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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2017 No. 972**

The Republic of Mali (European Union  
Financial Sanctions) Regulations 2017

PART 1

General

**Citation, commencement and application**

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Republic of Mali (European Union Financial Sanctions) Regulations 2017 and come into force on 31st October 2017.

(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<sup>(1)</sup> (British subjects) 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<sup>(2)</sup>;

“the Council Regulation” means Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1770 of 28th September 2017 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Mali, 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 or body 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—

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(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.

- (a) a person who has permission under Part 4A of the 2000 Act<sup>(3)</sup> (permission to carry on regulated activities);
  - (b) an EEA firm of the kind mentioned in paragraph 5(b) of Schedule 3 to the 2000 Act<sup>(4)</sup> (EEA passport rights) which has permission under paragraph 15 of that Schedule<sup>(5)</sup> (as a result of qualifying for authorisation under paragraph 12 of that Schedule<sup>(6)</sup>) 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<sup>(7)</sup> (regulated activities),
  - (b) any relevant order under that section, and
  - (c) Schedule 2 to the 2000 Act<sup>(8)</sup> (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.

## PART 2

### Funds and Economic Resources

#### 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 in their 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 (licences).

#### 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.

<sup>(3)</sup> Part 4A was inserted by the Financial Services Act 2012 (c.21), section 11(2) and amended most recently by S.I. 2017/701.

<sup>(4)</sup> As amended by S.I. 2006/3221 and S.I. 2013/3115.

<sup>(5)</sup> As amended by S.I. 2003/2066, S.I. 2007/3253, S.I. 2012/1906, S.I. 2013/1881 and S.I. 2015/575.

<sup>(6)</sup> As amended by S.I. 2007/126, S.I. 2007/3253, S.I. 2012/1906 and S.I. 2017/701.

<sup>(7)</sup> Section 22 was amended by the Financial Services Act 2012, section 7(1).

<sup>(8)</sup> Schedule 2 was amended by the Dormant Bank and Building Society Accounts Act 2008 (c.31), section 15, Schedule 2, paragraph 1, the Regulation of Financial Services (Land Transactions) Act 2005 (c.24), section 1, the Financial Services Act 2012, section 7(2) to (5) and section 8 and by S.I. 2013/1881.

- (2) Paragraph (1) is subject to regulations 8 (credits to a frozen account) 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 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, in whole or in part, 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, in whole or in part, 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 purpose 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.

**PART 3****Offences****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.

**Officers of a body corporate etc**

11.—(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 corporate 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**

**12.**—(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 seven years or to a fine or to both;
- (b) on summary conviction—
  - (i) to imprisonment for a term not exceeding the relevant maximum; or
  - (ii) to a fine, which in Scotland or Northern Ireland may not exceed the statutory maximum,or to both.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under paragraph 1(5) or paragraph 4(1) of the Schedule is liable on summary conviction—

- (a) to imprisonment for a term not exceeding the relevant maximum; or
- (b) to a fine, which in Scotland or Northern Ireland may not exceed the statutory maximum,

or to both.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation, “the relevant maximum” is—

- (a) in England and Wales, twelve months (or, in relation to offences committed before section 154(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003<sup>(9)</sup> (general limit on magistrates’ court’s power to impose imprisonment) comes into force, six months);
- (b) in Scotland, twelve months;
- (c) in Northern Ireland, six months.

### **Proceedings**

**13.**—(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) Proceedings against any person for an offence under these Regulations which cannot be taken under paragraph (1) above may be taken before any appropriate court in the United Kingdom.

(3) An offence falling under these Regulations which is committed wholly or partly outside the United Kingdom may for all incidental purposes be treated as having been committed within the jurisdiction of the court where proceedings are taken.

(4) 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.

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(9) 2003 c.44.

## (5) In Scotland—

- (a) summary proceedings for an offence may be commenced—
  - (i) within twelve months after the date on which evidence sufficient in the opinion of the Lord Advocate to justify the proceedings comes to the knowledge of the Lord Advocate, 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<sup>(10)</sup> (time limit for certain offences) applies for the purpose of this paragraph as it applies for the purpose of that section.

## (6) 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.

(7) 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**

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

- (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 of 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.

**PART 4****Miscellaneous****Information provisions**

**15.** The Schedule (information provisions) has effect.

**Notices**

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

- (2) Any such notice may be given—
  - (a) by posting it to the person's last known address, or

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<sup>(10)</sup> 1995 c.46.

(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**

17.—(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(**11**) (meaning of Her Majesty in Her private capacity) were contained in these Regulations.

*Heather Wheeler*

*David Evennett*

Two of the Lords Commissioners of Her  
Majesty's Treasury

9th October 2017