations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 17 (3) of the MLPA states: <p>A financial institution or person engaged in other business activity shall provide for —</p> <p>(c) applying simplified or reduced customer due diligence to customers resident in another country which is in compliance and have effectively implemented the Financial Action Task Force recommendations.</p>

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Recommendation: 10

RECORD KEEPING

Rating: NC

Gaps Closed: First Follow up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MLPA should be strengthened to provide that the records to be kept are both domestic and international and also that such records must be sufficient to permit reconstruction of individual transactions so as to provide, if necessary, evidence for prosecution of criminal activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Money Laundering (Prevention) Act No.8 of 2010 (MLPA) at Section 16(1)(a) provides, that financial institutions and persons engaged in other business activities establish and maintain transaction records for both domestic and international transactions for a period of seven (7) years after the completion of the transaction recorded.
<p>The MLPA should be strengthened to provide that financial institutions should maintain records of business correspondence for at least five years following the termination of an account or business relationship (or longer if requested by a competent authority in specific cases upon proper authority).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In relation to the retention of records upon termination of an account or business relationship, the MLPA states the following: Section 16(7)(a) states that, a financial institution or person engaged in other business activity shall keep a record if the record relates to the opening of an account with the financial institution for a period of 7 years after the day on which the account is closed. Section 16(7)(b) states that, if the record relates to the renting by a person of a safety deposit box held by the financial institution, for a period of 7 years after the day on which the safety deposit box ceases to be used by the person, and Section 16(7)(c) prescribes, in any other case a period of 7 years after the day on which the transaction recorded takes place.
The provisions in both the	

<p>POCA and MLPA should create a statutory obligation and a corresponding offence for instances where information is not maintained in a form which enables the competent authority to retrieve the information on a timely basis. Even though the various pieces of information may be available, the timely ability to reconstruct the transaction or sufficient evidence to procure a prosecution may be impeded.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 16(8) of the MLPA prescribes that, a financial institution or person engaged in other business activity shall keep all records and copies of records in a form that will allow retrieval in legible form and within a reasonable period of time in order to reconstruct the transaction for the purpose of assisting the investigation and • prosecution of a suspected money laundering offence. • Section 16(9) of the MLPA also makes it an offence under section 16(9) for the failure of a financial institution to comply with this section. • With the actions taken to date and as highlighted by the examiner, the actions taken by St. Lucia in relation to Recommendation 10 have effectively closed the gaps.
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Recommendation: 13

SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTION REPORTING

Rating: NC

Gaps Closed: First Follow up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The POCA and MLPA should be amended to provide that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Financial institution should report to the FIA (a suspicious transaction report – STR) when it suspects or has reasonable grounds to suspect that funds are the proceeds of a criminal activity. At a minimum, the obligation to make a STR should apply to funds that are the proceeds of all offences that are required to be included as predicate offences under Recommendation 1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 16 (1) (c) the MLPA states: <p>A financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity shall —</p> <p>(c) the report to the Authority a transaction where the identity of a person involved in the transaction or the circumstances relating to the transaction gives an employee of the financial institution or person engaged in other business activity reasonable grounds to suspect that the transaction involves the proceeds of criminal conduct or an attempted transaction involves the proceeds of criminal conduct regardless of the amount of the transaction;</p> • Section 19(c) of MLPA states: <p>Requires the person referred to in paragraph (b) to report the matter under 16 (1) (c) in the event that the person determines that sufficient basis exists.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. The filing of a STR must apply to funds where there are reasonable grounds to suspect or they are suspected to be linked or related to, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 32 (4) of the Anti- Terrorism Act, No 36 of 2003 makes it mandatory for every financial institution to report to the FIA every transaction which occurs within the course of its activities, and in respect of which there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the transaction is related to the commission of a terrorist act.

<p>or to be used for terrorism, terrorist acts or by terrorist organisations or those who finance terrorism. All suspicious transactions, including attempted transactions, should be reported regardless of the amount of the transaction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further the Anti- Terrorism Act, No 36 of 2003 is listed under Schedule 1 of the MLPA which also Act places an obligation on the financial institutions to file STRs in relation to terrorist financing. • Section 16 (1) c of the MLPA provides for the following: A financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity shall — (c) the report to the Authority a transaction where the identity of a person involved in the transaction or the circumstances relating to the transaction gives an employee of the financial institution or person engaged in other business activity reasonable grounds to suspect that the transaction involves the proceeds of criminal conduct or an attempted transaction involves the proceeds of criminal conduct regardless of the amount of the transaction;
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Special Recommendation II

CRIMINALIZE TERRORIST FINANCING

Rating: NC

Gaps Closed: Third Follow up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government needs to ratify the Conventions and UN Resolutions and establish the proper framework to effectively detect and prevent potential vulnerabilities to terrorists and the financing of terrorism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 15th December 2008, St Lucia's Anti-Terrorism Act came into force incorporating all the articles of the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism. On the 26th May 2010, The Anti- Terrorism (Guidance Notes) Regulations was published by virtue of SI 56 of 2010 and given the force of law. On the 18th November 2011 Saint Lucia acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism. It is noted, that although Saint Lucia is proactively attempting to prepare and deposit the relevant instruments with respect to all the applicable conventions and protocols, Saint Lucia having acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism on the 18th of November 2011 by virtue of Article 2 (2) of that convention has acceded to all the annexed conventions without reservation. St Lucia has had no terrorism-related SARs, intelligence or security reports or resultant investigations, prosecutions and convictions and therefore should not be assessed using statistical bases. The instruments of accession and or ratification have been drawn up and signed with respect to all the outstanding Conventions and Protocols. These were forwarded to be deposited and confirmation with respect to the depositing of one convention is awaited.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saint Lucia has accordingly acceded to and ratified the following Conventions and or Protocols: • Protocol to the convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft – 12th September 2012. • Convention on the punishment of crimes against protected persons – 12th November 2012. • International Convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings – 17th October 2012. • International Convention for the suppression of Acts of Nuclear terrorism – 12th November 2012. • Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material – 14th October 2012. • Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts relating to International Civil Aviation – 12th September 2012. • Convention Against the Taking of Hostages – 17th October 2012. • Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the suppression of unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf – 6th February 2013. • Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of maritime Navigation 6th February 2013. • Amendment to the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material - 8th November 2012. • The following instrument has been deposited and confirmation is awaited. • Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the purpose of identification.
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Special Recommendation IV

SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTION REPORTING

Rating – NC

Gaps Closed:- Fourth Follow up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The filing of a STR must apply to funds where there are reasonable grounds to suspect or they are suspected to be linked or related to, or to be used for terrorism, terrorist acts or by terrorist organisations or those who finance terrorism. All suspicious transactions, including attempted transactions, should be reported regardless of the amount of the transaction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 32 (4) of the Anti- Terrorism Act, No 36 of 2003 makes it mandatory for every financial institution to report to the FIA every transaction which occurs within the course of its activities, and in respect of which there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the transaction is related to the commission of a terrorist act. Further the Anti- Terrorism Act, No 36 of 2003 is listed under Schedule 1 of the MLPA which also Act places an obligation on the financial institutions to file STRs in relation to terrorist financing. Section 16 (1) c of the MLPA provides for the following: A financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity shall — (c) the report to the Authority a transaction where the identity of a person involved in the transaction or the circumstances relating to the transaction gives an employee of the financial institution or person engaged in other business activity reasonable grounds to suspect that the transaction involves the proceeds of criminal conduct or an attempted transaction involves the proceeds of criminal conduct regardless of the amount of the transaction;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MLPA should be amended to provide that all suspicious transactions must be reported to the FIA regardless of the amount of the transaction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 16(1) (c) of the MPLA provides for the filling of all suspicious transactions by financial institutions and other business activities regardless of the amount of the transaction. “A financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity shall —report to the Authority a transaction where the identity of a person involved in the transaction or the circumstances relating to the transaction gives an employee of the financial institution or person engaged in other business activity reasonable grounds to suspect that the transaction involves the proceeds of criminal conduct or an attempted transaction involves the proceeds of criminal conduct regardless of the amount of the transaction;”

Recommendation: 3

CONFISCATION AND PROVISIONAL MEASURES

Rating: PC

Gaps Closed: On going

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite the lack of ML prosecutions there have been convictions for predicate offences and the reasons elucidated are not attributed to a lack of restraint action nor from lack of action by the DPP to suggest a less than effective attempt at obtaining a court sanction. <p>Notwithstanding, the St. Lucian authorities have not demonstrated that there is effective implementation of these measures. The absence of any confiscation speaks to legislation that has never been tested.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This recommendation is a key recommendation and was rated PC. According to the examiners, that rating was given largely because of Saint Lucia's inability to demonstrate that the legislative provisions which were in place at the time of the assessment were being effectively utilised. Subsequent to the mutual evaluation and the first follow-up report St. Lucia has made significant progress to effectively close the gaps highlighted by the examiners. In 2010 and 2011 the Proceeds of Crimes Act Chapter 3.04 of the Revised Laws of St. Lucia (POCA) was amended by Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Act No. 4 of 2010 and No.15 of 2011 to include sections 29A and 49A. Section 29A provides for the seizing and detention of cash when found at the border or anywhere in St. Lucia, where there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the cash directly or indirectly represents a person's proceeds of or were intended for use by him in criminal conduct. Section 49A provides for the forfeiture of the detained cash where it is satisfied on an application made, that the cash directly or indirectly represents any person's proceeds of, or benefit from, or is intended by any person for use in, the commission of criminal conduct. There has been effective implementation of sections 29A and 49A of POCA. Since the commencement of the cash civil forfeiture provisions there has been 10 cash Detention Orders granted for the detention of XCD962,610.51. There has been six (8) cash forfeiture

	<p>applications made with two (2) forfeiture orders being granted thus far for the sum of XCD264,200 and the remaining four (6) are scheduled for hearing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Lucia has also been making use of the provisional measures prescribed by POCA as well as the Money Laundering (Prevention) Act of St. Lucia No. 8 of 2010 (MLPA). • To date there have been 14 Production Orders granted under POCA. However, section 6 of the MLPA provides similar powers to what obtains with the Production Orders prescribed by POCA. • The provisions under section 6 of the MLPA give the Financial Intelligence Authority (F.I.A) the power to oblige financial institutions to produce information for the purpose of money laundering investigations. As a consequence most of the information obtained by the F.I.A from the financial institution is done by way of Director's Letter. During the period May 2012 to November 2012 the F.I.A has served 120 Director's Letter on financial institutions. • The F.I.A has obtained 12 Restraint Orders to date, restraining property valued at XCD11,139,742.00 pending confiscation proceedings. There is one confiscation hearing currently before the High Court and that matter is scheduled for the 17th and 18th of April 2013. • Recommendation 3 is to be read in conjunction with Special Recommendation iii. In that regard the Anti-Terrorism Act No 36 of 2003 came into force on 15th December 2008. • Offences under the Anti-Terrorism Act are captured as Criminal Conduct in schedule 1 of the MLPA as well as Schedule of POCA. As such the provisional measure under POCA and the MLPA would apply when dealing with enquiries and proceedings relating to Financing of Terrorism under the Anti-Terrorism Act.
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Recommendation: 4

SECRECY LAWS CONSISTENT WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS

Rating: PC

Gaps Closed:

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Insurance Act and the Registered Agents and Trustee Act do not have expressed provision for the sharing of information. While in practice, this has not prevented them from sharing with authorities, for the avoidance of doubt it is recommended that expressed provisions in the respective pieces of legislation together with the requisite indemnity for staff members making such disclosures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 15(2) of the Registered Agents and Trustee Licensing Act Cap 12.12 (RATLA) grants the Authority the power to require the directors, officers and auditor of a licensee to provide information and explanation and to request any information and to have access to such books, records, vouchers, documents, securities and other assets and information held by a licensee. Section 26 of RATLA provides for the disclosure of information for the purpose of the performance or exercise of the Director's duties or functions under the Act or when lawfully required to do so by the Court or under the provisions of any law in force in Saint Lucia or under any agreement on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters with other Governments, or under any mutual assistance agreement with another regulatory body. Section 27 of the RATLA provides immunity against prosecution and other proceedings to the Minister, the Director, the Financial Centre Corporation or an agent of the Financial Centre Corporation or other person in respect of any acts or matters done or omitted to be done in good faith. In addition, section 13 of the FSRA Act No.13 of 2011 gives the FSRA the powers, duties and functions assigned to the Authority by the Minister, the Act and the enactments specified in Schedule 1. (Schedule 1 lists the Insurance Act, RATLA among other enactments). These enactments are as follows:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperative Societies Act, Cap. 12.06 - Insurance Act - International Banks Act, Cap 12.17 - International Insurance Act, Cap 12.15 - International Mutual Funds Act 2006, No 22 - Money Services Business Act - Registered Agent and Trustees Act, Cap. 12. 12

	<p>- Saint Lucia Development Bank Act No 12 of 2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consequently, the information can be obtained and shared by the licensees with the Authority. Under section 13 (1) (e) the Authority has the power to co-operate with the Financial Intelligence Authority. • Further under section 33(1) a regulated entity shall submit to the FSRA any report, statement, information or data required for the proper discharge of its functions and responsibilities. <p>Correspondent Banking</p> <p>Regulation 94 of stipulates that enhanced due diligence shall be conducted by commercial banks in ascertaining whether the bank has established and implemented sound customer due diligence, anti-money laundering policies etc.</p> <p>Regulation 94 states: Correspondent banking refers to the provision of banking services by one bank (the correspondent bank) to another bank (the respondent bank). Financial institutions are required by FATF to apply appropriate levels of due diligence to such accounts by gathering sufficient information from and performing enhanced due diligence processes on correspondent bank prior to setting up correspondent accounts.</p> <p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Obtaining authenticated/certified copies of Certificates of Incorporation and Articles of Incorporation (and any other company documents to show registration of the institution within its identified jurisdiction of residence); (b) Obtaining authenticated/certified copies of banking licences or similar authorization documents, as well as any additional licences needed to deal in foreign exchange; (c) Determining the supervisory authority which has oversight responsibility for the respondent bank; (d) Determining the ownership of the financial institution; (e) Obtaining details of respondent bank's board and management composition; (f) Determining the location and major activities of the financial institution; (g) Obtaining details regarding the group structure within which the respondent bank may fall, as well as any subsidiaries it may have; (h) Obtaining proof of its years of operation, along with access to its audited financial statements (5 years if possible); <p>Information as to its external auditors;</p>
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	<p>(j) Ascertaining whether the bank has established and implemented sound customer due diligence, anti-money laundering policies and strategies and appointed a Compliance Officer (at managerial level), to include obtaining a copy of its AML policy and guidelines;</p> <p>(k) Caution to be exercised by correspondent bank, shall be cautious while continuing relationships with correspondent banks located in countries with poor KYC standards and countries identified as “non cooperative” in the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing;</p> <p>(l) Ascertaining whether the correspondent bank, in the last 7 years (from the date of the commencement of the business relationship or negotiations therefore), has been the subject of, or is currently subject to any regulatory action or any AML prosecutions or investigations.</p> <p>A primary source from which this information may be sought and ascertained would be the regulator for the jurisdiction in which the correspondent bank is resident. Information may also be available from its website; (m) Requiring confirmation that the foreign corresponding bank do not permit their accounts to be used by shell banks, i.e. the bank which is incorporated in a country where it has no physical presence and is unaffiliated to any regular financial group;</p> <p>(n) Establishing the purpose of the correspondent account;</p> <p>(o) Documenting the respective responsibilities of each institution in the operation of the corresponding account;</p> <p>(p) Identifying any third parties that may use the correspondent banking services;</p> <p>(q) Ensuring that the approval of senior management is obtained for the account to be opened;</p> <p>(r) The correspondent bank examining and satisfying itself that the respondent bank has verified the identity of the customers having direct access to the accounts and are subject to checks under ‘due diligence’ on an on-going basis. The bank shall also ensure that the respondent bank is able to provide the relevant customer identification data/information immediately on request.</p> <p>(s) Documenting the AML/CFT responsibility of each institution.</p> <p>While local banks currently may not provide correspondent banking services to foreign banks, they may have banking relationships with overseas financing institutions and must therefore ensure that the above procedures are engaged vis-à-vis such relationships.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 17 (7) and (8) of the MLPA address the recommended actions and provides for the sharing of information among financial institutions:
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 17(7) states:- A financial institution or person engaged in other business activity may rely on intermediaries or other third parties to perform paragraphs (a) – (c) of subsection (4) of the customer due diligence process or to introduce business, provided that the criteria set out in subsection (8) are met. • Section 17(8) The criteria that should be met for the purposes of subsection (7) are as follows: a financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity relying upon an intermediary or third party shall immediately obtain the necessary information in paragraphs (a) – (c) of subsection (4) of the customer due diligence process. • Further, Regulation 178 of the Money Laundering (Prevention) Guidance Notes Regulations 55 of 2010 provides for wire transfers where there are technical limitations. Sanctions will be provided to ensure that minimum originator information is obtained and maintained for wire transfers. • Regulation 179 of the Money Laundering (Prevention) Guidance Notes Regulations 55 of 2010 as amended by Statutory Instrument 83 of 2012. • In addition, section 38 of the FSRA Act permits the FSRA to enter into MOUs with the FIA or other regulatory authority for the purpose of information exchanges. Saint Lucia has also passed an International Tax Cooperation Act No. 6, 2012 for facilitation of tax information exchange with countries with which, it has signed a Tax information exchange agreement (TIEA). To date 17 International Tax Co-operation Agreements have been signed.
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Recommendation: 23

REGULATION, SUPERVISION AND MONITORING

Rating: PC

Gaps Closed: Second Follow up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lucia should consider a registration or licensing process for money or value transfer service businesses. 	<p>Section 4 of the Money Services Business Act, No. 11, 2010 provides for the licensing of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (a) “Class A” licence permits a licensee to carry on any or all of the following businesses — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) transmission of money or monetary value in any form; (ii) the issuance, sale or redemption of money orders or traveller’s cheques; (iii) cheque cashing; (iv) currency exchange; (b) “Class B” licence permits a licensee to carry on any or all of the following businesses — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the issuance, sale or redemption of money orders or traveller’s cheques; (ii) cheque cashing; (iii) currency exchange; (c) “Class C” licence permits a licensee to carry on the business of cheque cashing; (d) “Class D” licence permits a licensee to carry on the business of currency exchange.

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Recommendation: 26

THE FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE AUTHORITY

Rating: PC

Gaps Closed: Third Follow up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St Lucian Authorities should move quickly and pass the Prevention of Terrorism Act. This will certainly help to strengthen the AML / CFT framework of the Country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 15th December 2008, St Lucia's Anti-Terrorism Act came into force incorporating all the articles of the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism. On the 26th May 2010, The Anti- Terrorism (Guidance Notes) Regulations were published by virtue of SI 56 of 2010 and given the force of law.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration should be given to the establishment of clear and unambiguous roles in the FIA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St Lucia's FIA has both an administrative/law enforcement role as well as a regulatory/supervisory role under the MLPA. Since the evaluation, the FIA has implemented a new staffing initiative. This has increased the number of staff to one dedicated analyst and four financial investigators. This allowed the FIA to increase the following: compliance meeting, training and interaction with financial institutions and DNFBPs, onsite inspections, analysis of SARs and law enforcement actions and investigations. This has the overall effect of reviewing and strengthening of St Lucia's ML and FT systems. Considering the increased interaction which the FIA now has with not only its reporting institutions but other law enforcement and competent authorities, the Royal St Lucia Police Force has agreed to attach two additional officers (on the 1st of March 2013) to the FIA, one to augment the analyst functional and the other the investigative function. Section 4(5) of the MLPA No. 8 of 2010 gives the Board of the FIA the power to appoint the Director without a reference being made to the Minister. Further section 3 of the MLPA Amendment Act No. 9 of 2011 extends the Board's power to staff and other support personnel. "The Authority shall appoint a Director and such other

	<p>general support personnel as the Authority considers necessary on such terms and conditions as the Authority may determine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The ongoing staffing initiative of the FIA has allowed the FIA to increase the level of interaction with the financial sector. There has been an increase in the number of: compliance meeting, training and interaction with financial institutions and DNFBPs and onsite inspections. This process is ongoing.
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Recommendation 35

CONVENTIONS

Rating: NC

Gaps Closed: Sixth Follow up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lucia needs to sign and ratify or otherwise become a party to and fully implement the Conventions which relate particularly to the Palermo Convention, Terrorist Financing Convention, Suppression of FT and UNSCRs relating to terrorism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the 18th November 2011 Saint Lucia acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism. Further Saint Lucia already is a signatory to the Palermo Convention, having signed on the 26th September 2001. The Convention is given the force of law through the enactment of the MLPA, Counter-Trafficking Act No. 7 of 2010 and the Criminal Code (Amendment) Act No. 2 of 2010. On the 25th of November 2011 Saint Lucia acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the legal frameworks for these conventions – in particular, enact its Anti-Terrorism Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Anti –Terrorism Act No. 36 of 2003 was given the force of law on December 18th 2008. It is noted, that although Saint Lucia is proactively attempting to prepare and deposit the relevant instruments with respect to all the applicable conventions and protocols, Saint Lucia having acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism on the 18th of November 2011 by virtue of Article 2 (2) of that convention has acceded to all the annexed conventions without reservation. St Lucia has had no terrorism-related SARs, intelligence or security reports or resultant investigations, prosecutions and convictions and therefore should not be assessed using statistical bases. The instruments of accession and or ratification have been drawn up and signed with respect to all the outstanding Conventions and Protocols. These were forwarded to be deposited and confirmation with respect to the depositing of one convention is awaited.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saint Lucia has accordingly acceded to and ratified the following Conventions and or Protocols: • Protocol to the convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft – 12th September 2012. • Convention on the punishment of crimes against protected persons – 12th November 2012. • International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings – 17th October 2012. • International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism – 12th November 2012. • Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material – 14th October 2012. • Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts relating to International Civil Aviation – 12th September 2012. • Convention Against the Taking of Hostages – 17th October 2012. • Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf – 6th February 2013. • Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of maritime Navigation 6th February 2013. • Amendment to the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material - 8th November 2012. • The following instrument has been deposited and confirmation is awaited. • Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the purpose of identification.
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Recommendation 36

MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Rating: PC

Gaps Closed: Closed

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<p>The underlying restrictive condition of dual criminality should be addressed.</p>	<p>Section 18 (2) of the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, Cap 3.03 provides for the refusal of a requests where the conduct if it had occurred in Saint Lucia would not constitute an offence.</p> <p>Section 18 (3) also provides for the central authority to exercise its discretion where the conduct is similar in Saint Lucia.</p> <p>Importantly, Section 18 (5) allows for the Central Authority to provide mutual legal assistance notwithstanding the provisions of section 18 (2) and 18 (3).</p> <p>Consequently, there is nothing prohibiting assistance where both countries criminalise the conduct underlying an offence.</p> <p>Technical differences do not prevent the provision of mutual legal assistance.</p>

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Recommendation 40

OTHER FORMS OF COOPERATION

Rating: PC

Gaps Closed: Sixth Follow-Up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The underlying restrictive condition of dual criminality should be addressed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 18 (2) of the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, Cap 3.03 provides for the refusal of a requests where the conduct if it had occurred in Saint Lucia would not constitute an offence. Section 18 (3) also provides for the central authority to exercise its discretion where the conduct is similar in Saint Lucia. Importantly, Section 18 (5) allows for the Central Authority to provide mutual legal assistance notwithstanding the provisions of section 18 (2) and 18 (3). Consequently, there is nothing prohibiting assistance where both countries criminalise the conduct underlying an offence. Technical differences do not prevent the provision of mutual legal assistance.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide mechanisms that will permit prompt and constructive exchange of information by competent authorities with non-counterparts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In December 2008 St. Lucia implemented the Anti- Terrorism Act. ○ An MOU from FINTRAC (Canada FIU) has been received for execution. ○ The MOU between Saint Vincent and Saint Lucia has been signed. ○ The MOUs have been submitted to Dominica, St. Kitts and Barbados FIU for consideration.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several conventions are yet to be ratified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 15th December 2008, St Lucia's Anti-Terrorism Act came into force incorporating all the articles of the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the 26th May 2010, The Anti- Terrorism (Guidance Notes) Regulations was published by virtue of SI 56 of 2010 and given the force of law. • On the 18th November 2011 Saint Lucia acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism. • It is noted, that although Saint Lucia is proactively attempting to prepare and deposit the relevant instruments with respect to all the applicable conventions and protocols, Saint Lucia having acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism on the 18th of November 2011 by virtue of Article 2 (2) of that convention has acceded to all the annexed conventions without reservation. • St Lucia has had no terrorism-related SARs, intelligence or security reports or resultant investigations, prosecutions and convictions and therefore should not be assessed using statistical bases. • The instruments of accession and or ratification have been drawn up and signed with respect to all the outstanding Conventions and Protocols. These were forwarded to be deposited and confirmation with respect to the depositing of one convention is awaited. • Saint Lucia has accordingly acceded to and ratified the following Conventions and or Protocols: • Protocol to the convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft – 12th September 2012. • Convention on the punishment of crimes against protected persons – 12th November 2012. • International Convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings – 17th October 2012. • International Convention for the suppression of Acts of Nuclear terrorism – 12th November 2012. • Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material – 14th October 2012. • Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts relating to International Civil Aviation – 12th September 2012. • Convention Against the Taking of Hostages – 17th October 2012.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the suppression of unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf – 6th February 2013.• Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of maritime Navigation 6th February 2013.• Amendment to the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material - 8th November 2012.• The following instrument has been deposited and confirmation is awaited.• Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the purpose of identification.
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Special Recommendation I

