

NATIONAL SANCTIONS COMMITTEE

PERFORMANCE REPORT

PERIOD: 01 JULY 2020 - 30 JUNE 2021

About this Report

This is the second Performance Report of the National Sanctions Committee since its inception in May 2019 following the promulgation of the United Nations (Financial Prohibitions, Arms Embargo and Travel Ban) Sanctions Act 2019. The report covers the period 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021.

Guide to this Report

Part I: About the National Sanctions Committee

Part I sets out the objectives of the National Sanctions Committee, its roles and functions as well as its organisational structure.

Part II: Main Achievements

Part II describes the key achievements of the National Sanctions Committee over the period 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021. It also highlights the main challenges encountered in the implementation of the United Nations (Financial Prohibitions, Arms Embargo and Travel Ban) Sanctions Act 2019.

Part III: Way Forward

Part III provides the new projects that the National Sanctions Committee is envisaging to implement in the future to realise its objectives and desired outcomes.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AML	Anti-Money Laundering
AML/CFT	Anti-Money Laundering/ Combating the Financing of Terrorism
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
FSC	Financial Services Commission
GRA	Gambling Regulatory Authority
MIPA	Mauritius Institute of Professional Accountants
OFSI	Office of Financial Sanctions Implementation
ROC	Registrar of Companies
STM	Service to Mauritius Programme
TWC	Technical Working Committee
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSA 2019	United Nations (Financial Prohibitions, Arms Embargo and Travel Ban) Sanctions Act 2019
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
YEP	Youth Employment Programme

Table of Contents

Part I: About the National Sanctions Committee 5

Objective 5

Core Values 5

Statement from the Secretary to Cabinet and Head of the Civil Service 6

Statement from the Secretary for Home Affairs 8

Role of the National Sanctions Committee 10

Functions and powers of the National Sanctions Committee 10

Composition of the National Sanctions Committee 11

Structure of the National Sanctions Committee 12

Overview of sub structures under the National Sanctions Committee 13

Terms of Reference of the Technical Working Committee 14

Composition of the Technical Working Committee 15

Terms of Reference of the Sub-Committee 16

Composition of the Sub-Committee 16

Terms of Reference of the Restricted Committee 17

Composition of the Restricted Committee 17

Functions of the National Sanctions Secretariat 18

Organisational Chart of the National Sanctions Secretariat 19

Gender Statement 20

Part II: Main Achievements & Challenges 21

Major Achievements over the period 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 21

Key Challenges 25

Part III: Way Forward 26

Creation of a Centralised Assets Management Office 26

Appointment of Administrators 26

Register for frozen assets 26

Part I: About the National Sanctions Committee

Objective

To implement targeted sanctions, including financial sanctions, arms embargo and travel ban, and other measures imposed by UNSC under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to addressing threats to international peace and security, terrorism, terrorism financing and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Core Values

Integrity

We are guided by the highest standards of professional ethics.

Quality

We are committed to providing services of the highest quality to our customers.

Timeliness

We are responsive and strive to meet targets.

Teamwork

We believe in teamwork and the importance of mutual trust and respect.

Honesty

We always act in good faith and are trustful.

Justice

We adhere to the principles of natural justice.

Objective

We favour meritocracy based on rigorous analysis of evidence.

Statement from the Secretary to Cabinet and Head of the Civil Service



It is my pleasure to present the second Performance Report for the fiscal year 2020-2021 of the National Sanctions Committee established under the United Nations (Financial Prohibitions, Arms Embargo and Travel Ban) Sanctions Act 2019 (UNSA 2019).

The following key measures have been taken during this financial year 2020-2021:

- To ensure confidentiality of information, the National Sanctions Committee has implemented two projects, namely the Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) and the NextCloud Application.
- Workflows have been designed in line with the Act to better understand the different processes such as the process of declaration of a designated party, the procedures for submitting a listing proposal to the UNSC as well as the process for removing a party from the list of designated parties.
- To ensure the smooth process of declaration of designated parties, a checklist has been designed. Moreover, a register for list of designated parties as well as a template Affidavit for application of freezing order have been devised to facilitate the freezing process.
- A legislative amendment to section 18(1)(b) of the UNSA 2019 has been made to empower the National Sanctions Secretariat to immediately direct the FIU to disseminate the Public Notice issued under section 18(1)(a) in respect of the United Nations Sanctions lists, to all concerned stakeholders.
- To facilitate reporting under the UNSA 2019, two templates have also been worked out for reporting under sections 23(4) and 25(2) of the UNSA 2019 respectively. The reporting templates have been uploaded on the website of the National Sanctions Secretariat.
- A "Train the Trainer" workshop on counter proliferation financing was organised on 19 and 20 August 2020 for the Supervisory Authorities which was facilitated by the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI). The main components covered during the training session were Proliferation financing, Proliferation financing

obligations, Targeted financial sanctions, Implementation by private sector and, Role of Public and Private Sectors amongst others.

- A training programme was also initiated by the National Sanctions Secretariat in January 2021. The Financial Services Institute which was the selected training institution, provided a two-day intensive training on the implementation of the UNSA 2019. All Supervisory Authorities/ Regulatory Bodies, the National Sanctions Secretariat, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade, the Ministry of Financial Services and Good Governance and the Passport and Immigration Office followed the training.
- All Supervisory Authorities/ Regulatory Bodies have submitted their six-monthly report for period August 2020 to December 2020 following which the National Sanctions Secretariat has prepared a *Report on Recommendations made by Supervisory Authorities/ Regulatory Bodies during a debriefing session.* The Technical Working Committee will follow up on the implementation of the recommendations made in the Report.

