



Guidance Note 4

*(Issued under Section 10(2)(c) of the Financial Intelligence
and Anti Money Laundering Act 2002)*

Suspicious Transaction Reports

Effective 21 January, 2014

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	5
1.1	Commencement.....	5
1.2	Definitions	5
1.3	Purpose of the Guidance Note.....	7
2.0	MONEY LAUNDERING	8
2.1	Criminalisation of money laundering	8
2.2	Process of money laundering.....	8
3.0	TERRORISM FINANCING	9
4.0	PROLIFERATION FINANCING	10
5.0	SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS	11
5.1	Reasonable Grounds	11
5.2	Completed or proposed and attempted transactions	11
6.0	IDENTIFYING A SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTION	12
6.1	How to identify a suspicious transaction?	12
6.2	Indicators of suspicious transactions	12
7.0	SPECIFIC EXAMPLES OF INDICATORS OF SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS	14
7.1	General	14
7.2	Knowledge of reporting or record keeping requirements	15
7.3	Identity documents	15
7.4	Cash transactions	15
7.5	Economic purposes.....	16
7.6	Transactions involving accounts.....	16
7.7	Transactions involving areas outside Mauritius	17
7.8	Transactions related to offshore business activity	18
8.0	INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC INDICATORS	19

8.1	Financial institutions	19
8.1.1	Personal transactions	19
8.1.2	Corporate and business transactions.....	20
8.1.3	Non-profit organizations (Including registered charities)	21
8.1.4	Electronic funds transfers (EFTs).....	22
8.1.5	Loans	23
8.1.6	Life insurance companies, brokers and agents	24
8.1.7	Securities dealers.....	24
8.1.8	Money services businesses	25
8.2	Accountants	26
8.3	Real estate Agents, Property developers and Land Promoters	27
8.4	Dealers in Jewellery, Precious Metals and Stones	27
8.5	Casinos	28
8.6	Legal Professionals	28
8.7	Persons and entities on Sanctions Lists	32
8.8	Cash Transactions exceeding MUR 500,000 and its equivalent	32
9.0	REPORTING A SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTION	33
9.1	Who should file suspicious transaction reports?.....	33
9.2	When should a suspicious transaction report be submitted to the FIU?.....	34
9.3	How to file a suspicious or unusual transaction report?	35
9.3.1	Collecting information for the STR	35
9.3.2	Electronic submission of STRs	36
9.3.2.1	XML submissions	36
9.3.2.2	Registration for online submission	36
9.3.3	Submission of Paper STRs.....	37
10.0	Additional Information relating to reports made to the FIU	46
10.1	Request for further information.....	46
10.2	Tipping Off/ Confidentiality (As per Sec 16(1) of the FIAMLA).....	46

10.3 Immunity (As per Sec 16(2) & (3) of the FIAMLA)	46
10.4 Penalties (As per Sec 14(3) of the FIAMLA)	46
10.5 Evidence (As per Sec 15(3) of the FIAMLA)	46
10.6 Data Protection	46
APPENDIX 1	48

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Fourth Guidance Note has been issued pursuant to section 10(2)(c) of the FIAMLA 2002 and is intended to assist and guide reporting persons and auditors in completing the Suspicious Transaction Report (STR) form issued by the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). It is provided as general information only and it is not intended to act as a substitute for your own assessment, based on your judgement, knowledge as well as on the specific circumstances of the transaction.

1.1 Commencement

- 1.1.1 (1) This Guidance Note is in force with effect from **21st January, 2014**.
- (2) Unless it is altered or revoked by the FIU, this Guidance Note will expire on the issuance of Guidance Note 5.

- 1.1.2 This Guidance Note should be read and interpreted in line with the provisions of the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Act 2002 (FIAMLA) and any Regulations issued thereunder.

1.2 Definitions

- (a) “**Act**” refers to the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Act (FIAMLA)
- (b) “**Exempt transaction**” means a transaction -
- (i) between the Bank of Mauritius and any other person;
 - (ii) between a bank and another bank;
 - (iii) between a bank and a financial institution;
 - (iv) between a bank or a financial institution and a customer where -
 - (1) the transaction does not exceed an amount that is commensurate with the lawful activities of the customer, and -
 - (A) the customer is, at the time the transaction takes place, an established customer of the bank or financial institution; and
 - (B) the transaction consists of a deposit into, or withdrawal from, an account of a customer with the bank or financial institution; or
 - (2) the chief executive officer or chief operating officer of the bank or financial institution, as the case may be, personally approves the transaction in accordance with any guidelines, instructions or rules issued by a supervisory

authority in relation to exempt transactions; or

- (v) between such other persons as may be prescribed;
- (c) “**FIU**” - means the Financial Intelligence Unit established pursuant to Section 9 of the FIAMLA. It is the central agency in Mauritius responsible for receiving, requesting, analyzing and disseminating to the investigatory and supervisory authorities disclosures of information to concerning suspected proceeds of crime and alleged money laundering and financing of terrorism.
- (d) “**FIU- Compliance Division**” means the division within the FIU that administers section Part IV B – Supervision by Regulatory Bodies of the FIAMLA ; and is the regulatory body for Attorney, barrister, notary, dealer in jewellery, precious stones or precious metals, agent in land and/or building or estate agency under the Local Government Act, and land promoter and property developer under the Local Government Act
- (e) “**2018 Regulations**” - mean the Financial Intelligence and Anti Money Laundering Regulations 2018
- (f) “**Reporting persons**”- means all the persons referred to under the Interpretation section of the FIAMLA.
- (g) “**Suspicious transaction**”, pursuant to Section 2 of the FIAMLA means a transaction which –
- (a) gives rise to a reasonable suspicion that it may involve–
 - (i) the laundering of money or the proceeds of any crime; or
 - (ii) funds linked or related to, or to be used for, the financing of terrorism or proliferation financing or, any other activities or transaction related to terrorism as specified in the Prevention of Terrorism Act or under any other enactment, whether or not the funds represent the proceeds of a crime
 - (b) is made in circumstances of unusual or unjustified complexity;
 - (c) appears to have no economic justification or lawful objective;
 - (d) is made by or on behalf of a person whose identity has not been established to the satisfaction of the person with whom the transaction is made; or
 - (e) gives rise to suspicion for any other reason.
- (h) “**Transaction**” means –
- (a) opening an account, issuing a passbook, renting a safe deposit box, entering into a fiduciary relationship or establishing any other business relationship, whether electronically or otherwise; and
 - (b) a proposed transaction or an attempted transaction.

1.3 Purpose of the Guidance Note

The FIU has prepared this Guidance Note to assist reporting persons and auditors, required to report suspicious transactions. It is intended:

- to provide information to help reporting persons and auditors understand the nature of a suspicious transaction;
- to provide indicators that may be taken into consideration when determining whether a transaction should give rise to a suspicion;
- to provide information on the implications of making a STR under section 14 of the Act; and
- to provide a step-by step guide to the use of the internet-based reporting mechanism for submissions of STRs.

2.0 MONEY LAUNDERING

2.1 Criminalisation of money laundering

Section 3 of the FIAMLA criminalizes money laundering (ML). Under the provisions of Act, the crime of money laundering is broadly defined and entails the following:

- engages in a transaction that involves property which is, or in whole or in part directly or indirectly represents, the proceeds of any crime
- receives, is in possession of, conceals, disguises, transfers, converts, disposes of, removes from or brings into Mauritius any property which is, or in whole or in part directly or indirectly represents, the proceeds of any crime
- concealing or disguising property which is, or in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, represents, the proceeds of any crime, that is, concealing or disguising its true nature, source, location, disposition, movement or ownership of or rights with respect to it.

2.2 Process of money laundering

Money laundering is the process used to disguise the source of money or assets derived from criminal activities. Profit-motivated crimes span a variety of illegal activities from drug trafficking, smuggling, fraud, extortion, corruption etc. Money laundering facilitates corruption and can destabilize the economies of susceptible countries. It also compromises the integrity of legitimate financial systems and institutions, and gives organized crime the funds it needs to conduct further criminal activities. It is a global phenomenon, and the techniques used are numerous and can be very sophisticated. Technological advances in e-commerce, the global diversification of financial markets and new financial product developments provide further opportunities to launder illegal proceeds and obscure the money trail leading back to the underlying crime.

While the techniques for laundering funds vary considerably and are often highly intricate, there are generally three stages in the process:

- Placement which involves placing the proceeds of crime in the financial system;
- Layering which involves converting the proceeds of crime into another form and creating complex layers of financial transactions to disguise the audit trail and the source and ownership of funds (e.g., the buying and selling of stocks, commodities or property); and
- Integration which involves placing the laundered proceeds back in the economy under a veil of legitimacy.

3.0 TERRORISM FINANCING

The Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism Act and the Prevention of Terrorism Act criminalize the financing of the terrorism in Mauritius. Additionally, the United Nations (Financial Prohibitions, Arms Embargo and Travel Ban) Sanctions Act 2019 (“UN Sanctions Act”) provides the legal framework for implementing targeted financial sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council.

Terrorism Financing is the process by which funds are provided to terrorist group to fund terrorist activities. Unlike money laundering, funds can come from both legitimate sources as well as from criminal activity for the financing of terrorism. Funds may also originate from personal donations, profits from businesses and charitable organizations but all the funds are actually used to finance terrorism. Funds may come, as well as from criminal sources, such as the drug trade, the smuggling of weapons and other goods, fraud, kidnapping and extortion. Unlike money laundering, which precedes criminal activity, with financing of terrorism, it is possible to have fundraising or a criminal activity generating funds prior to the terrorist activity actually taking place. However, similar to money launderers, those financing terrorism also move funds to conceal their source of those funds. The motive is to prevent leaving a trail of incriminating evidence.

4.0 PROLIFERATION FINANCING

Proliferation Financing Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (“WMDs”) can be in many forms, but ultimately involves the transfer or export of technology, goods, software, services or expertise that can be used in programmes involving nuclear, biological or chemical weapons, and their delivery systems (such as long-range missiles). Proliferation of WMD financing is an important element and, as with international criminal networks, proliferation support networks may use the international financial system to carry out transactions and business deals. Unscrupulous persons may also take advantage of the potential profits to be made by facilitating the movements of sensitive materials, goods, technology and expertise, providing seemingly legitimate front organizations or acting as representatives or middlemen.

5.0 SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS

5.1 Reasonable Grounds

As already outlined in paragraph 1.2 above, the FIAMLA provides a clear definition of suspicious transactions. Suspicious transactions provide reasonable grounds to suspect that such transactions are related to the commission of a money laundering (ML) or terrorism financing (TF) offence.

“Reasonable grounds to suspect” is determined by what is reasonable in your circumstances, including normal business practices and systems within your industry. Section 17A of the FIAMLA and Regulations 22 and 23 of the 2018 Regulations require that reporting persons establish policies, controls and procedures (PCPs) to combat ML and TF. These PCPs enable reporting persons to gather information about their clients and to understand what is normal or not for their clients and their transactions. You are urged to refer to the guidance notes that may have been issued by your corresponding supervisory body for further details on compliance programmes requirements, which will usually include, risk assessment; internal policies, procedures and control; designation of officer responsible for the compliance program; ongoing employee training program; and independent audit function to test the compliance program. The FIU-Compliance Division, as AML/CFT regulator for the real estate sector, dealers in jewellery, precious metals and stones as well as the three branches of the legal profession has issued sector specific guidelines. These may be consulted on the FIU website.

5.2 Completed or proposed and attempted transactions

The requirement for you to report a suspicious transaction applies if you have reasonable grounds to suspect as explained herein above. This applies not only when a transaction has been completed, but also, when it is a proposed or an attempted one.

