
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2022 No. 870

**The Register of Overseas Entities (Delivery,
Protection and Trust Services) Regulations 2022**

PART 3

Protection of information

Circumstances where the registrar must make information relating to a relevant individual unavailable for public inspection

5.—(1) The registrar must make protected information relating to a relevant individual (whether that information is on the register or otherwise) unavailable for public inspection if—

- (a) in relation to that information, an application has been made under regulation 7 which—
 - (i) has not yet been determined by the registrar and has not been withdrawn under regulation 9;
 - (ii) has been determined by the registrar in favour of the applicant (but see paragraph (4));
 - (iii) was unsuccessful and a period of 42 days beginning with the date of the notice sent under regulation 7(7) has not passed;
 - (iv) was unsuccessful and an appeal to the court in respect of that application under regulation 10 has not been determined by the court; or
 - (v) was unsuccessful but the applicant has successfully appealed the determination and the final determination is that the application is successful (but see paragraph (4)); and
- (b) that information is contained in a document delivered to the registrar in which such information is required to be stated and, in the case of a document having more than one part, the protected information is contained in a part of the document in which such information is required to be stated.

(2) The registrar is not obliged to check documents, other than those described in paragraph (1)(b), to ensure the absence of protected information in relation to which an application under regulation 7 has been made.

(3) If the protected information in relation to which an application under regulation 7 is made is available for public inspection at the time that the application is made, the registrar must comply with paragraph (1) as soon as reasonably practicable.

(4) Paragraphs (ii) and (v) of paragraph (1)(a) do not apply where the determination has ceased to have effect under regulation 12 (duration of a determination under regulation 7).

(5) For the purposes of this regulation, an application under regulation 7 is made when it has been registered by the registrar.

Circumstances where the registrar must not disclose protected information

6.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3), the registrar must not disclose protected information if in relation to that information an application has been made under regulation 7 which—

- (a) has not yet been determined by the registrar and has not been withdrawn under regulation 9;
- (b) has been determined by the registrar in favour of the applicant (but see paragraph (2));
- (c) was unsuccessful and a period of 42 days beginning with the date of the notice sent under regulation 7(7) has not passed;
- (d) was unsuccessful and an appeal to the court in respect of that application under regulation 10 has not been determined by the court; or
- (e) was unsuccessful but the applicant has successfully appealed the determination and the final determination is that the application is successful (but see paragraph (2)).

(2) Sub-paragraphs (b) and (e) of paragraph (1) do not apply where the determination has ceased to have effect under regulation 12 (duration of a determination under regulation 7).

(3) Where the prohibition in paragraph (1) applies, the registrar may disclose that protected information—

- (a) for communicating with the person to whom the application under regulation 7 relates and, if different, the applicant;
- (b) to a specified public authority where the conditions specified in Schedule 2 are satisfied; and
- (c) for the purposes of referring any question under regulation 8(1)(b).

(4) For the purposes of this regulation, an application under regulation 7 is made when it has been registered by the registrar.

Application to protect information relating to a relevant individual

7.—(1) A relevant individual, or an overseas entity on behalf of a relevant individual, may make an application to the registrar requiring the registrar to—

- (a) make protected information relating to that relevant individual unavailable for public inspection; and
- (b) refrain from disclosing protected information relating to that relevant individual.

(2) An overseas entity may only make an application under paragraph (1) where the relevant individual has given consent for the overseas entity to make the application on their behalf.

(3) The grounds on which an application may be made are that the applicant reasonably believes that if that protected information is available for public inspection or disclosed by the registrar—

- (a) the activities of that overseas entity; or
- (b) one or more characteristics or personal attributes of the relevant individual when associated with that overseas entity,

will put the relevant individual or a person living with the relevant individual at serious risk of being subjected to violence or intimidation.

