



GOVERNMENT OF BERMUDA

Ministry of Legal Affairs

National Anti-Money Laundering Committee

BERMUDA LIST OF SANCTIONS REGIMES

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BERMUDA SANCTIONS REGIME

1. Part A of this document provides a brief summary of the Bermuda Sanctions Regime and Part B provides a list, by regime, of applicable sanctions measures, with a brief summary of the scope of each measure. Please note that in respect of the sanctions-related Overseas Territories Orders in Council (Orders), no consolidated versions are available and it is necessary to read any amendments in addition to the original Order.
2. The Office of NAMLC has produced this document to provide important sanctions-related information to assist persons in their compliance with the Bermuda Sanctions Regime. Please note that every effort is made to ensure this information is current; however, as sanctions measures are subject to change, persons should always refer directly to the legislation to ensure compliance. The most up-to-date legislation is available at www.bermudalaws.bm (International Sanctions Act 2003 and International Sanctions Regulations 2013) and www.legislation.gov.uk (sanctions-related Orders). As appropriate, persons should take legal advice to assist in their understanding and compliance. Please note that the Office of NAMLC cannot provide legal advice in relation to the application of international sanctions measures to specific cases.

Part A: Bermuda Sanctions Regime

3. Sanctions are enforcement measures used by the international community to maintain or restore international peace and security. Sanctions are also used to apply pressure on specified regimes, entities, and persons, to comply with certain objectives set by the international community. The range of sanctions available include comprehensive economic and trade sanctions, and more targeted measures such as arms embargoes and financial restrictions e.g. asset freezing measures. The Government of Bermuda is committed to playing its role in the maintenance of international peace and security, and therefore as a British Overseas Territory (OT), implements the international sanctions obligations of the United Kingdom (UK). It should be noted that having an effective sanctions regime in relation to terrorism and proliferation financing is required under Recommendation 6 and 7 of the [Financial Action Task Force \(FATF\) Standards](#)¹.
4. The majority of the sanctions in effect in the UK come from the UN Security Council (UNSC) and the European Union (EU). The EU measures normally implement in Europe the relevant UNSC Resolutions (Resolutions), and may also impose additional sanctions. Each Order implements the UN and/or EU sanctions measures in the OTs listed in Schedule 1 to the Order. However, for policy reasons almost all of the Orders do not extend to Bermuda as non-UN sanctions obligations of the UK and UN asset freezing measures cannot be extended to Bermuda. The [International Sanctions Act 2003](#) (International Sanctions Act) empowers the Minister responsible for Legal Affairs (Minister) to make regulations necessary or expedient to give effect in Bermuda to the international sanctions obligations of the UK.
5. The [International Sanctions Regulations 2013](#) (2013 Regulations) were made under the International Sanctions Act. The 2013 Regulations list all of the sanctions regime-related Orders in force in Bermuda, and is amended on an on-going basis to ensure it remains up-to-date. In this regard,

¹ The FATF is the inter-governmental body, established by the G7 in 1989, which sets the global standards for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing (the FATF Standards). Bermuda is a member of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF), an associate member of the FATF. The Bermuda Government supports the work of the FATF and has demonstrated a strong commitment, via its membership in CFATF, to helping the organisation carry out its mandate.

Orders will be added or removed from Schedule 1 of the 2013 Regulations from time-to-time as required.

6. Lists of designated persons or listed persons and restricted goods

The web address www.gov.bm/international-sanctions-measures provides links to—

- the United Kingdom Treasury’s Consolidated List of Financial Sanctions Targets, i.e., named persons and entities constituting the target of financial sanctions and relevant guidelines; and
- the consolidated list of restricted goods, in respect of each applicable Order, listed in Schedule 1 to the 2013 Regulations.

Part B: Financial Sanctions Targets, by Regime (Listed Alphabetically)

1. AFGHANISTAN
2. ISIL (Da'esh) AND AL-QAIDA
3. BELARUS
4. BURMA (MYANMAR)
5. BURUNDI
6. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
7. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
8. EGYPT
9. ERITREA
10. REPUBLIC OF GUINEA
11. REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU
12. IRAN (HUMAN RIGHTS)
13. IRAN (NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION)
14. IRAQ
15. LEBANON AND SYRIA
16. LEBANON
17. LIBYA
18. MALI
19. NORTH KOREA (DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA)
20. POLICING AND CRIME ACT (FINANCIAL SANCTIONS)(OVERSEAS TERRITORIES) ORDER
21. RUSSIA
22. SOMALIA
23. SOUTH SUDAN
24. SUDAN
25. SYRIA
26. TERRORISM (TERRORIST ASSET-FREEZING etc. ACT 2010 (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES) ORDER)
27. TUNISIA
28. UKRAINE
29. UKRAINE (SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTERGRITY)
30. VENEZUELA
31. YEMEN
32. ZIMBABWE

1. AFGHANISTAN

[Afghanistan Order 2012](#): The Afghanistan (United Nations Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/1758)

This Order gives effect to the UN sanctions in respect of Afghanistan adopted in Resolution 1988 (2011), which maintains in force the sanctions first imposed by Resolution 1267 (1999) against the Taliban.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Afghanistan as reflected in this Order are: a prohibition in respect of the delivery and supply of arms and related matériel and the provision of related technical assistance and training to the Taliban and their associates; a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by persons identified as Taliban and persons associated with them in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such designated persons.

2. ISIL (Da'esh) and AL-QAIDA

ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Order 2016: The ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2016 (S.I. 2016/1218)²

This Order gives effect to UN sanctions in respect of ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida imposed on designated individuals by United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1390 (2002), and 2253 (2015), which was adopted on 17th December 2015. Resolution 2253 (2015) maintains in force the sanctions first imposed by Resolution 1267 (1999) against Al-Qaida and individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associate to it, but expressly extends the sanctions regime to ISIL (Da'esh).

