
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2011 No. 2742

The Al-Qaida (Asset-Freezing) Regulations 2011

Citation, commencement and application

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Al-Qaida (Asset-Freezing) Regulations 2011 and shall come into force on the day after the day on which they are made.

(2) An offence under these Regulations may be committed by conduct wholly or partly outside the United Kingdom by—

- (a) a UK national, or
- (b) a body incorporated or constituted under the law of any part of the United Kingdom.

(3) In paragraph (2)—

“conduct” includes acts and omissions;

“UK national” means—

- (a) a British citizen,
- (b) a British overseas territories citizen who acquired their citizenship from a connection with Gibraltar, or
- (c) a British subject under Part 4 of the British Nationality Act 1981 (British subjects)⁽¹⁾ with the right of abode in the United Kingdom.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these Regulations—

“the 2000 Act” means the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000⁽²⁾;

“the Council Regulation” means Council Regulation (EC) No. 881/2002 of 27 May 2002 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities associated with the Al-Qaida network, and a reference to Annex I to that Regulation is to be construed as a reference to that Annex as amended from time to time;

“designated person” means a person, entity, body or group listed in Annex I to the Council Regulation;

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

“relevant institution” means—

- (a) a person who has permission under Part 4 of the 2000 Act (permission to carry on regulated activities);

⁽¹⁾ 1981 c.61. Part 4 was amended by the British Overseas Territories Act 2002 (c.8), section 1(1)(b) and the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (c.41), sections 15 and 161, Schedule 2, paragraph 1(i) and Schedule 9.

⁽²⁾ 2000 c.8.

- (b) an EEA firm of the kind mentioned in paragraph 5(b) of Schedule 3 to the 2000 Act (EEA passport rights)⁽³⁾ which has permission under paragraph 15 of that Schedule⁽⁴⁾ as a result of qualifying for authorisation under paragraph 12 of that Schedule⁽⁵⁾ to accept deposits; or
 - (c) an undertaking which by way of business operates a currency exchange office, transmits money (or any representations of monetary value) by any means or cashes cheques which are made payable to customers.
- (2) The definition of “relevant institution” in paragraph (1) must be read with—
- (a) section 22 of the 2000 Act (the classes of activity and categories of investment),
 - (b) any relevant order under that section⁽⁶⁾, and
 - (c) Schedule 2 to that Act (regulated activities).
- (3) Any expression used both in these Regulations and in the Council Regulation has the meaning that it bears in the Council Regulation.

Freezing of funds and economic resources

3.—(1) A person (“P”) must not deal with funds or economic resources belonging to, or owned, held or controlled by, a designated person if P knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that P is dealing with such funds or economic resources.

- (2) In paragraph (1) “deal with” means—
- (a) in relation to funds—
 - (i) use, alter, move, allow access to or transfer;
 - (ii) deal with the funds in any other way that would result in any change of volume, amount, location, ownership, possession, character or destination; or
 - (iii) make any other change that would enable use, including portfolio management; and
 - (b) in relation to economic resources, exchange, or use in exchange, for funds, goods or services.
- (3) Paragraph (1) is subject to regulation 9.

Making funds available to a designated person

4.—(1) A person (“P”) must not make funds available, directly or indirectly, to a designated person if P knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that P is making the funds so available.

- (2) Paragraph (1) is subject to regulations 8 and 9.

Making funds available for the benefit of a designated person

5.—(1) A person (“P”) must not make funds available to any person for the benefit of a designated person if P knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that P is making the funds so available.

- (2) For the purposes of this regulation—
- (a) funds are made available for the benefit of the designated person only if that person thereby obtains, or is able to obtain, a significant financial benefit, and

(3) As amended by [S.I. 2006/3221](#).

(4) As amended by the Enterprise Act 2002 (c.40), section 278(1), Schedule 25, paragraphs 40(1) and (19)(a), the Consumer Credit Act 2006 (c.14), section 33(9), and by [S.I. 2003/2066](#) and [S.I. 2007/3253](#).

(5) As amended by [S.I. 2007/126](#) and [S.I. 2007/3253](#).

(6) [S.I. 2001/544](#) as amended, most recently by [S.I. 2011/1613](#).

- (b) “financial benefit” includes the discharge of a financial obligation for which the designated person is wholly or partly responsible.
- (3) Paragraph (1) is subject to regulations 8 and 9.

