

2011 No. 1080

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

**The Libya (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order
2011**

<i>Made</i> - - - -	<i>7th April 2011</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	<i>8th April 2011</i>
<i>Coming into force</i> - -	<i>9th April 2011</i>

At the Court at Windsor Castle, the 7th day of April 2011

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Under article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council of the United Nations has, by resolution 1970 (2011)(a) adopted on 26th February 2011 and resolution 1973 (2011)(b) adopted on the 17th March 2011, called upon Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and all other States to apply certain measures to give effect to decisions of that Council in relation to Libya.

Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in Her by section 1 of the United Nations Act 1946(c) and section 112 of the Saint Helena Act 1833(d), the British Settlements Acts 1887 and 1945(e), and of all other powers enabling Her to do so, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order as follows—

Citation, commencement, extent and application

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Libya (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 and shall come into force on 9th April 2011.

(2) Part 1 of this Order shall extend to the territories listed in Schedule 1. Part 2 of this Order shall extend to the territories listed in Schedule 2.

(a) S/RES/1970 (2011).
(b) S/RES/1973 (2011).
(c) 1946 c.45.
(d) 1833 c.85.
(e) 1887 c.54 and 1945 c.7.

(3) Articles 24 and 25 shall apply to the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia as set out in Schedule 3.

(4) Article 24 shall apply to the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands as set out in Schedule 4.

(5) Article 24 shall apply to St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha as set out in Schedule 5.

(6) In the application of this Order to any of the said territories, the expression “the Territory” in this Order means that territory.

(7) An offence may be committed under articles 4(1), 5(3), 6, 7(3), 8(3), 10(2), 11(2), 13, 16, 17(3), 17(4), 21(3), 22(1), 22(2), 30(4) and paragraph 4(1) of Schedule 6 by any person in the Territory or by any person elsewhere who is—

- (a) a British citizen, a British overseas territories citizen, a British Overseas citizen, a British subject, a British National (Overseas) or a British protected person and is ordinarily resident in the Territory; or
- (b) a body incorporated or constituted under the law of any part of the Territory.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order, the following expressions have, the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

“aircraft” means a fixed wing, swivel wing, rotary wing, tilt rotor or tilt wing airborne vehicle or helicopter;

“assistance” means any form of assistance including training, technical assistance, financing and financial assistance, investment, brokering or other services, and the transfer of financial resources and services;

“commander”, in relation to an aircraft, means the member of the flight crew designated as commander of the aircraft by the operator thereof, or, failing such a person, the person who is for the time being the pilot in command of the aircraft;

“Council Regulations” means Council Regulation (EU) No. 204/2011 adopted by the Council of the European Union on 2nd March 2011^(a), Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 233/2011 adopted by the Council of the European Union on 10th March 2011^(b) Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 272/2011 adopted by the Council of the European Union on 21st March 2011^(c), Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 288/2011 adopted by the Council of the European Union on 23rd March 2011^(d) and Council Regulation (EU) No. 296/2011 adopted by the Council of the European Union on 25th March 2011^(e);

“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 those resolutions;

“document” includes information recorded in any form, and in relation to information recorded otherwise than in legible form, references to its production include references to producing a copy of the information in legible form;

“economic resources” means assets of every kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, which are not funds but can be used to obtain funds, goods or services;

“EU listed person” means any person included in Council Regulation (EU) No. 204/2011, Annex III, as amended from time to time, being persons not listed in Annex II of the Security Council resolution 1970 (2011) or Annex II of Security Council resolution 1973 (2011);

“export” includes shipment as stores;

(a) O.J. L.58 3.3.2011, p.1.

(b) O.J. L.64 11.3.2011, p.13.

(c) O.J. L. 76 22.3.2011, p. 32.

(d) O.J. L. 78 24.3.2011, p.13.

(e) O.J. L.80 26.3.2011, p. 2.

“exportation” in relation to any ship or aircraft, includes the taking out of the Territory of the ship or aircraft notwithstanding that it is conveying goods or passengers and whether or not it is moving under its own power; and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly;

“financing and financial assistance” in relation to the provision of assistance related to restricted goods includes financing or financial assistance for any sale, supply, transfer or export of restricted goods;

“funds” means financial assets and benefits of every kind, including (but not limited to)—

- (a) cash, cheques, claims on money, drafts, money orders and other payment instruments;
- (b) deposits with relevant institutions or other persons, balances on accounts, debts and debt obligations;
- (c) publicly and privately traded securities and debt instruments, including stocks and shares, certificates representing securities, bonds, notes, warrants, debentures and derivative contracts;
- (d) interest, dividends or other income on or value accruing from or generated by assets;
- (e) credit, rights of set-off, guarantees, performance bonds or other financial commitments;
- (f) letters of credit, bills of lading, bills of sale;
- (g) documents providing evidence of an interest in funds or financial resources; and
- (h) any other instrument of export financing;

“frozen account” means an account with a relevant institution which is held or controlled by a designated person;

“Gazette” means the official gazette of a Territory or any other form in which official information is normally made available in that Territory;

“Governor” means the Governor or other officer administering the Government of the Territory;

“master”, in relation to a ship, includes any persons (other than a pilot) for the time being in charge of the ship;

“officer”, in relation to a body corporate, means a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate or any person who has purported to act in any such capacity;

“operator”, in relation to an aircraft or vehicle, means the person for the time being having the management of the aircraft or vehicle;

“owner”, in relation to a ship, where the owner is not the operator, means the operator and any person to whom it is chartered;

“person” means any natural or legal person, entity or body;

“procurement” means procurement by whatever means, including but not limited to by purchase, import or transport, and including by using any ship, aircraft or vehicle to which article 7 of this Order applies;

“relevant institution” means—

- (a) the person responsible for carrying out in the Territory the functions of a monetary authority;
- (b) any person who may lawfully accept deposits in or from within the Territory by way of business;
- (c) any society established lawfully in the Territory whose principal purpose is the making of loans secured on residential property where such loans are funded substantially by its members;

“restricted goods” means the goods, software and technology specified in Schedule 2 to the Export Control Order 2008(a).

(a) SI 2008/3231.

“Sanctions Committee” means the Sanctions Committee established under paragraph 24 of the Security Council resolution 1970 (2011);

“ship” includes every description of vessel used in navigation;

“shipment” includes loading into an aircraft;

“stores” means goods for use in a ship or aircraft and includes fuel and spare parts and other articles of equipment, whether or not for immediate fitting, but excludes any goods for use in a ship or aircraft as merchandise for sale by retail to persons carried therein;

“Supreme Court” means the court of the Territory having unlimited jurisdiction in civil proceedings.