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida and persons, groups, undertaking and entities associated with them as reflected in this Order are: an arms embargo, asset freeze and prohibition on the provision of assistance to persons and entities designated by the United Nations Security Council or European Union as associated with ISIL (Da'esh) or Al-Qaida.

3. BELARUS

Belarus Order 2011: The Belarus (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/2440)³

This consolidated Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Belarus implemented by EU Regulation 765/2006. The Order continues restrictive measures on individuals responsible for the failure to start independent investigations into the prosecution of certain crimes for the fraudulent elections and referendum, and the crackdown on civil society and democratic opposition.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Belarus as reflected in this Order are: a prohibition in respect of the delivery and supply of arms and related matériel; a prohibition in respect of the provision of assistance etc. related to the supply etc. of restricted goods; a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by listed persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such listed persons.

Belarus Amendment Order 2011: The Belarus (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/2988)

This Order amends S.I. 2011/2440 by removing a redundant definition in article 2(1) and amending a cross reference in article 21(3).

4. BURMA (MYANMAR)

Burma Order 2013: The Burma (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/1447)⁴. This Order gives effect to EU sanctions in respect of Burma implemented by EU Regulation 2013/184.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Burma as reflected in this Order are: the European Union decided to revoke sanctions in respect of Burma except for the embargoes on the supply of arms and related matériel and equipment which might be used for internal repression, together with the prohibition on the provision of technical assistance and military assistance related to such goods.

5. BURUNDI

Burundi Order 2015: The Burundi (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/1898)

This Order gives effect to EU sanctions against Burundi implemented by EU Regulation 2015/1763.

² Revokes The Al-Qa'ida (United Nations Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI 2012/1757, amended by S.I. 2012/3064 and S.I. 2013/472)

³ Revokes The Belarus (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2006 (S.I. 2006/1909)

⁴ Revokes The Burma (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/3008), and The Burma (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Suspension) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2596)

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Burundi as reflected in this Order include: an asset freeze and travel ban against persons, entities or bodies designated by the Council of the European Union as undermining democracy or obstructing the search for a political solution in Burundi, including by acts of violence, repression or inciting violence, as well as persons, entities or bodies involved in planning, directing or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute serious human rights abuses, in Burundi, as well as persons, entities or bodies associated with them.

6. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Central African Republic Order 2014: The Central African Republic (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/1368)

This Order gives effect to EU Sanctions against the Central African Republic implemented by EU Regulation 2013/798 and 2014/125.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of the Central African Republic as reflected in this Order include: an arms embargo and a prohibition on the supply of related assistance to the Central African Republic, including the supply of armed mercenary personnel, and an asset freeze against persons designated by the United Nations Security Council as:

- (a) engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the Central African Republic, or that fuel violence;
- (b) acting in violation of the arms embargo established in paragraph 54 of resolution 2127 (2013);
- (c) being involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute human rights abuses or violations, including acts involving sexual violence;
- (d) recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the Central African Republic, in violation of applicable international law;
- (e) providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of natural resources, including diamonds and wildlife and wildlife products, in the Central African Republic;
- (f) obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the Central African Republic;
- (g) being involved in planning, directing, sponsoring, or conducting attacks against UN missions or other international security presences;
- (h) being leaders of, having provided support to, or having acted for or on behalf of or at the direction of, an entity designated by the Security Council Sanctions Committee;
- (i) acting on behalf of or at the direction of persons, entities or bodies listed in points (a) to (h), or entities owned or controlled by them.

Central African Republic Order 2015: The Central African Republic (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/1380)

This Order amends S.I. 2014/1368 by adding certain exemptions to the arms embargo, amends the definition of “funds” in article 3(1), and the exemptions to the asset freeze in article 5(1) of the principal Order to ensure consistency with the provisions of the EU legislation implementing the UN requirements.

7. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Congo Order 2015: The Democratic Republic of the Congo (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/1382)⁵

This Order gives effect to EU Sanctions against the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) implemented

⁵ Revokes The Democratic Republic of the Congo (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2012, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2005, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (United Nations Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2005 and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2003

by EU Regulation 2010/788, 1183/2005, as amended by 2015/620 and 2015/613.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of the DRC as reflected in this Order comprise: an arms embargo against non-governmental persons in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and an asset freeze and travel ban against persons designated by the United Nations Sanctions Committee as engaging in, or providing support for, acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Congo Order 2017: The Democratic Republic of the Congo (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2017 (S.I. 2017/160)

This Order amends S.I. 2015/1382 by amending the definition of “designated person” to include persons listed in Annex Ia, as well as in Annex I, to Council Regulation (EC) 1183/2005 of 18 July 2005, as amended by the 2016 Regulation. It also amends the provisions regarding the circumstances in which licenses may be granted under the principal Order; updates the penalty provisions in respect of specified territories; and makes other minor technical amendments.

8. EGYPT

Egypt Order 2011: The Egypt (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/1679)

This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Egypt implemented by EU Regulation 270/2011. The Order implements restrictive measures in respect of serious human rights abuses and the misappropriation of Egyptian State funds.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Egypt as reflected in this Order are: a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by listed persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such listed persons.

9. ERITREA

Eritrea Order 2012: The Eritrea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2751)

This Order gives effect to the UN and EU sanctions in respect of Eritrea adopted in Resolutions 1907 (2009) and 2060 (2012), and implemented by EU Regulation 667/2010. The Order implements restrictive measures in respect of Eritrea's support to armed groups destabilising and undermining peace and reconciliation in Somalia.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Eritrea as reflected in this Order are: a prohibition in respect of the delivery and supply of arms and related matériel; a prohibition on the supply of technical assistance, training, financial and other specified forms of assistance; a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by designated persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such designated persons.

10. REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

Guinea Order 2013: The Guinea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/244)

This Order gives effect to the EU measures in respect of the Republic of Guinea implemented by EU Regulation 1284/2009. The Order implements restrictive measures against persons responsible for the violent repression of political demonstrators in Conakry on 28 September 2009.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of the Republic of Guinea as reflected in this Order are: a prohibition in respect of the delivery and supply of arms and related matériel, or equipment which might be used for internal repression; a prohibition in respect of technical assistance, training, financial and other specified forms of assistance; a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by designated persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such designated persons.

11. REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau Order 2012: The Guinea-Bissau (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/3068)

This Order gives effect to the EU measures in respect of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau implemented by EU Regulation 377/2012. The Order implements restrictive measures against persons engaged in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau or are associated with such persons, entities or bodies.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau as reflected in this Order are: a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by designated persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such designated persons.

12. IRAN (HUMAN RIGHTS)

Iran Order 2011: The Iran (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/2989)

This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Iran implemented by EU Regulation 359/2011. The Order implements restrictive measures in respect of persons responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Iran as reflected in this Order are: a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by listed persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such listed persons.

Iran Amendment Order 2012: The Iran (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/1389)

This Order amends S.I. 2011/2989 by incorporating a prohibition on the sale etc. to Iran of equipment which may be used for internal repression; a prohibition on the sale etc. of telecommunications monitoring equipment to any person in Iran or for use in Iran; and prohibitions on technical assistance, brokering services, financing and financial assistance.

Iran Amendment Order 2013: The Iran (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/786)

This Order amends S.I. 2011/2989 by introducing exemptions from the prohibitions relating to equipment which may be used for internal repression. The Governor may authorise the sale, supply, transfer or export of such equipment, or technical assistance, brokering services, financing or financial assistance related to such equipment, if it is intended solely for the protective use of the personnel of the EU and its Member States in Iran.

13. IRAN (NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION)

Iran (Nuclear Proliferation) Order 2016: The Iran (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2016 (S.I. 2016/371)⁶

This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Iran implemented by EU Regulation 267/2012⁷ amended by 2015/1861 and 2015/1862.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Iran as reflected in this Order include: the freezing of funds and economic resources of designated persons, as well as trade restrictions in respect of specified

⁶ Revokes the Iran (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012(S.I. 2012/1756); the Iran (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) (No.2) Order 2013(S.I. 2013/1444); the Iran (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment and Suspension) Order 2015(S.I. 2015/825); and the Iran (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) (No.2) Order 2015(S.I. 2015/1772).

⁷ EU Regulation 267/2012 revokes and replaces EU Regulation 961/2010, and provides for additional measures

goods. The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (“JCPOA”), annexed to UNSCR Resolution 2231, provides for staged sanctions relief for Iran in exchange for Iran verifiably limiting its nuclear programme. The 2015 Council Decision and 2015 Council Regulations were adopted to reduce the restrictive measures against Iran consistent with the first stage of sanctions relief set out in the JCPOA and resolution 2231, and entered into force on 16th January 2016.

[Iran Amendment Order 2016](#): The Iran (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2016 (S.I. 2016/560)

This Order amends S.I. 2016/371 by inserting additional powers into Schedule 3 (which contains provisions for obtaining evidence and information for purpose of enforcing the Order) in relation to ships, aircraft or vehicles that are suspected of being used in the commission of certain offences under the principal Order.

[Iran Amendment \(No. 2\) Order 2016](#): The Iran (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2016 (S.I. 2016/1120)

This Order amends S.I. 2016/371 (“the principal Order”) as it rectifies an omission from the principal Order. Articles 9(2), 10(2), 12(2) and 14(2) of the principal Order prohibit the use of ships, aircraft and vehicles to carry certain goods to Iran. The amendments in this Order extend those prohibitions to include the carriage of the specified goods from Iran to any destination outside Iran.

14. IRAQ

[Iraq Order 2015](#): The Iraq (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/1383)⁸

This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Iraq implemented by EU Regulation 1210/2003 as amended by EU Regulation 791/2014.

The main provisions of the sanction in respect of Iraq as reflected in this Order are: an arms embargo and an asset freeze against persons designated by the United Nations Sanctions Committee. The Order also contains a prohibition on the import or export of illegally removed Iraqi cultural property in the specified Overseas Territories.

15. LEBANON AND SYRIA

[Lebanon and Syria Order 2006](#): The Lebanon and Syria (United Nations Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2006 (S.I. 2006/311)

This Order gives effect to the UN sanctions in respect of Lebanon and Syria adopted in Resolution 1636 (2005). The Order imposes restrictive measures against individuals suspected of involvement in Beirut terrorist bombings.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Lebanon and Syria as reflected in this Order are: a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by designated persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such designated persons.

16. LEBANON

[Lebanon Order 2007](#): The Lebanon (United Nations Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2007 (S.I. 2007/283)

⁸ Revokes and replaces The Iraq (United Nations Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2748); The Iraq (United Nations Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) (No.2) Order 2004 (S.I. 2004/2671); The Iraq (United Nations Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2004 (S.I. 2004/1983); and The Iraq (United Nations Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2003 (S.I. 2003/1516).

This Order gives effect to Resolution 1701 (2006) and provides for: a prohibition on the delivery or supply of arms and related matériel to Lebanon; and a prohibition on the provision of assistance, advice and training related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance related to the provision of arms and related matériels.

Lebanon Amendment Order 2007: The Lebanon (United Nations Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2007 (S.I. 2007/2131)

This Order amends S.I. 2007/283 in relation to the prosecution of offences in the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus and the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

17. LIBYA

Libya Order 2011: The Libya (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/1080)

This Order gives effect to the UN and EU sanctions in respect of Libya against those persons responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Libya as reflected in this Order are: a prohibition in respect of the delivery and supply of restricted goods or armed military personnel; a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by listed persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such listed persons.