Making economic resources available to a designated person

6.—(1) A person (“P”) must not make economic resources available, directly or indirectly, to a designated person if P knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect—

- (a) that P is making the economic resources so available, and
 - (b) that the designated person would be likely to exchange the economic resources, or use them in exchange, for funds, goods or services.
- (2) Paragraph (1) is subject to regulation 9.

Making economic resources available for the benefit of a designated person

7.—(1) A person (“P”) must not make economic resources available to any person for the benefit of a designated person if P knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that P is making the economic resources so available.

- (2) For the purposes of this regulation—
- (a) economic resources are made available for the benefit of a designated person only if that person thereby obtains, or is able to obtain, a significant financial benefit, and
 - (b) “financial benefit” includes the discharge of a financial obligation for which the designated person is wholly or partly responsible.
- (3) Paragraph (1) is subject to regulation 9.

Credits to a frozen account

8.—(1) The prohibitions in regulations 4 and 5 are not contravened by a person who credits 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 before the account became a frozen account.

(2) The prohibitions in regulations 4 and 5 on making funds available do not prevent a relevant institution from crediting a frozen account where it receives funds transferred to the account.

(3) A relevant institution must inform the Treasury without delay if it credits a frozen account in accordance with paragraph (1)(b) or (2).

(4) In this regulation “frozen account” means an account with a relevant institution which is held or controlled (directly or indirectly) by a designated person.

Licences

9.—(1) The prohibitions in regulations 3 to 7 do not apply to anything done under the authority of a licence granted by the Treasury.

- (2) A licence must specify the acts authorised by it and may be—
- (a) general or granted to a category of persons or to a particular person;
 - (b) subject to conditions;
 - (c) of indefinite duration or subject to an expiry date.

- (3) The Treasury may vary or revoke a licence at any time.
- (4) On the grant, variation or revocation of a licence, the Treasury must—
 - (a) in the case of a licence granted to a particular person, give written notice of the grant, variation or revocation to that person,
 - (b) in the case of a general licence or a licence granted to a category of persons, take such steps as the Treasury consider appropriate to publicise the grant, variation or revocation of the licence.
- (5) A person commits an offence who, for the purposes of obtaining a licence, knowingly or recklessly—
 - (a) provides information that is false in a material respect, or
 - (b) provides or produces a document that is not what it purports to be.
- (6) A person who purports to act under the authority of a licence but who fails to comply with any conditions included in the licence commits an offence.

Contravention and circumvention of prohibitions

- 10.**—(1) A person who contravenes any of the prohibitions in regulations 3 to 7 commits an offence.
- (2) A person commits an offence who intentionally participates in activities knowing that the object or effect of them is (whether directly or indirectly)—
- (a) to circumvent any of the prohibitions in regulations 3 to 7, or
 - (b) to enable or facilitate the contravention of any such prohibition.

Information provisions

- 11.** Schedule 1 (which contains provisions concerning information gathering and disclosure) has effect.

Cooperation with UK or international investigations

- 12.** The Treasury must take such steps as they consider appropriate to cooperate with any investigation, in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, relating to the funds, economic resources or financial transactions of a designated person.

Officers of a body corporate etc.

- 13.**—(1) Where an offence under these Regulations committed by a body corporate—
- (a) is committed with the consent or connivance of any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, or
 - (b) is attributable to any neglect on the part of any such person,
- that person as well as the body corporate is guilty of the offence and is liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.
- (2) In paragraph (1) “director”, in relation to a body whose affairs are managed by its members, means a member of the body corporate.
- (3) Paragraph (1) also applies in relation to a body that is not a body corporate, with the substitution for the reference to a director of the body of a reference—
- (a) in the case of a partnership, to a partner;

- (b) in the case of an unincorporated body other than a partnership—
 - (i) where the body's affairs are managed by its members, to a member of the body;
 - (ii) in any other case, to a member of the governing body.

Penalties

14.—(1) A person guilty of an offence under regulation 9 or 10 is liable—

- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or to both;
- (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under paragraph 1(5) or 4(1) of Schedule 1 is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale or to both.

Proceedings

15.—(1) Proceedings against any person for an offence under these Regulations may be taken before the appropriate court in the United Kingdom having jurisdiction in the place where that person is for the time being.

