

# **SAINT LUCIA**

## **Public Administration Country Profile**

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)  
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# SAINT LUCIA

[Click here](#) for map of Latin America and the Caribbean



Source: [The World Factbook - Saint Lucia](#)

## Government type

Westminster-style  
parliamentary democracy

## Independence

22 February 1979 (from UK)

## Constitution

22 February 1979 ([in brief](#))

## Legal system

Based on English common law

Source: [The World Factbook - Saint Lucia](#)

## Administrative divisions:

10 quarters; Anse-la-Raye, Castries, Choiseul, Dennerly, Gros-Islet, Laborie, Micoud, Praslin, Soufriere, Vieux-Fort

Source: [Saint Lucian Statistics](#)

**P**olitics in St. Lucia was once dominated by the United Workers Party (UWP), which, until 1997 had governed the country for all but three years since independence. The St. Lucia Labor Party (SLP) won the first post-independence elections in July 1979. A period of turbulence ensued, in which squabbling within the party led to several changes of prime minister. Pressure from the private sector and the unions forced the government to resign in 1982. New elections were called and were won resoundingly by UWP.

The UWP was elected for a second time in April 16, 1987, but with only nine of 17 seats. Seeking to increase his slim margin, Prime Minister Compton suspended parliament and called new elections on April 30, however with results as before. In April 1992, Prime Minister Compton's government again defeated the SLP.

In 1996, Compton announced his resignation as prime minister in favor of his chosen successor. Dr. Vaughan Lewis became prime minister and minister of finance, planning and development on April 2, 1996.

In elections held May 23, 1997, the St. Lucia Labor Party won all but one of the 17 seats in Parliament, and Dr. Kenny Anthony became Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Planning and Development on May 24, 1997. In elections of December 3, 2001 the St. Lucia Labor Party won 14 of the 17 available seats. The leader of the UWP, Dr. Morella Joseph failed to win a seat.

Source: [U.S. Department of State - Background Notes \(edited\)](#)

# 1. General Information

1.1 People	St. Lucia	Barbados	VCT <sup>i</sup>	1
<b>Population</b>				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	149	270	120	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	76	139	60	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	73	131	60	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	97	95	101	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	0.78	0.35	0.58	
<b>Youth and Elderly Population</b>				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	30	19	30	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	9	16	10	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	7	10	8	
<b>Human Settlements</b>				c
Urban population (%), 2001	38	51	56	
Rural population (%), 2001	62	49	44	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	1.74	1.44	2.55	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	0.65	-0.8	-2.02	
<b>Education</b>				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000/2001	..	13.1	..	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000/2001	..	13.9	..	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000/2001	..	12.5	..	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	..	0.3	..	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	..	0.3	..	2
<b>Employment</b>				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2001	20.5 <sup>ii</sup>	9.9	19.8 <sup>iii</sup>	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 1997	60	62 <sup>iv</sup>	36 <sup>iii</sup>	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 1997	78	74 <sup>iv</sup>	81 <sup>iii</sup>	2

Notes: <sup>i</sup> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; <sup>ii</sup> 1997; <sup>iii</sup> 1991; <sup>iv</sup> Excluding armed forces

1.2 Economy	St. Lucia	Barbados	VCT <sup>i</sup>	2
<b>GDP</b>				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	660	2,757	361	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	4,151	10,249	3,085	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	848	4,298 <sup>ii</sup>	626	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	5,333	15,978 <sup>ii</sup>	5,350	
<b>Sectors</b>				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2002	6.7	5.8	10.5	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2002	18.8	20.8	25.2	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2002	74.5	73.4	64.3	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2003	0.7	2.3	0.2	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	57.2	72.0 <sup>iii</sup>	59.9 <sup>iii</sup>	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	27.6	16.7 <sup>iii</sup>	21.4 <sup>iii</sup>	

Notes: <sup>i</sup> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; <sup>ii</sup> Most recent estimate from 2001 or 2000; <sup>iii</sup> 2002

<sup>1</sup> [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

<sup>a</sup> [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); <sup>b</sup> [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); <sup>c</sup> [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); <sup>d1</sup> [UNESCO](#); <sup>d2</sup> [UNESCO](#); <sup>e1</sup> [ILO](#); <sup>e2</sup> [ILO/OECD](#)

<sup>2</sup> [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

<sup>a</sup> [Quick Reference Tables](#); <sup>b</sup> [Data Profile Tables](#); <sup>c</sup> [Country at a Glance](#)