(4) The application must contain—

- (a) a statement of the grounds on which the application is made;
- (b) the name, any former name, date of birth and nationality of the relevant individual;
- (c) the usual residential address of the relevant individual;

- (d) a service address of the applicant, which may be stated as the entity’s registered or principal office where the applicant is or used to be a managing officer;
 - (e) the e-mail address of the applicant, if any;
 - (f) the name, registered number, overseas entity ID if any and address of the overseas entity in respect of which the relevant individual is or used to be a registerable beneficial owner or managing officer;
 - (g) where the relevant individual is or used to be a registerable beneficial owner, a statement as to—
 - (i) the date on which the individual became a registrable beneficial owner in respect of the overseas entity;
 - (ii) which of the conditions in paragraph 6 of Schedule 2 to the ECTEA is met in relation to the registrable beneficial owner and a statement as to why the condition is met;
 - (iii) whether the relevant individual meets that condition by virtue of being a trustee;
 - (iv) whether the relevant individual is a designated person within the meaning of section 9(2) of the Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Act 2018⁽¹⁾, where that information is publicly available;
 - (h) where the relevant individual is or used to be a managing officer—
 - (i) the business occupation of the relevant individual;
 - (ii) a description of the officer’s roles and responsibilities in respect of the overseas entity;
 - (i) where the application is made by an overseas entity, confirmation that the relevant individual consents to the making of the application.
- (5) The application must be accompanied by evidence which supports the applicant’s statement of the grounds on which the application is made.
- (6) Where a relevant individual makes an application under paragraph (1) to the registrar, that individual must inform the overseas entity in respect of which the relevant individual is or used to be a registerable beneficial owner or managing officer of that fact as soon as reasonably practicable.
- (7) The registrar must determine the application and, within 7 days beginning with the date that the determination is made, send notice of the determination to the applicant and, where they are not the applicant, the relevant individual or overseas entity (as the case may be).
- (8) Where the application is unsuccessful, the notice under paragraph (7) must inform the relevant individual and the overseas entity of the right to apply for permission to appeal against the determination within 28 days beginning with the date of the notice.

Matters relating to an application made under regulation 7

- 8.—**(1) For the purpose of determining an application made under regulation 7 the registrar may—
- (a) direct that additional information or evidence should be delivered to the registrar;
 - (b) refer any question relating to an assessment of the nature or extent of any risk of violence or intimidation to any person the registrar considers may be able to assist in making that assessment; and
 - (c) accept any answer to a question referred under paragraph (1)(b) as providing sufficient evidence of the nature or extent of any risk.
- (2) The registrar must not make available for public inspection—

(1) 2018 c. 13.

- (a) any application made under regulation 7;
- (b) any documents provided in support of that application;
- (c) any notice provided under regulation 9 (notice of withdrawal of application);
- (d) any notice provided under regulation 10 (notice of an appeal);
- (e) any notice provided under regulation 12 (notice that determination no longer wanted);
- (f) any representations delivered under regulation 13 (representations as to why determination should not be revoked); or
- (g) any notice provided under regulation 13(1)(a)(ii) and (4) (notices of revocation).

(3) A person who makes an application under regulation 7 must inform the registrar in writing without delay upon becoming aware of any change to any information or evidence provided to the registrar in connection with the application.

(4) When a relevant individual makes an application under regulation 7, the registrar must inform in writing without delay the overseas entity in respect of which the relevant individual is or used to be a registrable beneficial owner or a managing officer that the exception in regulation 4(1)(a) (exceptions to the duty to deliver documents by electronic means) applies.

(5) For the purposes of this regulation, an application under regulation 7 is made when it has been registered by the registrar.

Withdrawal of an application made under regulation 7

9.—(1) The registrar is not required to determine an application which has not yet been determined under regulation 7(7) where—

- (a) the applicant, or
- (b) where not the applicant, a relevant individual in respect of whom the application has been made,

notifies the registrar in writing that they no longer wish the registrar to determine the application.

(2) An overseas entity may only notify the registrar under paragraph (1) where the relevant individual has given consent for the overseas entity to make the notification on their behalf.

(3) Where a relevant individual in respect of whom an application under regulation 7 has been made sends a notification to the registrar under paragraph (1), that relevant individual must notify the overseas entity in respect of which that relevant individual is or used to be a registrable beneficial owner or a managing officer as soon as reasonably practicable.

(4) Where the registrar receives a notification under paragraph (1), the registrar must send a confirmation of receipt of that notification to the person who notified the registrar and must include in that confirmation a statement that—

- (a) the application will not be determined; and
- (b) information relating to the relevant individual will be available for public inspection and can be disclosed by the registrar.

Appealing against an unsuccessful application made under regulation 7

10.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3)—

- (a) an applicant who has received notice under regulation 7(7) that the application has been unsuccessful, or
- (b) where such an applicant was an overseas entity, the relevant individual to which the application related,

may appeal to the High Court or, in Scotland, the Court of Session on the grounds mentioned in paragraph (2).