(2) In England and Wales an information relating to an offence that is triable by a magistrates' court may be so tried if it is laid—

- (a) at any time within three years after the commission of the offence, and
- (b) within twelve months after the date on which evidence sufficient in the opinion of the prosecutor to justify the proceedings comes to the knowledge of the prosecutor.

(3) In Scotland—

- (a) summary proceedings for an offence may be commenced—
 - (i) before the end of twelve months from the date on which evidence sufficient in the Lord Advocate's opinion to justify the proceedings came to the Lord Advocate's knowledge, and
 - (ii) not later than three years after the commission of the offence; and
- (b) section 136(3) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995(7) (time limit for certain offences) applies for the purpose of this paragraph as it applies for the purpose of that section.

(4) In Northern Ireland summary proceedings for an offence may be instituted—

- (a) at any time within three years after the commission of the offence, and
- (b) within twelve months after the date on which evidence sufficient in the opinion of the prosecutor to justify proceedings comes to the knowledge of the prosecutor.

(5) For the purposes of this regulation a certificate of the prosecutor (or in Scotland, the Lord Advocate) as to the date on which such evidence as is referred to above came to their notice is conclusive evidence.

Consent to prosecution

16.—(1) Proceedings for an offence under these Regulations (other than a summary offence) may not be instituted—

(7) 1995 c.46.

- (a) in England and Wales, except by or with the consent of the Attorney General,
- (b) in Northern Ireland—
 - (i) where the offence is committed wholly or partly outside Northern Ireland, except by or with the consent of the Advocate General for Northern Ireland;
 - (ii) for all other offences, except by or with the consent of the Director for Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland.
- (2) Nothing in paragraph (1) prevents—
 - (a) the arrest of a person in respect of an offence under these Regulations, or
 - (b) the remand in custody or on bail of any person charged with such an offence.

Notices

17.—(1) This regulation has effect in relation to any notice to be given to a person by the Treasury under regulation 9.

- (2) Any such notice may be given—
 - (a) by posting it to the person’s last known address, or
 - (b) where the person is a body corporate, partnership or unincorporated body other than a partnership, by posting it to the registered or principal office of the body or partnership concerned.

(3) Where the Treasury do not have an address for the person, they must make arrangements for the notice to be given to the person at the first available opportunity.

The Crown

18.—(1) These Regulations bind the Crown.

(2) No contravention by the Crown of a provision of these Regulations makes the Crown criminally liable.

(3) The High Court or, in Scotland, the Court of Session may, on the application of a person appearing to the court to have an interest, declare unlawful any act or omission of the Crown that constitutes a contravention of a provision of these Regulations.

(4) Nothing in this regulation affects Her Majesty in her private capacity.

(5) Paragraph (4) is to be read as if section 38(3) of the Crown Proceedings Act 1947⁽⁸⁾ (meaning of Her Majesty in her private capacity) were contained in these Regulations.

Revocation and repeal

19.—(1) The Al-Qaida and Taliban (Asset-Freezing) Regulations 2010⁽⁹⁾ are revoked.

(2) In section 63(1) of the Counter-Terrorism 2008⁽¹⁰⁾ (application to set aside financial restrictions decision), paragraph (aa) (decision in connection with the 2010 Regulations) is repealed.

Savings

20.—(1) Any licence which was granted by the Treasury under regulation 7 of the Al-Qaida and Taliban (Asset-Freezing) Regulations 2010 in respect of a designated person and which was in effect

⁽⁸⁾ 1947 c. 44.

⁽⁹⁾ S.I. 2010/1197.

⁽¹⁰⁾ 2008 c. 28. Section 63(1) was amended by S.I. 2010/1197, S.I. 2010/2937, S.I. 2011/605, and S.I. 2011/1893.

immediately before the coming into force of these Regulations shall have effect as if it were a licence granted by the Treasury under regulation 9 of these Regulations.

(2) The repeal by these Regulations of paragraph (aa) of section 63(1) of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 does not affect the continued operation of that paragraph in relation to any decision of the Treasury made before the coming into force of these Regulations.

Amendments

21. The primary and secondary legislation mentioned in Schedule 2 is amended as set out in that Schedule.

15th November 2011

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Majesty's Treasury