The fight against terrorism financing is ongoing and the Committee will leave no stone unturned to prevent such unlawful acts on the Mauritian territory.

I wish to take this opportunity to extend my sincere appreciation to the members of the National Sanctions Committee and its sub-committees for their contribution. My appreciation also goes to the staff of the National Sanctions Secretariat for their dedication for providing all support to the National Sanctions Committee to achieve its objectives.

Nayen Koomar Ballah, GOSK
Secretary to Cabinet and Head of the Civil Service
25 October 2021

Statement from the Secretary for Home Affairs



As Secretary for Home Affairs, I am responsible for carrying out all the functions as provided under Section 7 of the United Nations Sanctions (Financial Prohibitions, Arms Embargo and Travel Ban) Sanctions Act 2019 (UNSA 2019); and also for the management and administration of the National Sanctions Secretariat. I am committed with a dedicated team to ensure that effective and efficient support is provided to the National Sanctions Committee, which is the decision making body and is responsible to carry out under its power, all the functions as provided in Section 5 of the UNSA 2019.

I wish to take this opportunity to highlight a few of the main achievements of the National Sanctions Secretariat during fiscal year 2020-2021:

- Dissemination within 24 hours are made by Press Releases in respect of changes to the United Nations Sanctions list. The National Sanctions Secretariat has made 23 disseminations in time during the fiscal year 2020-2021.
- The National Sanctions Secretariat issued a guidance document on 25 August 2020, entitled *Guidelines on the Implementation of Targeted Financial Sanctions Under The United Nations (Financial Prohibitions, Arms Embargo and Travel Ban) Sanctions Act 2019*, to assist reporting persons in the implementation of the restrictive measures, in particular the financial prohibitions prescribed under the UNSA 2019. The Guidance document has been widely disseminated to all reporting persons by their respective supervisory authorities and regulatory bodies which have also published same on their respective website.
- The Registrar-General, the Road Transport Commissioner, the Registrar of Associations along with all Supervisory Authorities/ Regulatory Bodies, were reminded of their obligations under the UNSA 2019. All concerned parties are, therefore, a duty bound to inform the National Sanctions Secretariat of any funds or other assets of any listed/ designated parties.
- In order to constitute a database of persons who have the ability to act as Administrator under section 32 of the UNSA 2019, a public notice was issued on 11 and 13 June 2021 for an Expression of Interest to act as Administrator.

- Simultaneously, the template for instrument of appointment of an Administrator which clearly defines the powers and duties of an Administrator, has been finalised and approved by the National Sanctions Committee.

For the effective implementation of the UNSA 2019, the Secretariat solicits the assistance of the Attorney General's Office as and when required. The National Sanctions Secretariat also collaborates closely with other stakeholders with the objective of mitigating terrorism and proliferation financing.

All the actions taken so far would not have been possible without the concurrence and support of the National Sanctions Committee. I wish to seize this opportunity to extend my sincere thanks to the chairperson and members of the National Sanctions Committee and the other Sub-Committees. I also extend my gratitude to the staff of the National Sanctions Secretariat for their continuous support, dedication and commitment to realising the objects of the UNSA 2019 and to ensuring the smooth functioning of the National Sanctions Committee and its Secretariat.

Om Kumar Dabidin
Secretary for Home Affairs
25 October 2021

Role of the National Sanctions Committee

The National Sanctions Committee has been set up under section 4 of the United Nations (Financial Prohibitions, Arms Embargo and Travel Ban) Sanctions Act 2019 (UNSA 2019) to implement targeted sanctions and other measures imposed by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), with a view to addressing threats of terrorism, terrorism financing and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Functions and powers of the National Sanctions Committee