IMPLEMENT UN INSTRUMENTS

Rating: NC

Gaps Closed: Sixth Follow-up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lucia needs to sign and ratify or otherwise become a party to and fully implement the Conventions which relate particularly to the Palermo Convention, Terrorist Financing Convention, Suppression of FT and UNSCRs relating to terrorism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the 18th November 2011 Saint Lucia acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism. Further Saint Lucia already is a signatory to the Palermo Convention, having signed on the 26th September 2001.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the legal frameworks for these conventions – in particular, enact its Anti-Terrorism Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Anti –Terrorism Act No. 36 of 2003 was given the force of law on December 18th 2008. It is noted, that although Saint Lucia is proactively attempting to prepare and deposit the relevant instruments with respect to all the applicable conventions and protocols, Saint Lucia having acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism on the 18th of November 2011 by virtue of Article 2 (2) of that convention has acceded to all the annexed conventions without reservation. St Lucia has had no terrorism-related SARs, intelligence or security reports or resultant investigations, prosecutions and convictions and therefore should not be assessed using statistical bases.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The instruments of accession and or ratification have been drawn up and signed with respect to all the outstanding Conventions and Protocols. These were forwarded to be deposited and confirmation with respect to the depositing of one convention is awaited. • Saint Lucia has accordingly acceded to and ratified the following Conventions and or Protocols: • Protocol to the convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft – 12th September 2012. • Convention on the punishment of crimes against protected persons – 12th November 2012. • International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings – 17th October 2012. • International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism – 12th November 2012. • Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material – 14th October 2012. • Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts relating to International Civil Aviation – 12th September 2012. • Convention Against the Taking of Hostages – 17th October 2012. • Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf – 6th February 2013. • Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of maritime Navigation 6th February 2013. • Amendment to the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material - 8th November 2012. • The following instrument has been deposited and confirmation is awaited. • Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the purpose of identification.
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Special Recommendation III

CRIMINALISE TERRORIST FINANCING

Rating: NC

Gaps Closed: Sixth Follow-up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<p>St. Lucia authorities need to implement the Anti-Terrorism legislation such that it addresses the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Criminalisation of terrorist financing ii. Access to frozen funds iii. Formal arrangements for exchange of information (domestic and international) iv. Formal procedures for recording all requests made or received pursuant to the ATA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Anti –Terrorism Act No.36 of 2003 (ATA) came into force in December 2008. Financing of terrorism is criminalized in Section 9 of the ATA which speaks to dealing with terrorist property. • At section 9, Any person who knowingly- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) deals, directly or indirectly, in any terrorist property; b) acquires or possesses terrorist property; c) enters into, or facilitates, directly or indirectly, any transaction in respect of terrorist property; d) converts, conceals or disguises terrorist property; e) provides financial or other services in respect of terrorist at the direction of a terrorist group, commits an offence and is, on conviction on indictment, liable to imprisonment for a term of twenty-five years. • Section 20(B) of the Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Act No.16 of 2005 imposes criminal sanctions against financial institutions that engage or facilitate the financing of terrorism. • The ATA at section 33 gives the Commissioner of Police power to seize and detain property having reasonable ground to believe that the property has been, is being or may be used to commit an offence under the ATA. That power can be exercised whether or not any proceedings have been instituted for an offence under the ATA in respect of the property. Section 35 of the ATA makes provision for the Court to restrain property in respect of which a forfeiture order may be made. • Section 27 of the ATA provides for the Commissioner of Police to share information with international agencies. Section 32(2) provides for the Financial Intelligence Authority of St. Lucia to disclose to the Financial Intelligence Unit of a foreign state any information in its possession relating to terrorist property.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to domestic sharing of information section 5(2) of the Money Laundering (Prevention) Act No.8 of 2010 provides for the F.I.A to receive information from other domestic law enforcement agencies while the MLPA (Amendment) Act of 2011 provides for the F.I.A to share information with the Inland Revenue Department, Customs Department and the Police. An MOU has also in effect between the law enforcement agencies.
<p>Further, there needs to be an expressed provision which allows for exparte applications for freezing of funds to be made under the MLPA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further section 32(1) of the ATA places an obligation on any person to disclose information relating to terrorist property to the F.I.A. • In relation to the freezing of property Section 33(3) of the ATA prescribes for the Commissioner of Police making an ex-parte application for the detention on property suspected of being related to terrorist financing. Section 35(1) provides for an ex-parte application to be made before a judge in chambers where there is reasonable grounds to believe that there is in any building, place or vessel, any property in respect of which an order for forfeiture may be made. • In addition to the ATA, offences under the ATA fall under the Schedule of offence in the Proceeds of Crime Act which enables funds to be frozen where the offence of terrorism financing is committed. This can be done under section 30 of the Proceeds of Crime Act. • Further section 23 of the MLPA makes provision for ex parte applications for freezing of funds.
<p>Also, the St. Lucian authorities need to ensure that there are provisions to allow contact with UNSCR and the ratification of the UN Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Financing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Lucia ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorist Financing on 18th November 2011.

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Special Recommendation V

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Rating: NC

Gaps Closed: Third Follow-Up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lucia should enact provisions which allows for assistance in the absence of dual criminality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 18 (2) of the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, Cap 3.03 provides for the refusal of a requests where the conduct if it had occurred in Saint Lucia would not constitute an offence. Section 18 (3) also provides for the central authority to exercise its discretion where the conduct is similar in Saint Lucia. Importantly, Section 18 (5) allows for the Central Authority to provide mutual legal assistance notwithstanding the provisions of section 18 (2) and 18 (3). Consequently, there is nothing prohibiting assistance where both countries criminalise the conduct underlying an offence. Technical differences do not prevent the provision of mutual legal assistance.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lucia must enact legislation that specifically criminalises terrorism and financing of terrorism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Anti –Terrorism Act No. 36 of 2003 was given the force of law on December 18th 2008. Terrorism and Terrorist Financing are extraditable offences through the enactment of the Extradition (Amendment) Act No. 3 of 2010.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lucia should consolidate the statutory instruments of the MLPA to avoid any inconsistencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the year 2010 the Money Laundering Prevention Act of No. 8 of 2010 was enacted and given the force of law.

The OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation: 6

POLITICALLY EXPOSED PERSONS

Rating: NC

Gaps Closed: Sixth Follow up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforceable means should be introduced for dealing with politically exposed persons (PEPs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 18 of the Money Laundering (Prevention) Act No. 8 of 2010 provides for the obligations of a financial institution or a person engaged in other business activities with respect to PEPs. In addition paragraph 88 of the Money Laundering (Prevention) Guidance Notes amended by the Money Laundering (Prevention) (Guidance Notes) (Amendment) Regulations (MLPGNR) S.I. 82 of 2012 includes a range of PEP-specific requirements that financial institutions, utilizing a risk-based approach, are bound to perform, along with their normal customer due diligence. A failure to comply with the provisions of the MLPGNR is an offence under section 2.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All financial institutions must have:- <p>Documented AML/CFT policies and procedures and appropriate risk management systems;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 18 (a) of the MLPA –Mandates institutions to document money laundering and terrorist financing policies and procedures and appropriate risk management systems; Regulation 88 (i) of the MLPGNR – Mandates institutions to have appropriate risk management systems to determine whether the customer or potential customer is a PEP or whether he or she is acting on behalf of another person who is a PEP;

<p>Policies and procedures should deal with PEPs –</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 18 (b) of the MLPA –Provides for creating policies and procedures that deal with politically exposed persons; • Regulation 88 (ii)of the MLPGNR – Requires institutions to develop a clear policy and internal guidelines, procedures and controls regarding such business relationships; • Regulation 88 (c) - Financial institutions should ensure that timely reports are made to the FIA where proposed or existing business relationships with PEPs provide grounds for suspicion.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition should be consistent with that of FATF, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs) is defined under The Money Laundering (Prevention) (Guidance Notes) Regulations S.I 55 of 2010. as amended by the Money Laundering (Prevention) (Guidance Notes) Amendment) Regulations – S.I 82 of 2012 - Section 141 states as follows:- • 141. Ongoing enhanced scrutiny must be applied to transactions by senior foreign or domestic political figures, their immediate family and closely related persons and entities (i.e politically exposed persons – PEPs). They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a senior official in the executive, legislative, administrative, military or judicial branches of a foreign or domestic government (whether elected or not); (b) a senior official of a major foreign or domestic political party; (c) any corporation, business or other entity formed by, or for the benefit of, a senior political figure; (d) ‘immediate family’ i.e. parents, siblings, spouse, children and in laws as well as ‘close associates’ (i.e. person known to maintain unusually close relationships with PEPs).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT systems should be configured to identify PEPs, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 18 (c) of the MLPA -Requires configuring information technology systems to identify politically exposed persons;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 18 (d) - ensures that transactions relating to

<p>PEPs should be authorised by the senior management of the financial institutions,</p>	<p>politically exposed persons are authorized by senior management;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation 88 (iii) of the MLPGNR -Requires obtaining senior management approval for the commencement of business relationships with such customers or to continue business relationships with those who are found to be or subsequently become PEPs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source of funds and source of wealth must be determined, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 18 (e) of the MLPA - ensures that source of funds and source of wealth are determined for politically exposed persons; • Regulation 88 (iv) of the MLPGNR - Requires taking reasonable measures to establish source of wealth and source of funds;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced CDD must be performed on an on-going basis on all accounts held by PEPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 18 (f) of the MLPA -Requires enhanced customer due diligence that must be performed on an on-going basis on all accounts held by politically exposed persons. • Regulation 88 (v) of the MLPGNR - ensures the proactive monitoring of activity on such accounts, so that changes can be detected and consideration as to whether the changes suggest corruption or the misuse of public assets. • Regulation 88 (b) of the MLPGNR -Requires In the context of this risk analysis, financial institutions should focus resources on products and transactions that are characterized by a high risk of money laundering. • Regulation 88 (d) -Requires that in order to address PEP risk, financial institutions should develop and maintain enhanced security practices which may include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) assessing risks in countries where the financial institutions have financial relationships by evaluating amongst other things, the potential risk for corruption in political and governmental organizations. Financial institutions which are part of an international group may also use the group network as another source of information; (ii) if financial institutions maintain business relations with nationals and entities of countries that are vulnerable to corruption, establishing who the senior political figures

	<p>in countries which are vulnerable to corruption are and determining whether their customer has close links with such individuals (e.g. immediate family or close associates). Financial institutions should consider the risk that a customer may be susceptible to acquiring connections with such political figures after the business relationship has been established;</p> <p>(iii) exercising vigilance where their customers are involved in the type of business which appears to be most vulnerable to corruption, including trading or dealing in precious stones or precious metals.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of St Lucia should take steps to sign, ratify and implement the 2003 Convention against Corruption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the 25th of November 2011 Saint Lucia acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

Recommendation: 7

CORRESPONDENT BANKING

Rating: NC

Gaps Closed: Fourth Follow up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial Banks should be required to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. assess a respondent institution's AML/CFT controls to determine whether they are effective and adequate; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Correspondent Banking (Regulation 94 of the Money laundering (Prevention) (Guidance Notes) regulations provides as per criteria R7.1-7.5: ○ Correspondent banking refers to the provision of banking services by one bank (the correspondent bank) to another bank (the respondent bank). ○ Financial institutions are required by FATF to apply appropriate levels of due diligence to such accounts by gathering sufficient information from and performing enhanced due diligence processes on correspondent bank prior to setting up correspondent accounts. These include: ○ Regulation 94 (j) Ascertaining whether the bank has established and implemented sound customer due diligence, anti-money laundering policies and strategies and appointed a Compliance Officer (at managerial level), to include obtaining a copy of its AML policy and guidelines; ○ (q) Ensuring that the approval of senior management is obtained for the account to be opened;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. document the AML/CFT responsibilities of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regulation 94 (o) Requires documenting the respective responsibilities of each institution in the operation of the corresponding account;

each institution;	
iii. ensure that the respondent institution is able to provide relevant customer identification data upon request.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation 94 requires the correspondent bank to examine and satisfying itself that the respondent bank has verified the identity of the customers having direct access to the accounts and are subject to checks under ‘due diligence’ on an on-going basis. The bank shall also ensure that the respondent bank is able to provide the relevant customer identification data/information immediately on request.

Recommendation: 8

NEW TECHNOLOGIES & NON FACE TO FACE BUSINESS

Rating: NC

Gaps Closed: Sixth Follow up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation should be enacted to prevent the misuse of technological developments in ML / TF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulations 90 to 93 and 95 to 102 as amended by paragraph 101(A) of the MLPGNAR of the Money laundering (Prevention) (Guidance Notes) regulations provides as per criteria R8.2:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial institutions should be required to identify and mitigate AML/CFT risks arising from undertaking non-face to face business transactions or relationships. CDD done on conducting such business should be undertaken on an on-going basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation 92 requires institutions to (A) apply equally effective customer identification procedures for non face to face customers as for those available for interview. (B) Ensure that there are specific and adequate measures to mitigate the higher risk. These measures to mitigate risk may include: Certification of documents presented; Requisition of additional documents to complement those which are required for non-face-to-face customers; Independent verification of documents by contacting a third party. Regulation 90 requires ongoing CDD for this type of business

Recommendation: 9

THIRD PARTIES AND INTRODUCERS

Rating: PC

Gaps Closed: Second Follow up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial institution should be required to immediately obtain from third parties information required under the specified conditions of the CDD process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 17 (7) and (8) of the MLPA address the recommended actions: (7) A financial institution or person engaged in other business activity may rely on intermediaries or other third parties to perform paragraphs (a) – (c) of subsection (4) of the customer due diligence process or to introduce business, provided that the criteria set out in subsection (8) are met. (8) The criteria that should be met for the purposes of subsection (7) are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity relying upon an intermediary or third party shall immediately obtain the necessary information in paragraphs (a) – (c) of subsection (4) of the customer due diligence process;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial institutions should be required to take adequate steps to satisfy themselves that copies of identification data and other relevant documentation relating to CDD requirements will be made available from the third party upon request without delay. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o (b) a financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity shall take adequate steps to satisfy themselves that copies of identification data and other relevant documentation relating to the customer due diligence requirements will be made available from the intermediary or third party upon request without delay;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial institutions should be obligated to satisfy themselves that the third party is regulated and supervised in accordance with Recommendation 23, 24 and 29 and has measures in place to comply with the CDD requirements set out in Recommendations 5 and 10. 	<p>(c) a financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity shall satisfy itself that the intermediary or third party is regulated and supervised for, and has measures in place to comply with the customer due diligence requirements.</p>
<p><u>The competent authority for dealing with AML/CTF matters should circulate to all financial institutions lists e.g. OFAC, UN. The financial institutions should be required to incorporate into their CDD the use of assessments / reviews concerning AML/ CFT which are published by international / regional organisations.</u></p>	

Recommendation: 11

UNUSUAL TRANSACTIONS

Rating: NC

Gaps Closed: Sixth Follow up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial institutions should be encouraged to develop various examples of what would constitute suspicious, unusual and complex transactions. This should be disseminated to staff to make them become aware of such transactions. Internal reporting procedures should also be initiated to generate reports for review and appropriate action to be taken and ultimately to develop typologies for each type / sector of the financial sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation 31 of the Money laundering (Prevention) (Guidance Notes) regulations provides as per criteria R11.1 An institution should not enter into a business relationship or carry out a significant one-off transaction unless it has fully implemented the above systems. In particular, financial institutions should pay particular attention to all complex, unusual or large business transactions, or unusual patterns. Regulation 44(e) requires review of all internally reported unusual transaction reports on their completeness and accuracy.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should be legal obligation for financial institutions to report such transactions which the institution deems to be suspicious to the FIA as a suspicious transaction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 16 (1) (m) of the MLPA states: (m) report to the Authority complex transactions or unusual transactions;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MLPA and POCA should specifically provide that all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 16 (1) (a) of the MLPA states:

documentation relating to the background and purpose of a transaction should be retained for a similar period of 7 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ establish and maintain transaction records for both domestic and international transactions for a period of seven years after the completion of the transaction recorded;
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Recommendation: 12

DNFBPs

Rating: NC

Gaps Closed: Second and Third Follow up Reports

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficiencies identified for all financial institutions as noted in Recommendations 5, 6, 8-11 in the relevant sections of this report are also applicable to listed DNFBPs. Implementation of the specific recommendation in the relevant sections of this report will also apply to listed DNFBPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to comments made under Recommendations 5, 6, 8-11. See R24 in relation to CDD and STRs for the Legal Profession. See also sections 15, 16 and 17 of the MLPA. The MLPA provides by virtue of section 6 for the FIA to undertake inspections and audits to ensure AML compliance by the DNFBPs. The Money Laundering (Prevention) Guideline for Other Business Activity Regulations and the amendment to the Money Laundering (prevention) Guidance Notes (Amendment) Regulations have been finalized and published respectively by Statutory Instrument 83 of 2012 and 82 of 2012.
<p>Though lawyers are aware of the potential vulnerabilities in processing transactions without doing customer due diligence, it is not mandatory for them to make any reports with respect to PEPs, no face to face businesses, 3rd party referral and cross border banking relationships for suspect FT activities where</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attorneys at Law are required to adhere to the provisions of the MLPA and the respective Regulations. Attorneys at law are one of the professions listed under Schedule 2, Part B of the MLPA. Consequently, they are required to conduct customer due diligence etc with respect to PEPs, etc. Further, it is noted that the Anti-terrorism Act has been given the force of law.

the offence of FT has not been criminalised.	
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Recommendation: 14

PROTECTION & TIPPING OFF

Rating: PC

Gaps Closed:

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The indemnity should expressly include MLROs and Compliance Officers. Additionally it should explicitly include legal and civil liability which may arise. The protection should be available where there is a suspicion or a reasonable belief even though the underlying criminal activity is unknown and whether a criminal activity has occurred. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection and No Tipping-off are addressed in section 16(2), (3) and section 33 of the MLPA. Section 16 (2) provides for the indemnity. Further, section 37 of the MLPA makes provision for criminal and civil liability protection against directors or employees of financial institutions. Section 38 of the MLPA creates the offence of “tipping off” whereby a person who obtains information in any form as a result of his or her connection with the Authority shall not disclose that information to any person except as far as it is required. Should any such information be wilfully disclosed, an offence is committed and the offender can be fined up to \$50,000.00. Section 16 (3) of the MLPA deals specifically with MLROs wherein it states that a financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity makes any report pursuant to subsection 1, the financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity and the employees, staff, directors, owners or other representatives of the financial institution or person engaged in other business activity shall not disclose to the person who is not subject of the report to any one else - etc Section 16 (3) of the MLPA covers suspicion and investigation under section 33 of the MLPA.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consequently Saint Lucia is of the view that tipping off is prohibited for disclosures that are in the process of being made, as a suspicion has to be formulated first. However an amendment has been drafted to include reports which are” in the process of being made”
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MLPA should be amended to make it an offence for MLROs, Compliance Officers, directors and employees who tip off that a STR has been filed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The offence is therefore created under section 16 (4) of the MLPA where the fine imposed is not less than \$100,000 and not exceeding \$500,000. ○ The prohibition to prohibit tipping off of disclosures that are in the process of being made has been addressed under section 16 (4). <p>16. Tipping Off It is an offence for anyone who knows, suspects or has reasonable grounds to suspect that a disclosure has been made, or that the authorities are acting or are proposing to act in connection with an investigation into money laundering, to prejudice an investigation by so informing the person who is the subject of a suspicion, or any third party of the disclosure, action or proposed action.</p> <p>With the identical section 16 with respect to DNFBPs</p> <p>Section 33 prohibits disclosure</p>

Recommendation: 15

INTERNAL CONTROLS, COMPLIANCE & AUDIT

Rating: PC

Gaps Closed: First Follow up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provisions of the MLPA should be extended so that all financial institutions and other persons engaged in other business activity should appoint a Compliance Officer at the management level who must be a fit and proper person, approved by the Board of Directors of the financial institution with the basic functions outlined in the law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 16 (1) (n) of the Money Laundering (Prevention) Act provides for the appointment of a compliance Officer, it states: (n) appoint a Compliance Officer at the management level who must be a fit and proper person approved by the financial institution or person engaged in other business activity; Further, Section 19 (a) (b) and (c): of the Money Laundering (Prevention) Act <p>Internal reporting procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19. A financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity shall establish and maintain internal reporting procedures to— identify persons at the management level to whom an employee is to report information which comes to the employee's attention in the course of employment that a person may be engaged in money laundering; enable a person identified in accordance with paragraph to have reasonable access to all information that may be relevant to determining whether sufficient basis exists to report the matter under section 16(1)(c); require the person referred to in paragraph (b) to report the matter under section 16(1)(c) in the event that the person determines that sufficient basis exists.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The corresponding section in relation to DNFBPs is sections 38, 39, 41 (c) and 44 (i) of the Money Laundering (Prevention) (Guidelines For Other Business Activity) Regulations No. 83 of 2012 • In addition Money Laundering (Prevention) (Guidance Notes) Regulations No. 55 of 2010 and paragraphs 38 39, 41 (c) and 44 (i) deals specifically with the appointment of a compliance officer at management level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MLPA guidance notes should be expanded to require that internal policies and procedures provide for the Compliance Officer to have access / report to the board of directors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Regulations for both financial institutions and DNFBPs mandate that internal policies and procedures provide for the compliance officer to have access/report to the Board of Directors. ○ It must also be noted that paragraph 38 of the Regulations provides for the appointment of a reporting Officer/Compliance Officer, making it imperative that the Officer reports directly to the Board of Directors.

Recommendation: 16

DNFBP

Rating: NC

Gaps Closed: Third Follow up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lucian authorities may wish to consider amending the MLPA to require DNFBPs to establish and maintain internal procedures, policies and controls to prevent Money laundering and Terrorist Financing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MLPA provides for the FIA to undertake inspections and audits to ensure AML compliance by the DNFBPs under section 6 of the Act. Section 19 of the MLPA provides for the establishment and maintaining of internal reporting procedures. Section 19 states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Internal reporting procedures</i> <i>19. A financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity shall establish and maintain internal reporting procedures to—</i> <i>identify persons at the management level to whom an employee is to report information which comes to the employee's attention in the course of employment that a person may be engaged in money laundering;</i> <i>enable a person identified in accordance with paragraph to have reasonable access to all information that may be relevant to determining whether sufficient basis exists to report the matter under section 16(1)(c);</i> <i>require the person referred to in paragraph (b) to report the matter under section 16(1)(c) in the event that the person determines that sufficient basis exists.</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for the DNFBPs, provides for internal procedures and policies to control AML/CFT. Those guidelines provides for employers and employees alike to satisfy AML/CFT obligations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lucian authorities may wish to consider amending the MLPA to ensure that DNFBPs communicate internal procedures, policies and controls, develop appropriate compliance management arrangements and put in place screening procedures to ensure high standards when hiring employees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 19 of the MLPA provides for the establishment and maintaining of internal reporting procedures. Guidelines for the DNFBPs, provides for internal procedures and policies to control AML/CFT. Those guidelines provides for employers and employees alike to satisfy AML/CFT obligations. Further, section 16 (1) (o) (i) mandates the development of programmes against money laundering and terrorist financing. It states as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (o) develop programmes against money laundering and terrorist financing and the programme must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>the development of internal policies, procedures and controls, including appropriate compliance management arrangements, and adequate screening procedures to ensure high standards when hiring employees;</i> <i>an ongoing employee training programme;</i> <i>an audit function to test the system.</i>
<p>Such amendments should also require DNFBPs to give special attention to business relations and transactions with persons (including legal entities and other financial institutions) in jurisdictions that do not have adequate AML and CFT systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 147 (e) of the Money Laundering (Prevention) (Guidance Notes) Amendment Regulations No. 82 of 2012 states “(e) Transactions from countries or jurisdictions which have inadequate AML systems. The following websites contain sources of relevant information for financial institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) for information pertaining to USA foreign policy and national security: www.treas.gov/ofac; Transparency International for information on countries vulnerable to corruption:

	<p>www.transparency.org;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FINCEN) for country advisories: www.fincen.gov”; • The same provision is reflected in paragraph 140 (d) in the Money Laundering (Prevention) (Guidelines for Other Business Activity) Regulations No. 83 of 2012.
<p>St. Lucian authorities may wish to consider amending the MLPA to ensure that sanctions imposed are effective, proportionate and dissuasive to deal with natural or legal persons covered by the FATF Recommendations that fail to comply with national AML/CFT requirements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition section 2 (2) of the Money Laundering (Prevention) (Guidance Notes) Regulations No. 55 of 2010 creates a sanction for non compliance with AML/CFT requirements. • In addition section 2 (2) of the Money Laundering (Prevention) (Guidelines For Other Business Activity) Regulations No. 83 of 2012 creates a sanction for non compliance with AML/CFT requirements with respect to DNFBPs.