6.0 IDENTIFYING A SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTION

6.1 How to identify a suspicious transaction?

There is no monetary threshold for making a report concerning a suspicious transaction under section 14 of the FIAMLA. A suspicious transaction may involve several factors that may on their own seem insignificant, but when taken together, may raise suspicion that the transaction is related to the commission or proposed / attempted commission of a money laundering offence.

As a general guide, a transaction may be connected to a ML or TF offence when you think that it (or a group of transactions) raises questions or gives rise to discomfort, apprehension or mistrust.

The context, in which the transaction occurs or is attempted/proposed, is a significant factor in assessing suspicion. This will vary from business to business and from one client to another. You should evaluate transactions in terms of what seems appropriate and is within normal practice in your particular line of business, and based on your knowledge of your client. The fact that transactions do not appear to be in keeping with normal industry practices may be a relevant factor for determining whether there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the transactions are related to money laundering.

An assessment of a suspicion should be based on a reasonable evaluation of relevant factors, including the knowledge of the customer's business, financial history, background and behaviour. One should remember that it is the behaviour which is suspicious, not the person. Also, it could be the consideration of many factors, not just one factor, which will lead to a conclusion that there are reasonable grounds to suspect that a transaction is related to the commission or proposed/attempted commission of a money laundering offence. All circumstances surrounding a transaction(s) should be reviewed.

The following information concerning indicators is provided to assist you in identifying suspicious transactions.

6.2 Indicators of suspicious transactions

The indicators that follow are provided to help assess whether or not transactions might give rise to reasonable grounds for suspicion. They are examples of common and industry-specific indicators that may be helpful when evaluating transactions, whether completed or proposed/attempted. These indicators include indicators which are based on certain characteristics that have been linked to money laundering in the past.

The indicators emanate from money laundering typologies and/or trends as experienced and developed in other jurisdictions. As money laundering is a global phenomenon, these typologies and/or trends are relevant and helpful to reporting entities in that it reflects a pattern or behaviour

that prompts deployment of diligence in any given transaction. These indicators are not intended to cover every possible situation and are not to be viewed in isolation. As such, a single indicator is not necessarily indicative of reasonable grounds to suspect money laundering. However, if a number of indicators are present during a transaction or a series of transactions, then you might want to take a closer look at other factors prior to making the determination as to whether the transaction must be reported.

The indicators have to be assessed in the context in which the transaction occurs or is attempted/proposed. Each indicator may contribute to a conclusion that there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the transaction is related to the commission or attempted/proposed commission of a money laundering offence. However, it may also offer no indication of this in light of factors such as the client's occupation, business, financial history and past investment pattern. Taken together, the presence of one or more indicators as well as your knowledge of your client's business or financial affairs may help you identify suspicious transactions.

Some of the indicators provided could result in the transaction being aborted if the client requests a service that is prohibited by your business or by your anti-money laundering measures. Your policies, standards and procedures may already reflect these as inappropriate or questionable.

Becoming aware of certain indicators could trigger reasonable grounds to suspect that one or more transactions from the past (that had not previously seemed suspicious) were related to money laundering. For example, this could happen if it were reported in the media or some other reliable source that one of your clients is suspected of being involved in illegal activity. If this amounts to suspicion regarding a previous transaction with this client, you would have to report it to the FIU not later than 5 working days after the suspicion arose.

7.0 SPECIFIC EXAMPLES OF INDICATORS OF SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS

The following are examples of common indicators that may point to suspicious or unusual transactions:

7.1 General

- Client admits or makes statements about involvement in criminal activities;
- Client does not want correspondence sent to home address;
- Client appears to have accounts with several financial institutions in one area for no apparent reason;
- Client conducts transactions at different physical locations in an apparent attempt to avoid detection;
- Client repeatedly uses an address but frequently changes the names involved.
- Client is accompanied and watched at all relevant times;
- Client shows uncommon curiosity about internal systems, controls and policies;
- Client has only vague knowledge of the amount of a deposit;
- Client presents confusing details about the transaction or knows few details about its purpose;
- Client appears to informally record large volume transactions, using unconventional bookkeeping methods or “off-the-record” books;
- Client over justifies or explains the transaction;
- Client is secretive and reluctant to meet in person;
- Client is nervous, not in touch with the transaction;
- Client is involved in transactions that are suspicious but seems blind to being involved in money laundering or terrorism financing activities;
- Client’s home or business telephone number has been disconnected or there is no such number when an attempt is made to contact client shortly after opening account;
- Normal attempts to verify the background of a new or prospective client are difficult;
- Client appears to be acting on behalf of a third party, but does not tell you;
- Client is involved in activity out-of-keeping for that individual or business;
- Client insists that a transaction be done quickly;
- Inconsistencies appear in the client’s presentation of the transaction;
- The transaction does not appear to make sense or is out of keeping with usual or expected activity for the client;
- Client appears to have recently established a series of new relationships with different financial entities;
- Client attempts to develop close rapport with staff;
- Client uses aliases and a variety of similar but different addresses;
- Client spells his or her name differently from one transaction to another;
- Client provides false information or information that you believe is unreliable;
- Client offers you money, gratuities or unusual favours for the provision of services that may appear unusual or suspicious;
- Client pays for services or products using financial instruments, such as money orders or traveller’s cheques, without relevant entries on the face of the instrument or with unusual symbols, stamps or notes;
- You are aware that a client is the subject of a money laundering or terrorism financing

- investigation;
- You are aware or you become aware, from a reliable source (that can include media or other open sources), that a client is suspected of being involved in illegal activity;
- A new or prospective client is known to you as having a questionable legal reputation or criminal background; and
- Transaction involves a suspected shell entity (that is, a corporation that has no assets, operations or other reason to exist).

7.2 Knowledge of reporting or record keeping requirements

- Client attempts to convince an employee not to complete any documentation required for the transaction;
- Client makes inquiries that would indicate a desire to avoid reporting;
- Client has unusual knowledge of the law in relation to suspicious transaction reporting;
- Client seems very conversant with money laundering or terrorist financing activity issues;
- Client is quick to volunteer that funds are “clean” or “not being laundered”;
- Client appears to be structuring amounts to avoid record keeping, client identification or reporting thresholds;
- Client appears to be collaborating with others to avoid record keeping, client identification or reporting thresholds.

7.3 Identity documents

- Client provides doubtful or vague information;
- Client produces seemingly false identification or identification that appears to be counterfeited, altered or inaccurate;
- Client refuses to produce personal identification documents;
- Client only submits copies of personal identification documents;
- Client wants to establish identity using something other than his or her personal identification documents;
- Client’s supporting documentation lacks important details such as a phone number;
- Client inordinately delays presenting corporate documents;
- All identification presented is foreign or cannot be checked for some reason;
- All identification documents presented appear new or have recent issue dates;
- Client presents different identification documents at different times;
- Client alters the transaction after being asked for identity documents;
- Client presents different identification documents each time a transaction is conducted.

7.4 Cash transactions

- Client frequently exchanges small notes for large ones.
- Client starts conducting frequent cash transactions in large amounts when this has not been a normal activity for the client in the past
- Client uses notes in denominations that are unusual for the client, when the norm in that business is different;
- Client presents notes that are packed or wrapped in a way that is uncommon for the client;

- Client deposits musty or extremely dirty bills;
- Client makes cash transactions of consistently rounded-off large amounts (e.g., MUR 49,000, MUR 59,000 etc.);
- Client consistently makes cash transactions that are just under the reporting threshold amount in an apparent attempt to avoid the reporting threshold;
- Client consistently makes cash transactions that are significantly below the reporting threshold amount in an apparent attempt to avoid triggering the identification and reporting requirements;
- Client presents uncounted funds for a transaction. Upon counting, the client reduces the transaction to an amount just below that which could trigger reporting requirements;
- Client conducts a transaction for an amount that is unusual compared to amounts of past transactions;
- Client frequently purchases traveller's cheques, or other bearer negotiable instruments with cash when this appears to be outside of normal activity for the client;
- Client asks you to hold or transmit large sums of money or other assets when this type of activity is unusual for the client;
- Shared address for individuals involved in cash transactions, particularly when the address is also for a business location, or does not seem to correspond to the stated occupation (for example, student, unemployed, self-employed, etc.);
- Stated occupation of the client is not in keeping with the level or type of activity (for example a student or an unemployed individual makes daily maximum cash withdrawal at multiple locations over a wide geographic area);
- Cash is transported by a cash courier;
- Large transactions using a variety of denominations.

7.5 Economic purposes

- Transaction seems to be inconsistent with the client's apparent financial standing or usual pattern of activities;
- Transaction appears to be out of the normal course for industry practice or does not appear to be economically viable for the client
- Transaction is unnecessarily complex for its stated purpose;
- Activity is inconsistent with what would be expected from declared business;
- A business client refuses to provide information to qualify for a business discount;
- No business explanation for size of transactions or cash volumes;
- Transactions of financial connections between businesses that are not usually connected (for example, a food importer dealing with an automobile parts exporter);
- Transaction involves non-profit or charitable organization for which there appears to be no logical economic purpose or where there appears to be no link between the stated activity of the organization and the other parties in the transaction.

7.6 Transactions involving accounts

- Opening accounts when the client's address is outside the local service area;
- Opening accounts in other people's names;
- Opening accounts with names very close to other established business entities; Attempting

- to open or operating accounts under a false name;
- Account with a large number of small cash deposits and a small number of large cash withdrawals;
- Funds are being deposited into several accounts, consolidated into one and transferred outside the country;
- Client frequently uses many deposit locations outside of the home branch location;
- Multiple transactions are carried out on the same day at the same branch but with apparent attempt to use different tellers;
- Activity far exceeds activity projected at the time of opening of the account;
- Establishment of multiple accounts, some of which appear to remain dormant for extended periods;
- Account that was reactivated from inactive or dormant status suddenly sees significant activity;
- Reactivated dormant account containing a minimal sum suddenly receives a deposit or series of deposits followed by frequent cash withdrawals until the transferred sum has been removed;
- Unexplained transfers between the client's products and accounts;
- Large transfers from one account to other accounts that appear to be pooling money from different sources;
- Multiple deposits are made to a client's account by third parties;
- Deposits or withdrawals of multiple monetary instruments, particularly if the instruments are sequentially numbered;
- Frequent deposits of bearer instruments (for example, cheques, money orders) in amounts just below a determined threshold;
- Unusually large cash deposits by a client with personal or business links to an area associated with drug trafficking;
- Regular return of cheques for insufficient funds;
- Correspondent accounts being used as "pass-through" points from foreign jurisdictions with subsequent outgoing funds to another foreign jurisdiction;
- Multiple personal and business accounts are used to collect and then funnel funds to a small number of foreign beneficiaries, particularly when they are in locations of concern, such as countries known or suspected to facilitate money laundering activities.

7.7 Transactions involving areas outside Mauritius

- Client and other parties to the transaction have no apparent ties to Mauritius;
- Transaction crosses many international lines;
- Use of a credit card issued by a foreign bank that does not operate in Mauritius by a client that does not live and work in the country of issue;
- Excessive demand for migrant remittances from individuals or entities based on migrant worker population;
- Cash volumes and international remittances in excess of average income for migrant worker clients
- Transactions involving high-volume international transfers to third party accounts in countries that are not usual remittance corridors;
- Transaction involves a country known for highly secretive banking and corporate law;
- Transactions involving countries deemed by the Financial Action Task Force as requiring enhanced surveillance;

- Foreign currency exchanges that are associated with subsequent wire/electronic transfers to locations of concern, such as countries known or suspected to facilitate money laundering activities;
- Deposits followed within a short time by wire/electronic transfer of funds to or through locations of concern, such as countries known or suspected to facilitate money laundering activities;
- Transaction involves a country where illicit drug production or exporting may be prevalent, or where there is no effective anti-money-laundering system;
- Transaction involves a country known or suspected to facilitate money laundering or terrorism financing activities.

