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REPORT OF THE OAS ELECTORAL OBSERVATION MISSION IN SAINT LUCIA

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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

**FINAL REPORT OF THE
ELECTORAL OBSERVATION MISSION IN SAINT LUCIA
GENERAL ELECTION 2006**

**Secretariat for Political Affairs
December 2006**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On September 25, 2006, Prime Minister Kenny Anthony of Saint Lucia requested that the Organization of American States (OAS) field an Electoral Observation Mission to monitor the General Elections to be held in December 2006 (See Appendix I). In response, OAS Secretary General Jose Miguel Insulza instructed the General Secretariat to prepare a proposal and budget for a mission to observe the final days of campaigning and to monitor polling stations throughout the country on Election Day (See Appendix II). This was the first Electoral Observation Mission that the OAS has mounted in St. Lucia. Former OAS Assistant Secretary General Christopher Thomas served as Chief of Mission. To ensure freedom of movement and access to all relevant information, the OAS signed two separate agreements, the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities (See Appendix III) and the Agreement on the Electoral Observation Process (See Appendix IV), with the Government of St. Lucia and the Electoral Department, respectively.¹

Assisted by the OAS Office in St. Lucia, Ambassador Thomas and a core group of observers met prior to the election with the Prime Minister, the leader of the opposition party, the Chief Elections Officer, the Chairman of the Electoral Commission and the Commissioner of Police. The OAS Observation Mission on Election Day, December 11, 2006, numbered fourteen observers from eight different countries. A core group of observers employed by the OAS joined a group of volunteers from resident diplomatic missions and international organizations with considerable knowledge of St. Lucia. Observers participated in a day of training, familiarising themselves with their duties and with the electoral districts where they would be deployed. On Election Day, OAS observers attended all of St. Lucia's 102 polling sites across the island's seventeen constituencies, witnessing firsthand the electoral preparations, voting, counting of ballots and the transmission of results. The observers also interviewed presiding officers, poll clerks, party agents, police officers and members of the public regarding the preparations for and conduct of the elections.

The OAS Electoral Observation Mission's overall assessment of the electoral process in St Lucia was extremely positive. In all the cases observed, presiding officers, poll clerks and party agents were present at their assigned sites and followed procedures scrupulously and efficiently in accordance with Election Laws. Two agents from each party were typically present at each polling station and both these and agents from independent candidacies worked harmoniously with the electoral authorities throughout the day. Sufficient electoral materials were available and the necessary information for voters was made visible at the polling sites. Most polls opened promptly at 6:30 a.m. and, by 7:00 a.m., all were fully functional.

Police were present in all of the polling sites, effectively and unobtrusively maintaining security. The environment in which citizens exercised their franchise was peaceful and without incident. The observers noticed some instances of campaign materials from both parties within the 100-yard limit. However, there were no reported instances of intimidation of voters or any other serious irregularities.

Presiding officers and poll clerks were well trained and instructed voters on the procedures for voting in an impartial, uniform manner. The secrecy of the vote was maintained. While the lines were long in the morning, the wait soon became minimal. Observers noted that most people identified their polling sites easily and electoral authorities quickly assisted those in doubt. Polls closed promptly at 6:00 p.m. and, as at the opening, electoral officials followed procedures appropriately and expeditiously. Preliminary results were released the same day.

¹ The invitation from the Government of St. Lucia and the other documents detailed here are reproduced as Appendices to this report.

On Tuesday, December 12, the final results of the election were publicly announced and were accepted by the competing candidates and parties. The United Workers Party won the election by an 11 to six seat majority, ousting the St. Lucia Labour Party, which had held power for the previous two terms (See Appendix XI). The 82-year old Sir John Compton was appointed Prime Minister, a role he has held during six previous terms of office.

The OAS Mission wishes to congratulate and thank those involved in the General Elections of 2006 in St. Lucia, including the Electoral Office and Electoral Commission, Government officials, participating political parties and candidates, presiding officers, poll clerks and party agents and the many citizens of St. Lucia who offered the members of this Mission their own perspectives on this important electoral exercise. There were relatively few ways in which the Mission felt the electoral process in St. Lucia could be improved and these are detailed in the conclusions and recommendations of the report below. The Mission would also like to thank the Governments of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States for providing invaluable financial support and observers.

I. BACKGROUND

A. HISTORY

Saint Lucia is a volcanic and mountainous island nation in the eastern Caribbean. Part of the Windward group of the Antilles, it is located north of the islands of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, north west of Barbados and south of Martinique. It has a land area of 610 square kilometers and a population of 168,458.

The island's original inhabitants were Arawaks, believed to have come from northern South America in 200-400 A.D.; from 800-1000 A.D., Caribs displaced the Arawaks. Europeans discovered the island in the early sixteenth century and the French founded a colony in 1635. France and Britain, who coveted the island as a naval base, fought over St. Lucia throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; in 1814, France ceded St. Lucia to Britain, who imported African slaves to work the island's sugar cane plantations. Sugar cane remained a key export until the middle of the twentieth century, alongside bananas and other agricultural produce. Today, tourism is a mainstay of the St. Lucian economy, accounting directly and indirectly for some 48% of GDP. St. Lucia was granted representative government in 1924, became fully self-governing in internal affairs in 1967 and finally gained independence from Great Britain in 1979. St. Lucia continues to recognise the British Queen as its Head of State and is a member of the Commonwealth, although recent constitutional changes have altered the oath of allegiance to the British monarch to one of allegiance to fellow St. Lucians. Sir John Compton, leader of the United Workers Party (UWP), became in 1979 the island's first post-independence prime minister.

After the general election of 1979, Allan Loisy, of the St. Lucia Labour Party (SLP), which won at the polls, replaced Sir John Compton as prime minister. Loisy, however, resigned in 1981, following a split in the SLP, and was replaced by attorney-general, Winston Cenac. Sir John Compton returned to power in 1982 after the UWP won a decisive victory in the general election. A further, narrow victory followed in 1987 for the UWP, which won again in the general election of 1992. In 1993 a fall in the price of bananas led to unrest and strikes by farmers and agricultural workers. In 1996, Sir John Compton resigned and was succeeded by his colleague, Vaughan Lewis as prime minister.

In 1997, Kenny Anthony became prime minister after his SLP-led coalition won the country's largest ever landslide in the general election, reducing the UWP to a single seat in the National Assembly. The SLP retained power in the general election of 2001, with a 17 to 14 majority, but in 2002 had to face the major challenge of Tropical Storm Lili, which destroyed half the banana crop and wrought significant damage to property. Kenny Anthony remained St. Lucia's prime minister, seeking a third consecutive term for the SLP, as the country approached the 2006 elections witnessed by the OAS.

B. ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Saint Lucia is a parliamentary democracy on the Westminster model. Its bi-cameral Parliament consists of the House of Assembly and the Senate. The House of Assembly has 17 seats, corresponding to St. Lucia's 17 constituencies. Single members are elected by popular vote, in a "first past the post" general election, to serve parliamentary terms of up to five years, until the next election. The Senate consists of 11 seats. Six members are appointed on the advice of the prime minister, three on the advice of the leader of the opposition, and two after consultation with religious, economic, and social groups. Following general elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of a majority coalition is normally appointed prime minister; a deputy prime

minister from the majority party is also appointed. The Governor General, an honorary appointment, represents the British monarch as Head of State and performs ceremonial functions.

All St. Lucian citizens who have reached the age of eighteen are entitled to vote, as are Commonwealth citizens who have resided in St. Lucia at least seven years immediately preceding the qualifying date. Electors must have resided continuously in the electoral district where they are to vote for at least two months preceding the qualifying date. Members of the police force cast their ballots a few days before the general election, to allow them to work through Election Day to secure polling sites.

C. POLITICAL PARTY AND CAMPAIGN FINANCING FRAMEWORK

Like most of its counterparts in the Commonwealth Caribbean, St. Lucia does not have a tradition of public funding for political parties or candidates, nor is there any specific legislation governing contribution or campaign expenditures. The only provision for public financing is for elected parliamentarians who receive an equal amount of money to maintain constituency branches. Political party and campaign financing contributions and expenditures lack legal controls. There are no obvious prohibitions on financial contributions whether by foreign governments, agents of governments, private individuals, or the corporate community. Only the 1999 Money Laundering (Prevention) Acts provide some scope for the authorities to seek the cooperation of the financial institutions of St. Lucia to monitor and detect possible money laundering.²

The issue of campaign and political party financing was a relevant issue for both political parties in St. Lucia. Television commercials, massive rallies and professional campaign material induced many, including candidates, to question the source of the funds: each party accusing the other of receiving funds from sympathetic foreign countries or illicit sources. No formal complaints were lodged, however. Since no national controlling entity exists in the country, it was impossible for the Mission to verify the credibility of these allegations.

II. PARTICIPANTS IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS

A. ELECTION AUTHORITY AND ELECTION OFFICIALS

The St. Lucia Electoral Commission is responsible for running the island's elections; it employs and deploys election officials. Each polling station is manned by a presiding officer and a poll clerk, who report to the Returning Officer for that constituency. Returning Officers are in turn responsible to the Chief Elections Officer.

B. POLITICAL PARTIES

Two political parties have traditionally dominated elections in St. Lucia: The St. Lucia Labour Party (SLP) and the United Workers Party (UWP). Independent candidates contested four of the seventeen seats in the 2006 general election, but attracted no more than 2.35% of the vote in their respective constituencies.

The St. Lucia Labour Party (SLP)

Party colour: Red Party symbol: Star

² See the Money laundering (Prevention) Act, 1999. Government of St. Lucia.

The St. Lucia Labour Party was founded in 1950 by George Charles and others. It had a majority in the St. Lucia Assembly from 1951 to 1964. It then lost the elections and went into opposition until 1979. Its first post-independence term of office, 1979 to 1982, was dogged by divisions within the party, which led to changes of prime minister and cost it support. After 1982, the SLP was again in opposition for fifteen years, but returned to power in 1997 with a landslide victory of 16 seats to one. It won another decisive victory in 2001. Its 2006 manifesto pointed to the improvements in infrastructure (fisheries, highways, street lighting, telecommunications and e-government) that it could claim over its time in office, with increases in GDP growth and lowered unemployment, and a “more egalitarian society” with better social services. Its 2006 slogans, “Stay with Labour” and “Keep St Lucia Moving”, emphasized the need to “keep up the good work” that had been achieved since 1997.

The United Workers Party (UWP)

Party colour: Yellow Party symbol: Flaming torch

The United Workers Party was founded in 1964 by Sir John Compton. It was the governing party in St. Lucia from 1964 to 1979 and again from 1982 to 1997. Its 2006 manifesto pointed to the growing threat of crime and the challenge of economic development, proposing to reduce the national debt, partly by establishing a new division in the Ministry of Finance tasked with that end and partly by establishing a Development Bank and other initiatives aimed at developing small business. It pledged a renewed commitment to agriculture, which it claimed had been ignored by government strategies focused on service industries. It also promised to uncover and end corruption and the misuse of public funds. Its 2006 slogans, “A Secure Future” and “Papa is Back”, emphasized the party’s traditional and familiar qualities and its venerable leader.

C. CIVIL SOCIETY

The St. Lucia Christian Council, which conducts activities to promote greater mutual understanding and tolerance among adherents of different denominations within the Christian community, deployed a small group of election observers to monitor the 2006 general election. The Christian Council also produced a Code of Conduct for the 2006 election, calling on political parties, politicians and supporters ‘to avoid character assassination and scurrilous attacks on their opponents; to avoid language that is racist, sexist or intolerant of others; to avoid half-truths and misrepresentations which confuse issues and mislead the electorate; to adhere to the regulations governing the conduct of elections; to vigorously resist the temptation to use the threat of victimization in any form or fashion to gain votes or to intimidate the electorate; to shun all forms of violence and act with dispatch to diffuse any situation which may lead to violence.’ This important initiative was, however, delayed and the Code was first circulated only four days before the election, which reduced its potential effectiveness.

D. INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

In addition to the OAS Election Observation Mission, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) mounted an observer mission, with which the OAS Mission liaised, presenting similar findings at a joint press conference on December 12, the day after the election.

III. VOTING PROCEDURE

Each polling station is manned by a presiding officer and a poll clerk. These election officials report to a returning officer, responsible for the electoral district. A member of the police is present to secure each polling station, and not more than two agents for each candidate contesting the election are permitted to be present to witness the conduct of the poll in addition to

accredited international observers. Mobile telephones belonging to election officials and agents must be switched off and electors are obliged to switch off and surrender theirs while voting.