“vehicle” means land transport vehicle.

(2) For the purpose of the definition of “relevant institution” in paragraph (1)—

(a) the activity of accepting deposits has the meaning given in any relevant order made under section 22 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000^(a); and

(b) a person is not regarded as accepting deposits by way of business if—

(i) the person does not hold himself or herself out as accepting deposits on a day to day basis, and

(ii) any deposits which they accept are accepted only on particular occasions, whether or not involving the issue of any securities.

(3) In determining for the purposes of paragraph (2)(b)(ii) whether deposits are accepted only on particular occasions, regard is to be had to the frequency of those occasions and to any characteristics distinguishing them from each other.

PART 1

LISTS

Publicly available list of designated persons and restricted goods

3. The Governor shall—

(a) maintain a list of designated persons;

(b) cause the list to be published in the Gazette as necessary from time to time; and

(c) cause a list of restricted goods to be published in the Gazette as necessary from time to time.

RESTRICTED GOODS AND ARMED MERCENARY PERSONNEL, ASSISTANCE, TRAINING AND PROCUREMENT

Supply of restricted goods or armed mercenary personnel

4.—(1) Any person who, except under the authority of a licence granted by the Governor—

(a) supplies or delivers;

(b) agrees to supply or deliver; or

(c) does any act calculated to promote the supply or delivery of,

(a) 2000 c.8.

restricted goods or armed mercenary personnel to any person or destination in Libya shall be guilty of an offence under this Order, unless he proves that he did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the goods or armed mercenary personnel in question were to be supplied or delivered to a person in Libya.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (1)(b) or (c) shall apply where the supply or delivery of the goods or armed mercenary personnel to the person concerned is authorised by a licence granted by the Governor.

Exportation of restricted goods or armed mercenary personnel to Libya

5.—(1) Except under the authority of a licence granted by the Governor, restricted goods or armed mercenary personnel shall not be exported from the Territory to any destination in Libya or to any destination for the purpose of delivery, directly or indirectly, or to the order of any person in Libya.

(2) Any restricted goods or armed mercenary personnel which are exported or attempted to be exported shall be liable to being disposed of or transferred or seized as appropriate.

(3) Any person knowingly concerned in the exportation or attempted exportation of such goods or armed mercenary personnel shall be guilty of an offence under this Order.

(4) In any case where a person would, apart from this paragraph, be guilty both of an offence under paragraph (3) above and of an offence under article 4(1), he shall not be guilty of the offence under paragraph (3) above.

Provision of assistance, advice or training related to the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture or use of restricted goods

6. Any person who, except under the authority of a licence granted by the Governor, directly or indirectly, provides to any person in, or for use in, Libya any assistance, including financing and financial assistance, advice or training related to the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture or use of restricted goods or armed mercenary personnel shall be guilty of an offence under this Order, unless they prove that they did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the assistance, advice or training in question was to be provided to a person, in, or for use in, Libya.

Use of ships, aircraft and vehicles: restricted goods or armed mercenary personnel

7.—(1) Without prejudice to the generality of article 4, no ship or aircraft to which this article applies, and no vehicle within the Territory, shall be used for the carriage of restricted goods or armed mercenary personnel if the carriage is, or forms part of, carriage from any place outside Libya to any destination therein.

(2) This article applies to ships registered in the Territory, to aircraft so registered and to any other ship or aircraft that is for the time being chartered to any person who is—

- (a) a British citizen, a British overseas territories citizen, a British Overseas citizen, a British subject, a British National (Overseas), or a British protected person and is ordinarily resident in the Territory; or
- (b) a body incorporated or constituted under the law of the Territory.

(3) If any ship, aircraft or vehicle is used in contravention of paragraph (1) then—

- (a) in the case of a ship registered in the Territory or any aircraft so registered, the owner and the master of the ship or, as the case may be, the operator and the commander or the aircraft; or
- (b) in the case of any other ship or aircraft, the person to whom the ship or aircraft is for the time being chartered, if he or she is a person referred to in paragraph (2)(a) or (b) and the master of the ship or, as the case may be, the operator and the commander of the aircraft; or
- (c) in the case of a vehicle, the operator and driver of the vehicle,

shall be guilty of an offence under this Order, unless they prove that they did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that the carriage of goods or armed mercenary personnel in question was, or formed part of, carriage from any place outside Libya to any destination therein.

(4) Nothing in paragraph (1) shall apply where the supply or delivery or exportation from the Territory of the goods or armed mercenary personnel concerned to Libya was authorised by a licence granted by the Governor.

(5) Nothing in this article shall be construed so as to prejudice any other provision of law prohibiting or restricting the use of ships, aircraft or vehicles.

Procurement of restricted goods or armed mercenary personnel from Libya

8.—(1) Except under the authority of a licence granted by the Governor, the procurement of restricted goods or armed mercenary personnel from Libya is prohibited.

(2) Any restricted goods or armed mercenary personnel which are procured or attempted to be procured shall be liable to being disposed of or transferred or seized, as appropriate.

(3) Any person knowingly concerned in the procurement or attempted procurement of such goods or personnel shall be guilty of an offence under this Order.

Licences

9.—(1) The Governor may grant a licence to disapply the prohibitions in articles 4 to 8 of this Order in respect of—

- (a) supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, and related technical assistance or training, as approved in advance by the Sanctions Committee;
- (b) protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, temporarily exported to Libya by United Nations personnel, representatives of the media and humanitarian and development works and associated personnel, for their personal use only; or
- (c) other sales or supply of arms and related material, or provision of assistance or personnel, as approved in advance by the Sanctions Committee.

(2) A licence may be—

- (a) general or granted to a category of persons or to a particular person;
- (b) subject to conditions; or
- (c) of indefinite duration or subject to an expiry date.

(3) The Governor may vary or revoke a licence at any time.

(4) The Governor, where he or she grants, varies or revokes a licence, shall—

- (a) in the case of a licence granted to a particular person, give written notice of the licence, variation or revocation to that person, and
- (b) in the case of a general licence, or of a licence granted to a category of persons, take such steps as the Governor considers appropriate to publicise the licence, variation or revocation.

FUNDS AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Freezing funds and economic resources

10.—(1) A person (including a designated person) shall not deal with funds or economic resources owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a designated person or persons acting on their behalf or at their direction or by persons controlled by them, subject to article 12, unless they do so under the authority of a licence granted under article 15.