7.8 Transactions related to offshore business activity

- Accumulation of large balances, inconsistent with the known turnover of the client's business, and subsequent transfers to overseas account(s);
- Any individual or entity that conducts transactions internationally should consider the following indicators
 - Frequent requests for traveller's cheques or other negotiable instruments;
 - Loans secured by obligations from offshore banks;
 - Loans to or from offshore companies;
 - Offers of multimillion-dollar deposits from a confidential source to be sent from an offshore bank or somehow guaranteed by an offshore bank;
 - Transactions involving an offshore "shell" bank whose name may be very similar to the name of a major legitimate institution;
 - Unexplained electronic funds transfers by client on an in and out basis;
 - Use of letter-of-credit and other method of trade financing to move money between countries when such trade is inconsistent with the client's business
 - Use of a credit card issued by an offshore bank

8.0 INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

In addition to the general indicators outlined above, the following industry-specific indicators may point to a suspicious or unusual transaction, whether completed or attempted/proposed. Depending on the services you provide, you may need information about indicators in more than one of the following sections. For example, if you are a financial advisor, you might sell both life insurance products and securities products.

8.1 Financial institutions

The following indicators are for your consideration if you are an institution that opens accounts and/or holds deposits on behalf of individuals or entities. The Bank of Mauritius (BoM) and the Financial Services Commission (FSC) have each issued AML/CFT guidelines which also cover indicators for financial institutions. Licensees of the BoM and the FSC must therefore also consult these documents for more assistance.

8.1.1 Personal transactions

- Client appears to have accounts with several financial institutions in one geographical area;
- Client has no employment history but makes frequent large transactions or maintains a large account balance;
- The flow of income through the account does not match what was expected based on stated occupation of the account holder or intended use of the account;
- Client makes one or more cash deposits to general account of foreign correspondent bank (i.e., pass-through account);
- Client makes frequent or large payments to online payment services;
- Client runs large positive credit card balances;
- Client uses cash advances from a credit card account to purchase money orders or to wire/electronically transfer funds to foreign destinations;
- Client takes cash advance to deposit into savings or cheque account;
- Large cash payments for outstanding credit card balances;
- Client makes credit card overpayment and then requests a cash advance;
- Client visits the safety deposit box area immediately before making cash deposits;
- Client wishes to have credit and debit cards sent to international or domestic destinations other than his or her address;
- Client has numerous accounts and deposits cash into each of them with the total credits being a large amount;
- Client deposits large endorsed cheques in the name of a third-party;
- Client frequently makes deposits to the account of another individual who is not an employer or family member;
- Client frequently exchanges currencies;
- Client frequently makes automatic banking machine deposits just below the reporting threshold;
- Client's access to the safety deposit facilities increases substantially or is unusual in light of their past usage;
- Many unrelated individuals make payments to one account without rational explanation;

- Third parties make cash payments or deposit cheques to a client's credit card;
- Client gives power of attorney to a non-relative to conduct large transactions;
- Client has frequent deposits identified as proceeds of asset sales but assets cannot be substantiated;
- Client acquires significant assets and liquidates them quickly with no explanation;
- Client acquires significant assets and encumbers them with security interests that do not make economic sense;
- Client requests movement of funds that are uneconomical;
- High volume of wire/electronic transfers are made or received through the account.

8.1.2 Corporate and business transactions

Some businesses may be susceptible to the co-mingling of illicit funds with legitimate business income. This is a very common method of money laundering. These businesses include those that conduct a significant part of their business in cash, such as restaurants, bars, parking lots, convenience stores and vending machine companies. On opening accounts with the various businesses in your area, you would likely be aware of those that are mainly cash based. Unusual or unexplained increases in cash deposits made by those entities may be indicative of suspicious activity. Below are some of the examples:

- Accounts have a large volume of deposits in bank drafts, cashier's cheques,
- Accounts are used to receive or disburse large sums but show virtually no normal business-related activities, such as the payment of salaries, invoices, etc
- Money orders or electronic funds transfers, which is inconsistent with the client's business;
- Accounts have deposits in combinations of monetary instruments that are atypical of legitimate business activity (for example, deposits that include a mix of business, payroll, and social security cheques);
- Accounts have deposits in combinations of cash and monetary instruments not normally associated with business activity;
- Business does not want to provide complete information regarding its activities;
- Financial statements of the business differ noticeably from those of similar businesses;
- Representatives of the business avoid contact with the branch as much as possible, even when it would be more convenient for them;
- Deposits to or withdrawals from a corporate account are primarily in cash rather than in the form of debit and credit normally associated with commercial operations;
- Client maintains a number of trustee or client accounts that are not consistent with that type of business or not in keeping with normal industry practices;
- Client operates a retail business providing cheque-cashing services but does not make large withdrawals of cash against cheques deposited
- Client pays in cash or deposits cash to cover bank drafts, money transfers or other negotiable and marketable money instruments;
- Client purchases cashier's cheques and money orders with large amounts of cash;
- Client deposits large amounts of currency wrapped in currency straps;
- Client makes a large volume of seemingly unrelated deposits to several accounts and frequently transfers a major portion of the balances to a single account at the same bank or elsewhere;
- Client makes a large volume of cash deposits from a business that is not normally cash-

intensive;

- Client makes large cash withdrawals from a business account not normally associated with cash transactions;
- Client consistently makes immediate large withdrawals from an account that has just received a large and unexpected credit from abroad;
- Client makes a single and substantial cash deposit composed of many large bills;
- Small, one-location business makes deposits on the same day at different branches across a broad geographic area that does not appear practical for the business;
- There is a substantial increase in deposits of cash or negotiable instruments by a company offering professional advisory services, especially if the deposits are promptly transferred;
- There is a sudden change in cash transactions or patterns;
- Client wishes to have credit and debit cards sent to international or domestic destinations other than his or her place of business;
- There is a marked increase in transaction volume on an account with significant changes in an account balance that is inconsistent with or not in keeping with normal business practices of the client's account;
- Asset acquisition is accompanied by security arrangements that are not consistent with normal practice;
- Unexplained transactions are repeated between personal and commercial accounts;
- Activity is inconsistent with stated business;
- Account has close connections with other business accounts without any apparent reason for the connection;
- Activity suggests that transactions may offend securities regulations or the business prospectus is not within the requirements;
- A large number of incoming and outgoing wire/electronic transfers take place for which there appears to be no logical business or other economic purpose, particularly when this is through or from locations of concern, such as countries known or suspected to facilitate money laundering activities.

8.1.3 Non-profit organizations (Including registered charities)

- Inconsistencies between the pattern or size of financial transactions and the stated purpose and activity of the organization;
- Inconsistencies between apparent modest sources of funds of the organization (e.g., communities with modest standard of living) and large amounts of funds raised
- Sudden increase in the frequency and amounts of financial transactions for the organization, or the inverse, that is, the organization seems to hold funds in its account for a very long period;
- Large and unexplained cash transactions by the organization;
- Absence of contributions from donors located in Mauritius;
- The organization's directors are outside Mauritius, particularly if large outgoing transactions are made to the country of origin of the directors and especially if that country is a high-risk jurisdiction;
- Large number of non-profit organizations with unexplained links;
- The non-profit organization appears to have little or no staff, no suitable offices or no telephone number, which is incompatible with their stated purpose and financial flows;
- The non-profit organization has operations in, or transactions to or from, high- risk jurisdictions

8.1.4 Electronic funds transfers (EFTs)

If you are involved in the business of electronic funds transfers (EFTs) or the remittance or transmission of funds, consider the following indicators.

- Client is reluctant to give an explanation for the remittance;
- Client orders wire/electronic transfers in small amounts in an apparent effort to avoid triggering identification or reporting requirements;
- Client transfers large sums of money to overseas locations with instructions to the foreign entity for payment in cash;
- Client receives large sums of money from an overseas location and the transfers include instructions for payment in cash;
- Client makes frequent or large funds transfers for individuals or entities that have no account relationship with the institution;
- Client receives frequent funds transfers from individuals or entities who have no account relationship with the institution;
- Client receives funds transfers and immediately purchases monetary instruments prepared for payment to a third party which is inconsistent with or outside the normal course of business for the client;
- Client requests payment in cash immediately upon receipt of a large funds transfer;
- Client instructs you to transfer funds abroad and to expect an equal incoming transfer.
- Immediately after transferred funds have been cleared, the client moves the funds to another account or to another individual or entity;
- Client shows unusual interest in funds transfer systems and questions the limit of what amount can be transferred;
- Client transfers funds to another country without changing the currency;
- Large incoming wire/electronic transfers from foreign jurisdictions are removed immediately by company principals;
- Client sends frequent wire/electronic transfers to foreign countries, but does not seem to have connection to such countries;
- Wire/electronic transfers are received from entities having no apparent business connection with client;
- Size of funds transfers is inconsistent with normal business transactions for that client;
- Rising volume of remittances exceeds what was expected from the client when the relationship was established;
- Several clients request transfers either on the same day or over a period of two to three days to the same recipient;
- Different clients request transfers that are all paid for by the same client;
- Several clients requesting transfers share common identifiers, such as family name, address or telephone number;
- Several different clients send transfers that are similar in amounts, sender names, test questions, free message text and destination country;
- A client sends or receives multiple transfers to or from the same individual;
- Stated occupation of the client or the client's financial standing is not in keeping with the level or type of activity (for example a student or an unemployed individual who receives or sends large numbers of wire/electronic transfers).
- Migrant remittances made outside the usual remittance corridors;
- Personal funds sent at a time not associated with salary payments;
- Country of destination for a wire/electronic transfer is not consistent with the nationality of the

- individual client;
- Client requests transfers to a large number of recipients outside Mauritius who do not appear to be family members;
- Client does not appear to know the recipient to whom he or she is sending the transfer;
- Client does not appear to know the sender of the transfer from whom the transfer was received;
- Beneficiaries of wire/electronic transfers involve a large group of nationals of countries associated with terrorist activity;
- Client makes funds transfers to free trade zones that are not in line with the client's business;
- Client conducts transactions involving countries known as narcotic source countries or as trans-shipment points for narcotics, or that are known for highly secretive banking and corporate law practices.

8.1.5 Loans

If you are involved in the business of providing loans (including mortgages) or extending credit to individuals or corporations, consider the following indicators.

- Client suddenly repays a problem loan unexpectedly;
- Client makes a large, unexpected loan payment with unknown source of funds, or a source of funds that does not match what you know about the client;
- Client repays a long-term loan, such as a mortgage, within a relatively short time period;
- Source of down payment is inconsistent with borrower's background and income;
- Down payment appears to be from an unrelated third party;
- Down payment uses a series of money orders or bank drafts from different financial institutions;
- Client shows income from "foreign sources" on loan application without providing further details;
- Client's employment documentation lacks important details that would make it difficult for you to contact or locate the employer;
- Client's documentation to ascertain identification, support income or verify
- Employment is provided by an intermediary who has no apparent reason to be involved;
- Client has loans with offshore institutions or companies that are outside the ordinary course of business of the client;
- Client offers you large deposits or some other form of incentive in return for favourable treatment of loan request;
- Client asks to borrow against assets held by another financial institution or a third party, when the origin of the assets is not known;
- The loan transaction does not make economic sense (for example, the client has significant assets, and there does not appear to be a sound business reason for the transaction);
- Customer seems unconcerned with terms of credit or costs associated with completion of a loan transaction;
- Client applies for loans on the strength of a financial statement reflecting major investments in or income from businesses incorporated in countries known for highly secretive banking and corporate law and the application is outside the ordinary course of business for the client;
- Down payment or other loan payments are made by a party who is not a relative of the client.