1.3 Public Spending	St. Lucia	Barbados	VCT <sup>i</sup>	
<b>Public expenditures</b>				3
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	5.5	6.2 <sup>ii</sup>	6	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	9.8 <sup>ii</sup>	7.2 <sup>ii</sup>	6.3 <sup>ii</sup>	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	2.1	5	4.4	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	2.4	4.5	4.2	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	..	..	..	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	..	..	..	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	1.6	..	2.2	
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	5.7	..	4.6	

Notes: <sup>i</sup> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; <sup>ii</sup> Data refer to a year or period other than that specified

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Saint Lucia 1991-1995	Saint Lucia 1996-2000	Latin America & Caribbean average <sup>4</sup> 1996-2000	Caribbean average <sup>4</sup> 1996-2000	Middle income group average <sup>4</sup> 1996-2000
<b>Employment</b>						
Civilian Central Government <sup>5</sup>	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.7	0.5	0.6
Sub-national Government <sup>5</sup>	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.7	0.5	0.6
Education employees	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.6	1.5	1.2
Health employees	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	0.7
Police	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	0.3
Armed forces	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.3	0.2	0.5
SOE Employees	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	2.2	..	3.6
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	..	..	6.1
<b>Wages</b>						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	..	10.9	6.6	14.2	8.5
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	40.4	..	20.3	..	21.6
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	..	..			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	..	..			
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		..	..	1.8	0.7	4.2

Source: World Bank - Public Sector Employment and Wages

<sup>3</sup> UNDP - Human Development Report 2002

<sup>a</sup> Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

<sup>b</sup> As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

<sup>4</sup> Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

<sup>5</sup> Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

<b>Central Government Employment Average (1995-1999)</b>					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Civil servants	2,017	2,041	2,150	2,219	3,950 <sup>i</sup>
Fire Service	175	177	184	183	197
Nurses	319	323	315	318	212
Police	589	601	592	644	829
Teachers	2,245	2,247	2,249	2,272	2,243
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,345</b>	<b>5,389</b>	<b>5,490</b>	<b>5,636</b>	<b>7,431</b>
Ratio (%) <sup>6</sup>	38	38	39	39	53

Source: Government of Saint Lucia - Public Sector Reform White Paper (2000)

Note: <sup>i</sup> Includes some non-established staff

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<sup>6</sup> Civil servants relative to government employees.

## 2. Legal Structure

### 2.1 Legislative Branch

Bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate and the House of Assembly.<sup>7</sup>  
*women in parliament:* 4 out of 11 seats: (36%). 2 out of 18 seats (11%).<sup>8</sup>

The bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (11 seats; six members 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) and the House of Assembly (17 seats; members are elected by popular vote from single-member constituencies to serve five-year terms).

Source: [The World Factbook - Saint Lucia](#)

The members of the House of Assembly are elected by universal adult suffrage for 5-year terms. The parliament may be dissolved by the governor general at any point during its 5-year term, either at the request of the prime minister - in order to take the nation into early elections - or at the governor general's own discretion, if the house passes a vote of no-confidence in the government.

Source: [U.S. Department of State - Background Notes](#)

The members of parliament have the right to propose legislation. However, the powers of both chambers of parliament are limited in budgetary and financial matters in respect of any reform which, in the judgement of the president of the sitting, would lead to a change in fiscal law (other than a reduction of taxes), to an increase in public expenditure, to a reduction in public resources, or would relate to the public debt.

Draft legislation may be introduced in either of the chambers of parliament, with the exception of finance bills, which are introduced in the lower house.

Source: [Sénat \(France\) - Sénats du Monde](#)

### 2.2 Executive Branch

*cabinet:* Cabinet appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister  
*elections:* none; the monarch is hereditary; the governor general is appointed by the monarch

The head of state is Queen Elizabeth II, represented by a [Governor General](#), appointed by the Queen as her representative. The Governor General exercises basically ceremonial functions, but residual powers, under the constitution, can be used at the governor general's discretion. The actual power in St. Lucia lies with the prime minister and the cabinet, usually representing the majority party in parliament.

**Fact box:**

*chief of state:* Queen ELIZABETH II (since 6 February 1952), represented by Governor General Dr. Perlette LOUISY (since September 1997)

Source: [U.S. Department of State - Background Notes](#)

<sup>7</sup> Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook - Saint Lucia](#)

<sup>8</sup> [Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National Parliaments](#)

Following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or the leader of a majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the governor general. The deputy prime minister is also appointed by the governor general.