Libya Amendment Order 2011: The Libya (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/2717)

This Order amends S.I. 2011/1080 by reducing the scope of the asset freezing measures and introducing additional exemptions to the arms embargo.

Libya Amendment Order 2012: The Libya (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/356)

This Order amends S.I. 2011/1080 by updating certain provisions (including article 10); and the definition of “designated persons” and “person referred to in paragraph 15 of the Security Council resolution 2009 (2011)” in article 2(1) of S.I. 2011/1080, in order to remove the Central Bank of Libya and the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank from the scope of the partial asset freeze.

Unofficial consolidation of article 10(1) of S.I. 2011/1080, as amended by S.I. 2011/2717 and 2012/356:

Freezing funds and economic resources

“Subject to article 12, unless they do so under the authority of a licence granted under article 15, a person (including a designated person or person referred to in paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 2009 (2011)) shall not deal with funds or economic resources which—

- (a) are owned, held or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a designated person or persons acting on their behalf or at their direction or by persons owned or controlled by them; or*
- (b) on 16th September 2011—*
 - (i) were owned, held or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a person referred to in paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 2009 (2011);*
 - (ii) were located outside Libya; and*
 - (iii) were frozen under the asset freeze imposed under paragraph 22 of Security Council resolution 1973 (2011) read with paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 1970 (2011).”*

Where article 2(1):

- *“designated person” means “any person listed in Annex II of Security Council resolution 1970 (2011) or listed in Annex II of Security Council resolution 1973 (2011) or designated*

under either of these resolutions, excluding the Libyan National Oil Corporation, Zueitina Oil Company, the Central Bank of Libya, the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank, the Libyan Investment Authority and the Libyan Africa Investment Portfolio”.

- *“person referred to in paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 2009 (2011)” is “person referred to in paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 2009 (2011)” means the Libyan Investment Authority or the Libyan Africa Investment Portfolio or both”.*

Libya Amendment Order 2013: The Libya (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/3160)

This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Libya implemented by EU Regulation 488/2013, which introduced changes to the Libya arms embargo. States no longer require the approval of the UN Sanctions Committee before selling, supplying or transferring arms or assistance to Libya where such activity is solely for the benefit of the Libyan Government for security or disarmament purposes. Neither do States have to notify the UN Sanctions Committee when selling, supplying or transferring to Libya non-lethal military equipment or related technical assistance when it is intended solely for humanitarian or protective use. There is also a new exemption introduced in respect of the frozen accounts of EU listed persons. These persons may now benefit from, or make, payments in accordance with judicial or administrative decisions or liens where such decisions or liens became enforceable after the persons were listed.

18. MALI

Mali Order 2017: The Mali (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2017 (S.I. 2017/1107)

The Order gives effect to the sanctions regime created by the United Nations Security Council in resolution 2374 (2017) adopted on 5 September 2017, and reflects the implementation of these sanctions by the European Union in Council Decision 2017/1775 and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1770, adopted on 28 September 2017.

The sanctions imposed include an asset freeze on persons and entities designated by the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee as persons responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Mali.

19. NORTH KOREA

North Korea Order 2012: The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/3066)⁹

This Order gives effect to the UN and EU sanctions in respect of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) adopted in Resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), and implemented by EU Regulation 329/2007. The Order maintains and augments restrictive measures in respect of the continuing serious violations of human rights and the failure of its military authorities to enter into substantive discussions with the democratic movement.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of DPRK as reflected in this Order are: a prohibition in respect of the direct or indirect sale, supply or transfer to any person in, or for use, in DPRK of (i) arms and related matériel, (ii) items etc. and technology which could contribute to DPRK’s nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes or which could contribute to its military activities, (iii) certain dual-use goods and technology, and (iv) luxury goods; a prohibition on the supply to DPRK of certain technical assistance, training, financial and other specified forms of assistance; a prohibition on obtaining arms and other prohibited matériel as well as related technical assistance etc.; a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by designated persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such designated persons.

⁹ Revokes and replaces The North Korea (United Nations Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2006 (S.I. 2006/3327)

North Korea Amendment Order 2013: The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/1718)

This Order amends S.I. 2012/3066 to give effect to the additional sanctions against North Korea adopted by the UN and EU. The Order prohibits banks and financial institutions established in North Korea from opening branches, acquiring a joint venture, establishing correspondent banking relationships, or maintaining correspondent banking relationships in certain circumstances. The Order also implements prohibitions on the sale or purchase of gold, precious metals or diamonds; the sale or purchase of North Korean bonds, and the movement of North Korean bank notes.

North Korea Amendment (No. 2) Order 2013: The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/2599)

This Order amends the principal DPRK 2012 Order to extend the application of sanctions to a further category of persons, entities and bodies as listed in Annex Va of Council Regulation (EU) No 696/2013.

North Korea Amendment Order 2016: The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2016 (S.I. 2016/630)

This Order amends the principal DPRK 2012 Order. In particular the Order provides for the imposition of additional asset freezing measures against certain funds and economic resources of the Government of North Korea and the Korean Worker’s Party and makes provision for licences to be granted to enable the dealing of such funds and economic resources in specified circumstances. The Order also provides for the imposition of additional financial sanctions measures on North Korean credit and financial institutions and UK credit and financial institutions. These include requirements to terminate financial relationships with North Korean credit and financial institutions, prevent new economic activity in North Korea and prohibit financial support for trade that could assist nuclear-related, other weapons of mass destructions-related, or ballistic missile related programmes, or other activities prohibited by the Council Regulation. The Order also gives effect to new sectoral prohibitions relating to the export of coal, minerals, iron ore, gold, other metals and an import ban on aviation fuel. It broadens the inspection regime in relation to cargo which may be carrying prohibited goods from or to North Korea and imposes prohibitions relating to the chartering of vessels and aircraft to North Korea and listed persons.

