

FINANCIAL REPORTING AUTHORITY



CAYMAN ISLANDS

LIST OF FINANCIAL SANCTIONS TARGETS, BY REGIMES IMPLEMENTED IN THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

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The Cayman Islands Financial Sanctions Regime

From time-to-time, the UK Government passes Overseas Territories Orders in Council (OOICs or Orders) implementing UN and EU sanctions and extending such sanctions to its British Overseas Territories. When extended to the Cayman Islands, these OOICs have the force of law in the jurisdiction and breaches may constitute an offence for which fines and/or criminal convictions may result, as such sanctions will apply to **everyone** in the Cayman Islands.

To help Cayman Financial Institutions (FIs) and Designated Non-Financial Businesses Professions (DNFBPs) comply with sanctions, this document contains a list of the financial sanctions currently in force (in whole or part) in the Cayman Islands.

The Financial Reporting Authority (FRA) does not guarantee this list to be accurate, complete and up-to- date; therefore, it should not be relied upon as the sole source of information. It is the responsibility of FIs and DNFBPs to keep themselves informed and up to date with all applicable sanctions and changes thereto.

The Orders that are in force in the Cayman Islands can also be found in the Cayman Islands Gazette and on the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority (CIMA) website: https://www.cima.ky/upimages/commonfiles/SanctionsOrderslastupdatedFebruary2019_1549294466.pdf

FINANCIAL SANCTIONS TARGETS, BY REGIME (Listed Alphabetically)

AFGHANISTAN	LEBANON AND SYRIA
BELARUS	MALI
BURMA	NICARAGUA
BURUNDI	NORTH KOREA (DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	REPUBLIC OF GUINEA
CHEMICAL WEAPONS	REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU
CYBER-ATTACKS	RUSSIA, CRIMMEE AND SEVASTOPOL
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	SOMALIA
EGYPT	SOUTH SUDAN
GLOBAL HUMAN RIGHTS	SUDAN
IRAN (HUMAN RIGHTS)	SYRIA
IRAN (NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION)	TERRORISM AND TERRORIST FINANCING
IRAQ	TUNISIA
ISIL (DA'ESH) AND AL-QAIDA ORGANISATION	TURKEY

UKRAINE (MISAPPROPRIATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS)	YEMEN
LIBYA	UKRAINE (SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY)
VENEZUELA	ZIMBABWE

REGIMES	PRINCIPAL OOIC /ORDERS	AMENDMENTS OOIC /ORDERS
AFGHANISTAN	<p><u>The Afghanistan (United Nations Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/1758)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to the UN sanctions in respect of Afghanistan adopted in Resolution 1988 (2011), which maintains in force the sanctions first imposed by Resolution 1267 (1999) against the Taliban.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Afghanistan as reflected in this Order are: a prohibition in respect of the delivery and supply of arms and related material and the provision of related technical assistance and training to the Taliban and their associates; a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by persons identified as Taliban and persons associated with them in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such designated persons.</p>	No amendment to date.

<p>BELARUS</p>	<p><u>The Belarus (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/2440)</u></p> <p>This consolidated Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Belarus implemented by EU Regulation 765/2006. The Order continues restrictive measures on individuals responsible for the failure to start independent investigations into the prosecution of certain crimes for the fraudulent elections and referendum, and the crackdown on civil society and democratic opposition.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Belarus as reflected in this Order are: a prohibition in respect of the delivery and supply of arms and related material; a prohibition in respect of the provision of assistance etc. related to the supply etc. of restricted goods; a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by listed persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such listed persons.</p>	<p><u>The Belarus (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/2988)</u></p> <p>This Order amends S.I. 2011/2440 by removing a redundant definition in article 2(1) and amending a cross reference in article 21(3).</p>
<p>BURMA</p>	<p><u>The Burma (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/1447)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to EU sanctions in respect of Burma implemented by EU Regulation 2013/184.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Burma as reflected in this Order are: the European Union decided to revoke sanctions in respect of Burma except for the embargoes on the supply of arms and related material and equipment which might be used for internal repression, together with the prohibition on the provision of technical assistance and military assistance related to such goods.</p>	<p><u>The Burma and Somalia (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2018 (S.I. 2018/1351)</u></p> <p>This Order amends (S.I. 2013/1447) and gives effect to EU sanctions measures adopted by EU Regulation 2018/647.</p> <p>The sanctions imposed include specific measures in relation to equipment that might be used for internal repression and to prevent the misuse of communication equipment. They also include measures to enable the freezing of assets of persons from the Myanmar Armed Forces (Tatmadaw) and the Border Guard Police designated by the Council of the European Union as responsible for serious human rights violations, obstructing the provision of humanitarian assistance to civilians in need, or obstructing the conduct of independent investigations into alleged human rights</p>