Polls open at 6:30 a.m. and close at 6 p.m. Just before the opening of the poll, the presiding officer and poll clerk display the empty ballot box to all present, then lock it. Each elector, on entering the polling station, declares his or her name, which the poll clerk checks against the official list of electors for that station. If it appears, the poll clerk calls out the name, address, occupation and number of the elector as stated in the official list. The presiding officer then requires the elector's identity card or other acceptable form of identification (these include passport or driver's license). If the elector produces satisfactory identification, the poll clerk enters his or her name, address, and occupation in the poll book. The presiding officer checks the elector's hand and, if satisfied that he or she has not already voted, requires him or her to immerse the right index finger in the electoral ink. The presiding officer then issues a ballot, instructing the elector impartially on how to vote and how to fold the paper such that their vote remains secret and the presiding officer's initials can be seen. Having made his or her mark in the voting booth against the name of a candidate, the elector shows the presiding officer the initials on the folded ballot paper and casts it into the ballot box. The poll clerk records 'voted' against the name of each elector who has done so. Those physically incapacitated may direct the presiding officer, in the presence of the poll clerk and party agents, to cast their vote according to their instructions. Blind voters may, alternatively, be assisted by a chosen friend, but no person can act in this capacity for more than one blind voter.

If at 6 p.m. there are any qualified electors inside the polling station, the poll is kept open a sufficient time to enable them to vote, but no one who arrives after 6 p.m. is permitted to vote. At the close of the poll, in the presence of the poll clerk and the candidates or their agents, the presiding officer counts the number of voters whose names appear in the poll book as having voted, counts the spoiled ballot papers (if any) and the unused ballot papers and checks this total against the number of ballots supplied by the returning officer, to ascertain that all ballot papers are accounted for. He or she then opens the ballot box and counts the votes for each candidate, giving full opportunity to those present to examine each ballot paper, and finally displaying the empty box. The poll clerk and not less than two witnesses are supplied with tally sheets on which to keep their own tabulation. The presiding officer rejects any ballots that have not been supplied by him; that have not been marked for a candidate or are marked for more than one candidate; or are marked such that the voter can be identified. The presiding officer records on a form in the poll book any objections made by the candidates or their agents to a ballot paper and decides on any question arising from such an objection; this decision is subject to possible reversal by the returning officer or on petition questioning the election or return.

The presiding officer lists the votes given to each candidate and the rejected ballots, putting each into different envelopes, which are signed and sealed. Immediately after the completion of the count, the presiding officer and poll clerk take an oath that the poll book contains a true and exact record of the vote at the polling station and that they have faithfully performed their duties under law. They then make several copies of the Statement of Poll: one is attached to the poll book, one is retained by the presiding officer, and one is given to the returning officer in a sealed envelope. Finally, the election officials and no more than one agent for each candidate accompany the sealed ballot box and other election materials to the Returning Office. Results are regarded as preliminary until the morning of the day succeeding the election, when returning officers perform a final count and publicly declare the winning candidates.

IV. OAS OBSERVATIONS

A. PRE-ELECTION

The OAS Electoral Observer Mission arrived in St. Lucia a few days before the general election on December 11, 2006. Ambassador Thomas and a core group of observers met with the Prime Minister, the leader of the opposition party, the chief elections officer, the chairman of the electoral commission, the commissioner of police, and representatives of the private sector to gain their impressions of the pre-election situation. Observers attended a rally by the UWP in Dennery South and by the SLP in Castries Central in the closing days of the campaign. The OAS Office in St. Lucia also supplied bulletins during the campaign period and the Mission benefited from the insights of volunteers from diplomatic missions based in the region, who had observed the pre-election process.

The general conclusion was that the 2006 election produced a long, hard-fought and intense election campaign. A closely contested by-election in Castries Central in March 2006 set the tone for a closely contested general election. The result was in doubt right up to the final day of campaigning, with many political analysts and reputable opinion polls predicting a narrow SLP victory, where in fact the UWP won by a safe margin. The SLP's publicity seemed to most observers to have greater visibility and its events to draw larger crowds: an advantage some attributed to the power of incumbency and to more effective campaign organization. However, local observers noted that the UWP, despite holding power between 1982 and 1997, has always had a smaller turn-out at its campaign events, benefiting instead from the support of a "silent majority" of electors who prefer not to display open political affiliation. They also noted that while the SLP appeared at the start of the campaign period to excite greater support, the UWP's campaign activities and events, after a slow start, picked up momentum and numbers as time went on. The theme of change was prevalent in the campaign; some observers compared this to the 1997 election, in which the SLP swept to victory propelled by winds signaling change.

St. Lucians clearly care deeply about elections and the island, in the final days of campaigning, was ablaze with party colours, throbbing with party calypsos, and alive with excitement. The closing rallies for both parties attended by OAS observers attracted crowds of several hundred voters and had a carnival atmosphere, with music, dancing, relaxed socializing and street stalls selling food and drink. Motorcades of voters, dressed in party T-shirts and typically singing and cheering from the back of a flatbed truck, snaked through the narrow roads of St. Lucia's hill villages and coastal roads, slowing traffic to walking pace and bringing even the oldest and youngest supporters from remote areas to wave from the side of the road. At the UWP rally in Dennery South, torch-bearing phalanxes of party members brought each parliamentary candidate through the crowd and onto the stage, chanting "*flambeau, flambeau*" (the torch is the UWP symbol). At the SLP rally in Castries Central, despite light rain, supporters danced in the streets to the strains of "Voting Labour? Yes, *garcon*" and brief campaign speeches alternated with musical entertainment by various popular local artistes.

No serious incidents were reported of violence or intimidation in the pre-election period. There were a number of minor altercations and much "mud-slinging" between candidates and supporters of opposing parties. In Castries, UWP supporters were accused of removing posters advertising the candidacy of Vaughan Lewis, a former UWP Member of Parliament who crossed the aisle for this election. There was also a pre-election scuffle in Anse La Raye/ Canaries, where UWP and SLP supporters got too close to one another during an SLP meeting held just feet away from Dr. Keith Mondesir's UWP Office. The SLP claimed that UWP supporters had pelted them with stones and bottles. The UWP responded that the SLP had located its meeting in a deliberately provocative fashion and that there was some aggression on both sides. There was

some press criticism of the SLP's decision to invite Ralph Gonsalves, Prime Minister of St Vincent and the Grenadines, to address its supporters, on the basis that statement of support by premiers of other countries in a national election was inappropriate. Some commentators also criticized the SLP's use of the public service broadcasting medium, the Government Information Service, to report successes that could be interpreted as political propaganda.

An enumeration exercise by the St. Lucia Electoral Commission began in October 2005 and aimed to encourage electors to register to vote and to report existing inaccuracies in the register. Local observers commented that while the awareness-raising campaign had been quite successful, the piecemeal revision of the list and the length of the re-registration exercise had led to a succession of lists, none of which was substantively purged of the names of voters long absent from the island.

The SLP produced its manifesto shortly after calling the election, but the UWP did not produce a manifesto until a week before the election. The UWP's success despite this fact was indicative of the overriding importance of personalities and traditional affiliations rather than specific policy issues in this election and the fact that other media, especially television, have become increasingly important in campaigning in St. Lucia, as elsewhere in the region. Many noted that this has led to increasingly expensive campaigns, with parties raising the financial stakes in the effort to win support.

B. ELECTION DAY

Observers, some working alone and others in pairs, were assigned to cover the polling stations in a designated area comprising one or two of St. Lucia's electoral districts (See Appendix VI.) On Election Day, December 11, 2006, each observer arrived at a selected polling station at approximately 6 a.m. to observe opening procedures. Throughout the day, observers circulated to different polling stations in their constituencies, often visiting a polling site more than once to compare morning and afternoon operations. The Mission was able to visit all of St. Lucia's 102 polling sites.

On special forms (See Appendix VII.), the observers collected information about the opening and closing of the polls and the conduct of the voting. They obtained this information through firsthand observation and through interviews with the election officials, police officers, and voters at the polling stations. Observers remained at a particular polling station after 6 p.m. to witness the close of the poll and counting of ballots. They delivered their completed forms and a short report to the Mission rapporteur. The findings for each area are presented in summary form below. A smaller CARICOM mission also observed the 2006 St. Lucia general election and both observer missions shared their impressions, which proved broadly similar. The two missions held a joint press conference on Tuesday, December 12, but issued separate press releases (See Appendix VIII.)

Observer Testimony

Anse Laye/Canaries and Castries South

Overall, the voting was conducted at polling stations in these districts according to regulations and in a peaceful and courteous manner. Polling stations were appropriately equipped and manned, two agents from the SLP and two from the UWP were typically present, and the secrecy and integrity of the ballot were maintained. Election officials and police officers had been told to expect observers and welcomed them warmly, which facilitated information gathering.

Some minor problems, however, arose at the SLASPAS Ferry Terminal – Old Banana Shed in South Castries, where prior arrangements for the opening of the poll had not been put in place and officials on Election Day were frantic as they sought to post notices, fold voting booths and arrange furniture in time. This activity led to a twenty-minute delay in opening the poll, while a crowd of around 200 voters, some of whom had been standing since before 6 a.m. hoping to vote before going to work, became increasingly agitated. At around 6:50 a.m., an election official called for all voters with surnames between S and Z to come in and line up: this caused some in the queue outside to feel that they had been unfairly superceded and one party candidate who was present described the situation as “disorganized”. These problems could be avoided in future by better advance preparation of the polling site. When visiting the other polling sites in their area on the day before the election, the observers noted that arrangements there were already in place, indicating that the situation at the SLASPAS building was the exception rather than the rule. Queues quickly disappeared as the day wore on.

In various instances, voters sought assistance from the observers in verifying that they were at the right polling station. At one station in La Croix/ Maingot an elderly man queued for 90 minutes only to learn that he was registered in Castries South East. An information clerk at the entrance to each polling station (as observed at the Ciceron station) would have helped solve this situation. Preparation and circulation of the voter lists well in advance would also help to prevent such situations from arising. The La Croix/ Maingot station was also located up a flight of stairs that meant some elderly and disabled voters had to be carried bodily to the poll; although such voters were treated with great compassion, no polling station should be so difficult of access to physically challenged voters.

Two disparities struck the observers in this constituency. Election officials, with the exception of returning officers, were predominantly female. Voters, meanwhile, seemed predominantly to be of middle age or elderly: younger people, although much in evidence at campaign events, did not all appear to have directed their political enthusiasm toward the actual exercise of their franchise.

Babonneau

Babonneau is a predominantly agricultural district of scattered villages. The running of the polling stations was in general extremely smooth and calm, and no incidents of violence or intimidation were witnessed or reported. Police officers, election officials, and party agents were present at all polling stations and the conduct of voting was exemplary. All polling stations in the area opened on time and the close and counting of the poll were also scrupulously handled.

The returning officer noted that there had been some delays in the delivery of election materials. These were available on Election Day, but some last-minute activity was necessary. One witness reported that voters had been redirected from Babonneau Primary School to the nearby Balata Combined School because of insufficient ballot papers. The observer was unable to verify this. An election official, whose job was to man the returning office and answer inquiries, reported at the end of the day that she had been besieged by voters unsure about their registered polling sites and that the demands were at one point so overwhelming and belligerent that she had called for police assistance. The observer did not witness any scenes of this kind at polling stations. However, it would be useful to have a national telephone hotline on Election Day for voters unsure of their registered polling site.

The need to compile a more accurate Official List of Electors and to modernize electoral boundaries is very evident in Babonneau, which has seen many inhabitants leave without their names being erased. At Garrard Mothers’ and Fathers’ Hall, the voter list contained 279 names but by 11:30 am, when a high percentage of St. Lucians had already voted, the number of ballots

cast was only 13, suggesting a considerably inflated list. Such inflation in no way compromises the integrity of the vote, but it produces inefficiencies. Babonneau Multi-Purpose Centre was extremely crowded in the morning rush to vote, with long lines forming up steep stairs, while other stations were very sparsely attended. As elsewhere on the island, both some buildings and some locations (on very steep hills) were difficult for the physically challenged to access. The observer was told that parties often organize lifts for elderly and disabled voters to these locations, but clearly a uniform, public system of transport independent of party affiliation, or voting arrangements that did not necessitate travel, would be better for these voters. Contrary to regulations, the observer saw alcohol being sold and consumed across the road from one polling station. No disorder, however, arose from this.

Castries Central, East, North and Southeast

Voting in Castries generally proceeded smoothly. Most polling stations opened on time; the necessary personnel and materials were available; electors' identities were properly checked, the secrecy of the ballot was maintained and presiding officers and poll clerks were well informed and performed their duties in an impartial manner. Appropriate assistance was given to physically challenged voters. Observers did not witness or receive reports of any serious irregularities in or near the polling stations. There were, however, several instances in Castries Central and Castries East of campaign materials (posters, stickers, photos) within 100 yards of the polling stations. Turn-out was heavy in the morning but dropped sharply between 1 and 2 p.m., with shorter queues developing again in some places around 4:30 p.m.

Some problems arose with the voter lists, which had been through multiple recent revisions without a continuous update. A few voters in Castries Central had new identification cards but did not appear on the revised voter list. These voters were sent to the electoral department; most returned, took an oath, and were then permitted to vote. Some voters had difficulty in finding the correct polling station, but almost all were eventually able to vote.

In Castries East, one observer of the closing of the poll felt that counting procedures were not completely standardized and that envelopes containing votes for different candidates should be more effectively sealed with tape. This observer also felt that better awareness of the role of international observers and better media coverage of the electoral process would have been helpful.

