



Jersey Financial
Services Commission

SANCTIONS

**List by regime-
Currently in force**

Issued: January 2011
Updated: 26 March 2015

SANCTIONS - LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY REGIME

The following is a list by regime of sanctions currently in force (in whole or part), with a brief summary of the remit of each measure. It does not provide an in depth historical background. Where possible, consolidated legislation has been referred to. Where amendments have been made since the production of a consolidated version, those amendments have been listed and the consolidated version should be read in light of those amendments. Please note that in respect of United Nations Orders, no consolidated version is available and it is necessary to read all amendments in addition to the original Order.

Where any of the legislation below lists designated persons, those persons listed should also appear on the UK Consolidated List. This page has been designed to aid understanding of the local sanctions measures in place in respect of a particular regime. To determine if a person is the target of sanctions it is recommended that the '[List By Person](#)' page be used.

Every effort has been made to make the list of sanctions measures, implemented in Jersey below, as complete as possible at the time of publication. However, the list should not be relied upon as comprehensive, especially as sanctions measures are subject to change. Reference to this list is not a substitute for referring to the relevant legislation, but has been formulated in an effort to provide a helpful overview. Persons affected should seek their own legal advice. The Commission is not able to provide legal advice on sanctions matters.

REGIME

AFGHANISTAN	NORTH KOREA
AL-QAIDA	REPUBLIC OF GUINEA
BELARUS	REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU
BURMA (MYANMAR)	RUSSIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	RWANDA
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	SOMALIA
EGYPT	SOUTH SUDAN
ERITREA	SUDAN
HAITI (ONLY APPLIES TO HISTORIC BONDS)	SYRIA
IRAN	TERRORISM & TERRORIST FINANCING
IRAQ	TUNISIA
IVORY COAST	UKRAINE
LEBANON	YEMEN
LIBERIA	ZIMBABWE
LIBYA	

AFGHANISTAN

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Afghanistan\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#)

- Gives effect in Jersey to [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 753/2011](#) of 1 August 2011 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain individuals, groups, undertakings and entities in view of the situation in Afghanistan (OJ L 199, 2.8.2011, p. 1).
- Applies that Regulation as it has been amended up to the date on which the Order is made. However, the Order also contains an ambulatory reference, in Article 2, to the Annexes to the Regulation. The effect is that, if the EU amends the lists of persons subject to the restrictive measures, or the details of the competent authorities in the Member States, that change takes effect automatically in Jersey without the need for any amendment to this Order.
- Also requires, by Articles 3 and 4(2)(c), all of the standard general provisions, contained in the EU Legislation (Implementation) (General Provisions) (Jersey) Order 2014, to be read as part of this Order, without modifying any of them.
- Contains a saving for any provisions of the [Al-Qa'ida and Taliban \(United Nations Measures\) \(Channel Islands\) Order 2002](#) that continue to have force in Jersey (in Article 4(2)(a)). It also creates offences (in Article 5) of contravening prohibitions in the Regulation, and in relation to provisions on information and documents.
- Comes into force on 31st October 2014, immediately after the commencement of the [European Union Legislation \(Implementation\) \(Jersey\) Law 2014](#) and [the EU Legislation \(Sanctions\) \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#).
- In accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000) and 1988 (2011), the European Community introduced Regulation (EU) 753/2011 which imposed, subject to certain derogations, a prohibition on the export of military goods, a freeze on the funds and economic resources, and a prohibition on making resources available to designated persons and entities linked to the Taliban.

AL-QAIDA

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Al-Qaida\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#)

- Gives effect in Jersey to [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 (OJ L 139, 29.5.2002, p. 9).
- Applies that Regulation as it has been amended up to the date on which the Order is made. However, the Order also contains an ambulatory reference, in Article 2, to the Annexes to the Regulation. The effect is that, if the EU amends the lists of persons subject to the restrictive measures, or the details of the competent authorities in the Member States, that change takes effect automatically in Jersey without the need for any amendment to this Order.
- Also requires, by Articles 3 and 4(2)(c), all of the standard general provisions, contained in [the EU Legislation \(Sanctions\) \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#), to be read as part of this Order, without modifying any of them.
- The Order contains a saving for any provisions of the [Al-Qa'ida and Taliban \(United Nations Measures\) \(Channel Islands\) Order 2002](#) that continue to have force in Jersey (in Article 4(2)(a)). It also creates offences (in Article 5) of contravening prohibitions in the Regulation, and in relation to provisions on information and documents.
- The Order comes into force on 31st October 2014, immediately after the commencement of the [European Union Legislation \(Implementation\) \(Jersey\) Law 2014](#) and the [EU Legislation \(Sanctions\) \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#).
- In accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions, including UNSCRs 1373(2001) and 1390(2002), the European Community introduced Regulation (EC) 881/2002 which imposed, subject to certain derogations, a freeze on the funds and economic resources of, and a prohibition on making resources available to, designated persons and entities linked to Al-Qaida.

BELARUS

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Belarus\) \(Jersey\) Order 2015](#)

- Revokes the Community Provisions (Restrictive Measures – Belarus) (Jersey) Order 2011 but gives continued effect in Jersey to [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 765/2006](#) of 18 May 2006 concerning restrictive measures in respect of Belarus (OJ L 134, 20.5.2006, p. 1).
- Gives effect to the Regulation as amended up to the date of the Order. Effect is now also given to any future changes to the list of persons, entities and bodies whose assets are frozen, the list of equipment and the list of competent authorities in the Annexes to the Regulation.
- All the general provisions in the EU Legislation (Sanctions) (General Provisions) (Jersey) Order 2014 form part of the Order.
- Freeze on funds belonging to, owned, held or controlled by President Lukashenko and certain other persons.
- No funds or economic resources to be made available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of natural or legal persons, entities or bodies listed in the Annexes.
- Prohibition on the sale, supply, transfer or exportation, directly or indirectly, of equipment which might be used for internal repression, as listed in Annex III.
- Prohibition on the provision of technical assistance, brokering services, financing or financial assistance in relation to goods and technologies listed in the Common Military List or Annex III.
- The European Union introduced Council Regulation (EC) No 765/2006 concerning restrictive measures in respect of Belarus, in view of the failure of the Belarus authorities to meet commitments to democratic elections and denial of peaceful protests at the conduct of elections. Restrictive measures included a visa ban and asset freeze of targeted persons.
- On 9 December 2014, the General Court of the European Union annulled the sanctions listing of one entity, BelTechExport. The judgement was not appealed so the annulment order has now come into force.

BURMA (MYANMAR)

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Burma/Myanmar\) \(Jersey\) Order 2008](#)

- Adopted due to the absence of progression towards democratisation and at the continuing violation of human rights. In particular, the continuing repression of civil and political rights and the refusal to recognize the last elections in 1990.
- Prohibition of importation of goods originating or exported from Burma/Myanmar, as listed in Schedule 1.
- Prohibition on exportation of goods to Burma/Myanmar that may be used for internal repression, as listed in Schedule 3.
- Prohibition on exportation of goods for use in certain industries, as listed in Schedule 4.
- Prohibition on the provision of financial and technical assistance, as prescribed in Articles 7 and 8 (military related).
- Freezing of all funds and economic resources belonging to, owned, held or controlled by the individual members of the Government of Burma/Myanmar and of natural or legal persons, entities or bodies associated with them, as listed in Schedule 6.
- No funds or economic resources to be made available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of natural or legal persons, entities or bodies listed in Schedule 6.
- Restrictions on financing certain enterprises listed in Schedules 5 and 7.
- Revokes the Community Provisions (Burma/Myanmar Sanctions) (Jersey) Order 2007.

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures - Burma/Myanmar\) \(Amendment No. 3\) \(Jersey\) Order 2010](#)

- Adopted to renew and strengthen the restrictive measures and amend Article 1 and Schedule 6 of the principal Order.

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Burma/Myanmar\) \(Amendment No. 4\) \(Jersey\) Order 2010](#)

- Adopted to renew and strengthen the restrictive measures of the principal Order and amend Articles 1 and 2 and Schedules 6 and 7, regarding members of the Government of Burma/Myanmar and persons, entities and bodies associated with them.