Recommendation: 17

SANCTIONS

Rating: PC

Gaps Closed: First Follow up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<p>The full range of sanctions (civil, administrative and criminal) should be made available to all supervisors</p>	<p>Under section 40 of the FSRA other administrative functions shall be available to the Authority. “The Authority may require a regulated entity to pay a late filing fee of a prescribed amount where that person fails to —</p> <p>(a) file a return or other information required to be filed by that regulated entity under this Act or any enactment specified in Schedule 1 at the interval set out in, or within the time required by that enactment;</p> <p>(b) provide complete and accurate information with respect to a return or other information required to be filed by that regulated entity under this Act or any enactment specified in Schedule 1; or</p> <p>(c) pay the fee that is payable under section 39 at the prescribed time.</p> <p>(2) A failure to file a return, provide information or pay the fee under subsection (1) is deemed to be a contravention for each day during which the failure continues.”</p> <p>The MLPA has criminal sanctions for breaches of tipping off,failure to keep records or copies of records in a form which would allow for retrieval in a legible form.Section 2 of the MLPGNR for both the financial institutions and the DNFBPs makes it a criminal offence for breach of the guidance note regulations.</p> <p>The Money Services Business Act contains administrative sanctions for money services.</p>

Recommendation: 18

SHELL BANKS

Rating: NC

Gaps Closed: Second Follow up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MLPA guidance note should be amended to require financial institutions to ensure that their correspondent banks in a foreign country do not permit accounts to be used by shell banks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 94 (m) of the Money Laundering (Prevention) Guidance Notes Regulations S.I. 55 of 2010 issued by FIA require financial institutions to ensure that their correspondent banks in a foreign country do not permit accounts to be used by shell banks. Regulations 94 states: <p>“Correspondent banking refers to the provision of banking services by one bank (the correspondent bank) to another bank (the respondent bank). Financial institutions are required by FATF to apply appropriate levels of due diligence to such accounts by gathering sufficient information from and performing enhanced due diligence processes on correspondent bank prior to setting up correspondent accounts. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (m) Requiring confirmation that the foreign corresponding bank do not permit their accounts to be used by shell banks, i.e. the bank which is incorporated in a country where it has no physical presence and is unaffiliated to any regular financial group;”

Recommendation: 19

OTHER FORMS OF REPORTING

Rating: NC

Gaps Closed: Fifth Follow up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lucia is advised to consider the implementation of a system In this regard St. Lucia should include as part of their consideration any possible increases in the amount of STRs filed, the size of this increase compared to resources available for analyzing the information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions as to the feasibility of the implementation of a system where all (cash) transactions above a fixed threshold are required to be reported to the FIA were initiated. Consequently, having given consideration of the implementation of such a system by the FIA it was found to be financially restrictive and prohibitive.

Recommendation: 20

OTHER NFBP & SECURE TRANSACTION TECHNIQUES

Rating: PC

Gaps Closed: Fifth Follow up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More on-site inspections are required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Onsite Inspections/Review of Policies and Procedures/ Consultations/ Training have been done with respect to the following:- ○ Seven (7) car dealers ○ Ten (10) Insurance Companies ○ Inspections: ○ All Six (6) Commercial Banks.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Money Remittance Laws should be enacted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Money Services Act has been passed by Parliament and came into effect on the 3rd March 2010 as No 10 of 2010.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Standard provisions regarding complex and unusually large transactions should be imposed such that DNFBP are mandated to do enhanced due diligence and modern secured transaction techniques should be scheduled under the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Most financial institutions provide an Internet Banking Service. This is not only restricted to account enquiries but account transfers and transfers to other agents such as Lucelec, Lime, Wasco. ○ Definition of transactions under the MLPA is not restricted and includes “Internet transactions” ○ Provision for modern secure transaction

<p>MLPA.</p>	<p>techniques and enhanced due diligence for DNFBPs are included in section 16 of the MLPA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Further detailed Amendments regarding unusual large transactions have been made to the Money Laundering Guidance Notes. ○ These have also been included in the draft guidance notes for DNFBPs to ensure enhanced due diligence and have consequently been finalised. ○ The Money Laundering (Prevention) Guideline for Other Business Activity) Regulations and the amendment to the Money Laundering (prevention) Guidance Notes (Amendment) Regulations have been finalized and published respectively by Statutory Instrument 83 of 2012 and 82 of 2012. ○ Regulation 31 of the MLPGNR and its amendment states : ○ “31. An institution should not enter into a business relationship or carry out a significant one-off transaction unless it has fully implemented the above systems. In particular, financial institutions should pay particular attention to all complex, unusual or large business transactions, or unusual patterns of transactions, whether completed or not, and to insignificant but periodic transactions which have no apparent economic or lawful purpose. ○ 31A. Where a transaction is inconsistent in amount, origin, destination or type with a client’s known, legitimate business or personal activities or has no apparent economic or visible lawful purpose, the transaction must be considered unusual and the institution is to be put on enquiry as to whether the business relationship is being used for money laundering. ○ 31B. Where a financial institution observes unusual or complex activity in relation to a client’s account, the financial institution is to make inquiries as to the nature of the activity or transaction and make a written record of its analysis or findings in relation to the unusual
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	or complex activities and the written record is to be made available to the FIA on request.”;
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Recommendation: 21

SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR HIGHER RISK COUNTRIES

Rating: NC

Gaps Closed:

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FIA should be required to disseminate information about areas of concern and weaknesses in AML/CFT systems of other countries. Financial institutions should also be required as a part of their internal procedures to review these reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 147(e), (f), (g), (h) and (i) of the Amended MLPAGNR No. 82 of 2012 provides high risk indicators to financial institutions and directs financial institutions to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) OFAC's website for information pertaining to USA foreign policy and national security: www.treas.gov/ofac; (ii) Transparency International for information on countries vulnerable to corruption: www.transparency.org; FINCEN for country advisories: www.fincen.gov ”; Further, information with respect to areas of concern has been circulated to all registered agents and trustees, the Insurance Council, ECCB, Credit Union Department and the Bankers Association by an Advisory Circular on the 9th February 2012.
<p>Financial institutions and persons engaged in other</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 147 also provides countermeasures by institutions when dealing with high risk countries which do not have proper AML/CFT systems in place. (Institutions are required to implement enhanced due

<p>business activities should be required to apply appropriate counter-measures where a country does not apply or insufficiently applies the FATF recommendations.</p>	<p>diligence for transactions involving high risk activities. This requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) stricter know-your-customer procedures e.g. more detailed information on customer's background, reputation, etc; (ii) management information systems in order to monitor accounts with greater frequency than low risk accounts; (iii) senior management approval for establishment of accounts; (iv) senior management to monitor accounts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paragraph 140 of the MLPGNR for Other Business Activities No. 83 of 2012 contains similar provisions for DNFBPs.
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Recommendation: 22

FOREIGN BRANCHES AND SUBSIDIARIES

Rating: NC

Gaps Closed: Fourth Follow up Report

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The details outlined in the guidance note should be adopted in the MLPA and applied consistently throughout the industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 17th May 2010, St Lucia made regulations being the MLPGNR No.55 of 2010. Paragraph 8 of these Regulations mandate that such branches or subsidiaries observe these Guidelines or adhere to local standards. Section 2(2) of the MLPGNR No.55 of 2010 makes a breach of any of the provisions of the Regulations an offence. After the presentation of St Lucia's 4th Follow-up Report, the examiners noted that the gap identified by the Examiners was closed.

Recommendation: 24

DNFBP – Regulation, Supervision and Monitoring

Rating: NC

Gaps Closed: Gaps Closed

Recommended Action	Actions Taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lucian authorities may wish to consider regulating DNFBPs and strengthen the relationship between the FIA and DNFBPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 10th August 2012 St Lucia made regulations specifically to deal with DNFBP's cited as the MLPGN Regulations for other business activities No. 83 of 2012. Since then the FIA has held Onsite Inspections/Review of Policies and Procedures/ Consultations/ Training have been done with respect to seven (7) car dealers, five (5) jewellers and approximately 25 insurance agents and brokers. This process is ongoing.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Legal Profession Act needs to be re-visited with respect to the monitoring and sanctions that may be applied by the Bar Association. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendments have been proposed to the drafting consultant with respect to the Legal Professions Act, Chapter 2.04 to provide for the duty to report suspicions of ML and TF to the FIA. These amendments amongst others having been drawn up by the drafting consultant are being reviewed by the Legislative Drafting Department for onward submission to Cabinet for approval and thereafter to the Parliament.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additionally, the Association needs funding, its own secretariat office and other technical resources so as to decrease its reliance upon the Registrar of the Court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lack of a Bar Association secretariat makes information dissemination difficult. For years now the Bar Association has not existed with a very strong structure. There are however association meetings although poorly attended. The most effective communication tool for reaching the Attorneys is via their email as all Attorneys are part of an email circulation.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More focus also needs to be placed upon continuing legal education of members and implementing an AML/CFT policy component into the Code of Ethics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FIA has held meetings with the President of the Bar Association and there is an agreement (in principle) to retain a consultant to provide sensitization to the Bar on AML/CFT legislation and issues. Additionally we have decided to use the email which is most effectively used by all counsel to circulate email to members on their continuous obligations for customer due diligence.
<p>The concept of legal professional privilege also needs to be put in context if lawyers are to be expected to report STRs and the recommendations which outlines, good faith, high standards and competent counterparts must be factored into these provisions.</p>	

Recomendación: 25

GUIDELINES AND FEEDBACK Lineamientos y Realimentación

Calificación: NC

Deficiencias Rectificadas: Deficiencias Rectificadas

Acción Recomendada	Acciones Tomadas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The guidance notes issued by the FIA should be circulated to all stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Guidance notes as it relates to financial institutions, other business activities (DNFBPs) and anti-terrorism have been circulated to all financial institutions, insurance companies, their agents and brokers, car dealerships and jewellers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration should be given to the FIA to providing regular feedback to financial institutions and other reporting parties who file Suspicious Transactions Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MLPGNR makes provision for acknowledging receipt of the STRs and providing feedback to parties who file STRs. Currently, quarterly meetings are held with compliance officers in relation to filed STR's, generally. Further, there is also specific feedback in relation to a matter where there is a likelihood of prosecution and/or further investigations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The authorities should consider reviewing the level of involvement of the FIA within the financial community, though there have been some interaction, there is clearly a need to provide additional seminars, presentations, guidance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the evaluation, the FIA has increased its interaction with the financial institutions and other business activities which it supervises. Quarterly meetings are held with Compliance Officers and there is ongoing training and onsite audits with the institutions. Owing to the number of entities in the insurance sector, staff at the FIA were assigned specific entities to supervise therefore providing more focused interaction with reporting parties.

and advice to financial institutions and other reporting parties.	
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Recomendación: 27

LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES

Calificación: NC

Deficiencias Rectificadas: Tercer Informe del Seguimiento

Acción Recomendada	Acciones Tomadas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater priority should be given to the investigation of ML / TF cases by the Police and the DPP's Office in the law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have worked with UKSAT(Security Advisory Team) who have provided training the DPP's office and the FIA in prosecution matters and who have also provided training for the judiciary to assist in the facilitation of effective prosecutions. There are eleven money laundering indictment before the High Court. There has been 10 cash Detention Order granted for the detention of XCD962,610.51. There has been six (6) cash forfeiture applications made with two (2) forfeiture orders being granted thus far for the sum of XCD264,200. The F.I.A has obtained 12 Restraint Orders to date, restraining property valued at XCD11,139,742.00 pending confiscation proceedings. There is one confiscation hearing currently before the High Court and that matter is scheduled for the 17th and 18th of April 2013. From the 1st March 2013, the F.I.A was staffed with one additional financial investigator and one additional analyst bringing the total to four financial investigators and two analysts. An MOU for AML/CFT has been signed to enhance inter agency cooperation among the Police, FIA, Customs and Inland Revenue Department. The purpose of the MOU is to enhance inter agency cooperation with regard to investigation and prosecution.

<p>It is recommended that a Financial Investigation Unit be set up as part of the Police Force to investigate money laundering, terrorist financing and all other financial crimes. The necessary training should be provided to Officers who will staff this unit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Lucia has instead responded by enacting legislation giving the F.I.A investigative powers. This was effectively done by ensuring that the police officers, customs officers and inland revenue officers who provide services to the secretariat retain their substantive powers pursuant to Section 4 (4) (a) of the MLPA No.8 of 2012. • Section 5 (1) of the MLPA No.8 of 2012 however provides the F.I.A with the investigative powers in relation to proceeds of criminal conduct and offences under the Proceeds of Crime Act, Cap 3.04. • The F.I.A also has the power to investigate terrorist financing offences, owing to the fact that these offences are prescribed in Schedule 1 of the MLPA No.8 of 2012 as criminal conduct offences. • These Acciones Tomadas have ensured that there is now a designate law enforcement authority, the FIA, with responsibility for ensuring the MT and TF offences are investigated. The Acciones Tomadas above ensure that this Recomendación is now fully met.

Recomendación: 29

SUPERVISORS

Calificación: PC

Deficiencias Rectificadas:

Acción Recomendada	Acciones Tomadas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lucia should expedite the implementation of the SRU which will assist in harmonizing supervisory practices and may lead to more effective use and cross training of staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Financial Services Regulatory Authority (FSRA) Act was passed on 6th April 2011 and came into force in 2012. The office of the FSRA occupies new premises at the Waterfront in Castries and officers of the FSRA operate as such and not as officers under the old regime of the FSSU. As part of their functions they are mandated to ensure that member of the sector adheres to the AML/CFT requirements of the MLPA. It is also a power under section 13(2)(e) of the FSRA Act for the FSRA to cooperate with the F.I.A and other regulatory agencies. Members of the FSRA have received training from the F.I.A in relating to AML/CFT their last session of training was held in December 2012. Pursuant to section 6(1)(h) of the MLPA No.8 of 2010, the F.I.A has the power to inspect and audit financial institutions or person engaged in other business activity to ensure compliance with the MLPA. In keeping with its regulatory function in 2012 the F.I.A conducted an audit of all the traditional banks as well as the insurance sector. The Car Dealers were also audited and seminars were

	<p>conducted for the Insurance sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Board of the FSRA has been appointed and has commenced operations. The Board's Primer meeting was convened on the 21st February 2013. Notwithstanding, the supervisory role has always been undertaken and executed by the trained staff of the FSSU whose role and responsibility was and continued to be harmonization and supervisory practices.
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Recomendación: 30

RESOURCE, INTEGRITY AND TRAINING

Calificación: NC

Deficiencias Rectificadas:

Acción Recomendada	Acciones Tomadas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FIA should be staffed with at least two dedicated Analyst. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The F.I.A was staffed with an additional analyst from 1st March 2013 making it a total of two analyst.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St Lucian Authorities may wish to consider sourcing additional specialize training for the staff, particularly in financial crime analysis, money laundering and terrorist financing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UKSAT (Security Advisory Team) has provided training for the DPP's office and the FIA on prosecution, and has also provided training for the judiciary which will facilitate effective prosecution ECFIAT (formally UKSAT) organised and delivered training for Magistrate and Prosecutors for September 2010. There is always ongoing training for personnel dealing with ML/FT. Two officers attended Cyber Crime investigations in Antigua. That course had a financial crime investigation aspect as well. Two investigators have received training in interviewing techniques sponsored by ECFIAT and SUATT to assist in the investigation of crime. Training was also held for Magistrate in money laundering and terrorism financing in January 2011. Training for one officer of the FIA was undertaken in July 2011 in financial analysis sponsored by Egmont. A cash seizure seminar for prosecutors and financial investigators was held in August 2011.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the 26th and 27th of March 2012 ECFIAT and Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court/ JEI held a mock trial confiscation program for judges, prosecutors and financial investigators. • In May 2012 two F,I,A officers undertook Tactical Analyst training in Spain sponsored by Egmont.
<p>The authorities should consider providing additional resources to law enforcement agencies since present allocations are insufficient for their task. All of these entities are in need of additional training not only in ML / TF matters but also in the fundamentals, such as investigating and prosecuting white-collar crime.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is always ongoing training for personnel dealing with ML/FT. Two officers attended Cyber Crime investigations in Antigua. That course had a financial crime investigation aspect as well. Two investigators have received training in interviewing techniques using digital recording sponsored by ECFIAT and SUATT to assist in the investigation of crime. • In August 2012 two F,I,A officers undertook Tactical Analyst training in Spain sponsored by Egmont.
<p>Adequate training in ML and TF should be sourced for Judges Prosecutors and Magistrates so as to broaden their understanding of the various legislations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECFIAT (formally UKSAT) organised and delivered training for Magistrate and Prosecutors for September 2010. • Training was also held for Magistrates in money laundering and terrorism financing in January 2011. • On the 26th and 27th of March 2012 ECFIAT and Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court/ JEI held a mock trial confiscation program for judges, prosecutors and financial investigators.

Recomendación: 31**NATIONAL CO-OPERATION****Calificación: NC****Deficiencias Rectificadas: En curso**

Acción Recomendada	Acciones Tomadas
<p>Consideration should be given to the establishment of an Anti- Money Laundering Committee. The Committee should be given the legal authority to bring the various authorities together regularly to develop and implement policies and strategies to tackle ML and TF. The Committee should also be tasked with providing public education on issues of ML and TF.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A White Collar Crime Task Force was established in 2008 implemented which brings together high level persons from the Police, FIA, DPP, Attorney General's Chambers, Customs, Inland Revenue, for the main purpose of coopeCalificación and coordinating domestically to effectively develop and implement AML/CFT policy. The White Collar Crime Task Force meets monthly on the last Tuesday of the month. • Additionally a CFATF Oversight Committee has been created to monitor St. Lucia's effective implementation of the 40 and 9 Recomendacións, and to continue to police the various pieces of legislation and policies to ensure that they remain effective in their ability to deal with AML/CFT issues. • The committee has met frequently since its implementation in March 2009 and has proposed major changes to the current MLPA. The committee has advised on the implementation of policy to strengthen the AML/CFT framework. • The Committee is made up of persons from the Police, FIA, DPP, Attorney General's Chambers, Customs, Inland Revenue and FSRA.
<p>St Lucia may wish to consider establishing a multilateral interagency memorandum between the various competent authorities. This would enable them to cooperate,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOU's between the FIA and the Police, and between FIA and Inland Revenue have been signed to foster collaboration. Since then the parties to the MOU's have collaborated on a number of investigations. • An MOU has also been signed among member of the White Collar Crime task Force.

<p>and where appropriate, coordinate domestically with each other concerning the development and implementation of policies and activities to combat ML and TF.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FSRA Act at section 13(2)(e) prescribes for the FSRA to cooperate with the F.I.A and other agencies in the supervision of a regulated entity. • Further section 5(2)(a) of the MLPA prescribes for the FIA to receive information from the Police, Customs and Inland Revenue. The MLPA (Amendment) Act No. 9 of 2011 prescribes for the FIA to disseminate information to the Police, Customs and Inland Revenue.
<p>Consideration should be given to developing a process that would allow for a systematic review of the efficiency of the system that provide for combating ML and FT.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CFATF Oversight Committee has undertaken the SIP exercise which allowed for a systematic review of Saint Lucia's overall ML and FT system in combating money laundering and terrorism.

Recomendación: 32

Statistics

Calificación: NC

Deficiencias Rectificadas: En curso

Acción Recomendada	Acciones Tomadas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration should be given towards putting in place a comprehensive framework to review the effectiveness of the system to combat ML and TF on a regular and timely basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MLPA under section 5 and 6 (h) permits the FIA to review the effectiveness of the systems for combating money laundering and terrorist financing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently, the exercise by the CFATF Committee in completing the SIP templates provides and allows for a systematic review of Saint Lucia's overall ML and FT system in combating money laundering and terrorism financing . It allows for the identification of the weaknesses and strengths in the system. That in effect will be a review, which upon completion can be referred on a regular bases to improve on the system and further develop Saint Lucia's system.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy targets proffered by the AG/Minister of Justice should be implemented particularly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The training of the prosecutorial agencies particularly in the areas noted above for which they are wholly deficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UKSAT (Security Advisory Team) has provided training for the DPP's office and the FIA on prosecution, and has also provided training for the judiciary which will facilitate effective prosecution. As a result there are two pending cases before the court for confiscation. Training is continuous.

<p>ii. The funding of internal programmes to improve the quality of technical and human resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training is continuous.
<p>iii. The dissemination of information on AML/CFT policies and activities for implementation as internal policies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Currently FIA maintains a data base for statistics reflecting but not limited to STRs, received and disseminated, money laundering investigations, property frozen, restrained, seized and mutual legal assistance, foreign requests made, foreign request received, wire transfers, types of suspected offences, nationality of suspects, reporting institutions etc. ○ The FIA has increased the range of statistical data to include wire transfers which has been facilitated by an improved database and two persons have been designated to collect statistical data. See R 31 for MOUs between local authorities. ○ Section 6 (h) provides for the FIA to inspect and conduct audits of a financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity to ensure. This in self allows for some review of the system.
<p>iv. A structured system which promotes effective national cooperation between local authorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It should be noted that the FSRA legislates for an MOU to be executed between the FIA and the FSSR.
<p>STATISTICS</p>	<p>Onsite Inspections/Review of Policies and Procedures/ Consultations/ Training have been done with respect to the following:-</p> <p>Seven (7) car dealers</p> <p>Ten (10) Insurance Companies</p> <p>Inspections:</p>

	<p>All Six (6) Commercial Banks.</p> <p>Inspections with respect to insurance companies are usually executed in one day; the banks over a period of three days and the car dealers half a day.</p> <p>It is intended that updates shall be obtained every six months from agencies with whom the FIA would have interacted.</p> <p>A Consultant is being retained to assist with the inspection of Credit Unions, other Lending Agencies, other Credit Institutions and Investment Brokers which shall commence August 2012.</p> <p><u>Updated Statistics from the FIA:-</u></p> <p>No. of Cash Seizures: 7 Total Value of Cash Seizures: XCD740, 028.00</p> <p>No of Cash Forfeiture Applications Pending: 6</p> <p>No of Forfeiture: 1 Total Value \$135,000.00</p> <p>No. of Production Orders: 2</p> <p>No of Directors Request: 120</p> <p>No. of Restraint Orders presently: 10 Total Value of Restraint Orders: XCD7, 749, 498.00</p> <p>No. of Confiscation Cases under investigation: 22</p> <p>No. of Confiscation matters presently before the Court: 1</p> <p>Potential Benefit/Value of Confiscation Matters under investigation: XCD10, 745, 845.00</p> <p>No. of STRs from Financial Institutions: 41</p> <p>No of STRs from other business activities – 15</p> <p>No. of money laundering cases under investigations:- 3</p> <p>No. of mutual legal assistance sent by FIA:- 3</p> <p>No of joint investigations and operations:- 1</p>
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	<p>No of officers trained in specific areas of AML/CFT:- 3</p> <p><u>Statistical Information from the FSRA (FSSU):</u></p> <p>Data and details of ongoing training to stakeholders regarding reporting requirements:</p> <p>New reporting forms were introduced in order to maintain statistical information and monitor the business of international financial services representation conducted by licensees.</p> <p>A list of countries having strategic deficiencies in relation to AML/CFT was circulated to institutions in order to apply scrutiny when transacting business.</p> <p>Guidance Notes for International Mutual funds Act was Revised July 23, 2012.</p> <p>Data on the number, natures and outcomes of interventions at financial institutions and persons engaged in other business activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The licence of an Insurance Broker. was suspended due to insolvency. - An Insurance Broker was asked to cease doing business since it was operating without a licence to solicit and negotiate insurance business. Hence, it was in breach of the Insurance Act. The company then applied to the Registrar to be licenced as an Insurance Broker. However, upon review of the application, the Registrar concluded that the application did not satisfy the conditions for registration and the application was denied. Subsequently, the company appealed to the Tribunal for the reversal of the decision of the Registrar. The matter was held and the Tribunal upheld the decision of the Registrar not to issue a broker's licence to the company. - Two (2) insurance companies are under Judicial Management - The licenses of two (2) insurance brokers were cancelled - For the year 2011 five (5) Incorporated Cells (ICs) were cancelled. One IC was cancelled on March 22, 2011 and the remaining four were cancelled on September 9, 2011.
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	<p>Data on compliance failures identified by the regulatory examination programme:</p> <p>A number of companies did not submit audited financial accounts within the stipulated time.</p> <p>Data on the number of cases where sanctions have been applied:</p> <p>EC\$237,875 represents the amount collected with regard to entities which did not submit their accounts on time for year 2011.</p> <p>Updated as at 13th February 2013</p> <p>No. of Cash Seizures: 10 Total Value of Cash Seizures: XCD1, 062, 555.90</p> <p>No. of Forfeiture Orders: 2 Total Value \$364, 145.42</p> <p>No. of Production Orders: 5</p> <p>No. of Directors Request: approximately 643</p> <p>No. of Restraint Orders presently: 13 Total Value of Restraint Orders: XCD7, 749, 498.00</p> <p>No. of Confiscation Cases under investigation: 28</p> <p>No. of Confiscation matters presently before the Court: 1</p> <p>Potential Benefit/Value of Confiscation Matters under investigation: approximately XCD12, 245, 845.00</p> <p>In November 2012 one individual was extradited pursuant to the Extradition Act and one was surrendered pursuant to the Backing of Warrant Act.</p>
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Recomendación: 33

LEGAL PERSONS AND BENEFICIAL OWNERS

Calificación: NC

Deficiencias Rectificadas:

Acción Recomendada	Acciones Tomadas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The St. Lucian authorities may wish to adopt the following measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Adequate training for the staff on AML/CFT measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See R 29 in respect of training. ○ All financial institutions, credit unions are now subject to regular and on-going training on customer due diligence. ○ The FIA is in the process of providing training on AML/CFT measures for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ FSSU staff, Registrar of Companies, Co-operatives, Insurance, Registrar of International Business Companies, Registrar of International Trusts and Attorney General's Chambers. ○ A new staffing initiative providing for increased staff to the FIA should allow for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) an effective and systematic review of the ML and FT systems. In the meantime ongoing reviews continue of foreign and domestic banks and credit unions. (2) Increased training to the various financial institutions and reporting bodies. • The UKSAT (Security Advisory Team) has provided training for the DPP's office and the FIA on prosecution, and has also provided training for the judiciary which will facilitate effective prosecution. • UKSAT (now ECFIAT) has organised training for Magistrate and Prosecutors for September 2010. a. It has been agreed that the staff of the FIA should be

	<p>increased. The FIA is currently preparing for the interviewing of persons shortlisted. The Office is currently being reconfigured to accommodate the increase in staff.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. With the new staff structure one person has been identified to be an Analyst. c. There is always ongoing training for personnel dealing with ML/FT such Cyber Crime investigation which has a financial crime investigation aspect as well. Two investigators have received training in investigating techniques to assist in the investigation of crime. d. Training was also held for Magistrate in money laundering and terrorism financing in January 2011. e. Training for FIA personnel was undertaken in July 2011 in financial analysis sponsored by Egmont. f. Training has been identified in techniques of financial investigation and another for intelligence gathering analysis scheduled for October and December 2011 respectively g. It is anticipated that one financial investigator and an additional analyst shall be attached to the FIA on or before the 30th September 2012. h. Two Officers of the FIA did a Tactical Analysis Training intensive programme in May 2012. i. In September 2012 two other officers attended a Tactical Analysis Training programme in Antigua. j. Article 5 of the Tax Information Exchange Agreement allows for the exchange of information. k. An amendment dated 22nd October 2012 was passed with respect to the International Business Companies Act to provide for a valid certificate of compliance to be issued by the Director of Financial Services to IBCs licenced to undertake banking, insurance and or mutual fund business.
ii. Adequate database that allows for timely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In March 2009, an automated system was introduced in Registry of Companies which allows for timely and easy verification of type nature, ownership and control of legal persons regulated by the Registrar of Companies. The

<p>and easy verifications of type, nature and ownership and control of legal persons and customer identification data.</p>	<p>database is up to date.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Companies Act of St. Lucia mandates the striking off the register a company that does not file annual returns. Those returns require amongst other things that information concerning beneficial ownership is disclosed. ○ See R 4 in relation to Registered Agent and Trustee Licensing Act Section 26 which specifically provides for disclosure to any regulatory body other governments under MLAT to the FSSU and by a Court Order. ○ With respect to Insurance companies when a party is applying to register all information can be obtained and is accessible under requests. ○ The Pinnacle database is up to date.
<p>iii. Recruitment of additional staff with the requisite qualifications, training and expertise or experience in handling corporate matters.</p>	
<p>iv. Legislative amendment which mandates adequate transparency concerning the beneficial ownership and control of legal persons.</p>	
<p>v. Legislative amendments which addresses the effectiveness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Insurance Act has penalty provisions which allows for fines, desist, revoke, intervene in the operations of the company.