Source: [The World Factbook - Saint Lucia](#)

The governor general furthermore appoints a leader of the opposition, except at times when there are no members of the House who do not support the Government.

Source: [The Saint Lucia Constitution Order 1978 - The Executive](#)

**Fact box:**

*head of government:*  
Prime Minister Kenneth Davis ANTHONY (since 24 May 1997) and Deputy Prime Minister Mario MICHEL (since 24 May 1997)

## 2.3 Judiciary Branch

Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (jurisdiction extends to Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines).

There are two levels of courts, which are the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction (Magistrate's Courts) and the High Court. Both levels have civil and criminal authority. The lower courts accept civil claims up to about \$1,850 (EC\$5,000) and criminal cases generally classified as "petty". The High Court has unlimited authority in both civil and criminal cases. All cases may be appealed to the Eastern Caribbean Court of Appeal and, ultimately, to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London as the final court of appeal.

Source: [U.S. Department of State – Human Rights \(2003\)](#) & [U.S. Department of State - Background Notes](#)

The Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court was established in 1967 by the West Indies Associated States Supreme Court Order No. 223 of 1967. It is a superior court of record for six Member States and three Territories.<sup>9</sup>

The Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction in the Member States, in accordance with the respective Supreme Court Acts. Section 17 of the Courts Order empowers the Chief Justice and two judges of the Supreme Court, selected by the Chief Justice, to make rules of court for regulating the practice and procedure of the Court of Appeal and the High Court.

The four member Court of Appeal is itinerant and sits in each Member Territory to hear appeals. The Court of Appeal hears appeals from the decisions of the High Court and Magistrates' Courts in Member Territory in both civil and criminal matters.

Each Member Territory has its own High Court. There are thirteen High Court Judges who are assigned as resident Judges in the various member states.

National legislation confers rule-making authority on the Chief Justice in relation to matters outside the Court of Appeal and the High Court.

Source: [Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court - About the ECSC](#)

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council serves as the highest court of appeal for several independent countries that were formerly part of the British Empire, the UK overseas territories, and the British crown dependencies. However, the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ) is a nascent regional judicial body intended to replace the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The 'Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Court of Justice' ([click here](#)) was initially signed on 14 January 2001<sup>10</sup>, and the Revised Agreement Establishing the Caribbean

<sup>9</sup> Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and three British Overseas Territories (Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat).



Court of Justice Trust Fund entered into force on 27 January 2004 on signature by ten of the CARICOM Member States.<sup>11</sup>

The Caribbean Court of Justice is to be implemented as of March 2005. The CCJ will be based in Port of Spain, Trinidad<sup>12</sup>

Source: [Project on International Courts and Tribunals - Caribbean Court of Justice](#)

## 2.4 Local Government

The island is divided into 10 administrative divisions ([map](#)), including the capital, Castries. Popularly elected local governments in most towns and villages perform such tasks as regulation of sanitation and markets and maintenance of cemeteries and secondary roads.

Source: [U.S. Department of State - Background Notes](#)

Since assuming office in 1997, the Government of the St Lucia Labour Party has set itself the objective of reforming and revitalizing the local government process in St Lucia which had been suspended since 1979. The decentralization of the governmental and decision making process is intended to ensure citizens can participate effectively in the development, planning and management of their respective communities and the island as a whole and thereby contribute to the equitable allocation of resources towards poverty alleviation. In communities where structured local authorities have been reinstated, sub-committees of the authority tasked with specific mandates in areas such as health, education, social infrastructure development etc. have convened special council meetings which are open to the general public. Where no formal local authority exists or is in the process of being reinstated, the process is facilitated by Community Coordinating Committees, Development Committees (of which there are currently over 300) and the Mothers and Fathers league which has the largest following of all civil society groupings in St Lucia.

Source: [European Commission - Country Strategy Paper 2001-2007 \(edited\)](#)

Meanwhile, government has embarked on a process of local government reform, which is driven by the government's desire to make the process of governance more democratic and open and to involve persons at the community level in the decision-making process. Following the conduct of a study and a series of consultations in 1998-1999, a report was prepared and submitted to government (Aubrey Armstrong and Associates 1999) and a Green Paper has been submitted to Cabinet.

