

Grenada

RISK & COMPLIANCE REPORT

DATE: March 2018

Executive Summary - Grenada	
Sanctions:	None
FAFT list of AML Deficient Countries	No
Higher Risk Areas:	Compliance with FATF 40 + 9 Recommendations Not on EU White list equivalent jurisdictions Offshore Finance Centre
Medium Risk Areas:	US Dept of State Money Laundering Assessment Weakness in Government Legislation to combat Money Laundering Corruption Index (Transparency International & W.G.I.) World Governance Indicators (Average Score) Failed States Index (Political Issues)(Average Score)
<p>Major Investment Areas:</p> <p>Agriculture - products: bananas, cocoa, nutmeg, mace, citrus, avocados, root crops, sugarcane, corn, vegetables</p> <p>Industries: food and beverages, textiles, light assembly operations, tourism, construction</p> <p>Exports - commodities: nutmeg, bananas, cocoa, fruit and vegetables, clothing, mace</p> <p>Exports - partners: Nigeria 40.2%, St. Lucia 10.7%, Antigua and Barbuda 7.3%, US 6.6%, St. Kitts and Nevis 6.5%, Dominica 6.5%, Switzerland 4.3% (2012)</p> <p>Imports - commodities: food, manufactured goods, machinery, chemicals, fuel</p> <p>Imports - partners: Trinidad and Tobago 44.3%, US 16.4%, China 4.6% (2012)</p>	

Investment Restrictions:

There is no economic or industrial strategy that has discriminatory effects on foreign investors, or sectors in which foreign investors are not treated the same as national investors.

Grenada has a generally liberal investment regime. The Investment Promotion Act of 2009, provide incentives for priority industries/sectors as well as priority projects. Priority industries are industries which the Government considers will make substantial contribution to the socio-economic development of Grenada. These are Tourism, Manufacturing, Agriculture & Agri-Business, Education & Training, ICT Services, Financial Services, Health & Wellness Services, Creative Industries, Energy, and Research & Development.

Investors may purchase or lease privately owned land and dispose of or transfer their interests in the land under the Alien Land Holding Licence Act and the Property Transfer Tax Act, No 37 of 1998. Investors may hold State lands by grant or lease from the State.

Foreign and domestic private entities may freely establish, acquire, own and dispose of interests in business enterprises.

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Section 1 - Background

Carib Indians inhabited Grenada when Christopher COLUMBUS discovered the island in 1498, but it remained uncolonized for more than a century. The French settled Grenada in the 17th century, established sugar estates, and imported large numbers of African slaves. Britain took the island in 1762 and vigorously expanded sugar production. In the 19th century, cacao eventually surpassed sugar as the main export crop; in the 20th century, nutmeg became the leading export. In 1967, Britain gave Grenada autonomy over its internal affairs. Full independence was attained in 1974 making Grenada one of the smallest independent countries in the Western Hemisphere. Grenada was seized by a Marxist military council on 19 October 1983. Six days later the island was invaded by US forces and those of six other Caribbean nations, which quickly captured the ringleaders and their hundreds of Cuban advisers. Free elections were reinstated the following year and have continued since that time. Hurricane Ivan struck Grenada in September of 2004 causing severe damage.



Section 2 - Anti – Money Laundering / Terrorist Financing

FATF status

Grenada is not on the FATF List of Countries that have been identified as having strategic AML deficiencies

Compliance with FATF Recommendations

The last Mutual Evaluation Report relating to the implementation of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing standards in Grenada was undertaken by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in 2009. According to that Evaluation, Grenada was deemed Compliant for 4 and Largely Compliant for 9 of the FATF 40 + 9 Recommendations. It was Partially Compliant or Non-Compliant for 5 of the 6 Core Recommendations.

Key Findings from latest Mutual Evaluation Follow-up Report (2013):

Since the MER, the authorities in Grenada began to assess the various means to achieve compliance. The main focus of the authorities was instituting changes in the legal framework including consolidation of previous statutes, legislative amendments to specific laws and proposals for new legislation. As a result of this process the Money Services Business Act 2009 (MSBA) was enacted in April 2009 and the Insurance Act No 5 of 2010 (IA) in December 2009. Since the Follow-Up Report of November 2011, the Proceeds of Crime Act, 2012 (POCA) was enacted in January, 2012, followed by the Proceeds of Crime (Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) Regulations, 2012 (POCAAMLFR), the Financial Intelligence Unit Act, 2012 (FIUA), and the Terrorism Act (TA) in February 2012. At the same time on February 17, 2012, the Proceeds of Crime (Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) Guidelines (AMLTF Guidelines) were issued by the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing Commission (the Commission) as per section 32(1) of POCA. These statutes and guidelines provide for measures which addressed a large number of the outstanding examiners' recommended actions resulting from Grenada's MER. As noted in the previous report enactment of the POCA, POCAAMLFR, FIUA and the TA improved the level of compliance of Recommendations 1, 14, 17, 20, 25, 31, 35, SRII, SRIV, and SRV. However while the AMLTF Guidelines contained provisions which address many of the examiners' recommendations for Rs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22, 24, SRVII and SRVIII, the fact that the AMLTF Guidelines were not considered other enforceable means (OEM) resulted in the level of compliance of these recommendations remaining unchanged. The authorities have advised that under subsection 32(3)(b) of the POCA the AMLTF Guidelines are subject to negative resolution of the House of Representatives which would under the FATF Methodology make them enforceable. Consequently, it was planned to present the AMLTF Guidelines at the next session of Parliament for negative resolution. During the latter half of 2012, Parliament was prorogued and on February 9, 2013, it was dissolved. As a result, the AMLTF Guidelines were

not presented. Elections were held on February 19, 2013 and a new Government was elected. Parliament was reopened in April 2013. The next sitting is scheduled for May 2013 at which time the AMLTF Guidelines and other amendments will be presented.

The Plenary in November 2012 in the Virgin Islands decided that countries in the International Co-operation Review Group (ICRG) process would be required to achieve substantial progress on reforms of outstanding recommendations by May 2013. Given the above, this report will assess whether Grenada has achieved substantial compliance in the outstanding recommendations.. As already mentioned Grenada was rated partially compliant or non-compliant on 10 Core and Key Recommendations and 27 other Recommendations. The outstanding core and key recommendations are Recs. 1, 5, 13, 23, 35, SR.1, SR. II, SR. III, SR. IV and SR. V. The report below will focus on measures implemented since the Fifth Report and also give a brief update on the level of compliance of those Core and Key Recommendations which have not changed since the Fifth Report.