		<p>violations or abuses, or any natural or legal persons, entities or bodies associated with them.</p> <p>The Order also makes relevant provision for the Governors to license certain activities.</p>
BURUNDI	<p><u>The Burundi (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/1898)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to EU sanctions against Burundi implemented by EU Regulation 2015/1763.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Burundi as reflected in this Order include: an asset freeze and travel ban against persons, entities or bodies designated by the Council of the European Union as undermining democracy or obstructing the search for a political solution in Burundi, including by acts of violence, repression or inciting violence, as well as persons, entities or bodies involved in planning, directing or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute serious human rights abuses, in Burundi, as well as persons, entities or bodies associated with them.</p>	<p>No amendment to date.</p>
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	<p><u>The Central African Republic (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) 2014 (S.I. 2014/1368)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to EU Sanctions against the Central African Republic implemented by EU Council Decisions 2013/798 and 2014/125.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of the Central African Republic as reflected in this Order include: an arms embargo and a prohibition on the supply of related assistance to the Central African Republic, including the supply of armed mercenary personnel, and an asset freeze against persons designated by the United Nations Security</p>	<p><u>The Central African Republic (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/1380)</u></p> <p>This Order amends S.I. 2014/1368 by adding certain exemptions to the arms embargo, amends the definition of “funds” in article 3(1), and the exemptions to the asset freeze in article 5(1) of the principal Order to ensure consistency with the provisions of the EU legislation implementing the UN requirements.</p>

Council as:

- (a) engaging in or providing support for acts that undermine the peace, stability or security of the Central African Republic, or that fuel violence;
- (b) acting in violation of the arms embargo established in paragraph 54 of resolution 2127 (2013);
- (c) being involved in planning, directing, or committing acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable, or that constitute human rights abuses or violations, including acts involving sexual violence;
- (d) recruiting or using children in armed conflict in the Central African Republic, in violation of applicable international law;
- (e) providing support for armed groups or criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of natural resources, including diamonds and wildlife and wildlife products, in the Central African Republic;
- (f) obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the Central African Republic;
- (g) being involved in planning, directing, sponsoring, or conducting attacks against UN missions or other international security presences;
- (h) being leaders of, having provided support to, or having acted for or on behalf of or at the direction of, an entity designated by the Security Council Sanctions Committee;
- (i) acting on behalf of or at the direction of persons, entities or bodies listed in points (a) to (h), or entities owned or controlled by them.

<p>CHEMICAL WEAPONS</p>	<p><u>The Chemical Weapons (Sanctions)(Overseas Territories) Order 2018 (S.I. 2018/1361)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to EU sanctions implemented by EU Regulation 2018/1542 concerning restrictive measures against the proliferation and use of chemical weapons.</p> <p>These measures consist of targeted restrictive measures against persons who are responsible for, involved in or promote the proliferation and use of chemical weapons, as well as persons associated with them.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions as reflected in this Order are: a freezing of funds and economic resources belonging to, owned, held or controlled by the designated person; and a prohibition on making funds or economic resources available directly or indirectly to or for the benefit of such designated person.</p> <p>For the purpose of this sanctions regime chemical weapons means chemical weapons as defined in Article II of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, signed at Paris on 13th January 1993.</p>	<p>No amendment to date.</p>
<p>CYBER-ATTACKS</p>	<p><u>The Cyber (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2020 (S.I. 2020/281)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions implemented by EU Regulation 2019/796 concerning restrictive measures against cyber-attacks.</p> <p>These measures consist of targeted restrictive measures against persons who are responsible for, or provide financial, technical or material support for, or are otherwise involved in, cyber-attacks or attempted cyber-attacks, as well as persons associated with such persons.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions as reflected in this Order are: a freezing of funds and economic resources</p>	<p>No amendment to date.</p>

	<p>belonging to, owned, held or controlled by the designated person; and a prohibition on making funds or economic resources available directly or indirectly to or for the benefit of such designated person.</p>	
<p>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO</p>	<p><u>The Democratic Republic of the Congo (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/1382)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to EU Sanctions against the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) implemented by EU Regulation 2010/788, 1183/2005, as amended by 2015/620 and 2015/613.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of the DRC as reflected in this Order comprise: an arms embargo against non-governmental persons in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and an asset freeze and travel ban against persons designated by the United Nations Sanctions Committee as engaging in, or providing support for, acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.</p>	<p><u>The Democratic Republic of the Congo (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2017 (S.I. 2017/160)</u></p> <p>This Order amends S.I. 2015/1382 by amending the definition of “designated person” to include persons listed in Annex Ia, as well as in Annex I, to Council Regulation (EC) 1183/2005 of 18 July 2005, as amended by the 2016 Regulation. It also amends the provisions regarding the circumstances in which licenses may be granted under the principal Order; updates the penalty provisions in respect of specified territories; and makes other minor technical amendments.</p>
<p>EGYPT</p>	<p><u>The Egypt (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/1679)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Egypt implemented by EU Regulation 270/2011. The Order implements restrictive measures in respect of serious human rights abuses and the misappropriation of Egyptian State funds.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Egypt as reflected in this Order are: a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by listed persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such listed persons.</p>	<p>No amendment to date.</p>

GLOBAL HUMAN RIGHTS

The Global Human Rights Sanctions (Overseas Territories) Order 2020 (S.I. 2020/773)

This Order extends with modifications the Global Human Rights Sanctions Regulations 2020 (S.I. 2020/680) (“the GHRs Regulations”) as amended from time to time to all British overseas territories except Bermuda and Gibraltar (which implement sanctions under their own legislative arrangements).