North Korea Amendment (No. 2) Order 2016: The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2016 (S.I. 2016/769)

This Order amends the principal DPRK 2012 Order (2012/3066), as amended. In particular this Order provides for the imposition of additional financial sanctions measures, including those related to investment in commercial activity or joint ventures with, and financing and provision of investment services to, certain North Korean persons. It also prevents certain transactions with North Korean persons and transfers of funds to and from North Korea. This Order also gives effect to a new sectoral prohibition relating to obtaining petroleum products.

North Korea Amendment (No. 3) Order 2016: The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order 2016 (S.I. 2016/991)

The EU has made some minor changes to the sanctions measures in Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849, as amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/1341, and Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007, as most recently amended by Council Regulation (EU) 2016/1333. This Order reflects those changes.

North Korea Amendment Order 2017: The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2017 (S.I. 2017/320)

This Order makes amendments to implement sanctions most recently adopted by the United Nations Security Council in resolution 2321 (2016) and reflected in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/345 of 27 February 2017 amending Council Decision 2016/849/CFSP and Council Regulation 2017/330 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007.

[North Korea Amendment \(No. 2\) Order 2017: The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea \(Sanctions\) \(Overseas Territories\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 2\) Order 2017 \(S.I. 2017/780\)](#)

This Order amends the DPRK 2012 Order (2012/3066), as amended and gives effect to Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/666, amending Council Decision 2016/849/CFSP; and Council Regulation 2017/658, amending Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007. These sanctions include restrictions on establishing a joint venture with or the taking of an ownership interest in persons engaged in activities in the sectors of conventional arms, metallurgy, metalworking and aerospace; and restrictions on the provision of services incidental to mining or manufacturing in the chemical, mining and refining industry, or computer and related services.

[North Korea Amendment \(No. 3\) Order 2017: The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea \(Sanctions\) \(Overseas Territories\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 3\) Order 2017 \(S.I. 2017/1108\)](#)

This Order amends the principal DPRK 2012 Order (2012/3066), as amended and gives effect to Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1562, amending Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849; and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1548, amending Council Regulation (EU) No 2017/1509. The sanctions include restrictions on the import of seafood, lead and lead ore, restrictions on the clearing of funds and chartering vessels and an amendment to existing restrictions on the import of coal. There are also amendments to the licensable activities to include those relating to port access for humanitarian purposes or other purposes associated with United Nations Security Council resolutions and the establishment of joint ventures or ownership interests in certain persons.

[North Korea Amendment \(No. 4\) Order 2017: The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea \(Sanctions\) \(Overseas Territories\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 4\) Order 2017 \(S.I. 2017/1277\)](#)

This Order amends the principal DPRK 2012 Order (2012/3066), as amended and gives effect to Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1838, amending Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849; and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1836, amending Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509. These sanctions include restrictions on: the export of condensates and natural gas liquids, refined petroleum products and crude oil to North Korea; the import of textiles from North Korea; the maintenance and operation of cooperative entities; and ship-to-ship transfers involving North Korean vessels.

20. POLICING AND CRIME ACT (FINANCIAL SANCTIONS)(OVERSEAS TERRITORIES) ORDER

[Policing and Crime Act Order 2017: The Policing and Crime Act \(Financial Sanctions\) \(Overseas Territories\) Order 2017 \(S.I. 2017/984\)](#)

This Order brings into force certain provisions of the UK Policing and Crime Act 2017 (“the Act”) and provides a mechanism to create a temporary financial sanctions regime to implement a financial sanctions regime imposed by a new United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolution. This allows new sanctions regimes to be implemented in the overseas territories without delay.

Under section 152(1) of the Act, the Treasury has the power, by regulations, to create a temporary financial sanctions regime to implement a financial sanctions regime imposed by a new UN Security Council Resolution. Any such regulations must cease to have effect either when the EU implements the UN financial sanctions, or after the end of a default period.

Section 156 of the Act enables these temporary regime measures and temporary deemed designations to be extended to the British overseas territories. The Policing and Crime Act (Financial Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2017 provides for them to be extended to the British Overseas Territories (with certain modifications) and in Bermuda via the International Sanctions Regulations 2013.

Useful information:

[Policing and Crime Act 2017](#)

21. RUSSIA

Russia Order 2014: The Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/2710)

This Order gives effect to the EU measures in respect of Crimea, Sevastopol and Russia implemented by EU Regulations 269/2014 and 692/2014.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Crimea, Sevastopol and Russia as reflected in this Order include: (a) a ban on the import of goods originating in Crimea or Sevastopol; (b) a ban on financing such imports; (c) a prohibition on certain investment activities in Crimea and Sevastopol and Russia; (d) a ban on the supply to Crimea and Sevastopol of equipment and technology related to infrastructure development; (e) the imposition of an arms embargo on Russia; (f) a ban on the supply of dual-use equipment and technology to Russia; (g) a ban on the supply of assistance related to military and dual-use goods (h) a ban on the transfer of oil exploration technologies to Russia; and (i) a ban on the provision of services for oil exploration to Russia.

Russia Amendment Order 2014: The Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/2919)

The Order imposes a ban on the supply of assistance related to the transfer of oil exploration technologies to Russia and makes provision for the Governor to license these activities in line with exemptions under the sanctions regime.