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Burma/Myanmar\) \(Amendment No. 5\) \(Jersey\) Order 2010](#)

- On 18 April 2011, the European Union amended Council Regulation (EC) No 194/2008 in order to renew and strengthen the restrictive measures in respect of Burma/Myanmar.
- Annexes I, II and III of [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 383/2011](#) replace Annexes V, VI and VII of [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 194/2008](#).

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Burma/Myanmar\) \(Amendment No. 6\) \(Jersey\) Order 2011](#)

- On 1 September 2011, the European Union issued [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 891/2011](#), which amends [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 194/2008](#) in order to renew and strengthen the restrictive measures in respect of Burma/Myanmar.
- Annexes I and II of [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 891/2011](#) amend Annexes V and VI of Council Regulation (EC) No 194/2008.
- [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 891/2011](#) also repeals [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 817/2006](#).

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Burma/Myanmar\) \(Amendment No. 7\) \(Jersey\) Order 2012](#)

- On 19 December 2011, the European Union issued [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 1345/2011](#) which amends Annex V to [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 194/2008](#) with effect from 21 December 2011.
- Annex V to [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 194/2008](#) lists the entities subject to certain export, financing and investment restrictions.

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Burma/Myanmar\) \(Amendment No. 8\) \(Jersey\) Order 2012](#)

- On 14 May 2012, the European Union issued [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 409/2012](#) which suspends, until 30 April 2013, all restrictive measures except for the arms embargo and the embargo on equipment which might be used for internal repression set out in [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 194/2008](#).

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Myanmar/Burma\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013](#)

- Gives effect to [Council Regulation \(EU\) No. 401/2013](#) concerning restrictive measures in respect of Myanmar/Burma and repealing Regulation (EC) No. 194/2008.
- That Council Regulation prohibits –
 - (a) the sale, supply, transfer or export to or for the use of persons in Myanmar/Burma of equipment which might be used for internal repression.
 - (b) the provision to or for the use of persons in Myanmar/Burma of technical assistance related to –
 - (i) military activities and the provision, manufacture, maintenance and use of arms and related materiel, or
 - (ii) equipment which might be used for internal repression;

- (c) the provision to or for the use of persons in Myanmar/Burma of finance or financial assistance related to –
 - (i) military activities, or
 - (ii) equipment which might be used for internal repression; and
- (d) knowing and intentional participation in any activity intended to circumvent the prohibitions described in b. and c.

[The Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Burma/Myanmar\) \(Jersey\) Order 2008](#), which gave effect to [Council Regulation \(EC\) No. 194/2008](#), is revoked.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Central African Republic\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#)

- Revokes and replaces the [Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Central African Republic\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#). This Order continues to give effect in Jersey to [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 224/2014](#) of 10 March 2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in the Central African Republic (OJ L 70, 11.3.2014, p. 1).
- Applies that Council Regulation as it has been amended up to the date on which this Order is made. However, this Order also contains a new ambulatory reference, in Article 2, to the Annexes to the Council Regulation. The effect is that, if the EU amends the lists of persons subject to the restrictive measures, or the details of the competent authorities in the Member States, in the Council Regulation, that change takes effect automatically in Jersey without the need for any amendment to this Order.
- Also requires, by Articles 3 and 4(b), all of the standard general provisions, contained in the [EU Legislation \(Sanctions\) \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#), to be read as part of this Order, without modifying any of them.
- The Council of the European Union introduced the above restrictive measures in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 2127 (2013) and 2134 (2014) providing for an arms embargo against the CAR and the freezing of funds and economic resources of certain individuals undermining the peace and stability of the CAR.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

[Democratic Republic of the Congo \(United Nations Sanctions\) \(Channel Islands\) Order 2003](#)

- Adopted as a result of the continuing political and economic situation and grave violations of human rights and humanitarian law in the Democratic Republic of Congo (“DRC”).
- Imposes an embargo on the supply or sale of arms.
- Imposes a ban on assistance, advice and training relating to military material to the DRC.

[Democratic Republic of the Congo \(United Nations Sanctions\) \(Channel Islands\) Order 2005](#)

- Prohibition on making funds, financial assets or economic resources available directly or indirectly to, or for the benefit of, any designated person.
- The term ‘designated person’ is defined as meaning an individual designated by the Committee established by paragraph 3(a) of Resolution 1533 (2004) adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations on 12 March 2004.
- On 5 January 2012, the European Union issued [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 7/2012](#) which adds two natural persons to Annex I to Council Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005.

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Democratic Republic of the Congo\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#)

- This Order revokes and replaces the [Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Democratic Republic of the Congo\) \(Jersey\) Order 2011](#). This Order gives effect in Jersey to –
 - (a) [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 889/2005](#) of 13 June 2005 imposing certain specific restrictive measures in respect of the [Democratic Republic of Congo and repealing Regulation \(EC\) No 1727/2003](#) (OJ L 152, 15.6.2005, p. 1), to which the revoked Order gave effect; and
 - (b) [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 1183/2005](#) of 18 July 2005 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against persons acting in violation of the arms embargo with regard to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (OJ L 193, 23.7.2005, p. 1), to which the revoked Order gave effect.
- The Order applies those Regulations as they have been amended up to the date on which the Order is made. However, the Order also contains a new ambulatory reference, in Article 2, to the Annexes to the Regulations. The effect is that, if the EU amends the lists of persons subject to the restrictive measures, or the details of the competent authorities in the Member States, that change takes effect automatically in Jersey without the need for any amendment to this Order.
- The Order also requires, by Articles 3 and 4(1)(b), all of the standard general provisions, contained in [the EU Legislation \(Sanctions\) \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#), to be read as part of this Order, without modifying any of them.
- The Council of the European Union introduced the above restrictive measures in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1493 (2003) to impose an embargo on the supply of arms and related materiel to the DRC, and UNSCR 1596 (2005) which extends the arms embargo and provides for financial sanctions against certain persons designated by the UN sanctions Committee. These measures have been subsequently amended up to Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1275/2014, which amends the identifying information and adds to the list of individuals in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1183/2005, in accordance with the list issued by the UN Sanctions Committee.

EGYPT

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Egypt\) \(Jersey\) Order 2011](#)

- Sanctions imposed following 18 days of country-wide protests by civilians calling for the resignation of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.
- Sanctions imposed in response to serious human rights abuses and the misappropriation of Egyptian State funds.
- Freeze on funds and economic resources belonging to, owned, held or controlled by natural or legal persons or entities associated with them, as listed in Annex I of [Council Regulation \(EU\) No. 270/2011](#).
- No funds or economic resources to be made available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of, natural or legal persons or entities listed in Annex I of [Council Regulation \(EU\) No. 270/2011](#).

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Egypt\) \(Amendment\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013](#)

- Gives effect to [Council Regulation \(EU\) No. 1099/2012](#) of 26 November 2012 amending [Regulation \(EU\) No. 270/2011](#) concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Egypt.
- The Council Regulation being given effect –
 - (a) widens the circumstances in which the release of certain frozen funds or economic resources is permitted; and
 - (b) allows information which would facilitate compliance with the restrictive measures in respect of Egypt to be shared with the relevant authorities of Egypt and of Member States, for the purpose of assisting the recovery of misappropriated assets.

ERITREA

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Eritrea\) \(Jersey\) Order 2012](#)

- Sanctions imposed in response to an on-going border dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea.
- Sanctions imposed due to Eritrea's support to armed groups destabilising and undermining peace and reconciliation in Somalia, which the United Nations Security Council determined constituted a threat to international peace and security.
- Imposed against individuals and entities, including but not limited to, the Eritrean political and military leadership, governmental and parastatal entities and entities privately owned by Eritrean nationals living within or outside Eritrean territory designated by the UN as having violated an arms embargo established in 2009.
- Implements both [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 667/2010](#) and [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 942/2012](#).
- Prohibition on the provision of technical assistance, financing, financial assistance and brokering services relating to military activities and to the provision, manufacture, maintenance and use of arms and related material included in the Common Military List, directly or indirectly, to any natural or legal person, entity or body in, or for use in, Eritrea or to any natural or legal person, entity or body listed in Annex I. The Prohibition does not apply for non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use.
- All funds and economic resources belonging to, owned, held or controlled by natural or legal persons, entities or bodies listed in Annex I, shall be frozen.
- No funds or economic resources to be made available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of natural or legal persons, entities or bodies listed in Annex I.
- Pre-arrival or pre-departure information to be provided for all goods brought into or leaving the customs territory of the Union on cargo aircraft and merchant vessels to and from Eritrea.