Soufriere, Choiseul, and Laborie

Voting in these southern, predominantly rural, constituencies was very peaceful and generally well-organised. Most voters were happy to wait in line when queues developed, though the observers heard complaints at one Choiseul polling station that was moving particularly slowly, causing long queues to develop mid-afternoon. There was a heavy and visible police presence throughout. All polling stations were properly staffed. It was noticeable, however, that presiding officers and poll clerks were predominantly female. Some people commented on the large number of party agents at this election: two for each party at the ballot box, plus others at the 100-yard markers, actively monitoring turnout. Police and all election officials were aware of the observer mission and welcomed observers into their polling stations, taking time to talk about the process. Most polling stations reported an early rush, with queues developing. Voting then dropped off during the morning and many reported slow days. An expected late afternoon rush failed to materialize. Nonetheless, the observers estimated turnout to be around 60% at most polling stations they visited.

In Soufriere, the main polling station opened approximately twenty minutes late. No clear reason for this was apparent. Some UWP supporters claimed that this was a deliberate tactic by

SLP-supporting officials to upset UWP voters; things briefly became heated and early votes were slammed into ballot boxes. Otherwise, voting procedures were largely correct and incident-free. Presiding officers were scrupulous in explaining the process to voters and in assisting disabled and elderly voters. The observers, however, witnessed one lengthy delay in Soufriere because a one-legged lady could not reach an upstairs polling booth. Accessibility was also an issue at one Laborie school with upstairs polling booths.

Some party materials (flags, posters) were still in place within the 100-yard limit outside polling stations in Choiseul and Laborie. Agents did not complain about this, but some successfully asked for folders and pens in party colours to be removed from other agents' desks inside the polling station. One returning officer complained that she had to chase the electoral office for voting materials the day before the election and had to send someone to Castries to collect them.

It was evident that the enumeration exercise to clean up the electoral register had not been hugely successful. Voters and officials had to look through at least three lists to find electors' names. Voters had often not checked their details against the register in advance. There were also instances where voters with a new-style ID card did not appear on the list. Presiding officers made efforts to check with electoral HQ, but a few such electors were unable to vote, while voters with older ID cards whose names appeared on old lists were able to vote. A number of policemen who could not vote on Friday December 8 (the day appointed for the police force to vote) because their names were omitted from the police list had to vote in their home constituencies on Monday. The close of the poll the observers witnessed was very orderly and correct: painfully slow but totally transparent. They remarked that media coverage of the preliminary results was difficult to follow and that the numeric detail of one result was muddled when announced that evening in the House of Assembly: this inaccuracy was presumably corrected in the official count.

Dennery North and Dennery South

All polling stations at this location opened on time and at the station observed, election officials meticulously completed the opening and closing procedures. The observer visited all thirty polling stations more than once and made a study of votes cast at different times of day. It was evident that polling proceeded steadily during the first half of the day but was significantly reduced after lunch.

All stations were fully staffed with election workers – presiding officer, poll clerk, and two agents from each political party. Where there was an independent candidate he also had an agent observing the conduct of the poll. All stations had adequate security personnel and at one station where it was anticipated that there might be trouble there was a significant security presence throughout the day.

The officials in each polling station seemed familiar with the procedures and a few referred to notes in a handbook or to the election law. All election workers were very accommodating to voters, assisting the elderly and disabled, and behaved with the utmost civility to observers. Each station had a 'floating' information clerk, which assisted greatly in helping voters locate the correct polling place and generally aiding the poll workers. However, the voter list at all polling stations kept changing, with names being added as the day progressed. In fact the election workers and the stations were unable to give a correct number of voters entitled to vote at their respective stations. The candidates did not seem unduly worried by this and accepted it as the norm. The election list had evidently not been fully 'cleaned' before the elections as people who were dead or had migrated a long time ago were still on the list.

Overall there were no incidents during the day, the polling proceeded smoothly and nothing inside or outside the stations occurred which would have any significant impact on the election results

Gros Islet

In Gros Islet the election was generally well organized and well conducted. All polling stations reportedly opened on time. All required signs and notices were displayed outside polling stations, police and all election officials were present, and proper procedure was followed at the station where the opening of the poll was observed. Most voters seemed pleased with the conduct of the poll.

One exception to this occurred at Indies Nightclub Conference Room, a polling site housing multiple polling stations. When the observer arrived at around 7:40 a.m. two long lines of upset voters had formed outside. The problem seemingly lay largely in the architecture of the site. Most voters were stuck in a hot alley too small to accommodate them. Lines outside led to one big room, housing all the polling stations. Many voters there complained about queue-jumpers and frustration was widespread. Stairs at other polling sites presented a challenge to physically challenged voters.

Throughout the day, at almost every polling station, there were some identification problems. Sometimes voters visited the wrong polling station and were redirected. At the best organized stations a record was made in the poll book of each such incident. At Indies Nightclub Conference Room, one elderly lady who had identification but was not on the voter list was allowed to take an oath and then vote.

There were no campaign materials inside the 100-yard limit, but at Monchy Combined School a large poster of the UWP candidate hung just beyond this limit. Some voters objected to it, but the police assured them of its technical legality. The counting process at the polling station observed did not appear wholly uniform, but agents were satisfied with the fairness of the result.

Micoud North/Micoud South

The overall assessment of the electoral process in this region was that it was peaceful and orderly. All stations visited opened on time, the full complement of election officials and agents was present, and election materials were generally available. In one instance, however, at Praslin, the lock for the ballot box was missing and so the ballot box was not locked at the opening of the poll. A lock had arrived at the station by the time the observers left. The returning officer explained that locks arrived only at around 4 a.m. on Election Day and his team immediately distributed them. Unfortunately, they did not arrive at Praslin before 6:30 a.m.

There were some other minor irregularities at the opening of the poll. A notice of poll was not placed outside the polling station and the declaration of secrecy was not made in the presence of the observers (the presiding officer said it had been made earlier) though the empty ballot box was displayed. Voting proceeded without incident, the secrecy of the ballot was respected, and the close and counting of the poll followed due form.

At one polling site, with subdivisions into multiple polling stations, presiding officers were unable to provide information on the number of electors on their particular voter list because only a combined list had been provided. In two polling stations, presiding officers mentioned the large numbers of absent voters – many of whom had left the district or the country – as an explanation for apparent low turn-out. More accurate lists would provide a better picture of turn-out that would build public confidence in the popular and representative nature of the vote.

Vieux Fort North/Vieux Fort South

The elections in Vieux Fort North and Vieux Fort South unfolded smoothly. Regardless of size, all the polling sites shared the same elements of success. Each had a dedicated staff, attentive agents, and a well-run, easy to follow system for ensuring the security of the ballots. The organization provided consistency and the dedication and pride of the staff produced effectiveness. Election officials were friendly and easy-going. It was apparent that most officials and agents were enjoying themselves, even during lulls of few voters. On numerous occasions, the staff cooperated to successfully accommodate partially blind, illiterate, and physically disabled voters. The observer's questions were always answered and his presence was respected. At all polling sites and stations, the vast majority of the staff were women. Of six workers per room, there were no more than two men in any one room. Even as many as two men of the six was rare.

A few minor snags arose, and a number of participants offered constructive criticism, suggesting a special line for the ill or elderly and the need to better equalize the wait time across different polling sites. The most common issue arose from the voter list. Numerous voters had to wait while electoral officers dug through multiple revisions of the constituency report to determine if the voter had successfully registered to vote. In some cases, the voter was sent away to retrieve different identification to help solve the problem. Fortunately, most of these cases were resolved successfully. In at least one case, however, the voter had a distinct recollection of registering to vote, but was sent home because she did not appear on any lists.

Other minor problems included crowd control during the peak hours (typically early morning), inconsistent cell phone policies, and electoral staff simply processing people too slowly. One voter suggested utilizing electoral staff from those polls with no queue when neighboring rooms had many voters waiting. Alphabetical breakdown could usefully be reevaluated to equalize the number of voters per alphabetical grouping.

All polling stations seemed to share the same peak hours. Each poll was busiest between opening and 9 a.m., when the number of voters dropped considerably. Closing and counting was uneventful as the polling station observed followed correct procedures. While counting, however, one presiding officer was tempted to refuse a few ballots because the voter had written an "x" two times, even though the voter's intention was clear. At the end of the count, the presiding officer consulted with political agents and ruled them admissible. Generally, the Vieux Fort polling stations were impressive and well-organized. Few voters complained.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. CONCLUSIONS

The OAS Electoral Observation Mission wishes to congratulate the people of St. Lucia on the peaceful, orderly, and courteous conduct of the general election of December 11, 2006. The OAS Mission commends all those involved in the preparations for elections; the election officials, who performed their duties efficiently and with great civility; the political parties; the police, for securing polling stations throughout the country; and civil society organizations involved in voter education and election observation. This, the first OAS Electoral Observation Mission in St Lucia, received a very warm welcome from all concerned in the electoral process, which both facilitated and enhanced the experience. There were relatively few areas in which the Mission felt that the electoral process in St Lucia could be improved. However, in the spirit of

constructive engagement with the electoral authorities and political leaders of St. Lucia and as is customary in such reports, the Mission would like to present the following conclusions and recommendations for future consideration.

1. Political leaders, electoral authorities and voters told the Mission that they believed that the supplementary voter lists, produced very close to the date of the poll, were potentially confusing. The discrepancy between the number of actual voters and the names on the voter registry in many constituencies suggests that the electoral roll in St Lucia remains inflated. The condition of the list did not negatively affect the integrity of the elections, although it probably contributed in understating the percentage of voter participation. A thorough and continuous revision and distribution of the complete list would help to eliminate potential problems and contribute to the confidence in the electoral process.
2. Many citizens have relocated within St. Lucia, creating disparities in the electoral districts. In a single-member, “first past the post” system, these population imbalances create disparities in representation. The largest constituency now contains 15,065 voters while the smallest has 4,121. These imbalances were manifested on Election Day. In the larger districts, citizens waited in long lines to vote, while in the smaller districts, polls were nearly empty throughout the day.
3. Polling Officials were well-trained, professional, and courteous. For the most part, the opening, conduct and closing of the poll ran smoothly. However, there were several instances in which late delivery of election materials caused a last minute rush for returning officers and this occasionally affected the readiness of polling stations at the start of Election Day. There were also some instances of campaign materials that remained visible within the 100-yard limit at polling stations.
4. Some of the buildings used as polling stations were difficult for physically challenged voters to access, whether because of stairs or due to their relatively remote and steep location.
5. On Election Day, observers noted that a large majority, by some estimates upwards of 80 percent, of the presiding officers and poll clerks were women. They handled the pressures of the day with aplomb and efficiency. However, of the 38 candidates participating in this election, only three were women and none won at the polls.
6. Finally, the Mission notes that election campaigning in St Lucia, as elsewhere in the Caribbean, is becoming increasingly expensive, with increasing use of the media. The situation is propitious for parties to agree to rules on campaign financing and use of the media that promote fairness, transparency, and accountability.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Mission recommends that the Electoral Office of St. Lucia explore different mechanisms to improve and maintain the accuracy of the voter list and that it embarks on a timely, comprehensive and continuous revision before the next general election.
2. St. Lucia’s electoral boundaries require review. A boundary commission has been created and new boundaries should be proposed and approved before the next general election.
3. The delivery of election materials should be expedited to facilitate the work of election officials in the days and hours immediately preceding the opening of the poll and care

should be exercised to ensure that all campaign materials have been removed from within the 100-yard limit at polling stations.

4. The Mission recommends improving polling sites and polling arrangements for physically challenged voters to enable ready access for all voters.
5. Political parties should actively consider and pursue mechanisms to recruit, train and finance women to be candidates for public office.
6. A cross-party accord on campaign financing that promotes transparency and accountability has been mentioned by representatives across St. Lucia's political spectrum. The OAS Mission welcomes and supports this initiative.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

**OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER**

Graham Louisy Administrative Building
Waterfront, Castries
Saint Lucia

Tel.: (758) 488-2111
468-2115
Fax: (758) 453-7352

25th September 2006

Mr. Jose Miguel Insulza
Secretary General
Organisation of American States
Organization of American States Building
17th Street & Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006,
USA

Dear Secretary General

It is expected that General Elections will be held in Saint Lucia on, before or about the anniversary date of the last General Elections, which was held on 3rd December, 2001.

In preparation for elections, the Government of Saint Lucia has undertaken an elaborate process of producing a new, updated voters list and issuing new identification cards to as many voters as possible. The Government is most anxious to ensure that it abides by best electoral practices and to that end, wishes to invite you to send a team of observers to observe the General Elections in Saint Lucia, on the date when it is announced.

The Government proposes to invite not only the Organisation of American States, but also the Commonwealth Secretariat and the CARICOM Secretariat to send observer missions.

As is normal on such occasions, the visit of the electoral observer mission will be coordinated by the Electoral Commission and the Cabinet Secretary.

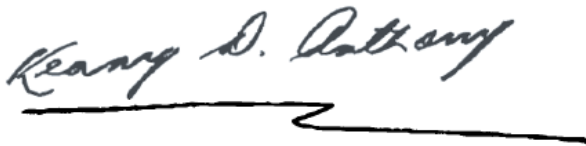
Should you agree to participate, I would urge you to identify the proposed members of the Observer Mission as soon as possible.