Russia Amendment Order 2015: The Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/213)

This Order amends the principal Russia 2014 Order (2014/2710), as amended by S.I. 2014/2919. The measures against Russia which have been amended relate to the sale, supply, etc. of items listed in Annex II to Council Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 and related technical assistance, financial assistance and brokering services and to the provision of associated services for certain types of oil exploration and production projects. These changes are given effect through amendments to the prohibitions specified in articles 7, 8, 8A, 9 and 11 of the Principal Order as well as the licensing provisions in article 13 of that Order. In addition, this Order gives effect to further sanctions imposed on Crimea and Sevastopol and include: a ban on all foreign investments and related investment services in Crimea or Sevastopol; a broadening of the former export and associated technical and financial assistance prohibitions, to cover goods and technology suited for use in the sectors of transport, telecommunications, energy, or the prospecting for, exploration and production of oil, gas and mineral resources; a ban on the provision of technical assistance, brokering, construction or engineering services relating to infrastructure in Crimea or Sevastopol in those sectors; and a ban on the provision of services directly related to tourism activities in Crimea or Sevastopol. This Order gives effect to the additional sanctions on Crimea and Sevastopol by amending articles 5 and 6 and inserting new articles 6A and 6B to the Principal Order, as well as by making further provision for the Governor to license these activities in line with the exemptions under the Crimea and Sevastopol regime.

22. SOMALIA

Somalia Order 2012: The Somalia (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/3065)¹⁰

This consolidated Order gives effect to the UN and EU sanctions in respect of Somalia implemented by EU Regulations 147/2003 and 356/2010. The Order continues restrictive measures in respect of Somalia and imposes restrictive measures on individuals engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Somalia.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Somalia as reflected in this Order are: a prohibition in respect of the delivery and supply of arms and related matériel; a prohibition in respect of the provision of assistance etc. in relation to military activities; a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or

¹⁰ Revokes The Somalia (United Nations Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2002 (S.I. 2002/2631)

controlled by designated persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such designated persons.

[Somalia Amendment Order 2013: The Somalia \(Sanctions\) \(Overseas Territories\) \(Amendment\) Order 2013 \(S.I. 2013/1443\)](#)

This Order amends S.I. 2012/3065 by amending the arms embargo and the licensing exemptions.

23. SOUTH SUDAN

[South Sudan Order 2014: The South Sudan \(Sanctions\) \(Overseas Territories\) Order 2014 \(S.I. 2014/2703\)](#)

This Order gives effect to the EU measures in respect of South Sudan implemented by EU Regulation 748/2014.

For the sake of clarity, measures implemented by the European Union concerning South Sudan have been separated from measures concerning Sudan. The main provisions of the sanctions imposed in respect of South Sudan include: an arms embargo and a prohibition on the provision of related assistance to South Sudan and an asset freeze and travel ban against persons designated by the Council of the European Union as obstructing the political process in South Sudan, including by acts of violence or violations of ceasefire agreements, as well as persons responsible for serious violations of human rights in South Sudan and persons associated with them.

[South Sudan Amendment Order 2015: The South Sudan \(Sanctions\) \(Overseas Territories\) \(Amendment\) Order 2015 S.I. 2015/1527\)](#)

This Order amends the principal South Sudan 2014 Order (2014/2703). Article 2 of this Order makes one minor amendment to article 3(1) of the principal Order to update the definition of “the Council Regulation” to give effect to the repeal of Council Regulation (EU) No. 748/2014 of 10th July 2014 and its replacement by Council Regulation (EU) No. 2015/735 of 7th May 2015, which integrates some of the restrictive measures imposed by United Nations Security Council resolution 2206 (2015) of 3rd March 2015 and Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/740 of 7th May 2015 (which repealed and replaced Council Decision 2014/449/CFSP of 10th July 2014).

24. SUDAN

[Sudan Order 2014: The Sudan \(Sanctions\) \(Overseas Territories\) Order 2014 \(S.I. 2014/2707\)](#)¹¹

This Order gives effect to the EU measures in respect of Sudan implemented by EU Regulation 747/2014.

For the sake of clarity, the restrictive measures implemented by the European Union concerning Sudan have now been separated from measures concerning South Sudan. The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Sudan as reflected in this Order are: an arms embargo and a prohibition on the provision of related assistance to Sudan and an asset freeze and travel ban against persons designated by the United Nations Security Council as those who impede the peace process, constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and the region, commit violations of international humanitarian law or human rights law or other atrocities, or violate the arms embargo.

25. SYRIA

[Syria Order 2012: The Syria \(Restrictive Measures\) \(Overseas Territories\) Order 2012 \(S.I. 2012/1755\)](#)¹²

This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Syria implemented by EU Regulation 36/2012. The

¹¹ Revokes The Sudan and South Sudan (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012(S.I.2012/361), Sudan (United Nations Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2005(S.I. 2005/1258) and Sudan (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2004(S.I. 2004/1980)

¹² Revokes The Syria (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/1678)

Order continues restrictive measures in respect of Syria and imposes restrictive measures on individuals responsible for the violent repression of the civilian population in Syria.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Syria as reflected in this Order are:

- I. Asset freezing prohibitions, and prohibitions on making funds and economic resources available to, or for the benefit of, designated persons;
- II. Restrictions on dealing with the Syrian banking sector;
- III. Restrictions on Syria's access to bonds markets;
- IV. Restrictions on Syria's access to insurance and reinsurance markets;
- V. Restrictions on the provision of insurance and reinsurance related to the import, purchase or transport of oil, petroleum products or petrochemical products;
- VI. Restrictions on financing certain Syrian enterprises; and
- VII. Prohibition in relation to:
 - a. supply of arms to, or purchase of arms from, Syria;
 - b. sale or supply of prohibited goods and technology to Syria;
 - c. providing assistance or financing in relation to prohibited goods;
 - d. importation or transportation of oil from Syria;
 - e. importation or transportation of petrochemical products from Syria;
 - f. supplying equipment to any Syrian person or for use in Syria for the exploration and production of oil or gas, or for use in the petrochemical industry in Syria;
 - g. sale or purchase of gold, precious metals or diamonds to or from Syria; and
 - h. supply of newly printed banknotes and coins to Syria.