(2) A person who contravenes the prohibition in paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence under this Order.

(3) In proceedings for an offence under this article, it is a defence for a person to show that they did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that they were dealing with funds or economic resources owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a designated person or persons acting on their behalf or at their direction or by persons controlled by them.

(4) In this article, “to deal with” means—

- (a) in respect of funds—
 - (i) to use, alter, move, allow access to or transfer;
 - (ii) to deal with in any other way that would result in any change in volume, amount, location, ownership, possession, character or destination; or
 - (iii) to make any other change that would enable use, including portfolio management; and
- (b) in respect of economic resources, to exchange or use to obtain funds, goods or services in any way, including (but not limited to) by selling, hiring or mortgaging the resources.

Making funds and economic resources available

11.—(1) A person (including a designated person) shall not make funds or economic resources available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of a designated person, subject to article 12, unless they do so under the authority of a licence granted under article 15.

(2) A person who contravenes the prohibition in paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence under this Order.

(3) In proceedings for an offence under this article, it is a defence for a person to show that they did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that they were making funds or economic resources available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of a designated person.

Exceptions

12.—(1) A person is not guilty of an offence under articles 10 or 11 if they credit a frozen account with—

- (a) interest or other earnings due on the account; or
- (b) payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that were concluded or arose prior to the date on which an account holder became a designated person.

(2) It is not an offence under article 11 for a person to credit a frozen account which is in receipt of funds transferred by a third party to a frozen account.

(3) In this article “third party” means a person other than the account holder or the person with which the account is maintained.

Circumventing prohibitions etc.

13. A person shall be guilty of an offence under this Order if they participate, knowingly and intentionally, in activities the object or effect of which is, directly or indirectly, to—

- (a) circumvent a prohibition in article 10(1) or 11(1); or
- (b) enable or facilitate the commission of an offence under article 10(2) or 11(2).

Governor’s powers to give directions

14.—(1) Where the Governor has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person is a designated person, the Governor may give a direction that such person is to be treated as a designated person for the purposes of this Order.

(2) The Governor may vary or revoke such a direction at any time.

- (3) A direction under paragraph (1) has effect—
 - (a) for such a period as the Governor may specify in the direction, or
 - (b) until the direction is revoked or set aside.
- (4) Where the Governor gives a direction the Governor shall—
 - (a) take such steps as the Governor considers appropriate to publicise the direction;
 - (b) give written notice to the person identified in the direction; and
 - (c) if the direction is varied or revoked—
 - (i) give written notice of the variation or revocation to the person identified in the direction; and
 - (ii) take such further steps as the Governor considers appropriate to publicise the variation or revocation.
- (5) The Supreme Court may set aside a direction on the application of—
 - (a) the person identified in the direction, or
 - (b) any other person affected by the direction.
- (6) A person who makes an application under paragraph (5) shall give a copy of the application and any witness statement or affidavit in support to the Governor no later than seven days before the date fixed for the hearing by the Supreme Court of the application.

Licences

15.—(1) The Governor may grant a licence to disapply the prohibition in articles 10(1) or 11(1) in relation to the acts specified in the licence.

- (2) A licence may relate to—
 - (a) basic expenses of designated persons and their dependent family members, including payments for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines, medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums and public utility charges after notification to the Sanctions Committee and no objection having been made with 5 working days of such notification;
 - (b) payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services after notification to the Sanctions Committee and no objection having been made within 5 working days of such notification;
 - (c) payment of fees or service charges for the routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds, other financial assets and economic resources after notification to the Sanctions Committee and no objection having been made within 5 working days of such notification;
 - (d) payment of necessary extraordinary expenses as determined by the Governor and approved by the Sanctions Committee;
 - (e) satisfaction of a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgement provided that the lien or judgement was entered into prior to 26th February 2011^(a) and is not for the benefit of a designated person and has been notified to the Sanctions Committee;
 - (f) payment by a designated person of sums due under a contract entered into prior to the date on which the person was so designated, provided that the payment is not directly or indirectly received by another designated person and the Sanctions Committee has been notified of the intention to make or receive such payments or has been notified 10 working days in advance of the intention to authorise the unfreezing of funds, other financial assets or economic resources for the payment of the sums due.
- (3) A licence may be—

^(a) This is the date on which the Security Council resolution 1970 (2011) came into force.

- (a) general or granted to a category of persons or to a particular person;
 - (b) subject to conditions; or
 - (c) of indefinite duration or subject to an expiry date.
- (4) The Governor may vary or revoke a licence at any time.
- (5) The Governor, where he grants, varies or revokes a licence, shall—
- (a) in the case of a licence granted to a particular person, give written notice of the licence, variation or revocation to that person, and
 - (b) in the case of a general licence, or of a licence granted to a category of persons, take such steps as the Governor considers appropriate to publicise the licence, variation or revocation.

CUSTOMS POWERS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Customs powers to demand evidence of destination which goods reach

16. Any exporter or any shipper of restricted goods or personnel which have been exported or provided from the Territory shall, if so required by the Governor, furnish, within such time as the Governor may allow, proof to the Governor's satisfaction that the goods or personnel have reached either—

- (a) a destination to which they were authorised to be exported or provided by a licence granted under article 9 of this Order; or
- (b) a destination to which their exportation or provision was not prohibited by this Order,

and if they fail to do so, they shall be guilty of an offence under this Order, unless they prove that they did not consent to or connive at the goods reaching any destination other than such a destination as mentioned above.

Declaration as to goods: powers of search

17.—(1) Any person who is about to leave the Territory shall, if they are required to do so by an officer authorised for the purpose by the Governor—

- (a) declare whether or not they have with them any restricted goods or personnel which are destined for Libya or for delivery, directly or indirectly, to or to the order of any person in Libya; and
- (b) produce any such goods or personnel as aforesaid which they have with them.

(2) Any such officer, and any person acting under his or her direction, may search that person for the purpose of ascertaining whether they have with them any such goods as aforesaid, provided that no person shall be searched in pursuance of this paragraph except by a person of the same sex.

(3) Any person who without reasonable excuse refuses to make such a declaration, and fails to produce any goods or personnel as aforesaid, or refuses to allow themselves to be searched in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this article, shall be guilty of an offence under this Order.

(4) Any person who under the provisions of this article makes a declaration which to their knowledge is false in a material particular, or recklessly makes any declaration which is false in a material particular, shall be guilty of an offence under this Order.

(5) Before or on exercising any power conferred by this article, an authorised person shall if requested to do so, produce evidence of their authority.