23rd September 2006

Mr. Jose Miguel Insulza
Secretary General
Organisation of American States
Organisation of American States Building
17th Street & Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006,
USA

Thank you for your kind consideration of this request.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Kenny D. Anthony". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

KENNY D. ANTHONY
Prime Minister

Copied: Mr. Paul Spencer, OAS Resident Representative
Mr. Kenneth Monplaisir, Chairman, Electoral Commission
Dr. James Fletcher, Cabinet Secretary

APPENDIX II

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL

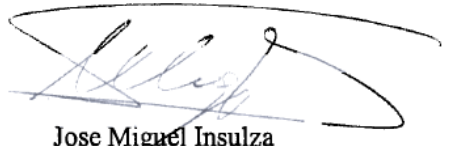
October 11, 2006

Excellency:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of September 25, 2006, inviting the Organization of American States to observe the General Elections in Saint Lucia. To this end, I have instructed the Department for the Promotion of Democracy of the Secretariat for Political Affairs to draft a proposal for a mission that will allow for observation of the pre-electoral process and provide for ample coverage on Election Day.

As indicated in Your Excellency's correspondence, we will coordinate the details of this mission with the Electoral Commission and Cabinet Secretary, identifying the proposed members of the mission as soon as possible.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Jose Miguel Insulza

His Excellency
Kenny D. Anthony
Prime Minister of Saint Lucia
Office of the Prime Minister
Waterfront, Castries
Saint Lucia

cc: Mr. Dante Caputo, Assistant Secretary for Political Affairs
Ms. Elizabeth Spehar, Director, Department for the Promotion of Democracy
Mr. Paul Spencer, OAS Resident Representative
Mr. Kenneth Monplaisir, Chairman, Electoral Commission
Dr. James Fletcher, Cabinet Secretary

APPENDIX III



AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF SAINT LUCIA

AND

**THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN
STATES**

**ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES
OF THE 2006 GENERAL ELECTION PROCESS IN SAINT LUCIA**

**AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF SAINT LUCIA
AND
THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES
OF THE GENERAL ELECTION PROCESS IN SAINT LUCIA**

The Parties to this Agreement, the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (hereinafter referred to as the "GS/OAS") and the Government of Saint Lucia, hereinafter sometimes referred to as the "Government"),

WHEREAS

On September 25, 2006, the Government of Saint Lucia invited the Secretary General of the Organization of American States (hereinafter referred to as the "OAS" or the "Organization") to observe the General Elections to be held in Saint Lucia in 2006.

The Secretary General of the OAS, in a letter dated October 11, 2006, informed the Government that he accepted the invitation to establish an Electoral Observer Mission hereinafter referred to as the "OAS Observer Mission" for these elections, subject to obtaining the necessary resources to finance the establishment of the OAS Observer Mission in Saint Lucia.

The OAS Observer Mission will be comprised of officials and/or persons contracted at GS/OAS headquarters, as well as other international observers specifically under contract to the GS/OAS for the OAS Observer Mission.

The basic privileges and immunities enjoyed by the OAS, the GS/OAS, and its staff in Saint Lucia are set out in the Charter of the Organization and in the Agreement Between the Government of Saint Lucia and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States on the Functioning of the Office of the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States and Recognition of Its Privileges and Immunities, signed by the parties on September 26, 1986.

NOW, THEREFORE:

The Government and the GS/OAS

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

CHAPTER I

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE OAS OBSERVER MISSION

ARTICLE I

1.1 The privileges and immunities of the OAS Observer Mission shall be those accorded to the OAS, to the GS/OAS, to their organs, and to their staff.

ARTICLE II

2 The property and effects of the OAS Observer Mission, located in any part of the territory of Saint Lucia and in possession of any person, shall enjoy immunity against any type of judicial proceeding; save in those specific cases for which said immunity is expressly waived in writing by the Secretary General of the OAS.

2.2 However, it is understood that said waiver of immunity by the Secretary General of the OAS shall not have the effect of subjecting any such property and effects to any type of measure of execution.

ARTICLE III

3.1 The premises occupied by the OAS Observer Mission shall be inviolable.

3.2 Moreover, the property and effects of the OAS Observer Mission, in any part of the territory of Saint Lucia and in possession of any person or entity, shall enjoy immunity against search and seizure, confiscation, expropriation and against any form of intervention, be it executive, administrative, judicial or legislative.

ARTICLE IV

4.1 The files of the OAS Observer Mission and all of the documents pertaining thereto or in the possession of any person or entity shall be inviolable wherever they are located.

ARTICLE V

5.1 The OAS Observer Mission shall be:

- a) exempt from any internal taxation, it being understood, however, that they may not claim any type of tax exemption that is in fact remuneration for public services;
- b) exempt from any type of customs duty, prohibition and restriction in respect of articles and publications that they may import or export for their official use. It is understood, however, that the articles they import duty-free may be sold within Saint Lucia only in accordance with conditions expressly agreed upon by the GS/OAS with the Government; and
- c) exempt from ordinances, regulations or moratoria of any kind. Moreover, they may have currency of any type, carry their accounts in any foreign currency and transfer their funds in foreign currency.

CHAPTER II

MEMBERS OF THE OAS OBSERVER MISSION

ARTICLE VI

6.1 The members of the OAS Observer Mission shall be those persons who have been designated by the GS/OAS and accredited with the authorities of Saint Lucia.

ARTICLE VII

7.1 For the period during which the members of the OAS Observer Mission exercise their functions and during their trips to and from Saint Lucia, they shall enjoy the following privileges and immunities

a) Immunity from personal detention or arrest as well as immunity from any type of legal proceeding in respect of their actions and statements, be they oral or written, done in the performance of their functions;

b) The inviolability of all papers and documents;

c) The right to communicate with the GS/OAS via radio, telephone, telegraph, email, satellite or other means, and to receive documents and correspondence through messengers or in sealed pouches, enjoying for that purpose the same privileges and immunities accorded to diplomatic mail, messages, and pouches;

d) The right to utilize for their movements throughout the national territory any means of transportation, be it by air, by water or over land;

Exemption in respect of their persons and that of their spouses and children, from any type of immigration restriction and registration of aliens and any type of national service in Saint Lucia.

f) The same privileges accorded to the representatives of foreign governments on official mission in respect to foreign-currency restrictions

g) The same immunities and privileges in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded to diplomatic envoys; and

h) Such other privileges, immunities and facilities as are compatible with the foregoing, and enjoyed by diplomatic envoys, with the exception that they shall not enjoy any exemption from customs duties on imported merchandise (that is not part of their personal effects) or sales taxes or consumer taxes.

ARTICLE VIII

8.1 The provisions contained in the preceding Article do not apply to nationals of Saint Lucia working as local contract staff in the OAS Observer Mission, except in respect of official acts performed or statements issued in the exercise of their functions.

ARTICLE IX

9.1 The OAS Observer Mission may establish and operate in the territory of Saint Lucia an independent radio communication system to provide an on-going communications link between the observers and the vehicles used by the members of the OAS Observer Mission with Mission offices and regional headquarters, such as the central office in Castries and between the latter and the headquarters of the GS/OAS in Washington, D.C., United States of America. The Government shall provide all the technical and administrative support necessary for this to be achieved.

CHAPTER III

COOPERATION WITH THE AUTHORITIES

ARTICLE X

10.1 The OAS Observer Mission shall cooperate with the relevant authorities of Saint Lucia to prevent any occurrence of abuse in respect of the specified privileges and immunities. Similarly, the relevant authorities shall do whatever is possible to provide the cooperation requested of them by the OAS Observer Mission

ARTICLE XI

1.1 Without prejudice to the immunities and privileges accorded, the members of the OAS Observer Mission shall respect the laws and regulations existing in Saint Lucia

ARTICLE XII

The Government and the GS/OAS shall take any measures necessary to procure an amicable arrangement in the proper settlement of:

- a) Any disputes that may arise in contracts or other questions of private law
- b) Any disputes to which the OAS Observer Mission and/or any of its members may be parties with respect to matters in which they enjoy immunity.

CHAPTER IV NATURE OF PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

ARTICLE XIII

13.1 The privileges and immunities are granted to the members of the OAS Observer Mission in order to safeguard their independence in the exercise of their functions of observing the General Election Process of Saint Lucia and not for personal gain or to perform activities of a political nature within the territory of Saint Lucia.

13.2 The Secretary General of the OAS may waive the privileges and immunities of any of the members of the OAS Observer Mission in the event that he determines, in his sole discretion, that the exercise of those privileges and immunities may obstruct the course of justice and so long as the Secretary General determines that such waiver does not prejudice the interests of the OAS or of the GS/OAS.

CHAPTER V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE XIV

14. The Government recognizes the "Official Travel Document" issued by the GS/OAS as a valid and sufficient document for purposes of travel by the members of the OAS Observer Mission who possess this document

4.2 The Government shall issue to each member of the OAS Observer Mission a visa to enter the country and to remain therein until the end of the OAS Observer Mission

ARTICLE XV

5.1 The Government agrees to extend the privileges and immunities of the present Agreement to members of the OAS Observer Mission designated by the GS/OAS, who have been accredited by the authorities of Saint Lucia.

ARTICLE XVI


This Agreement may be amended by mutual consent in writing by the duly authorized representatives of the Government and of the GS/OAS

ARTICLE XVII

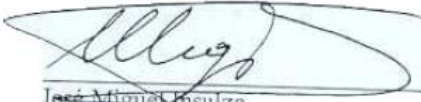
This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of its signature and shall cease to have effect once the members of the OAS Observer Mission have completed their mission, in accordance with the terms of the request made by the Government

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorized, do hereby sign this Agreement, in duplicate, on the date and locations indicated below.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
SAINT LUCIA


Sonia Marilyn Johnny
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of Saint Lucia to the
Organization of American States

FOR THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF
AMERICAN STATES


José Miguel Insulza
Secretary General
Organization of American States

Date:

Date:

12/5/06



APPENDIX IV

**AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN
STATES
AND
THE ELECTORAL DEPARTMENT OF SAINT LUCIA
ON THE ELECTORAL OBSERVATION PROCESS**

**AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
AND
THE ELECTORAL DEPARTMENT OF SAINT LUCIA
ON THE ELECTORAL OBSERVATION PROCESS OF DECEMBER 11, 2006**

The Parties, the Electoral Department of Saint Lucia (hereinafter referred to as the "Electoral Department") and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (hereinafter referred to as the "General Secretariat");

CONSIDERING:

THAT on the 25th day of September 2006, the Government of Saint Lucia (hereinafter referred to as "the Government"), through its Prime Minister, invited the Secretary General of the Organization of American States (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary General") to send an Electoral Observation Mission (hereinafter referred to as "the Mission") to Saint Lucia for the purpose of witnessing the general election of the Members of Parliament to be held on December 11, 2006 (hereinafter referred to as the "General Elections");

THAT in Resolution AG/RES. 991 (XIX-O/89), the General Assembly of the OAS recommended to the Secretary General that "when a member state so requests in the exercise of its sovereignty, missions should be organized and sent to said state to monitor the development, if possible at all stages, of each of its electoral processes;"

THAT Article 24 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter states in pertinent part as follows:

The electoral observation missions shall be carried out at the request of the member state concerned. To that end, the government of that state and the Secretary General shall enter into an agreement establishing the scope and coverage of the electoral observation mission in question. The

member state shall guarantee conditions of security, free access to information, and full cooperation with the electoral observation mission.

Electoral observation missions shall be carried out in accordance with the principles and norms of the OAS. The Organization shall ensure that these missions are effective and independent and shall provide them with the necessary resources for that purpose. They shall be conducted in an objective, impartial, and transparent manner and with the appropriate technical expertise.; and

THAT in a letter dated October 11, 2006, the Secretary General responded affirmatively to the Government's request to send the Mission with the objective of observing the General Elections of 2006;

WHEREFORE, THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

First: Guarantees

a) The Electoral Department guarantees the Mission access to all facilities for the adequate fulfillment of the observation of the elections in 2006 until conclusion of the General Election process in Saint Lucia, in conformity with the relevant laws and standards of Saint Lucia and the terms of this Agreement;

b) The Electoral Department, on the day of and after the day of the elections, shall guarantee the Mission access to all polling stations and other locations and facilities related to the election until the official count is tabulated nationally and the General Election process is concluded;

c) The Electoral Department shall guarantee the Mission complete access to the locations in which the process of counting and tabulating votes will take place both before and during this process.