US Department of State Money Laundering assessment (INCSR)

Grenada is no longer categorised by the US State Department as a Country/Jurisdiction of Primary Concern in respect of Money Laundering and Financial Crimes. The last report released in 2017 is as follows: -

OVERVIEW

Grenada's geographic location in the Caribbean places it in close proximity to drug shipment routes from Venezuela to the United States and Europe. As a narcotics transfer point, money laundering in Grenada is principally connected to smuggling and narcotics trafficking by local organized crime rings. Illegal proceeds are laundered through a variety of businesses, as well as through the purchase of real estate, boats, jewelry, and cars.

Grenada is not a regional financial center. The Eastern Caribbean Central Bank is the supervisory authority for Grenadian commercial banks, and the Grenada Authority for the Regulation of Financial Institutions is responsible for supervising DNFBSs. Even though IBCs and offshore banking and trust companies are allowed to conduct business in Grenada, none are currently operating. Grenada has no casinos or internet gaming sites. The International Companies Act regulates the establishment and management of IBCs in Grenada and requires registered agents to maintain records of the names and addresses of company directors and beneficial owners of all shares. Bearer shares are not permitted. There are no FTZs in Grenada.

VULNERABILITIES AND EXPECTED TYPOLOGIES

The identifiable avenues for money laundering in Grenada are drug trafficking, fraud, and under- invoicing.

There are no free trade zones in Grenada.

KEY AML LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Grenada's comprehensive Proceeds of Crime Act, Regulation and Guidelines is enforced and covers CDD and STR requirements. The Proceeds of Crime Act, Regulation and Guidelines was updated in 2013, 2014, and 2015.

Grenada has a records-exchange mechanism in place with the United States and has established laws and regulations ensuring the availability to U.S. and other foreign government personnel of adequate records in connection with drug investigations and proceedings.

Grenada is a member of the CFATF, a FATF-style regional body.

AML DEFICIENCIES

The Proceeds of Crime Act, Regulations and Guidelines covers legal persons. It also speaks to enhanced due diligence for PEPs.

The fight against narcotics-related money laundering is hindered by the tipping off of suspected perpetrators; inadequate cooperation among law enforcement agencies; lack of proper monitoring by financial institutions; failure of financial institutions to file STRs; insufficient training of law enforcement and financial institutions; and failure of magistrates and judges to properly understand the statutes in general and/or the law or regulations as far as the ability to prosecute or impose sentencing.

ENFORCEMENT/IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES AND COMMENTS

Grenada is a signatory to and implements the 1988 UN Drug Convention and other applicable agreements. Grenada has made significant progress in improving its AML efforts and has established the legal and regulatory framework to address previously identified strategic deficiencies.

In 2016, Grenada prosecuted and successfully obtained convictions in six money laundering cases.

Grenada continues to seek training for all of its law enforcement departments, notably the Customs and Excise Department, which is proactive in the fight against money laundering. Additionally, Grenada took a more robust approach on forfeitures and confiscation matters, making use of the results-driven Proceeds of Crime legislation.

EU Tax Blacklist

Grenada was removed from EU Tax Blacklist on 23 January 2018 following "commitments made at a high political level to remedy EU concerns".

Current Weaknesses in Government Legislation (2013 INCRS Comparative Tables):

According to the US State Department, Grenada does not conform with regard to the following government legislation: -

Arrangements for Asset Sharing - By law, regulation or bilateral agreement, the jurisdiction permits sharing of seized assets with third party jurisdictions that assisted in the conduct of the underlying investigation.

States Party to United Nations Transnational Organised Crime Convention - States party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), or a territorial entity to which the application of the Convention has been extended by a party to the Convention.

States Party to United Nations Convention Against Corruption - States party to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), or a territorial entity to which the application of the Convention has been extended by a party to the Convention.

EU White list of Equivalent Jurisdictions

Grenada is not currently on the EU White list of Equivalent Jurisdictions

World Governance indicators

[To view historic Governance Indicators Ctrl + Click here and then select country](#)

Failed States Index

[To view Failed States Index Ctrl + Click here](#)

Offshore Financial Centre

Grenada is not considered to be an Offshore Financial Centre

US State Dept Narcotics Report 2017 (introduction):

The seven independent countries of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines are collectively referred to in this report as the Eastern Caribbean (EC).

The region hosts abundant transshipment points for illicit narcotics, primarily from Venezuela destined for North American, European and domestic Caribbean markets. Local and international law enforcement believe traffickers are increasingly using yachts for drug transit, though “go-fast” boats, fishing trawlers, and cargo ships continue to play major transit roles. Homicide rates throughout the region remained at levels similar to those of 2015, although there was an increase in drug-related violent and non-violent crimes (including money laundering and bulk cash smuggling). Many of the homicides that do occur are a result of turf wars between organized groups fighting for control of drug distribution. Marijuana remains the most commonly used illicit drug within the region.

Eight consecutive years of declining macroeconomic growth leave EC law enforcement capacity increasingly beleaguered. EC governments made some improvements to still-antiquated criminal codes. However, in some countries, leaders failed to address public concerns about official corruption.

B. Conclusion

The United States encourages the countries of the Eastern Caribbean to continue to embrace CBSI partnership and to fulfill their budgetary commitments to the RSS. The United States also encourages the Eastern Caribbean countries to support programming to increase regional counternarcotics operations and build regional capacity, through joint training and cooperation. The United States further encourages the seven countries to continue to pass legislation to modernize their criminal codes, making use of regional best practices in fighting transnational organized crime.

International Sanctions

None Applicable

Bribery & Corruption

Index	Rating (100-Good / 0-Bad)
Transparency International Corruption Index	52
World Governance Indicator – Control of Corruption	70

Corruption and Government Transparency - Report by US State Department

Grenada is party to the Inter-American Convention against Corruption. According to the World Bank's worldwide governance indicators through 2008, government corruption was a problem. In March 2007, Parliament passed the Integrity in Public Life Act, the country's first anticorruption bill. It requires all public servants to report their income and assets for review by an Integrity Commission. The Commission became operational in February 2010. The Office of Ombudsman was established by the Ombudsman Act of 2007, and the country's first Ombudsman since independence was named in September, 2009. As of December 2010, the Ombudsman received approximately 69 complaints, six of which have been solved, twenty six investigations are ongoing, and the rest either discontinued, beyond judgment or referred.