Section 63(3)(c) of the Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Act 2018 (“the Sanctions Act”) provides that Her Majesty may by Order in Council provide for any provision of Part 1 of that Act, or any regulations under Part 1 of that Act, to extend with or without modifications to any of the British overseas territories. Section 63(4) provides that this includes the power to extend any regulations as amended from time to time.

The GHRs Regulations were made under Part 1 of the Sanctions Act to establish a sanctions regime for the purpose of deterring, and providing accountability for, activities which, if carried out by or on behalf of a State, would amount to serious violations of certain human rights by that State. The activities could be carried out by a State or non-State actor.

The GHRs Regulations, as modified and extended to the British overseas territories listed in Schedule 1 by this Order (“the modified Regulations”), provide that a person designated by the Secretary of State for being, or having been, involved in such activities, is a designated person for the purposes of the modified Regulations. Designated persons may be excluded from the territory and may be made subject to financial sanctions, including having their funds or economic resources frozen.

The modified Regulations provide for certain exceptions to this sanctions regime (for example to allow for frozen accounts to be credited with interest or other earnings and

No amendment to date.

to allow acts done for the purpose of national security or the prevention of serious crime). The Governor, with the consent of the Secretary of State, may issue a licence in respect of activities that would otherwise be prohibited under the modified Regulations. Schedule 2 sets out the purposes under which the Governor will issue such licences. The modified Regulations also require the Governor of the territory to publish an up-to-date list of designated persons.

The modified Regulations make it a criminal offence to contravene, or circumvent any of the prohibitions in the modified Regulations and prescribe the penalties that apply to such offences.

IRAN (HUMAN RIGHTS)

The Iran (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/2989)

This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Iran implemented by EU Regulation 359/2011. The Order implements restrictive measures in respect of persons responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran. The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Iran as reflected in this Order are: a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by listed persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such listed persons.

The Iran (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/1389)

This Order amends S.I. 2011/2989 by incorporating a prohibition on the sale etc. to Iran of equipment which may be used for internal repression; a prohibition on the sale etc. of telecommunications monitoring equipment to any person in Iran or for use in Iran; and prohibitions on technical assistance, brokering services, financing and financial assistance.

The Iran (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/786)

This Order amends S.I. 2011/2989 by introducing exemptions from the prohibitions relating to equipment which may be used for internal repression. The Governor may authorise the sale, supply, transfer or export of such equipment, or technical assistance, brokering services, financing or financial assistance related to such equipment, if it is intended solely for the protective use of the personnel of the EU and its Member States in Iran.

<p>IRAN (NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION)</p>	<p><u>The Iran (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2016 (S.I. 2016/371)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Iran implemented by EU Regulation 267/20127 amended by 2015/1861 and 2015/1862.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Iran as reflected in this Order include: the freezing of funds and economic resources of designated persons, as well as trade restrictions in respect of specified goods. The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (“JCPOA”), annexed to UNSCR Resolution 2231, provides for staged sanctions relief for Iran in exchange for Iran verifiably limiting its nuclear programme. The 2015 Council Decision and 2015 Council Regulations were adopted to reduce the restrictive measures against Iran consistent with the first stage of sanctions relief set out in the JCPOA and resolution 2231, and entered into force on 16th January 2016.</p>	<p><u>The Iran (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2016 (S.I. 2016/560)</u></p> <p>This Order amends S.I. 2016/371 by inserting additional powers into Schedule 3 (which contains provisions for obtaining evidence and information for purpose of enforcing the Order) in relation to ships, aircraft or vehicles that are suspected of being used in the commission of certain offences under the principal Order.</p> <p><u>The Iran (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2016 (S.I. 2016/1120)</u></p> <p>This Order amends S.I. 2016/371 (“the principal Order”) as it rectifies an omission from the principal Order. Articles 9(2), 10(2), 12(2) and 14(2) of the principal Order prohibit the use of ships, aircraft and vehicles to carry certain goods to Iran. The amendments in this Order extend those prohibitions to include the carriage of the specified goods from Iran to any destination outside Iran.</p>
<p>IRAQ</p>	<p><u>The Iraq (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/1383)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Iraq implemented by EU Regulation 1210/2003 as amended by EU Regulation 791/2014.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanction in respect of Iraq as reflected in this Order are: an arms embargo and an asset freeze against persons designated by the United Nations Sanctions Committee. The Order also contains a prohibition on the import or export of illegally removed Iraqi cultural property in the specified Overseas Territories.</p>	<p>No amendment to date.</p>