HAITI (ONLY APPLIES TO HISTORIC BONDS)

[The Haiti \(United Nations Sanctions\) \(Channel Islands\) Order 1994](#)

- Adopted in an effort to restore democracy and human rights.
- Order effectively cancelled in October 1994, except as provided for by the amending Order set out below.

[The United Nations \(Sanctions\) \(Amendment\) Order 2000](#)

- Prevents payments being made in connection with the performance of historic bonds.

NB: the United Nations sanctions against Haiti imposed in 1993 and 1994 were effectively cancelled from 16 October 1994 by UN Resolution 944 (1994). However, this did not affect the operation of paragraph 11 of UN Resolution 917 (1994), which remains in force. This paragraph prevents payments being made in connection with the performance of historic bonds (see Articles 10 and 11 of the Haiti (United Nations Sanctions) (Channel Islands) Order 1994).

IRAN

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Iran\) \(Jersey\) Order 2015](#)

- Revokes the Community Provisions (Restrictive Measures – Iran) (Jersey) Order 2012 but gives continued effect in Jersey to 2 EU Council Regulations –
 - (a) [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 359/2011](#) of 12 April 2011 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Iran (OJ L 100, 14.4.2011, p. 1); and

(b) [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 267/2012](#) of 23 March 2012 concerning restrictive measures against Iran and repealing Regulation (EU) No 961/2010 (OJ L 88, 24.3.2012, p. 1).

- Gives effect to the 2 Regulations as amended up to the date of the Order and now includes any future changes to the lists of persons subject to restrictive measures (or to the list of competent authorities).
- All the general provisions in the EU Legislation (Sanctions) (General Provisions) (Jersey) Order 2014 form part of the Order.
- Provides that references to the “financial intelligence unit” are to the police officers and customs officers who are designated under the Money Laundering (Jersey) Order 2008.
- Provides that it does not derogate from the Money Laundering and Weapons Development (Directions) (Jersey) Law 2012 and the Money Laundering and Weapons Development (Directions) (Iran) (Jersey) Order 2015. So the restrictions and licensing provisions in those enactments and the Order run in parallel.
- Prohibition on the supply of nuclear related technology and materials and (ii) in response to a failure to declare sensitive enrichment and reprocessing activities used to produce uranium (linked to the production of nuclear weapons and delivery systems).
- Prohibition on the sale, supply, transfer or export, directly or indirectly, of goods and technology listed in Annex I and II of Regulation 267/2012, whether or not originating in the European Union, to any Iranian person, entity or body for use in Iran.
- Requirement for prior authorisation in respect of the sale, supply, transfer or export, directly or indirectly, of equipment which might be used for internal repression as listed in Annex III of Regulation 267/2012, whether or not originating in the European Union, to any Iranian person, entity or body for use in Iran.
- Prohibition on the purchase, import or transport from Iran of the goods and technology listed in Annexes I or II, whether the item concerned originates in Iran or not.
- Prohibition on the provision, directly or indirectly, of certain technical assistance, brokering services, financing or financial assistance and the knowing participation in such activities.
- Prohibition on the sale, supply, transfer or exportation of key equipment or technology listed in Annex VI, directly or indirectly, to any Iranian person, entity or body for use in Iran. Annex VI includes key equipment and technology for the petrochemical industry, as well as for the following sectors of the oil and gas industry in Iran:
 - (a) exploration of crude oil and natural gas;
 - (b) production of crude oil and natural gas;
 - (c) refining;
 - (d) liquefaction of natural gas.
- Prohibition on the importation, purchase, transportation or to provide, directly or indirectly, financing or financial assistance, relating to crude oil, petroleum products, or petrochemical products, if they:
 - (a) originate in Iran;
 - (b) have been exported from Iran; or
 - (c) in the case of crude oil and petroleum products, are located in Iran.
- Prohibition on the sale, purchase, supply, transfer, export, import or transport, directly or indirectly, of gold, precious metals and diamonds, as listed in Annex VII of Regulation 267/2012.
- Prohibition on the provisions of technical assistance, brokering services, financing or financial assistance in relation to gold, precious metals and diamonds to the Government of Iran, its public bodies, corporations and agencies and any person, entity or body acting on their behalf or at their direction, or any entity or body owned or controlled by them.
- Restrictions on the provision of financing to any Iranian person, entity or body engaged in:
 - (a) the manufacture of goods or technology listed in the Common Military List or in Annex I or II;

- (b) In the exploration or production of crude oil and natural gas, the refining of fuels or the liquefaction of natural gas;
 - (c) In the petrochemical industry;
 - (d) Uranium mining;
 - (e) Uranium enrichment and reprocessing of uranium;
 - (f) The manufacture of goods or technologies included in the [Nuclear Suppliers Group guidelines](#) and [Missile Technology Control Regime lists](#).
- Prohibition on establishing cooperation with an Iranian person, entity or body engaged in the transmission of natural gas.
 - Freeze on all funds and economic resources belonging to, owned, held or controlled by key individuals and companies associated with or supporting Iran's nuclear programme, the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps or Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines as listed in Annex VIII and Annex IX of Regulation 267/2012.
 - Notification requirements for branches and subsidiaries of credit and financial institutions domiciled in Iran in respect of all transfers of funds carried out or received by them, the names of the parties and the amount and date of the transaction, within five working days of carrying out carrying out the transaction or receiving the funds.
 - Duties placed on credit and financial institutions located, incorporated, constituted or conducting business in Jersey in respect of their activities with credit institutions, financial institutions and bureaux de change (a) domiciled in Iran, including the Central Bank of Iran; (b) with branches and subsidiaries domiciled in Iran; (c) that are not domiciled in Iran but are controlled by persons and entities domiciled in Iran.
 - Restrictions on transfers of funds and financial services to an Iranian person, entity or body. In some instances requiring notification or prior authorisation.
 - Restrictions on the transportation of certain goods and technologies. Including the provision to an Iranian person, entity or body of bunkering, ship supply services, servicing of vessels and engineering or maintenance services to cargo aircraft.
 - Prohibition on credit and financial institutions (a) opening a new bank account with a credit or financial institution domiciled in Iran including the Central Bank of Iran; (b) establishing a new correspondent banking relationship with a credit or financial institution domiciled in Iran; (c) opening a new representative office in Iran or establishing a new branch or subsidiary in Iran; (d) establishing a new joint venture with a credit or financial institution domiciled in Iran.
 - Prohibition on the sale or purchase of public or public-guaranteed bonds, or the provision of brokering services with regard to public or public-guaranteed bonds issued after 26 July 2010 to certain persons including Iran or its Government and a credit or financial institution domiciled in Iran.
 - Prohibition on (a) authorising the opening of a representative office or the establishment of a branch or subsidiary in the European Union of a credit and financial institution domiciled in Iran; (b) concluding agreements for, or on behalf of, a credit or financial institution domiciled in Iran; (c) authorising the taking up or the pursuing of business as a credit institution by a representative office, branch or subsidiary of a credit or financial institution domiciled in Iran; (d) acquiring or extending participation or any other ownership interest, in a credit or financial institution domiciled in Iran.
 - Prohibition to provide or to broker the provision of insurance or re-insurance to certain persons, including Iran, its Government and any Iranian person, entity or body other than a natural person.
 - HM Treasury advise that the terminology "Iranian persons, entities and bodies" in Regulation 267/2012 includes any natural person in, or resident in, Iran. Whether a person is in, or resident in, Iran will depend on the facts of the matter. For example an Iranian national, or indeed nationals or citizens of other countries that reside in Iran, would fall within the definition. Whereas an Iranian national living in, for example, the UK would not.
 - In 2011 the Council of the European Union introduced Regulation (EU) 359/2011 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Iran. These measures target persons complicit in or responsible for directing or implementing grave human rights

violations in the repression of peaceful demonstrators, journalists, human rights defenders, students or other persons who speak up in defence of their legitimate rights, including freedom of expression. In addition, they are aimed at persons complicit in or responsible for directing or implementing grave violations of the right to due process, torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, or the indiscriminate, excessive and increasing application of the death penalty, including public executions, stoning, hangings or executions of juvenile offenders in contravention of Iran's international human rights obligations.