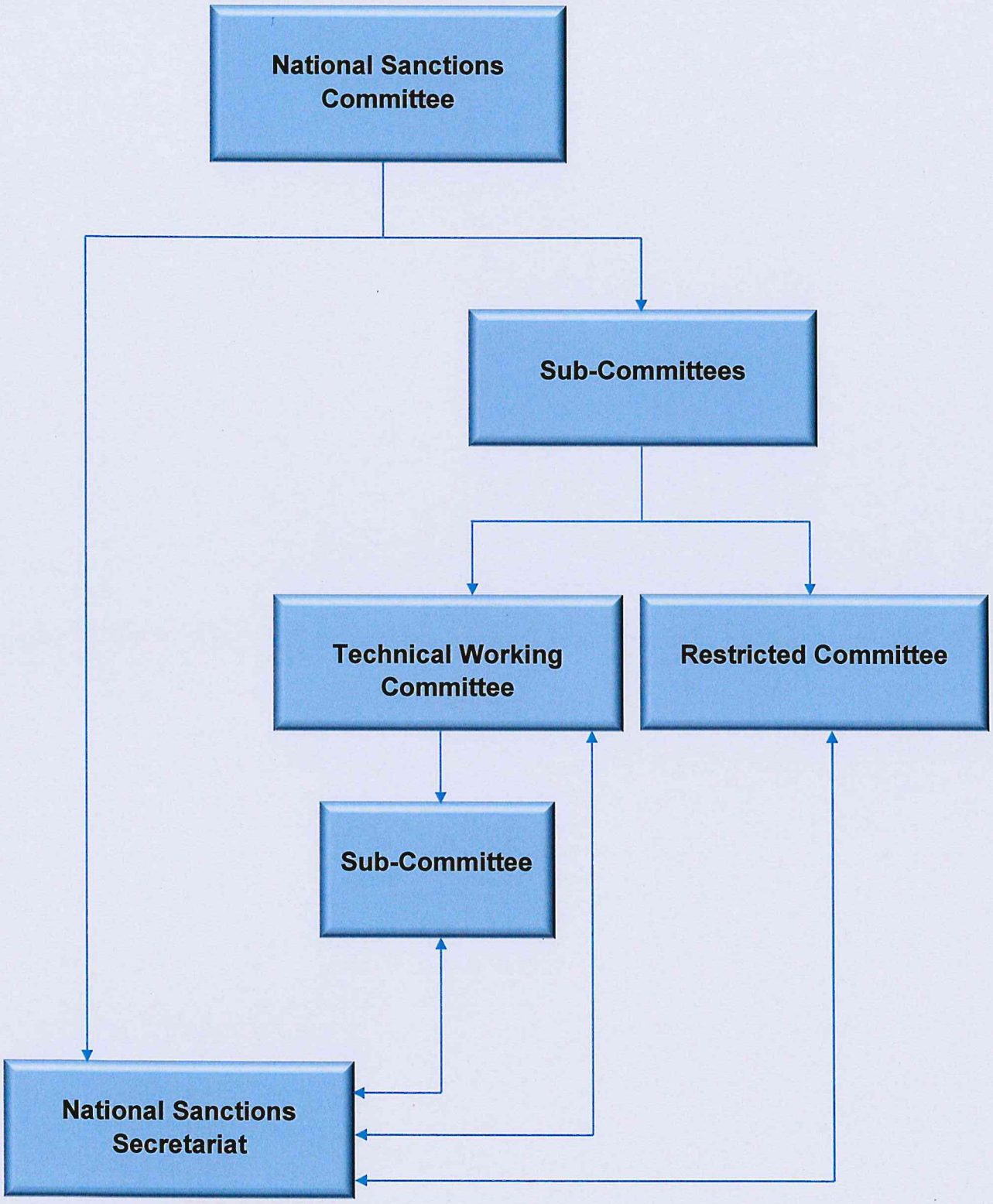
Pursuant to Section 5 of the UNSA 2019, the National Sanctions Committee is vested with the following functions and powers:

a. direct the Secretary for Home Affairs to declare, for the purposes of UNSCR 1373 or any other international obligations, a party as a designated party;
b. be responsible for identifying a party that meets the listing criteria for designation as a listed party on a United Nations Sanctions List;
c. make proposals for the listing of a party as a listed party to the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee;
d. recommend the Secretary for Home Affairs to request another country to designate a party for the purposes of UNSCR 1373;
e. coordinate and promote effective implementation of the obligations under the UNSCRs in Mauritius;
f. coordinate international cooperation in the cross-border implementation of the UNSCRs between Mauritius and other countries and foreign counterpart agencies;
g. coordinate the development of, review and implement national policies and activities for the effective implementation of the UNSCRs;
h. approve such guidelines developed by National Sanctions Secretariat; and
i. make recommendations to the Minister for legislative, regulatory and policy reforms for the purposes of this Act.