<p>ISIL (DA'ESH) AND AL-QAIDA ORGANISATION</p>	<p><u>The ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2016 (S.I. 2016/1218)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to UN sanctions in respect of ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida imposed on designated individuals by United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1390 (2002), and 2253 (2015), which was adopted on 17th December 2015. Resolution 2253 (2015) maintains in force the sanctions first imposed by Resolution 1267 (1999) against Al-Qaida and individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associate to it, but expressly extends the sanctions regime to ISIL (Da'esh).</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida and persons, groups, undertaking and entities associated with them as reflected in this Order are: an arms embargo, asset freeze and prohibition on the provision of assistance to persons and entities designated by the United Nations Security Council or European Union as associated with ISIL (Da'esh) or Al-Qaida.</p>	<p>No amendment to date.</p>
<p>LEBANON AND SYRIA</p>	<p><u>The Lebanon and Syria (United Nations Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2006 (S.I. 2006/311)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to the UN sanctions in respect of Lebanon and Syria adopted in Resolution 1636 (2005). The Order imposes restrictive measures against individuals suspected of involvement in Beirut terrorist bombings.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Lebanon and Syria as reflected in this Order are: a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by designated persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such designated persons.</p>	<p>No amendment to date.</p>

LIBYA

The Libya (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/1080)

This Order gives effect to the UN and EU sanctions in respect of Libya against those persons responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Libya as reflected in this Order are: a prohibition in respect of the delivery and supply of restricted goods or armed military personnel; a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by listed persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such listed persons.

The Libya (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/2717)

This Order amends S.I. 2011/1080 by reducing the scope of the asset freezing measures and introducing additional exemptions to the arms embargo.

The Libya (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/356)

This Order amends S.I. 2011/1080 (as amended previously by 2011/2717) to give effect to a decision of the UN Sanctions Committee to remove the Central Bank of Libya and the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank from the scope of the partial asset freeze imposed in UNSCR 2009 (2011), and to reflect Council Regulation (EU) No 1360/2011 giving effect to that decision in the EU.

Article 4 changes the definitions of “designated person” and “person referred to in paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 2009 (2011)” in article 2(1) of the principal Order, in order to remove the Central Bank of Libya and the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank from the scope of the partial asset freeze.

The Libya (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/3160)

This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Libya implemented by EU Regulation 488/2013, which introduced changes to the Libya arms embargo. States no longer require the approval of the UN Sanctions Committee before selling, supplying or transferring arms or assistance to Libya where such activity is solely for the benefit of the Libyan Government for security or disarmament purposes. Neither do States have to notify the UN Sanctions Committee when selling, supplying or transferring to Libya nonlethal military equipment or related technical assistance when it is intended solely for

		humanitarian or protective use. There is also a new exemption introduced in respect of the frozen accounts of EU listed persons. These persons may now benefit from, or make, payments in accordance with judicial or administrative decisions or liens where such decisions or liens became enforceable after the persons were listed.
MALI	<p><u>The Mali (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2017 (S.I. 2017/1107)</u></p> <p>The Order gives effect to the sanctions regime created by the United Nations Security Council in resolution 2374 (2017) adopted on 5 September 2017, and reflects the implementation of these sanctions by the European Union in Council Decision 2017/1775 and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1770, adopted on 28 September 2017.</p> <p>The sanctions imposed include an asset freeze on persons and entities designated by the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee as persons responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Mali.</p>	No amendment to date.
NICARAGUA	<p><u>The Nicaragua (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2020 (S.I. 2020/279)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to EU Sanctions against Nicaragua implemented by EU Regulation 2019/1716. The Order implements restrictive measures in view of the situation in Nicaragua.</p> <p>These measures consist of targeted restrictive measures against persons who have been identified as: (a) being responsible for serious human rights violations or abuses or for the repression of civil society and democratic opposition in Nicaragua; (b) undermining democracy and the rule of law in Nicaragua; (c) being associated with the natural or legal persons, entities or bodies referred to in</p>	No amendment to date.

	<p>points (a) and (b). The main provisions of the sanctions as reflected in this Order are: a freezing of funds and economic resources belonging to, owned, held or controlled by the designated person; and a prohibition on making funds or economic resources available directly or indirectly to or for the benefit of such designated person.</p>	
<p>NORTH KOREA (DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA)</p>	<p><u>The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/3066)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to the UN and EU sanctions in respect of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) adopted in Resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), and implemented by EU Regulation 329/2007. The Order maintains and augments restrictive measures in respect of the continuing serious violations of human rights and the failure of its military authorities to enter into substantive discussions with the democratic movement.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of DPRK as reflected in this Order are: a prohibition in respect of the direct or indirect sale, supply or transfer to any person in, or for use, in DPRK of (i) arms and related materiel, (ii) items etc. and technology which could contribute to DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes or which could contribute to its military activities, (iii) certain dual-use goods and technology, and (iv) luxury goods; a prohibition on the supply to DPRK of certain technical assistance, training, financial and other specified forms of assistance; a prohibition on obtaining arms and other prohibited material as well as related technical assistance etc.; a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by designated persons; and a prohibition on</p>	<p><u>The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/1718)</u></p> <p>This Order amends S.I. 2012/3066 to give effect to the additional sanctions against North Korea adopted by the UN and EU. The Order prohibits banks and financial institutions established in North Korea from opening branches, acquiring a joint venture, establishing correspondent banking relationships, or maintaining correspondent banking relationships in certain circumstances. The Order also implements prohibitions on the sale or purchase of gold, precious metals or diamonds; the sale or purchase of North Korean bonds, and the movement of North Korean bank notes.</p> <p><u>The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/2599)</u></p> <p>This Order amends the principal DPRK 2012 Order to extend the application of sanctions to a further category of persons, entities and bodies as listed in Annex Va of Council Regulation (EU) No 696/2013.</p> <p><u>The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2016 (S.I.</u></p>

making funds and economic resources available to such designated persons.