Second: Information

a) The Electoral Department will furnish the Mission with all information referring to the organization, direction and supervision of the electoral process. The

Mission may request of the Electoral Department such additional information as is necessary for the exercise of the Mission's functions, and the Electoral Department shall promptly furnish all such information;

b) The Mission may inform the Electoral Department about any irregularities and/or interference, which the Mission might observe or of which the Mission might learn. Similarly, the Mission may request that the Electoral Department provide any information regarding the measures which the Electoral Department will take in relation to such irregularities, and the Electoral Department shall promptly furnish all such information;

c) The Electoral Department shall provide the Mission with information related to the electoral list and other electoral data referring to the same. Similarly, the Electoral Department shall provide all other information relative to the computer systems used on Election Day, and shall offer demonstrations of the systems' operation to the Mission;

d) The Electoral Department shall guarantee the Mission access to all electoral bodies responsible for vote counting and tabulation. Similarly, the Electoral Department shall permit the Mission to conduct any evaluations deemed necessary by the Mission of the voting system and of the communications utilized to transmit electoral results. At the same time, the Electoral Department shall guarantee the Mission complete access to the complaints process and quality controls that occur before and after the electoral process that are of interest to the Mission.

e) The Electoral Department further guarantees the Mission access to all polling stations and other bodies throughout the national territory of Saint Lucia. Upon request of the Mission, the Electoral Department guarantees to make available by the end of the voting process and, before the closing of the polling stations, copies of all documents printed electronically.

Third: General Provisions

a) The Secretary General will designate a Chief of Mission, to represent the Mission and its members before the Electoral Department and before the Government;

- b) The GS/OAS will communicate to the leadership of the Electoral Department the names of the persons who will comprise the Mission, who will be duly identified;
- c) The Mission will act impartially, objectively and independently in the fulfillment of its mandate;
- d) The General Secretariat will send to the leadership of the Electoral Department a copy of the final report of the Electoral Observation Mission following the General Elections in Saint Lucia;
- e) The Electoral Department will make known and disseminate the contents of this Agreement among all electoral bodies and among all personnel involved in the electoral process.

Fourth: Privileges and Immunities

Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as an express or implied waiver of the privileges and immunities of the OAS or the General Secretariat or that any of their organs may enjoy under the Charter of the Organization, the Agreement Between the Government of Saint Lucia and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States on the Functioning of the Office of the General Secretariat of the Organization Of American States and Recognition of Its Privileges and Immunities, signed by the parties on September 26, 1986, the Agreement between the General Secretariat and the Government in relation to the privileges and immunities of each of the members of the group of observers of the election process in Saint Lucia signed by the Parties on the XXXth day of November, 2006, or under international law.

Fifth: Resolution of controversies

The Parties shall attempt to resolve through direct negotiations any disputes arising in relation to the interpretation and/or implementation of this Agreement. If the negotiations do not result in the resolution of the dispute, the matter shall be submitted to dispute resolution procedure mutually agreed to by the duly authorized representatives of the Parties.

Sixth: Amendments

Amendments to this Agreement shall be made in a writing and signed by the duly authorized representatives of the Parties and attached hereto.

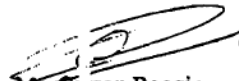
IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Agreement in duplicate on the date and locations indicated below.

FOR THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF
AMERICAN STATES



Paul Spencer
Director
OAS Office in Saint Lucia
Castries, Saint Lucia
Date: 5 September, 2006

FOR THE ELECTORAL DEPARTMENT
OF SAINT LUCIA



Mr. Carson Raggie
Chief Electoral Department
Electoral Department
Castries, Saint Lucia
Date: 5/12/06

APPENDIX V

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES
FOR INTERNATIONAL
ELECTION OBSERVATION

and

CODE OF CONDUCT
FOR INTERNATIONAL
ELECTION OBSERVERS

Commemorated October 27, 2005, at the United Nations, New York

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES FOR INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVATION

and

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVERS

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Endorsing Organizations as of October 24, 2005:

African Union

Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL)

The Carter Center

Center for Electoral Promotion and Assistance (CAPEL)

Commonwealth Secretariat

Council of Europe European Commission for Democracy
through Law (Venice Commission)

Council of Europe – Parliamentary Assembly

Electoral Institute of Southern Africa (EISA)

European Commission

European Network of Election Monitoring Organizations
(ENEMO)

Electoral Reform International Services (ERIS)

IFES

International IDEA

Inter-Parliamentary Union

International Republican Institute (IRI)

National Democratic Institute (NDI)

Organization of American States (OAS)

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,
Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
(OSCE/ODIHR)

Pacific Islands, Australia & New Zealand
Electoral Administrators' Association (PIANZEA)

Pacific Island Forum

United Nations Secretariat

*This Declaration and the accompanying Code of
Conduct for International Election Observers remain
open for endorsement by other intergovernmental
and international nongovernmental organizations.
Endorsements should be recorded with the United
Nations Electoral Assistance Division.*

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES FOR INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVATION

October 27, 2005

Genuine democratic elections are an expression of sovereignty, which belongs to the people of a country, the free expression of whose will provides the basis for the authority and legitimacy of government. The rights of citizens to vote and to be elected at periodic, genuine democratic elections are internationally recognized human rights. Genuine democratic elections serve to resolve peacefully the competition for political power within a country and thus are central to the maintenance of peace and stability. Where governments are legitimized through genuine democratic elections, the scope for non-democratic challenges to power is reduced.

Genuine democratic elections are a requisite condition for democratic governance, because they are the vehicle through which the people of a country freely express their will, on a basis established by law, as to who shall have the legitimacy to govern in their name and in their interests. Achieving genuine democratic elections is a part of establishing broader processes and institutions of democratic governance. Therefore, while all election processes should reflect universal principles for genuine democratic elections, no election can be separated from the political, cultural and historical context in which it takes place.

Genuine democratic elections cannot be achieved unless a wide range of other human rights and fundamental freedoms can be exercised on an ongoing basis without discrimination based on race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, including among others disabilities, and without arbitrary and unreasonable restrictions. They, like other human rights and democracy more broadly, cannot be achieved without the protections of the rule of law. These precepts are recognized by human rights and other international instruments and by the documents of numerous intergovernmental organizations. Achieving genuine democratic elections therefore has become a matter of concern for international organizations, just as it is the concern of national institutions, political competitors, citizens and their civic organizations.

International election observation expresses the interest of the international community in the achievement of democratic elections, as part of democratic development, including respect for human rights and the rule of law. International election observation, which focuses on civil and political rights, is part of international human rights monitoring and must be conducted on the basis of the highest standards for impartiality concerning national political competitors and must be free from any bilateral or multilateral considerations that could conflict with impartiality. It assesses election processes in accordance with international principles for genuine democratic elections and domestic law, while recognizing that it is the people of a country who ultimately determine credibility and legitimacy of an election process.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES FOR INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVATION

International election observation has the potential to enhance the integrity of election processes, by deterring and exposing irregularities and fraud and by providing recommendations for improving electoral processes. It can promote public confidence, as warranted, promote electoral participation and mitigate the potential for election-related conflict. It also serves to enhance international understanding through the sharing of experiences and information about democratic development.

International election observation has become widely accepted around the world and plays an important role in providing accurate and impartial assessments about the nature of electoral processes. Accurate and impartial international election observation requires credible methodologies and cooperation with national authorities, the national political competitors (political parties, candidates and supporters of positions on referenda), domestic election monitoring organizations and other credible international election observer organizations, among others.

The intergovernmental and international nongovernmental organizations endorsing this Declaration and the accompanying Code of Conduct for International Election Observers therefore have joined to declare:

- 1 Genuine democratic elections are an expression of sovereignty, which belongs to the people of a country, the free expression of whose will provides the basis for the authority and legitimacy of government. The rights of citizens to vote and to be elected at periodic, genuine democratic elections are internationally recognized human rights. Genuine democratic elections are central for maintaining peace and stability, and they provide the mandate for democratic governance.
- 2 In accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights and other international instruments, everyone has the right and must be provided with the opportunity to participate in the government and public affairs of his or her country, without any discrimination prohibited by international human rights principles and without any unreasonable restrictions. This right can be exercised directly, by participating in referenda, standing for elected office and by other means, or can be exercised through freely chosen representatives.
- 3 The will of the people of a country is the basis for the authority of government, and that will must be determined through genuine periodic elections, which guarantee the right and opportunity to vote freely and to be elected fairly through universal and equal suffrage by secret balloting or equivalent free voting procedures, the results of which are accurately counted, announced and respected. A significant number of rights and freedoms, processes, laws and institutions are therefore involved in achieving genuine democratic elections.
- 4 International election observation is: the systematic, comprehensive and accurate gathering of information concerning the laws, processes and institutions related to the conduct of elections and other factors concerning the overall electoral environment; the impartial and professional analysis of such information; and the drawing of conclusions about the character of electoral processes based on the highest standards for accuracy of information and impartiality of analysis. International election observation should, when possible, offer recommendations for improving the integrity and effectiveness of electoral and related processes, while not interfering in and thus hindering such processes. International election observation missions are: organized efforts of intergovernmental and international nongovernmental organizations and associations to conduct international election observation.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES FOR INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVATION

- 5 International election observation evaluates pre-election, election-day and post-election periods through comprehensive, long-term observation, employing a variety of techniques. As part of these efforts, specialized observation missions may examine limited pre-election or post-election issues and specific processes (such as, delimitation of election districts, voter registration, use of electronic technologies and functioning of electoral complaint mechanisms). Stand-alone, specialized observation missions may also be employed, as long as such missions make clear public statements that their activities and conclusions are limited in scope and that they draw no conclusions about the overall election process based on such limited activities. All observer missions must make concerted efforts to place the election day into its context and not to over-emphasize the importance of election day observations. International election observation examines conditions relating to the right to vote and to be elected, including, among other things, discrimination or other obstacles that hinder participation in electoral processes based on political or other opinion, gender, race, colour, ethnicity, language, religion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, such as physical disabilities. The findings of international election observation missions provide a factual common point of reference for all persons interested in the elections, including the political competitors. This can be particularly valuable in the context of disputed elections, where impartial and accurate findings can help to mitigate the potential for conflicts.
- 6 International election observation is conducted for the benefit of the people of the country holding the elections and for the benefit of the international community. It is process oriented, not concerned with any particular electoral result, and is concerned with results only to the degree that they are reported honestly and accurately in a transparent and timely manner. No one should be allowed to be a member of an international election observer mission unless that person is free from any political, economic or other conflicts of interest that would interfere with conducting observations accurately and impartially and/or drawing conclusions about the character of the election process accurately and impartially. These criteria must be met effectively over extended periods by long-term observers, as well as during the more limited periods of election day observation, each of which periods present specific challenges for independent and impartial analysis. International election observation missions should not accept funding or infrastructural support from the government whose elections are being observed, as it may raise a significant conflict of interest and undermine confidence in the integrity of the mission's findings. International election observation delegations should be prepared to disclose the sources of their funding upon appropriate and reasonable requests.

International election observation missions are expected to issue timely, accurate and impartial statements to the public (including providing copies to electoral authorities and other appropriate national entities), presenting their findings, conclusions and any appropriate recommendations they determine could help improve election related processes. Missions should announce publicly their presence in a country, including the mission's mandate, composition and duration, make periodic reports as warranted and issue a preliminary post-election statement of findings and a final report upon the conclusion of the election process. International election observation missions may also conduct private meetings with those concerned with organizing genuine democratic elections in a country to discuss the mission's findings, conclusions and recommendations. International election observation missions may also report to their respective intergovernmental or international nongovernmental organizations.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES FOR INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVATION

- 8 The organizations that endorse this Declaration and the accompanying Code of Conduct for International Election Observers pledge to cooperate with each other in conducting international election observation missions. International election observation can be conducted, for example, by: individual international election observer missions; ad hoc joint international election observation missions; or coordinated international election observation missions. In all circumstances, the endorsing organizations pledge to work together to maximize the contribution of their international election observation missions.
- 9 International election observation must be conducted with respect for the sovereignty of the country holding elections and with respect for the human rights of the people of the country. International election observation missions must respect the laws of the host country, as well as national authorities, including electoral bodies, and act in a manner that is consistent with respecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- 10 International election observation missions must actively seek cooperation with host country electoral authorities and must not obstruct the election process.
- 11 A decision by any organization to organize an international election observation mission or to explore the possibility of organizing an observation mission does not imply that the organization necessarily deems the election process in the country holding the elections to be credible. An organization should not send an international election observation mission to a country under conditions that make it likely that its presence will be interpreted as giving legitimacy to a clearly undemocratic electoral process, and international election observation missions in any such circumstance should make public statements to ensure that their presence does not imply such legitimacy.
- 12 In order for an international election observation mission to effectively and credibly conduct its work basic conditions must be met. An international election observation mission therefore should not be organized unless the country holding the election takes the following actions:
 - a Issues an invitation or otherwise indicates its willingness to accept international election observation missions in accordance with each organization's requirements sufficiently in advance of elections to allow analysis of all of the processes that are important to organizing genuine democratic elections;
 - b Guarantees unimpeded access of the international election observer mission to all stages of the election process and all election technologies, including electronic technologies and the certification processes for electronic voting and other technologies, without requiring election observation missions to enter into confidentiality or other nondisclosure agreements concerning technologies or election processes, and recognizes that international election observation missions may not certify technologies as acceptable;

Guarantees unimpeded access to all persons concerned with election processes, including:

 - i electoral officials at all levels, upon reasonable requests,
 - ii members of legislative bodies and government and security officials whose functions are relevant to organizing genuine democratic elections,
 - iii all of the political parties, organizations and persons that have sought to compete in

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the elections (including those that qualified, those that were disqualified and those that withdrew from participating) and those that abstained from participating,

- iv news media personnel, and
 - v all organizations and persons that are interested in achieving genuine democratic elections in the country;
 - d Guarantees freedom of movement around the country for all members of the international election observer mission;
 - e Guarantees the international election observer mission's freedom to issue without interference public statements and reports concerning its findings and recommendations about election related processes and developments;
 - f Guarantees that no governmental, security or electoral authority will interfere in the selection of individual observers or other members of the international election observation mission or attempt to limit its numbers;
 - g Guarantees full, country-wide accreditation (that is, the issuing of any identification or document required to conduct election observation) for all persons selected to be observers or other participants by the international election observation mission as long as the mission complies with clearly defined, reasonable and non-discriminatory requirements for accreditation;
 - h Guarantees that no governmental, security or electoral authority will interfere in the activities of the international election observation mission; and
- Guarantees that no governmental authority will pressure, threaten action against or take any reprisal against any national or foreign citizen who works for, assists or provides information to the international election observation mission in accordance with international principles for election observation.