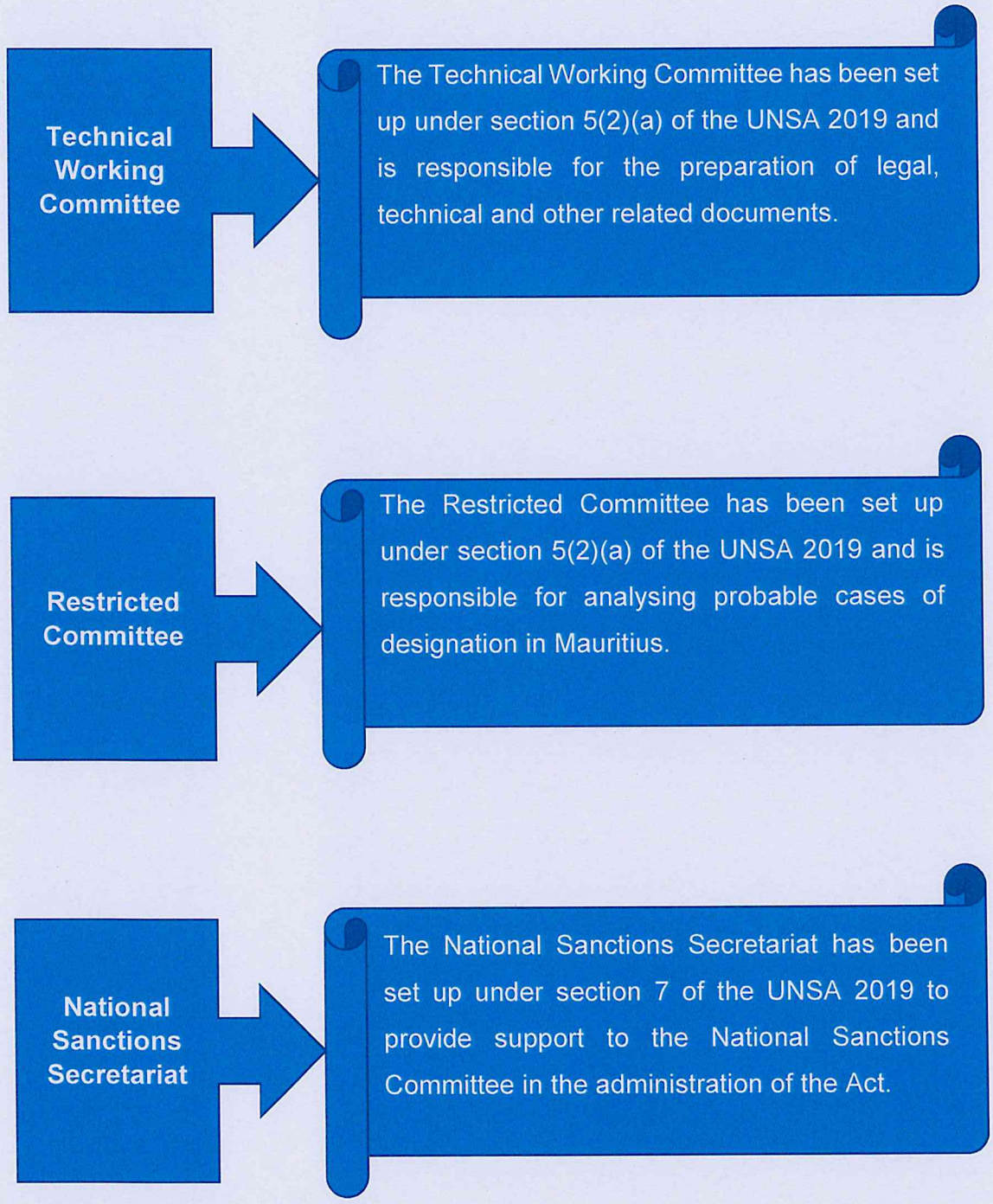
Composition of the National Sanctions Committee

Members of the National Sanctions Committee	
1	Secretary to Cabinet and Head of the Civil Service (**Chairperson**)
2	Solicitor General
3	Secretary for Foreign Affairs
4	Commissioner of Police
5	Governor of the Bank of Mauritius
6	National Security Advisor
7	Director-General of the National Security Services
8	Director of the Counterterrorism Unit
9	Director of the Financial Intelligence Unit
10	Chief Executive of the Financial Services Commission

Structure of the National Sanctions Committee



Overview of sub structures under the National Sanctions Committee



Terms of Reference of the Technical Working Committee

The Technical Working Committee shall:

(a) consider and recommend to the National Sanctions Committee for adoption or otherwise of the documents prepared by members;

(b) assist and support the National Sanctions Committee in identifying any party that meets the listing criteria for designation as a listed party on a United Nations Sanctions List;

(c) prepare all necessary documents in relation to –

(i) a declaration to be made under the Act; and

(ii) any proposal for listing to the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committees.

(d) consider and advise the National Sanctions Committee on any proposal or request under Section 9 or 10 (Third Party request) for declaration as designated party;

(e) make proposals to the National Sanctions Committee of any request to be made to another country to designate a party for the purposes of UNSCR 1373;

(f) advise the National Sanctions Committee of ways and means to coordinate and promote effective implementation of the obligations under the UNSCRs in Mauritius.

(g) formulate and recommend any policy actions to the National Sanctions Committee;

(h) analyse and recommend any third party request for declaration as a designated party; and

(i) consider any matter related with the implementation of the Act referred to it by the National Sanctions Committee or the National Sanctions Secretariat and make appropriate recommendations thereof.

Composition of the Technical Working Committee

	Members of the Technical Working Committee
1	Representative of Prime Minister's Office **(Co-Chairperson)**
2	Representative of Ministry of Financial Services and Good Governance **(Co-Chairperson)**
3	Representative of Prime Minister's Office **(Member)**
4	Representative of Ministry of Financial Services and Good Governance **(Member)**
5	Representative of Financial Intelligence Unit
6	Representative of Attorney General's Office
7	Representative of Bank of Mauritius
8	Representative of Financial Services Commission
9	Representative of Counter Terrorism Unit
10	Representative of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade

Terms of Reference of the Sub-Committee

The Sub-Committee shall:

(a) analyse proposed amendments to the UNSA 2019 and submit its recommendations to the Technical Working Committee, accordingly; and

(b) provide proposals for a more efficient management of seized assets.

Composition of the Sub-Committee

Members of the Sub-Committee	
1	Representative of Attorney General's Office **(Co-Chairperson)**
2	Representative of Financial Intelligence Unit **(Co-Chairperson)**
3	Representative of Prime Minister's Office
4	Representative of Bank of Mauritius
5	Representative of Financial Services Commission
6	Representative of Ministry of Financial Services and Good Governance

Terms of Reference of the Restricted Committee

The Restricted Committee shall:

(a) consider and analyse any proposal or request under Section 9 or 10 (Third Party request) for declaration as designated party;

(b) after analysing a designation case, make appropriate recommendations to the National Sanctions Committee through a comprehensive report;

(c) provide to the National Sanctions Committee any information as requested by the latter to assist in the declaration process; and

(d) not later than 12 months after a declaration is made, review whether the designated party continues to meet the designation criteria for declaration under the Act and advise the National Sanctions Committee accordingly.