- The Council of the European Union subsequently introduced Regulation (EU) No 267/2012 concerning restrictive measures against Iran. These measures include export and import restrictions in connection with Iran's nuclear proliferation, military or ballistic missile programmes; prohibition of financing and technical assistance and supply of dual-use goods and technology, in particular relating to the petrochemical industry; restrictions on financing certain enterprises including the exploration, production and refining of crude oil; and the freezing of funds of designated persons and entities involved in or associated with proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities. Further measures include restrictions on the transfer of funds to or from Iranian financial institutions; requirements for notification or authorisation of transactions involving Iranian persons and restrictions on investment in Iran. Restrictions are also applicable in respect of transport by ship or cargo aircraft, ships bunkering and supplies.

Iran Sanctions notification/authorisation forms:

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions - Iran\) \(Jersey\) Order 2015 - Guidance Note](#)

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions - Iran\) \(Jersey\) Order 2015 - Notification Form](#)

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions - Iran\) \(Jersey\) Order 2015 - Authorisation Form](#)

Money Laundering and Weapons Development (Directions) (Iran) (Jersey) Order 2015

(the “**MLWD Iran Order**”)

- Direction issued, on 14 January 2015, under Article 6 of the Money Laundering and Weapons Development (Directions) (Jersey) Law 2012 (the “**MLWD Law**”);
- Prohibits entering into or continuing to participate in, any transaction or business relationship with a credit institution incorporated in Iran, including any of its branches wherever located; and
- Prohibits entering into or continuing to participate in, any transaction or business relationship with the Central Bank of Iran, also known as Bank Makazi Jomhuri Islami Iran
- The Order ceases to have effect at the end of the period of one year, unless earlier revoked, beginning with the day on which it is made.
- Pursuant to Article 9 of the MLWD Law, the Minister for External Relations has granted certain licenses exempting certain acts from the requirements contained in the MLWD Iran Order.
- [Iran Financial Restrictions General Licences](#).

IRAQ

Iraq (United Nations Sanctions) (Channel Islands) Order 2000

- Adopted to: (i) compel Iraq's military to withdraw from Kuwait; (ii) compel Iraq to pay reparations; and (iii) require Iraq to disclose and eliminate weapons of mass destruction.
- Freeze of funds of the Government of the Republic of Iraq or any person who is resident in the Republic of Iraq.

[Iraq \(United Nations Sanctions\) \(Channel Islands\) Order 2003](#)

- Adopted to amend various Articles in the 2000 Order and to include new provisions relating to the supply and exportation of restricted goods.
- Prohibition on the importation or exportation of any item of illegally removed Iraqi cultural property.
- Limits the original freezing of funds to designated individuals and entities – see Article 4 in Schedule 1.

[Iraq \(United Nations Sanctions\) \(Channel Islands\) \(Amendment\) Order 2004](#)

- Adopted to amend both the 2000 and 2003 Order. Notable amendments are to the definition of restricted goods in the 2003 Order and provisions on freezing funds in the 2000 Order.

IVORY COAST

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Côte d'Ivoire\) \(Jersey\) Order 2015](#)

- Revokes and replaces the [Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Côte d'Ivoire\) \(Jersey\) Order 2011](#). This Order gives effect in Jersey to –
 - (a) [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 174/2005](#) of 31 January 2005 imposing restrictions on the supply of assistance related to military activities to Côte d'Ivoire (OJ L 29, 2.2.2005, p. 5), to which the revoked Order gave effect; and
 - (b) [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 560/2005](#) of 12 April 2005 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities in view of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire (OJ L 95, 14.4.2005, p. 1), to which the revoked Order gave effect.
- Applies those Regulations as they have been amended up to the date on which the Order is made. However, the Order also contains a new ambulatory reference, in Article 2, to the Annexes to the Regulations. The effect is that, if the EU amends the lists of persons subject to the restrictive measures, or the details of the competent authorities in the Member States, that change takes effect automatically in Jersey without the need for any amendment to this Order.
- Also requires, by Articles 3 and 4(b), all of the standard general provisions, contained in the [EU Legislation \(Sanctions\) \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#), to be read as part of this Order, without modifying any of them.
- On 15 November 2004, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1572 (2004) deploring the resumption of hostilities in Côte d'Ivoire and repeated violations of the ceasefire agreement of 3 May 2003, and decided to impose restrictive measures in respect of military activities and against certain persons and entities in view of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire.
- The Council of the European Union introduced Council Regulation (EC) No 174/2005 imposing restrictions on the supply of assistance to Côte d'Ivoire related to military activities and (EC) 560/2005 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities in view of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire.

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Côte d'Ivoire\) \(Amendment\) \(Jersey\) Order 2015](#)

- Amends the EU Legislation (Sanctions – Côte d'Ivoire) (Jersey) Order 2015 in order to give effect to [Council Regulation \(EU\) 2015/192](#) of 9 February 2015 (OJ L33, 10.2.2015, p.1). That [Council Regulation amends Regulation EC No 174/2005](#) imposing restrictions on the supply of assistance related to military activities in the Côte d'Ivoire. The main change made by Council Regulation (EU) 2015/192 is to insert an additional derogation from the prohibition on the sale, supply, transfer and export of equipment which might be used for internal repression in order to enable the authorisation of certain equipment for civilian use in mining or infrastructure projects.

- On 11 February 2015, the EU introduced Council Regulation (EU) No 2015/192 amending Regulation (EC) No 174/2005. The purpose of the amendment is to provide a derogation to authorise the supply, sale, transfer and export of certain equipment where appropriate for the purposes of civilian use in mining or infrastructure projects.

LEBANON

[The Lebanon and Syria \(United Nations Measures\) \(Channel Islands\) Order 2006](#)

- Adopted in response to the terrorist bombing in Beirut in 2005 resulting in a number of deaths, including that of former Lebanese Prime Minister Hariri.
- Freezing of funds and economic resources of those suspected of being involved in planning, sponsoring, organising or perpetrating the murder.

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Lebanon\) \(Jersey\) Order 2007](#)

- On 7 August 2006, the Government of Lebanon decided to deploy the Lebanese armed forces in South Lebanon, with assistance as necessary from the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. Such action was taken in an effort to extend the Government's authority over Lebanon's full territory. Sanctions were imposed in an effort to assist the Government with its efforts to exercise full sovereignty over all Lebanese territory by ensuring no weapons were available, other than those made available with the consent of the Government.
- Adopted to impose a prohibition on providing, directly or indirectly, technical assistance relating to military activities and to the provision, manufacture, maintenance and use of arms and related material.
- Prohibition on financing or financial assistance related to military activities in Lebanon.

LIBERIA

[The United Nations Arms Embargoes \(Somalia, Liberia and Rwanda\) \(Channel Islands\) Order 1996](#)

- Adopted in response to large scale violence and violations of humanitarian law.
- Imposes a prohibition on the supply or delivery (directly or indirectly) of military, security and para-military goods and arms, ammunition and related material to Somalia, Liberia or Rwanda, to disrupt support for rebels during the civil war in Sierra Leone.

[The United Nations Arms Embargoes \(Somalia, Liberia and Rwanda\) \(Channel Islands\) \(Amendment\) Order 1997](#)

- Adopted to amend the 1996 Order to expressly include a prohibition on the supply of such goods and items to neighbouring States (as listed).

[Liberia \(United Nations Sanctions\) \(Channel Islands\) Order 2004](#)

- Adopted to restrict the supply and delivery, provision of assistance, advice and training in relation to prohibited goods (as is defined in Article 2(1) of the Order).

[Liberia \(United Nations Sanctions\) \(Channel Islands\) \(Amendment\) Order 2004](#)

- Adopted to place a freeze on funds and other financial assets or economic resources belonging to the former President Charles Taylor, following concerns that Charles Taylor and his associates were actively attempting to undermine Liberia's transition to democracy.