Investigation, etc. of suspected ships

18.—(1) Where any authorised officer has reason to suspect that any ship to which article 7 applies has been or is being or is about to be used in contravention of paragraph (1) of that article—

- (a) the officer may (either alone or accompanied and assisted by persons under his or her authority) board the ship and search her; and for that purpose,
- (b) the officer may request the owner or the master of the ship to furnish such information relating to the ship and her cargo and produce for his or her inspection such documents so relating and such cargo as he may specify; and
- (c) in the case of a ship that is reasonably suspected of being or of being about to be used in contravention of paragraph (1) of article 7, the authorised officer (either there and then or upon consideration of any information furnished or document or cargo produced in pursuance of a request made under sub-paragraph (b)), with a view to preventing the commission (or the continued commission) of any such contravention, or in order that enquiries into the matter may be pursued, shall seize and dispose of any restricted goods and may take the further action specified in paragraph (2).

(2) The further action referred to in paragraph (1)(c) is either—

- (a) to direct the master of the ship to refrain, except with the consent of any authorised officer, from landing at any port specified by the officer any part of the ship's cargo that is specified under paragraph (1)(b); or
- (b) to request the master of the ship to take any one or more of the following steps—
 - (i) to cause the ship not to proceed with the voyage on which she is then engaged or about to engage until the master is notified by an authorised officer that the ship may so proceed;
 - (ii) if the ship is then in port in the Territory, to cause her to remain there until the master is notified by an authorised officer that the ship may depart;
 - (iii) if the ship is then in any other place, to take her to any such port specified by the officer and to cause her to remain there until the master is notified as mentioned in sub-paragraph (ii); and
 - (iv) to take her to any other destination that may be specified by the officer in agreement with the master.

(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of article 21(3), where—

- (a) a master refuses or fails to comply with a request made under paragraph (2)(b); or
- (b) an authorised officer otherwise has reason to suspect that such a request that has been so made may not be complied with,

any authorised officer may take such steps as appear to him or her to be necessary to secure compliance with that request and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may for that purpose enter upon, or authorise entry upon, that ship.

(4) Before or on exercising any power conferred by this article, an authorised officer shall if requested to do so, produce evidence of his authority.

(5) In this article “authorised officer” means—

- (a) any commissioned naval or military officer;
- (b) any British consular officer;
- (c) any police or customs officer; or
- (d) any person authorised by the Governor for the purpose of this article either generally or in a particular case.

Investigation, etc. of suspected aircraft

19.—(1) Where any authorised person has reason to suspect that any aircraft to which article 7 applies has been or is being or is about to be used in contravention of paragraph (1) of that article—

- (a) he or she may (either alone or accompanied and assisted by persons under his or her authority) board the aircraft and search it and, for that purpose;
- (b) he or she may request the charterer, the operator and the commander of the aircraft or any of them to furnish such information relating to the aircraft and its cargo and produce for his or her inspection such documents so relating and such cargo as he or she may specify; and
- (c) if the aircraft is then in the Territory, any authorised person may (either there and then or upon consideration of any information furnished or document or cargo produced in pursuance of a request made under sub-paragraph (b)) further request the charterer, the operator and the commander or any of them to cause the aircraft and any of its cargo to remain in the Territory until notified that the aircraft and its cargo may depart.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of article 21(3), where an authorised person has reason to suspect that any request that has been made under paragraph (1)(c) may not be complied with, he or she may take such steps as appear to him or her to be necessary to secure compliance with that request and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, for that purpose—

- (a) may enter, or authorise entry, upon any land and upon that aircraft;
- (b) may detain, or authorise the detention of, that aircraft and any of its cargo,
- (c) shall seize and dispose of any restricted goods.

(3) Before or on exercising any power conferred by this article, an authorised person shall, if requested to do so, produce evidence of his authority.

(4) In this article, “authorised person” means any person authorised by the Governor for the purpose of this article either generally or in a particular case.

Investigation, etc. of suspected vehicles

20.—(1) Where any authorised person has reason to suspect that any vehicle in the Territory has been or is being or is about to be used in contravention of paragraph (1) of article 7—

- (a) he or she may (either alone or accompanied and assisted by persons under his or her authority) enter the vehicle and search it and, for that purpose;
- (b) he or she may request the operator and the driver of the vehicle or either of them to furnish such information relating to the vehicle and any goods or personnel contained in it and produce for his or her inspection such documents so relating and such goods or personnel as he or she may specify; and
- (c) any authorised person may (either there and then or upon consideration of any information furnished or document or goods or personnel produced in pursuance of a request made under sub-paragraph (b)) further request the operator or the driver to cause the vehicle and any goods or personnel contained in it to remain in the Territory until notified that the vehicle may depart.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of article 21(3), where any authorised person has reason to suspect that any request that has been made under paragraph (1)(c) may not be complied with, he or she may take such steps as appear to him or her to be necessary to secure compliance with that request and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, for that purpose—

- (a) may enter, or authorise entry, upon any land and enter, or authorise entry of, that vehicle;
- (b) may detain, or authorise the detention of, that vehicle and any goods or personnel contained in it; and
- (c) shall dispose of, transfer and seize, as appropriate, any restricted goods or personnel.

(3) Before or on exercising any power conferred by this article, an authorised person shall, if requested to do so, produce evidence of his authority.

(4) In this article, “authorised person” means any person authorised by the Governor for the purpose of this article either generally or in a particular case.

Provisions supplementary to articles 18 to 20

21.—(1) No information furnished or document produced by any person in pursuance of a request made under articles 18, 19 or 20 shall be disclosed except—

- (a) with the consent of the person by whom the information was furnished or the document was produced, provided that a person who has obtained information or is in possession of a document only in their capacity as servant or agent of another person may not give consent for the purposes of this sub-paragraph but such consent may instead be given by any person who is entitled to that information or to the possession of that document in his own right;
- (b) to any person who would have been empowered under articles 18, 19 or 20 to request that the information furnished or the document produced be furnished or produced or to any person holding or acting in any office under or in the service of—
 - (i) the Crown in respect of the Government of the United Kingdom;
 - (ii) the Government of the Isle of Man;
 - (iii) the States of Guernsey or Alderney or the Chief Pleas of Sark;
 - (iv) the State of Jersey; or
 - (v) the Government of any British overseas territory;
- (c) on the authority of the Governor, to any organ of the United Nations or to any person in the service of the United Nations or of the Government of any other country for the purpose of assisting the United Nations or that Government in securing compliance with or detecting evasion of measures in relation to Libya decided upon by the Security Council of the United Nations; or
- (d) with a view to the institution of, or otherwise for the purposes of, any proceedings—
 - (i) in the Territory, for an offence under this Order or, with respect to any of the matters regulated by this Order, for an offence relating to customs; or
 - (ii) for any offence under any law making provision with respect to such matters that is in force in the United Kingdom, any of the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or any British overseas territory.