<p>of penalties and the imposition of sanctions by the Registrars as well as the judiciary.</p>	
<p>vi. Policy manuals that provide rules in relation to regular reporting to the Ministers, proper policing of companies, AML/CFT guidelines on detecting and preventing the use of legal persons by money launderers.</p>	
<p>vii. An internal or external auditing regime which provides the necessary checks and balances for accuracy and currency of files.</p>	
<p>Operational independence of the Registrars.</p>	

Recomendación: 34

LEGAL ARRANGEMENTS AND BENEFICIAL OWNERS

Calificación: NC

Deficiencias Rectificadas:

Acción Recomendada	Acciones Tomadas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended that St. Lucian Authorities implement measures to facilitate access by financial institutions to beneficial ownership and control information so as to allow customer identification data to be easily verified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In March 2009, an automated system was introduced in Registry of Companies which allows for timely and easy verification of type nature, ownership and control of legal persons regulated by the Registrar of Companies. The database is up to date. The Companies Act of St. Lucia mandates the striking off the register a company that does not file annual returns. Those returns require amongst other things that information concerning beneficial ownership is disclosed.
<p>Also, given that any compulsory power for the purpose of obtaining relevant information would have to originate from the exercise of the Court's powers or FSSU in auditing the Registered Agent, there appears to be no guarantees that the information would be provided. Notably, no attempts have been made via the Courts to instill this compulsory power. Hence,</p>	

attempts at Court action is recommended as a means of improving the effectiveness of the FSSU to obtain relevant information	
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Recomendación: 37

DUAL CRIMINALITY

Calificación: NC

Deficiencias Rectificadas: Tercer Informe del Seguimiento

Acción Recomendada	Acciones Tomadas
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The underlying restrictive condition of dual criminality should be addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Section 18 (2) of the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, Cap 3.03 provides for the refusal of a requests where the conduct if it had occurred in Saint Lucia would not constitute an offence.• Section 18 (3) also provides for the central authority to exercise its discretion where the conduct is similar in Saint Lucia.• Importantly, Section 18 (5) allows for the Central Authority to provide mutual legal assistance notwithstanding the provisions of section 18 (2) and 18 (3).• Consequently, there is nothing prohibiting assistance where both countries criminalise the conduct underlying an offence.• Technical differences do not prevent the provision of mutual legal assistance.

Recomendación: 39

EXTRADITION

Calificación: NC

Deficiencias Rectificadas: Segundo Informe del Seguimiento

Acción Recomendada	Acciones Tomadas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that the St. Lucian Authorities consider legislative amendment to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Include money laundering, terrorism and terrorist financing as extraditable offences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Extradition Act now includes money laundering, terrorism and terrorist financing as an extraditable offence by the Extradition (Amendment) Act No.3 of 2010, Money.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Criminalize Terrorism as an additional offence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Terrorism has been criminalized with the enactment of the Anti-Terrorism Act of 2003. ○ The Anti –Terrorism Act No. 36 of 2003 was given the force of law on December 18th 2008.

Special Recomendación: VI

AML REQUIREMENT FOR MONEY/VALUE TRANSFER

Calificación: NC

Deficiencias Rectificadas: Cuarto Informe del Seguimiento

Acción Recomendada	Acciones Tomadas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation should be adopted to require money transfer services to take measures to prevent their being used for the financing of terrorism, and to comply with the principles of the FATF Nine Special Recomendacións on the subject. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MLPA 2010 makes provision for other business activities, listed under Part B, Schedule 2. Consequently provision is made under the MLPA for compliance of these entities (MVTs) in relation AML requirements. Further the Money Laundering (Prevention) (Guidance Notes) specifically indicates that the Guidelines also applies to money transmission services. As a result the AML & CFT regime applies to MVT service operators. Therefore the requirements under R. 4 -16 and R 21 – 25 are incorporated under the MLPA and therefore MVTs are subject to AML and CFT procedures. The Money Services Business Act requires money transfer services to take measures to prevent the financing of terrorism.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lucia should ensure that persons who perform MVT services are either licensed or registered and that this function is specifically designated to one or more competent authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MLPA 2010 makes provision for other business activities, listed under Part B, Schedule 2. Consequently provision is made under the MLPA for compliance of these entities (MVTs) in relation AML requirements. Further the Money Laundering (Prevention) (Guidance Notes) specifically indicates that the Guidelines also applies to money transmission services. As a result the AML & CFT regime applies to MVT service operators. Therefore the requirements under R. 4 -16 and R 21 – 25 are incorporated under the MLPA and therefore MVTs are subject to AML and CFT procedures.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MVT service operators should be made subject to the AML & CFT regime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific reference is made to section 16 (b) (ii) of the Money Services Business Act wherein an auditor in the performance of his duties must be cognisant of suspicious transaction in accordance with the MLPA and shall report the matter immediately to the licensee and the Authority.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St Lucia should ensure that MVT service operators maintain a listing of its agents and that this listing is made available to competent authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Also section 18 (1) of the MSBA mandates that a licensee shall institute procedure to ensure that the accounting records and systems of control comply with the requirements of the MLPA. Therefore the regulations MLPGNR must also be complied with.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MVT operators should be made subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions in relation to their legal obligations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In addition section 2 (2) of the Money Laundering (Prevention) (Guidance Notes) Regulations creates a sanction for non compliance.

Special Recomendación: VII

WIRE TRANSFER RULES

Calificación: PC

Deficiencias Rectificadas:

Acción Recomendada	Acciones Tomadas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The guidance note should be amended to provide details of special Recomendación VII with respect to dealing with wire transfers where there are technical limitations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 178 of the MLPGNR provides guidance on the retention of originator information with respect to electronic transfers. The MLPGNR No.55 of 2010 was deficient with regard to providing guidance where there are technical limitations. However, an amendment to the Regulations in 2012 (No.82 of 2012) at paragraph 179 requires that institutions exercise enhanced scrutiny where electronic transfers do not have complete originator information.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> POCA and MLPA should be amended to require a risk based approach to dealing with wire transfers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 17 of the MLPA provides for the application of a risk based approach in dealing with wire transfers. Paragraph 179 of the MLPGNR as amended in SI No.82 of 2012 requires that institutions exercise enhanced scrutiny where electronic transfers do not have complete originator information.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanctions should be available for failure to comply with the essential criteria. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanctions will be provided to ensure that minimum originator information is obtained and maintained for wire transfers. The Anti-terrorism (Guidance Notes) Regulation passed on the 26th May 2010 must be read in conjunction with the Money Laundering Guidelines. Section 2 (2) of the MLPGNR creates a sanction for non compliance. Further in relation to the maintenance of records for originator information, the MLPA creates sanction for the failure of the financial institution or a person keep records and copies of records under sections 16 (8) and (9).

Special Recomendación: VIII

Non-Profit Organisation

Calificación: NC

Gaps Open:

Acción Recomendada	Acciones Tomadas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The authorities should undertake an outreach programme to the NPO sector with a view to protecting the sector from terrorist financing abuse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A supervisory committee for the monitoring of NPO from their commencement was created in 2009. This committee comprises high level personnel from the Registry of Companies and Intellectual Property, Inland Revenue, Ministry for Social Transformation, the Attorney General's Chambers and the Financial Intelligence Authority. The committee meets on the 2nd Tuesday of every month and extra-ordinary meetings are held on a needs basis. The Committee is tasked with the function of supervising and monitoring of NPO's. As part of the function of the Committee, it scrutinizes application for incorporation and undertakes due diligence of all applicants, and enhanced due diligence for applicants who are non-nationals. Face to face interviews are conducted with all applicants during which the applicants are sensitized and given guidance with regards to anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing issues. In January 2012 a sensitization workshop was held for all NPOs registered as Faith Based Organizations whereby they were trained and informed on procedures to be adopted in conducting enhanced due diligence. The sensitization continues with initial directors of each NPO before the approval for registration.
<p>A supervisory programme for NPOs should be developed to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursuant to Statutory Instrument No. 144 of 2012 Dated 12th November 2012 the Schedule of the Money Laundering (Prevention) Act was amended by

identify noncompliance and violations.	including Non-Profit Companies and Non-Profit Organizations as other business activities bring them under the supervision of the F.I.A which includes audits and inspections of the AML/CFT systems.
Systems and procedures should be established to allow information on NPOs to be publicly available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon the establishment of Non-Governmental Organizations, they are registered with the Registry of Companies. This makes their information publicly available just as the information on the traditional companies would be.
Points of contacts or procedures to respond to international inquiries regarding terrorism related activity of NPOs should be put in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of information to international F.I.U.s is provided for in the MLPA. • Section 5(2)(g) of the MLPA states that may provide information relating to suspected money laundering or information relating to a suspicious activity report to any Foreign Financial Intelligence Unit subject to the conditions the Authority may consider appropriate.

Special Recomendación: IX

CROSS BORDER

Calificación: NC

Gaps Open:

Acción Recomendada	Acciones Tomadas
<p>It is recommended that for the avoidance of ambiguity and the need for the exercise of discretion that legal provisions be put in place requiring reporting of the transfer into or out of the country of cash, currency or other bearer negotiable instruments valued in excess of US \$10,000.00 and that appropriate reporting forms be simultaneously published and put in use, and that proportionate and dissuasive sanctions be provided for.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulations 4 and 5 of the Customs regulations Cap 15.05 and section 9(1)(a) of the Immigrant ordinance Cap 76 and regulation 7 of the Immigration Regulations Cap 76 provides for the reporting of a person carrying in excess the sum of US\$10,000.00. • Section 9(1)(a) states: Every person entering the colony shall truthfully answer all proper questions put to him by the immigration officer for the purpose of this Ordinance, and also if required by the immigration officer- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Made and sign the prescribed declaration. • The declaration form has been published under the Customs Regulation under Schedule 2, Form 15 and also referred to under Regulation 72 of the said Regulations. • Regulation 72 states: The owner of any baggage brought into a customs area shall immediately attend upon the proper officer, answer all such questions as such officer may put to him or her or make such declarations in writing (including a declaration in Form 15) relating to such baggage as such officer shall require, thereupon pay to the proper officer any duty that may be payable

	<p>thereon, and remove such baggage from the baggage room. The proper officer may refuse to attend to any passenger until the whole of such passenger's accompanied baggage is presented to him or her in one place, or, where any baggage belongs to more than one person unless all the owners thereof attend upon him or her together. Neither the Comptroller nor any officers is liable for any loss or damage whatsoever to any baggage which is not cleared as aforesaid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation 7 of the Immigration Regulations as amended by the Immigration (Amendment) Regulations No. 6 of 2007 and section 9 of the Customs (Amendment) regulations No. 7 of 2007 provides for the publication of the declaration form in relation to persons carrying currency in excess of US \$10,000.00.
<p>It is further recommended that officers of the Police Force, Customs and the Marine Services be empowered to seize and detain cash, currency or bearer negotiable instrument valued in excess of US\$10,000.00 which has not been properly declared or about which there is suspicion that they are the proceeds of crime.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportionate and dissuasive sanctions are provided for pursuant to Regulation 9 (2) of the Immigration ordinance, Cap 76, • Regulation 9(2) states: Any person who refuses to make and sign the prescribed declaration...shall be deemed to be a prohibited immigrant and dealt with as such. • Sections 32(30, 86, 93, 94, 113, 118 of the Customs (Control and Management) Act, Cap 15.05 and Regulation 6 of the Customs regulations, Cap 15.05 makes provision for cash in excess of \$10,000 which has not been properly declared. • Section 113 in relation to Untrue Declaration states: (1) If any person— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) makes or signs, or causes to be made or signed, or delivers or causes to be delivered to the Comptroller or an officer, any declaration, notice, certificate or other document; or (b) makes any statement in answer to any question put to him or her by an officer

	<p>which he or she is required by or under any enactment to answer,</p> <p>being a document or statement produced or made for any purpose of any assigned matter, which is untrue in a material particular, he or she commits an offence and is liable to a fine of \$5,000, and any goods in relation to which the document or statement was made are liable to forfeiture.</p> <p>(2) If any person knowingly or recklessly—</p> <p>(a) makes or signs, or causes to be made or signed or delivers or causes to be delivered to the Comptroller or an officer, any declaration, notice, certificate or other document; or</p> <p>(b) makes any statement in answer to any question put to him or her by an officer which he or she is required by or under any enactment to answer,</p> <p>being a document or statement produced or made for any purpose of an assigned matter, which is untrue in a material particular, he or she commits an offence and is liable to a fine of \$10,000, or to imprisonment for 2 years, or to both, and may be arrested, and any goods in relation to which the document or statement was made are liable to forfeiture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision has been made under the Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Act No. 1 of 2011 to allow for the detention and seizure of cash where there is reasonable ground to suspect that the cash is the proceeds or criminal conduct or is intended for use in criminal conduct. • Section 29A(1) states: 29A. (1) A police officer not below the rank of corporal may seize and detain, in accordance with this Part, any cash in Saint Lucia if the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that it directly represents any person's proceeds of criminal conduct or is intended by any person for use in any criminal conduct.

<p>Provisions should be made for any detained funds to be held for a specified renewable period to facilitate the investigation of the origin, ownership and intended use of the funds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 29A(2) and 29A(3) of POCA provides for detained funds to be held for up to three(3) months to facilitate the investigation into the origin or intended use of the funds. • Section 29A(2) states: Cash seized by virtue of this section must not be detained for more than forty-eight hours unless its continued detention is authorized by an order made by a Magistrate; and no such order must be made unless the Magistrate is satisfied - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that there are reasonable grounds for the suspicion mentioned in subsection (1); and (b) that continued detention of the cash is justified while its origin or derivation is further investigated or consideration is given to the institution, whether in Saint Lucia or elsewhere, of criminal proceedings against any person for an offence with which the cash is connected. • Section 29A(3) states: Any order under subsection (2) must authorize the continued detention of the cash to which it relates for such period, not exceeding three months beginning with the date of the order, as may be specified in the order; and a Court of summary jurisdiction, if satisfied as to the matters mentioned in that subsection, may thereafter from time to time by order authorized the further detention of the cash except that – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) no period of detention specified in such an order must exceed three months beginning with the date of the order; and (b) the total period of detention must not exceed two years from the date of the order under subsection (2).
<p>Consideration should be given to providing law enforcement officers with the power to detain cash, currency or other bearer negotiable instruments suspected of being the proceeds of crime wherever in the country seized, without being</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above and note that 29(A)(1) of POCA refers to cash found anywhere in St. Lucia and the under section 49(c) cash is defined to mean coin and bank notes in any currency and negotiable instruments.

restricted to matters of cross border transfers with the view to facilitating appropriate investigations into the source of the funds.	
There is a need for increased participation by the Customs Department in combating money laundering and terrorist financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 5(2)(a) of the MLPA provides for the filing of suspicious activity reports with the F.I.A and section 4 of the MLPA (Amendment) Act No.9 of 2011 allows for the dissemination of information by the F.I.A to Customs and Excise. • The MOU between Customs and F.I.A makes provision for the sharing of information in relation to money laundering and terrorist financing.
Consideration should be given to have Customs officers trained in the area of ML and TF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of customs officers having received training in financial investigations at REDTRAC in Jamaica.
Statistics should be kept on all aspects of Customs and Excise operations, these statistics should be readily available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics are kept by Customs and Excise operations and are readily available
All Customs fraud cases with substantial values should be submitted to the FIA, Prosecutor's office for predicate offence consideration regarding offences pursuant to ML, FT and proceeds of Crime legislation with a view to prosecution of offenders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the pass twelve months Pursuant to section 5(2)(a) of the MLPA Customs have filed two SARs regarding fraud and one case which was submitted to the F.I.A for money laundering investigation and prosecution.
Customs must take more drastic action against suspected ML offences and Commercial fraud offenders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Customs and Excise Department is proactive in its approach in dealing with money laundering offences and commercial fraud offenders and are working with the other law enforcement agencies in dealing with those matters and more importantly the Financial Intelligence Authority.
Provision of basic analytical and case management software must	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

be supplied as a priority and basic and advanced training in the use of such software is required.	
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Appendix II
Matrix with Ratings and Follow-Up Action
3rd Round Mutual Evaluation
Saint Lucia 28th February 2013

Forty Recomendacións	Calificación	Summary of factors underlying Calificación ¹	Recommended Actions	Undertaken Actions
Legal systems				
1.ML offence	PC	<p>AML legislation has not been effectively utilized and therefore could not be measured and the Palermo Convention needs to be ratified.</p> <p>The lack of effective investigations and prosecutions also negatively impacts the effectiveness of the AML legislation and regime.</p> <p>Self- laundering is not covered by legislation.</p> <p>Conviction of a predicate offence is necessary</p> <p>All designated categories of offences not included</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MLPA should be amended to specifically provide that the offence of money laundering does not of necessity apply to persons who committed the predicate offences in light of the lacuna that presently exists in the law. • The offence of self-money laundering must be distinct from the offences which are predicates. • The country needs to ensure that the widest possible categories of offences as designated by Convention are included within the MLPA and are definitively defined by legislation. 	<p>The Acción Recomendada has been implemented under the POCA.</p> <p>Addressed in the MLPA No. 8 of 2010. See sections 28 and 29 and 30 of the Act</p> <p>See: Section 2 of the Act - schedule 1 of the Act - Amendments to Criminal Code to increase criminal offences. - see too Counter-Trafficking Act No. 7 of 2010</p> <p>A money laundering charge shall be laid before the end of October 2011.</p> <p>Deficiencias Rectificadas</p>

¹ These factors are only required to be set out when the rating is less than Compliant.

2. ML offence – mental element and corporate liability	LC	Lack of effectiveness of sanctions which are also considered not dissuasive		<p>We have worked with UKSAT (Security Advisory Team) who has trained the DPP's office and the FI on prosecution, and has provided training for the judiciary which will facilitate effective prosecution. As a result, there are two pending cases before the Court for confiscation.</p> <p>Deficiencias Rectificadas</p>
3. Confiscation and provisional measures	PC	Lack of effective implementation as there are no prosecutions noted for ML. Additionally there are other avenues such as forfeitures and confiscations which are effective measures which have not been utilized and thus add to the lack of effectiveness in implementation of the AML regime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite the lack of ML prosecutions there have been convictions for predicate offences and the reasons elucidated are not attributed to a lack of restraint action nor from lack of action by the DPP to suggest a less than effective attempt at obtaining a court sanction. Notwithstanding, the St. Lucian authorities have not demonstrated that there is effective implementation of these measures. The absence of any confiscation speaks to legislation that has never been tested. 	<p>Provisions for civil forfeiture and specific asset tracing measures have been incorporated in the POCA.</p> <p>See section 49 A to 49 C of the Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Act No. 4 of 2010.</p> <p>Proceedings have been initiated under POCA with respect to cash seizure. Three cases are pending before the Courts for cash forfeiture.</p> <p>Further, The two confiscation matters are pending before the Courts. One matter is scheduled for hearing in November.</p> <p>Saint Lucia continues to demonstrate the effective implementation of the legislation by the following:</p>

				<p>No. of Cash Seizures: 5 Total Value of Cash Seizures: XCD 316.00</p> <p>No. of Production Orders: 2 No. of Restraint Orders presently: 1 Total Value of Restraint Orders: XCD 749, 498.00</p> <p>No. of Confiscation Cases under investigation: 21</p> <p>No. of Confiscation matters presented before the Court: 2</p> <p>Potential Benefit/Value of Confiscation Matters under investigation: XCD 445, 845.00</p> <hr/> <p>Updated</p> <p>No. of Cash Seizures: 7 Total Value of Cash Seizures: XCD 1028.00</p> <p>No of Cash Forfeiture Applications Pending: 6</p> <p>No of Forfeiture: 1 Total Value \$135,000.00</p> <p>No. of Production Orders: 2</p>
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				<p>No of Directors Request: 120</p> <p>No. of Restraint Orders presently: 1 Total Value of Restraint Orders: XCD 749, 498.00</p> <p>No. of Confiscation Cases under investigation: 22</p> <p>No. of Confiscation matters presented before the Court: 1</p> <p>Potential Benefit/Value of Confiscation Matters under investigation: XCD1 745, 845.00</p> <p>Updated as at 13th February 2013</p> <p>No. of Cash Seizures: 10 Total Value of Cash Seizures: XCD1, 062, 555.90</p> <p>No. of Forfeiture Orders: 2 Total Value \$364, 145.42</p> <p>No. of Production Orders: 5</p> <p>No. of Directors Request: approximately 643</p> <p>No. of Restraint Orders presently Total Value of Restraint Orders: XCD7, 749, 498.00</p>
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				<p>No. of Confiscation Cases under investigation: 28</p> <p>No. of Confiscation matters presently before the Court: 1</p> <p>Potential Benefit/Value of Confiscation Matters under investigation: approximately XCD12, 245, 845.00</p>
Preventive measures				
4. Secrecy laws consistent with the Recomendacións	PC	<p>There are no bank secrecy laws which impede the sharing of information. The minor shortcoming arises from the reluctance of entities to share certain information in practice.</p> <p>There is no obligation which requires all categories of financial institutions to share information among themselves for purposes of AML/CFT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Insurance Act and the Registered Agents and Trustee Act do not have expressed provision for the sharing of information. While in practice, this has not prevented them from sharing with authorities, for the avoidance of doubt it is recommended that expressed provisions in the respective pieces of legislation together with the requisite indemnity for staff members making such disclosures. 	<p>The Revised Insurance Act Section 20 which is tabled before Parliament for its Segundo reading allows for the sharing of information.</p> <p>The Revised Act has been forwarded to a special legislative sub-committee of parliament, where representative stakeholders were required to provide comments. It is expected that the FSSU shall provide its response by the next sitting of Parliament.</p> <p>See also Registered Agent and Trustee Licensing Act Section 26 which specifically provides for disclosure to any regulatory body and other governments under MLAT to the Financial Sector Supervision Unit (FSSU) and by a Court order.</p> <p>See section 37 of the MLPA No. 8 of 2010 provides adequate protection</p>

				<p>from criminal or civil activity of any person, director, employee or person engaged in other business submit reports on suspicious activities.</p> <p>See also section 16 (2) of the MLPA 2010.</p> <p>Cabinet has decided to review the Insurance Bill prior to re-submission to Parliament. The Bill is currently being re-submitted to Cabinet by the Drafting Department.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the Bill shall be passed by Parliament on or before November 2012.</p>
5.Customer due diligence	NC	<p>The MLPA is significantly deficient. These essential criteria are required to be in the law and are not, and even where they are, it does not adequately meet the standard of the essential criteria.</p> <p>The MLPA does not create a legal obligation to undertake CDD above designated threshold, carrying out occasional wire transfers covered by SR VII, where the financial institution has doubts about the veracity of the adequacy of previously obtained customer identification data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The St. Lucian authorities should consider either amending the MLPA or giving enforceable means to the Guidance Notes issued by the FIA. The MLPA should be amended to include provisions that would require all financial institutions to undertake CDD in the following circumstances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> xvii. when performing occasional transactions above a designated threshold, xviii. carrying out occasional transactions that are wire transfers under SR VII and 	<p>Section 17 of the MLPA No. 8 of 2010 has addressed the customer due diligence requirements as provided by Recomendación 5 in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulations have been designed to implement a general threshold of EC\$25,000.00/US\$10,000 for CDD. There are specified thresholds for various categories of entities including financial institutions, casinos, jewellers, accountants, lawyers, and other DNFBPs.