Source: [Ministry of Social Transformation, Culture and Local Government - Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy](#)

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<sup>10</sup> [Click here](#) for background documents

<sup>11</sup> The States that have signed the Revised Agreement as of February 2004 are: Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago; [CARICOM - Press release \(11 February 2004\)](#)

<sup>12</sup> [Caribbean Net News - "The Caribbean Court of Justice: Is CARICOM ready?" \(9 November 2004\)](#)

## 3. The State and Civil Society

### 3.1 Ombudsperson

The Parliamentary Commissioner is provided for by [The Saint Lucia Constitution Order 1978](#). The Parliamentary Commissioner is appointed by the Governor-General, acting after consultation with the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, for a term not exceeding five years.

The principal functions of the Parliamentary Commissioner is to investigate any decision or recommendation made including any advice give or recommendation made to a Minister, or any act done or omitted by any department of government or any other authority to which this section applies, or by officers or member of such a department or authority, being action taken in exercise of the administrative functions of that department or authority.

The Parliamentary Commissioner has the powers of the High Court to summon witnesses to appear before him and to compel them to give evidence on oath and to produce documents relevant to the proceedings before him.

Source: [The Saint Lucia Constitution Order 1978 - Parliamentary Commissioner](#)

### 3.2 NGOs and Civil Society

In 1999, the Cabinet approved the establishment of a National Committee to monitor and ensure the observance of the principles of the Charter of Civil Society to which St. Lucia is a signatory.

In furtherance of this, the Prime Minister invited Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to name representatives and recommend persons for appointment to the Committee.

The Charter of Civil Society was established by the Caribbean Community in 1997 and seeks to commit the Caribbean Community to the observance of fundamental rights enshrined in Caribbean constitutions as well as other social and economic rights. For example, it makes provisions for political rights, the rights of indigenous people, women, children, the family and workers, religious and cultural diversity, good governance, environmental rights, and awareness and responsibilities of the Caribbean people.

The National Committee is expected to monitor and ensure the implementation of the Charter and receive reports of allegations of breaches of, or non-compliance with, the provisions of the Charter attributed to the State or to one or more social partners.

Source: [Government of Saint Lucia - National Committee to Monitor Charter of Civil Society](#)

## 4. Civil Service

The administration which came into office in 1997 pronounced a commitment to reforming the public sector. In adherence to this commitment the Government, in 1998, established an Office of Public Sector Reform and appointed a Public Sector Reform Commission to give direction to the process.

During 1999 the Commission completed and presented to Cabinet a Green Paper on public sector reform. The drafting of the [White Paper](#) was completed in the second quarter of 2000. This White paper has since been approvingly discussed by Cabinet.

Source: [Caribbean Regional Working Group on Governance... - Public Sector Reform Initiatives in Saint Lucia \(edited\)](#)

### 4.1 Legal basis

The staff orders, which are published under the authority of the Governor General acting on the advice of the Cabinet, prescribe the conditions of service of public officers. It also contains rules governing the general conduct of officers and other relevant matters associated with the employment of officers.

Source: [Caribbean Sub-Regional Seminar on Employment and Collective Bargaining in the Civil Service](#)

The Public Service Commission holds the power to appoint, transfer, discipline, and remove persons from office in accordance with the provisions of the [Saint Lucia Constitution](#) (Section 86).

Source: [Government of Saint Lucia - Services Commission](#)

#### *Classifications*

In the Public Service, the staff complement is organized by grades ranging from 1 – 21 with Grade 1 being the lowest and Grade 21 the highest.

Source: [Government of Saint Lucia - Public Sector Reform White Paper \(2000\)](#)

- Senior Management: Grade 18 and above, Heads of Divisions
- Middle Management: Grade 15 – 18, Deputy Heads of Divisions
- Junior Management: Grade 9 – 11, Professional Officers and new entrants
- Administrative / Support: Under Grade 9, Clerical, Administrative and Support staff.

Source: [Caribbean Centre for Development Administration - Strategic Planning in Public Services \(2003\)](#)

### 4.1 Ministry of the Public Service

As one of the central agencies in the Civil Service the role of the Ministry of the Public Service is key to Public Sector Reform initiatives. This Ministry is charged with:

- Making recommendations with regards to terms and conditions of employment of officers;
- Examining and evaluating the organizational structure and management proposals of Ministries and Departments and making policy recommendations accordingly;
- Collecting, compiling and maintaining proper records on the staffing and structure of Ministries and Departments and keeping such data current;

- Providing information and advice on matters relating to staffing, structure, organization and management of Ministries and Departments;
- Preparing career, recruitment and succession plans, defining measures to attract and retain skilled and experienced personnel, determining causes of undesired staff turnover and recommending appropriate action;
- Determining the training needs at all levels within the Public Service and establishing a priority among these established needs;
- Evaluating the training programmes on their completion to determine their effectiveness;
- Keeping and updating regularly the policies, regulations and procedures of the Civil Service as they relate to personnel administration.