Bribery is illegal in Grenada. Grenadian officials take allegations seriously. Corruption allegations may be handled by a variety of institutions, including the Ombudsman, the Financial Intelligence Unit of the Ministry of National Security, the Attorney General and the Department of the Public Prosecutor. The Financial Intelligence Unit housed within the Ministry of National Security investigated anonymous allegations of corruption against the Minister of Finance, concluding that they were based on forged documents.

Corruption was also alleged in the 2010 RMS trade complaint against Grenada made before, and rejected by, ICSID, as noted above. Allegations of corruption were aired in the course of the 2007 and 2013 election campaigns. Grassroots organizations are vocal in serving as whistle-blowers for possible instances of corruption.

Section 3 - Economy

Grenada relies on tourism as its main source of foreign exchange especially since the construction of an international airport in 1985. Strong performances in construction and manufacturing, together with the development of tourism and higher education - especially in medicine - contributed to growth in national output; however, economic growth remained stagnant in 2010-14, after a sizable contraction in 2009, because of the global economic slowdown's effects on tourism and remittances. Gross national saving – and wealth – has been declining since 2010.

Hurricanes Ivan (2004) and Emily (2005) severely damaged the agricultural sector - particularly nutmeg and cocoa cultivation - which had been a key driver of economic growth. Grenada has rebounded from the devastating effects of the hurricanes but is now saddled with the debt burden from the rebuilding process. Public debt-to-GDP is about 110%, leaving the MITCHELL administration limited room to engage in public investments and social spending. MITCHELL in 2013 announced a structural adjustment program that includes a plan to increase tax revenue.

Agriculture - products:

bananas, cocoa, nutmeg, mace, citrus, avocados, root crops, sugarcane, corn, vegetables

Industries:

food and beverages, textiles, light assembly operations, tourism, construction

Exports - commodities:

nutmeg, bananas, cocoa, fruit and vegetables, clothing, mace

Exports - partners:

Nigeria 44.7%, St. Lucia 10.8%, Antigua and Barbuda 7.3%, St. Kitts and Nevis 6.6%, Dominica 6.6%, US 5.8% (2015)

Imports - commodities:

food, manufactured goods, machinery, chemicals, fuel

Imports - partners:

Trinidad and Tobago 49.6%, US 16.4% (2015)

Banking

As of 2009, there were Five commercial banks present in Grenada, four of which are subsidiaries or branches of large regional or foreign banks and one which is a locally owned public company.

Stock Exchange

The Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange (ECSE) is the first regional securities market in the Western Hemisphere, established by the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank to serve the eight (8) member states of Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat; St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. It is headquartered on the island of St. Kitts. It has been in operation since 1971, and the ECSE currently lists securities for about 14 companies.

Section 4 - Investment Climate

Executive Summary

Grenada is a liberal, parliamentary democracy, has a functioning court system, low rates of crime, and is devoid of political violence. The country's legal framework for business is strong, though at times implementation of legislation can be found wanting. While Grenada strives for bureaucratic efficiency and transparency in matters related to business and investment, bureaucratic processes can be time consuming, and legal processes prolonged. Ongoing discussions about constitutional reform should bolster the investment climate in Grenada. Grenada's ranking on the World Bank's Doing Business Indicator slipped from 130 in 2015 to 135 in 2016. While Grenada's leaders continue to pledge themselves to improve the country's business climate, public statements that cast doubt on the inviolability of contracts, particularly in the utility sector, will require careful scrutiny. Notable recent investments in the tourist industry include two five star hotels: Sandals La Source Resort, and Silver Sands Resort, currently under construction.

The tourism sector attracts the most foreign direct investment (FDI) followed by other construction. The availability of tax incentives for investors, equitable treatment of national and foreign investors, political stability, good infrastructure, and a favorable location make Grenada a strategic destination for investments. To date, the main countries investing in the island are Trinidad and Tobago, the United States, China, and Great Britain.

Measure	Year	Index or Rank	Website Address
TI Corruption Perceptions index	2014	Not Ranked	transparency.org/cpi2014/results
World Bank's Doing Business Report "Ease of Doing Business"	2015	130 of 189	doingbusiness.org/rankings
Global Innovation Index	2015	Not Ranked	globalinnovationindex.org/content/page/data-analysis
U.S. FDI in partner country (\$M USD, stock positions)	2015	40 million USD	BEA/Host government
World Bank GNI per capita	2014	\$7,910 USD	data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD

1. Openness To, and Restrictions Upon, Foreign Investment

Attitude toward Foreign Direct Investment

Grenada employs a liberal approach to foreign direct investment geared at the country's socio-economic development. This approach is supported by a strong strategic, legislative and regulatory landscape.

The strategic agenda of the Government of Grenada demonstrates its belief that investment is directly related to growth and development. As a result, the Government of Grenada identified additional foreign investment opportunities related to the country's resource endowment of "sand, sun, sea and rich fertile soil." The Government of Grenada's accession

to international trade and development agreements will open a greater number of sectors to foreign investment opportunities.

Other Investment Policy Reviews

The Government of Grenada passed its most recent Investment Promotion Act in October 2014 replacing the one passed in 2009. The new legislation promotes, encourages, and protects investment in Grenada by providing investors with a stable framework of fundamental and enforceable rights. It seeks to guarantee and ensure security and fairness in strict accordance with the rule of law and best international standards and practices. This new bill is also in compliance with WTO regulations, the Economic Partnership Agreement, and CARIFORUM-EU.

In 2015, legislative changes to the incentive act open incentive options for investors to receive reductions in:

- Property transfer tax
- Income tax
- Customs duty
- Customs service charge
- Value added tax

The new regulations eliminate discretionary exemptions and make sure that all tax exemptions are codified in legislation. Recipients of exemptions must comply with all tax laws and file appropriate returns.

The new laws also propose a streamlined, simple, and non-discretionary process to authorize incentives. The Customs Department and Inland Revenue Department administer exemptions through a clearly defined rules-based system.