8.1.6 Life insurance companies, brokers and agents

If you provide life insurance or annuities as your main occupation or as one of the many services that you offer, consider the following indicators. For insurance companies that provide loans.

- Client wants to use cash for a large transaction;
- Client proposes to purchase an insurance product using a cheque drawn on an account other than his or her personal account;
- Client requests an insurance product that has no discernible purpose and is reluctant to divulge the reason for the investment;
- Client who has other small policies or transactions based on a regular payment structure makes a sudden request to purchase a substantial policy with a lump sum payment;
- Client conducts a transaction that results in a conspicuous increase in investment contributions;
- Scale of investment in insurance products is inconsistent with the client's economic profile;
- Unanticipated and inconsistent modification of client's contractual conditions, including significant or regular premium top-ups;
- Unforeseen deposit of funds or abrupt withdrawal of funds;
- Involvement of one or more third parties in paying the premiums or in any other matters involving the policy;
- Overpayment of a policy premium with a subsequent request to refund the surplus to a third party;
- Funds used to pay policy premiums or deposits originate from different sources;
- Use of life insurance product in a way that resembles use of a bank account, namely making additional premium payments and frequent partial redemptions;
- Client cancels investment or insurance soon after purchase;
- Early redemption takes place in the absence of a reasonable explanation or in a significantly uneconomic manner;
- Client shows more interest in the cancellation or surrender of an insurance contract than in the long-term results of investments or the costs associated with termination of the contract;
- Client makes payments with small denomination notes, uncommonly wrapped, with postal money orders or with similar means of payment;
- The first (or single) premium is paid from a bank account outside the country;
- Client accepts very unfavourable conditions unrelated to his or her health or age;
- Transaction involves use and payment of a performance bond resulting in a cross border payment;
- Repeated and unexplained changes in beneficiary;
- Relationship between the policy holder and the beneficiary is not clearly established.

8.1.7 Securities dealers

If you are involved in the business of dealing in securities, segregated fund products or any other financial instruments, including portfolio managers and investment counsellors, consider the following indicators.

- Accounts that have been inactive suddenly experience large investments that are inconsistent with the normal investment practice of the client or their financial ability

- Any dealing with a third party when the identity of the beneficiary or counter- party is undisclosed;
- Client attempts to purchase investments with cash;
- Client uses securities or futures brokerage firm as a place to hold funds that are not being used in trading of securities or futures for an extended period of time and such activity is inconsistent with the normal investment practice of the client or their financial ability;
- Client wishes monies received through the sale of shares to be deposited into a bank account rather than a trading or brokerage account which is inconsistent with the normal practice of the client;
- Client frequently makes large investments in stocks, bonds, investment trusts or other securities in cash or by cheque within a short time period,
- Inconsistent with the normal practice of the client;
- Client makes large or unusual settlements of securities in cash;
- The entry of matching buying and selling of particular securities or futures contracts (called match trading), creating the illusion of trading;
- Transfers of funds or securities between accounts not known to be related to the client;
- Several clients open accounts within a short period of time to trade the same stock;
- Client is an institutional trader that trades large blocks of junior or penny stock on behalf of an unidentified party;
- Unrelated clients redirect funds toward the same account;
- Trades conducted by entities that you know have been named or sanctioned by regulators in the past for irregular or inappropriate trading activity;
- Transaction of very large value;
- Client is willing to deposit or invest at rates that are not advantageous or competitive;
- All principals of client are located outside Mauritius;
- Client attempts to purchase investments with instruments in the name of a third party;
- Payments made by way of third party cheques are payable to, or endorsed over to, the client;
- Transactions made by your employees, or that you know are made by a relative of your employee, to benefit unknown parties;
- Third-party purchases of shares in other names (i.e., nominee accounts).
- Transactions in which clients make settlements with cheques drawn by, or remittances from, third parties;
- Unusually large amounts of securities or stock certificates in the names of individuals other than the client;
- Client maintains bank accounts and custodian or brokerage accounts at offshore banking centres with no explanation by client as to the purpose for such relationships;
- Proposed transactions are to be funded by international wire/electronic payments, particularly if from countries where there is no effective anti-money-laundering system.

8.1.8 Money services businesses

If you are involved in the money services business, including foreign exchange dealers, money remitters, issuers of traveller's cheques consider the following indicators.

- Client requests a transaction at a foreign exchange rate that exceeds the posted rate;
- Client wants to pay transaction fees that exceed the posted fees;
- Client exchanges currency and requests the largest possible denomination bills in a foreign currency;

- Client knows little about address and contact details for payee, is reluctant to disclose this information, or requests a bearer instrument;
- Client wants a cheque issued in the same currency to replace the one being cashed;
- Client wants cash converted to a cheque and you are not normally involved in issuing cheques;
- Client wants to exchange cash for numerous postal money orders in small amounts for numerous other parties
- Client enters into transactions with counter parties in locations that are unusual for the client;
- Client instructs that funds are to be picked up by a third party on behalf of the payee;
- Client makes large purchases of traveller's cheques not consistent with known travel plans;
- Client makes purchases of money orders in large volumes;
- Client requests numerous cheques in small amounts and various names, which total the amount of the exchange;
- Client requests that a cheque or money order be made out to the bearer;
- Client requests that a large amount of foreign currency be exchanged to another foreign currency.

8.2 Accountants

If you are an accountant, consider the following indicators when you are carrying out certain activities on behalf of your client.

- Client appears to be living beyond his or her means;
- Client has cheques inconsistent with sales (i.e., unusual payments from unlikely sources);
- Client has a history of changing bookkeepers or accountants yearly;
- Client is uncertain about location of company records;
- Company carries non-existent or satisfied debt that is continually shown as current on financial statements;
- Company has no employees, which is unusual for the type of business;
- Company is paying unusual consultant fees to offshore companies;
- Company records consistently reflect sales at less than cost, thus putting the company into a loss position, but the company continues without reasonable explanation of the continued loss;
- Company shareholder loans are not consistent with business activity;
- Examination of source documents shows misstatements of business activity that cannot be readily traced through the company books;
- Company makes large payments to subsidiaries or similarly controlled companies that are not within the normal course of business;
- Company acquires large personal and consumer assets (i.e., boats, luxury automobiles, personal residences and cottages) when this type of transaction is inconsistent with the ordinary business practice of the client or the practice of that particular industry;
- Company is invoiced by organizations located in a country that does not have adequate money laundering laws and is known as a highly secretive banking and corporate tax haven.

Please also consult the AML/CFT guidelines for the accountants issued by the Mauritius Institute of Professional Accountants on its website.

8.3 Real estate Agents, Property developers and Land Promoters

If you are in the real estate industry, consider the following indicators when you act as an agent in the purchase or sale of real estate.

- Client arrives at a real estate closing with a significant amount of cash;
- Client purchases property in the name of a nominee such as an associate or a relative (other than a spouse);
- Client does not want to put his or her name on any document that would connect him or her with the property or uses different names on offers to purchase, closing documents and deposit receipts;
- Client inadequately explains the last-minute substitution of the purchasing party's name;
- Client negotiates a purchase for market value or above asking price, but records a lower value on documents, paying the difference "under the table".
- Client sells property below market value with an additional "under the table" payment;
- Client pays initial deposit with a cheque from a third party, other than a spouse or a parent;
- Client pays substantial down payment in cash and balance is financed by an unusual source or offshore bank;
- Client purchases personal use property under corporate veil when this type of transaction is inconsistent with the ordinary business practice of the client;
- Client purchases property without inspecting it;
- Client purchases multiple properties in a short time period, and seem to have few concerns about the location, condition, and anticipated repair costs, etc. Of each property;
- Client pays rent or the amount of a lease in advance using a large amount of cash;
- Client is known to have paid large remodeling or home improvement invoices with cash, on a property for which property management services are provided;
- Client insists on providing signature on documents by fax only;
- Client buys back a property that he or she recently sold.

Please also consult the AML/CFT guidelines for the real estate sector issued by the FIU-Compliance Division on its website.

8.4 Dealers in Jewellery, Precious Metals and Stones

- If you are engaged in the jewellery sector, you may consider the following indicators:
- Unusual payment methods, such as the use of large amounts of cash, multiple or sequentially numbered money orders, traveller's checks, or cashier's checks, or payment from unknown third parties;
- Unwillingness by a customer or supplier to provide complete or accurate contact information, financial references, or business affiliations;
- Attempts by a customer or supplier to maintain a high and unusual degree of secrecy with respect to the transaction, such as a request that normal business records not be kept;
- Purchases or sales that are unusual for the particular customer or supplier or type of customer or supplier;
- Purchases or sales that are not in conformity with standard industry practice. For example, one

money laundering scheme observed in this industry involved a customer who ordered items, paid for them in cash, cancelled the order, and then received a large refund.

Please also consult the AML/CFT guidelines for the jewellery sector issued by the FIU-Compliance Division on its website.

8.5 Casinos

If you are engaged in the casino business, consider the following indicators.

- Any casino transaction where an individual receives payment in casino cheques made out to third parties or without a specified payee
- Client requests a winnings cheque in a third party's name;
- Acquaintances bet against each other in even-money games and it appears that they are intentionally losing to one of the party;
- Client attempts to avoid the filing of a report for cash by breaking up the transaction
- Client requests cheques that are not for gaming winnings;
- Client enquires about opening an account with the casino and the ability to transfer the funds to other locations when you do not know the client as a regular, frequent or large volume player;
- Client purchases large volume of chips with cash, participates in limited gambling activity with the intention of creating a perception of significant gambling, and then cashes the chips for a casino cheque;
- Client puts money into slot machines and claims accumulated credits as a jackpot win
- Client exchanges small denomination bank notes for large denomination bank notes, chip purchase vouchers or cheques
- Client is known to use multiple names;
- Client requests the transfer of winnings to the bank account of a third party or a known drug source country or to a country where there is no effective anti- money-laundering system.

Please also consult the AML/CFT guidelines for the gambling sector issued by the Gambling Regulatory Authority on its website.