Source: [Government of Saint Lucia - Public Sector Reform White Paper \(2000\)](#)

### **4.3 Recruitment**

The power to appoint persons to hold or act in offices in the public service (including the power to confirm appointments), and, subject to the provisions of section 96 of the Constitution, the power to exercise disciplinary control over persons holding or acting in such offices and the power to remove such persons from office shall vest in the Public Service Commission.

The Public Service Commission may delegate any of its abovementioned powers to any one or more members of the Commission or, with the consent of the Prime Minister, to any public officer.

Source: [The Saint Lucia Constitution Order 1978 - The Public Service](#)

The Ministry of the Public Service plays a role in some aspects of the recruitment process notably the management of interviews and or initial screening of applicants.

Source: [Government of Saint Lucia - Public Sector Reform White Paper \(2000\)](#)

### **4.4 Promotion**

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

### **4.5 Remuneration**

The existing compensation plan of the Civil Service which was introduced in 1992 sought to address the following (i) the multiplicity of grades and salary scales which existed at the time, and (ii) the difference that existed between the various broad groupings or classification bands of the Service.

In so doing, the new plan encompassed the following:

- Established benchmark qualification and experience requirements for each post/grade within the Civil Service;
- Equated salaries throughout the Civil Service;
- Provided flexibility in the promotion of officers;
- Streamlined the various classifications and pay scales of the Service.

Criticisms of the plan were that it created a culture, which valued qualifications or certification higher than experience and or demonstrated ability. Additionally the

changing organizational structures of Ministries and Departments over the past years have called into question the classification of certain posts within the Civil Service.

Source: [Government of Saint Lucia - Public Sector Reform White Paper \(2000\)](#)

#### **4.6 Training**

The human resource development function is carried out by a number of Agencies/Ministries/Departments. The training functions considered as long term (over six months) is carried out by the Human Resource Development Department, of the Ministry of Education, Human Resource Development, Youth and Sports

The Ministry of the Public Service is responsible for the processing of applications for Civil Service training of less than six months duration.

Training considered to be less than six months is the purview of the Ministry of the Public Service. Additionally, some training is undertaken by a number of line Ministries.

A review of the management and development of the human resource has, inter alia, revealed the following:

- Training skewed towards the middle and upper echelons of the Public Service;
- Training and development appears to be geared towards academic skills rather than practical "hands on" training;
- Identification of the human resource needs of the Public Service is not systematic and thorough.

Source: [Government of Saint Lucia - Public Sector Reform White Paper \(2000\)](#)

#### **4.7 Gender**

Low marriage rates in St Lucia has led to a situation whereby over 40% of households are headed by women, undertaking primary, if not sole responsibility for the economic welfare of their families.

Unemployment among women is twice that of men with women's employment concentrated in the service sector and in teaching, nursing, secretarial services and farming. The numbers of women in politics and the civil service has gradually increased though participation remains low.

The Government ratified the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and in 1994, the Women's Desk, in existence since 1986 became part of the joint Ministry of Legal Affairs and Women's Affairs. In 1991 an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Women was launched and later in the same year Cabinet adopted the National Policy on Women. The policy urges the recognition of women's contribution to national development, an improvement in the public image of womanhood, support for their productive roles and policies to enhance women's roles through the development of opportunities and dissemination of information.

Source: [European Commission - Country Strategy Paper 2001-2007 \(edited\)](#)

## 5. Ethics and Civil Service

### 5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
Rank	Country	2003 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
..	Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: [Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2003](#)

**Surveys Used:** Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

**Standard Deviation:** Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

**High-Low Range:** Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

**Number Institutions:** Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

**90 percent confidence range:** Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

The Commissioner of the 1998 Bloom-Cooper Commission of Enquiry, Sir Louis Bloom-Cooper, made the following observation in his final report:

"From the limited but not unrevealing perspective of the Commission of Enquiry, I have discerned a culture in St Lucia of studied indifference or, at the very least, inattention to the practice, even the concept of public accountability – a cultural climate in which administrative torpor is often the consequence, and malpractices in government (including corruption) can thrive, unhampered by detection or, if and when uncovered, by disciplinary action.