		<p>There is no legal obligation to carry on due diligence on an ongoing basis</p> <p>There is no legal obligation to carry out enhanced due diligence for higher risk categories of customers / business relationships</p> <p>All financial institutions do not apply CDD to existing customers on the basis of materiality and risk and also do not conduct due diligence on such existing relationships at appropriate times.</p> <p>There is no legal obligation which requires financial institutions to obtain information on the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship.</p> <p>There is no legal obligation which requires Customer Due Diligence information to be updated on a periodic basis.</p>	<p>xix. where the financial institutions is in doubt about the veracity or adequacy of previously obtained customer identification data:</p> <p>xx. on an ongoing basis;</p> <p>xxi. based on materiality and risk at appropriate times.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistent practices should be implemented across all sectors for dealing with AML/CFT issues. The awareness levels of obligations under the MLPA are different within the sub-sectors. Supervisory oversight by the several regulators is also not consistent. The MLPA should be amended so that financial institutions and persons engaged in other business activity should be required to ensure that documents, data or information collected under the CDD process are kept up-to-date and relevant by undertaking routine reviews of existing records. The MLPA should be amended so that financial institutions are required to: <p>ix. Undertake customer due diligence (CDD) measures when they have doubts about the veracity or adequacy of previously obtained</p>	<p>when engaged in cash transactions and financial transactions carried out in single operations or in several operations that appear to be linked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It requires a financial institutions that suspects that transactions relating to money laundering or terrorist financing to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to identify and verify the identity of the customer and the beneficial owner Make a STR to the FIA Financial institutions are required by the MLPA No. 2010 to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> carry on due diligence on an ongoing basis, over the designated threshold and otherwise once a suspicion is aroused that a transaction may be related to money laundering and terrorism carry out enhanced due diligence for higher risk categories of customer/business relationships.
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			<p>customer identification data.</p> <p>x. Undertake customer due diligence (CDD) measures when there is a suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing, regardless of any exemptions or thresholds that are referred to elsewhere under the FATF Recomendaciones.</p> <p>xi. Take reasonable measures to understand the ownership and control structure of the customer and determine who the natural persons are that ultimately own or control the customer. This includes those persons who exercise ultimate effective control over a legal person or arrangement.</p> <p>xii. Obtain information on the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship.</p> <p>xiii. Ensure that documents, data or information collected under the CDD process are kept up-to-date and relevant by undertaking reviews of existing records, particularly for higher risk categories of customers or business relationships.</p> <p>xiv. provide for performing enhanced due diligence for higher risk categories of customer, business relationship or transaction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obtain information on the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship. - Financial institutions. <p>The Revised GN makes provision for the carrying out of CDD on an ongoing basis. The GN also made provision for the carrying out of enhanced CDD for high risk categories of customers/business relationships.</p> <p>It addresses the making of an STR where the institution is unable to obtain satisfactory evidence or verification of the identity of customer/beneficial owner.</p> <p>It highlights with particular clarity the procedure to be adopted for non face to face customers, indicating that no less than the diligence procedure should be adopted for non face to face business transactions, security transactions and life insurance business.</p> <p>See section 17 of the MLPA No. 8 of 2010.</p> <p>The Guidance Notes has been given the force of law by being implemented in Regulations. SI 55 of 2010.</p> <p>The requirement that all financial institutions should undertake customer</p>
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			<p>xv. Provide for applying reduced or simplified measures where there are low risks of money laundering, where there are risks of money laundering or terrorist financing or where adequate checks and controls exist in national system respectively.</p> <p>xvi. Provide for applying simplified or reduced CDD to customers resident in another country which is in compliance and have effectively implemented the FATF Recomendacións.</p>	<p>due diligence is provided for under section 17 (1) of the MLPA.</p> <p>In addition section 17 (2) of the MLPA provides for a financial institution or person engaged in other business activity to ensure that any documents or information collected under customer due diligence process is kept up-to-date and relevant by undertaking routine reviews of existing records particularly for high risk categories of customers or business relationships.</p> <p>Further section 17 (4) provides for measures to be taken with respect to the veracity and adequacy of information, suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing, understanding the ownership and control structure of the customer, obtaining information on the purpose and intended nature of the business.</p> <p>Gaps have been closed</p>
6. Politically exposed persons	NC	<p>There are no provisions in the law, guideline or industry practice which completely satisfies the essential criteria.</p> <p>The financial sector does not have procedures in place where senior management approval is required to open accounts which are to be operated by PEPs, as defined by</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforceable means should be introduced for dealing with politically exposed persons (PEPs). All financial institutions should be required to have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documented AML/CFT policies and procedures and appropriate risk management systems; Policies and procedures should 	<p>Section 18 of the MLPA No. 8 of 2017 provides for PEPs. Revised GN has introduced measures for dealing with PEPs. In particular provides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> for senior management approval for opening accounts which are to be operated by PEPs. Ongoing enhanced CDD for PEPs

		<p>FATF.</p> <p>The financial sector does not have on-going enhanced CDD for PEPs.</p> <p>Majority of financial institutions do not utilise a risk based approach to AML/CFT issues</p> <p>Major gate keepers do not deal with the subject of PEPS pursuant to ECCB guidelines.</p> <p>Insurance companies & Credit Unions do not treat with the issue</p>	<p>deal with PEPs – definition should be consistent with that of FATF, IT systems should be configured to identify PEPs, relationships with PEPs should be authorised by the senior management of the financial institutions, source of funds and source of wealth must be determined, enhanced CDD must be performed on an on-going basis on all accounts held by PEPs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government of St Lucia should take steps to sign, ratify and implement the 2003 Convention against Corruption. 	<p>Money Laundering (Prevention Guidance Notes) Regulations SI 55 of 2010, Money Laundering (Prevention) Guidance Notes) Regulations SI 55 of 2010, under paragraphs 84 to 88.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for low risk and high risk indicators including PEPs. <p>In addition PEP has been defined under the Money Laundering (Prevention Guidance Notes) Regulations SI 55 of 2010, (GN) wherein it includes senior officials in the executive, legislative, administrative, military or judicial branches of a foreign government, senior official of a major foreign political party.</p> <p>Steps have been taken to ratify the 2003 International Convention on Corruption, wherein Cabinet has agreed to its ratification. Steps are currently being taken to determine steps and procedure in facilitating process.</p> <p>Amended Draft Regulations, with proposed amendments circulated for review and finalization.</p> <p>On the 25th of November 2011 St Lucia acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.</p> <p>Detailed Amendments regarding</p>
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				<p>PEPs have been made to the Money Laundering Guidance Notes and have also been included in the draft Guidance Notes for DNFBPs and have consequently been finalised and signed by the Honourable Attorney General.</p> <p>The Money Laundering (Prevention) Guideline for Other Business Activity) Regulations and the amendment to the Money Laundering (prevention) Guidance Notes (Amendment) Regulations have been finalized and published respectively by Statutory Instruments 83 of 2012 and 82 of 2012.</p> <p>Deficiencias Rectificadas</p>
7. Correspondent banking	NC	<p>There are no provisions in the law, guideline or practice which completely satisfies the essential criteria.</p> <p>Commercial banks policies and procedures are deficient. There are no measures in place to :</p> <p>assess a respondent institution's AML/CFT controls to determine whether they are effective and adequate, document the AML/CFT responsibilities of each institution</p> <p>ensure that the respondent institution is able to provide relevant customer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial Banks should be required to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. assess a respondent institution's AML/CFT controls to determine whether they are effective and adequate; iv. document the AML/CFT responsibilities of each institution; v. ensure that the respondent institution is able to provide relevant customer identification data upon request. 	<p>Has been addressed in the Revised GN.</p> <p>These Recomendaciones have been met in Saint Lucia in that under section 17 of the MLPA it is a requirement that financial institutions and persons engaged in other business activity shall immediately obtain the information required under the CDD process.</p> <p>It is also required that adequate steps be taken in satisfaction of identity data etc from intermediaries and Tercer parties upon request.</p>

		identification data upon request		<p>Section 94 (j) of the Money laundering Guidance Notes stipulates that enhanced due diligence shall be conducted by commercial banks in ascertaining whether the bank has established and implemented sound customer due diligence, anti-money laundering policies and strategies and appointed a Compliance Officer (at managerial level) to include obtaining a copy of its AML policy and guidelines.</p> <p>Deficiencias Rectificadas</p>
8.New technologies & non face-to-face business	NC	<p>There are no provisions in the law, guideline or practice which completely satisfies the essential criteria.</p> <p>There is no framework which mitigates against the risk of misusing technology in ML/TF.</p> <p>Financial institutions are not required to conduct En curso CDD on business undertaken on non face to face customers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation should be enacted to prevent the misuse of technological developments in ML / TF. • Financial institutions should be required to identify and mitigate AML/CFT risks arising from undertaking non-face to face business transactions or relationships. CDD done on conducting such business should be undertaken on an on-going basis. 	<p>Recomendación 8 has also been addressed in the Revised GN paragraphs 90-101.</p> <p>Financial services providers offering services over the internet are required to implement procedure to identify its clients similar to those adopted for personal interview clients.</p> <p>Provision for non face to face business contained at paragraphs 90 – 93 of the Money Laundering Guidance Notes. It should also be noted that a breach of the Guidance Notes constitutes an offence under section 2 (2) of the Regulations. Consequently, the enactment of Guidance Notes provides a mechanism/regime for misuse of technological developments in ML/TF.</p> <p>Technological developments outside of those posed by Internet related transactions have been specifically addressed at paragraph 98 where it speaks to other</p>

				<p>products emerging technology include: smartcards and e-cash.</p> <p>Amended Draft Regulations, with proposed amendments circulated for review and finalization</p> <p>Detailed Amendments regarding technologies and non-face to face business have been made to the Money Laundering Guidance Notes and have also been included in the draft guidance notes for DNFBPs and have consequently been finalised.</p> <p>The Money Laundering (Prevention of Guideline for Other Business Activity) Regulations and the amendment to the Money Laundering (prevention) Guidance Notes (Amendment) Regulations have been finalized and published respectively by Statutory Instruments 83 of 2012 and 82 of 2012.</p> <p>Deficiencias Rectificadas</p> <p>.</p>
9.Tercer parties and introducers	PC	Legislation or other enforceable means do not address CDD requirements where business is introduced by Tercer parties or intermediaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial institution should be required to immediately obtain from Tercer parties information required under the specified conditions of the CDD process. 	<p>These issues have been addressed in the MLPA section 17 and GN.</p> <p>Section 17 (a) provides for the reliance on intermediaries and Tercer parties</p>

		<p>Adequate steps are not taken by insurance companies to ensure that copies of identification data and other relevant documentation relating to CDD requirements will be made available from the Tercer party upon request without delay.</p> <p>Financial institutions do not implement procedures to satisfy themselves that Tercer parties are regulated and supervised.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial institutions should be required to take adequate steps to satisfy themselves that copies of identification data and other relevant documentation relating to CDD requirements will be made available from the Tercer party upon request without delay. Financial institutions should be obligated to satisfy themselves that the Tercer party is regulated and supervised in accordance with Recomendación 23, 24 and 29 and has measures in place to comply with the CDD requirements set out in Recomendaciones 5 and 10. The competent authority for dealing with AML/CTF matters should circulate to all financial institutions lists e.g. OFAC, UN. The financial institutions should be required to incorporate into their CDD the use of assessments / reviews concerning AML/ CFT which are published by international / regional organisations. 	<p>perform and undertake aspects of Customer Due Diligence.</p> <p>Deficiencias Rectificadas</p>
10.Record keeping	NC	<p>No requirement to maintain records of domestic and international transactions for at least five years whether or not the relationship has been terminated</p> <p>No requirement to maintain identification data, account files and business correspondence for at least</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MLPA should be strengthened to provide that the records to be kept are both domestic and international and also that such records must be sufficient to permit reconstruction of individual transactions so as to provide, if necessary, evidence for prosecution of criminal activity. The MLPA should be strengthened 	<p>The MLPA No. 8 of 2010 contains provision under section 16(1) to establish and maintain transaction recorded for both domestic and international transactions for a period of 7 years after the completion of the transaction record.</p> <p>The minimum retention period</p>

		<p>five years following the termination of a relationship</p> <p>No requirement to make available customer and transaction records and information on a timely basis.</p> <p>No requirement to transaction records which are retained must be sufficient to permit reconstruction of individual transactions, so as to provide, if necessary, evidence for prosecution of criminal activity.</p> <p>No requirement for financial institutions to maintain records of business correspondence for at least five (5) years following the termination of an account or business relationship or longer if requested by a competent authority in specific cases upon proper authority.</p>	<p>to provide that financial institutions should maintain records of business correspondence for at least five years following the termination of an account or business relationship (or longer if requested by a competent authority in specific cases upon proper authority).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provisions in both the POCA and MLPA should create a statutory obligation and a corresponding offence for instances where information is not maintained in a form which enables the competent authority to retrieve the information on a timely basis. Even though the various pieces of information may be available, the timely ability to reconstruct the transaction or sufficient evidence to procure a prosecution may be impeded. 	<p>according to section 16(7) of the M No. 8 of 2010 is:</p> <p>(a) If the record relates to the opening of an account is 7 years after the day on which the account is closed.</p> <p>(b) if the record relates to the renting of a safety deposit box the period of 7 years after the day the safety deposit box ceases to be used, or in any other case a period of 7 years after the day on which the transaction recorded takes place.</p> <p>The MLPA provides under section 16(8) that a financial institution shall keep its records in a form to allow retrieval in legible form within a reasonable period of time in order to reconstruct the transaction for the purpose of assisting the investigation and prosecution of a suspected money laundering offence. The act also makes it an offence under section 16(9) for failure of a financial institution to comply with this section.</p> <p>Recomendacións have been fully met</p>
11.Unusual transactions	NC	<p>A legal obligation does not exist for financial institutions to pay special attention to complex, unusual or large transactions. Financial</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial institutions should be encouraged to develop various examples of what would constitute suspicious, unusual and complex 	<p>The MLPA makes provision in section 16(1)(l) and (m) for financial institutions to report complex, unusual or large transactions.</p>

		<p>institutions do not document findings on the background and purpose of complex, large or unusual transactions</p> <p>There are no procedures which would require financial institutions to keep the findings on the background and purpose of all complex, unusual store such information to enable it to be retrievable by the competent authorities or auditors.</p>	<p>transactions. This should be disseminated to staff to make them become aware of such transactions. Internal reporting procedures should also be initiated to generate reports for review and appropriate action to be taken and ultimately to develop typologies for each type / sector of the financial sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be legal obligation for financial institutions to report such transactions which the institution deems to be suspicious to the FIA as a suspicious transaction • The MLPA and POCA should specifically provide that all documentation relating to the background and purpose of a transaction should be retained for a similar period of 7 years. 	<p>The definition of transaction record under section 2 of the MLPA has been extended to include all business correspondence relating to the transaction, all documents relating to the background and purpose of the transaction.</p> <p>Paragraph 31 of the GN provides for mandatory attention to be given by financial institutions to all complex, unusual or large business transactions or unusual patterns of transactions, whether completed or not and to insignificant but periodic transactions which have no apparent economic or lawful purpose.</p> <p>There is an obligation for financial institutions to report large complex unusual transactions to the FIA pursuant to section 16 of the MLPA.</p> <p>In particular financial institutions are required to establish and maintain a record that indicates the nature of the evidence obtained.</p> <p>Section 156 of the Money Laundering Guidance Notes stipulates that “ the Compliance Officer should be well versed in the different types of transactions which the institution handles and which may give rise to opportunities for money laundering. Examples are set out in Appendix A, though not intended to be exhaustive. Further</p>
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				<p>roles and responsibilities of the Compliance Officer are stated under section 44 of the Money laundering Guidance Notes. The include inter alia the requirement to develop various examples of suspicious/unusual transaction etc and the need to organise training sessions for staff on various compliance related issues etc</p> <p>The Recomendación in relation to the obligation for financial institutions to perform enhanced due diligence have been prescribed by the guidelines in that section 2 of the MLPA indicates what constitutes a transaction record and as such pursuant to section 16 (1) a financial institution is obligated and mandated to examine the background for the purposes of reporting the FIA in writing.</p> <p>Amended Draft Regulations, with proposed amendments circulated for review and finalization.</p> <p>Detailed Amendments regarding unusual transactions have been made to the Money Laundering Guidance Notes and have also been included in the draft guidance notes for DNF and have consequently been finalised.</p> <p>The Money Laundering (Prevention) Guideline for Other Business Activity) Regulations and the amendment to the Money Laundering (prevention) Guidance Notes (Amendment) Regulations</p>
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				<p>have been finalized and published respectively by Statutory Instrument 83 of 2012 and 82 of 2012.</p> <p>Deficiencias Rectificadas</p>
12.DNFBP – R.5, 6, 8-11	NC	<p>No requirement for DNFBPs to undertake CDD measures when:</p> <p>They have doubts as to the veracity or adequacy of previously obtained customer identification data.</p> <p>Transaction is carried out in a single operation or in several operations that appear to be linked</p> <p>Carrying out occasional transactions in relation to wire transfers in the circumstances covered by the Interpretative Note to SR VII.</p> <p>There is a suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing, regardless of any exemptions or thresholds that are referred to elsewhere under the FATF Recomendaciones.</p> <p>Entering relationship with customer (whether permanent or occasional, and whether natural or legal persons or legal arrangements) and verify that customer's identity using reliable, independent source documents, data or information.</p> <p>No requirement for DNFBPs to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deficiencias identified for all financial institutions as noted in Recomendaciones 5, 6, 8-11 in the relevant sections of this report are also applicable to listed DNFBPs. Implementation of the specific Recomendación in the relevant sections of this report will also apply to listed DNFBPs. Though lawyers are aware of the potential vulnerabilities in processing transactions without doing customer due diligence, it is not mandatory for them to make any reports with respect to PEPs, no face to face businesses, 3rd party referral and cross border banking relationships for suspect FT activities where the offence of FT has not been criminalised. 	<p>Refer to comments made under Recomendaciones 5, 6, 8-11.</p> <p>See R24 in relation to CDD and ST for the Legal Profession. See also sections 15, 16 and 17 of the MLPA</p> <p>The MLPA provides by virtue of section 6 for the FIA to undertake inspections and audits to ensure AM compliance by the DNFBPs.</p> <p>Specific guidelines are being drawn up with respect to DNFBP's and shall be finalised shortly for review and publication.</p> <p>These Guidelines have been drafted, approved and shall be published in October 2011.</p> <p>The Specific draft guidelines with respect to DNFBPs have been finalised for further review by a Drafting Consultant prior to publication.</p> <p>Detailed Guidance Notes regarding DNFBPs have been made acceptable</p>

		<p>undertake CDD measures (when a person is acting on behalf of another person) to verify the identity and the authorization of mandatory of that person.</p> <p>No obligation under MLPA to verify the legal status of legal person or legal arrangement.</p> <p>No threshold amount is addressed in the MLPA.</p> <p>No legislation exists to permit compliance with Special Recomendación</p> <p>VII against Financing of Terrorism.</p> <p>No requirement to conduct ongoing due diligence on the business relationship</p> <p>No requirement for financial institutions to ensure that documents, data or information collected under the CDD process is kept up-to-date and relevant</p> <p>No requirement for simplified CDD measures to be unacceptable in specific higher risk scenarios</p> <p>There are no rules or regulations requiring DNFBPs to comply with the essential criteria of Recomendación 6,</p> <p>There are no rules covering the proposals of Recomendación 8, and requiring financial institutions</p>		<p>and finalised.</p> <p>The Money Laundering (Prevention Guideline for Other Business Activity) Regulations and the amendment to the Money Laundering (prevention) Guidance Notes (Amendment) Regulations have been finalized and published respectively by Statutory Instrument 83 of 2012 and 82 of 2012.</p> <p>Further Amendments have been proposed to the drafting consultation with respect to the Legal Profession Act, Chapter 2.04 to provide for duty to report.</p> <p>These amendments amongst others having been drawn up by the draught consultant are being reviewed by the Legislative Drafting Department on forward submission to Cabinet for approval and thereafter to the Parliament.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the amendment to the Legal Profession Act shall be finalised on or before November 2012.</p> <p>Deficiencias Rectificadas</p>
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		<p>DNFBPs to take steps to give special attention to the threats posed by new technologies that permit anonymity</p> <p>No requirement for financial institutions to have policies and procedures in place to address any specific risks associated with non-face-to-face business relationships or transactions.</p> <p>There are no rules requiring DNFBPs to pay particular attention to relationships with persons in countries that do not apply the FATF Recomendaciones.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> There are no rules to ensure that the financial institutions are informed of Concerns about the weaknesses in the AML/CFT systems of other countries.</p> <p>There are no counter-measures for countries that do not apply the FATF Recomendación, or apply them to an insufficient degree.</p> <p>Lawyers for the most part claim legal professional privilege and a denial of awareness to the prescribed STR form</p>		
13.Suspicious transaction reporting	NC	<p>Essential criteria 13.1 -3 should be in law / regulations - this is not the case.</p> <p>The reporting obligation does not</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The POCA and MLPA should be amended to provide that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Financial institution should report 	<p>Section 16 (1) (c) and 19 of the MLPA requires the reporting of STR where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that a transaction involves proceeds</p>

		<p>apply to all designated categories of predicate offences under Recomendación 1.</p> <p>There is no legally enforceable obligation for financial institutions to report transactions which are attempted but not completed regardless of the value of the transaction.</p> <p>STRs are not generated by financial institutions when they should because there is neither any guidance from the FIA or in their policies and procedures as to what constitutes a suspicious transaction.</p>	<p>to the FIA (a suspicious transaction report – STR) when it suspects or has reasonable grounds to suspect that funds are the proceeds of a criminal activity. At a minimum, the obligation to make a STR should apply to funds that are the proceeds of all offences that are required to be included as predicate offences under Recomendación 1.</p> <p>iv. The filing of a STR must apply to funds where there are reasonable grounds to suspect or they are suspected to be linked or related to, or to be used for terrorism, terrorist acts or by terrorist organisations or those who finance terrorism. All suspicious transactions, including attempted transactions, should be reported regardless of the amount of the transaction.</p>	<p>prescribed offence.</p> <p>An amendment has been done to broaden the category of predicate offences. See Recomendación 1.</p> <p>The MLPA further extends the category of predicate offences to all criminal conduct triable either way or on indictment by the definition of “relevant offence” under section 2.</p> <p>The MLPA and the Anti-Terrorism section 31 and 32 also provides under section 19 for the filing of STRs where there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the transaction or attempted transaction involves the proceeds of criminal conduct regardless of the amount of the transaction.</p> <p>Additionally, training continues to assist financial institutions in identifying a STR and the procedure for its reporting.</p> <p>The gaps discerned by the examiner have been closed.</p>
14. Protection & no tipping-off	PC	There is no specific protection from both criminal and civil liability for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The indemnity should expressly include MLROs and Compliance 	Protection and No Tipping-off are addressed in section 16(2), (3) and

		<p>breach of any restriction on disclosure of information imposed by contract or by any legislative, regulatory or administrative provision, if they report their suspicions in good faith to the FIA.</p> <p>There is no prohibition against financial institutions, their directors, officers and employees (permanent and temporary) from “tipping off” the fact that a STR or related information is being reported or provided to the FIA.</p>	<p>Officers. Additionally it should explicitly include legal and civil liability which may arise. The protection should be available where there is a suspicion or a reasonable belief even though the underlying criminal activity is unknown and whether a criminal activity has occurred.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MLPA should be amended to make it an offence for MLROs, Compliance Officers, directors and employees who tip off that a STR has been filed. 	<p>section 33 of the MLPA.</p> <p>Further, section 37 of the MLPA makes provision for criminal and civil liability protection against directors or employees of financial institutions.</p> <p>Section 38 of the MLPA creates an offence of “tipping off” whereby a person who obtains information in any form as a result of his or her connection with the Authority shall not disclose that information to any person except as far as it is required. If a person wilfully discloses, an offence is committed and the offender can be fined up to \$50,000.00.</p> <p>Section 16 (3) of the MLPA deals specifically with MLROs where it states that a financial institution or person engaged in other business activity makes any report pursuant to subsection 1, the financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity and the employee, staff, directors, owners or other representatives of the financial institution or person engaged in other business activity shall not disclose the information to the person who is not subject of the report to any one else - etc</p> <p>The offence is therefore created</p>
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				<p>under section 16 (4) of the MLPA where the fine imposed is not less than \$100,000 and not exceeding \$500,000.</p> <p>The prohibition to prohibit tipping off of disclosures that are in the process of being made has been addressed under section 16 (4)</p> <p>Section 16 (3) of the MLPA covers suspicion and investigation under section 33 of the MLPA. Consequently tipping off is prohibited for disclosures that are in the process of being made a suspicion has to be formulated Prior</p> <p>Proposed amendments have been suggested to the Consultant drafter deal specifically with tipping off that “are in the process of being made”.</p> <p>Draft Amendments to deal with tipping off have been made by the consultant drafter and have been reviewed by the Legislative Draft Department and shall be presented to Cabinet for approval and subsequently brought before Parliament.</p> <p>Pending</p>
15.Internal controls, compliance & audit	PC	Provisions are contained in the law but all financial institutions do not comply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provisions of the MLPA should be extended so that all financial institutions and other persons engaged in other business activity 	The Guidance Notes (GN) and paragraph 39 deals specifically with appointment of a compliance officer at management level. The GN have been