8.6 Legal Professionals

- The client is overly secret or evasive about:
 - who the client is
 - who the beneficial owner is
 - where the money is coming from
 - why they are doing this transaction this way or what the big picture is.
- The client:
 - is using any legal professional or intermediary without good reason
 - is actively avoiding personal contact without good reason
 - is reluctant to provide or refuses to provide information, data and documents usually required in order to enable the transaction's execution

- holds or has previously held a public position (political or high-level professional appointment) or has professional or family ties to such an individual and is engaged in unusual private business given the frequency or characteristics involved.
 - provides false or counterfeited documentation
 - is a business entity which cannot be found on the internet and/or uses an email address with an unusual domain part such as Hotmail, Gmail, Yahoo etc., especially if the client is otherwise secretive or avoids direct contact.
 - is known to have convictions for acquisitive crime, known to be currently under investigation for acquisitive crime or have known connections with criminals
 - is or is related to or is a known associate of a person listed as being involved or suspected of involvement with terrorist or terrorist financing related activities.
 - shows an unusual familiarity with respect to the ordinary standards provided for by the law in the matter of satisfactory customer identification, data entries and suspicious transaction reports – that is – asks repeated questions on the procedures for applying the ordinary standards.
- The parties:
 - The parties or their representatives (and, where applicable, the real owners or intermediary companies in the chain of ownership of legal entities), are native to, resident in or incorporated in a high-risk country
 - The parties to the transaction are connected without an apparent business reason.
 - The ties between the parties of a family, employment, corporate or any other nature generate doubts as to the real nature or reason for the transaction.
 - There are multiple appearances of the same parties in transactions over a short period of time.
 - The age of the executing parties is unusual for the transaction, especially if they are under legal age, or the executing parties are incapacitated, and there is no logical explanation for their involvement.
 - There are attempts to disguise the real owner or parties to the transaction.
 - The person actually directing the operation is not one of the formal parties to the transaction or their representative.
 - The natural person acting as a director or representative does not appear a suitable representative.
 - The transaction involves a disproportional amount of private funding, bearer cheques or cash, especially if it is inconsistent with the socio-economic profile of the individual or the company's economic profile.
 - The client or third party is contributing a significant sum in cash as collateral provided by the borrower/debtor rather than simply using those funds directly, without logical explanation. The source of funds is unusual:
 - Third party funding either for the transaction or for fees/taxes involved with no apparent connection or legitimate explanation
 - funds received from or sent to a foreign country when there is no apparent connection between the country and the client
 - funds received from or sent to high-risk countries.
 - The client is using multiple bank accounts or foreign accounts without good reason.
 - Private expenditure is funded by a company, business or government.
 - Selecting the method of payment has been deferred to a date very close to the time of notarization, in a jurisdiction where the method of payment is usually included in the

contract, particularly if no guarantee securing the payment is established, without a logical explanation.

- An unusually short repayment period has been set without logical explanation.
 - Mortgages are repeatedly repaid significantly prior to the initially agreed maturity date, with no logical explanation.
 - The asset is purchased with cash and then rapidly used as collateral for a loan.
 - There is a request to change the payment procedures previously agreed upon without logical explanation, especially when payment instruments are suggested which are not appropriate for the common practice used for the ordered transaction.
 - Finance is provided by a lender, either a natural or legal person, other than a credit institution, with no logical explanation or economic justification.
 - The collateral being provided for the transaction is currently located in a high-risk country.
 - There has been a significant increase in capital for a recently incorporated company or successive contributions over a short period of time to the same company, with no logical explanation.
 - There has been an increase in capital from a foreign country, which either has no relationship to the company or is high risk.
 - The company receives an injection of capital or assets in kind which is notably high in comparison with the business, size or market value of the company performing, with no logical explanation.
 - There is an excessively high or low price attached to the securities transferred, with regard to any circumstance indicating such an excess (e.g. volume of revenue, trade or business, premises, size, knowledge of declaration of systematic losses or gains) or with regard to the sum declared in another operation.
 - Large financial transactions, especially if requested by recently created companies, where these transactions are not justified by the corporate purpose, the activity of the client or the possible group of companies to which it belongs or other justifiable reasons.
- The choice of lawyer:
- Instruction of a legal professional at a distance from the client or transaction without legitimate or economic reason.
 - Instruction of a legal professional without experience in a particular specialty or without experience in providing services in complicated or especially large transactions.
 - The client is prepared to pay substantially higher fees than usual, without legitimate reason.
 - The client has changed advisor a number of times in a short space of time or engaged multiple legal advisers without legitimate reason.
 - The type of operation being notarised is clearly inconsistent with the size, age, or activity of the legal entity or natural person acting.
 - The required service was refused by another professional or the relationship with another professional was terminated.

- Nature of the retainer
 - The transaction is unusual, e.g.:
 - the transactions are unusual because of their size, nature, frequency, or manner of execution
 - there are remarkable and highly significant differences between the declared price and the approximate actual values in accordance with any reference which could give an approximate idea of this value or in the judgement of the legal professional
 - a non-profit organisation requests services for purposes or transactions not compatible with those declared or not typical for that body.
 - The client:
 - is involved in transactions which do not correspond to his normal professional or business activities
 - shows he does not have a suitable knowledge of the nature, object or the purpose of the professional performance requested
 - wishes to establish or take over a legal person or entity with a dubious description of the aim, or a description of the aim which is not related to his normal professional or commercial activities or his other activities, or with a description of the aim for which a license is required, while the customer does not have the intention to obtain such a licence
 - frequently changes legal structures and/or managers of legal persons
 - asks for short-cuts or unexplained speed in completing a transaction
 - appears very disinterested in the outcome of the retainer
 - requires introduction to financial institutions to help secure banking facilities
 - Creation of complicated ownership structures when there is no legitimate or economic reason.
 - Involvement of structures with multiple countries where there is no apparent link to the client or transaction, or no other legitimate or economic reason.
 - Incorporation and/or purchase of stock or securities of several companies, enterprises or legal entities within a short period of time with elements in common (one or several partners or shareholders, director, registered company office, corporate purpose etc.) with no logical explanation.
 - There is an absence of documentation to support the client's story, previous transactions, or company activities.
 - There are several elements in common between a number of transactions in a short period of time without logical explanations.
 - Back to back property transactions, with rapidly increasing value or purchase price.
 - Abandoned transactions with no concern for the fee level or after receipt of funds.
 - There are unexplained changes in instructions, especially at the last minute.
 - The retainer exclusively relates to keeping documents or other goods, holding large deposits of money or otherwise using the client account without the provision of legal services.
 - There is a lack of sensible commercial/financial/tax or legal reason for the transaction.
 - There is increased complexity in the transaction or the structures used for the transaction which results in higher taxes and fees than apparently necessary.
 - A power of attorney is sought for the administration or disposal of assets under

- conditions which are unusual, where there is no logical explanation.
- Investment in immovable property, in the absence of any links with the place where the property is located and/ or of any financial advantage from the investment.
 - Litigation is settled too easily or quickly, with little/no involvement by the legal professional retained.
 - Requests for payments to third parties without substantiating reason or corresponding transaction.

Please also consult the AML/CFT guidelines for the legal professionals and law firms issued by the FIU-Compliance Division and Attorney General's Office respectively on their website.

8.7 Persons and entities on Sanctions Lists

The United Nations, the US Department of State and the European Union, among others, publish lists of terrorists and the Government of Mauritius constantly updates its list accordingly. Through the legal framework established by the United Nations Sanctions (Financial prohibitions, Travel Ban and Arms Embargo) Act 2019 (UNSA 2019), Mauritius can also implement sanctions against the persons placed in the United Nations Sanctions Lists. Mauritius can also designate domestic terrorists through the UNSA 2019. There are several obligations which now result from this new legislation.

If you determine that your customer features on the United Nations Sanctions List or any domestic list or is dealing with any person or entity from those lists or you have accounts owned or controlled by or on behalf of anyone on those lists, you must forthwith report this fact to the National Sanctions Secretariat (NSS) using the form provided by the NSS for this purpose. Additionally, if you identify any assets owned or controlled by the person, you must report the details of such assets to the National Sanctions Secretariat (NSS) and to your AML/CFT supervisor. The NSS has provided a form for this purpose on its website which can be accessed at the following link: <https://nssec.govmu.org/>

The form may also be accessed from the FIU website.

In addition, you must also, in line with Section 39 of the UN Sanctions Act, report to the FIU any information related to a designated party or listed party which is known to you in accordance with section 14 of the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Act.

8.8 Cash Transactions exceeding MUR 500,000 and its equivalent

Limitation of cash transactions are set out at section 5 of the Act. Any cash transaction in excess of 500,000 rupees is strictly prohibited unless it is an Exempt Transaction. Any attempted or proposed transaction in excess of 500,000 which is not an exempt transaction must be reported to the FIU.

9.0 REPORTING A SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTION

9.1 Who should file suspicious transaction reports?

The obligation to report suspicious transactions under section 14 of the Act applies to all reporting persons as defined under the FIAMLA and auditors licensed under the Financial Reporting Act. The FIAMLA defines reporting persons as follows:

“**Reporting person**” means a bank, financial institution, cash dealer or member of a relevant profession or occupation.

Members of relevant professions or occupations are listed under Column 1 of **Part I of the First Schedule** to the Act as follows:

1. Professional accountant, public accountant and member firm under the Financial Reporting Act
2. Law firm, foreign law firm, joint law venture, foreign lawyer, under the Law Practitioners Act
3. Attorney
4. Barrister
5. Notary
6. Person licensed to operate a casino, a hotel casino, as a horse racing organiser, the Mauritius National Lottery, a limited payout machine, a sweepstake, as a local pool promoter, as the agent of a local pool promoter, a gaming house, a gaming machine, as a totalisator, as a bookmaker and interactive gambling under the Gambling Regulatory Authority Act
7. Dealer in jewellery, precious stones or precious metals
8. Agent in Land and/or Building or Estate Agency under the Local Government Act
9. Land Promoter and Property Developer under the Local Government Act
10. Company Service Provider (under the Companies Act)

It is highlighted that in relation to the Members of relevant professions or occupations, the latter need only comply with the requirements of the FIAMLA, including the filing of STRs if they are involved in any of the activities which are listed under **Part II of the First Schedule** to the Act.

Furthermore, pursuant to 22 of the Act, where, at any time in the course of the exercise of its functions, any supervisory authority, the Counterterrorism Unit or Registrar receives, or otherwise becomes aware of, any information suggesting the possibility of a money laundering offence or suspicious transaction, the supervisory authority, the Counterterrorism Unit or Registrar, shall, forthwith pass on that information to the FIU.

9.2 When should a suspicious transaction report be submitted to the FIU?

A suspicious transaction report must be submitted to the FIU not later than 5 working days after the suspicion arose. The five working days runs from the time the suspicion is formed. Saturdays, Sundays and Public holidays are excluded.

Reporting persons and auditors must contact the FIU immediately regarding a suspicious transaction if it is reasonably foreseeable that carrying out that transaction or other related transactions will jeopardize any significant law enforcement or regulatory interest under Mauritian law, including, but not limited to, forfeiture of the proceeds of crime under the Assets Recovery Act, where carrying out the transaction will put proceeds beyond the reach of Mauritian authorities. This contact must be made with a view to alert the FIU of the suspicious transaction and the grounds of urgency that may have been established. The following scenarios may be regarded as urgent situations namely:

- suspicious transactions that has a potential to jeopardize freezing of bank accounts or attaching in the hands of the alleged suspect any property, which is in whole or in part, directly or indirectly representing proceeds of crime;
- instructions for an immediate cross border repatriation of funds or assets;
- instructions to immediately withdraw large amounts of money from a bank account that is highly regarded as suspicious;
- correspondent accounts being used as pass-through points from foreign jurisdictions with subsequent outgoing funds to another foreign jurisdiction;
- transactions linked with the financing of terrorism.

9.3 How to file a suspicious or unusual transaction report?

A suspicious transaction report (STR) can be submitted to the FIU, either electronically or manually. Please find below guidelines for both the electronic and manual submissions of STRs, i.e., Submission of Paper STR.

The STR form (both online and manual version) has been designed to capture information that will be required for analytical purposes and in accordance with Section 15 of FIAMLA. Reporting persons and auditors are therefore required to complete the form as approved and to submit STRs that are complete, sufficient, organized and timely filed. STRs that contain incomplete, incorrect, and/or disorganized narratives, makes analysis difficult, if not impossible and undermines the very purpose of the STR and lessens its usefulness to law enforcement agencies. Such STRs will be rejected and the FIU will inform the reporting person on which sections of the STR should be amended, together with guidance on how to submit a complete STR. When an STR is accepted, the FIU will acknowledge receipt of the report, pursuant to Regulation 29(3) of the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Regulations 2018.