Syria Amendment Order 2012: The Syria (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/3069)

This Order amends S.I. 2012/1755 by making minor corrections, and also implementing a seizure and disposal measure in relation to items which might be used for internal repression, new exemptions to the asset freeze and a prohibition on the purchase, import and transport of arms from, or originating in, Syria.

Syria Amendment Order 2013: The Syria (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/1719)

This Order amends the S.I. 2012/1755, as amended, to give effect to changes to the sanctions measures adopted by the EU. The Order widens the power of the Governor to license the sale, supply, transfer or export of arms and related materiel and equipment which might be used for internal repression, subject to the consent of the Secretary of State, in response to the lifting of the arms embargo; and adds new exemptions to the asset freeze provisions.

Syria Amendment (No. 2) Order 2013: The Syria (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/2598)

This Order amends the 2012 Order to reflect recent amendments to the EU sanctions regime (namely exemptions introduced to the existing restrictions on the importation of crude oil and petroleum products from Syria, the financing of certain enterprises, and the opening by credit or financial institutions of new bank accounts or new representative offices in Syria) by enabling the Governor, with the consent of the Secretary of State, to grant licences for specified prohibited activities.

Syria Amendment Order 2014: The Syria (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/269)

This Order amends the 2012 Order and modifies the provisions relating to the import of restricted goods such that no offence will be committed where the import etc. has been authorised by the Governor, with the consent of the Secretary of State. It also modifies the grounds on which the Governor may grant a licence authorising activity which would otherwise be prohibited by the asset freeze and introduces a new offence of importing, exporting, transferring stolen Syrian cultural property, or providing brokering services

related to those activities. It replaces articles 19 to 24 and Schedule 5 of the principal Order with a new Schedule 5 containing updated provisions relating to evidence and information.

Syria Amendment Order 2015: The Syria (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/824)

This Order amends the 2012 Order and in particular, this Order: (a) creates new offences in relation to the sale, supply, transfer or export of jet fuels and fuel additives to any person, entity or body in Syria or for use in Syria. It also creates offences in relation to the provision of financing or brokering services in relation to the sale, supply, transfer or export of jet fuels and additives; (b) creates new offences in relation to the circumvention of the restrictions on financial services set out in articles 36 to 40 of the principal Order; and (c) precludes the enforcement of certain claims in connection with contracts or transactions which are affected by the principal Order. This Order also amends article 33(2) of the principal Order to include additional bases on which a licence may be granted to authorise conduct which would otherwise be subject to prohibitions set out in articles 25 to 29 of the principal Order.

Syria Amendment (No. 2) Order 2015: The Syria (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/1528)

This Order amends the 2012 Order (S.I. 2012/1755). Particularly, Article 15A of the principal Order prohibits the importation, exportation and transfer of, and the provision of related brokering services in respect of, Syrian cultural property which was illegally removed from Syria. Paragraph (2) of article 15A provides that the prohibitions do not apply if the property was removed from Syria prior to 9th May 2011. This Order amends that date so that the prohibitions apply in respect of property illegally removed from Syria from 15th March 2011 onwards. This implements the change adopted by the European Union in Council Decision 2015/837/CFSP, which aligns the date from which the prohibition takes effect with that in United Nations Security Council resolution 2199 (2015).

Syria Amendment Order 2017: The Syria (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2017 (S.I. 2017/169)

This Order amends the 2012 Order (S.I. 2012/1755) (as amended) and reflects amendments to the EU sanctions regime against Syria in respect of the purchase and transport (and associated financing) of petroleum products in Syria. It also makes related amendments to offences in the principal Order relating to making available funds or economic resources to designated persons, as well as other minor amendments to the definition, licensing and offence provisions.

26. TERRORISM AND TERRORIST FINANCING

TAFA Order 2011: The Terrorist Asset-Freezing etc. Act 2010 (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/750) (TAFA Order 2011)¹³

This TAFA Order 2011 gives effect to the sanctions in respect of ‘terrorism and terrorist financing’ adopted in Resolution 1373 (2001). The TAFA Order 2011 extends, with modifications, the UK Terrorist Asset-Freezing etc. Act 2010 (TAFA) to Bermuda.

There are five core prohibitions in the TAFA Order 2011, breach of any of which is a criminal offence:

- I. Dealing with the funds and economic resources of a designated person;
- II. Making funds or financial services available to a designated person;
- III. Making funds or financial services available for the benefit of a designated person;
- IV. Making economic resources available to a designated person; and
- V. Making economic resources available for the benefit of a designated person.

¹³ Revokes the Terrorism (United Nations Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2001 (S.I. 2001/3366.) and replaces the Terrorist Asset- Freezing (Temporary Provisions) Act 2010

[TAFAs Amendment Order 2017: The Terrorist Asset-Freezing etc. Act 2010 \(Overseas Territories\) \(Amendment\) Order 2017 \(S.I. 2017/157\)](#)

This Order amends the principal TAFAs 2011 Order (S.I. 2011/750) (as amended). The amendments in article 4(3) alter the definition of “designated person” in the principal Order to this include: (a) persons designated by the Treasury under Part 1 of the Act as it applies in the United Kingdom; (b) persons designated by the Council of the European Union under Article 2(3) of Council Regulation (EC) 2580/2001 of 27 December 2001; and (c) persons designated by the Governor of an Overseas Territory. Such persons will be subject to the asset freeze regime provided for in the principal Order. The amendments in article 4(4) to (6) introduce requirements for the Governor to consult the Secretary of State before designating any person under the Act (as extended by the principal Order). The amendments in article 4(8) introduce requirements for the Governor to consult the Treasury before granting, varying or revoking a licence in respect of a person described in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, and to consult the Secretary of State before granting, varying or revoking a licence in respect of a person described in paragraph (c) above.