(2) Any power conferred by articles 18, 19 or 20 to request the furnishing of information or the production of a document or of cargo or of goods or of personnel for inspection shall include a power to specify whether the information should be furnished orally or in writing and in what form and to specify the time by which and the place in which the information should be furnished or the document or cargo or goods or personnel produced for inspection.

(3) Each of the following persons shall be guilty of an offence under this Order, that is to say—

- (a) a master of a ship who disobeys any direction given under article 18(2)(a);
- (b) a master of a ship or its owner or a charterer or operator or commander of an aircraft or an operator or a driver of a vehicle who—
 - (i) without reasonable excuse, refuses or fails within a reasonable time to comply with any request made under articles 18, 19 or 20 by any person empowered to make it, or
 - (ii) furnishes any document or information which to his or her knowledge is false in a material particular, or recklessly furnishes any document or information which is false in a material particular, to such a person in response to such a request;
- (c) a master, owner or a member of a crew of a ship or a charterer or an operator or a commander or a member of a crew of an aircraft or an operator or a driver of a vehicle who wilfully obstructs any such person (or any person acting under the authority of any such person) in the exercise of their powers under articles 18, 19 or 20.

(4) Nothing in articles 18, 19 and 20 or this article shall be construed so as to prejudice any other provision of law conferring powers or imposing restrictions or enabling restrictions to be imposed with respect to ships, aircraft or vehicles.

GENERAL

Offences in connection with applications for licences, conditions attaching to licences, etc.

22.—(1) If, for the purposes of obtaining any licence under this Order, any person makes any statement or furnishes any document or information which to their knowledge is false in a material particular, or recklessly makes any statement or furnishes any document or information which is false in a material particular, they shall be guilty of an offence under this Order.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), any person who has done any act under the authority of a licence granted by the Governor under this Order and who fails to comply with any conditions attaching to that licence shall be guilty of an offence under this Order.

(3) No person shall be guilty of an offence under paragraph (2) where they prove that the condition with which they failed to comply was modified, otherwise than with their consent, by the Governor after the doing of the act authorised by the licence.

Evidence and information

23.—(1) The provisions of Schedule 6 which contains further provisions about evidence and information shall have effect in order to facilitate the obtaining, by or on behalf of the Governor—

- (a) of evidence or information for the purpose of securing compliance with or detecting evasion of:
 - (i) this Order in the Territory; or
 - (ii) any law making provision with respect to the matters regulated by this Order that is in force in the United Kingdom, any of the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man or any British overseas territory;
- (b) of evidence of the commission of—
 - (i) in the Territory, an offence under this Order or, with respect to any of the matters regulated by this Order, an offence relating to customs; or
 - (ii) with respect to any of the matters regulated by this Order, an offence under the law of the United Kingdom, any of the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man or any British overseas territory;
- (c) of evidence or information establishing—
 - (i) the nature and amount or quantity of any funds or economic resources owned, held or controlled by a designated person; or
 - (ii) the nature of any financial transactions entered into by a designated person;
- (d) of evidence or information considered by the Governor appropriate to cooperate with any domestic or international investigation relating to the funds, economic resources or financial transactions of a designated person.

(2) No information furnished or document produced by any person in pursuance of a request made under Schedule 6 shall be disclosed except—

- (a) with the consent of the person by whom the information was furnished or the document was produced, provided that a person who has obtained information or is in possession of a document only in their capacity as a servant or agent of another person may not give consent for the purposes of this sub-paragraph but such consent may instead be given by any person who is entitled to that information or the possession of that document in his or her own right;
- (b) to any person empowered under Schedule 6 to request that the information furnished or the document produced be furnished or produced to any person holding or acting in any office under or in the service of—

- (i) the Crown in respect of the Government of the United Kingdom;
 - (ii) the Government of the Isle of Man;
 - (iii) the States of Guernsey or Alderney or the Chief Pleas of Sark;
 - (iv) the States of Jersey; or
 - (v) the Government of any other British overseas territory;
- (c) with a view to the institution of, or otherwise for the purposes of, any proceedings—
- (i) in the Territory, for an offence under this Order or with respect to any of the matters regulated by this Order, for any offence relating to customs, or
 - (ii) for an offence under any law making provision with respect to such matters that is in force in the United Kingdom, any of the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or any British overseas Territory;
- (d) to the Financial Services Authority of the United Kingdom or to any equivalent authority of any other country or territory.

Penalties

- 24.**—(1) A person guilty of an offence under articles 4(1), 5(3), 6, 7(3) or 8(3) is liable—
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years or to a fine or to both; or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent or to both.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under articles 10(2), 11(2), 13, 21(3)(b)(ii) or paragraphs 4(1)(b) or (d) of Schedule 6 is liable—
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or to both; or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent or to both.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under articles 17(4) or 22(1) or (2) is liable—
- (a) on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine of any amount or to both;
 - (b) on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent or to both.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under articles 21(3)(a), 21(3)(b)(i), 21(3)(c), 30(4) or paragraph 4(1)(a) or (c) of Schedule 6 shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent or to both.
- (5) A person guilty of an offence under articles 16 or 17(3) shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent.
- (6) If an offence under this Order committed by a body corporate is shown—
- (a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of an officer of the body corporate, or
 - (b) to be attributable to any neglect on the part of an officer of the body corporate,
- the officer as well as the body corporate is guilty of the offence and is liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Proceedings

- 25.**—(1) Proceedings against any person for an offence may be taken before the appropriate court in the Territory having jurisdiction in the place where that person is for the time being.
- (2) Summary proceedings for an offence alleged to have been committed outside the Territory, may be instituted at any time not later than 12 months from the date on which the person charged first enters the Territory after committing the offence.

(3) No proceedings for an offence shall be instituted in the Territory except by or with the consent of the principal public officer of the Territory having responsibility for criminal prosecutions.

(4) Irrespective of whether such consent has been obtained, paragraph (3) does not prevent—

- (a) the arrest of any person in respect of such an offence, or
- (b) the remand in custody or on bail of any person charged with such an offence.

(5) In this article, “offence” means an offence under this Order.