LIBYA

[Libya \(United Nations Sanctions\) \(Channel Islands\) Order 1993](#)

- Adopted as a result of a failure to cooperate with investigations into terrorist acts against Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988, and France's Union de Transports Aeriens (UTA) flight 772 over the Niger in 1989.
- Prohibits the manufacture, supply, maintenance or provision of technical advice and assistance relating to goods specified in Part A or Part B of Schedule 1.
- Prohibition on contracts of insurance, other than a contract of re-insurance, upon a Libyan aircraft or upon the machinery, tackle, furniture or equipment of a Libyan aircraft.
- Prohibition on the provisions of any engineering or other services to any person connected with Libya for the maintenance of any civil or military airfield in Libya, including any facilities and equipment on or associated with the airfield.
- Prohibition on entering into, agreeing to extend, or extending, any contract or other arrangement for the purpose of making available, for operation in Libya, any aircraft or aircraft components.
- Prohibition on the provision of engineering or maintenance servicing for any Libyan aircraft or any component of any Libyan aircraft.
- No person shall carry on any business, or establish or maintain any place of business, under the name of "Libyan Arab Airlines".
- Places a freeze on all funds and financial resources belonging to, held or controlled, whether directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of, the Government or public authorities of Libya or a Libyan undertaking.
- Re-enacts, with further restrictions, the Libya (United Nations Sanctions) (Channel Islands) Order 1992.

NB: The United Nations sanctions against Libya imposed in 1993 were lifted on 12 September 2003 by [UN Resolution 1506 \(2003\)](#). However, the lifting of the sanctions did not affect the operation of Article 13 of the Order, which prevents payment being made to certain persons, in connection with the performance of various contracts and transactions. The contracts affected by sanctions are those entered into before 12 September 2003. With the exception of the above mentioned Article 13, there are no financial sanctions in place in Jersey against Libya.

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Libya\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#)

- This Order revokes and replaces the [Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Libya\) \(Jersey\) Order 2011](#). This Order continues to give effect in Jersey to [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 204/2011](#) of 2 March 2011 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya (OJ L 58, 3.3.2011, p. 1), which was originally given effect by the revoked Order.
- Applies that Regulation as it has been amended up to the date on which the Order is made. However, the Order also contains a new ambulatory reference, in Article 2, to Annexes I to IV to the Regulation. The effect is that, if the EU amends the lists of equipment and persons subject to the restrictive measures, or the details of the competent authorities in the Member States, that change takes effect automatically in Jersey without the need for any amendment to this Order.
- Also requires, by Articles 3 and 4(2)(b), all of the standard general provisions, contained in the EU Legislation (Sanctions) (General Provisions) (Jersey) Order 2014, to be read as part of this Order, without modifying any of them.
- In accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1970 (2011), on 2 March 2011 the Council of the European Union introduced restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya, comprising an arms embargo, a ban on internal repression equipment and a freeze on the funds and economic resources of certain persons. The scope of these measures was subsequently extended and additions made to the list of targeted persons.

- Annex I of the Regulation is a list of equipment which might be used for internal repression; Annex II includes persons listed by the UN Sanctions Committee; whereas Annex III is a list of additional persons designated by the Council of the EU.

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Libya\) \(Amendment\) \(Jersey\) Order 2015](#)

- Amends the EU Legislation (Sanctions – Libya) (Jersey) Order 2014 to give effect, in Jersey, to [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 2015/374](#) of 6th March 2015 (OJ L 64, 7.3.2015, p. 8) amending Regulation (EU) No 204/2011 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya. The Regulation being given effect to modifies the description of the contents of Annex III to the 2011 Regulation.

NORTH KOREA

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures - North Korea\) \(Jersey\) Order 2007](#)

- Adopted in condemnation of the nuclear testing which was conducted on 9 October 2006 by North Korea and to deter the threat to international peace and security.
- Applies restrictive measures on the sale, supply, transfer and export of goods and technology which could contribute to North Korea's nuclear-related, other weapons of mass destruction-related or ballistic missile-related programmes.
- Freezing of funds and economic resources of persons, entities and bodies engaged in or providing support for nuclear-related, other weapons of mass destruction-related, or ballistic missile-related programmes in North Korea (listed in Annex 4).

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – North Korea\) \(Amendment No. 3\) \(Jersey\) Order 2010](#)

- Adopted to amend the principal Order, including the list of restricted items.

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – North Korea\) \(Amendment No. 4\) \(Jersey\) Order 2011](#)

- Adopted to amend the principal Order, including amendments to Annex V, listing persons, entities and bodies to whom the freezing of funds and economic resources should apply.

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – North Korea\) \(Amendment No. 5\) \(Jersey\) Order 2012](#)

- On 20 December 2011, the European Union published [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 1355/2011](#) which amends Annex V to [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 329/2007](#).
- Adds three individuals and twelve entities to the list of persons, entities and bodies subject to the freezing of funds and economic resources under Article 6 of [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 329/2007](#).

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – North Korea\) \(Amendment No. 6\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013](#)

- On 18 February 2013, the European Union published [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 137/2013](#) which amends Annexes IV and V to [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 329/2007](#) which amendments reflect the decision made by the UN Sanctions Committee on 2 May 2012 to add three entities to the UN Democratic People's Republic of Korea list established pursuant to UNSCR 1718 (2006), and the further decision by the United Nations Security Council in UNSCR 2097 (2013) on 22 January 2013, to add four individuals and nine entities to that list. Six entities now listed in Annex IV were previously listed in Annex V of the 2007 Regulation.

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – North Korea\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013](#)

- On 28 March 2013, the European Union published [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 296/2013](#) which Regulation implements the remaining measures in [Council Decision 2013/88/CFSP](#), which gives effect to the additional measures required by UN Security Council Resolution 2087 (2013), as well as some EU autonomous measures. The new Article 5a of the 2007 Regulation prohibits EU credit and financial institutions from –
 - (a) Opening new representative offices in North Korea or establishing a new branch or subsidiary in North Korea; and
 - (b) Establishing a new joint venture with entities listed in Article 11a(2) of the 2007 Regulation.
 - (c) Article 5a also prohibits:
 - (i) Authorising the opening of a representative office or the establishment of a branch or subsidiary in the European Union of entities listed in Article 11a(2) of the 2007 Regulation;
 - (i) Concluding agreements pertaining to the opening of a representative office or the establishment of a branch of subsidiary in the Union, for, or on behalf of such entities;
 - (ii) granting an authorisation for the taking up and pursuing the business of a credit institution (or any other business requiring prior authorisation), if the representative office, branch or subsidiary was not operational before 19 February 2013, to such entities; and
 - (iii) acquiring or extending of a participation in, or acquiring any other ownership interest in, an EU credit or financial institution by such entities.
 - (d) The new Article 9a of the 2007 Regulation prohibits:
 - (i) Directly or indirectly selling public or public-guaranteed bonds issued after 19 February 2013 to, or purchasing such bonds from
 - (ii) North Korea or its Government, and its public bodies, corporations and agencies;
 - (iii) The Central Bank of North Korea;
 - (iv) A credit or financial institution domiciled within North Korea, or any credit or financial institution referred to in Article 11a(2) of the 2007 Regulation;
 - (v) any natural person or legal person, entity or body acting on behalf or at the direction of a legal person, entity or body referred to in (i) or (ii) above; and
 - (vi) a legal person, entity or body owned or controlled by a person, entity or body referred to in (i), (ii) or (iii) above.
 - (e) Providing brokering services with regard to public or public-guaranteed bonds issued after 19 February 2013 to a person, entity or body referred to in point (a).
 - (f) Assisting a person, entity or body referred to in point (a) in order to issue public or public-guaranteed bonds, by providing brokering services, advertising or any other service with regard to such bonds.

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – North Korea\) \(Amendment\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013](#)

- On the 22 April 2013, the European Union published [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 370/2013](#) amending Annexes IV and V to [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 329/2007](#) with effect from 23 April 2013.
- Annex IV to the 2007 Regulation lists persons, entities and bodies designated by the UN Sanctions Committee or the UN Security Council in accordance with paragraph 8(d) of UNSCR 1718 (2006).
- Annex V to the 2007 Regulation lists persons, entities and bodies not listed in Annex IV, who have been designated by the Council of the European Union and are therefore covered by the freezing of funds and economic resources under Article 6 of the 2007 Regulation.