Useful information:

[The Terrorist Asset-Freezing etc. Act 2010](#)

[The Terrorist Asset-Freezing etc. Act 2010 \(Overseas Territories\) Order 2011](#)

[Explanatory Notes TAFAs Order 2011](#)

[The Terrorist Asset-Freezing etc. Act 2010 \(Overseas Territories\) \(Amendment\) Order 2017](#)

[Current UK Treasury List of Designated Persons \(Asset Freezing\)](#)

27. TUNISIA

[Tunisia Order 2011: The Tunisia \(Restrictive Measures\) \(Overseas Territories\) Order 2011 \(S.I. 2011/748\)](#)

This Order gives effect to the EU measures in respect of Tunisia implemented by EU Regulation 101/2011. The Order implements restrictive measures against persons in Tunisia responsible for the misappropriation of Tunisian State funds.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Tunisia as reflected in this Order are: a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by listed persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such listed persons.

28. UKRAINE

[Ukraine \(No. 2\) Order 2014: The Ukraine \(Sanctions\) \(Overseas Territories\) \(No. 2\) Order 2014 \(S.I. 2014/1100\)](#)¹⁴

This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Ukraine implemented by EU Regulation 208/2014.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Ukraine as reflected in this Order are: freezing the assets of persons who have been identified as responsible for misappropriation of Ukrainian State funds.

29. UKRAINE (SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY)

[Ukraine \(No. 3\) Order 2014: The Ukraine \(Sanctions\) \(Overseas Territories\) \(No. 3\) Order 2014 \(S.I. 2014/1098\)](#)

This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Ukraine implemented by EU Regulation 269/2014.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Ukraine as reflected in this Order are: freezing the assets of persons who have been identified as responsible for actions which undermine or threaten the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and natural or legal persons, entities or bodies associated with them.

¹⁴ Revokes and replaces the Ukraine (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2014

30. VENEZUELA

[Venezuela Order 2018: The Venezuela \(Sanctions\) \(Overseas Territories\) Order 2018 \(S.I. 2018/179\)](#)

This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Venezuela implemented by EU Regulation 2017/2063.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Venezuela as reflected in this Order are: an arms embargo; as well as specific measures to place restrictions on equipment that might be used for internal repression and to prevent the misuse of communication equipment; asset-freezing measures against persons designated by the Council of the European Union as responsible for serious human rights violations or abuses or the repression of civil society and democratic opposition in Venezuela, or whose actions, policies or activities otherwise undermine democracy and the rule of law in Venezuela, as well as persons associated with them.

31. YEMEN

[Yemen \(No. 2\) Order 2015: The Yemen \(Sanctions\) \(Overseas Territories\) \(No.2\) Order 2015 \(S.I.2015/1381\)¹⁵](#)

This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Yemen implemented by EU Regulation 1352/2014.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Ukraine as reflected in this Order are: an asset freeze and prohibition on the provision of assistance to persons and entities designated by the United Nations Security Council as persons engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen or individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction. They also include a travel ban in respect of designated individuals. Subsequently, United Nations Security Council resolution 2216 (2015) added an arms embargo in relation to designated individuals and entities and those in Yemen acting on their behalf or at their direction.

32. ZIMBABWE

[Zimbabwe Order 2012: The Zimbabwe \(Restrictive Measures\) \(Overseas Territories\) Order 2012 \(S.I. 2012/2753\)¹⁶](#)

This consolidated Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Zimbabwe implemented by EU Regulation 314/2004. The Order imposes restrictive measures on individuals responsible for widespread human rights abuses in Zimbabwe.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Zimbabwe as reflected in this Order are: a prohibition in respect of the delivery and supply of arms and related matériel, or equipment which might be used for internal repression; a prohibition in respect of technical assistance, training, financial and other specified forms of assistance; a prohibition on the provision of assistance etc. related to military activities; a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by designated persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such designated persons.

[Zimbabwe \(Suspension and Amendment\) Order 2013: The Zimbabwe \(Sanctions\) \(Overseas Territories\) \(Suspension and Amendment\) Order 2013 \(S.I. 2013/1446\)](#)

This Order suspends, in light of the positive political developments in Zimbabwe, the financial sanctions provisions of the S.I. 2012/2753. The trade-related sanctions of S.I. 2012/2753 remain in force.

¹⁵ Revokes and replaces the Yemen (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2015

¹⁶ Revokes and replaces the Overseas Territories (Zimbabwe) (Restrictive Measures) Order 2002 (SI 2002/1077), the Overseas Territories (Zimbabwe) (Restrictive Measures) (Amendment) Order 2002 (SI 2002/2627), the Overseas Territories (Zimbabwe) (Restrictive Measures) (Amendment) Order 2004 (SI 2004/1111), and the Overseas Territories (Zimbabwe) (Restrictive Measures) (Amendment) Order 2005 (SI 2005/3183)

Zimbabwe (Amendment and Revocation) Order 2015: The Zimbabwe (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment and Revocation) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/826)

This Order amends the 2012 Zimbabwe Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2753, as amended). This Order extends the suspension of financial sanctions provisions to additional designated persons by Council Decision 2014/98/CFSP (OJ No L 50, 20.2.2014, p20) and continued in Council Decision 2015/277/CFSP (OJ No L 47, 20.2.2015, p20) (“the 2015 Decision”). The amendments made in this Order give effect to the suspension, as continued in the 2015 Decision. In particular, article 2(2) amends the definition of “designated person” in the principal Order to exclude any person, body or entity in respect of whom the financial sanctions are suspended as listed in Annex IV to Council Regulation (EC) No 314/2004 (OJ No L 55, 24.2.2004, p1), as amended. Article 2(3) makes minor corrections to the principal Order.