As a prerequisite to organizing an international election observation mission, intergovernmental and international nongovernmental organizations may require that such guarantees are set forth in a memorandum of understanding or similar document agreed upon by governmental and/or electoral authorities. Election observation is a civilian activity, and its utility is questionable in circumstances that present severe security risks, limit safe deployments of observers or otherwise would negate employing credible election observation methodologies.

- 13 International election observation missions should seek and may require acceptance of their presence by all major political competitors.
- 14 Political contestants (parties, candidates and supporters of positions on referenda) have vested interests in the electoral process through their rights to be elected and to participate directly in government. They therefore should be allowed to monitor all processes related to elections and observe procedures, including among other things the functioning of electronic and other electoral technologies inside polling stations, counting centers and other electoral facilities, as well as the transport of ballots and other sensitive materials.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES FOR INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVATION

15 International election observation missions should:

establish communications with all political competitors in the election process, including representatives of political parties and candidates who may have information concerning the integrity of the election process;

b welcome information provided by them concerning the nature of the process;

c independently and impartially evaluate such information; and

d should evaluate as an important aspect of international election observation whether the political contestants are, on a nondiscriminatory basis, afforded access to verify the integrity of all elements and stages of the election process. International election observation missions should in their recommendations, which may be issued in writing or otherwise be presented at various stages of the election process, advocate for removing any undue restrictions or interference against activities by the political competitors to safeguard the integrity of electoral processes.

16 Citizens have an internationally recognized right to associate and a right to participate in governmental and public affairs in their country. These rights may be exercised through nongovernmental organizations monitoring all processes related to elections and observing procedures, including among other things the functioning of electronic and other electoral technologies inside polling stations, counting centers and other electoral facilities, as well as the transport of ballots and other sensitive materials. International election observation missions should evaluate and report on whether domestic nonpartisan election monitoring and observation organizations are able, on a nondiscriminatory basis, to conduct their activities without undue restrictions or interference. International election observation missions should advocate for the right of citizens to conduct domestic nonpartisan election observation without any undue restrictions or interference and should in their recommendations address removing any such undue restrictions or interference.

17 International election observation missions should identify, establish regular communications with and cooperate as appropriate with credible domestic nonpartisan election monitoring organizations. International election observation missions should welcome information provided by such organizations concerning the nature of the election process. Upon independent evaluation of information provided by such organizations, their findings can provide an important complement to the findings of international election observation missions, although international election observation missions must remain independent. International election observation missions therefore should make every reasonable effort to consult with such organizations before issuing any statements.

18 The intergovernmental and international nongovernmental organizations endorsing this Declaration recognize that substantial progress has been made in establishing standards, principles and commitments concerning genuine democratic elections and commit themselves to use a statement of such principles in making observations, judgments and conclusions about the character of election processes and pledge to be transparent about the principles and observation methodologies they employ.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES FOR INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVATION

- 19 The intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations endorsing this Declaration recognize that there are a variety of credible methodologies for observing election processes and commit to sharing approaches and harmonizing methodologies as appropriate. They also recognize that international election observation missions must be of sufficient size to determine independently and impartially the character of election processes in a country and must be of sufficient duration to determine the character of all of the critical elements of the election process in the pre-election, election-day and post-election periods – unless an observation activity is focused on and therefore only comments on one or a limited number of elements of the election process. They further recognize that it is necessary not to isolate or over-emphasize election day observations, and that such observations must be placed into the context of the overall electoral process.
- 20 The intergovernmental and international nongovernmental organizations endorsing this Declaration recognize that international election observation missions should include persons of sufficiently diverse political and professional skills, standing and proven integrity to observe and judge processes in light of: expertise in electoral processes and established electoral principles; international human rights; comparative election law and administration practices (including use of computer and other election technology); comparative political processes and country specific considerations. The endorsing organizations also recognize the importance of balanced gender diversity in the composition of participants and leadership of international election observation missions, as well as diversity of citizenship in such missions.
- 21 The intergovernmental and international nongovernmental organizations endorsing this Declaration commit to:
 - a familiarize all participants in their international election observation missions concerning the principles of accuracy of information and political impartiality in making judgments and conclusions;
 - b provide a terms of reference or similar document, explaining the purposes of the mission;
 - c provide information concerning relevant national laws and regulations, the general political environment and other matters, including those that relate to the security and well being of observers;
 - d instruct all participants in the election observation mission concerning the methodologies to be employed; and
 - e require all participants in the election observation mission to read and pledge to abide by the Code of Conduct for International Election Observers, which accompanies this Declaration and which may be modified without changing its substance slightly to fit requirements of the organization, or pledge to abide by a pre-existing code of conduct of the organization that is substantially the same as the accompanying Code of Conduct.
- 22 The intergovernmental and international nongovernmental organizations endorsing this Declaration commit to use every effort to comply with the terms of the Declaration and the accompanying Code of Conduct for International Election Observers. Any time that an endorsing organization deems it necessary to depart from any of terms of the Declaration or the Accompanying Code of Conduct in order to conduct election observation in keeping with

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES FOR INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVATION

the spirit of the Declaration, the organization will explain in its public statements and will be prepared to answer appropriate questions from other endorsing organizations concerning why it was necessary to do so.

- 23 The endorsing organizations recognize that governments send observer delegations to elections in other countries and that others also observe elections. The endorsing organizations welcome any such observers agreeing on an ad hoc basis to this declaration and abiding by the accompanying Code of Conduct for International Election Observers.
- 24 This Declaration and the accompanying Code of Conduct for International Election Observers are intended to be technical documents that do not require action by the political bodies of endorsing organizations (such as assemblies, councils or boards of directors), though such actions are welcome. This Declaration and the accompanying Code of Conduct for International Election Observers remain open for endorsement by other intergovernmental and international nongovernmental organizations. Endorsements should be recorded with the United Nations Electoral Assistance Division.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVERS

International election observation is widely accepted around the world. It is conducted by intergovernmental and international nongovernmental organizations and associations in order to provide an impartial and accurate assessment of the nature of election processes for the benefit of the population of the country where the election is held and for the benefit of the international community. Much therefore depends on ensuring the integrity of international election observation, and all who are part of this international election observation mission, including long-term and short-term observers, members of assessment delegations, specialized observation teams and leaders of the mission, must subscribe to and follow this Code of Conduct.

Respect Sovereignty and International Human Rights

Elections are an expression of sovereignty, which belongs to the people of a country, the free expression of whose will provides the basis for the authority and legitimacy of government. The rights of citizens to vote and to be elected at periodic, genuine elections are internationally recognized human rights, and they require the exercise of a number of fundamental rights and freedoms. Election observers must respect the sovereignty of the host country, as well as the human rights and fundamental freedoms of its people.

Respect the Laws of the Country and the Authority of Electoral Bodies

Observers must respect the laws of the host country and the authority of the bodies charged with administering the electoral process. Observers must follow any lawful instruction from the country's governmental, security and electoral authorities. Observers also must maintain a respectful attitude toward electoral officials and other national authorities. Observers must note if laws, regulations or the actions of state and/or electoral officials unduly burden or obstruct the exercise of election-related rights guaranteed by law, constitution or applicable international instruments.

Respect the Integrity of the International Election Observation Mission

Observers must respect and protect the integrity of the international election observation mission. This includes following this Code of Conduct, any written instructions (such as a terms of reference, directives and guidelines) and any verbal instructions from the observation mission's leadership. Observers must: attend all of the observation mission's required briefings, trainings and debriefings; become familiar with the election law, regulations and other relevant laws as directed by the observation mission; and carefully adhere to the methodologies employed by the observation mission. Observers also must report to the leadership of the observation mission any conflicts of interest they may have and any improper behavior they see conducted by other observers that are part of the mission.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVERS

Maintain Strict Political Impartiality at All Times

Observers must maintain strict political impartiality at all times, including leisure time in the host country. They must not express or exhibit any bias or preference in relation to national authorities, political parties, candidates, referenda issues or in relation to any contentious issues in the election process. Observers also must not conduct any activity that could be reasonably perceived as favoring or providing partisan gain for any political competitor in the host country, such as wearing or displaying any partisan symbols, colors, banners or accepting anything of value from political competitors.

Do Not Obstruct Election Processes

Observers must not obstruct any element of the election process, including pre-election processes, voting, counting and tabulation of results and processes transpiring after election day. Observers may bring irregularities, fraud or significant problems to the attention of election officials on the spot, unless this is prohibited by law, and must do so in a non-obstructive manner. Observers may ask questions of election officials, political party representatives and other observers inside polling stations and may answer questions about their own activities, as long as observers do not obstruct the election process. In answering questions observers should not seek to direct the election process. Observers may ask and answer questions of voters but may not ask them to tell for whom or what party or referendum position they voted.

Provide Appropriate Identification

Observers must display identification provided by the election observation mission, as well as identification required by national authorities, and must present it to electoral officials and other interested national authorities when requested.

Maintain Accuracy of Observations and Professionalism in Drawing Conclusions

Observers must ensure that all of their observations are accurate. Observations must be comprehensive, noting positive as well as negative factors, distinguishing between significant and insignificant factors and identifying patterns that could have an important impact on the integrity of the election process. Observers' judgments must be based on the highest standards for accuracy of information and impartiality of analysis, distinguishing subjective factors from objective evidence. Observers must base all conclusions on factual and verifiable evidence and not draw conclusions prematurely. Observers also must keep a well documented record of where they observed, the observations made and other relevant information as required by the election observation mission and must turn in such documentation to the mission.

Refrain from Making Comments to the Public or the Media before the Mission Speaks

Observers must refrain from making any personal comments about their observations or conclusions to the news media or members of the public before the election observation mission makes a statement, unless specifically instructed otherwise by the observation mission's leadership. Observers may explain the nature of the observation mission, its activities and other matters deemed appropriate by the observation mission and should refer the media or other interested persons to the those individuals designated by the observation mission.

Cooperate with Other Election Observers

Observers must be aware of other election observation missions, both international and domestic, and cooperate with them as instructed by the leadership of the election observation mission.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVERS**Maintain Proper Personal Behavior**

Observers must maintain proper personal behavior and respect others, including exhibiting sensitivity for host-country cultures and customs, exercise sound judgment in personal interactions and observe the highest level of professional conduct at all times, including leisure time.

Violations of This Code of Conduct

In a case of concern about the violation of this Code of Conduct, the election observation mission shall conduct an inquiry into the matter. If a serious violation is found to have occurred, the observer concerned may have their observer accreditation withdrawn or be dismissed from the election observation mission. The authority for such determinations rests solely with the leadership of the election observation mission.

Pledge to Follow This Code of Conduct

Every person who participates in this election observation mission must read and understand this Code of Conduct and must sign a pledge to follow it.

PLEDGE TO ACCOMPANY THE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR INTERNATIONAL ELECTION OBSERVER

I have read and understand the Code of Conduct for International Election Observers that was provided to me by the international election observation mission. I hereby pledge that I will follow the Code of Conduct and that all of my activities as an election observer will be conducted completely in accordance with it. I have no conflicts of interest, political, economic nor other, that will interfere with my ability to be an impartial election observer and to follow the Code of Conduct.

I will maintain strict political impartiality at all times. I will make my judgments based on the highest standards for accuracy of information and impartiality of analysis, distinguishing subjective factors from objective evidence, and I will base all of my conclusions on factual and verifiable evidence.

I will not obstruct the election process. I will respect national laws and the authority of election officials and will maintain a respectful attitude toward electoral and other national authorities. I will respect and promote the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the people of the country. I will maintain proper personal behavior and respect others, including exhibiting sensitivity for host-country cultures and customs, exercise sound judgment in personal interactions and observe the highest level of professional conduct at all times, including leisure time.

I will protect the integrity of the international election observation mission and will follow the instructions of the observation mission. I will attend all briefings, trainings and debriefings required by the election observation mission and will cooperate in the production of its statements and reports as requested. I will refrain from making personal comments, observations or conclusions to the news media or the public before the election observation mission makes a statement, unless specifically instructed otherwise by the observation mission's leadership.