- (a) The amendments to Annex IV reflect the decision made by the United Nations Security Council in UNSCR 2094 (2013) on 7 March 2013, to add three individuals and two entities to the list established pursuant to UNSCR 1718 (2006). One entity now listed in Annex IV was previously listed in Annex V of the 2007 Regulation. Changes to the identifying information of one entity in Annex IV and one entity in Annex V have been made.
- (b) The individuals and entities whose names have been added to Annex IV are subject to the asset freeze imposed by the 2007 Regulation.

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – North Korea\) \(Amendment No. 2\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013](#)

- The [Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – North Korea\) \(Jersey\) Order 2007](#) was introduced to implement restrictive measures in Jersey equivalent to those of the international community, in particular [Council Regulation \(EC\) No.329/2007](#) of 27 March 2007 concerning restrictive measures against the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.
- Amends the [Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – North Korea\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013](#), to give effect to [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 696/2013](#) of 22 July 2013 amending [Regulation \(EC\) No 329/2007](#) concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- Specific financial services restrictions include:
 - (a) Prohibition on credit and financial institutions opening new bank accounts with institutions domiciled in North Korea
 - (b) Prohibition on the establishment of new correspondent banking relationships with a credit or financial institutions domiciled in North Korea or maintaining an existing correspondent banking relationship if there is reasonable grounds to believe this could contribute to North Korea's nuclear-related, weapons-of-mass-destruction-related or ballistic-missile-related programmes.
- Includes an additional annex Va which includes persons, entities or bodies not covered by Annex IV or V who are working on behalf of or at the direction of a person, entity or body listed in Annex IV or V or persons assisting in the evasion of sanctions or violating the provisions of the 2007 Regulation.
- It also gives effect to [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 517/2013](#), which added a website for Croatia to the list of websites of competent authorities in Annex II of [Regulation \(EC\) No 329/2007](#).

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – North Korea\) \(Amendment No. 3\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#)

- Amends the [Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – North Korea\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013](#), to give effect to [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No. 386/2014](#) of 14 April 2014 (OJ No. L 111/46, 15.4.2014) ("Implementing Regulation") amending [Council Regulation \(EC\) No. 329/2007](#) ("2007 Regulation") concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Implementing Regulation amends the information relating to one of the entities listed in Annex IV to the 2007 Regulation, and deletes the name of a person listed in Annex V to that Regulation. Both Annexes list persons and entities whose funds and economic resources are frozen and in respect of whom no funds or economic resources are to be made available.

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – North Korea\) \(Amendment No. 4\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#)

- Amends the [Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – North Korea\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013](#), to give effect to [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 1059/2014](#) of 8 October 2014 (OJ L 293/15, 9.10.2014) amending [Council Regulation \(EC\) No. 329/2007](#) concerning restrictive measures against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- Makes changes to the lists, in Annexes IV and V to Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007, of persons and entities subject to freezing measures. One entity is added, one individual (who had been listed by the EU, without being designated by the UN) is removed, and identifying information is updated for 4 individuals and 12 entities.

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Guinea\) \(Jersey\) Order 2010](#)

- Adopted to target individuals responsible for the violent repression of political demonstrators in Conakry on 28 September 2009.
- Arms embargo, including equipment used for internal repression as set out in Schedule 1 of the Order.
- Prohibition on provision of certain technical and financial assistance.
- Freeze on funds and economic resources belonging to, owned, held or controlled (directly or indirectly) by those persons listed in Schedule 2 of the Order (members of the National Council for Democracy and Development and persons associated with them).

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures - Guinea\) \(Amendment\) \(Jersey\) Order 2011](#)

- On 21 March 2011, the European Union amended the restrictive measures imposed by Council Regulation (EU) No. 1284/2009.
- In light of the political situation in the Republic of Guinea and of the Report of the International Commission of Inquiry, Annex II of [Council Regulation \(EU\) No. 269/2011](#) identifies further persons, and entities and bodies associated with them, which are made subject to the restrictive measures as set out in the principal Order.

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Guinea\) \(Amendment No. 2\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013](#)

- On 23 January 2013, the European Union published [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 49/2013](#) which amends Articles 1 and 4 of [Council Regulation \(EU\) No. 1284/2009](#).

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Guinea\) \(Amendment No. 3\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#)

- Amends [the Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Guinea\) \(Jersey\) Order 2010](#) by giving effect in Jersey to amendments made by [Council Regulation \(EU\) No. 380/2014](#) of 14 April 2014 (OJ No. L 111, 15.04.2014 p. 29), to [Council Regulation \(EU\) No. 1284/2009](#) of 22 December 2009 imposing certain specific restrictive measures in respect of the Republic of Guinea.
- The effect of these amendments is that the arms embargo and the embargo concerning equipment which might be used for internal repression which was imposed against Guinea are lifted.
- Article 1 defines “principal Order” to mean the Community Provisions (Restrictive Measures – Guinea) (Jersey) Order 2010.
- Article 2 amends Article 1 of the principal Order to delete definitions that are no longer required and to provide a new definition for “Council Regulation” which includes amendments made to it up to 16th April 2014 which is the date of entering into force of the Council Regulation (EU) No. 380/2014 of 14 April 2014 (OJ No. L 111, 15.04.2014 p. 29).
- Article 3 provides for the revocation of Part 2 of the principal Order.
- Article 4 amends Article 14 of the principal Order by deleting the references to the repealed provisions and by making provision for the criminal liability of partners of a separate limited partnership or any other partnership having separate legal personality.
- Article 5 provides for the deletion of Schedule 1 to the principal Order.
- Article 6 provides for the citation of the Order and provides for it to come into force on the day after it is made.

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Guinea-Bissau\) \(Jersey\) Order 2012](#)

- Sanctions imposed on certain persons, entities and bodies who seek to prevent or block a peaceful political process, or who take action that undermines the stability in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, and natural or legal persons or entities associated with them.
- Adopted to target those who played a leading role in the mutiny of 1 April 2010 and the coup d'état of 12 April 2012, and whose actions continue to be aimed at undermining the rule of law and the primacy of civilian power and furthering instability in the country.
- Freeze on funds and economic resources belonging to, owned, held or controlled (directly or indirectly) by those persons listed in Annex I of [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 377/2012](#).

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Guinea-Bissau\) \(Amendment\) \(Jersey\) Order 2012](#)

- On 31 May 2012, the European Union published [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 458/2012](#) which identifies, in light of the gravity of the situation in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, further persons, entities and bodies associated with them made subject to restrictive measures.
- The Annex to [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 458/2012](#) replaces Annex I to [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 377/2012](#).

[Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Guinea-Bissau\) \(Amendment No. 2\) \(Jersey\) Order 2013](#)

- Amends the [Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Guinea-Bissau\) \(Jersey\) Order 2012](#) so as to give effect to [Council Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No. 559/2013](#) (O.J. L167, 19.6.2013, p.1) which amends the list of persons, contained in Annex I to [Council Regulation No. 377/2012](#), against whom restrictive measures are imposed in view of the situation in Guinea-Bissau.

RUSSIA

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Russia\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#)

- Revokes and replaces the [Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Russia\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#). This Order continues to give effect in Jersey to [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 833/2014](#) of 31 July 2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine (OJ L 229, 31.7.2014, p. 1), which was originally given effect by the revoked Order.
- Applies that Regulation as it has been amended up to the date on which the Order is made. However, the Order also contains a new ambulatory reference, in Article 2, to the Annexes to the Regulation. The effect is that, if the EU amends the lists of persons or items subject to the restrictive measures (or the details of the competent authorities in the Member States), that change takes effect automatically in Jersey without the need for any amendment to this Order.
- Requires, by Articles 3 and 4(b), all of the standard general provisions, contained in the [EU Legislation \(Sanctions\) \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#), to be read as part of this Order, without modifying any of them.
- The Council of the European Union introduced the above Regulation on 31 July 2014, which applies restrictions in respect of:
 - (a) Exports to Russia of certain dual use goods and technology and services related to military equipment;
 - (i) The sale and supply of certain technologies related to the oil industry in Russia;
 - (ii) Access to the capital market for certain Russian financial institutions.