2016/630

This Order amends the principal DPRK 2012 Order. In particular the Order provides for the imposition of additional asset freezing measures against certain funds and economic resources of the Government of North Korea and the Korean Worker's Party and makes provision for licences to be granted to enable the dealing of such funds and economic resources in specified circumstances. The Order also provides for the imposition of additional financial sanctions measures on North Korean credit and financial institutions and UK credit and financial institutions. These include requirements to terminate financial relationships with North Korean credit and financial institutions, prevent new economic activity in North Korea and prohibit financial support for trade that could assist nuclear-related, other weapons of mass destructions-related, or ballistic missile related programmes, or other activities prohibited by the Council Regulation. The Order also gives effect to new sectoral prohibitions relating to the export of coal, minerals, iron ore, gold, other metals and an import ban on aviation fuel. It broadens the inspection regime in relation to cargo which may be carrying prohibited goods from or to North Korea and imposes prohibitions relating to the chartering of vessels and aircraft to North Korea and listed persons.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2016 (S.I. 2016/769)

This Order amends the principal DPRK 2012 Order (2012/3066), as amended. In particular this Order provides for the imposition of additional financial sanctions measures, including those related to investment in commercial activity or

joint ventures with, and financing and provision of investment services to, certain North Korean persons. It also prevents certain transactions with North Korean persons and transfers of funds to and from North Korea. This Order also gives effect to a new sectoral prohibition relating to obtaining petroleum products.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order 2016 (S.I. 2016/991)

The EU has made some minor changes to the sanctions measures in Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849, as amended by Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/1341, and Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007, as most recently amended by Council Regulation (EU) 2016/1333. This Order reflects those changes.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2017 (S.I. 2017/320)

This Order makes amendments to implement sanctions most recently adopted by the United Nations Security Council in resolution 2321 (2016) and reflected in Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/345 of 27 February 2017 amending Council Decision 2016/849/CFSP and Council Regulation 2017/330 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2017 (S.I. 2017/780)

This Order amends the DPRK 2012 Order (2012/3066), as amended and gives effect to Council Decision (CFSP)

2017/666, amending Council Decision 2016/849/CFSP; and Council Regulation 2017/658, amending Council Regulation (EC) No 329/2007. These sanctions include restrictions on establishing a joint venture with or the taking of an ownership interest in persons engaged in activities in the sectors of conventional arms, metallurgy, metalworking and aerospace; and restrictions on the provision of services incidental to mining or manufacturing in the chemical, mining and refining industry, or computer and related services.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order 2017 (S.I. 2017/1108)

This Order amends the principal DPRK 2012 Order (2012/3066), as amended and gives effect to Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/1562, amending Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849; and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1548, amending Council Regulation (EU) No 2017/1509. The sanctions include restrictions on the import of seafood, lead and lead ore, restrictions on the clearing of funds and chartering vessels and an amendment to existing restrictions on the import of coal. There are also amendments to the licensable activities to include those relating to port access for humanitarian purposes or other purposes associated with United Nations Security Council resolutions and the establishment of joint ventures or ownership interests in certain persons.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) (No. 4) Order 2017 (S.I. 2017/1277)

This Order amends the principal DPRK 2012 Order (2012/3066), as amended and gives effect to Council Decision

		<p>(CFSP) 2017/1838, amending Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/849; and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1836, amending Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1509.</p> <p>These sanctions include restrictions on: the export of condensates and natural gas liquids, refined petroleum products and crude oil to North Korea; the import of textiles from North Korea; the maintenance and operation of cooperative entities; and ship-to ship transfers involving North Korean vessels.</p> <p><u>The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2018 (S.I. 2018/524)</u></p> <p>This Order amends the principal DPRK Order 2012 (2012/3066) (as amended) and gives effect to sanctions imposed by UNSCR 2397.</p> <p>These sanctions include restrictions on: the export of industrial machinery, transportation vehicles, and iron, steel and others metals to North Korea; the import of earth and stone, including magnesite and magnesia; food and agricultural products; machinery and electrical equipment; ships, boats and floating structures; wood; and fishing rights, from North Korea. These sanctions also include restrictions on the registration, insurance or reinsurance of, or providing classification services for, vessels.</p>
<p>REPUBLIC OF GUINEA</p>	<p><u>The Guinea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/244)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to the EU measures in respect of the Republic of Guinea implemented by EU Regulation 1284/2009. The Order implements restrictive measures against persons responsible for the violent repression of</p>	<p>No amendment to date.</p>