Signed _____

Print Name _____

Date _____

APPENDIX VI**Observer Deployment Schedule**

| Name | Nationality | Constituency | Telephone |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Christopher Thomas | Trinidad | Castries Central | 584-3001 |
| 2. Steven Griner | United States | Castries Central | 584-3003 |
| 3. Eduardo Jimenez | Chile | Dennery North and Dennery South | 584-2992 |
| 4. Sara Lodge | United Kingdom | Babonneau | 584-3009 |
| 5. Julieta Maroni | Argentina | Micoud North and Micoud South | 584-3007 |
| 6. Barry Featherman | United States | Castries South East | 584-3010 |
| 7. O'Neil Cuppe | Jamaica | Dennery North and Dennery South | 584-3004 |
| 8. Duncan Taylor | United Kingdom | Soufriere | 715-8838 |
| 9. Kelvin Green | United Kingdom | Choiseul and Laborie | 246-234-4869 |
| 10. Hadford Howell | United Kingdom | Anse Laye/Canaries and Castries South | 246-231-6505 |
| 11. Michalyn Hope | United Kingdom | Anse Laye/Canaries and Castries South | 246-250-6506 |
| 12. Fred Jacques | Canada | Castries North and Castries East | 246-823-7149 |
| 13. Tyler Allen | United States | Vieux Fort North/South | 246-826-1037 |
| 14. Blaine Kaltman | United States | Gros Islet | 246-826-1022 |

APPENDIX VII**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
ELECTORAL OBSERVATION MISSION**

ST. LUCIA

General and Regional Elections
Monday December 11, 2006**OPENING OF THE POLL**

NAME OF OBSERVER _____

ELECTORAL DISTRICT _____

POLLING STATION / PLACE No. _____

ADDRESS OF POLLING STATION / PLACE _____

DIVISION NAME _____

Arrived _____ Departed _____ Total time of observation _____

Number of voters on the voter list _____

Number of ballots cast while observer was at the polling station _____

People in line _____

I. OPENING

1. Did the Presiding Officer ensure that all required signs and notices including Official List of Electors or part thereof, Notice of Poll, and Directions for Voting were placed outside the Polling Station prior to the Opening of the Poll?

Yes _____ No _____

2. Did the Polling Station open at 6: 30 a.m.? Yes _____ No _____

If not at what time did it open? _____

3. Did the presiding officer, poll clerks and agents make the declaration of secrecy before the opening of the poll?

Yes _____ No _____

4. Were all electoral officials present? Yes _____ No _____

If not, who was absent?

Presiding Officer _____ Poll Clerk _____ Police Officer _____

5. Indicate political party agents that were present.

SLP _____

UWP _____

IND _____

6. Did the Presiding Officer show that the Ballot Box was empty before starting the voting?

Yes _____ No _____

7. Did witnesses sign the Poll Book certifying that the Ballot Box was properly examined and sealed before the opening of the Poll?

Yes _____ No _____

8. Were procedures generally followed in Opening the Polling Station?

Yes _____ No _____

**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
ELECTORAL OBSERVATION MISSION**

ST. LUCIA

General and Regional Elections
Monday December 11, 2006

OBSERVATION OF VOTING

NAME OF OBSERVER _____

ELECTORAL DISTRICT _____

POLLING STATION / PLACE _____

ADDRESS OF POLLING STATION / PLACE _____

DIVISION NAME _____

Arrived _____ left _____ Total time of observation _____

Number of voters on the voter list _____ Number of ballots cast at the time of observer's visit
1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____ People in line _____

9. Were all the electoral materials available? Yes _____ No _____
If not what materials were missing?
a. Ballot papers _____ b. Ink _____
c. Copies of the register of electors _____ d. Ballot box _____
e. Poll Box _____ f. Other _____

10. Did the polling station open on time? Yes _____ No _____

If not, state why and when did it open? (use reverse side of form)

11. Were the Presiding Officer and Poll Clerk present? Yes _____ No _____

If not, state who was absent and why? (use reverse side of form)

12. Was a police officer present at the polling station? Yes _____ No _____

13. Were party agents present at polling site? Yes _____ No _____

If not, which party was not present? (use reverse side of form)

14. Was the secrecy of vote maintained? Yes _____ No _____

If not, explain on reverse side.

15. Did the Presiding Officer and Poll Clerks follow the proper voting procedures?

Yes _____ No _____

16. Was the identity of the voters properly checked? Yes _____ No _____

17. Did the Presiding Officer and poll Clerks provide impartial instructions to the voter?

Yes _____ No _____ If not, explain on reverse side of form.

10. Did the observer notice any campaign materials (posters, stickers, photos) or activities within 200 yards of the polling station or any other campaigning on Election Day?

Yes _____ No _____

11. Did the observer notice or receive any information about incidents and/or irregularities in or near the polling station? If so, explain on reverse side.

Yes _____ No _____

12. Did the observer notice or receive any information about intimidation of voters?

Yes _____ No _____

13. Did the observers meet other observers (international or national)?

Yes _____ No _____ Which ones? _____

14. Was proper assistance given to the physically challenged Voters?

Yes _____ No _____ Not observed _____

15. What is your overall assessment of the voting process?

- _____ Good – No significant problems.
- _____ Minor problems – Not sufficient to affect outcome.
- _____ Major problems – May affect results

**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
ELECTORAL OBSERVATION MISSION**

ST. LUCIA

General and Regional Elections
Monday DECEMBER 11, 2006

CLOSING OF THE POLL

NAME OF OBSERVER _____

ELECTORAL DISTRICT _____

POLLING STATION / PLACE No. _____

ADDRESS OF POLLING STATION / PLACE _____

DIVISION NAME _____

Arrived _____ Departed _____ Total time of observation _____

Number of voters on the voter list _____ Number of ballots cast _____

18. Did the polling station close on time at 6:30 a.m.? Yes _____ No _____

19. Were there voters in line at 6:00 p.m.? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, were they allowed to vote? Yes _____ No _____

20. Were closing procedures followed? Yes _____ No _____
If not, explain on reverse side of form.

21. Were security officers (Police) present at the closure of the Poll?

Yes _____ No _____

22. Were agents of parties present in the Polling Station at the closing of the Poll?

Yes _____ No _____

Please add comments (including any incidents at the closure of the poll) on the reverse side of this form.

**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
ELECTORAL OBSERVATION MISSION**

ST. LUCIA

General and Regional Elections
Monday December 11, 2006

COUNTING OF THE POLL

NAME OF OBSERVER _____

ELECTORAL DISTRICT _____

POLLING STATION / PLACE No. _____

ADDRESS OF POLLING STATION / PLACE _____

DIVISION NAME _____

Arrived _____ left _____ Total time of observation _____

Number of voters on the voter list _____ Number of ballots cast _____

23. Did the number of ballots match the number of votes recorded in the registry?

Yes _____ No _____

24. Were party agents present to witness the closing and counting process?

Yes _____ No _____

25. Were ballots objected to / disputed by any of the party agents present?

Yes _____ No _____

26. Were counting procedures were followed?

Yes _____ No _____ If not, explain on reverse side.

27. Did the Presiding Officer and Poll Clerks complete form "Statement of the Poll after counting the ballots?"

Yes _____ No _____

28. Were national observers able to observe the vote count? If not, explain on reverse side

29. Did the Presiding Officer publicly display the Statement of Poll:

Yes _____ No _____

30. What is your overall assessment of the counting process:

_____ Good – No significant problems.

_____ Minor problems – Not sufficient to affect the outcome

_____ Major problems – May affect results

APPENDIX VIII

Press Release

Organization of American States



FORMER OAS ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL CHRISTOPHER THOMAS TO LEAD MONITORS TO SAINT LUCIA ELECTIONS December 5, 2006

[Print this page](#)
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As Saint Lucians go to the polls in general elections next Monday, the vote will be observed by a team of 12 Organization of American States (OAS) election monitors, to be led by a former [Assistant Secretary General](#) of the hemispheric organization, Ambassador Christopher R. Thomas of [Trinidad and Tobago](#).

The announcement was made today in Washington by [Secretary General José Miguel Insulza](#) as he signed, along with [Saint Lucia's](#) Ambassador Sonia Johnny, the agreement covering the privileges and immunities to be extended to the members of the Electoral Observation Mission. Insulza said the appointment of Ambassador Thomas to lead the mission underscores the importance attached to these elections.

In remarks after signing the agreement, Ambassador Johnny explained that the invitation for the OAS to observe the electoral exercise was "to highlight the high premium which we place on openness, transparency and accountability." She said the agreement with the OAS also signals to the hemispheric community "Saint Lucia's unwavering commitment to the principles of democracy and governance as well as to maintaining these fundamental principles as the very foundation of our small nation."

Ambassador Johnny spoke about her government's full confidence in "the integrity of our impeccable institutions." She explained too, that while extremely confident about its highly competent electoral councils, Saint Lucia invited the OAS to observe the elections as "impartial witness"—not out of pressure nor because of any need for validation of the elections, but rather "to open the doors of our democratic nation in the spirit of political openness."

Noting Saint Lucia's election was coming at the end of a very busy election year in OAS member nations, Secretary General Insulza hailed the strength of that nation's democratic institutions. He also paid tribute to the strong tradition of democratic institutions in Caribbean countries as "one of the strengths of the hemisphere." Insulza noted how seriously the citizens of Caribbean nations take their democracy, and expressed appreciation to the governments of the [United States](#), [Canada](#) and the United Kingdom for their support that has helped facilitate this team of observers.

Parallel to the signing of the privileges and immunities agreement, an electoral guarantee agreement was signed in the Saint Lucia capital, Castries, by that country's Chief Elections Officer, Carson Raggie, and OAS Representative Paul Spencer. That agreement provides OAS observers access to polling stations on election day, and also allows the OAS representatives to witness the counting and tabulation of votes.

Those witnessing the Washington signing ceremony included OAS Assistant Secretary General Albert R. Ramdin; Acting Chair of the OAS Permanent Council Ambassador Lisa Shoman of Belize; and Senior OAS Specialist Steven Griner, who will be Deputy Chief of the Electoral Observation Mission in Saint Lucia.

REFERENCE

- [Press Releases](#)
- [Latest News](#)
- [Speeches](#)
- [OAS's website](#)

Reference: E-268/06

Press Release

Organization of American States



SAINT LUCIA'S ELECTION PEACEFUL AND EXTREMELY POSITIVE, SAY OAS OBSERVERS

December 18, 2006

[Print this page](#)

[Email this page](#)

The Organization of American States (OAS) today released its preliminary report on [Saint Lucia's](#) December 11 general election, finding that it was conducted in a positive manner. "The environment in which citizens exercised their franchise was peaceful and without incident," states the preliminary report that Deputy Mission Chief Steven Griner delivered to a Permanent Council meeting.

This assessment comes one week after the Caribbean nation went to the polls, with the OAS monitoring an election in Saint Lucia for the first time. The United Workers Party of former Prime Minister Sir John Compton won eleven seats; the remaining six went to incumbent Prime Minister Kenny Anthony's Saint Lucia Labor Party. Prime Minister Compton was sworn in last Friday.

Ambassador Christopher Thomas of Trinidad and Tobago, a former OAS Assistant Secretary General, led the 14-member team of OAS election observers from eight countries. The observers covered the 17 constituencies and visited all 102 polling sites, "witnessing firsthand the electoral preparations, voting, counting of ballots and the transmission of results." They also interviewed presiding officers, poll clerks, party agents, police officers and members of the public regarding preparations and the conduct of the elections, according to the OAS report on the Saint Lucia election.

Although noting that "there were relatively few areas in which the Mission felt that the electoral process in St Lucia could be improved," the OAS Electoral Observation Mission in Saint Lucia recommended the voters' list be rectified, even though "discrepancies observed did not affect the integrity of the elections." The OAS observers also suggested improving polling sites to enable ready access for all voters, and said that "political parties should consider mechanisms to recruit, train and finance women to be candidates for public office," as only 3 of the 38 candidates contesting the election were women, none of whom had won.

OAS Secretary General José Miguel Insulza hailed the very successful conduct of the Saint Lucian election, noting that it brings to a close a very busy election year in the Americas and is "further demonstration of a very solid democracy in the Caribbean countries." The Secretary General said the OAS now has a chance to review the recommendations it has made to several members states concerning their elections held this year, in a bid to improve technical aspects of elections. Insulza also congratulated Sir John Compton and commended Prime Minister Kenny Anthony.

Meanwhile, the Saint Lucian Ambassador to the OAS, Sonia Johnny, expressed "profound gratitude" for the observer mission that was sent. She spoke of the high premium that Saint Lucians place on transparency, openness and accountability. "In Saint Lucia," she added, "we have engendered a mature political climate where we strive to maintain the highest standards of decency in the belief that this is one of the characteristics of a true democracy."

During the Permanent Council session chaired by Trinidad and Tobago's Ambassador Marina Valere, the OAS Electoral Observation Mission also thanked the governments of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States for providing crucial financial support and observers. Member states collectively welcomed the report and hailed the Saint Lucian election, underscoring the latter as an exemplary display of the democratic process.