A detailed matrix of the Incentive Regime can be found at <http://www.grenadaidc.com>.

Laws/Regulations on Foreign Direct Investment

Grenada Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) is the investment promotion agency of the Government of Grenada. It was established through the enactment of the Grenada Industrial Development Corporation Act on March 1, 1985.

The GIDC is governed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Government Minister responsible for Finance & Industry. GIDC promotes local and foreign investment, and facilitates and strengthens entrepreneurial development within the growth sectors of Grenada's economy.

GIDC mission is to attract new foreign direct investment, increase the number of indigenous, innovative, efficient and profitable small businesses registered and operating throughout Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique, and facilitate the growth and development of existing domestic and foreign businesses.

The legal and regulatory framework governing foreign direct investment in Grenada is described on GIDC's website: <http://www.grenadaidc.com/>.

Business Registration

Investors are invited to invest in all fields of lawful economic activity that are not prejudicial to national security or detrimental to the natural environment, public health or the national culture.

An investor must register a business name and identify whether it is a partnership or limited liability company. A registered business can be wholly-owned or a joint venture. The official website of the Grenada Industrial Development Corporation includes an Investor's Guide that details the procedures for business investments in Grenada. The guide gives in depth step-by-step instructions from registering a business and owning properties to obtaining permits and licenses. Detailed information on business registration can be found at <http://www.grenadaidc.com/>.

Industrial Promotion

The Government's proposed standardization of incentives available to potential investors will increase transparency in providing incentives that promote industrial development.

Currently, the Investment Code Incentives Act CAP 155 of 1983 and the Investment Promotion Act of 2014 codify the incentives criteria, procedures and entitlements available to attract industrial investment. The GDIC is responsible for the operation and administration of the incentive packages.

The following categories of business enterprises are granted investment incentives:

- Business enterprises carrying out a priority investment project
- Business enterprises operating within priority industries/sectors
- Business enterprises located within a priority geographic areas of the country

Priority Investment projects are projects which are in excess of Eastern Caribbean Dollars (XCD) \$500,000 or employing in excess of 20 Grenadians and contributes the following to the Grenadian economy:

- Increase foreign exchange, either through exports or import substitution
- Technology transfer/acquisition
- Reduce dependence on imported energy
- Enhance skills development and skill-based employment
- The sustainable use of domestic raw materials, supplies and services
- Incremental economic diversification with significant value-added
- Linkages between emerging & traditional economic sectors

Priority Industries/Sectors are industries or sectors which Government considers will make substantial contribution to the socio-economic development of Grenada. These are:

- Tourism
- Manufacturing
- Agriculture, & Agri-business
- Information Communication Technology (ICT)
- Financial Services
- Education & Training

- Health & Wellness
- Creative
- Energy
- Research and Development

Priority Investment Areas are geographic areas of the country that the government deems necessary to encourage investment. The government is in process of defining these areas. Applicants for incentives are also required to sign a "shareholders declaration form" to vouch for their bona fides in order to proceed with the investment. Within six weeks of submission of an application for incentives, an applicant is advised of the decision. An investor may elect to carry out the project absent investment incentives.

The website for the Grenada Industrial Development Corporation is:
<http://www.grenadaidc.com/>.

Limits on Foreign Control and Right to Private Ownership and Establishment

There is no economic or industrial strategy that has discriminatory effects on foreign investors, or sectors in which foreign investors are not treated the same as national investors. However, non-Grenadian investors may be required to obtain an Alien Landholding License and a property transfer tax, which levies a 10 percent fee on the purchase of shares in a Grenadian registered company or real estate. In addition the sale of such shares or real estate to non-nationals will attract a property transfer tax of 15 percent payable by the seller. Foreign investors employed in Grenada are subject to an annual renewal of a Work Permit. U.S. Investors must pay a fee of USD \$1,105. For investors from other countries, the fee varies based on the investor's country of citizenship. There are practically no limits on foreign ownership or control. Foreign investors may not invest in or operate investment enterprises that are prejudicial to national security or detrimental to the natural environment, public health or the national culture or which contravene the Laws of Grenada. Grenada has accepted but not yet implemented regional obligations on anti-competition concerns.

Privatization Program

Grenada does not have a privatization program at present, though there has been some discussion of the need for government to cut ties (and budget support) to certain economic entities established by statute.

Screening of FDI

Foreign Investors are required to obtain a work permit through the Department of Labor. Investors seeking incentives are screened by the GDIC. Requirements include: Completed application form; Business Plan; Certificate of good character (police record from home country); A registered business name (A Business Name Certificate or Certificate of Incorporation, Articles of Incorporation, Notice of Directors and Notice of address); Tax identification number (tax registration certificate); A social security number (NIS registration certificate); Tax/NIS compliance certificates(if already in operation); Evidence of project funds (letter from funding bank stating loan purpose, funds approved, terms/draw down schedule or verification of equity capital); Evidence of property ownership in the form of conveyance or lease; and Outline (preliminary) Planning Permission.

Competition Law

There is no existing legislation governing competition law in Grenada. However model draft bills are currently in development as part of initiatives to develop work plans and strengthen the market regimes under the CARICOM Single Market & Economy. Moreover, a regional competition authority, CARICOM established a Competition Commission and plans are underway to have a sub-regional entity, the Eastern Caribbean Competition Commission, fully functioning soon.

2. Conversion and Transfer Policies

Foreign Exchange

Grenada's currency is the Eastern Caribbean dollar (XCD), and it is issued by the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB), located in St. Kitts. The exchange rate is also determined by the ECCB. The Eastern Caribbean dollar has been pegged to the U.S. dollar at 2.7 to one since 1976, adding to the stability of trade and investment in Grenada.

Remittance Policies

There are no restrictions or limitations placed on foreign investors in converting, transferring, or repatriating funds associated with investment. Funds associated with any form of investment can be freely converted into a number of currencies including U.S. dollars, Pound Sterling, Canadian and Euro dollars. However, banks reserve the right to delay transactions if deemed suspicious, or outside the typical level of activity initially indicated on the account. Typically, there are no difficulties or delays regarding remittances and there are no current proposed policies changes that would either tighten or relax access to foreign exchange for investment remittances.

Transfers of currency are protected by Article VII of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Articles of Agreement. Grenada is also a member of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF).