	<p>political demonstrators in Conakry on 28 September 2009.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of the Republic of Guinea as reflected in this Order are: a prohibition in respect of the delivery and supply of arms and related material, or equipment which might be used for internal repression; a prohibition in respect of technical assistance, training, financial and other specified forms of assistance; a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by designated persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such designated persons.</p>	
<p>REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU</p>	<p><u>The Guinea-Bissau (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/3068)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to the EU measures in respect of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau implemented by EU Regulation 377/2012. The Order implements restrictive measures against persons engaged in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau or are associated with such persons, entities or bodies.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau as reflected in this Order are: a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by designated persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such designated persons.</p>	<p>No amendment to date.</p>
<p>RUSSIA, CRIMMEA AND SEVASTOPOL</p>	<p><u>The Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/2710)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to the EU measures in respect of Crimea, Sevastopol and Russia implemented by EU Regulations 269/2014 and 692/2014.</p>	<p><u>The Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/2919)</u></p> <p>The Order imposes a ban on the supply of assistance related to the transfer of oil exploration technologies to Russia and makes provision for the Governor to license these activities in</p>

The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Crimea, Sevastopol and Russia as reflected in this Order include: (a) a ban on the import of goods originating in Crimea or Sevastopol; (b) a ban on financing such imports; (c) a prohibition on certain investment activities in Crimea and Sevastopol and Russia; (d) a ban on the supply to Crimea and Sevastopol of equipment and technology related to infrastructure development; (e) the imposition of an arms embargo on Russia; (f) a ban on the supply of dual-use equipment and technology to Russia; (g) a ban on the supply of assistance related to military and dual-use goods (h) a ban on the transfer of oil exploration technologies to Russia; and (i) a ban on the provision of services for oil exploration to Russia.

line with exemptions under the sanctions regime.

The Russia, Crimea and Sevastopol (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2015 (S.I 2015/213)

This Order amends the principal Russia 2014 Order (2014/2710), as amended by S.I. 2014/2919. The measures against Russia which have been amended relate to the sale, supply, etc. of items listed in Annex II to Council Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 and related technical assistance, financial assistance and brokering services and to the provision of associated services for certain types of oil exploration and production projects. These changes are given effect through amendments to the prohibitions specified in articles 7, 8, 8A, 9 and 11 of the Principal Order as well as the licensing provisions in article 13 of that Order. In addition, this Order gives effect to further sanctions imposed on Crimea and Sevastopol and include: a ban on all foreign investments and related investment services in Crimea or Sevastopol; a broadening of the former export and associated technical and financial assistance prohibitions, to cover goods and technology suited for use in the sectors of transport, telecommunications, energy, or the prospecting for, exploration and production of oil, gas and mineral resources; a ban on the provision of technical assistance, brokering, construction or engineering services relating to infrastructure in Crimea or Sevastopol in those sectors; and a ban on the provision of services directly related to tourism activities in Crimea or Sevastopol. This Order gives effect to the additional sanctions on Crimea and Sevastopol by amending articles 5 and 6 and inserting new articles 6A and 6B to the Principal Order, as well as by making further provision for the Governor to license these activities in line with the exemptions under the Crimea and Sevastopol regime.

<p>SOMALIA</p>	<p><u>The Somalia (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/3065)</u></p> <p>This consolidated Order gives effect to the UN and EU sanctions in respect of Somalia implemented by EU Regulations 147/2003 and 356/2010. The Order continues restrictive measures in respect of Somalia and imposes restrictive measures on individuals engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Somalia.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Somalia as reflected in this Order are: a prohibition in respect of the delivery and supply of arms and related materiel; a prohibition in respect of the provision of assistance etc. in relation to military activities; a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by designated persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such designated persons.</p>	<p><u>The Somalia (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/1443)</u></p> <p>This Order amends S.I. 2012/3065 by amending the arms embargo and the licensing exemptions.</p> <p><u>The Burma and Somalia (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2018 (S.I. 2018/1351)</u></p> <p>This Order also amends the Somalia (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/3065) to give effect to a minor textual amendment contained in United Nations Security Council resolution 2385 (2017).</p> <p><u>The Somalia (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2020 (S.I. 2020/282)</u></p> <p>This Order amends the Somalia (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/3065) implemented by EU Regulation 2020/169, to give effect to amendments to the sanctions regime made by resolution 2498 (2019).</p> <p>It establishes a prohibition on the sale, supply, transfer or export of certain components for improvised explosive devices, and makes amendments to the related licensing and enforcement provisions. It also amends the article (namely, article 10) which provides for the Governor of a Territory to license certain activities in line with the updated exemptions and derogations relating to the arms embargo as provided for in resolution 2498 (2019).</p>
<p>SOUTH SUDAN</p>	<p><u>The South Sudan (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/2703)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to the EU measures in respect of South Sudan implemented by EU Regulation 748/2014. For</p>	<p><u>The South Sudan (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/1527)</u></p> <p>This Order amends the principal South Sudan 2014 Order (2014/2703). Article 2 of this Order makes one minor</p>