(6) No proceedings shall be instituted in the Territory by the Libyan authorities, or of any person or body in Libya, or of any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or body, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was affected by reason of the measures taken by the Security Council in resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011).

Notices

26.—(1) This article has effect in relation to any notice to be given to a person by the Governor under articles 14(4)(b) or 15(5)(a).

(2) Any such notice may be given—

- (a) by posting it to their last known address; or
- (b) where the person is a body corporate, by posting it to the registered or principal office of the body corporate in the Territory.

(3) Where the Governor does not have an address in the Territory for the person, the Governor shall make arrangements for the notice to be given to that person at the first available opportunity.

Exercise of the power of the Governor

27.—(1) The Governor may, to such extent and subject to such restrictions and conditions as he may think proper, delegate or authorise the delegation of any of his or her functions under this Order to any person or class or description of persons approved by the Governor.

(2) In the case of a delegation referred to in paragraph (1) of this article, references in this Order to the Governor are to be construed accordingly.

(3) The Governor may by regulations specify in the currency of the Territory the amount which is to be taken as equivalent to sums expressed in sterling in this Order.

Postponement etc. of the operation of Security Council resolutions

28.—(1) If the Security Council of the United Nations takes any decision which has the effect of postponing, suspending or cancelling the operation of Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), in whole or in part, Part 1 of this Order shall cease to have effect or its operation shall be postponed or suspended, in whole or in part, as the case may be, from the date that the decision of the Security Council comes into force.

(2) The Governor shall publish particulars of the decision in a notice in the Gazette.

Miscellaneous

29.—(1) Any provision of this Order which prohibits the doing of an act except under the authority of a licence granted by the Governor shall not have effect in relation to any such act done anywhere other than the Territory, provided it is duly authorised.

(2) An act is duly authorised for the purposes of paragraph (1) if—

- (a) it is done under the authority of a licence granted in accordance with any law in force in the place where it is done (and that law substantially corresponds to the relevant provisions of this Order); and
- (b) that licence is granted by the authority competent in that behalf under that law.

DISCLOSURE BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Failure to disclose knowledge or suspicion

30.—(1) If a relevant institution knows or suspects that a relevant person—

- (a) is a designated person, or
- (b) has committed an offence under articles 10(2), 11(2), 13, 22(1) or (2), 30(4),

it shall disclose to the Governor the information or other matter specified in paragraph (2) as soon as is reasonably practicable after that information or other matter comes to its attention.

(2) A relevant institution, when it makes a disclosure to the Governor under paragraph (1), shall state—

- (a) the information or other matter on which the knowledge or suspicion is based;
- (b) any information it holds about the relevant person by which the person can be identified; and
- (c) where the relevant person is a designated person, the nature and amount or quantity of any funds or economic resources held by the relevant institution for that person since the person first became a designated person.

(3) A relevant institution shall inform the Governor without delay if it credits a frozen account in accordance with article 12(2).

(4) A relevant institution which fails to comply with the requirement in paragraph (1), (2) or (3) is guilty of an offence under this Order.

(5) In this article “relevant person” means—

- (a) a customer of the relevant institution;
- (b) a person who has been a customer of the relevant institution at any time on or after 26th February 2011^(a) and has ceased to be a customer; or
- (c) a person with whom the relevant institution has had dealings in the course of business on or after that date.

(6) Where a relevant institution discloses to the Governor—

- (a) its knowledge or suspicion that a person is a designated person or a person who has committed an offence under articles 10(2), 11(2), 13, 22(1) or (2) or 30(4); or
- (b) any information or other matter on which that knowledge or suspicion is based, under paragraph (2)(b) and (c) above;

the disclosure shall not be treated as a breach of any restriction imposed by statute or otherwise.

^(a) This is the date on which the Security Council resolution 1970 (2011) came into force.

PART 2

LISTS

Publicly available list of EU listed persons

31. The Governor shall—

- (a) maintain a list of EU listed persons;
- (b) cause the list to be published in the Gazette as necessary from time to time.

APPLICATION OF PART 1 TO EU LISTED PERSONS

Application of Part 1 to EU listed persons

32.—(1) Part 1 of this Order with article 15 as modified in paragraph (2) below and with the exception of article 28 shall apply to the territories listed in Schedule 2 to this Order, save that references to “designated persons” shall be to “EU listed persons” and references to 26th February 2011 in articles 15(2)(e) and 30(5)(b) shall be to 3rd March 2011.

(2) In article 15(2) the following sub-paragraph (g) shall be inserted after sub-paragraph (f)—

“(g) payment necessary for humanitarian purposes, such as delivering or facilitating the delivery of assistance, including medical supplies, food, provision of electricity, humanitarian works, all the evacuation of foreign nationals from Libya.”

GENERAL

Postponement etc. of the operation of the Council Regulations

33.—(1) If the Council of the European Union takes any decision which has the effect of postponing, suspending or terminating the operation of one or more of the Council Regulations, in whole or in part, Part 2 of this Order shall cease to have effect or its operation shall be postponed or suspended, in whole or in part, to the extent required, if at all, by that Council decision, from the date the decision of the Council comes into force.

(2) The Governor shall publish particulars of the decision in a notice in the Gazette.

Judith Simpson
Clerk of the Privy Council

SCHEDULE 1

Article 1(2)

Territories to which Part 1 of this Order extends

Anguilla
Bermuda
British Antarctic Territory
British Indian Ocean Territory
Cayman Islands
Falkland Islands
Montserrat
Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands
St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
The Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus
Turks and Caicos Islands
Virgin Islands

SCHEDULE 2

Article 1(2)

Territories to which Part 2 of this Order extends

Anguilla
British Antarctic Territory
British Indian Ocean Territory
Cayman Islands
Falklands Islands
Montserrat
Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands
St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
The Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus
Turks and Caicos Islands
Virgin Islands

SCHEDULE 3

Article 1(3)

Application of Articles 24 and 25 to the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus

1. Any person guilty of an offence under articles 4(1), 5(3), 6, 7(3), or 8(3), is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years, or to a fine, or to both.

2. Any person guilty of an offence under articles 10(2), 11(2), 13, 17(4), 21(3)(b)(ii), 22(1) or (2) or paragraph 4(1)(b) or (d) of Schedule 6, is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine, or to both.

3. Any person guilty of an offence under articles 21(3)(a), 21(3)(b)(i), 21(3)(c), 30(4) or paragraph 4(1)(a) or (c) of Schedule 6 is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding £5000 or its equivalent, or to both.

4. Any person guilty of an offence under articles 16 or 17(3) is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £5000 or its equivalent.