3. Expropriation and Compensation

According to its Constitution, the Government of Grenada shall not compulsorily acquire or take possession of any investment enterprise, or any asset of an investor except for a purpose which (a) is in accordance with the laws of Grenada; (b) is on a non-discriminatory basis; (c) is in accordance with the procedures provided by law; (d) provides for prompt payment of adequate and effective compensation together with interest from the date of acquisition or taking possession of the investment enterprise or asset to the date of payment at the commercial bank rate on loans to the corporate sector; and (e) provides for the right of access to the High Court by any person claiming such compensation for the determination of any interest in or right over the investment enterprise or asset and the amount of compensation. There were no expropriation actions against foreign investors in over a decade. However, there is an ongoing dispute between the Government of Grenada and a British-owned resort in which the Government of Grenada asserts a right to reacquire the land on which the property sits claiming the owners of the resort have failed to comply with provisions of the long term lease agreement. The most recent action by the court hearing this case was a temporary order barring the Government from continuing its action to reacquire the land by virtue of the land acquisition legislation. The resolution of this case is one to monitor going forward.

In the past, Grenadian citizens have had their lands expropriated to permit foreign investments, but have been compensated for such actions. There are no sectors at greater risk of expropriation than another. There are no laws requiring local ownership.

4. Dispute Settlement

Legal System, Specialized Courts, Judicial Independence, Judgments of Foreign Courts
Grenada, a constitutional monarchy with a Parliamentary System, has vested the Prime Minister and his Cabinet with the executive power for concluding and signing international agreements and conventions with other States and international organizations.

The Judicial System of the nation is based on English Common Law. The judiciary has four levels: Magistrates Court; High Court, the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court and the Privy Council.

The Magistrates Court primarily handles minor civil and criminal cases, while the High Court adjudicates cases under the purview of the Acts of Parliament. Appeals from the Magistrates Court are heard by the High Court, while appeals from the High Court are heard by the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court. The Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court is comprised of the Chief Justice, who serves as the Head of the Judiciary; four Justices of Appeal; nineteen High Court Judges; and three (3) Masters, who are primarily responsible for procedural and interlocutory matters. The Court of Appeal judges are based at the Court's Headquarters in Castries, Saint Lucia where administrative and legal support is provided under the supervision of the Court Administrator and Chief Registrar respectively.

The Privy Council serves Grenada as the final Court of Appeal. However, the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ) has compulsory and exclusive jurisdiction under Section 211 of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas (which Grenada is a party to and which delineates rights and responsibilities in CARICOM) to hear and determine disputes concerning the interpretation and application of the Treaty.

Bankruptcy

Grenada is ranked number 189 for ease of "resolving insolvency" in the World Bank's Doing Business Report for both 2015 and 2016.

Chapter 27 of the Bankruptcy Act (Amended by Act No. 10 of 1990) makes provisions for all aspects of Bankruptcy.

The High Court exercises exclusive jurisdiction in matters related to bankruptcy.

Investment Disputes

Grenada engages the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), and secured past rulings in its favor.

International Arbitration

In the event of a dispute between two foreign parties within an investment; between a foreign investor(s) and Grenadian parties; between Grenadian partners; or between the investors and the Government of Grenada (GOG) with respect to an enterprise the disputants shall first seek to settle their differences through consultation or mediation to reach an amicable settlement. In the event that the disputants fail to resolve the matter, they may then: (a) submit their dispute to arbitration under the Arbitration Act No 2 of 1989; (b) invoke

the jurisdiction of the courts of Grenada; (c) invoke the jurisdiction of the Caribbean Court of Justice; or (d) adopt such other procedures as provided for in the Articles of Association of the investment enterprise.

There is generally no government interference in the court system. While occasionally such government interference has been alleged, it has not been proven to date. In addition to the above, Grenada also features a Court Connected Mediation mechanism that can be accessed through the Mediation Centre. This Centre was established by the statutory provisions of the Practice Direction Act No.1 of 2003. It extends court connected mediation to all Member States of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). It makes provision for the referral to mediation of civil actions filed in the Court. Through this system parties are able to utilize any form of dispute resolution including, in particular mediation, upon the consideration of the Court that this is an appropriate mechanism to be employed.

Court connected mediation, however, cannot be used in family proceedings, insolvency (including winding up of companies), non-contentious probate proceedings, proceedings when the High Court is acting as a prize court and any other proceeding in the Supreme Court instituted under any enactment, in so far as rules made under that enactment regulate those proceedings.

ICSID Convention and New York Convention

Grenada is a signatory and contracting member of the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) since May 1991, and has engaged this platform to resolve past disputes. While the domestic laws of Grenada have adapted the provisions outlined in The New York Convention, the country has not yet ratified the convention.

Duration of Dispute Resolution – Local Courts

A common problem in Grenada's judicial system is lengthy and/or incomplete trials. These are dragged out by the non-appearance of required witnesses or attorneys, resulting in multiple continuances. It is exceedingly rare that a judge holds anyone in contempt for ignoring a summons and many trials are eventually dropped because of 'no-shows'.

5. Performance Requirements and Investment Incentives

WTO/TRIMS

Grenada has been a member of the World Trade Organization since February 1996 and is a party to various Agreements established under the organization. In pursuit of WTO-compliance, the Government of Grenada recently signed and is in the process of negotiating trade and investment agreements that contain provisions that are better aligned with the provisions of the WTO.

This represents a departure from preferential trade from which Grenada previously benefited, including the Cotonou Agreement, prior to the implementation of the CARIFORUM-EU EPA.

Investment Incentives

The legislation of Grenada provides a package of benefits and concessions for specific investment activities. Incentives available include tax waiver, import duty exemptions, repatriation of profits and withholding tax exemptions.

Incentives that are trade-related are notified under Article 25 and Article 27 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. Concessions are available under the Income Tax Act, the Common External Tariff (SRO 42/09), the Property Transfer Act, the Petrol Tax Act and the Customer Service Charge Act.

Incentives include accelerated depreciation (10% on plant & machinery; 2% on industrial building); investment allowance (100% write-off on total investment); carry forward of losses for three years, reductions in the property transfer tax, 100% relief from customs duties on plant, equipment and raw materials; and deductible expenditure incurred for training, research and development.