RWANDA

[The United Nations Arms Embargoes \(Somalia, Liberia and Rwanda\) \(Channel Islands\) Order 1996](#)

- Adopted in response to large scale violence and violations of humanitarian law.
- Imposes a prohibition on the supply or delivery (directly or indirectly) of military, security and para-military goods and arms, ammunition and related material to Somalia, Liberia or Rwanda to disrupt support for rebels during the civil war in Sierra Leone.

[The United Nations Arms Embargoes \(Somalia, Liberia and Rwanda\) \(Channel Islands\) \(Amendment\) Order 1997](#)

- Adopted to amend the principal Order, making express provision about the supply of such goods and items to States neighbouring (as listed) Rwanda.

[The United Nations \(International Tribunals\) \(Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda\) \(Jersey\) Order 1997](#)

- Adopted to enable Jersey to assist the International Criminal Tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda and against Rwandan citizens.

[The United Nations Arms Embargoes \(Rwanda\) \(Amendment\) Order 2008](#)

- Removes Rwanda as a prohibited destination under the 1996 Order.

NB: Although the arms embargo has now been lifted in respect of Rwanda, there is still an embargo in force in respect of military goods going to Rwanda, where there is a clear risk that such goods will be used in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

SOMALIA

[The Somalia \(United Nations Sanctions\) \(Channel Islands\) Order 2002](#)

- Adopted to remove Somalia as a prohibited destination under the United Nations Arms Embargoes (Somalia, Liberia and Rwanda) (Channel Islands) Order 1996.
- Maintains restrictions on the supply of goods to Somalia, which are prohibited as referred to in Schedule 1, Part III of the [UK Export of Goods \(Control\) Order 1994](#).

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Somalia\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#)

- This Order revokes and replaces the Community Provisions (Restrictive Measures – Somalia) (Jersey) Order 2011. This Order gives effect in Jersey to –
 - (a) [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 147/2003](#) of 27 January 2003 concerning certain restrictive measures in respect of Somalia (OJ L 24, 29.1.2003, p. 2), which was given effect by the revoked Order only in relation to charcoal (whereas this Order gives effect to the whole Regulation); and
 - (b) [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 356/2010](#) of 26 April 2010 imposing certain specific restrictive measures directed against certain natural or legal persons entities or bodies, in view of the situation in Somalia (OJ L 105, 27.4.2010, p. 1), which was originally given effect by the revoked Order.
- Applies those Regulations as they have been amended up to the date on which the Order is made. However, the Order also contains a new ambulatory reference, in Article 2, to the Annexes to the Regulations. The effect is that, if the EU amends the lists of persons subject to the restrictive measures, or the details of the competent authorities in the Member States, that change takes effect automatically in Jersey without the need for any amendment to this Order.

- Also requires, by Articles 3 and 4(2)(b), all of the standard general provisions, contained in the EU Legislation (Sanctions) (General Provisions) (Jersey) Order 2014, to be read as part of this Order, without modifying any of them.
- On 23 January 1992 the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 733 (1992), imposing an embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia, subsequently, on 19 June 2001 the UN Security Council adopted resolution 1356 (2001), permitting certain exemptions to the arms embargo. On 22 July 2002 the UN Security Council adopted resolution 1425 (2002), extending the arms embargo by prohibiting the direct or indirect supply to Somalia of technical advice, financial and other assistance, and training related to military activities.
- On 20 November 2008, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1844 (2008) confirming the arms embargo against Somalia imposed by the UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 733 (1992) and introducing additional restrictive measures concerning restrictions on admission and financial measures against designated individuals and entities. In addition, the Resolution introduced a specific prohibition on the direct and indirect supply, sale or transfer, of weapons and military equipment and a specific prohibition on the provision of related assistance and services, to individuals and entities listed by the Sanctions Committee. The measures are aimed at individuals and entities engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Somalia, including acts that threaten the Djibouti Agreement of 18 August 2008 or the political process, or threaten the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs) or the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) by force, as having acted in violation of the arms embargo and related measures, or as obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia, or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in Somalia.
- On 19 March 2010, the Security Council adopted UNSCR 1916 (2010) which, inter alia, decided to ease some restrictions and obligations under the sanctions regime to enable the delivery of supplies and technical assistance by international, regional and sub-regional organisations and to ensure the timely delivery of urgently needed humanitarian assistance by the UN.
- On 9 May 2011 the Council of the European Union introduced restrictive measures in view of the situation in Somalia. The scope of these measures was subsequently extended and additions made to the list of targeted persons. Further provisions were added to prohibit the export of communications equipment, participation and investment in certain infrastructure projects, and additional restrictions on the transfer of funds and provision of financial services.

SOUTH SUDAN

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – South Sudan\) \(Jersey\) Order 2015](#)

- Gives effect in Jersey to [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 748/2014](#) of 10 July 2014 concerning restrictive measures in respect of the situation in South Sudan (OJ L 203, 11.7.2014, p. 13). The Order applies that Regulation as amended up to the date on which the Order is made. However, the Order also contains an ambulatory reference, in Article 2, to the Annexes to the Regulation. The effect is that, if the EU amends the lists of persons subject to the restrictive measures (or the details of the competent authorities in the Member States) that change takes effect automatically in Jersey without the need for any amendment to this Order.
- Also requires, by Articles 3 and 4(b), all of the standard general provisions, contained in [the EU Legislation \(Sanctions\) \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#), to be read as part of this Order, without modifying any of them.
- The UN Security Council introduced Resolution 1556 (2004) imposing an arms embargo on all non-governmental entities and individuals, including the Janjaweed, operating in Darfur, which was subsequently strengthened and extended by resolutions 1591 (2005) and 1945 (2010) to include all the parties to the N'djamena Ceasefire Agreement and any other belligerents, and imposed additional measures including a travel ban and an assets freeze on designated individuals.
- The Council of the European Union introduced Council Regulation (EU) No 748/2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in South Sudan in pursuance of the above resolutions and to separate the measures from those relating to Sudan.

SUDAN

[Sudan \(United Nations Measures\) \(Channel Islands\) Order 2005](#)

- Adopted in response to: (i) efforts to impede the peace process, constituting a threat to stability in the Darfur region; (ii) human rights violations; and (iii) the violation of measures set out in previous resolutions (primarily related to the arms embargo).
- Freeze on funds, other financial assets and economic resources belonging to designated persons.

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Sudan\) \(Jersey\) Order 2015](#)

- Gives effect in Jersey to [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 747/2014](#) of 10 July 2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Sudan (OJ L 203, 11.7.2014, p. 1). The Order applies that Regulation as amended up to the date on which the Order is made. However, the Order also contains an ambulatory reference, in Article 2, to the Annexes to the Regulation. The effect is that, if the EU amends the lists of persons subject to the restrictive measures (or the details of the competent authorities in the Member States) that change takes effect automatically in Jersey without the need for any amendment to this Order.
- Also requires, by Articles 3 and 4(1)(b), all of the standard general provisions, contained in the [EU Legislation \(Sanctions\) \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#), to be read as part of this Order, without modifying any of them.
- The UN Security Council introduced Resolution 1556 (2004) imposing an arms embargo on all non-governmental entities and individuals, including the Janjaweed, operating in Darfur, which was subsequently strengthened and extended by resolutions 1591 (2005) and 1945 (2010) to include all the parties to the N'djamena Ceasefire Agreement and any other belligerents, and imposed additional measures including a travel ban and an assets freeze on designated individuals.
- The Council of the European Union introduced Council Regulation (EU) No 747/2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Sudan in pursuance of the above resolutions and to separate the measures from those relating to South Sudan.
- Revokes the [Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Sudan and South Sudan\) \(Jersey\) Order 2011](#). This Order only replaces the revoked Order in respect of Sudan, so that a separate Order can be made to apply in respect of South Sudan. This Order does not over-ride any effective provisions of the Sudan (United Nations Measures) (Channel Islands) Order 2005.

SYRIA

[The Lebanon and Syria \(United Nations Measures\) \(Channel Islands\) Order 2006](#)

- Adopted in response to the terrorist bombing in Beirut in 2005 resulting in a number of deaths, including that of former Lebanese Prime Minister Hariri.
- Freezing of funds and economic resources of those suspected of being involved in planning, sponsoring, organising or perpetrating the murder.