	<p>the sake of clarity, measures implemented by the European Union concerning South Sudan have been separated from measures concerning Sudan. The main provisions of the sanctions imposed in respect of South Sudan include: an arms embargo and a prohibition on the provision of related assistance to South Sudan and an asset freeze and travel ban against persons designated by the Council of the European Union as obstructing the political process in South Sudan, including by acts of violence or violations of ceasefire agreements, as well as persons responsible for serious violations of human rights in South Sudan and persons associated with them.</p>	<p>amendment to article 3(1) of the principal Order to update the definition of “the Council Regulation” to give effect to the repeal of Council Regulation (EU) No. 748/2014 of 10th July 2014 and its replacement by Council Regulation (EU) No. 2015/735 of 7th May 2015, which integrates some of the restrictive measures imposed by United Nations Security Council resolution 2206 (2015) of 3rd March 2015 and Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/740 of 7th May 2015 (which repealed and replaced Council Decision 2014/449/CFSP of 10th July 2014).</p>
<p>SUDAN</p>	<p><u>The Sudan (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/2707)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to the EU measures in respect of Sudan implemented by EU Regulation 747/2014.</p> <p>For the sake of clarity, the restrictive measures implemented by the European Union concerning Sudan have now been separated from measures concerning South Sudan.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Sudan as reflected in this Order are: an arms embargo and a prohibition on the provision of related assistance to Sudan and an asset freeze and travel ban against persons designated by the United Nations Security Council as those who impede the peace process, constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and the region, commit violations of international humanitarian law or human rights law or other atrocities, or violate the arms embargo.</p>	<p>No amendment to date.</p>

SYRIA

The Syria (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/1755)

This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Syria implemented by EU Regulation 36/2012. The Order repealed and replaced EU sanctions measures originally implemented under EU Regulation 442/2011 as amended, which were which were previously given effect in the specified Overseas Territories by The Syria (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011. This Order revokes the 2011 Order.

The Order gives effect to an asset freeze in relation to persons responsible for the violent repression against the Syrian population in Syria, persons and entities benefiting from or supporting the Assad regime, and associated persons and entities, as listed in Annexes II and IIa to the Council Regulation. The Order also gives effect to an arms embargo and trade restrictions (in relation to specified equipment, goods, technology, software, crude oil, petroleum products, Syrian banknotes and coins, gold, precious metals and diamonds and luxury goods) and to restrictions on financial services.

The Syria (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/3069)

This Order amends S.I. 2012/1755 by making minor corrections, and also implementing a seizure and disposal measure in relation to items which might be used for internal repression, new exemptions to the asset freeze and a prohibition on the purchase, import and transport of arms from, or originating in, Syria.

The Syria (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/1719)

This Order amends the S.I. 2012/1755, as amended, to give effect to changes to the sanctions measures adopted by the EU. The Order widens the power of the Governor to license the sale, supply, transfer or export of arms and related materiel and equipment which might be used for internal repression, subject to the consent of the Secretary of State, in response to the lifting of the arms embargo; and adds new exemptions to the asset freeze provisions.

The Syria (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/2598)

This Order amends the 2012 Order to reflect recent amendments to the EU sanctions regime (namely exemptions introduced to the existing restrictions on the importation of crude oil and petroleum products from Syria, the financing of certain enterprises, and the opening by credit or financial institutions of new bank accounts or new representative offices in Syria) by enabling the Governor, with the consent of the Secretary of State, to grant licences for specified prohibited activities.

The Syria (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/269)

This Order amends the 2012 Order and modifies the provisions relating to the import of restricted goods such that no offence will be committed where the import etc. has been authorised by the Governor, with the consent of the Secretary of State. It also modifies the grounds on which the Governor may grant a licence authorising activity which would otherwise be prohibited by the asset freeze and introduces a new offence of importing, exporting, transferring stolen Syrian cultural property, or providing brokering services 17 related to those activities. It replaces articles 19 to 24 and Schedule 5 of the principal Order with a new Schedule 5 containing updated provisions relating to evidence and information.

The Syria (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/824)

This Order amends the 2012 Order and in particular, this Order: (a) creates new offences in relation to the sale, supply, transfer or export of jet fuels and fuel additives to any person, entity or body in Syria or for use in Syria. It also creates offences in relation to the provision of financing or brokering services in relation to the sale, supply, transfer or export of jet fuels and additives; (b) creates new offences in relation to the circumvention of the restrictions on financial services set out in articles 36 to 40 of the principal Order; and (c) precludes the enforcement of certain claims in connection with contracts or transactions which are affected by the principal Order. This Order also amends article 33(2) of the principal Order to include additional bases on which a licence may be granted to authorise conduct which would otherwise be subject to prohibitions set out in articles 25 to 29 of the