Integrity legislation was placed on the statute books by the previous administration in early 1997. However, its scope was limited and there were a number of deficiencies.

The 2002 Integrity in Public Life Act replaced the 1997 Integrity Commission Act. It broadened the scope of the original law by making corruption a crime, defining what constitutes corruption, establishing specific deterrents, and prescribing tough penalties for violations.

Under the Act parliamentarians, secretaries, commissioners, officers, directors etc. are required to make annual declarations of their income, assets and liabilities to an Integrity Commission, appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister following consultation with the Leader of the Opposition, to administer the law. Spouses are subject to scrutiny in cases where property is acquired while their partner holds public office.

What the legislation does is to give any citizen who has reasonable grounds to believe that a public official has committed an act of corruption, the right to make a

written complaint to the Integrity Commission for investigation and prosecution if there is solid evidence.

The legislation identifies 13 types of corruption. Among them, allowing one's private interest to conflict with one's public duties; improperly using for one's own benefit or that of a third party any government property; becoming a partner, shareholder or director of a company which has a contract with the Government; acquiring property disproportionate to one's legitimate sources of income; soliciting or accepting any benefits for doing any act or omitting any act in performance of one's public duties.

Source: [Saint Lucia Nationwide - Curb on Corruption \(3/2003\)](#)

## **5.2 Ethics**

A Civil Service Code of Conduct is suggested in the Public Sector Reform White Paper. A code of conduct will lay the foundation for codes of behaviour for all public officers, thus assisting in improving accountability of public officers.

Source: [Government of Saint Lucia - Public Sector Reform White Paper \(2000\)](#)

## 6. e-Government

### e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

### Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

### Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

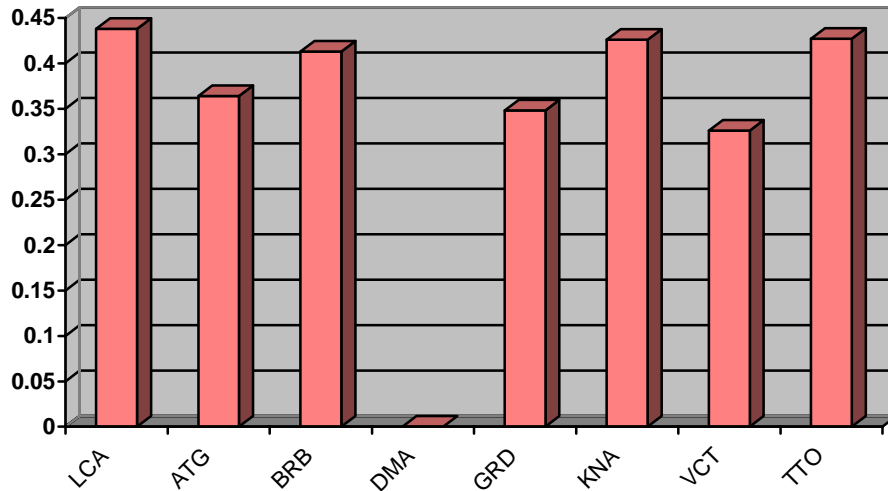
A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

### Human Capital Index:

A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.

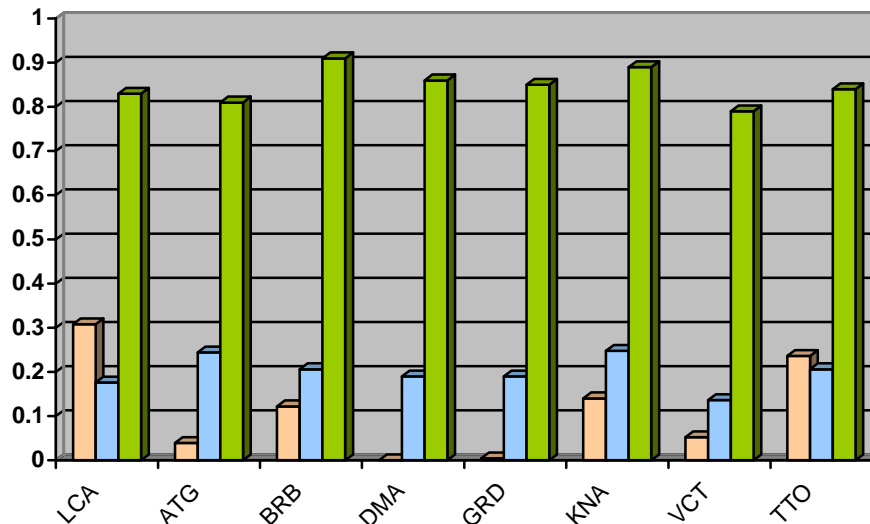
### e-Government Readiness Index



LCA (St Lucia); ATG (Antigua & Barbuda); BRB (Barbados); DMA (Dominica); GRD (Grenada); KNA (St Kitts & Nevis); VCT (St Vincent & the Grenadines); TTO (Trinidad & Tobago)