		<p>There is no requirement to appoint a compliance officer at the management level and En curso due diligence on employees.</p> <p>Where the financial institutions do have policies and procedures there are deficiencies e.g. do not provide guidance on treatment of unusual, complex and suspicious transactions.</p> <p>The general requirements are contained in documents which have no enforceability for non compliance.</p> <p>There is no obligation for financial institutions and persons engaged in other business activity to establish ongoing employee training to ensure that employees are kept informed of new developments, including information on current ML and FT techniques, methods and trends; and that there is a clear explanation of all aspects of AML/CFT laws and obligations, and in particular, requirements concerning CDD and suspicious transaction reporting.</p> <p>There is no obligation for financial institutions and persons engaged in other business activity to document and implement screening procedures for employees on an on-going basis.</p>	<p>should appoint a Compliance Officer at the management level who must be a fit and proper person, approved by the Board of Directors of the financial institution with the basic functions outlined in the law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MLPA guidance notes should be expanded to require that internal policies and procedures provide for the Compliance Officer to have access / report to the board of directors. 	<p>expanded to require that internal policies and procedures provide for compliance officer to have access/report to the Board of Directors.</p> <p>It must also be noted that paragraph of the GN provides for the appointment of a reporting Officer/Compliance Officer, making it imperative that the Officer reports directly to the Board of Directors.</p> <p>The GN in Part III 170.1 provides mandatory ongoing due diligence on the compliance officer and other employees.</p> <p>The MLPA legislates for employee diligence under section 16(1)(o).</p> <p>Recomendacions by examiners have been fully implemented.</p>
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16. DNFBP – R.13-15 & 21	NC	<p>No obligation to establish and maintain internal procedures, policies and controls to prevent Terrorist Financing.</p> <p>No obligation to communicate internal procedures, policies and controls to prevent Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing to their employees.</p> <p>None of the DNFBPs interviewed has ever filed a STR to the FIA.</p> <p>No obligation to develop appropriate compliance management arrangements at a minimum the designation of an AML/CFT compliance officer at the management level.</p> <p>No obligation to put in place screening procedures to ensure high standards when hiring employees.</p> <p>No obligation to give special attention to business relations and transactions with persons (including legal entities and other financial institutions) in jurisdictions that do not have adequate systems in place to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Lucian authorities may wish to consider amending the MLPA to require DNFBPs to establish and maintain internal procedures, policies and controls to prevent Money laundering and Terrorist Financing. • St. Lucian authorities may wish to consider amending the MLPA to ensure that DNFBPs communicate internal procedures, policies and controls, develop appropriate compliance management arrangements and put in place screening procedures to ensure high standards when hiring employees. Such amendments should also require DNFBPs to give special attention to business relations and transactions with persons (including legal entities and other financial institutions) in jurisdictions that do not have adequate AML and CFT systems. • St. Lucian authorities may wish to consider amending the MLPA to ensure that sanctions imposed are effective, proportionate and dissuasive to deal with natural or legal persons covered by the FATF Recomendaciones that fail to comply with national AML/CFT requirements. 	<p>The MLPA provides for the FIA to undertake inspections and audits to ensure AML compliance by the DNFBPs under section 6 of the Act</p> <p>In addition to the internal reporting procedures currently under section the MLPA, we are currently drafting guidelines for the DNFBPs, which guidelines will provide for internal procedures and policies to control AML/CFT those guidelines will also make provision for employers and employees alike to satisfy AML/CFT obligations. See further Recomendación 24.</p> <p>Further, section 16 (1) (o) (i) mand the development of programmes ag money laundering and terrorist financing.</p> <p>Gap significantly closed</p> <p>In addition section 2 (2) of the Money Laundering (Prevention) (Guidance Notes) Regulations creates a sanction for non compliance with AML/CFT requirements`.. These Guideline have been drafted, approved and shall be published in October 2011, as regulations.</p> <p>The Specific draft guidelines with respect to DNFBPs have been finali</p>
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		<p>prevent or deter ML or FT.</p> <p>No obligation to put effective measures in place to ensure that financial are advised of concerns about weaknesses in the AML/CFT systems of other countries.</p> <p>Sanctions are not effective, proportionate and dissuasive</p>		for further review by a Drafting Consultant prior to publication.
17. Sanctions	PC	<p>The full ranges of sanctions (civil, administrative as well as criminal) are not available to all supervisors.</p> <p>The lack of enforcement of criminal sanctions negatively impacts the effectiveness of the imposition of criminal sanctions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The full range of sanctions (civil, administrative and criminal) should be made available to all supervisors 	<p>Since the last Mutual Evaluation exercise we have increased the level of enforcement, in that regard we have revoked licences for non-compliance and have appointed judicial managers to entities in jeopardy.</p> <p>The Revised FSRA Act has been forwarded to a special legislative sub-committee of parliament, where representative stakeholders were required to provide comments. It is expected that the FSSU shall provide its response before the next sitting of Parliament.</p> <p>It is anticipated that upon the coming into force of the FSRA under section 40 other administrative functions shall be available to the Authority. "The Authority may require a regulated entity to pay a late filing fee of a prescribed amount which</p>

				<p>that person fails to —</p> <p>(a) file a return or other information required to be filed by that regulated entity under this Act or an enactment specified in Schedule 1 at the interval set out in, within the time required by that enactment;</p> <p>(b) provide complete and accurate information with respect to a return or other information required to be filed by that regulated entity under this Act or any enactment specified in Schedule 1;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(c) pay the fee that is payable under section 39 at the prescribed time.</p> <p>(2) A failure to file a return, provide information or pay the fee under subsection (1) is deemed to be a contravention for each day during which the failure continues.”</p> <p>The FSRA has been passed by Parliament and is in effect.</p> <p>Cabinet has decided to review the Insurance Bill prior to re-submission to Parliament. The Bill is currently being re-submitted to Cabinet by the Drafting Department.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the Bill shall be passed by Parliament on or before November 2012.</p>
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				It is also noted that on the 20th October 2012 the International Tax Cooperation Act No 6 of 2012 was passed. This allows for the sharing of information in relation to tax matters.
18. Shell banks	NC	There is 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MLPA guidance note should be amended to require financial institutions to ensure that their correspondent banks in a foreign country do not permit accounts to be used by shell banks. 	<p>Paragraph 94 (m) of the GN issued by FIA has been amended to require financial institutions to ensure that their correspondent banks in a foreign country do not permit accounts to be used by shell banks.</p> <p>Recomendación has been satisfied</p>
19. Other forms of reporting	NC	<p>There has been no consideration on the implementation of a system for large currency transaction reporting.</p> <p>There is no enforceable requirement for financial institutions to implement an IT system for reporting currency transactions above a specified threshold to the FIA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lucia is advised to consider the implementation of a system. In this regard St. Lucia should include as part of their consideration any possible increases in the amount of STRs filed, the size of this increase compared to resources available for analyzing the information. 	<p>The MLPA makes provision via section 21 for all cash transactions above EC\$25,000 to complete a source of funding declaration in a prescribed form.</p> <p>Section 16 (1) (l) makes it mandatory that upon the request of the FIA all currency transaction above EC \$25,000.00 shall be reported to the FIA.</p> <p>Further, it should be noted that under section 16 (8) of the MLPA it is mandatory that a financial institution or a person engaged in other business activity to record all transactions.</p> <p>Proposals are ongoing for increasing staff at FIA for analyst and financial investigators to deal with analysing</p>

				<p>STRs.</p> <p>It has been agreed that the staff of the FIA should be increased. The FIA is currently preparing for the interview of persons shortlisted. The Office is currently being reconfigured to accommodate the increase in staff.</p> <p>Discussions as to the feasibility of the implementation of a system where all (cash) transactions above a fixed threshold are required to be reported to the FIA have been initiated and is ongoing.</p> <p>See further Recomendación 26 & 30</p> <p>There has been consideration of the implementation of a system by the FIA which is financially restrictive.</p> <p>Gap closed</p>
20. Other NFBP & secure transaction techniques	PC	Lack of effectiveness of procedures which have been adopted for modern secure techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More on-site inspections are required. • The Money Remittance Laws should be enacted. • Standard provisions regarding complex and unusually large transactions should be imposed such that DNFBP are mandated to do enhanced due diligence and modern secured transaction techniques 	<p>The Government of St. Lucia, As a result of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) has commenced an exercise of regulation of the Designated Non- Financial Business Practices (DNFBP) and intended that this process will allow for more effective regulation of the sector.</p> <p>The Money Services Business Bill will go through its remaining stages</p>

			<p>should be scheduled under the MLPA.</p>	<p>in Parliament on February 9 and 2010.</p> <p>This Bill has been passed by Parliament and came into effect on the 3rd March 2010 as No 10 of 2010.</p> <p>It should be noted that most financial institutions provide an Internet Banking Service. This is not only restricted to account enquiries but also account transfers and transfers to other agents such as Lucelec, Linx and Wasco.</p> <p>Definition of transactions under MLPA is not restricted and includes "Internet transactions"</p> <p>Provision for modern secure transaction techniques and enhanced due diligence for DNFBPs are included in section 10 of the MLPA.</p> <p>A schedule of training shall commence for other NFBPs from January 2012.</p> <p>Onsite Inspections/Review of Policies and Procedures/ Consultations/ Training have been done with respect to the following:</p> <p>Seven (7) car dealers</p>
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				<p>Ten (10) Insurance Companies</p> <p>Inspections:</p> <p>All Six (6) Commercial Banks.</p> <p>A Consultant is being retained to assist with the inspection of Credit Unions, other Lending Agencies and other Credit Institutions and Investment Brokers which shall commence August 2012.</p> <p>Detailed Amendments regarding unusual large transactions have been made to the Money Laundering Guidance Notes.</p> <p>These have also been included in draft guidance notes for DNFBPs to ensure enhanced due diligence and have consequently been finalised.</p> <p>The Money Laundering (Prevention) Guideline for Other Business Activity) Regulations and the amendment to the Money Laundering (prevention) Guidance Notes (Amendment) Regulations have been finalized and published respectively by Statutory Instrument 83 of 2012 and 82 of 2012.</p> <p>On site inspections continues to</p>
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				<p>undertaken by the FIA. Audits were done by the FIA with respect to Banks, Insurance companies, car dealers and jewelers.</p> <p>Onsite Inspections/Review of Policies and Procedures/ Consultations/ Training have been done with respect to seven (7) car dealers, five (5) jewellers and approximately 25 insurance agents and brokers. This process is ongoing.</p>
21. Special attention for higher risk countries	NC	<p>There are no obligations which require financial institutions to give special attention to business relationships and transactions with persons including legal persons and other financial institutions from or in countries which do not or insufficiently apply the FATF Recomendacións.</p> <p>There are no effective measures in place to ensure that financial institutions are advised of concerns about weaknesses in the AML/CFT systems of other countries.</p> <p>There is no obligation with regard to transactions which have no apparent economic or visible lawful purpose, the background and purpose of such transactions should, as far as possible, be examined and written findings should be available to assist competent authorities and auditors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FIA should be required to disseminate information about areas of concern and weaknesses in AML/CFT systems of other countries. Financial institutions should also be required as a part of their internal procedures to review these reports. Financial institutions and persons engaged in other business activities should be required to apply appropriate counter-measures where a country does not apply or insufficiently applies the FATF Recomendacións. 	<p>The Revised GN makes reference to regions that do not have proper AML/CFT systems in place. There are all countries that are not referred to should be considered as higher risk countries, for which high enhanced due diligence should apply.</p> <p>Paragraph 147 of the GN (regulations) provides high risk indicators and details the procedure to be adopted in identifying NCCTs.</p> <p>Reference is made to paragraph 147 of the MLPA and Anti-terrorism regulations wherein by virtue of the regulations the FIA has disseminated information about areas of concern.</p> <p>Amended Draft Regulations, with proposed amendments circulated for review and finalization. Further the FIA has proactively disseminated</p>

		There is no obligation that where a country continues not to apply or insufficiently applies the FATF Recomendacións for St. Lucia to be able to apply appropriate countermeasures.		<p>information about areas of concern forwarding the information to all financial institutions and to the FSS now FSRA which has circulated the information to the financial service sector.</p> <p>The information with respect to areas of concern has been circulated to registered agents and trustees.</p> <p>These were forwarded by an Advisory Circular on the 9th February 2012</p> <p>These shall also be forwarded to the Insurance Council, ECCB, Credit Union Department and the Bankers Association.</p> <p>The information with respect to areas of concern has been circulated to the Banker's Association and the Insurance Council.</p> <p>These were forwarded by an Advisory Circular dated the 26th September 2012.</p>
22. Foreign branches & subsidiaries	NC	There are no statutory obligations which require financial institutions to adopt consistent practices within a conglomerate structure. Although this is done in practice, given the vulnerabilities, it should be made a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The details outlined in the guidance note should be adopted in the MLPA and applied consistently throughout the industry. 	<p>The Revised GN reflects that foreign branches and subsidiaries of financial institutions observe AML/CFT standards consistent with St. Lucia Laws.</p> <p>The GN notes are published and have been</p>

		<p>legal obligation.</p> <p>There are no enforceable means which require financial institutions to ensure that their foreign branches and subsidiaries observe AML/CFT standards consistent with the home country.</p> <p>No requirement for financial institutions to inform their home supervisor when a foreign branch or subsidiary is unable to observe appropriate AML/CFT measures because it is prohibited by the host country.</p>		<p>given legislative enforceability.</p> <p>Deficiencias Rectificadas</p>
23. Regulation, supervision and monitoring	NC (reflected as PC in the final mutual evaluation report)	<p>The effectiveness of the FIA is negatively impacted because awareness of the FIA and its role in AML/CFT matters is relatively low in some parts of the financial sector.</p> <p>The FIA has only recently attempted to provide written guidance to the sector and not all stakeholders are aware of the existence of the guidance notes.</p> <p>The regulatory and supervisory measures which apply for prudential purposes and which are also relevant to money laundering is not applied in a similar manner for anti-money laundering and terrorist financing purposes, except where specific criteria address the same issue in the FATF methodology.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lucia should consider a registration or licensing process for money or value transfer service businesses. 	<p>The Government via the Money Services Business Act allows for the regulation and licensing of money value transfer services.</p> <p>Deficiencias Rectificadas</p>

		Money or value transfer service businesses are not licensed		
24. DNFBP - regulation, supervision and monitoring	NC	<p>No supervision of the DNFBPs</p> <p>No supervisory regime that ensures they are effectively implementing the AML/CFT measures required under the FATF Recomendacións</p> <p>No monitoring by Bar Association.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Lucian authorities may wish to consider regulating DNFBPs and strengthen the relationship between the FIA and DNFBPs. • The Legal Profession Act needs to be re-visited with respect to the monitoring and sanctions that may be applied by the Bar Association. • Additionally, the Association needs funding, its own secretariat office and other technical resources so as to decrease its reliance upon the Registrar of the Court. • More focus also needs to be placed upon continuing legal education of members and implementing an AML/CFT policy component into the Code of Ethics. • The concept of legal professional privilege also needs to be put in context if lawyers are to be expected to report STRs and the Recomendacións which outlines, good faith, high standards and competent counterparts must be factored into these provisions. 	<p>We are currently drafting guidelines for the DNFBPs, which guidelines will provide for internal procedures and policies to control AML/CFT those guidelines will also make provision for employers and employees alike to satisfy AML/CFT obligations.</p> <p>The lack of a Bar Association secretariat makes information dissemination difficult. For years now the Bar Association has not existed with a very strong structure. There are however association meetings although poorly attended. The most effective communication tool for reaching the Attorneys is via their email as all Attorneys are part of an email circulation.</p> <p>In that regard, we have undertaken to introduce members at a Bar Association meeting MLPA and Terrorism financing legislation and issues.</p> <p>Additionally we have decided to use email which is most effectively used by all counsel to circulate email to members on their continuous obligations for customer due diligence.</p> <p>These Guidelines for DNFBPs have been drafted, approved and shall be published in October 2011, as</p>

				<p>regulations.</p> <p>The Specific draft guidelines with respect to DNFBPs have been finalised for further review by a Drafting Consultant prior to publication.</p> <p>Detailed Guidance Notes regarding DNFBPs have been made, accepted, finalised and are expected to be published.</p> <p>The Money Laundering (Prevention and Guidance for Other Business Activity) Regulations have been finalised and published respectively by Statutory Instrument 83 of 2012.</p> <p>Members of the Legal Profession will also be guided by the provisions of DNFBP's Guidance Notes.</p> <p>Further Amendments have been proposed to the drafting consultant with respect to the Legal Profession Act, Chapter 2.04 to provide for a duty to report.</p> <p>These amendments amongst others having been drawn up by the drafting consultant are being reviewed by the Legislative Drafting Department for onward submission to Cabinet for approval and thereafter to the Parliament.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the amendments</p>
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				<p>to the Legal Profession Act shall be finalised on or before November 2012.</p> <p>It is to be noted the lawyers have already been scheduled to the ML and are obligated to adhere to the provisions of that Act.</p>
25. Guidelines & Feedback	NC	<p>The guidance notes issued by the FIA does not give assistance on issues covered by relevant FATF Recomendaciones</p> <p>FIA does not provide feedback to the financial institutions on STR filed and FATF best practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The guidance notes issued by the FIA should be circulated to all stakeholders. • Consideration should be given to the FIA to providing regular feedback to financial institutions and other reporting parties who file Suspicious Transactions Reports. • The authorities should consider reviewing the level of involvement of the FIA within the financial community, though there have been some interaction, there is clearly a need to provide additional seminars, presentations, guidance and advice to financial institutions and other reporting parties. 	<p>The Revised GN makes provision for acknowledging receipt of the STRs providing feedback reports to parties who file STRs.</p> <p>This will be achieved by using specific reference numbers or identification codes, to protect the identity of the person being investigated.</p> <p>The receipt of STRs are being acknowledged by the FIA. Currently the logistics of feedback are being considered by the FIA.</p> <p>Currently, quarterly meetings are held with compliance officers in relation to filed STR's, generally.</p> <p>Further, there is also specific feedback in relation to a matter where there is a likelihood of prosecution and/or further investigations.</p> <p>Deficiencias Rectificadas</p> <p>In addition to the number of onsite</p>

				<p>inspections, training workshop conducted by the FIA, the FIA has embarked on a number of news paper articles.</p> <p>The Office of the Attorney General shall also issue an annual publication which Primer publication shall be published in March 2013 wherein articles are written to sensitise readers on AML/CFT matters.</p>
Institutional and other measures				
26. The FIU	PC	<p>There is no systematic review of the efficiency of ML and FT systems.</p> <p>Periodic reports produced by the FIA are not published; also they do not reflect ML trends and activities.</p> <p>A number of reporting bodies are yet to receive training with regard to the manner of reporting.</p> <p>Some stakeholders were unaware of a specified reporting form.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St Lucian Authorities should move quickly and pass the Prevention of Terrorism Act. This will certainly help to strengthen the AML / CFT framework of the Country. • Consideration should be given to the establishment of clear and unambiguous roles in the FIA. • The authorities should consider giving the Board of the Financial Intelligence Authority the power to appoint the Director and staff without reference to the Minister. • The authorities should consider reviewing the level of involvement of the FIA within the financial community, though there have been some interaction, there is clearly a need to provide additional seminars, presentations, guidance and advice to 	<p>The Anti-Terrorism Act was brought into effect in December 2008.</p> <p>The Anti-Terrorism (Guidance Note Regulation - SI 56 of 2010) was published on the 26th May 2010 and is in effect. A breach of which constitutes an offence, liable to a fine not exceeding \$1million.</p> <p>A new staffing initiative providing for increased staff to the FIA should allow for</p> <p>(1) an effective and systematic review of the ML and FT systems. In the meantime ongoing reviews continue of foreign and domestic banks and credit unions.</p>

			<p>financial institutions and other reporting parties.</p>	<p>(2) Increased training to the various financial institutions and reporting bodies.</p> <p>Section 4(5) of the MLPA gives the Board of the FIA the power to appoint the Director without being subject to approval of the Minister.</p> <p>Under sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the MLPA 2010 the functions, powers are provided for.</p> <p>In addition the section 4 (5) of the MLPA 2010 is being amended by deleting and substituting the following: The Authority shall appoint a Director and such other general support personnel as the Authority considers necessary on such terms and conditions as the Authority may determine. The Money Laundering Prevention (Amendment) Act has been passed by at the last sitting of Parliament in February 2011.</p> <p>Two additional financial investigators have been appointed to the FIA.</p> <p>Budgetary provisions have been made for the appointment of a Deputy Director, analyst and Legal Officer.</p> <p>Provision has been made for two additional financial investigators from the Customs and Excise Department.</p>
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27. Law enforcement authorities	NC	<p>No legislation or other measures have been put in place to allow for the postponement or waiver the arrest of suspected persons when investigating ML or seizure of cash so as to identify other persons involved in such activity.</p> <p>Investigation structure not effective</p> <p>Low priority given to ML and FT crime by the Police, there has been no prosecution to date.</p> <p>Investigative structure mechanism is ineffective – unable to ensure police did its function properly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater priority should be given to the investigation of ML / TF cases by the Police and the DPP's Office. • It is recommended that a Financial Investigation Unit be set up as part of the Police Force to investigate money laundering, terrorist financing and all other financial crimes. The necessary training should be provided to Officers who will staff this unit 	<p>We have worked with UKSAT (Security Advisory Team) who have provided training the DPP office and the FIA in prosecution matters and who have also provided training for the judiciary to assist the facilitation of effective prosecution. As a result there are two pending cases before the court for confiscation.</p> <p>The investigative powers of FIA has been enhanced in ensuring that there is now a designate law enforcement authority with responsibility for ensuring the ML and TF offences are investigated</p>

				<p>An MOU for AML/CFT has been prepared to enhance inter agency cooperation among the Police, Customs and Inland Revenue Department. The purpose of the MOU is to enhance inter agency cooperation with regard to investigation and prosecution.</p> <p>It has been agreed that the staff of the FIA should be increased. The FIA is currently preparing for the interview of persons shortlisted. The Office is currently being reconfigured to accommodate the increase in staff.</p> <p>Recomendación is now fully compliant</p>
28. Powers of competent authorities	LC	<p>The FIA is not able to take witness statements for use in investigations</p> <p>FIA cannot search persons or premises which are not financial institutions or businesses of financial nature</p>		<p>Section 4(4) to the MLPA preserves the power of officers of the FIA who are Police officers, Customs officers and Inland Revenue officers. The concomitant effect of this is that they retain the powers afforded to them under the Police Act, Criminal Code, Customs Act and Income Tax Act which allows the taking of witness statements for use in investigations search of any premises.</p> <p>Deficiencias Rectificadas</p>
29. Supervisors	PC	Effectiveness of the ability of supervisors to conduct examinations is negatively impacted by the differing levels of the scope of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lucia should expedite the implementation of the SRU which will assist in harmonizing supervisory practices and may lead to more effective use and cross 	The Financial Services Regulatory Authority Bill will be going through final stages in Parliament in February 2010. Therefore establishing the single Regulatory Unit. The supervisors have

		<p>examinations and the training of staff.</p> <p>There is no obligation which gives the FIA adequate powers to monitor and ensure compliance by financial institutions with requirements to combat money laundering and terrorist financing consistent with the FATF Recomendacións.</p>	<p>training of staff.</p>	<p>recently received the benefit of training from the FIA on Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism compliance procedures.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the fact that the SF has not been implemented, currently the FSSU is responsible to uphold the mandate in harmonizing the supervisory practices.</p> <p>Ordinarily supervisors are required to monitor and ensure compliance with procedures which includes AML/CFT. The training received will ensure that supervisors are possessed of the specific knowledge required to ensure effective compliance of AML/CFT.</p> <p>Under the MLPA FIA, section 67 9 (h) has been mandated with the specific function to inspect and conduct audits of financial institutions to ensure compliance with the Act.</p> <p>The FSRA has been passed by Parliament and is in effect.</p> <p>The office of the FSRA occupies new premises and officers of the FSRA operate as such and not as officers under the old regime of the FSSU.</p> <p>The Board of the FSRA has been appointed and has commenced operations. The Board's Primer</p>
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				meeting was convened on the 21st February 2013. Notwithstanding, the supervisory role has always been undertaken and executed by the trained staff of the FSSU whose role and responsibility was and continued to be harmonization and supervisory practices.
30. Resources, integrity and training	NC	<p>The FIA is not sufficiently staffed and trained to fully and effectively perform its functions</p> <p>The Law enforcement agencies are not sufficiently staffed and trained to fully and effectively perform their functions.</p> <p>The independence and autonomy of the Authority as is presently structured could be subjected to undue influence and or interference</p> <p>Inability to maintain trained staff</p> <p>Inability to maintain ongoing staff training</p> <p>The FIA and the other competent authorities are lacking in the necessary technical and human resources to effectively implement AML/CFT policies and activities and prosecutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FIA should be staffed with at least two dedicated Analyst. • St Lucian Authorities may wish to consider sourcing additional specialize training for the staff, particularly in financial crime analysis, money laundering and terrorist financing. • The authorities should consider providing additional resources to law enforcement agencies since present allocations are insufficient for their task. All of these entities are in need of additional training not only in ML / TF matters but also in the fundamentals, such as investigating and prosecuting white-collar crime. • Adequate training in ML and TF should be sourced for Judges Prosecutors and Magistrates so as to broaden their understanding of the various legislations. 	<p>A new staffing initiative providing increased staff to the FIA should all for</p> <p>(3) an effective and system review of the ML and FT systems. In the meantime ongoing reviews continue foreign and domestic bank and credit unions.</p> <p>(4) Increased training to the various financial institutions and reporting bodies.</p> <p>The UKSAT (Security Advisory Team) has provided training for the DPP's office and the FIA on prosecution, and has also provided training for the judiciary which will facilitate effective prosecution.</p> <p>UKSAT (now ECFIAT) has organized training for Magistrate and Prosecutors</p>

