

## SCHEDULES

### SCHEDULE 7

#### TERRORIST FINANCING AND MONEY LAUNDERING

##### PART 1

##### CONDITIONS FOR GIVING A DIRECTION

###### *Conditions for giving a direction*

- 1 (1) The Treasury may give a direction under this Schedule if one or more of the following conditions is met in relation to a country.
  - (2) The first condition is that the Financial Action Task Force has advised that measures should be taken in relation to the country because of the risk of terrorist financing or money laundering activities being carried on—
    - (a) in the country,
    - (b) by the government of the country, or
    - (c) by persons resident or incorporated in the country.
  - (3) The second condition is that the Treasury reasonably believe that there is a risk that terrorist financing or money laundering activities are being carried on—
    - (a) in the country,
    - (b) by the government of the country, or
    - (c) by persons resident or incorporated in the country,and that this poses a significant risk to the national interests of the United Kingdom.
  - (4) The third condition is that the Treasury reasonably believe that—
    - (a) the development or production of nuclear, radiological, biological or chemical weapons in the country, or
    - (b) the doing in the country of anything that facilitates the development or production of any such weapons,poses a significant risk to the national interests of the United Kingdom.
  - (5) The power to give a direction is not exercisable in relation to an EEA state.

###### *Main definitions*

- 2 (1) “Terrorist financing” means—
  - (a) the use of funds, or the making available of funds, for the purposes of terrorism, or
  - (b) the acquisition, possession, concealment, conversion or transfer of funds that are (directly or indirectly) to be used or made available for those purposes.

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).*

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- (2) “Money laundering” means an act which falls within section 340(11) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (c. 29).
- (3) “Nuclear weapon” includes a nuclear explosive device that is not intended for use as a weapon.
- (4) “Radiological weapon” means a device designed to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of the radiation produced by the decay of radioactive material.
- (5) “Chemical weapon” means a chemical weapon as defined by section 1(1) of the Chemical Weapons Act 1996 (c. 6), other than one whose intended use is only for permitted purposes (as defined by section 1(3) of that Act).
- (6) “Biological weapon” means anything within section 1(1)(a) or (b) of the Biological Weapons Act 1974 (c. 6).