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Syria\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#)

- This Order revokes and replaces the [Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Syria\) \(Jersey\) Order 2012](#). This Order continues to give effect in Jersey to [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 36/2012](#) of 18 January 2012 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Syria and repealing [Regulation \(EU\) No 442/2011](#) (OJ L 16, 19.1.2012, p. 1), which was originally given effect by the revoked Order.
- Applies that Regulation as it has been amended up to the date on which the Order is made. However, the Order also contains a new ambulatory reference, in Article 2, to the Annexes to the Regulation. The effect is that, if the EU amends the lists of persons subject to the restrictive measures, or the details of the competent authorities in the Member States, or the lists of restricted items, that change takes effect automatically in Jersey without the need for any amendment to this Order.

- Also requires, by Articles 3 and 4(2)(b), all of the standard general provisions, contained in the EU Legislation (Sanctions) (General Provisions) (Jersey) Order 2014, to be read as part of this Order, without modifying any of them.
- On 9 May 2011 the Council of the European Union introduced restrictive measures in view of the situation in Syria. The scope of these measures was subsequently extended and additions made to the list of targeted persons. Further provisions were added to prohibit the export of communications equipment, participation and investment in certain infrastructure projects, and additional restrictions on the transfer of funds and provision of financial services.

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Syria\) \(Amendment\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#)

- Amends [the EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Syria\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#) to give effect to [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 1323/2014](#) of 12 December 2014 amending [Regulation \(EU\) No 36/2012](#) concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Syria (OJ L 358, 13.12.2014, p. 1). The effects are: to prohibit sale, financing, brokering and other activities in relation to jet fuel and fuel additives listed in a new Annex Va (subject to derogations in relation to items listed in a new Annex Vb); to elaborate on the provision on claims that should not be satisfied; and to prohibit participating, knowingly and intentionally, in activities the object or effect of which is to circumvent the other prohibitions in the Regulation.

TUNISIA

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Tunisia\) \(Jersey\) Order 2015](#)

- Revokes and replaces [the Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Tunisia\) \(Jersey\) Order 2011](#) but gives continued effect in Jersey to [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 101/2011](#) concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Tunisia (OJ No. L 31/1, 5.2.2011).
- The Order applies that Regulation as amended up to the date on which the Order is made. However, the Order also contains an ambulatory reference, in Article 2, to the Annexes to the Regulation. The effect is that, if the EU amends the lists of persons subject to the restrictive measures (or the details of the competent authorities in the Member States) that change takes effect automatically in Jersey without the need for any amendment to this Order.
- Also requires, by Articles 3 and 4(b), all of the standard general provisions, contained in [the EU Legislation \(Sanctions\) \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#), to be read as part of this Order, without modifying any of them.

UKRAINE

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Ukraine\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#)

- This Order revokes and replaces the [Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Ukraine\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#) and the [Community Provisions \(Restrictive Measures – Crimea and Sevastopol\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#). This Order continues to give effect in Jersey to 3 EU Regulations which were previously given effect by the revoked Orders, namely –
 - (a) [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 208/2014](#) of 5 March 2014 concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Ukraine (OJ L 66, 6.3.2014, p. 1);
 - (b) [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 269/2014](#) of 17 March 2014 concerning restrictive measures in respect of actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine (OJ L 78, 17.3.2014, p. 6); and
 - (c) [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 692/2014](#) of 23 June 2014 concerning restrictive measures in response to the illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol (OJ L 183, 24.6.2014, p. 9).

- Applies those Regulations as they have been amended up to the date on which the Order is made. However, the Order also contains a new ambulatory reference, in Article 2, to the Annexes to each of the Regulations. The effect is that, if the EU amends the lists of persons subject to the restrictive measures in any of the Regulations, or the details of the competent authorities in the Member States, or the lists of mineral resources, equipment and technology, that change takes effect automatically in Jersey without the need for any amendment to this Order.
- Also requires, by Articles 3 and 4(2)(b), all of the standard general provisions, contained in the EU Legislation (Sanctions) (General Provisions) (Jersey) Order 2014, to be read as part of this Order, without modifying any of them.
- The Council of the European Union has introduced successive restrictive measures, on 5 March and 17 March 2014, in view of the situation in Ukraine, comprising freezing and recovery of assets of individuals identified as responsible for the misappropriation of Ukrainian State Funds and persons responsible for human rights violations in Ukraine; and providing for travel restrictions and for the freezing of funds and economic resources of certain persons responsible for actions which undermine or threaten the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine.
- Further measures were introduced on 23 June 2014, concerning restrictions on goods originating in Crimea or Sevastopol and on the provision, directly or indirectly, of financing or financial assistance related to the import of such goods, as well as restrictions in trade and investment concerning infrastructure projects in the transport, telecommunications and energy sectors and concerning the exploitation of oil, gas and minerals, as well as insurance and reinsurance, related to the import of such goods, in response to the illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol.

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Ukraine\) \(Amendment\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#)

- Amends the [EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Ukraine\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#) (the “principal Order”) to give effect in Jersey to [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 1351/2014](#) of 18 December 2014 amending [Regulation \(EU\) No 692/2014](#) concerning restrictive measures in response to the illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol (OJ L 365, 19.12.14, p. 46), which imposes new sanctions further restricting trade with Crimea and Sevastopol.
- The new sanctions impose a ban on all European investments in Crimea or Sevastopol and services directly related to the investment ban, as well as services related to tourism activities, including those in the maritime sector (such as EU-flagged ships entering and calling at certain ports in the Crimean peninsula) and in the sectors of transport, telecommunications, energy and exploitation of oil, gas and minerals in Crimea or Sevastopol. The former export prohibition on goods and technology in the latter sectors is also broadened.

YEMEN

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Yemen\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#)

- Gives effect in Jersey to [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 1352/2014](#) of 18 December 2014 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Yemen (OJ L 365, 19.12.2014, p. 60) (the “EU Regulation”), which freezes funds and economic resources of persons, entities and bodies listed in Annex 1 to that Regulation and prohibits the provision of funds and economic resources to those persons, entities and bodies, subject to certain derogations.
- Creates an ambulatory reference, in Article 2, to the Annexes to the EU Regulation, so that if the details in the Annexes are amended by the EU, that change will take effect in Jersey without the need for any routine amendment to this Order.
- By Article 3 this Order requires all the general provisions contained in the [EU Legislation \(Sanctions\) \(General Provisions\) \(Jersey\) Order 2014](#) to be read into this Order without modification. By Article 4, the EU Regulation is implemented in Jersey subject to the modifications made by those general provisions.

ZIMBABWE

[EU Legislation \(Sanctions – Zimbabwe\) \(Jersey\) Order 2015](#)

- Revokes the Community Provisions (Restrictive Measures – Zimbabwe) (No. 6) (Jersey) Order 2007 but gives continued effect in Jersey to [Council Regulation \(EC\) No 314/2004](#) of 19 February 2004 concerning certain restrictive measures in respect of Zimbabwe (OJ L 55, 24.2.2004, p. 1).
- Gives effect to the Regulation as amended up to the date of the Order. In particular, gives effect to the amendments to the Regulation by [Council Regulation \(EU\) No 153/2014](#) of 17 February 2014 (OJ L 50, 20.2.2014, p. 1), which continued the suspension of asset-freezing in respect of certain persons, and [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2015/275](#) of 19 February 2015 (OJ L 47, 20.2.2015, p. 15), which removed 5 deceased persons from the list of persons whose assets are frozen. Effect is now also given to any future changes to the list of equipment, the list of competent authorities, the list of persons whose assets are frozen, and the list of those persons in respect of whom the asset freeze is suspended.
- All the general provisions in the EU Legislation (Sanctions) (General Provisions) (Jersey) Order 2014 form part of this Order.
- Freezing of funds and financial assets and economic resources of individual members of the Government of Zimbabwe and any natural or legal persons, entities or bodies associated with them as listed in Annex 3.
- Prohibition on sale, supply, transfer or export of goods which may be used for internal repression equipment (listed in Annex 1).
- Prohibition on provision of technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities.
- Freeze on funds belonging to, owned, held or controlled by the persons, entities or bodies as listed in Annex I, II and III of Council Regulation 314/2004.
- No funds or economic resources to be made available, directly or indirectly, to or for the benefit of natural or legal persons, entities or bodies listed in Annex I, II and III of Council Regulation 314/2004.