				<p>for September 2010.</p> <p>It has been agreed that the staff of the FIA should be increased. The FIA is currently preparing for the interview of persons shortlisted. The Office is currently being reconfigured to accommodate the increase in staff.</p> <p>With the new staff structure one person has been identified to be an Analyst.</p> <p>There is always ongoing training for personnel dealing with ML/FT such as Cyber Crime investigation which has a financial crime investigation aspect as well. Two investigators have received training in investigating techniques to assist in the investigation of crime.</p> <p>Training was also held for Magistrates on money laundering and terrorism financing in January 2011.</p> <p>Training for FIA personnel was undertaken in July 2011 in financial analysis sponsored by Egmont.</p> <p>A cash seizure seminar for prosecutors and financial investigators was held in August 2011.</p> <p>Training has been identified in techniques of financial investigation and another for intelligence gathering and analysis scheduled for October and</p>
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				<p>December 2011 respectively</p> <p>The FIA currently has in place one financial analyst.</p> <p>On the 26th and 27th of March 2012 ECFIAT and ECSC JEI held a mock trial confiscation program for judges, prosecutors and financial investigators.</p> <p>It is anticipated that one financial investigator and an additional analyst shall be attached to the FIA on or before the 30th September 2012.</p> <p>Two Officers of the FIA did a Tactical Analysis Training intensive program in May 2012.</p> <p>In September 2012 two other officers attended a Tactical Analysis Training programme in Antigua.</p> <p>In December 2012, the FIA provided training on customer due diligence, risks, and red flag issues for FSRA particularly in reference to the Insurance Industry.</p> <p>Also in January 2013, the FIA completed training with the rest of the Insurance companies.</p> <p>A Segundo inspection and awareness program was also undertaken by the FIA with respect to car dealers and</p>
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				<p>jewellers.</p> <p>In January 2013, the FSRA facilitated a training workshop with a consultant from ECCB wherein part of the training was with respect to on site inspection which component also dealt with AML/CFT.</p> <p>The two additional officers (one investigator and one analyst) to be assigned to the FIA shall now take effect on the 1st of March 2013.</p> <p>Quarterly meetings are held by FIA with the compliance officers from the financial institutions.</p> <p>In addition, Officers from the FIA are assigned to specific groupings to liaise with compliance officers to assist and make Recomendacións on their respective AML/CFT systems.</p>
31. National co-operation	NC	<p>There are no effective mechanisms in place to allow policy makers, such as the FIA, FSSU and other competent authorities to cooperate and where appropriate, coordinate domestically with each other.</p> <p>Coordination and cooperation amongst agencies is ad-hoc and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration should be given to the establishment of an Anti- Money Laundering Committee. The Committee should be given the legal authority to bring the various authorities together regularly to develop and implement policies and strategies to tackle ML and TF. The Committee should also be tasked with providing public education on 	<p>A White Collar Crime Task Force was established in 2008 implemented which brings together high level persons from the Police, FIA, DPP, Attorney General's Chambers, Customs, Inland Revenue, for the main purpose of co-ordination and co-ordinating domestically to effectively develop and implement AML/CFT policy.</p>

		<p>inconsistent.</p> <p>No provision for competent authorities to effectively develop and implement policies and activities for AML/CFT.</p>	<p>issues of ML and TF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St Lucia may wish to consider establishing a multilateral interagency memorandum between the various competent authorities. This would enable them to cooperate, and where appropriate, coordinate domestically with each other concerning the development and implementation of policies and activities to combat ML and TF. • Consideration should be given to developing a process that would allow for a systematic review of the efficiency of the system that provide for combating ML and FT. 	<p>The committee meets regularly.</p> <p>More exposure has been given to members of the international fora to develop their appreciation for AML/CFT issues.</p> <p>Additionally a committee has been created to monitor St. Lucia's effective implementation of the 40 and 9 Recomendacións, and to continue p its legislation and policy to ensure t it remains effective in its ability to c with AML/CFT issues. The commit has met frequently since its implementation in March 2009 and proposed major changes to the current MLPA. The committee has advised the implementation of policy to strengthen the AML/CFT framework.</p> <p>Arrangements have been made for I and Police to execute an MOU within the next two weeks, which shall assist and facilitate cooperation between the two entities.</p> <p>The MOU between the FIA and the Police has been signed and since then the two agencies have collaborated in a number of investigations.</p> <p>The FSSU is a member of the Oversight Committee for CFATF.</p>
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				<p>A joint MOU has been signed by law enforcement stakeholders to provide a mechanism for cooperation and coordination.</p> <p>Currently, the exercise by the CFAJ Committee in completing the SIP templates provides and allows for a systematic review of Saint Lucia's overall ML and FT system in combination with money laundering and terrorism financing. It allows for the identification of the weaknesses and strengths in the system.</p> <p>Currently an MOU between FIA and Inland Revenue Department has been executed. An MOU between Customs and Excise Department has also been executed.</p> <p>Further, the MLPA has been amended to also allow for the dissemination of information to the Customs and Excise Department, Inland Revenue Department.</p> <p>Bimonthly meetings are convened with the Central Intelligence Unit, Drug Squad, Custom Intelligence Unit and Special Branch. These meetings commenced in January 2013.</p>
32. Statistics	NC	Legislative and Structural framework does not exist and there	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration should be given 	The MLPA under section 5 and 6 (h)

		<p>are no cases relative to terrorism as a predicate offence. Thus no statistical data was available</p> <p>They do not keep comprehensive statistics and these are not disseminated or acknowledged as received</p> <p>There are no reviews of the effectiveness of the systems for combating money laundering and terrorist financing.</p> <p>There are no reviews of the effectiveness of the systems for combating money laundering and terrorist financing.</p> <p>Could not be applied as there is no data where no ML prosecutions have been conducted</p>	<p>towards putting in place a comprehensive framework to review the effectiveness of the system to combat ML and TF on a regular and timely basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy targets proffered by the AG/Minister of Justice should be implemented particularly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. The training of the prosecutorial agencies particularly in the areas noted above for which they are wholly deficient vi. The funding of internal programmes to improve the quality of technical and human resources vii. The dissemination of information on AML/CFT policies and activities for implementation as internal policies. viii. A structured system which promotes effective national cooperation between local authorities. 	<p>permits the FIA to review the effectiveness of the systems for combating money laundering and terrorist financing.</p> <p>The UKSAT (Security Advisory Team) has provided training for the DPP's office and the FIA on prosecution, and has also provided training for the judiciary which will facilitate effective prosecution. As a result there are two pending cases before the court for confiscation.</p> <p>The FIA has increased the range of statistical data to include wire transfers which has been facilitated by an improved database and two persons have been designated to collect statistical data. See R 31 for MOUs between local authorities.</p> <p>It should be noted that the FSRA has passed legislation for an MOU to be executed between the FIA and the FSSR.</p> <p>Section 6 (h) provides for the FIA to inspect and conduct audits of a financial institution or a person engaged in or business activity to ensure. This in turn allows for some review of the system.</p> <p>Currently, the exercise by the CFA's Committee in completing the SIP templates provides and allows for a systematic review of Saint Lucia's</p>
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				<p>overall ML and FT system in combination with money laundering and terrorism financing . It allows for the identification of the weaknesses and strengths in the system. That in effect will be a review, which upon completion can be referred on a regular basis to improve on the system and further develop Saint Lucia's system.</p> <p>Currently FIA maintains a data base of statistics reflecting but not limited to STRs, received and disseminated, money laundering investigations, property frozen, restrained, seized and mutual legal assistance, foreign requests made, foreign request received, wire transfers, types of suspected offences, nationality of suspects, reporting institutions etc.</p> <p>Onsite Inspections/Review of Policies and Procedures/ Consultations/ Training have been done with respect to the following:</p> <p>Seven (7) car dealers</p> <p>Ten (10) Insurance Companies</p> <p>Inspections:</p> <p>All Six (6) Commercial Banks.</p> <p>Inspections with respect to insurance</p>
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				<p>companies are usually executed in one day; the banks over a period of three days and the car dealers have one day.</p> <p>It is intended that updates shall be obtained every six months from the agencies with whom the FIA would have interacted.</p> <p>A Consultant is being retained to assist with the inspection of Credit Unions, other Lending Agencies and other Credit Institutions and Investment Brokers which shall commence August 2012.</p> <p><u>Updated Statistics from the FIA:-</u></p> <p>No. of Cash Seizures: 7 Total Value of Cash Seizures: XCD 1028.00</p> <p>No of Cash Forfeiture Applications Pending: 6</p> <p>No of Forfeiture: 1 Total Value \$135,000.00</p> <p>No. of Production Orders: 2</p> <p>No of Directors Request: 120</p> <p>No. of Restraint Orders presently: 1 Total Value of Restraint Orders: XCD 749, 498.00</p>
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				<p>No. of Confiscation Cases under investigation: 22</p> <p>No. of Confiscation matters presented before the Court: 1</p> <p>Potential Benefit/Value of Confiscation Matters under investigation: XCD10,745,845.00</p> <p>No. of STRs from Financial Institutions: 41</p> <p>No of STRs from other business activities – 15</p> <p>No. of money laundering cases under investigations:- 3</p> <p>No. of mutual legal assistance sent to FIA:- 3</p> <p>No of joint investigations and operations:- 1</p> <p>No of officers trained in specific areas of AML/CFT:- 3</p> <p><u>Statistical Information from the FSRA (FSSU):</u></p> <p>Data and details of ongoing training of stakeholders regarding reporting requirements:</p>
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				<p>New reporting forms were introduced in order to maintain statistical information and monitor the business of international financial services representation conducted by licensees.</p> <p>A list of countries having strategic deficiencies in relation to AML/CFT was circulated to institutions in order to apply scrutiny when transacting business.</p> <p>Guidance Notes for International Mutual funds Act was Revised J 23, 2012.</p> <p>Data on the number, natures and outcomes of interventions at financial institutions and persons engaged in other business activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The licence of an Insurance Broker. was suspended due to insolvency. - An Insurance Broker was asked to cease doing business since it was operating without a licence to solicit and negotiate insurance business. Hence, it was in breach of the Insurance Act. The company then applied to the Registrar to be licensed as an Insurance Broker. However, upon review of the application, the Registrar
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				<p>concluded that the application did not satisfy the conditions for registration and the application was denied. Subsequently, the company appealed to the Tribunal for reversal of the decision of the Registrar. The matter was heard and the Tribunal upheld the decision of the Registrar not to issue a broker's licence to the company.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two (2) insurance companies are under Judicial Management - The licenses of two (2) insurance brokers were cancelled - For the year 2011 five (5) Incorporated Cells (ICs) were cancelled. One IC was cancelled on March 22, 2011 and the remaining four were cancelled on September 9, 2011. <p>Data on compliance failures identified by the regulatory examination programme:</p> <p>A number of companies did not submit audited financial accounts within the stipulated time.</p>
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				<p>Data on the number of cases where sanctions have been applied:</p> <p>EC\$237,875 represents the amount collected with regard to entities which did not submit their accounts on time for year 2011.</p> <p>Updated as at 13th February 2013</p> <p>No. of Cash Seizures: 10 Total Value of Cash Seizures: XCD1, 062, 555.90</p> <p>No. of Forfeiture Orders: 2 Total Value \$364, 145.42</p> <p>No. of Production Orders: 5</p> <p>No. of Directors Request: approximately 643</p> <p>No. of Restraint Orders presently Total Value of Restraint Orders: XCD7, 749, 498.00</p> <p>No. of Confiscation Cases under investigation: 28</p> <p>No. of Confiscation matters presently before the Court: 1</p>
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				<p>Potential Benefit/Value of Confiscation Matters under investigation: approximately XCD12, 245, 845.00</p> <p>In November 2012 one individual was extradited pursuant to the Extradition Act and one was surrendered pursuant to the Backing of Warrant Act.</p> <p><u>Statistics from FIA for the period August 2012 and February 2013</u></p> <p><u>Processing of STRs</u> : 65 SARs were filed, of which 16 are under investigation, 24 are pending and 25 have been closed; 6 were referred to the Police.</p> <p><u>Number of SARs received vs number referred to DPP</u>: of the 65 SARs filed 0 were referred to the DPP for prosecution, however 6 were referred to the Police</p> <p><u>ML/FT investigations initiated</u>: 2 money laundering investigations were initiated during the period</p> <p>Details of ongoing training to stakeholders relative to manner of reporting.</p>
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				<p>Efforts taken to ensure widespread awareness of specific STR reporting form.</p> <p>AML Compliance Meeting held in October 2012 with 12 Insurance Brokers.</p> <p>AML Compliance Meeting held in October 2012 with 6 Banks.</p> <p>AML Audit conducted in November 2012 with 3 Jewellers.</p> <p>Compliance training was conducted with respect to 13 Insurance/broker in November 2012.</p> <p>Compliance training was conducted with respect to 6 Insurance/brokers in December 2012.</p> <p>Compliance training was conducted with respect to 5 Insurance/brokers and 5 Banks in February 2013.</p>
33. Legal persons – beneficial owners	PC	<p>There are inadequacies and lack of transparency in collating and maintaining accurate information which negatively affects access to beneficial information</p> <p>Minor shortcoming in the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The St. Lucian authorities may wish to adopt the following measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> viii. Adequate training for the staff on AML/CFT measures. ix. Adequate database that 	<p>See R 29 in respect of training.</p> <p>All financial institutions, credit unions are now subject to regular and on-going training on customer due diligence .</p>

		<p>transparency of trust deeds.</p> <p>Registered agents have to be compelled by court order to comply even at onsite visit by FSSU. Minor shortcoming in the transparency of trust deeds.</p> <p>Registered agents have to be compelled by court order to comply even at onsite visit by FSSU.</p>	<p>allows for timely and easy verifications of type, nature and ownership and control of legal persons and customer identification data.</p> <p>x. Recruitment of additional staff with the requisite qualifications, training and expertise or experience in handling corporate matters.</p> <p>xi. Legislative amendment which mandates adequate transparency concerning the beneficial ownership and control of legal persons.</p> <p>xii. Legislative amendments which addresses the effectiveness of penalties and the imposition of sanctions by the Registrars as well as the judiciary.</p> <p>xiii. Policy manuals that provide rules in relation to regular reporting to the Ministers, proper policing of companies, AML/CFT guidelines on detecting and preventing the use of legal persons by money launderers.</p> <p>xiv. An internal or external auditing regime which provides the necessary checks and balances for</p>	<p>The FIA is in the process of providing training on AML/CFT measures for FSSU staff, Registrar of Companies, Co-operatives, Insurance, Registrar of International Business Companies, Registrar of International Trusts and Attorney General's Chambers.</p> <p>In March 2009, an automated system was introduced in Registry of Companies which allows for timely and easy verification of type, nature and ownership and control of legal persons regulated by the Registrar of Companies. The database is up to date.</p> <p>The Companies Act of St. Lucia mandates the striking off the register of a company that does not file annual returns. Those returns require among other things that information concerning beneficial ownership is disclosed.</p> <p>See R 4 in relation to Registered Agents and Trustee Licensing Act Section 10 which specifically provides for disclosure to any regulatory body or governments under MLAT to the FSSU and by a Court Order.</p> <p>With respect to Insurance companies where a party is applying to register all information can be obtained and is accessible under requests.</p>
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			<p>accuracy and currency of files.</p> <p>xv. Operational independence of the Registrars.</p>	<p>The Pinnacle database is up to date.</p> <p>Article 5 of the Tax Information Exchange Agreement allows for the exchange of information.</p> <p>The Insurance Act has penalty provisions which allows for fines, desist, revoke, intervene in the operations of the company.</p> <p>An amendment dated 22nd October 2012 was passed with respect to International Business Companies to provide for a valid certificate of compliance to be issued by the Director of Financial Services to a company licenced to undertake banking, insurance and or mutual fund business.</p>
34. Legal arrangements – beneficial owners	NC	<p>No requirement to file beneficial ownership information</p> <p>Non disclosure of beneficial ownership to Registered Agents is enabled by the secrecy provision of the International Trusts legislation</p> <p>No obligation to disclose beneficial ownership information to the competent authorities without a warrant from the court or the FSSU stating the direct purpose of for the request to inspect individual file</p> <p>Trusts created within the sector are usually well layered so that beneficial ownership is not easily</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended that St. Lucian Authorities implement measures to facilitate access by financial institutions to beneficial ownership and control information so as to allow customer identification data to be easily verified. Also, given that any compulsory power for the purpose of obtaining relevant information would have to originate from the exercise of the Court's powers or FSSU in auditing the Registered Agent, there appears to be no guarantees that the information would be provided. 	<p>See R 33 and R4.</p> <p>An amendment dated 22nd October 2012 was passed with respect to International Business Companies to provide for a valid certificate of compliance to be issued by the Director of Financial Services to a company licenced to undertake banking, insurance and or mutual fund business.</p>

		discerned	Notably, no attempts have been made via the Courts to instill this compulsory power. Hence, attempts at Court action is recommended as a means of improving the effectiveness of the FSSU to obtain relevant information	
International Co-operation				
35.Conventions	NC	<p>Palermo and Terrorist Financing Conventions have not been ratified.</p> <p>No Anti-Terrorism Act</p> <p>UNSCR not fully implemented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Lucia needs to sign and ratify or otherwise become a party to and fully implement the Conventions which relate particularly to the Palermo Convention, Terrorist Financing Convention, Suppression of FT and UNSCRs relating to terrorism. • Implement the legal frameworks for these conventions – in particular, enact its Anti-Terrorism Act. 	<p>The convention on trans national organised crime has been approved ratification by Cabinet who have fu advised on implementing legislation the convention. The Convention is given the force of law through the enactment of the MLPA, Counter-Trafficking Act No. 7 of 2010 and t Criminal Code (Amendment) Act N of 2010.</p> <p>Cabinet has considered the Convent on Corruption for its ratification.</p> <p>The Anti-Terrorism Act has been implemented.</p> <p>Steps are being taken to have these conventions acceded to. It is anticipated that the instruments of accession shall be deposited on or before the end of November 2011.</p> <p>On the 18th November 2011 Saint L acceded to the International Conver for the Suppression of Financing of</p>

				<p>Terrorism.</p> <p>On the 25th of November 2011 Saint Lucia acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.</p> <p>Further Saint Lucia is already is a signatory to the Palermo Convention having signed on the 26th September 2001.</p> <p>In July 2012 Cabinet approved the accession and or ratification of the following conventions:</p> <p>International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.</p> <p>Convention on the physical Protection of Nuclear Material, International.</p> <p>Convention Against the Taking of Hostages.</p> <p>Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft.</p> <p>Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts relating to International Civil Aviation.</p> <p>The Instruments have already been drawn up and are awaiting signing and depositing. This process should be completed within the next two weeks.</p>
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				<p>Further, the Draft memoranda to Cabinet with respect to the following protocols and conventions, having been reviewed and finalised by the Honourable Minister for Legal Affairs, are being considered by Cabinet for ratification and or accession and it is anticipated that the respective instruments with respect to these should be deposited on or before November 2012:</p> <p>Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the suppression of unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf.</p> <p>Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation.</p> <p>International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.</p> <p>Convention on the Prevention and punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons.</p> <p>Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the purpose of Identification.</p> <p>Amendment to the Convention on the</p>
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				<p>Physical Protection of Nuclear Mater</p> <p>It is noted, that although Saint Lucia proactively attempting to prepare and deposit the relevant instruments with respect to all the applicable conventions and protocols, Saint Lucia having acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism on the 18th of November 2011 by virtue of Article 2 (2) of the convention has acceded to all the annexed conventions without reservation.</p> <p>Further, the Anti-Terrorism Act has incorporated by reference the provisions of the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism and consequently is domestically implemented.</p> <p>Deficiencias Rectificadas</p> <p>The instruments of accession and ratification have been drawn up and signed with respect to all outstanding Conventions and Protocols. These were forwarded to be deposited and confirmation with respect to depositing of one convention is awaited.</p> <p>Saint Lucia has accordingly acceded and ratified the following Conventions and or Protocols:</p>
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				<p>Protocol to the convention for suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft – 12th September 2012.</p> <p>Convention on the punishment of crimes against protected persons – November 2012.</p> <p>International Convention for suppression of terrorist bombings – October 2012.</p> <p>International Convention for suppression of Acts of Nuclear terrorism – 12th November 2012.</p> <p>Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material – 14th October 2012.</p> <p>Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts relating to International Civil Aviation – 12th September 2012.</p> <p>Convention Against the Taking of Hostages – 17th October 2012.</p> <p>Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for suppression of unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf – 6th February 2013.</p> <p>Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of the Suppression</p>
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				<p>Unlawful Acts against the Safety of maritime Navigation 6th February 2012.</p> <p>Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material - 8th November 2012.</p> <p>The following instrument has been deposited and confirmation is awaited.</p> <p>Convention on the Marking of Permissible Explosives for the purpose of identification.</p>
36. Mutual legal assistance (MLA)	PC	<p>The underlying restrictive condition of dual criminality is a shortcoming.</p> <p>The condition of dual criminality applies to all MLA requests including those involving coercive methods.</p> <p>No clear channels for co-operation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The underlying restrictive condition of dual criminality should be addressed. 	<p>Clear channels for communication have been identified and set up. All MLAT's all agencies are channelled through the Attorney General's Chambers who is the Central Agency.</p> <p>Consideration is given to section 18 (2) of the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, Cap 3:03 provides for the refusal of requests where the conduct if it had occurred in Saint Lucia would not constitute an offence.</p> <p>Section 18 (3) also provides for the central authority to exercise its discretion where the conduct is similar in Saint Lucia.</p> <p>Importantly, Section 18 (5) allows for the Central authority to provide mutual legal assistance notwithstanding the provisions of section 18 (2) and 18 (3).</p> <p>Consequently, there is nothing prohibiting assistance where both countries</p>

				<p>criminalise the conduct underlying offence. Technical differences do not prevent the provision of mutual legal assistance.</p> <p>Gap closed</p>
37. Dual criminality	NC	<p>Dual criminality is a prerequisite and the request shall be refused if absent.</p> <p>The condition of dual criminality apply to all MLA requests including those involving coercive methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The underlying restrictive condition of dual criminality should be addressed 	<p>Consideration is given to section 18 (2) of the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, Cap 3.03 provides for the refusal of requests where the conduct if it had occurred in Saint Lucia would not constitute an offence.</p> <p>Section 18 (3) also provides for the central authority to exercise its discretion where the conduct is similar in Saint Lucia.</p> <p>Importantly, Section 18 (5) allows for the Central authority to provide mutual legal assistance notwithstanding the provisions of section 18 (2) and 18 (3).</p> <p>Consequently, there is nothing prohibiting assistance where both countries criminalise the conduct underlying offence. Technical differences do not prevent the provision of mutual legal assistance.</p> <p>Gap closed</p>
38. MLA on confiscation and freezing	LC	No formal arrangements for coordinating seizures, forfeitures, confiscations provisions with other countries		<p>The Cabinet of Saint Lucia has agreed the ratification of the Palermo Convention and for it to be given the force of law which convention will assist in</p>

				<p>the formalising of arrangements co-ordinating seizures, forfeiture and confiscations provisions with other countries.</p> <p>Mutual Assistance in Criminal (Matters) Act, CAP 3.03 in particular section 21 and particularly in relation the USA the Mutual Assistance (Extension and Application to USA) Regulations.</p> <p>A formalised process has been established making the Attorney General's Chambers the Central Authority for the purposes of receiving and processing of requests for assistance under the MLPA and the Mutual Assistance in Criminal (Matters) Act , CAP 3.03 and other requests for criminal assistance.</p> <p>Steps are being taken to have the conventions acceded to. It is anticipated that the instruments of accession shall be deposited on or before the end of November 2011.</p>
39.Extradition	NC	ML is not an extraditable offence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended that the St. Lucian Authorities consider legislative amendment to: <p>iii. Include money laundering,</p>	<p>The Extradition Act now includes money laundering, terrorism and terrorist financing as an extraditable offence by the Extradition (Amendment) Act No.3 of 2010, M</p>

			terrorism and terrorist financing as extraditable offences. iv. Criminalize Terrorism as an additional offence.	Gap closed
40. Other forms of co-operation	PC	<p>Unduly restrictive condition which requires dual criminality.</p> <p>Several conventions are yet to be ratified</p> <p>No Anti-Terrorism Law</p> <p>No MOU has been signed with any foreign counterpart</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The underlying restrictive condition of dual criminality should be addressed. Provide mechanisms that will permit prompt and constructive exchange of information by competent authorities with non-counterparts 	<p>See R37</p> <p>In December 2008 St. Lucia implemented the Anti-Terrorism Act.</p> <p>The Cabinet of Saint Lucia has agreed to the ratification of the Palermo Convention and for it to be given the force of law. An MOU from FINTRAC (Canada FIU) has been received for execution.</p> <p>An MOU shall be signed between Saint Vincent and Saint Lucia's...</p> <p>The MOU between Saint Vincent and Saint Lucia has been signed.</p> <p>An MOU between Taiwan and Saint Lucia is being considered.</p> <p>On the 18th November 2011 Saint Lucia acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism.</p> <p>On the 25th of November 2011 Saint Lucia acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.</p>