Other incentives include no restrictions on foreign ownership; no restrictions on foreign currency transactions; no restrictions on the repatriation of profits, capital, and dividends. Certain incentives may be linked to the site of investment, the number of persons employed, or other factors. There was no instance in which the Government of Grenada needed to review an approved investor for non-compliance with incentive requirements.

Research and Development

Grenada does not have an established research and development sector. However, St. George's University, through the Windward Islands Research and Education Foundation (WINDREF) is engaged in a number of research and development activities, programs and projects. Research is conducted in the area of Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, Public Health and a wide cross-section of fields in Arts and Sciences. Grenada benefits significantly from the resources and intellectual contribution from the University and its international composition.

Performance Requirements

CARICOM investors are accorded Rights of Establishment, while other foreign investors are required to obtain an alien landholding licenses to invest in property and a work permit. Persons wishing to apply for a work permit must pay XCD \$100 to acquire an application form from the Work Permit Division of the Ministry of Labor. Along with the completed application form, they must also submit four passport sized photos, a police certificate of character from their country, certificates of qualification, a letter of intention, character reference from a reputable person/former employer, copy of passport page indicating the last date of arrival to Grenada, business registration certificate, company stamp, NIS compliance certificate, and recent tax compliance and VAT receipt.

The approval process takes two to three weeks, longer if there are queries, and is valid for one year. U.S. investors and workers are required to pay USD \$1,105 per year for renewal. This fee varies based on the investor's country of citizenship.

There are no restrictions with regard to the number of permits that can be granted. For more information persons can visit the following website:

<http://www.grenadaidc.com/InvestorsGuide/StartingUpaBusiness/tabid/103/Default.aspx>

Data Storage

There is no policy of "forced localization" of data storage at present, nor pressure on international ICT providers to provide source code or encryption keys. The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and other stakeholders began addressing matters relating to electronic regimes. Draft Model Laws were developed under the Harmonization of ICT

Policies, Legislation and Regulatory Procedures (HIPCAR) Project in this regard, but laws specific to data storage and protection have not yet made it to the national legislative agenda.

6. Protection of Property Rights

Real Property

The Alien Landholding Regulation Act No. 29 of 1968 (last amended in 2009) is the primary legislative instrument governing the right to private ownership of property and establishment by licensed Aliens. Provisions are therefore made for investors to purchase or lease privately owned land and dispose of, or transfer interests in, the land under the Act. Investors may hold State lands by grant or lease from the State.

Grenada is ranked 139th in the Doing Business Report for ease of 'registering property.' As of 2011, the appointment of a registrar, which focuses specifically on property, has aided significantly in cutting the time needed to transfer property in Grenada by almost half.

Intellectual Property Rights.

The intellectual property rights of investors and investment enterprises such as, but not limited to, patents, trademarks, brand names, and copyrighted materials in printed, recorded, or electronic format are guaranteed by the Patents Act (Cap 227 of the Consolidated Laws of Grenada) or the Trade Marks Act (Cap 284 of the Consolidated Laws of Grenada), or the Copyright Act Cap No 32 of 1988 (Cap 67 of the Consolidated Laws of Grenada). Grenada is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the Paris Convention, the Berne Convention and the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

Domestic legislation regarding intellectual property protection has not yet been amended to bring it in line with the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) Agreement.

Administration of intellectual property laws in Grenada is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Legal Affairs.

The registration of patents, trademarks and copyright is conducted at the Corporate and Intellectual Property Office. Grenada operates a re-registration system based on registration in the United Kingdom.

Grenada's system for registering patents is undergoing a change through the implementation of the Patent Act No. 16 of 2011. Regulations, however, have not yet been developed and implemented. The Registration of the United Kingdom Patents Act, Cap. 283 govern this regime at present. In accordance with the legislation, based on Section 91 of the U.K.'s Patents and Design Act of 1907, any patent holder in the United Kingdom may apply within three years from the date of issue of the patent to have it registered in Grenada. Under the Registration of the United Kingdom Trade Marks Act, Cap 284, any person being registered as the proprietor of a trademark in the United Kingdom may apply at any time during the existence of the registration to have it registered in Grenada.

Draft Bills in relation to Industrial Design and Geographical Indications were placed on the legislative Agenda. It is hoped that these primary and legislative instruments will soon enter into force.

For additional information about treaty obligations and points of contact at local IP offices, please see WIPO's country profiles at <http://www.wipo.int/directory/en/>.

Resources for Rights Holders

Contact at Mission:

Stephen Frahm

Principal Officer

US Embassy

Grenada

473 444-1176

Email: frahmst@state.gov

Country/Economy:

Grenada Chamber of Industry and Commerce

Name: Ruel Edwards

Title: President

Telephone Number: (473) 440-1791/2

Email: President@grenadachamber.org

7. Transparency of the Regulatory System

Transparency builds integrity and credibility within every regulatory system. The Government of Grenada recognizes that, for investors, transparent rules and regulations dealing with investment are critical. Further, there must be clarity, coherency and lucidity associated with the formulation and implementation of these mechanisms.

The Investment Act promotes transparency by authorizing key sectors for which the government may offer investment incentives, streamlining processes, standardizing treatment of investors, defining investment rights, providing procedural guarantees and reducing the scope for political influence in business negotiation.

The Government also promotes investments by consulting with interested parties; simplifying and codifying legislation; using plain language drafting; developing registers of existing and proposed regulation; expanding the use of electronic dissemination of regulatory material; and by publishing and reviewing administrative decisions. While these steps help deliver clarity to investors, there are occasions where consultations are not broad enough to generate public awareness of particular proposals or where draft legislation does not receive a public hearing.

The Grenada Industrial Development Corporation works in close conjunction with the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Trade and Economic Development in this regard.

Tax, labor, environment, health and safety, and other laws and policies do not distort nor impede investment, though the laws are not always applied in a consistent manner. In theory, bureaucratic procedures, including those for licenses and permits, are sufficiently

streamlined and transparent. In practice, local authorities recognize that the implementation of procedures is inconsistent.

Legal, regulatory, and accounting systems are generally transparent and consistent with international norms. In addition, there are clear institutional arrangements established to support the implementation of transparent regimes governing investment.