Composition of the Restricted Committee

Members of the Restricted Committee	
1	Representative of Prime Minister's Office **(Co-Chairperson)**
2	Representative of Ministry of Financial Services and Good Governance **(Co-Chairperson)**
3	Representative of Prime Minister's Office **(Member)**
4	Representative of Financial Intelligence Unit
5	Representative of Attorney General's Office
6	Representative of Mauritius Police Force
7	Representative of Financial Services Commission
8	Representative of Counter Terrorism Unit

Functions of the National Sanctions Secretariat

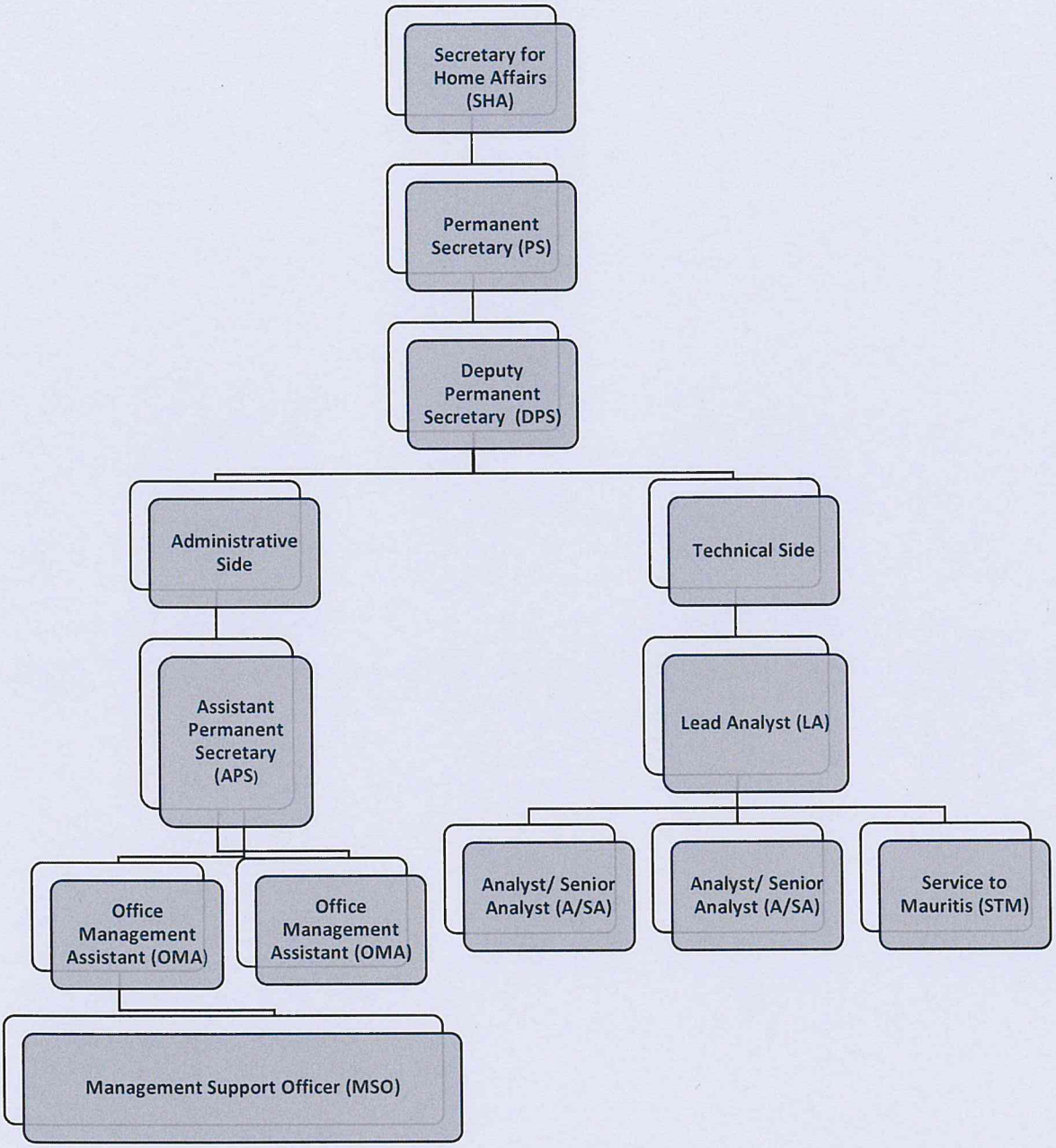
The National Sanctions Secretariat shall, in the discharge of its functions and exercise of its powers under the UNSA 2019:

a. keep and maintain, in such form and manner as the National Sanctions Committee may determine, a list of designated parties;
b. provide access to the list of designated parties;
c. keep and maintain a list of funds or other assets frozen pursuant to a freezing order granted under UNSA 2019;
d. collect or solicit information from public sector agencies and any party that is reasonably believed to hold, control or has in his or its custody or possession funds or other assets of a listed party;
e. facilitate the sharing of information with other agencies for the purposes of UNSA 2019;
f. issue such guidelines and disseminate such other relevant information as may be necessary for the effective implementation of UNSA 2019;
g. publish information on relevant procedures for the purposes of UNSA 2019;
h. maintain a website with publicly available information relating to UNSA 2019;
i. keep and maintain such record as may be prescribed for a period of not less than 7 years; and
j. do such other things as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act;

In addition to the above, the National Sanctions Secretariat is also responsible to perform the following duties:

(i) follow-up matters related to FATF and Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG); and
(ii) propose amendments to the legislation where required to ensure effective implementation of same.