Source: HUnited Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003H

### Web Measure Index, Telecom. Infrastructure Index, and Human Capital Index

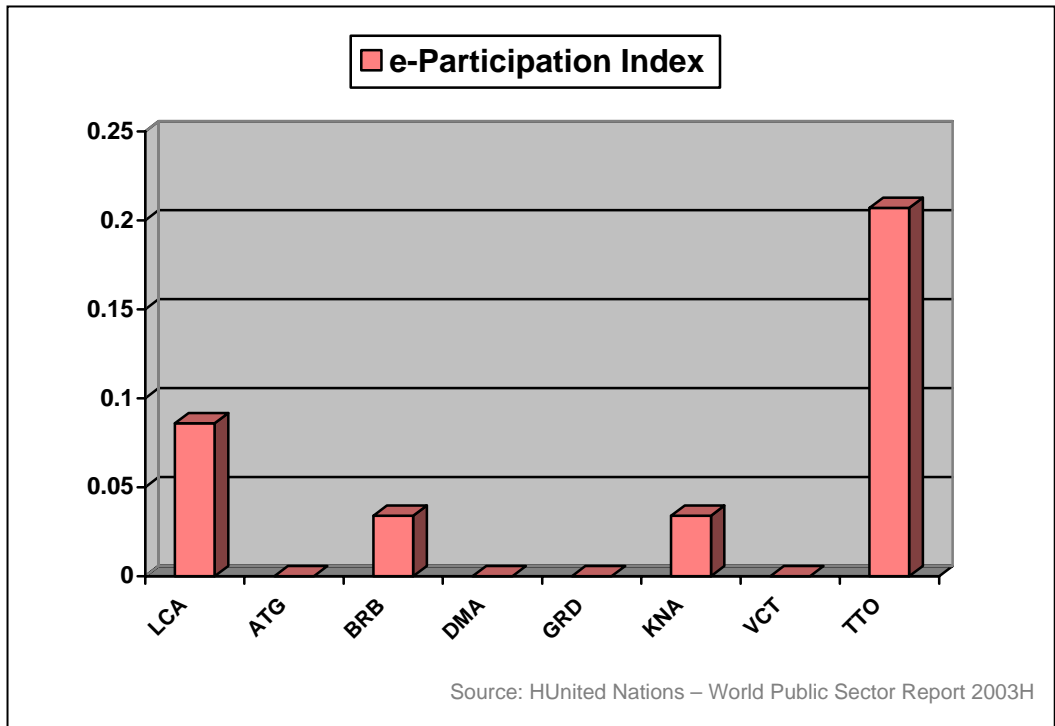


Source: HUnited Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003H



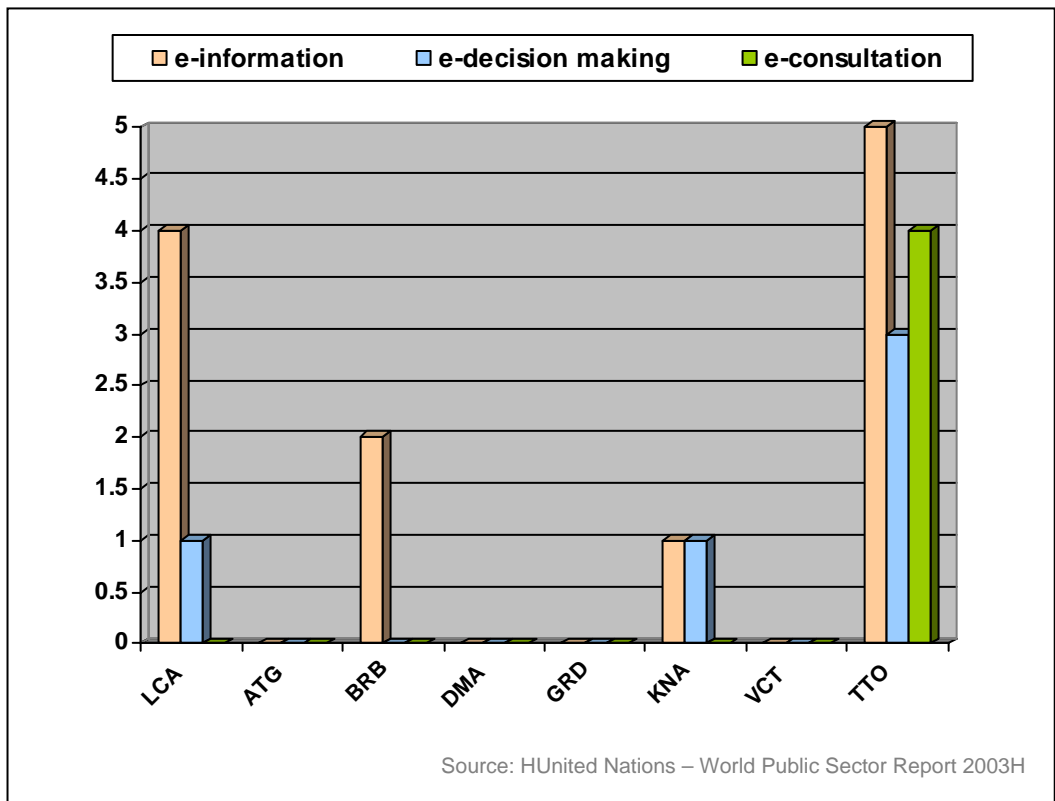
**e-Participation Index:**

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.



**e-information:**

The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.



**e-decision making:**

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

**e-consultation:**

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.

## 7. Links

7.1 National sites	
Authority	Topic
Office of the Governor General	<a href="http://stluciagovernmenthouse.com/office.html">http://stluciagovernmenthouse.com/office.html</a>
Government	<a href="http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/">http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/</a>
Senate	<a href="http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/govfolks/members_of_the_senate.htm">http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/govfolks/members_of_the_senate.htm</a>
House of Assembly	<a href="http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/govfolks/members_of_the_house...">http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/govfolks/members_of_the_house...</a>
Prime Minister	<a href="http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/primeminister/">http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/primeminister/</a>
Cabinet	<a href="http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/govfolks/the_cabinet_of_ministers.htm">http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/govfolks/the_cabinet_of_ministers.htm</a>
Government agencies (e.g. ministries)	<a href="http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/agencies/government_agencies.htm">http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/agencies/government_agencies.htm</a>