8. Efficient Capital Markets and Portfolio Investment

Grenada possesses both a robust legislative and policy framework that facilitates free flow of financial resources. Its currency, the Eastern Caribbean dollar, has a fixed exchange rate established by the regional Eastern Caribbean Central Bank. Foreign personnel of investment enterprises and their families may also repatriate their earnings, after paying personal income tax and all other taxes due. The Government of Grenada encourages foreign investors to seek investment capital from financial institutions chartered outside Grenada due to the short supply of capital within the country rather than tap the local financial market or access low-interest rate loans or government grants directed towards local borrowers. Foreign investors are more likely to tap local financial markets for working capital.

The private sector has access to the limited number of credit instruments. Grenadian stocks are traded on the Eastern Caribbean Securities Exchange (ECSE), whose limited liquidity may pose difficulties in conducting transactions.

Money and Banking System, Hostile Takeovers

The Financial Industry in Grenada is co-regulated by two entities; the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB) and the Grenada Authority for Regulation of the Financial Industry (GARFIN). The ECCB regulates the banking system. GARFIN oversees non-banking financial institutions through a regulatory system that encourages and facilitates portfolio investment. While the estimated total assets of the largest banks are in excess USD \$ 1.03 billion, information on the percentage of non-performing assets is not available. Grenada has not experienced cross-shareholding or hostile takeovers.

The Money and Banking System applies modern and innovative mechanisms to its daily operation and products. This eases the burden of financial transactions and creates an attractive investment environment. It should be noted, however, that deficiencies, especially in relation to the legal framework, hamper the development of the industry.

9. Competition from State-Owned Enterprises

Grenadian state-owned enterprises are legislatively established by Acts of Parliament. These enterprises all have Boards of Directors appointed by the Government and answerable to particular ministries. Twenty five of 28 authorized SOEs are operational. They secure credit on commercial terms from commercial banks. SOEs submit annual reports to the Government Audit Department and are subject to audits shared with their parent ministries. SOEs manage transportation infrastructure (ports and airports), housing, education, hospitals, and cement production, investment promotion and small business development among other functions. Generally, where they compete with the private sector, they do so on an equal basis. For additional information on SOES in Grenada see:

<http://www.oecd.org/countries/grenada/>

OECD Guidelines on Corporate Governance of SOEs

Grenada, like its neighbors, acknowledges the guidelines of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development. Corporate governance of SOEs in Grenada is established and regulated by founding statutes. Local courts show no favoritism toward SOEs in adjudication of investment disputes.

Sovereign Wealth Funds

Grenada does not have a Sovereign Wealth Fund.

10. Responsible Business Conduct

Corporate social responsibility (CSR), interchangeably used with responsible business conduct, is a concept that was introduced to Corporate Grenada relatively recently. Businesses are slowly rebranding to incorporate this principle into their corporate image. Sound social responsibility initiatives undertaken by the Corporate Community and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) include: education programs, fitness, sporting activities and cultural endeavors. There was a recent push towards environmentally friendly practices with regard to business operations, and eco-friendly projects.

While firms that promote CSR are more favorably viewed by the community, there is little familiarity with international CSR standards.

11. Political Violence

Grenada has a stable parliamentary representative democracy devoid of political violence.

12. Corruption

Grenada is party to the Inter-American Convention against Corruption. In March 2007, Parliament passed the Integrity in Public Life Act, the country's first anticorruption bill. It requires that all public servants report their income and assets for review by an Integrity Commission. The Commission began operations in February 2010.

The Ombudsman Act of 2007 established the Office of Ombudsman, and the country's first Ombudsman since independence was named in September, 2009. In 2012, the last year for which statistics are currently available, the Ombudsman received 121 complaints, 37 of which were closed, 40 remained ongoing, 25 resulted in advice or referrals, and the remaining were either discontinued or determined to be beyond the jurisdiction of the office. Bribery is illegal in Grenada. Grenadian officials take allegations seriously. The Integrity in Public Life Bill of 2013 requires all public servants to report income and assets, beginning with members of the Integrity in Public Life Commission. The commission monitors and verifies disclosures, although disclosures are not made public except in court. According to the provisions of the bill, failure to file a disclosure should be noted in the Official Gazette. If the office holder in question fails to file in response to this notification, the commission can seek a court order to enforce compliance, and a judge can impose conditions to such order as he or she deems appropriate.

UN Anticorruption Convention, OECD Convention on Combatting Bribery

Grenada is not party to the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions. However, the country accepted and acknowledged the UN Convention against corruption, but not yet signed or ratified the UN Anticorruption Convention.

Resources to Report Corruption

Corruption allegations may be handled by a variety of institutions, including the Ombudsman, the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) of the Ministry of National Security, the Attorney General and the Department of the Public Prosecutor. The Financial Intelligence Unit housed within the Ministry of National Security investigated anonymous allegations of corruption against a previous Minister of Finance, concluding that they were based on forged documents.

13. Bilateral Investment Agreements

Bilateral Taxation Treaties

Bilateral Investment Agreements established between Grenada and several countries are designed to encourage and protect international investments and to ensure that investors receive fair, equitable, and nondiscriminatory treatment.

Grenada is a member of CARICOM, established by the Treaty of Chagaramus in 1973 to promote economic integration and development among its 15 member states. The Revised Treaty of Chagaramus later established the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME), to provide for the free movement of goods, services, capital and labor within member states. Grenada is also a member of CARIFORUM (Caribbean Forum), and party to the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between the European Community and Caricom Member States. This agreement serves to alleviate poverty, foster regional integration, promote economic cooperation, and propel CARIFORUM States' entry into the world economy by creating an attractive investment climate and ensuring trade viability on the world market. As part of this agreement, trade related developments are provided in areas such as intellectual property and the environment.

Grenada is also a member of The Caribbean-Canada Trade Agreement (CARIBCAN) - an agreement between the Canadian Government and the Commonwealth Caribbean to promote trade, investment, and industrial cooperation.

There is also an agreement with the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) - an initiative created by the United States Government with the Caribbean and Central America to provide several trade and tariff benefits, among others.

14. Foreign Trade Zones/Free Ports/Trade Facilitation

There are no foreign trade zones or free ports in Grenada.