(2) The grounds referred to in paragraph (1) are that the determination—

- (a) is unlawful;
- (b) is irrational or unreasonable; or
- (c) has been made on the basis of a procedural impropriety or otherwise contravenes the rules of natural justice.

(3) No appeal may be brought unless the permission of the court has been obtained.

(4) No application for such permission may be made after 28 days beginning with the date of the notice under regulation 7(7) unless the court is satisfied that there was good reason for the failure of the applicant to seek permission before the end of that period.

(5) An applicant who seeks permission to appeal must serve written notice of the application on the registrar within 7 days beginning with the date on which the application for permission was issued.

(6) The court determining an appeal may—

- (a) dismiss the appeal; or
- (b) quash the determination.

(7) Where the court quashes a determination it may refer the matter to the registrar with a direction to reconsider it and make a further determination under regulation 7(7) in accordance with the findings of the court.

Unsuccessful determination made under regulation 7

11.—(1) This regulation applies where the registrar has made a determination in respect of an application made under regulation 7 that is not in favour of the applicant (an unsuccessful application).

(2) The registrar must make available for public inspection protected information to which the application under regulation 7 relates—

- (a) where notice of an application for permission to appeal has not been served on the registrar in accordance with regulation 10(5), as soon as reasonably practicable after the end of the period of 42 days beginning with the date of the notice given under regulation 7(7); or
- (b) where notice of an application for permission to appeal has been served on the registrar in accordance with regulation 10(5), as soon as reasonably practicable after—
 - (i) the court has dismissed the application for permission to appeal or has dismissed the appeal and there is no further appeal pending; or
 - (ii) the registrar becomes aware that the application for permission to appeal or the appeal has been subsequently withdrawn or abandoned.

(3) Where the registrar makes protected information available for public inspection under this regulation, the registrar must notify the relevant individual to whom the protected information relates and the overseas entity in respect of which the relevant individual is or used to be a registrable beneficial owner or a managing officer of that action as soon as reasonably practicable.

Duration of a determination under regulation 7

12.—(1) A determination under regulation 7(7) that an application is successful continues to have effect until—

- (a) the person to whom the determination relates notifies the registrar in writing that they wish the determination to cease to have effect; or
- (b) the registrar revokes the determination under regulation 13.

(2) Where a notice is given under paragraph (1)(a), the person giving the notice must also notify the overseas entity to which the application that was determined relates of the notice given to the registrar.

Revocation of a determination under regulation 7(7)

13.—(1) The registrar may revoke a determination made under regulation 7(7) that an application is successful if—

- (a) (i) the applicant in relation to the determination or (if different) any person to whom the application relates has been found guilty of an offence under section 32 of the ECTEA (general false statement offence) in respect of purported compliance with any provision of this Part;
- (ii) the registrar has sent a notice in accordance with paragraph (2) to the applicant in relation to the determination and (if different) the relevant individual to whom the determination relates; and
- (iii) the period of 28 days beginning with the date of that notice has expired; or
- (b) the registrar is notified, or otherwise becomes aware, that the relevant individual has died or become incapacitated.

(2) The notice mentioned in paragraph (1)(a)(ii) must inform the addressee—

- (a) of the registrar’s intention to revoke the determination;
- (b) that the addressee may, within 28 days beginning with the date of the notice, deliver representations in writing to the registrar as to why the registrar should not revoke the determination; and
- (c) that if the registrar receives such representations within that period, the registrar will have regard to the representations in deciding whether to revoke the determination.

(3) If within the period specified in paragraph (2)(b) an addressee of the notice delivers representations in writing to the registrar as to why the registrar should not revoke the determination, the registrar must have regard to the representations in deciding whether to revoke the determination.

(4) The registrar must send notice of the registrar’s decision as to whether to revoke a determination to the applicant in relation to the determination and (if different) the relevant individual to whom the determination relates within 7 days beginning with the date of the decision.

(5) Where the registrar has made a decision to revoke a determination, the registrar must make protected information to which the determination relates available for public inspection as soon as reasonably practicable after sending the notice mentioned in paragraph (4).

(6) Where the registrar makes protected information available for public inspection under this regulation, the registrar must notify the person to whom the protected information relates and the overseas entity to which the application under regulation 7 related of that action as soon as reasonably practicable.