Late filings and the absence of supplementary STRs also have an impact upon law enforcement's ability to determine whether a crime was committed or continues to be committed, and the extent of any possible criminal activity that has been committed. Those filing paper STRs are required to enclose Photostat copies of documents facilitating the identification of the party or parties to the transaction. Other forms of supporting documents can be copies of Identity Cards, Birth Certificates, Passport and References from banks.

9.3.1 Collecting information for the STR

According to international standards and best practices a STR should identify the five essential elements of information of the suspicious transaction being reported namely WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE and WHY.

In other words,

Who is conducting the suspicious transaction?;

What instruments or mechanisms are being used to facilitate the suspicious transaction(s)?;

When did the suspicious transaction take place?;

Where did the suspicious transaction take place?;

Why does the reporting entity think the transaction is suspicious? and

The method of operation (or How?) is also important and should be included in the narrative.

9.3.2 Electronic submission of STRs

Electronic submission of STRs are done on the FIU's goAML web platform. All reporting persons for whom goAML registration has been opened pursuant to Section 14C of the FIAMLA should submit STRs electronically. These reporting persons cannot effect manual submissions of STRs.

The electronic submission of STRs can be done in the following two manners:

- (a) by completing an online web-based STR form; or
- (b) in XML format.

Options (a) and (b) above, of STR submission are done via the FIU's goAML web platform (available at: https://www.mrugoaml.fiumauritius.org/goAMLWeb_PRD/Home). The FIU will only accept STRs under option (a) and (b) from reporting persons who are registered on goAML or who have been called upon to register on the goAML platform under Section 14 C of the FIAMLA; hence those that are not registered with the FIU will first need to register before being in a position to submit STRs electronically. The process of registering as a reporting entity on goAML either for XML submission or online STR submission remains the same, as described in *paragraph 9.3.2.2* below.

Reporting persons required to submit STR electronically should refer to the "goAML Web User's Guide – Examples of STR Scenarios (for Reporting Entities)" document, which is accessible after login onto the goAML Web platform, for step by step guidance on how to complete the STR online form.

9.3.2.1 XML submissions

Reporting persons that have the technical capability to use electronic extensible mark-up language, also referred to as XML format, can submit STRs electronically using this technical tool. To submit STRs in XML format, reporting persons need to register online on the goAML Web platform. You may also visit our website www.fiumauritius.org for further details on the nodes that are used in view of generating an XML format STR.

9.3.2.2 Registration for online submission

To be able to submit STRs via the FIU's goAML website, the reporting person, and its Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) where applicable, must be registered with the FIU via the 'Register As Organization' online form (available at: https://www.mrugoaml.fiumauritius.org/goAMLWeb_PRD/Home). The completion of online registration form does not mean that the reporting person has automatic access to goAML's STR filing system. The online application for registration will first have to be assessed and verified on the system by the relevant AML/CFT Sector supervisor prior to access being granted to the reporting person.

Once the reporting person has been granted access to goAML, the Money Laundering Reporting Officer (or any other persons duly authorised by the reporting person) can then submit STRs online.

To register, kindly go on the FIU website (www.fiumauritius.org) and click on goAML or go on www.mrugoaml.fiumauritius.org and click on the Web User Guide for details on registration.

Attention is drawn to the Financial Intelligence and Anti Money Laundering (Registration of Reporting Persons) Regulations 2019, which set out the provisions in relation to registration with the FIU. Reporting persons and auditors will be registered with the FIU in timeframes specified by the FIU and in accordance with guidance issued by the FIU.

As at date of this Guidance Note, the FIU has issued a notice on 16th October for the registration of categories of reporting persons pursuant to the 2019 Regulations. These categories of Reporting persons must consult the notice and apply for registration within the time frame determined in the notice.

9.3.3 Submission of Paper STRs

Reporting persons or auditors for whom goAML registration has not yet been opened, in accordance to S14C of FIAMLA, must complete the STR form manually and submit the completed STR form by hand delivery to the FIU Mauritius. When completing the Paper STR form, you should note that the fields marked with an “*” in the form are mandatory, and must be completed if the specific field is applicable to the transaction in question.

The blank STR forms can be downloaded from the FIU’s website. Go to: www.fiumauritius.org and click on STR form.

The completed STR form can also be submitted by tendering the completed STR form at the reception of the FIU building at the above address.

The completed STR forms can also be transmitted by facsimile at fax number +230 466 2431

Paragraphs 9.3.3.1 to 9.3.3.6 below provide guidance on how to complete the different sections of Paper STRs. Please refer to <http://www.fiumauritius.org/English/Reporting/Pages/default.aspx> for a copy of the Paper STR form as the different part and sections referred to under *Paragraphs 9.3.3.1 to 9.3.3.6* make reference to the part and sections numbered in the Paper STR form.

9.3.3.1 Completing PART I: REPORT DETAILS

The information that is required in Part I is the type of report being made by the reporting person or auditor. The report type is STR for any suspicious transaction / activity that is being reported to the FIU.

The Entity Reference Number is the reference number allocated by the reporting person or auditor to that STR. This reference number is crucial as it will be referred to each time there is a communication between the FIU and the reporting person or auditor.

The FIU Reference Number is the reference number that shall be allocated once the FIU has validated and accepted the STR that has been flagged to it. Once FIU receives an STR, it shall acknowledge receipt of same. In the acknowledgement receipt the FIU may make comments on parts of the STR that need to be properly completed, or request for pertinent information relating to the suspicious transaction. Following the receipt of the duly completed STR or the requested pertinent information, the FIU shall validate and accept the STR.

Insert the number of additional pages that you have attached to the STR in the field provided under Part 2.5.

9.3.3.2 Completing PART II: INFORMATION ON REPORTING PERSON OR AUDITOR

In Part II, the reporter will have to provide details of the person making the report. In the 'Business Type' field, select the type of business carried out by the reporting person or occupation of the reporting person (A list of possible value can be seen in *Appendix 1*). Provide details on the "trade name" of the business entity in the "acronym" field, if applicable.

It is important that the reporter fill in his OWN particulars under part 2.1B. The FIU will use this information to send the acknowledgement of receipt and the reference number allocated by the FIU for that report submitted, with comments, if any. The FIU reference number should be utilised at all times when dealing with the FIU in relation to a report submitted.

In Parts 2.2 and 2.3, information needed will include the contact details of the reporting person or auditor, operating street address, operating City, Country etc.

In Part 2.4 indicate your AML/CFT sector supervisor/regulator.

9.3.3.3 Completing PART III: INFORMATION ON SUSPICION

(a) The Indicator

The information that is required in Part III relates to the suspicious activity which is being reported.

In Part 3.1, you will need to provide details on the 'indicators' (referred to "IN" in the report), 'typologies' (referred to "TYP" in the report), any 'alleged predicate offence' (referred to "OFF" in the report) associated with the suspicious activities or transaction/s, and details as to how the suspicious activities / transaction has been detected (automated rules based account/client monitoring, in branch / teller identified, manual account/client monitoring, manually identified). The possible list of Indicators, typologies, and alleged predicate offences can be seen in Appendix 1. If you have identified more than 6 indicators/typologies or alleged predicate offences, you can fully describe them in "Others".

(b) Description of the suspicious activity

In part 3.2, commonly referred as the narrative section, you are required to describe the grounds that prompted your suspicion. Describe clearly and completely the facts or unusual circumstances that led to the suspicion of the transaction. You can furnish additional details and/or pages if necessary. This applies equally to electronically submitted STRs and paper STRs.

It is suggested that you first describe briefly your industry or business, e.g. a bank, cash loan, casino, mortgage broker, securities broker, insurance, real estate, investment services, money remitter, etc. Then describe, as fully as possible, why the activity or transaction is unusual for the customer; consider the types of products and services offered by your industry and the nature and normally expected activities of similar customers.

You need to provide details of the date when the transaction took place, the nature of the transaction e.g. a cheque deposit, currency type, foreign amounts, etc.

If the activity takes place over a period of time, indicate the date when the suspicious activity was first detected and describe the duration of the activity.

How did the suspicious activity occur?

The "modus operandi" or the method of operation of the person/s conducting the suspicious activity should be described. In a concise, accurate and logical manner, describe how the suspicious transaction or pattern of transactions was committed. For example, if what appears to be structuring of currency deposits is matched with outgoing wire/electronic transfers from the accounts, the STR narrative should include information about both the structuring and outbound

transfers (including dates, destinations, amounts, accounts, frequency, and beneficiaries of the funds transfers).

There are a number of instruments or mechanisms that may be used in suspicious activity e.g. cheques, wire/electronic transfers, letters of credit and other trade or negotiable instruments, correspondent accounts, casinos, structuring, shell companies, bonds/notes, stocks, insurance policies, traveller's cheques, bank drafts, money orders, credit/debit cards, stored value cards, and/or digital currency business services; to name but a few.

In addition, a number of different methods may be used to initiate the negotiation of funds such as the Internet, phone access, mail, remote dial-up, couriers, etc.

(c) Material Impact

In part 3.3, indicate if the suspicious activity/ transaction has had a material impact on the financial soundness of reporting person or auditor. If yes, please explain how the transaction has had a material impact.

9.3.3.4 Completing PART IV: DESCRIPTION OF ACTION TAKEN

The information that is required in Part IV relates to the action taken by the reporting person or auditor. After and/or during filing the suspicious transaction report to the FIU, the reporting person or auditor may take certain action, for example:

- Inform a law enforcement agency, or your supervisory body/ regulatory authority;
- Discontinue the business relationship with the client e.g. closed his/her account;
- Continue to monitor the clients account;
- Commence an internal investigation on the client's accounts/business;
- Any other steps taken in addition to reporting the suspicion to the FIU.

9.3.3.5 Completing PART V: TRANSACTION DETAILS

In Part V you need to provide details of **each** transaction that is being reported to the FIU. In case the suspicious activity is made up of several transactions, you will be required to complete Part V for **each** of the transaction. Provide details on the:

- (a) the transaction number: It refers to the unique transaction reference number that you may have allocated to the transaction that is being reported. E.g., Transaction No. 1. This field is mandatory for reporting entities filing the paper STR form.

- (b) The transaction date: It refers to the date (format DD - MMM- YYYY) that the transaction was initiated. In case of late posting, kindly insert the appropriate date in this field.
- (c) The transaction mode: It refers to the transaction type (e.g., transfer to other party, sale of a negotiable instrument, proposed transaction etc.), e.g., if the transaction involved purchase of sale of property or goods, then select “purchase” and please provide in the “description” of the transaction, details on the property, its value etc. Also, see (g) below for details regarding Goods and Services.

A list of the possible values can be seen in *Appendix 1* of the Guidance Note.

- (d) The “date detected”: It refers to the date on which the transaction has been detected by any means, e.g., rules based account/client monitoring, manual monitoring etc., and you have reasonable grounds to suspect that such transactions are related to the commission of a money laundering offence.
- (e) Local amount of the transaction. If the transaction involved a foreign currency, then you should complete sections 5.6 to 5.8. The local amount is a mandatory field.
- (f) Details on the description of the transaction: In the description field under section 5.10 of the report, please provide details on the transaction that is being reported, i.e., indicate the source party (the “From Type”) and the destination (the “To Type”) party. Please give the names of the parties and refer to ‘Transaction Type’ below for details on “From Type” and “To Type”.
- (g) Goods and Services: If the transaction reported involves items of any kind, e.g., goods and services, then complete section 5.11. In that respect, ‘Item Type’ refers to the goods or service involved in the transaction (A list of possible values can be seen in *Appendix 1*.)