15. Foreign Direct Investment and Foreign Portfolio Investment Statistics

Table 2: Key Macroeconomic Data, U.S. FDI in Host Country/Economy

	Host Country Statistical source		USG or international statistical source		USG or International Source of Data: BEA; IMF; Eurostat; UNCTAD, Other
Economic Data	Year	Amount	Year	Amount	
Host Country Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (\$M USD)	2012	\$799	2013	\$835.6	www.worldbank.org/en/country
Foreign Direct Investment	Host Country Statistical source		USG or international statistical source		USG or international Source of data: BEA; IMF; Eurostat; UNCTAD, Other
U.S. FDI in partner country (\$M USD, stock positions)	N/A	N/A	2014	7	BEA data available at http://bea.gov/international/direct_investment_multinational_companies_comprehensive_data.htm
Host country's FDI in the United States (\$M USD, stock positions)	N/A	N/A	2014	8	BEA data available at http://bea.gov/international/direct_investment_multinational_companies_comprehensive_data.htm
Total inbound stock of FDI as % host GDP	2013	7.5%	2012	3.9%	N/A

Table 3: Sources and Destination of FDI
Data not available.

Table 4: Sources of Portfolio Investment
Data not available.

Section 5 - Government

Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members:

For the current list of Chief of State and Cabinet Members, please access the following - [Central Intelligence Agency online directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments](#)

Legal system:

common law based on English model

International organization participation:

ACP, AOSIS, C, Caricom, CDB, CELAC, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRC, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ITU, ITUC, LAES, MIGA, NAM, OAS, OECS, OPANAL, OPCW, Petrocaribe, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WTO


















Section 6 - Tax


Exchange control

There are no exchange controls in Grenada at this time. Foreign currency up to a maximum equivalent of EC\$ 250,000 can be purchased from any of the commercial banks. Amounts in excess of this limit are subject to permission being obtained from the Ministry of Finance. This permission is generally not withheld and can be obtained within a short time period.

Treaty and non-treaty withholding tax rates

Grenada has exchange of information relationships with 30 jurisdictions through 13 DTCs and 18 TIEAs.

Jurisdiction	Type of EOI Arrangement	Date Signed	Date entered into Force	Meets standard	Contains paras 4 and 5	
Antigua and Barbuda	DTC	6 Jul 1994	30 Nov 1994	No	No	
Aruba	TIEA	28 May 2012	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
Australia	TIEA	30 Mar 2010	9 Jan 2012	Yes	Yes	
Barbados	DTC	6 Jul 1994	30 Nov 1994	No	No	
Belgium	TIEA	18 Mar 2010	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
Belize	DTC	6 Jul 1994	30 Nov 1994	No	No	
Denmark	TIEA	19 May 2010	14 Feb 2012	Yes	Yes	
Dominica	DTC	6 Jul 1994	30 Nov 1994	No	No	
Faroe Islands	TIEA	19 May 2010	not yet in force	Unreviewed	Yes	
Finland	TIEA	19 May 2010	22 Feb 2012	Yes	Yes	
France	TIEA	31 Mar 2010	9 Jan 2012	Yes	Yes	
Germany	TIEA	11 Feb 2011	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
Greenland	TIEA	19 May 2010	not yet in force	Unreviewed	Yes	
Guyana	DTC	6 Jul 1994	30 Nov 1994	Unreviewed	No	
Iceland	TIEA	19 May 2010	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
Ireland	TIEA	31 May 2011	23 Apr 2012	Yes	Yes	
Jamaica	DTC	6 Jul 1994	30 Nov 1994	No	No	
Netherlands	TIEA	18 Feb 2010	20 Jan 2012	Yes	Yes	
Norway	TIEA	19 May 2010	9 Feb 2012	Yes	Yes	
Poland	TIEA	19 Jul 2012	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	DTC	6 Jul 1994	30 Nov 1994	No	No	
Saint Lucia	DTC	6 Jul 1994	30 Nov 1994	No	No	

Jurisdiction	Type of EOI Arrangement	Date Signed	Date entered into Force	Meets standard	Contains paras 4 and 5	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	DTC	6 Jul 1994	30 Nov 1994	No	No	
South Africa	DTC	6 Aug 1960	5 Oct 1960	No	No	
Sweden	TIEA	19 May 2010	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
Switzerland	DTC	20 Aug 1963	1 Jan 1961	No	No	
Trinidad and Tobago	DTC	6 Jul 1994	30 Nov 1994	No	No	
United Kingdom	DTC	4 Mar 1949	4 Mar 1949	No	No	
United Kingdom	TIEA	31 Mar 2010	10 Jan 2012	Yes	Yes	
United States	TIEA	18 Dec 1986	13 Jul 1987	Yes	No	
Vanuatu	TIEA	31 May 2011	not yet in force	No	Yes	

Methodology and Sources

Section 1 - General Background Report and Map

(Source: [CIA World Factbook](#))

Section 2 - Anti – Money Laundering / Terrorist Financing

	Lower Risk	Medium Risk	Higher Risk
FATF List of Countries identified with strategic AML deficiencies	Not Listed	AML Deficient but Committed	High Risk
Compliance with FATF 40 + 9 recommendations	>69% Compliant or Fully Compliant	35 – 69% Compliant or Fully Compliant	<35% Compliant or Fully Compliant
US Dept of State Money Laundering assessment (INCSR)	Monitored	Concern	Primary Concern
INCSR - Weakness in Government Legislation	<2	2-4	5-20
US Sec of State supporter of / Safe Haven for International Terrorism	No	Safe Haven for Terrorism	State Supporter of Terrorism
EU White list equivalent jurisdictions	Yes		No
International Sanctions UN Sanctions / US Sanctions / EU Sanctions	None	Arab League / Other	UN , EU or US
Corruption Index (Transparency International) Control of corruption (WGI) Global Advice Network	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
World government Indicators (Average)	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
Failed States Index (Average)	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
Offshore Finance Centre	No		Yes

Section 3 - Economy

General Information on the current economic climate in the country and information on imports, exports, main industries and trading partners.

(Source: [CIA World Factbook](#))

Section 4 - Foreign Investment

Information on the openness of foreign investment into the country and the foreign investment markets.

(Source: [US State Department](#))

Section 5 - Government

Names of Government Ministers and general information on political matters.

(Source: [CIA World Factbook](#) / <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/world-leaders-1/index.html>)

Section 6 - Tax

Information on Tax Information Exchange Agreements entered into, Double Tax Agreements and Exchange Controls.

(Sources: [OECD Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes](#) [PKF International](#))

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