				<p>Further Saint Lucia is already is a signatory to the Palermo Convention having signed on the 26th September 2001.</p> <p>In July 2012 Cabinet approved the accession and or ratification of the following conventions:</p> <p>International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.</p> <p>Convention on the physical Protection of Nuclear Material, International.</p> <p>Convention Against the Taking of Hostages.</p> <p>Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft.</p> <p>Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts relating to International Civil Aviation.</p> <p>The Instruments have already been drawn up and are awaiting signing and depositing. This process should be completed within the next two weeks.</p> <p>Further, the Draft memoranda to Cabinet with respect to the following protocols and conventions, having been reviewed and finalised by the Honourable Minister for Legal Affairs.</p>
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				<p>are being considered by Cabinet for ratification and or accession and it is anticipated that the respective instruments with respect to these should be deposited on or before November 2012:</p> <p>Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the suppression of unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf.</p> <p>Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation.</p> <p>International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.</p> <p>Convention on the Prevention and punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons.</p> <p>Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the purpose of Identification.</p> <p>Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.</p> <p>It is noted, that although Saint Lucia is proactively attempting to prepare and deposit the relevant instruments with</p>
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				<p>respect to all the applicable conventions and protocols, Saint Lucia having acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism on the 18th of November 2011 by virtue of Article 2 (2) of the convention has acceded to all the annexed conventions without reservation.</p> <p>Further, the Anti-Terrorism Act has incorporated by reference the provisions of the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism and consequently is domestically implemented.</p> <p>Deficiencias Rectificadas</p> <p>The instruments of accession and ratification have been drawn up and signed with respect to all outstanding Conventions and Protocols. These were forwarded to be deposited and confirmation with respect to depositing of one convention is awaited.</p> <p>Saint Lucia has accordingly acceded to and ratified the following Conventions and or Protocols:</p> <p>Protocol to the convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft – 12th September 2012.</p>
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				<p>Convention on the punishment of crimes against protected persons – November 2012.</p> <p>International Convention for suppression of terrorist bombings – October 2012.</p> <p>International Convention for suppression of Acts of Nuclear terrorism – 12th November 2012.</p> <p>Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material – 14th October 2012.</p> <p>Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts relating to International Civil Aviation – 12th September 2012.</p> <p>Convention Against the Taking of Hostages – 17th October 2012.</p> <p>Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the suppression of unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf – 6th February 2013.</p> <p>Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of maritime Navigation 6th February 2013.</p> <p>Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material – 12th November 2012.</p>
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				<p>- 8th November 2012.</p> <p>The following instrument has been deposited and confirmation is awaited.</p> <p>Convention on the Marking of Permissible Explosives for the purpose of identification.</p>
Nine Special Recomendacións				
SR.I Implement UN instruments	NC	<p>UNSCR not fully implemented.</p> <p>Anti-Terrorism Act not yet enacted.</p> <p>No laws enacted to provide the requirements to freeze terrorists' funds or other assets of persons designated by the UN Al Qaida & Taliban Sanctions Committee.</p> <p>The necessary (Anti-terrorism Act), regulations, UNSCR and other measures relating to the prevention and suppression of financing of terrorism have not been implemented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lucia needs to sign and ratify or otherwise become a party to and fully implement the Conventions which relate particularly to the Palermo Convention, Terrorist Financing Convention, Suppression of FT and UNSCRs relating to terrorism. Implement the legal frameworks for these conventions – in particular, enact its Anti-Terrorism Act. 	<p>See R35.</p> <p>The Anti –Terrorism Act has been implemented and given the force of law.</p> <p>Steps are being taken to have the conventions acceded to. It is anticipated that the instruments of accession shall be deposited on or before the end of November 2011.</p> <p>On the 18th November 2011 Saint Lucia acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism.</p> <p>On the 25th of November 2011 Saint Lucia acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.</p> <p>Further Saint Lucia is already a</p>

				<p>signatory to the Palermo Convention having signed on the 26th September 2001.</p> <p>In July 2012 Cabinet approved the accession and or ratification of the following conventions:</p> <p>International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.</p> <p>Convention on the physical Protection of Nuclear Material, International.</p> <p>Convention Against the Taking of Hostages.</p> <p>Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft.</p> <p>Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts relating to International Civil Aviation.</p> <p>The Instruments have already been drawn up and are awaiting signing and depositing. This process should be completed within the next two weeks.</p> <p>Further, the Draft memoranda to Cabinet with respect to the following protocols and conventions, having been reviewed and finalised by the Honourable Minister for Legal Affairs</p>
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				<p>are being considered by Cabinet for ratification and or accession and it is anticipated that the respective instruments with respect to these should be deposited on or before November 2012:</p> <p>Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the suppression of unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf.</p> <p>Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation.</p> <p>International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.</p> <p>Convention on the Prevention and punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons.</p> <p>Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the purpose of Identification.</p> <p>Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.</p> <p>It is noted, that although Saint Lucia is proactively attempting to prepare and deposit the relevant instruments with respect to all the applicable conventions</p>
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				<p>and protocols, Saint Lucia having acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism on the 18th of November 2011 by virtue of Article 2 (2) of the convention has acceded to all the annexed conventions without reservation.</p> <p>Further, the Anti-Terrorism Act has incorporated by reference the provisions of the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism and consequently is domestically implemented.</p> <p>Deficiencias Rectificadas</p>
SR.II Criminalise terrorist financing	NC	<p>Terrorist financing is not criminalized as the anti terrorism act whilst passed by parliament is not yet in force.</p> <p>No practical mechanisms that could be considered effective</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government needs to ratify the Conventions and UN Resolutions and establish the proper framework to effectively detect and prevent potential vulnerabilities to terrorists and the financing of terrorism. 	<p>See R35.</p> <p>On the 26th May 2010, The Anti-Terrorism (Guidance Notes) Regulations was published by virtue of SI 56 of 2010 and given the force of law. Further, it should be noted that these Guidelines should be read in conjunction with the Guidance Notes with respect to Money Laundering.</p> <p>Steps are being taken to have the conventions acceded to. It is anticipated that the instruments of accession shall be deposited on or before the end of November 2011.</p> <p>On the 18th November 2011 Saint L</p>

				<p>acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism.</p> <p>On the 25th of November 2011 Saint Lucia acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.</p> <p>Further Saint Lucia is already is a signatory to the Palermo Convention having signed on the 26th September 2001.</p> <p>In July 2012 Cabinet approved the accession and or ratification of the following conventions:</p> <p>International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.</p> <p>Convention on the physical Protection of Nuclear Material, International.</p> <p>Convention Against the Taking of Hostages.</p> <p>Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft.</p> <p>Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts relating to International Civil Aviation.</p> <p>The Instruments have already been drawn up and are awaiting signing a</p>
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				<p>depositing. This process should be completed within the next two weeks.</p> <p>Further, the Draft memoranda to Cabinet with respect to the following protocols and conventions, having been reviewed and finalised by the Honourable Minister for Legal Affairs, are being considered by Cabinet for ratification and or accession and it is anticipated that the respective instruments with respect to these should be deposited on or before November 2012:</p> <p>Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the suppression of unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf.</p> <p>Protocol of 2005 to the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation.</p> <p>International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.</p> <p>Convention on the Prevention and punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons.</p> <p>Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the purpose of Identification.</p>
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				<p>Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material</p> <p>It is noted, that although Saint Lucia proactively attempting to prepare and deposit the relevant instruments with respect to all the applicable conventions and protocols, Saint Lucia having acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism on the 18th of November 2011 by virtue of Article 2 (2) of the convention has acceded to all the annexed conventions without reservation.</p> <p>Further, the Anti-Terrorism Act has incorporated by reference the provisions of the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism and consequently is domestically implemented.</p> <p>Deficiencias Rectificadas</p> <p>The instruments of accession and ratification have been drawn up and signed with respect to all outstanding Conventions and Protocols. These were forwarded to be deposited and confirmation with respect to depositing of one convention is awaited.</p> <p>Saint Lucia has accordingly acceded</p>
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				<p>and ratified the following Conventions and or Protocols:</p> <p>Protocol to the convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft – 12th September 2012.</p> <p>Convention on the punishment of crimes against protected persons – November 2012.</p> <p>International Convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings – October 2012.</p> <p>International Convention for the suppression of Acts of Nuclear terrorism – 12th November 2012.</p> <p>Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material – 14th October 2012.</p> <p>Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts relating to International Civil Aviation – 12th September 2012.</p> <p>Convention Against the Taking of Hostages – 17th October 2012.</p> <p>Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the suppression of unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf – 6th February 2013.</p>
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				<p>Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of maritime Navigation 6th February 2006.</p> <p>Amendment to the Convention for the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material - 8th November 2012.</p> <p>The following instrument has been deposited and confirmation is awaited.</p> <p>Convention on the Marking of Permissible Explosives for the purpose of identification.</p>
SR.III Freeze and confiscate terrorist assets	NC	<p>There is no specific legislation in place</p> <p>No reported cases of terrorism or related activities,</p> <p>The extent to which the provisions referred to the MLPA are effective cannot be judged.</p> <p>The Anti-Terrorism law has not been enacted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lucia authorities need to implement the Anti-Terrorism legislation such that it addresses the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Criminalisation of terrorist financing ii. Access to frozen funds iii. Formal arrangements for exchange of information (domestic and international) iv. Formal procedures for recording all requests made or received pursuant to the ATA. Further, there needs to be an expressed provision which allows for <i>ex parte</i> applications for freezing of funds to be made under the MLPA. 	<p>The Anti –Terrorism Act implemented in December 2008 addresses the criminalisation of Terrorist Financing under section 9. The Anti – Terrorism (Amendment) Act No. 5 of 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - allows access to frozen funds - provides formal arrangements for exchange of information (domestic and international) - provides formal procedures for all requests made or received. <p>The MLPA makes provision under section 23 for <i>ex parte</i> applications for freezing of funds. The convention for the suppression of terrorist financing has been ratified by St. Lucia through the enactment of the Anti-Terrorism Act in December 2008.</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also, the St. Lucian authorities need to ensure that there are provisions to allow contact with UNSCR and the ratification of the UN Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Financing. 	<p>The Anti – terrorism (Guidance Note Regulation SI 56 of 2010 must be read in conjunction with the Guidance Note for Money Laundering.</p> <p>Steps are being taken to have the conventions acceded to. It is anticipated that the instruments of accession shall be deposited on or before the end of November 2011.</p> <p>On the 18th November 2011 Saint Lucia acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism.</p> <p>On the 25th of November 2011 Saint Lucia acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.</p> <p>Further Saint Lucia is already a signatory to the Palermo Convention having signed on the 26th September 2001.</p> <p>Deficiencias Rectificadas</p> <p>The instruments of accession and ratification have been drawn up and signed with respect to all outstanding Conventions and Protocols. These were forwarded to be deposited and confirmation with respect to depositing of one convention is awaited.</p> <p>Saint Lucia has accordingly acceded</p>
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				<p>and ratified the following Conventions and or Protocols:</p> <p>Protocol to the convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft – 12th September 2012.</p> <p>Convention on the punishment of crimes against protected persons – November 2012.</p> <p>International Convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings – October 2012.</p> <p>International Convention for the suppression of Acts of Nuclear terrorism – 12th November 2012.</p> <p>Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material – 14th October 2012.</p> <p>Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts relating to International Civil Aviation – 12th September 2012.</p> <p>Convention Against the Taking of Hostages – 17th October 2012.</p> <p>Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the suppression of unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf – 6th February 2013.</p>
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				<p>Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of maritime Navigation 6th February 2005.</p> <p>Amendment to the Convention for the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material - 8th November 2012.</p> <p>The following instrument has been deposited and confirmation is awaited.</p> <p>Convention on the Marking of Permissible Explosives for the purpose of identification.</p>
SR.IV Suspicious transaction reporting	NC	<p>Terrorism is noted as a predicate offence in the MLPA but it is doubtful whether this can be enforced since there is no anti-terrorism legislation in place.</p> <p>The mandatory legal requirements of Recomendación 13 are not codified in the law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The filing of a STR must apply to funds where there are reasonable grounds to suspect or they are suspected to be linked or related to, or to be used for terrorism, terrorist acts or by terrorist organisations or those who finance terrorism. All suspicious transactions, including attempted transactions, should be reported regardless of the amount of the transaction. The MLPA should be amended to provide that all suspicious transactions must be reported to the FIA regardless of the amount of the transaction. 	<p>See SRI. See R13</p> <p>Further part IV of the Anti – Terrorism (Guidance Notes) Regulations highlights the terrorism financing red flags.</p> <p>Section 32 (4) of the Anti- Terrorism Act No 36 of 2003 makes it mandatory for every financial institution to report to the FIA every transaction which occurs within the course of its activities, and in respect of which there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the transaction is related to the commission of a terrorist act.</p> <p>Gap closed</p>
SR.V International co-	NC	Terrorism and Terrorist Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lucia should enact provisions 	

operation		<p>not extraditable offences</p> <p>Dual criminality is a prerequisite and the request shall be refused if absent</p>	<p>which allows for assistance in the absence of dual criminality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Lucia must enact legislation that specifically criminalises terrorism and financing of terrorism. St. Lucia should consolidate the statutory instruments of the MLPA to avoid any inconsistencies. 	<p>Terrorism and Terrorist Financing and Extradition (Amendment) Act No. 3 of 2010.</p> <p>See MLPA No. 8 of 2010.</p> <p>See R37</p> <p>Consideration is given to section 18 (2) of the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, Cap 3.03 provides for the refusal of requests where the conduct if it had occurred in Saint Lucia would not constitute an offence.</p> <p>Section 18 (3) also provides for the central authority to exercise its discretion where the conduct is similar in Saint Lucia.</p> <p>Importantly, Section 18 (5) allows for the Central authority to provide mutual legal assistance notwithstanding the provisions of section 18 (2) and 18 (3).</p> <p>Consequently, there is nothing prohibiting assistance where both countries criminalise the conduct underlying the offence. Technical differences do not prevent the provision of mutual legal assistance.</p> <p>Gap closed</p>
SR VI AML requirements for money/value transfer services	NC	<p>No legal requirement under the MLPA.</p> <p>No obligation to persons who</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation should be adopted to require money transfer services to take measures to prevent their being used for the financing of terrorism, and to comply with the principles of 	<p>The Money Services Business Act requires money transfer services to take measures to prevent the financing of terrorism.</p>

		<p>perform MVT services to licensed or registered.</p> <p>No obligation for MVT service operators to subject to AML/CFT regime.</p> <p>No listing of MVT operators is made available to competent authorities.</p> <p>No effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions in relation to MVT service are set out</p>	<p>the FATF Nine Special Recomendaci3ns on the subject.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Lucia should ensure that persons who perform MVT services are either licensed or registered and that this function is specifically designated to one or more competent authority. • MVT service operators should be made subject to the AML & CFT regime. • St Lucia should ensure that MVT service operators maintain a listing of its agents and that this listing is made available to competent authorities. • MVT operators should be made subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions in relation to their legal obligations. 	<p>The MLPA 2010 makes provision for other business activities, listed under Part B, Schedule 2. Consequently provision is made under the MLPA compliance of these entities (MVT relation AML requirements.</p> <p>Further the Money Laundering (Prevention) (Guidance Notes) specifically indicates that the Guidelines also applies to money transmission services. As a result the AML & CFT regime applies to MVT service operators. Therefore the requirements under R. 4 -16 and R. 25 are incorporated under the MLPA and therefore MVTs are subject to AML and CFT procedures.</p> <p>In addition section 2 (2) of the Money Laundering (Prevention) (Guidance Notes) Regulations creates a sanction for non compliance.</p> <p>Specific reference is made to section (b) (ii) of the Money Services Business Act wherein an auditor in the performance of his duties must be cognisant of suspicious transaction in accordance with the MLPA and shall report the matter immediately to the licensee and the Authority.</p> <p>Also section 18 (1) of the MSBA mandates that a licensee shall institute procedure to ensure that the account</p>
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				<p>records and systems of control comply with the requirements of the MLPA. Therefore the regulations MLPGNE must also be complied with.</p> <p>Deficiencias Rectificadas</p>
SR VII Wire transfer rules	PC	<p>There is no enforceable requirement to ensure that minimum originator information is obtained and maintained for wire transfers.</p> <p>There are no risk based procedures for identifying and handing wire transfers not accompanied by complete originator information.</p> <p>There is no effective monitoring in place to ensure compliance with rules relating to SRVII.</p> <p>The exemption of retaining records of transactions which are less than EC\$5,000 is higher than the requirement of the essential criteria which obliges financial institutions to obtain and maintain specific information on all wire transaction of EUR/USD 1,000 or more.</p> <p>Sanctions are unavailable for all the essential criteria under this Recomendación.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The guidance note should be amended to provide details of special Recomendación VII with respect to dealing with wire transfers where there are technical limitations. • POCA and MLPA should be amended to require a risk based approach to dealing with wire transfers. • Sanctions should be available for failure to comply with the essential criteria. 	<p>The GN (in particular paragraph 17) has been amended to provide details of special SRVII on wire transfers where there are technical limitations. The</p> <p>Sanctions will be provided to ensure that minimum originator information is obtained and maintained for wire transfers.</p> <p>The Anti-terrorism (Guidance Note) Regulation passed on the 26th May 2010 must be read in conjunction with the Money Laundering Guidelines.</p> <p>Section 17 the MLPA provides for the application of a risk based approach to dealing with wire transfers.</p> <p>In addition section 2 (2) of the Money Laundering (Prevention) (Guidance Notes) Regulations creates a sanction for non compliance..</p> <p>Further in relation to the maintenance of records for originator information, the MLPA creates sanction for the failure</p>

				<p>of the financial institution or a person keep records and copies of records under sections 16 (8) and (9).</p> <p>Technical limitation issues are also addressed under paragraph 179 of the MLPGR wherein it is stated that where electronic transfers do not give complete originator information, institutions are required to give enhanced scrutiny to these.</p> <p>Amended Draft Regulations, with proposed amendments circulated for review and finalization.</p> <p>Draft Amendments to deal with electronic transfer have been made by the consultant drafter and has been reviewed by the Legislative Drafting Department and shall be presented to the Cabinet for approval and subsequently published.</p> <p>Pending</p>
SR.VIII Non-profit organisations	NC	<p>No supervisory programme in place to identify non-compliance and violations by NPOs.</p> <p>No outreach to NPOs to protect the sector from terrorist financing abuse.</p> <p>No systems or procedures in place to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The authorities should undertake an outreach programme to the NPO sector with a view to protecting the sector from terrorist financing abuse. • A supervisory programme for NPOs should be developed to identify non-compliance and violations. • Systems and procedures should be established to allow information on 	<p>A supervisory committee for the monitoring of NPO from their commencement has been created.</p> <p>This committee comprises high level personnel from the Registry of Companies and Intellectual Property, Inland Revenue, Ministry for Social Transformation and the Attorney General's Chambers.</p>

		<p>publicly access information on NPOs.</p> <p>No formal designation of points of contact or procedures in place to respond to international inquiries regarding terrorism related activity of NPOs.</p>	<p>NPOs to be publicly available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Points of contacts or procedures to respond to international inquiries regarding terrorism related activity of NPOs should be put in place. 	<p>The committee who meets at least once a month has been tasked with the function of supervising and monitoring of NPO's.</p> <p>In that regard, it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrutinizes application for incorporation and undertake due diligence of all applications and higher due diligence for applicants who are non nationals. • It undertakes face to face interviews with all applicants • It scrutinizes all applications to determine its legitimacy and genuineness. • It circulates financial and CDD guidelines for all approved applications • It has developed best practices for NPO, guidelines and Customer Due Diligence requirements. • It is currently developing a database of all NPO's their Directors and other members <p>The Committee has been endorsed by the Cabinet as the Not for Profit Oversight Committee as the committee which conducts due diligence, monitoring and oversight of applicants and existing NPOs.</p> <p>The information in relation to registration</p>
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				<p>NPO's are available at the Registry Companies.</p> <p>Currently, central authority is the point of contact to dealing with mutual legal assistance request. Therefore international inquiries regarding terrorism related activity of NPO's be dealt with by the central authority. In addition the application for NPO are approved by the office of the Attorney General subject to the Recomendación of the Not for Profit Oversight Committee.</p> <p>Currently personnel from the FIA is part of the NPO oversight committee as a means of sensitizing NPO applicants of money laundering and terrorism financing issues by advocating for the need for enhanced due diligence requirements etc.</p> <p>In January 2012 a sensitization workshop was held for all NPOs registered as Faith Based Organizations whereby they were trained and informed on procedures to be adopted in conducting enhanced due diligence.</p> <p>Between 2009 to present 95 Non Profit applications have been presented to the Office of the Attorney General for approval.</p> <p>All NPO applicants are issued</p>
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				<p>guidelines regarding money laundering and terrorism financing which they need to be familiar with prior to an interview by the Non-Profit Oversight Committee. As a consequence, they would be required to implement mechanisms regarding AML/CFT in their organisation if approved, by the Attorney General for implementation.</p> <p>28 of the 95 Non-Profit Applications have been completed and approved. The initial directors for these applicants were sensitised and trained with respect to AML/CFT and the expectations required.</p> <p>Further, consideration is being given to the commencement of the Non-Governmental Organisation Act 36 of 2006 which includes non-profit organisations and organisations which depend on donations.</p> <p>The Act shall be reviewed to make the requisite amendments, if any, to ensure compliance with the AML/CFT regime.</p> <p>The Act provides for the appointment of a Council under section 18 which function includes the following:</p> <p><i>“(a) to issue certificates and reg</i></p>
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				<p><i>Non-Governmental Organizations;</i> <i>(b) to keep and maintain a register of Non-Governmental Organizations;</i> <i>(c) to research the aims or objectives of a registered Non-Governmental Organization to ensure that it is set up for a bona fide purpose;</i> <i>(d) to conduct investigations into the administration and activities of registered Non -Governmental Organizations where complaints are made against a Non-Governmental Organization;</i> <i>(e) to record all complaints received by the Council and to make copies of such complaints available to the public;”</i></p> <p>By Statutory Instrument No 144 of 2012 dated 12th November 2012 the Schedule of the Money Laundering (Prevention) Act was amended to include Non –Profit Companies and Non –Profit Organisations as well as other business activities.</p> <p>A additional 10 Non-Profit Applications have been completed and approved. The initial directors for these applicants were sensitized and trained with respect to AML/CFT and the expectations</p>
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				<p>required and were further informed of the requirements under the Money Laundering (Prevention) Act.</p> <p>With respect to mutual legal assistance, the Central Authority dealt with 45 mutual assistance requests. These requests comprised those coming into Saint Lucia and those which Saint Lucia has requested.</p>
SR.IX Cross Border Declaration & Disclosure	NC	<p>No legal provision for reporting or for a threshold</p> <p>The provisions in the legislation are not sufficiently clear and specific.</p> <p>No stand alone Prevention of Terrorism Legislation</p> <p>The legislation doesn't specifically address the issue of currency and bearer negotiable instruments.</p> <p>No specific provisions in the legislation that allows Customs authorities to stop and restrain currency and bearer negotiable instruments to determine if ML/FT may be found.</p> <p>No mechanism in place to allow for the sharing of information.\No comprehensive mechanism in place to allow for proper co-ordination by the various agencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recommended that for the avoidance of ambiguity and the need for the exercise of discretion that legal provisions be put in place requiring reporting of the transfer into or out of the country of cash, currency or other bearer negotiable instruments valued in excess of US \$10,000.00 and that appropriate reporting forms be simultaneously published and put in use, and that proportionate and dissuasive sanctions be provided for. It is further recommended that officers of the Police Force, Customs and the Marine Services be empowered to seize and detain cash, currency or bearer negotiable instrument valued in excess of US\$10,000.00 which has not been properly declared or about which there is suspicion that they are the 	<p>An amendment is in the process of being drafted to the Customs Control and Management Act to require the reporting to the transfers into or out of St. Lucia of cash, currency or other bearer negotiable instruments value in excess of US\$10,000.</p> <p>The Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Act No.4 of 2010 empowers Police Officers, Customs Officers, and Marine Services to seize and detain cash, currency or bearer negotiable instruments valued in excess of US\$10,000.</p> <p>The MLPA provides the FIA with the power to collect, receive and analyse reports submitted by Customs, Police and Inland Revenue Departments under section 5.</p> <p>An Amendment to the Proceeds of</p>

		<p>In some instances, the effectiveness of the international co-operation in customs cases are impeded by political interference.</p>	<p>proceeds of crime.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions should be made for any detained funds to be held for a specified renewable period to facilitate the investigation of the origin, ownership and intended use of the funds. • Consideration should be given to providing law enforcement officers with the power to detain cash, currency or other bearer negotiable instruments suspected of being the proceeds of crime wherever in the country seized, without being restricted to matters of cross border transfers with the view to facilitating appropriate investigations into the source of the funds. • There is a need for increased participation by the Customs Department in combating money laundering and terrorist financing. • Consideration should be given to have Customs officers trained in the area of ML and TF. • Statistics should be kept on all aspects of Customs and Excise operations, these statistics should be readily available. • All Customs fraud cases with substantial values should be submitted 	<p>Crime Act is before Parliament to allow for the seizure and detention of cash.</p> <p>Provision has been made under the Proceeds of Crime (Amendment) Act No. 1 of 2011 to allow for the detention and seizure of cash.</p> <p>Amendments regarding the US\$10,000.00 declaration, among others have been drawn up by the drafting consultant and is currently being reviewed by the Drafting Department for onward submission to Cabinet for approval and thereafter to the Parliament.</p> <p>It was anticipated that the amendment to the Customs Act would have been finalised on or before November 2012.</p> <p>However, the drafting unit has indicated that provisions already exist in our laws.</p> <p>Regulations 4 and 5 of the Customs regulations Cap 15:05 and section 91) of the Immigrant ordinance Cap 76 and regulation 7 of the Immigration Regulations Cap 76 provides for the reporting of a person carrying in excess the sum of US\$10,000.00.</p>
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