REFERENCE

- [Press Releases](#)
- [Latest News](#)
- [Speeches](#)
- [OAS's website](#)

APPENDIX IX

Received by the OAS Electoral Observation Mission from
The Electoral Department on December 12, 2006

REVISED LISTS' TOTALS

| ELECTORAL DISTRICT | 2006 | 2001 | DIFFERENCE |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Gros Islet - A | 15,065 | 10,865 | 4,200 |
| Babonneau - B | 8,990 | 7,277 | 1,713 |
| Castries North - C | 9,913 | 8,341 | 1,572 |
| Castries East - D | 11,523 | 11,854 | -331 |
| Castries Central - E | 8,836 | 9,401 | -565 |
| Castries South - F | 7,230 | 6,109 | 1,121 |
| Anse La Raye/Canaries - G | 7,018 | 6,316 | 702 |
| Soufriere - H | 6,683 | 6,327 | 356 |
| Choiseul - I | 7,416 | 7,261 | 155 |
| Laborie - J | 5,605 | 5,237 | 368 |
| Vioux Fort South - K | 6,774 | 5,323 | 1,451 |
| Vieux Fort North - L | 5,213 | 4,427 | 786 |
| Micoud South - M | 5,639 | 5,382 | 257 |
| Micoud North - N | 6,050 | 5,623 | |
| Dennery South - O | 4,121 | 3,680 | |
| Dennery North - P | 6,661 | 6,301 | 360 |
| Castries South/East - Q | 10,843 | 9,574 | 1,269 |
| Police | 863 | 546 | 317 |
| TOTALS | 134,443 | 119,844 | 14,599 |

APPENDIX X

10. List of Electoral Candidates and their designated Constituencies:

SLP Candidates

Kenny D. Anthony-Vieux Fort South
 Felix Finisterre- Babonneau
 Philip J. Pierre- Castries East
 Julian R. Hunte – Gros Islet
 Damian Greaves- Dennery North
 Robert Lewis-Castries South
 Silas Wilson-Micoud North
 Menissa Rambally- Castries South East
 Tennyson Joseph- Choiseul/Saltibus
 Cyprian Lanisquot- Anse La Raye/Canaries
 Ignatius Jean- Castries North
 Alva Baptiste- Laborie
 Harold Dalsen - Soufriere/Fond St. Jacques
 Eugene George- Micoud South
 Mary Skelly- Dennery South
 Moses Jn. Baptiste- Vieux Fort North
 Vaughan A. Lewis- Castries Central

UWP Candidates

Sir John George M. Compton- Micoud North
 Lenard Montoute - Gros Islet
 Kieth Mondesir- Anse La Raye/Canaries
 Tessa Mangal- Castries South
 Rufus Bousquet- Choiseul
 Gaspard Charlemagne -Soufriere
 Karl Daniel – Vieux Fort North
 Edmund Estephane - Dennery South
 Richard Frederick - Castries Central
 Arsene James - Micoud South
 Ezekiel Joseph - Babonneau
 Guy Joseph - Castries south East
 Stephenson King- Castries North
 Guy Mayers – Castries East
 Ulric Mondesir- Vieux Fort South
 Marcus Nicholas- Dennery South
 Kieth St. Aimee-Laborie

Independents

Kensley Peters – Anse La Raye
 Patrick Joseph – Micoud North



GOVERNMENT OF SAINT LUCIA

Electoral Department

P.O. Box 1074, High Street, Castries, St. Lucia, W.I., C.E.O. (758) 451-6339 Office: 58 452-3811/3725 Fax: (758) 451-6513
 E-mail: electoral@stlucia.gov.lc; Website: www.electoral.gov.lc

January 16, 2007

Her Excellency, Dame Pearlette Calliopa Louisy
 Governor General
 Government House
 The Morne
 Castries

Your Excellency,

I forward herewith the list of the Candidates found to have the largest number of votes at the conclusion of the final count in respect of the General Elections held in the seventeen (17) Constituencies (Electoral Districts) on Monday 11th December 2006.

I have the honour to be,

Yours respectfully


 Carpen Raggie
 Chief Elections Officer
 CR/ec

CR/ec

Mission Statement: "To ensure that every eligible citizen is given the opportunity to express their franchise with impartiality in accordance with the Constitution of St. Lucia and to conduct free and fair elections."

| <u>Name of Member</u> | <u>Occupation</u> | <u>Constituency</u> | <u>Political Party</u> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| John G. M. Compton | Attorney-at-Law | Micoud North | United Workers Party |
| Linard Spider Montoute | Sports Therapist | Gros Islet | United Workers Party |
| Ezechiele Joseph | Agriculturist | Babonneau | United Workers Party |
| Stephenson King | Business Executive | Castries North | United Workers Party |
| Philip Joseph Pierre | Business Consultant | Castries East | St. Lucia Labour Party |
| Richard Frederick | Attorney-at-Law | Castries Central | United Workers Party |
| Robert Kennedy Lewis | Teacher | Castries South | St. Lucia Labour Party |
| Kenneth Mondesir | Optometrist | Anse-La Raye/Canaries | United Workers Party |
| Harold Robertson Daiseon | Retired | Soufriere | St. Lucia Labour Party |
| Rufus Bousquet | Business Executive | Choiseul | United Workers Party |
| Alva Romanus Baptiste | Aviation Consultant | Laborie | St. Lucia Labour Party |
| Kenneth Davis Anthony | Attorney-At-Law | Vieux Fort South | St. Lucia Labour Party |
| Moses J.N. Baptiste | Teacher | Vieux Fort North | St. Lucia Labour Party |
| Arlene Vigil James | Retired | Micoud South | United Workers Party |
| Edmund Estaphane | Business Man | Denbary South | United Workers Party |
| Marcus Neill Nicholas | Computer Program Analyst | Denbary North | United Workers Party |
| Guy Eardley Joseph | Business Man | Castries South East | United Workers Party |

Electoral Department
High Street
Castries

Carson Reggie
Chief Elections Officer



APPENDIX XI

GENERAL ELECTIONS DECEMBER
11TH 2006 FINAL COUNT

| | # of Electors | | SLP# | SLP% | | UWP# | UWP% | INDP# | INDP% | Rejected # | Rejected % | Votes Cast# | Votes Cast % | Not Cast # | Not Cast % |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--|--------------|---------------|--|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| A-Gros Islet | 15219 | | 4255 | 27.96% | | 5314 | 34.91% | 0 | 0% | 305 | 2.00% | 9874 | 64.87% | 5176 | 34.01% |
| B-Babonneu | 9029 | | 2477 | 27.43% | | 2802 | 31.03% | 0 | 0 | 176 | 1.94% | 5279 | 54.46% | 5105 | 56.54% |
| C-Castries North | 9970 | | 2052 | 20.58% | | 2947 | 29.05% | 0 | 0 | 93 | 0.93% | 5093 | 51.08% | 4759 | 47.73% |
| D-Castries East | 10143 | | 2820 | 27.80% | | 2544 | 25.08% | 0 | 0 | 67 | 0.66% | 5364 | 52.88% | 6021 | 59.36% |
| E-Castries Central | 8877 | | 1837 | 20.69% | | 2594 | 29.22% | 0 | 0 | 79 | 0.89% | 4510 | 50.80% | 4231 | 47.66% |
| F-Castries South | 7240 | | 1895 | 26.17% | | 1643 | 22.69% | 0 | 0 | 233 | 3.21% | 3771 | 52.08% | 3585 | 49.51% |
| G-Anse La Raye/Canaries | 7060 | | 2042 | 28.92% | | 2132 | 31.19% | 6 | 0 | 81 | 1.14% | 4249 | 60.18% | 2730 | 38.66% |
| H-Soufriere | 6748 | | 2336 | 34.61% | | 1830 | 27.12% | 0 | 0 | 71 | 1.05% | 4237 | 62.78% | 2418 | 35.83% |
| I-Choiseul | 7613 | | 2506 | 32.91% | | 2589 | 34.00% | 0 | 0 | 103 | 1.35% | 5188 | 68.14% | 2424 | 31.84% |
| J-Laborie | 5665 | | 2127 | 37.54% | | 1174 | 20.72% | 0 | 0 | 48 | 0.84% | 3349 | 59.11% | 2253 | 39.77% |
| K-Vieux Fort South | 6830 | | 2403 | 35.01% | | 1779 | 26.04% | 0 | 0 | 71 | 1.03% | 4184 | 61.25% | 2460 | 36.01% |
| L-Vieux Fort North | 5234 | | 1942 | 37.01% | | 1174 | 22.43% | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0.80% | 2929 | 55.96% | 2273 | 43.42% |
| M-Micoud South | 5435 | | 985 | 18.01% | | 2000 | 36.80% | 128 | 2.35% | 57 | 1.04% | 3170 | 58.32% | 2371 | 43.62% |
| N-Micoud North | 6097 | | 1091 | 17.89% | | 2142 | 35.13% | 110 | 1.80% | 67 | 1.09% | 3420 | 56.09% | 2555 | 41.90% |
| O-Dennery South | 3760 | | 1173 | 31.01% | | 1234 | 33% | 14 | 0.37% | 30 | 0.79% | 2451 | 65.18% | 1603 | 42.63% |
| P-Dennery North | 6767 | | 1865 | 28.56% | | 1999 | 29.54% | 0 | 0.00% | 35 | 0.51% | 3899 | 57.61% | 2731 | 40.35% |
| Q-Castries South East | 10858 | | 2798 | 25.76% | | 3227 | 29.72% | 0 | 0.00% | 173 | 1.59% | 6198 | 57.08% | 4545 | 41.85% |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 132545 | | 36604 | 27.61% | | 39124 | 29.51% | 258 | 0.19% | 1731 | 1.30% | 77165 | 58.21% | 57240 | 43.18% |

APPENDIX XII

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
DEPARTMENT FOR THE PROMOTION OF DEMOCRACY



CONTRIBUTION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM
Electoral Observation Mission St. Lucia General Elections

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
From Award Inception (November 28, 2006) to February 28, 2007

Increases

| | | |
|---------------------|----|-------|
| <i>Contribution</i> | \$ | 9,500 |
|---------------------|----|-------|

Decreases

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|-------|
| <i>Expenditures & Obligations</i> | | |
| Travel | \$ | 1,565 |
| Equipment, Supplies and Maintenance | | 244 |
| Performance Contracts | | 6,700 |
| Other Expenses | | 209 |
| | | 8,718 |
| Total Decreases | | 8,718 |

Fund balance at end of period

| | | |
|--|----|-----|
| | \$ | 782 |
|--|----|-----|

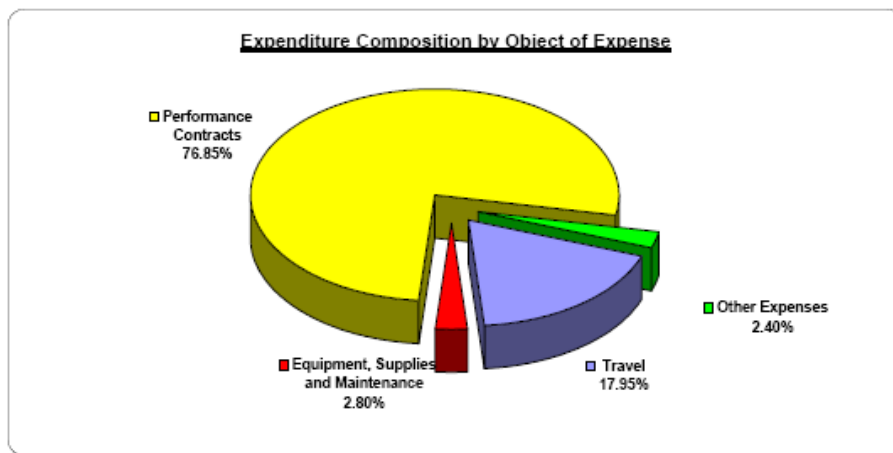
Certified by: Adam Blackwell, Director
Department of Budgetary and Financial Services

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| Project | OPD-EOM/016 |
| Award | UNKNG06/03 |
| Preparer | JM |

**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
DEPARTMENT FOR THE PROMOTION OF DEMOCRACY**



**CONTRIBUTION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM
Electoral Observation Mission St. Lucia General Elections
From Award Inception (November 28, 2006) to February 28, 2007**



DESCRIPTION OF OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE (*)

Travel - Travel related expenses such as fares, terminal expenses, per diems, and miscellaneous travel expenses for: Committee members, conferences, technical assistance mission, experts, consultants, professors, etc.

Equipment and Supplies - Costs of equipment, machines and office Supplies, document printing machines, vehicles, specialized equipment, rental and maintenance of same, lease of electronic equipment and miscellaneous supplies.

Performance Contracts - Contracts whose objective is the execution of a specific work, the obtaining of a defined result or the completion of a definite task. This category includes international contracts at headquarters-OAS and in Offices in Member States.

Other Expenses - Includes the inputs that are not identified with any of the above-listed items of expenditure. The nature and amount of these operating expenditures do not justify their separate identification as major items of expenditure (communications, donations, fees, etc.). Include also temporarily appropriations for direct services of the voluntary funds, to be later programmed by the respective Executive Commissions.

(*) These are general descriptions in accordance to the Budgetary and Financial Rules of the OAS. Please refer to narrative and / or other reports prepared by the executing office for specific details of the performed activity.