(h) Transaction Type

A transaction can **either** be a bi-party transaction with a clear “from” and “to” sides, or a multi-party transaction with an unlimited list of parties linked to that transaction (persons, accounts and entities) where each has a role in the transaction rather than a clear “From” or “To” sides. You are required to choose any one of the transaction type by providing the information required under bi-party or multi-party transaction under 5.14 of the STR.

Bi-Party Transaction

In the bi-party transaction, the Source party (“From Type”), which can be an ACCOUNT, PERSON or ENTITY, is the source where the transaction originated. Destination party (“To Type”), which can be an ACCOUNT, PERSON or ENTITY is where the transaction ended.

Multi-party Transaction

A multi-party transaction is directionless and provides an option to list multiple involved parties like PERSONS, ACCOUNTS and ENTITIES with the roles they took in the context of the transaction but without indicating the actual money flow direction.

For providing more detailed information about the parties involved (whether in a bi-party or multi-party transaction), a role shall be assigned to each entry (like Beneficiary/Receiver, Payee or Conductor). Additionally, involved items can be set, giving information about the physical object (e.g. real estate, vehicle or jewellery etc.) that was the cause for the transaction.

Please complete Part VI-Account, Part VII-Entity and Part VIII-Person, with the relevant information that you may have on the accounts, persons or entities (involved parties) that are linked to each transaction being reported to the FIU.

Example of a suspicious transaction reported by a real estate agent, involving the purchase of a property for illustration purposes only

PART V TRANSACTION DETAILS	
5.1	TRANSACTION NO:* 1001
5.2	TRANSACTION DATE:* 3 JAN 2014
5.3	DATE OF POSTING IF DIFFERENT FROM DATE OF TRANSACTION:
5.4	TRANSACTION MODE:* DEPOSIT
5.5	DATE TRANSACTION DETECTED:* 3 JAN 2014
5.6	CURRENCY TYPE: MAURITIUS RUPEE
5.7	FOREIGN AMOUNT:
5.8	EXCHANGE RATE:
5.9	LOCAL AMOUNT:* 497000
5.10	DESCRIPTION:* ON 03 JANUARY 2014, MR GEORGES LABRUNNE, DIRECTOR OF FEROC CO LTD, MADE A CASH PAYMENT OF MUR 497,000 TO OUR COMPANY IN RELATION TO THE PURCHASE OF A PROPERTY WHERE OUR COMPANY ACTED AS AN AGENT. THE CASH WAS THEN DEPOSITED INTO THE ACCOUNT NUMBER ABCD123456 HELD IN THE NAME OF OUR COMPANY, ABEECEEE CO LTD, AT THE DEEF BANK LTD, PORT LOUIS BRANCH.
NOTE: PLEASE COMPLETE SECTION 5.11 IF THE TRANSACTION INVOLVES ITEMS OF ANY KIND E.G. GOODS AND SERVICES IF THE FIELD FOR DESCRIPTION DOES NOT PROVIDE SUFFICIENT SPACE, PLEASE REPORT ONLY A SHORT SUMMARY; THEN INCLUDE THE ENTIRE TEXT (NOT A CONTINUATION OF WHAT APPEARS IN THE "DESCRIPTION" FIELD) IN A DOCUMENT ATTACHED TO THE REPORT.	
5.11 GOODS AND SERVICES	
IF TRANSACTION INCLUDES ANY GOODS OR SERVICE PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING DETAILS:	
ITEM TYPE:*	PROPERTY
COMMENTS:	
PREVIOUSLY REGISTERED TO:	MR X
PRESENTLY REGISTERED TO:	MR GEORGES LABRUNNE
ESTIMATE VALUE:	497000
STATUS CODE:	

(PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS ON EACH PARTY INVOLVED IN PART VI OR PART VIII)

Indicate clearly all the parties involved in the transaction

9.3.3.6 Completing PART VI, VII & VIII: ACCOUNT DETAILS, ENTITY DETAILS, PERSON DETAILS

In this section you will need to provide details on the involved parties in that transaction. The account, person or entity could be one of your client. In that case, it is expected that you provide greater details on that account, person or entity. Please find below the fields which have been set to mandatory if the party to the transaction is your client/not your client.

Mandatory Fields in the paper STR form for Account, Entity and Person

	<i>My Client</i>	<i>Not My Client</i>
<i>Account</i>	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8, 6.9, 6.10, 6.11, 6.13	6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6
<i>Entity</i>	7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8, 7.9, 7.10, 7.11, 7.12, 7.13	7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5
<i>Person</i>	8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 8.10, 8.12, 8.13, 8.14, 8.15	8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.6, 8.7

PART VI: ACCOUNT DETAILS

If in Part V of your report, you have selected account as an involved party, then provide details for **EACH** account as follows:

- (a) The 'party role' refers to the role of the account in the transaction e.g., source party, destination party, etc. A list of acceptable values can be seen in *Appendix 1*.
- (b) The 'funds type' refers to the type of funds involved in the transaction, e.g., cash, cheques, etc. A list of possible values can be seen in *Appendix 1*. If you use "other", kindly provide details. 'Funds type' has also been set to mandatory, if applicable.
- (c) The 'Country' refers to the country where the funds originated. For example, if the funds came from outside Mauritius, indicate the country where the money originated. This field has been set to mandatory, if applicable.
- (d) For "A/c Type", "A/c Status", please refer to *Appendix 1* for list of acceptable values.
- (e) Give details on the balance in the account that is being reported at the date of reporting the transaction. If a report is being made forthwith, give the balance **AFTER** that the suspicious transaction has occurred.
- (f) If the account is linked to an entity or a person, then use the "Entity Details" and the "Person Details" to provide further information on the entities/persons connected to the account.

PART VII: ENTITY DETAILS

If in Part V of your report, you have selected entity as an involved party, then provide details for EACH entity as follows:

- (a) The party role refers to the role of the entity in the transaction, e.g., associated with, buyer, seller, destination entity, instructed etc. A list of acceptable values can be seen in Appendix 1. The field 'Role' has been set to mandatory if applicable, e.g., if the entity is directly linked to the transaction. If the entity is not directly linked to the transaction, e.g., transaction is directly linked to an account, held in the name of an entity, then 'Role' under 'Entity Details' will not be a mandatory field. Similarly, 'Party is' has been set to mandatory, if applicable.
- (b) The funds type refers to the type of funds involved in the transaction, e.g., cash, cheques, etc. A list of possible values can be seen in *Appendix 1*. If you use "other", kindly provide details. 'Funds type' has also been set to mandatory, if applicable. This field is set to mandatory for the entity which is directly involved in the transaction. If the entity is not directly linked to the transaction, e.g., transaction is directly linked to an account, held in the name of an entity, then 'Funds type' under 'Entity Details' will not be a mandatory field.
- (c) The 'Country' refers to the country where the transaction took place. It is set to mandatory if applicable.
- (d) Incorporation legal form relates to the legal structure of the entity, e.g. Company, trust, foundation etc. A list of possible values can be seen in *Appendix 1*.
- (e) Give a description of the business sector in which the entity operates.
- (f) The entity will be linked with person/s as directors, Chairman, Shareholders, Auditors etc. Use the "Person Details" in Part VIII to provide further information on each of the persons connected to the entity.

PART VIII: PERSON DETAILS

If in Part V of your report, you have selected person as an involved party, then provide details for EACH person as follows:

- (a) The party role refers to the role of the person in the transaction, e.g., bought on behalf of, accompanies/was present, conductor etc. A list of acceptable values can be seen in Appendix 1. The field 'Role' has been set to mandatory if applicable, e.g., if the person is directly linked to the transaction. If the person is not directly linked to the transaction, e.g., transaction is directly linked to an account, held in the name of a person, then 'Role' under 'Person Details' will not be a mandatory field. Similarly, if an entity is directly linked to the transaction, then

details on the person linked to the entity shall be provided in Part VIII and the 'Role' under 'Person Details' will not be a mandatory field. Also, 'Party is' has been set to mandatory, if applicable.

- (b) (b) The funds type refers to the type of funds involved in the transaction, e.g., cash, cheques, etc. A list of possible values can be seen in *Appendix 1*. If you use “other”, kindly provide details. This field is set to mandatory for the person who is directly involved in the transaction. If the person is not directly linked to the transaction, e.g., transaction is directly linked to an account, held in the name of a person, then 'Funds type' under 'Entity Details' will not be a mandatory field.
- (c) The 'Country' refers to the country where the transaction took place. It is set to mandatory if applicable.
- (d) Identifier refers to any identity document(s) held by your institution or tendered by the persona to the time of the transaction. A list of possible values can be seen in *Appendix 1*.
- (e) Insider relationship: indicate whether there exists an insider relationship between the reported person and you; where the suspect is an insider, please indicate whether the suspect is still affiliated with you;
- (f) Under section 8.17, if you have selected the person as linked to an account, by checking the box next to “Is primary holder” indicates that this person is the primary signatory to the account held in the name of an entity.
- (g) If the person is linked to an entity reported in Part VII, please indicate his/her role. A list of possible values can be seen in *Appendix 1*. You must indicate the name of the entity to which the person is linked in the comments box.

10.0 Additional Information relating to reports made to the FIU

10.1 Request for further information

The Director may, having regard to the intricacy of a case or where the FIU becomes aware of any information which gives rise to a reasonable suspicion that a money laundering offence may be committed, request for additional information from the reporting person or auditor.

10.2 Tipping Off/ Confidentiality (As per Sec 16(1) of the FIAMLA)

As a reporting person or auditor, you are not allowed to inform anyone, including the client, about the contents of a suspicious transaction report or even that you have made such a report. It shall amount to an offence under the FIAMLA. As it is important not to tip your client off that you are making a suspicious transaction report, you should not request information that you would not normally request during a normal transaction.

10.3 Immunity (As per Sec 16(2) & (3) of the FIAMLA)

No criminal or civil proceedings may be brought against you for making a report in good faith concerning a suspicious transaction. This also applies if you are not required to submit a report to FIU, but decide to provide information voluntarily to FIU because of your suspicions of money laundering or financing of terrorist activity.

10.4 Penalties (As per Sec 14(3) of the FIAMLA)

There are penalties if you fail to meet the suspicious transaction reporting obligations. If a reporting person or auditor becomes aware of a suspicious but does not file an STR, he becomes liable to a penalty of one million rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years upon conviction. Additionally, if a reporting person or auditor ought reasonably to have become aware of a suspicious transaction but fails to do so, the same penalty applies.

10.5 Evidence (As per Sec 15(3) of the FIAMLA)

STRs are not admissible as evidence in Court proceedings.

10.6 Data Protection

The FIU operates in compliance with the Data Protection Act 2004.