Organisational Chart of the National Sanctions Secretariat



Gender Statement

The PMO Gender Policy lays emphasis on the pivotal role of the Prime Minister's Office and its ability to act as a catalyst in the promotion of gender equality as cross-cutting issue, at both national and international levels and to provide high level strategic directions to ensure that gender mainstreaming integrates all sectors. The Gender Policy is aimed at ensuring that norms, attitudes and legal frameworks are conducive to make meaningful changes in the society, at home and the place of work, through empowerment, capacity building, networking and partnership building with all stakeholders.

Part II: Main Achievements & Challenges

Major Achievements over the period 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

The National Sanctions Committee has, with the support of the National Sanctions Secretariat and the different sub-committees (Technical Working Committee, Restricted Committee and Sub-Committee under the Technical Working Committee), made several achievements over the period 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021.

- Meetings held over the period 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

S.N	Committees	Date of first Meeting since set up (29 May 2019)	No. of meetings held over the period 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021
1.	National Sanctions Committee	05 August 2019	Three
2.	Technical Working Committee	28 August 2019	Three
3.	Restricted Committee	19 June 2020	Eight
4.	Sub Committee TWC	12 January 2021	Five

- A "Train the Trainer" workshop on counter proliferation financing was organised on 19 and 20 August 2020 for the Supervisory Authorities which was facilitated by the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI). The main components covered during the training session were Proliferation financing, Proliferation financing obligations, Targeted financial sanctions, Implementation by private sector and, Role of Public and Private Sectors among others.

- The National Sanctions Secretariat issued a guidance document on 25 August 2020, known as the Guidelines on the implementation of Targeted Financial Sanctions under the United Nations (Financial Prohibitions, Arms Embargo and Travel Ban) Sanctions Act 2019, to assist reporting persons in the implementation of the restrictive measures, in particular the financial prohibitions prescribed under the UNSA 2019.

- Since the promulgation of the UNSA 2019 on 29 May 2019, the National Sanctions Secretariat has disseminated 43 notices in respect of changes in the United Nations Sanctions lists, out of which, 23 notices relate to the period 01 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 (details at **Annex I**).

- To facilitate reporting under the UN Sanctions Act 2019, two templates have also been designed for reporting entities under sections 23(4) and 25(2) of the UNSA 2019 respectively. The reporting templates have been duly approved by the National Sanctions Committee on 21 August 2020 and thereafter published on the website of the National Sanctions Secretariat. The National Sanctions Secretariat ensured that the above Guidance document and the two reporting templates have been widely disseminated to the reporting persons by their respective supervisors.

- The Registrar-General, the Road Transport Commissioner, the Registrar of Associations along with all Supervisory Authorities/ Regulatory Bodies, were, through a correspondence dated 24 February 2021, reminded of their obligations under the UNSA 2019. All concerned parties have a duty to inform the National Sanctions Secretariat of any funds or other assets of any listed/ designated parties.

- To improve the level of compliance with the UNSA 2019, the Secretary for Home Affairs issued a correspondence to all Supervisory Authorities/ Regulatory Bodies on 24 August 2020 requesting them the following:

  (i) to request their reporting persons to report both positive and negative matches;
  (ii) to include in their respective guidelines, the Guidelines on the implementation of TFS under the UNSA 2019;
  (iii) to conduct appropriate training/ outreach on TFS and proliferation financing for respective entities falling under their purview; and
  (iv) to submit 6-monthly reports on inspections carried out and remedial actions taken for non-compliance.

- It is noteworthy to highlight that all Supervisory Authorities/ Regulatory Bodies have fully complied with the above measures. A debriefing session was held on Wednesday 26 May 2021 with the Supervisory Authorities/ Regulatory Bodies to discuss the reports on outreach and inspections carried out. The Supervisory Authorities/ Regulatory Bodies have highlighted key problems and recommendations were proposed accordingly, following which a *Report on Recommendations Made By Supervisory Authorities/ Regulatory Bodies during Debriefing Session on Six-Monthly Report submitted for period August 2020 to December 2020* has been prepared. The key problems and recommendations proposed are at **Annex II**. The Technical Working Committee will meet to discuss on the implementation of the recommendations made in the Report. Moreover, following approval of the National Sanctions Committee, the Report will also be submitted to the Inter-Agency Coordination Committee (ICC) for consideration.

- To ensure the smooth process of declaration of designated parties, the National Sanctions Secretariat has worked out a checklist, and same has been duly approved by the National Sanctions Committee. Moreover, a register for a list of designated parties as well as a template Affidavit for application of freezing order have been devised so that same are handy for use when the need arises.