5. Where a body corporate is guilty of an offence under this Order, and that offence is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of an officer of the body corporate, the officer, as well as the body corporate, is guilty of that offence and is liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

6. Proceedings against any person for an offence under this Order may be taken before the appropriate court in the Territory having jurisdiction in the place where that person is for the time being.

7. No proceedings for an offence under this Order shall be instituted in the Territory except by or with the consent of the Attorney General and Legal Adviser.

8. Irrespective of whether consent under paragraph 7 has been obtained, paragraph 7 does not prevent—

- (a) the arrest, or the issue or execution of a warrant for the arrest, of any person in respect of such an offence; or
- (b) the remand in custody or on bail of any person charged with such an offence.

9. No proceedings shall be instituted in the Territory by the Libyan authorities, or of any person or body in Libya, or of any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or body, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was affected by reason of the measures taken by the Security Council in resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011).

SCHEDULE 4

Article 1(4)

Application of Article 24 to the Falkland Islands and to South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

When the Magistrate's Court is sentencing a person following summary conviction for an offence under this Order, instead of the penalties applicable under article 24 to the relevant offence upon summary conviction, there shall be available to the Magistrate's Court any penalties which would be applicable under article 24 upon conviction for that offence on indictment.

SCHEDULE 5

Article 1(5)

Application of Article 24 to St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha

1. A person guilty of an offence under articles 4(1), 5(3), 6, 7(3) or 8(3) is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years or to a fine or to both.
2. A person guilty of an offence under articles 10(2), 11(2), 13, 17(4), 21(3)(b)(ii), 22(1) or (2), or paragraph 4(1)(b) or (d) of Schedule 6 is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or to both.
3. A person guilty of an offence under articles 21(3)(a), 21(3)(b)(i), 21(3)(c), 30(4) or paragraph 4(1)(a) or (c) of Schedule 6 shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or to both.
4. A person guilty of an offence under articles 16 or 17(3) shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £5,000.
5. If an offence under this Order committed by a body corporate is shown—
 - (a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of an officer of the body corporate, or
 - (b) to be attributable to any neglect on the part of an officer of the body corporate,the officer as well as the body corporate is guilty of the offence and is liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

SCHEDULE 6

Article 23

Evidence and Information

- 1.—(1) Without prejudice to any other provision of this Order, or any provision of any other law, the Governor may request any person in or resident in the Territory to furnish any information in their possession or control, or to produce any document in their possession or control, which the Governor may require under article 23 of this Order; and any person to whom such a request is made shall comply with it within such time and in such a manner as may be specified in the request.
 - (2) Nothing in the foregoing sub-paragraph shall be taken to require any person who has acted as counsel or solicitor for any person to furnish or produce any privileged information or document in their possession in that capacity.
 - (3) Where a person is convicted of an offence under paragraph 4(1)(b) of this Schedule of failing to furnish or produce a document when requested so to do, the court may make an order requiring them, within such period as may be specified in the order, to furnish the information or produce the document.
 - (4) The power conferred by this paragraph to request any person to produce documents shall include power to take copies of or extracts from any document so produced and to request that person, or, where that person is a body corporate, any other person who is a present or past officer of, or is employed by the body corporate, to provide an explanation of any of them.
 - (5) The furnishing of any information or the production of any document under this paragraph shall not be treated as a breach of any restriction imposed by statute or otherwise.
- 2.—(1) If any judge, justice of the peace or magistrate is satisfied by information on oath given by any police officer, constable or person authorised by the Governor to act for the purposes of this paragraph either generally or in a particular case—
 - (a) that there is a reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence under this Order, or with respect to any of the matters regulated by this Order, an offence relating to customs, has been or is being committed and that evidence of the commission of the offence is to be

found on any premises specified in the information, or in any vehicle, ship or aircraft so specified, or

- (b) that any documents which ought to have been produced under paragraph 1 and have not been produced are to be found on any such premises or in any such vehicle, ship or aircraft,

they may grant a search warrant authorising any police officer or constable, together with any other persons named in the warrant and any other police officers or constables, to enter the premises specified in the information or, as the case may be, any premises upon which the vehicle, ship or aircraft so specified may be, at any time within one month from the date of the warrant and to search the premises, or as the case may be, the vehicle, ship or aircraft.

(2) Any authorised person who has entered any premises or any vehicle, ship or aircraft in accordance with sub-paragraph (1) may do any or all of the following things—

- (a) inspect and search those premises or the vehicle, ship or aircraft for any material which they have reasonable grounds to believe may be evidence in relation to an offence referred to in this paragraph;
- (b) seize anything on the premises or on the vehicle, ship or aircraft which they have reasonable grounds for believing is evidence in relation to an offence referred to in this paragraph;
- (c) seize any document or information on the premises or on the vehicle, ship or aircraft which they have reasonable grounds to believe are required to be produced in accordance with paragraph 1; or
- (d) seize anything that is necessary to be seized in order to prevent it being concealed, lost, damaged, altered or destroyed.

(3) Any information acquired in accordance with paragraph (2) which is contained in a computer and is accessible from the premises or from any vehicle, ship or aircraft shall be produced in a form in which it can be taken away and in which it is visible and legible.

(4) A police officer or constable lawfully on the premises or on the vehicle, ship or aircraft by virtue of a warrant issued under sub-paragraph (1) may—

- (a) search any person whom they have reasonable grounds to believe may be in the act of committing an offence referred to in this paragraph; and
- (b) seize anything they find in a search referred to in paragraph (a), if they have reasonable grounds for believing that it is evidence of an offence referred to in this paragraph;

provided that no person shall be searched in pursuance of this sub-paragraph except by a person of the same sex.

(5) Any documents or articles of which possession is taken under this paragraph may be retained for a period of three months or, if within that period there are commenced any proceedings for such an offence as aforesaid to which they are relevant, until the conclusion of those proceedings.

3. A person authorised by the Governor to exercise any power for the purposes of this Schedule shall, if requested to do so, produce evidence of their authority before exercising that power.

4.—(1) Any person who—

- (a) without reasonable excuse, refuses or fails within the time and in the manner specified (or, if no time has been specified, within a reasonable time) to comply with any request made under this Schedule by any person who is empowered to make it; or
- (b) furnishes any information or produces any document which to their knowledge is false in a material particular or recklessly furnishes any document or information which is false in a material particular to such a person in response to such a request; or
- (c) otherwise wilfully obstructs any person in the exercise of their powers under this Schedule; or
- (d) with intent to evade the provision of this Schedule, destroys, mutilates, defaces, secretes or removes any document;

shall be guilty of an offence under this Order.