Contact Details

Financial Intelligence Unit
10th Floor, SICOM Tower
Wall Street
Ebene Cybercity
Ebene 72201
Republic of Mauritius

Telephone: (230) 454 1423

Fax: (230) 466 2431

Email: fiu@fiumauritius.org

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF VALUES

A. Account status (Para 9.3.3.6)

A1.	Active
A2.	Closed by customer
A3.	Closed by reporting entity
A4.	Closed due to inactivity
A5.	Dormant
A6.	Inactive
A7.	Inactive (no transactions within 1 year)
A8.	New account
A9.	No account associated, other relationship with customer
A10.	UNKNOWN

B. Account type (Para 9.3.3.6)

B1.	Arrangement
B2.	Business
B3.	Credit
B4.	Current
B5.	Foreign currency account
B6.	Mortgage
B7.	Other
B8.	Personal account
B9.	Safe deposit box
B10.	Savings
B11.	Term Deposit
B12.	Trading Account
B13.	Trust Account
B14.	UNKNOWN

C. Business type (Para 9.3.3.2)

C1.	Agent in Land, Building or Estate
C2.	Agent of a foreign pool promoter
C3.	Attorney
C4.	BANK
C5.	Barrister
C6.	Bookmaker - Fixed Odd Betting on Local Race (Racecourse)
C7.	Bookmaker - Fixed Odd Betting on Local Race (SMS)
C8.	Bookmaker - Fixed Odd Betting on Local Race (Telephone)
C9.	Bookmaker - Fixed Odd Betting other than Local Race (Foreign Football)
C10.	Casino Operator (Land Base only)
C11.	CIS Administrator
C12.	CIS Managers
C13.	Clearing and Settlement Facilities
C14.	Corporate Trustees
C15.	CSP under S164 or S167A of Companies Act

C16.	Custodians (CIS)
C17.	Dealer - Jewellery Act
C18.	Foreign Exchange Dealer
C19.	Funds (Including CIS and CEF)
C20.	Gaming House A
C21.	Insurance Agents
C22.	Insurance Brokers
C23.	Insurance Companies
C24.	Investment Advisers
C25.	Investment Banking
C26.	Investment Dealers
C27.	Land Promoter and Property Developer
C28.	Law Firm
C29.	Licensed Auditor
C30.	Limited Payout Machine Operator
C31.	Local Pool Promoter
C32.	Management Companies
C33.	Member firm under FRA
C34.	Money Changer
C35.	Non-Bank Deposit Taking Institutions
C36.	Notary
C37.	Pension Scheme Administrator
C38.	Professional Accountant
C39.	Professional Reinsurer
C40.	Public Accountant
C41.	Reporting Issuer
C42.	S14 - Actuarial Services
C43.	S14 - Asset Management
C44.	S14 - Credit Finance
C45.	S14 - Credit Rating Agencies / Rating Agencies
C46.	S14 - Custodian (Non-CIS)
C47.	S14 - Distribution of Financial Products
C48.	S14 - Factoring
C49.	S14 - Global Headquarters Administration
C50.	S14 - Global Treasury Activities
C51.	S14 - Leasing
C52.	S14 - Other Financial Business Activity
C53.	S14 - Payment Intermediary Services
C54.	S14 - Registrar And Transfer Agent
C55.	S14 - Representative Office (for financial services provided by a person established in a foreign jurisdiction)
C56.	S14 - Treasury Management
C57.	Securities Exchange
C58.	Securities Trading Systems
C59.	Sweepstake Organiser
C60.	Totalisator Operator

D. Country – PLEASE USE THE ISO 3166 CODES

E. Currency – PLEASE USE THE ISO 4217 CODES

F. Entity Legal Form (Para 9.3.3.6)

F1.	Company
F2.	Corporation
F3.	Foundation
F4.	Funds
F5.	General Partnership
F6.	Global Business Cat 1
F7.	Global Business Cat 2
F8.	GmbH
F9.	Incorporated
F10.	International Business Company
F11.	Limited Liability Company
F12.	Limited Liability Partnership
F13.	Limited Partnership
F14.	Look Through Company
F15.	Other
F16.	Partnership
F17.	Private Limited
F18.	Proprietary Limited Company
F19.	Protected Cell Company
F20.	Public Limited
F21.	Societe Civile
F22.	Societe Commerciale
F23.	Sole Proprietorship
F24.	Trusts
F25.	Unlimited
F26.	Unknown
F27.	Authorised Company
F28.	Global Business Company

G. Entity Person Role (Para 9.3.3.6)

G1.	Accountant
G2.	Auditors
G3.	Beneficiary of Trust
G4.	Board Member
G5.	CEO
G6.	Company Secretary
G7.	Director
G8.	Director and Shareholder
G9.	Ex-Office Bearer
G10.	General Attendant and Drivers
G11.	Introducer
G12.	Office Bearer
G13.	Owner
G14.	Partner
G15.	Real Beneficial Owner
G16.	Settlor
G17.	Shareholder
G18.	Trustee
G19.	Ultimate Beneficial Owner
G20.	Unknown

H. Funds Type (Para 9.3.3.6)

H1.	Bank draft
H2.	Bearer bond
H3.	Bill of exchange
H4.	Card (Credit/Debit)
H5.	Cash
H6.	Cash (different currency than the from/to side)
H7.	Cash (different denomination than the from/to side)
H8.	Casino chips
H9.	Certificate of deposit
H10.	Cheque
H11.	Counterfeit
H12.	Credit
H13.	Currency exchange
H14.	Deposit
H15.	E-currency (funds held in digital currency, Bullions, etc.)
H16.	Electronic funds transfer
H17.	Electronically held funds
H18.	From Account
H19.	Hotel Transaction
H20.	Insurance Policy (Life/General)
H21.	Loan
H22.	Money order
H23.	NGOs, Charity
H24.	Other
H25.	Other negotiable instrument
H26.	Promissory note
H27.	Real estate
H28.	Securities/Shares/Stock
H29.	Transfer self
H30.	Traveller's cheques
H31.	UNKNOWN

I. Identifiers (Para 9.3.3.6)

I1.	Armed Force ID Card
I2.	Birth Certificate
I3.	National Identity Card
I4.	Other
I5.	Proof of address (utility bills, etc.)
I6.	Suspected Fraudulent
I7.	Valid Current Passport
I8.	Valid Driving licence
I9.	UNKNOWN
I10.	Expired identification document

J. Indicators/ Predicate Offence/ Typologies (Para 9.3.3.3)

Indicators

JI1.	Adverse reports – International
JI2.	Adverse reports on Commercial databases
JI3.	Adverse reports on Local Press
JI4.	Appear on OFAC or other list
JI5.	Automated rules based account monitoring
JI6.	In-branch/Teller identified
JI7.	Involves international PEPs
JI8.	Involves local PEPs
JI9.	Manual account monitoring
JI10.	Manually identified
JI11.	Other

Predicate Offence

JP1.	Corruption
JP2.	Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances
JP3.	Fraud
JP4.	Money laundering
JP5.	Participation in organised criminal group / racketeering
JP6.	Proliferation
JP7.	Tax evasion / Smuggling / Tax Crimes
JP8.	Terrorism/terrorist financing
JP9.	Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling
JP10.	Sexual Exploitation including sexual exploitation of children
JP11.	Illicit arms trafficking
JP12.	Illicit trafficking in stolen and other goods
JP13.	Counterfeiting currencies
JP14.	Counterfeiting and piracy of products / IPR breaches
JP15.	Environmental Crime
JP16.	murder and grievous bodily injury
JP17.	Kidnapping, illegal restraint, hostage taking
JP18.	Robbery or theft
JP19.	Extortion
JP20.	Forgery
JP21.	Piracy
JP22.	Insider trading / market manipulation
JP23.	Illegal exchange of FX/ Illegal Money Value Transfer Services
JP24.	Other

Typologies

JT1.	Activity does not match client profile
JT2.	Purchase of securities or high value goods

JT3.	Smurfing
JT4.	Structuring
JT5.	Trade based money laundering
JT6.	Use of casinos and gaming activities
JT7.	Use of nominees and trusts
JT8.	Use of Hawala or alternate money remittance
JT9.	Use of offshore financial services
JT10.	Use of shell companies
JT11.	Use of family members and third parties
JT12.	Use of gatekeepers
JT13.	Use of new payment technologies / methods
JT14.	Denomination Conversion
JT15.	Suspicious behaviours / Reluctance to provide details and documents
JT16.	Other

K. Insider Relationship (Para 9.3.3.6)

K1.	Still employed
K2.	Suspended
K3.	Terminated
K4.	Resigned

L. Item Type (Para 9.3.3.5)

L1.	Art
L2.	Bonds, stocks, or other securities
L3.	Collectibles
L4.	Consumer goods (electronics, furniture, etc.)
L5.	Drugs
L6.	Equipment
L7.	Furniture
L8.	Industrial equipment
L9.	Intellectual property rights
L10.	Jewellery, precious metals, precious stones
L11.	Other
L12.	Property
L13.	Purchase into company
L14.	Real estate
L15.	Services
L16.	Unknown
L17.	Vehicle
L18.	Weapon

M. Party Role (Para 9.3.3.6)

M1.	Accompanied/Was present
M2.	Account held by subjects / associates
M3.	Associated with
M4.	Beneficiary / Receiver
M5.	Beneficiary or on whose behalf
M6.	Bought on behalf of
M7.	Buyer
M8.	Closed account or exited relationship with Reporting Entity
M9.	Conducting or acting on behalf of
M10.	Conductor
M11.	Deposited (item)
M12.	Destination party
M13.	Destroyed
M14.	Donated
M15.	Exchanged
M16.	Hired item
M17.	Incoming
M18.	Inquired
M19.	Instructed
M20.	Introducer
M21.	Issued Shares/Stock
M22.	Leased (from)
M23.	Leased (to)
M24.	Loan holder
M25.	Office Bearer
M26.	Other
M27.	Outgoing
M28.	Partner
M29.	Payee/receiver
M30.	Payer / Sender
M31.	Proposed
M32.	Prospective Client
M33.	Provided item for hire
M34.	Provided service
M35.	Received service
M36.	Registered owner (current)
M37.	Registered owner (previous)
M38.	Rentee
M39.	Rentor
M40.	Seller
M41.	Settlor
M42.	Sold on behalf of
M43.	Source party
M44.	Suspected beneficiary or on whose behalf
M45.	Suspected conducting or acting on behalf
M46.	Trustee
M47.	Unknown

N. Signatory – Role (Para 9.3.3.6)

N1.	Client Account
N2.	Former signatory
N3.	Group A Signatory
N4.	Group B Signatory

N5.	Group C Signatory
N6.	Joint Accounts
N7.	Legal Guardian
N8.	Minor Beneficiary
N9.	Omnibus Account
N10.	Primary Signatory
N11.	Proxy to Account
N12.	Unknown

O. Supervisory Body (Para 9.3.3.2)

O1.	Bank of Mauritius
O2.	Bank of Mauritius and The Financial Services Commission
O3.	The Financial Services Commission
O4.	Mauritius Institute of Professional Accountants
O5.	Financial Reporting Council
O6.	Attorney General's Office
O7.	FIU – Compliance Division
O8.	Gambling Regulatory Authority
O9.	Registrar of Companies
O10.	Registrar of Co-operative Societies

P. Transaction mode (Para 9.3.3.5)

P1.	ATM
P2.	Card Purchase (Credit/Debit)
P3.	Courier
P4.	Currency exchange
P5.	Denomination exchange
P6.	Deposit
P7.	Electronic transaction
P8.	In-branch/Office
P9.	Inquiry
P10.	Insurance (Purchase /Redeem/Claim)
P11.	Inter bank transfer (domestic bank to domestic bank via SWIFT/MACSS)
P12.	Lease
P13.	Loan Disbursed
P14.	Loan Repaid/ Waived
P15.	Mail deposit
P16.	Proposed/ attempted transactions
P17.	Purchase
P18.	Purchase of negotiable instrument
P19.	Refund
P20.	Sale
P21.	Sale of negotiable instrument
P22.	Transfer (from/ to other party)
P23.	Transfer (to self, other account)
P24.	Transport across border (BCR)
P25.	UNKNOWN
P26.	Void/cancellation
P27.	Wire transfer
P28.	Withdrawal
P29.	Other