- A training programme was also initiated by the National Sanctions Secretariat and was held in January 2021. The Financial Services Institute which was the selected training institution, provided two-days intensive training on the implementation of the UNSA 2019. The training was not limited only to staff of the National Sanctions Secretariat but also comprised all Supervisory Authorities/ Regulatory Bodies, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade, the Ministry of Financial Services and Good Governance, and the Passport and Immigration Office among others.

- To ensure confidentiality of information, the National Sanctions Secretariat has started using the Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) for the management and processing of files. The NextCloud Application is also being used for sharing of information with members of the National Sanctions Committee. These systems will prevent any unauthorised person from having access to sensitive information thereby ensuring confidentiality at all times.

- A legislative amendment to section 18(1)(b) of UNSA 2019 has been made on 09 July 2020 to empower the National Sanctions Secretariat to immediately direct the FIU to disseminate the Public Notice issued under section 18(1)(a) in respect of changes in the United Nations Sanctions lists, to all concerned stakeholders.

- With a view to facilitate implementation as well as to strengthen existing provisions in the UNSA 2019, amendments have been proposed as per **Annex III** to be considered under the Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill 2021.

- As regards appointment of an Administrator, the National Sanctions Secretariat has with the assistance of the Sub-Committee, worked out a Notice to invite potential candidates who are interested to form part of the database of persons who have the ability to act as Administrator under section 32 of the UNSA 2019. The notice was approved by the National Sanctions Committee and thereafter published in local newspapers on 11 and 13 June 2021. Same was also uploaded on the websites of the National Sanctions Secretariat, Government Information Service and Government Portal as well as disseminated to Professional Bodies such as MIPA and Mauritius Law Society.

- Simultaneously, the template for instrument of appointment of Administrator (which clearly defines the powers and duties of an Administrator) has been finalised and approved by the National Sanctions Committee.

Key Challenges

- **Outreach**

Given that the UNSA 2019 is a new legislation, Supervisory Authorities/ Regulatory Bodies have to conduct outreach activities continuously to their respective licensees to apprise the latter on the obligations under the UNSA 2019.

- **Technical expertise**

There is need to build technical capacity regarding the implementation of the Act.

- **Appointment of Administrators**

Constitution of a database of Administrators with expertise in the field is a key element for the effective management of frozen funds or other assets.

Part III: Way Forward

Creation of a Centralised Assets Management Office

The UNODC has, in its Feasibility Report of 2021, recommended the creation of a Centralised Assets Management Office in Mauritius to manage frozen funds or other assets. It is being considered for implementation.

Appointment of Administrators

Action has been initiated for the creation of a database of persons who have the ability to act as Administrator. In this context, questionnaires and checklists are being worked out to assess the fitness and probity of potential Administrators.

Register for frozen assets

Action is being taken to develop a register for list of funds or other assets frozen pursuant to a freezing order granted under the UNSA 2019.

ANNEX I

List of notices disseminated over the period 01 July 2020 – 30 June 2021

S.N.	Subject	Dissemination Method
01	Addition of One Entry to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
02	Amendment of Six Entries to the 2127 Sanctions List concerning Central African Republic	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
03	Addition of One Entry to the Central African Republic Sanctions List	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
04	Amendment of Five Entries to the 1533 Sanctions List concerning Democratic Republic of Congo	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
05	Amendment of Eleven Entries to the ISIL (Da' esh) and Al Qaida Sanctions List	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
06	Addition of One Entry to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
07	Amendment of One Entry to the 1533 Sanctions List concerning Democratic Republic of the Congo	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
08	Removal of Twelve Entries from the 1518 Sanctions List concerning Iraq.	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
09	Removal of One Entry from the 1518 Sanctions List concerning Iraq	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
10	Removal of Two Entries from the 1518 Sanctions List concerning Iraq.	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
11	Removal of Two Entries from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
12	Amendment of One Entry to the 2127 Sanctions List concerning Central African Republic	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
13	Amendment of 92 Entries on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
14	Addition of Three entries to the 1844 Sanctions List concerning Somalia	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
15	Addition of One Entry to the 2140 Sanctions List concerning Yemen	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
16	Removal of One Entry from the 1591 (2005) Sanctions List concerning Sudan	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
17	Amendment of Eight Entries to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
18	Removal of One Entry concerning the Central African Republic Sanctions List	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
19	Amendment of One Entry to 2140 Sanctions List concerning Yemen	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
20	Amendment of One Entry to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
21	Removal of Six Entries from the 1518 Sanctions List concerning Iraq	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
22	Amendment of Two Entries on the 1970 Sanctions List concerning Libya	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML
23	Addition of One Entry to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List	NSSec website, GIS website, Govt. Portal & FIU goAML

ANNEX II

Report on Recommendations Made By Supervisory Authorities/ Regulatory Bodies during Debriefing Session on Six-Monthly Report submitted for period August 2020 to December 2020

S.N	Issue	Recommendation
1	All Supervisory Authorities/ Regulatory Bodies highlighted that reporting persons were reluctant to submit the nil report as there was no obligation under the UN Sanctions Act 2019 to report negative match/ nil match.	As best practice, all licensees should be requested to submit a nil report for negative match/ nil match as well.
2	FIU, GRA and Registrar of Co-operative Societies informed that they were experiencing high employee turnover. Many employees in the Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Unit are under the Service to Mauritius (STM) and the Youth Employment (YEP) programmes. The appointment is of temporary nature and they tend to leave. Hence, training sessions needed to be re-organised to train new temporary staff on AML/CFT issues and this was causing disruption in the smooth running of the Unit.	It was recommended that the issue of STM and YEP be raised and channeled to the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development for necessary action at its end. Furthermore, the Ministry of Financial Services and Good Governance reported that the Sub-Committee of the Core Group had already initiated necessary action with regard to the issue of STM. Recruitment of full time staff was underway.
3	FSC reported that some big licensees have screening software, others have no adequate screening and there was no effective system to verify beneficial owners.	Sanctions have been imposed. Same have been reported to FATF and the next report will include the above. If licensees remain non-compliant following the submission and implementation of the remedial plans, matters be referred to Enforcement Units.