(2) Nothing in this paragraph shall be taken to require any person who has acted as a counsel or solicitor for any person to give or produce any privileged information or document in his possession in that capacity.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

The Order introduces restrictive measures in respect of Libya as a result of the continuing serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in that country.

The Order is made under statutory and prerogative powers used to implement United Nations and autonomous European Union restrictive measures.

The measures in the Order include a prohibition on the supply or export of arms and related material and equipment that may be used for internal repression to Libya, and a prohibition on making available funds, financial assets or economic resources to designated persons and entities and the freezing of their funds, financial assets or economic resources.

Part 1 of this Order gives effect in the overseas territories listed in Schedule 1, which include Bermuda, to restrictive measures adopted by the United Nations pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011).

Part 2 of this Order gives effect in the overseas territories listed in Schedule 2, which do not include Bermuda, to autonomous European Union restrictive measures imposed by:

- (i) Council Decision 2011/137/CFSP of 28th February 2011, implemented by Council Regulation (EU) No. 204/2011 adopted by the Council of the European Union on 2nd March 2011, which came into force on 3rd March 2011, the date of its publication;
- (ii) Council Implementing Decision 2011/156/CFSP of 10th March 2011, implemented by Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 233/2011 adopted by the Council of the European Union on 10th March 2011, which came into force on 11th March 2011, the date of its publication.
- (iii) Council Implementing Decision 2011/175/CFSP of 21st March 2011, implemented by Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 272/2011 adopted by the Council of the European Union on 21st March 2011, which came into force on 22nd March 2011, the date of its publication;
- (iv) Council Decision 2011/178/CFSP of 23rd March 2011, implemented by Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No. 288/2011 adopted by the Council of the European Union on 23rd March 2011, which came into force on 24th March 2011, the date of its publication, and by Council Regulation (EU) No. 296/2011 adopted by the Council of the European Union on 25th March 2011, which came into force on 26th March 2011, the date of its publication.

The substantive provisions include the following:

In Part 1, which applies to territories listed in Schedule 1 to this Order, article 3 requires the Governor of each territory to maintain a list of designated persons (those listed in Annexes II to the Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011) or designated under those resolutions as subject to the asset freeze), and to publish the list in the Gazette, as well as a list of restricted goods as necessary.

Article 4 makes it a criminal offence for any person to supply restricted goods without a licence.

Article 5 prohibits the exportation of restricted goods and make it a criminal offence to contravene this prohibition.

Article 6 prohibits the provision of assistance including technical or financial assistance, advice and training relating to restricted goods and makes it a criminal offence to contravene this prohibition.

Article 7 prohibits the use of ships, aircraft and vehicles to carry restricted goods to Libya and makes it a criminal offence to contravene this prohibition.

Article 8 prohibits the procurement of restricted goods from Libya, and makes it a criminal offence to contravene this prohibition.

Article 9 provides a licensing procedure to disapply prohibitions in relation to the arms embargo in respect of certain equipment and assistance necessary for humanitarian purposes or the protection of civilians.

Article 10 prohibits any dealing with funds, financial assets and economic resources of designated persons, and makes it a criminal offence to contravene this prohibition with certain exceptions listed in article 12.

Article 11 prohibits making funds, financial assets and economic resources available to designated persons, and makes it a criminal offence to contravene this prohibition with certain exceptions listed in article 12.

Article 13 makes it a criminal offence to circumvent a prohibition in articles 10 and 11 or to facilitate the commission of an offence relating to these prohibitions.

Article 14 gives the Governor power to direct that a person suspected of being a designated person who has a different name, be treated as if he or it were a designated person. It also creates an appeal process in respect of any such direction.

Article 15 provides a licensing procedure to enable, for humanitarian purposes, certain dealings or activities to be exempted from the asset freeze prohibitions, as well as certain contractual payments.

Article 16 provides for customs powers to demand evidence of destination of the goods and armed mercenary personnel and makes it an offence if the provisions are not complied with.

Article 17 requires those leaving the territory to provide a declaration as to goods, provides for powers of search and makes it an offence if provisions are not complied with or false information is provided.

Article 18 provides powers for searching ships suspected of being used in contravention of the provisions in the Order, prohibiting a voyage from proceeding and providing for seizing or destroying restricted goods and detaining the vessel.

Article 19 provides powers for searching aircraft suspected of being used in contravention of the provisions in the Order, prohibiting a flight from proceeding and providing for seizing or destroying restricted goods and detaining the aircraft.

Article 20 provides powers for searching vehicles suspected of being used in contravention of the provisions in the Order, prohibiting a journey from proceeding and providing for seizing or destroying restricted goods and detaining the vehicle.

Article 21 regulates the furnishing of information under articles 18 to 20 and establishes offences for non-compliance with them.

Article 22 establishes offences in connection with applications for licenses and conditions attaching to licences.

Article 23 provides that Schedule 6 (which contains further provisions about evidence and information) shall have effect in order to facilitate the obtaining, by or on behalf of the Governor of evidence or information in relation to compliance with the Order.

Article 24 provides for penalties for offences established by the Order.

Article 25 provides for various proceedings in the Territory to be instituted.

Article 26 provides for notices to be given by the Governor.

Article 27 gives the Governor power to delegate his or her functions and to make regulations concerning the amount of currency of the Territory equivalent to sums expressed in sterling in the Order.

Article 28 provides for the Order to cease to have effect if Security Council resolutions are postponed, suspended or cancelled in whole or part.

Article 29 provides for the disapplication of provisions in respect of acts if there is otherwise lawful authority and the act was done outside the territory.

Article 30 provides obligations for relevant institutions to disclose if they know or suspect a designated person is acting in breach of the Order.

In Part 2, which applies to territories listed in Schedule 2 to this Order, article 31 provides that the Governor shall keep a publicly available list of EU listed persons.

Article 32 provides that the provisions in Part 1 shall apply to territories listed in Schedule 2 to this Order in respect of EU listed persons with a modification in respect of the asset freeze and with the exception of article 28.

Article 33 provides for the Order to cease to have effect, to the extent required, if the relevant Council Regulation is postponed, suspended or terminated in whole or in part.

Schedule 3 reflects articles 24 and 25 regarding penalties and court procedures for the Sovereign Base Areas.

Schedule 4 reflects article 24 regarding penalties for the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

Schedule 5 reflects article 24 regarding penalties for St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

Schedule 6 reflects provisions regarding evidence and information currently used in similar sanctions Orders.

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