Caribbean Court of Justice	<a href="http://www.caribbeancourtofjustice.org/">http://www.caribbeancourtofjustice.org/</a>
Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court	<a href="http://www.ecsupremecourts.org.lc/">http://www.ecsupremecourts.org.lc/</a>
Privy Council	<a href="http://www.bailii.org/uk/cases/UKPC/">http://www.bailii.org/uk/cases/UKPC/</a>
Public Service Commission	<a href="http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/agencies/services_commission.htm">http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/agencies/services_commission.htm</a>
Saint Lucian Statistics	<a href="http://www.stats.gov.lc">http://www.stats.gov.lc</a>
National Printing Corporation (Gazette)	<a href="http://www.slugovprintery.com/">http://www.slugovprintery.com/</a>

7.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
Caribbean Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD)	<a href="http://www.caricad.net">http://www.caricad.net</a>
Caribbean Community (CARICOM)	<a href="http://www.caricom.org">http://www.caricom.org</a>
Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)	<a href="http://www.caribank.org/">http://www.caribank.org/</a>
Development Gateway	<a href="http://www.developmentgateway.org/countryprofile/...">http://www.developmentgateway.org/countryprofile/...</a>
European Union (EU)	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/country/...">http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/body/country/...</a>
Organization of American States (OAS)	<a href="http://www.oas.org">http://www.oas.org</a>
Unit for the Promotion of Democracy (UPD) - OAS	<a href="http://www.upd.oas.org">http://www.upd.oas.org</a>
Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)	<a href="http://www.oecs.org/">http://www.oecs.org/</a>
UNPAN	<a href="http://www.unpan.org/virtual_library-byregion.asp">http://www.unpan.org/virtual_library-byregion.asp</a>
World Bank (WB)	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/oecs">http://www.worldbank.org/oecs</a>