Report on Recommendations Made By Supervisory Authorities/ Regulatory Bodies during Debriefing Session on Six-Monthly Report submitted for period August 2020 to December 2020

4	The Registrar of Co-operative Societies indicated that there was no software to screen the United Nations Sanctions List as it was very expensive. The screening is performed manually for reporting purposes. Given that financial costs involved in putting in place a software programme for screening purposes to identify any positive match with the United Nations Sanctions List, the Co-operative Societies have been apprised of reporting obligations under the UN Sanctions Act 2019.	A unit should be created within the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to look into this issue. Hence, a meeting would be scheduled with representatives of Co-operative Societies and the issue should also be addressed at the next Technical Working Committee Meeting.
5	GRA does not include horseracing in its targeted licensees as there is no provision under FATF to include horseracing.	The recommendation was to include horseracing as part of the items falling within the compliance procedures.
6	Casinos were of the view that it is useless to carry out screening due to the fact that borders are closed implying that no tourist is coming to Mauritius.	Casinos shall have to carry out screening as it was a legal obligation to do so.
7	Virtual outreach is carried out. However, ROC is unsure whether participants have understood their obligations. There is also the risk that participants are not following outreach whenever it is conducted virtually.	ROC needs to ensure that outreach is understood. Participants may be requested to fill questionnaire wherein they explain what they have learned and how they are complying to their obligations, 1 month following outreach. Outreach must also cover the deficiencies identified during inspections. ROC is in the process of designing the questionnaire as regards to the outreach session.

ANNEX III

Additional amendments catered under Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill 2021

S.N	Actual Provisions	Proposed amendments	Justification
1	**Section 2: Interpretation** There is currently no interpretation for the wordings "investigatory authorities", under section 2 of the UNSA	To add in **section 2** in the appropriate alphabetical order, the following new definition – *"investigatory authorities" has the same meaning as in the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Act;*	There is a need to define the wordings "investigatory authorities", as same is used for dissemination purposes under sections 11, 14 and 18 of the UNSA.
2	**Section 9: Declaration as designated party** **(1)** The National Sanctions Committee shall – (a) where it is satisfied on reasonable grounds that a party – (i) has committed or attempted to commit, or commits or attempts to commit, a terrorist act; (ii) has participated……	To amend **section 9(1)** by inserting after the words "The National Sanctions Committee shall", the following wordings: *", on its own initiative or upon a request by a person"*	The UNSA does not specify clearly as to who may submit an application domestically to the NSC for a declaration of a party as designated party. The proposed amendment will help to avoid any kind of ambiguity.
3	**Section 13(2)** provides the following: "Where a designated party is a citizen of Mauritius or resident of Mauritius, or is registered or incorporated in Mauritius, the National Sanctions Committee Secretariat shall cause the notice issued under subsection (1) –……"	To delete the word "Committee" in **section 13(2)**	This amendment will address the typing error in section 13(2).

Additional amendments catered under Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill 2021

4	**Section 23(4)** provides the following: *"Any person who holds, controls or has in his custody or possession any funds or other assets of a designated party or listed party, shall immediately notify the National Sanctions Secretariat of –….."*	To amend **section 23(4)** by inserting the following wordings at the beginning of the sentence: *"Notwithstanding any confidentiality provisions in any enactment,"*	By making this provision, the UNSA will put an obligation on reporting persons (such as banks, real estate agents etc.) to submit relevant details on designated parties to the National Sanctions Secretariat (e.g. all assets & properties in possession of that party), despite confidentiality clauses in their respective legislation.
5	**Section 25(2)(a)** provides the following: *"Where funds or other assets or no funds or other assets are identified by the reporting person, the reporting person shall make a report to the National Sanctions Secretariat."*	To amend section **25(2)(a)** by inserting the following wordings at the beginning of the sentence: *"Notwithstanding any confidentiality provisions in any enactment,"*	By making this provision, the UNSA will put an obligation on reporting persons (such as banks, real estate agents etc.) to submit relevant details on designated parties to the National Sanctions Secretariat (e.g. all assets & properties in possession of that party), despite confidentiality clauses in their respective legislation.
6	**Section 26(4)** provides the following: *"The Secretary for Home Affairs shall give public notice, in 2 newspapers having wide circulation and in such other manner as he may determine, and notify any reporting person or any party that holds, controls or has in his or its custody or possession the funds or other assets of the designated party of any freezing order granted under this section."*	To amend **section 26(4)** by deleting the words "2 newspapers" and replacing them by ''a daily newspaper or by electronic means''	The notice is to be given in a daily newspaper or by electronic means in line with the Newspapers and Periodicals Act.