		<p>principal Order.</p> <p><u>The Syria (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment) Order 2017 (S.I. 2017/169)</u></p> <p>This Order amends the 2012 Order (S.I. 2012/1755) (as amended) and reflects amendments to the EU sanctions regime against Syria in respect of the purchase and transport (and associated financing) of petroleum products in Syria. It also makes related amendments to offences in the principal Order relating to making available funds or economic resources to designated persons, as well as other minor amendments to the definition, licensing and offence provisions.</p>
<p>TERRORISM AND TERRORIST FINANCING</p>	<p>By virtue of paragraph 2 of Schedule 4A of the Terrorism Law (2018 Revision), a “designated person” includes a person (a) designated by the Treasury in accordance with the applicable laws in the United Kingdom* and (b) included in the list provided by Article 2(3) of Council Regulation (EC) 2580/2001 of 27 December 2001 on specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities with a view to combating terrorism. Such designated persons are therefore automatically designated in the Cayman Islands.</p> <p>The law also provides for the Governor to consult the Treasury before granting, varying or revoking a licence in respect of a person described in (a) and (b) above.</p> <p>*The Terrorist Asset-Freezing etc. Act 2010</p> <p>TAFAs gives effect to the sanctions in respect of ‘terrorism and terrorist financing’ adopted in Resolution 1373 (2001).</p>	<p>No amendment to date.</p>

<p>TUNISIA</p>	<p><u>The Tunisia (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (S.I. 2011/748)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to the EU measures in respect of Tunisia implemented by EU Regulation 101/2011. The Order implements restrictive measures against persons in Tunisia responsible for the misappropriation of Tunisian State funds.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Tunisia as reflected in this Order are: a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by listed persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such listed persons.</p>	<p>No amendment to date.</p>
<p>TURKEY</p>	<p><u>The Turkey (Sanctions) (Unauthorised Drilling Activities in the Eastern Mediterranean) (Overseas Territories) Order 2020 (S.I. 2020/283)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to the EU measures in respect of Turkey implemented by EU Regulation 2019/1890. The Order implements restrictive measures in view of Turkey's unauthorised drilling activities in the Eastern Mediterranean.</p> <p>These measures consist of targeted restrictive measures against persons who have been identified as: (a) being responsible for or involved in, including by planning, preparing, participating in, directing, or assisting, drilling activities in relation to hydrocarbon exploration and production, or hydrocarbon extraction resulting from such activities, which have not been authorised by the Republic of Cyprus, within its territorial sea or in its exclusive economic zone or on its continental shelf, including in cases where the exclusive economic zone or continental</p>	<p>No amendment to date.</p>

	<p>shelf has not been delimited in accordance with international law with a State having an opposite coast, activities which may jeopardise or hamper the reaching of a delimitation agreement; (b) providing financial, technical or material support for drilling activities in relation to hydrocarbon exploration and production, or hydrocarbon extraction resulting from such activities, referred to in point (a); (c) being associated with the natural or legal persons, entities or bodies referred to in points (a) and (b).</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions as reflected in this Order are: a freezing of funds and economic resources belonging to, owned, held or controlled by the designated person; and a prohibition on making funds or economic resources available directly or indirectly to or for the benefit of such designated person.</p>	
<p>UKRAINE (MISAPPROPRIATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS)</p>	<p><u>The Ukraine (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (No. 2) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/1100)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Ukraine implemented by EU Regulation 208/2014.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Ukraine as reflected in this Order are: freezing the assets of persons who have been identified as responsible for misappropriation of Ukrainian State funds.</p>	<p>No amendment to date.</p>
<p>UKRAINE (SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY)</p>	<p><u>The Ukraine (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (No. 3) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/1098)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Ukraine implemented by EU Regulation 269/2014.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Ukraine</p>	<p>No amendment to date.</p>

	<p>as reflected in this Order are: freezing the assets of persons who have been identified as responsible for actions which undermine or threaten the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and natural or legal persons, entities or bodies associated with them.</p>	
<p>VENEZUELA</p>	<p><u>The Venezuela (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2018 (S.I. 2018/179)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Venezuela implemented by EU Regulation 2017/2063.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Venezuela as reflected in this Order are: an arms embargo; as well as specific measures to place restrictions on equipment that might be used for internal repression and to prevent the misuse of communication equipment; asset-freezing measures against persons designated by the Council of the European Union as responsible for serious human rights violations or abuses or the repression of civil society and democratic opposition in Venezuela, or whose actions, policies or activities otherwise undermine democracy and the rule of law in Venezuela, as well as persons associated with them.</p>	<p>No amendment to date.</p>
<p>YEMEN</p>	<p><u>The Yemen (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (No.2) Order 2015 (2015/1381)</u></p> <p>This Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Yemen implemented by EU Regulation 1352/2014.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Ukraine as reflected in this Order are: an asset freeze and prohibition on the provision of assistance to persons and entities designated by the United Nations Security Council as persons engaging in or providing support for acts that</p>	<p>No amendment to date.</p>

	<p>threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen or individuals or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction. They also include a travel ban in respect of designated individuals. Subsequently, United Nations Security Council resolution 2216 (2015) added an arms embargo in relation to designated individuals and entities and those in Yemen acting on their behalf or at their direction.</p>	
<p>ZIMBABWE</p>	<p><u>The Zimbabwe (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2753)</u></p> <p>This consolidated Order gives effect to the EU sanctions in respect of Zimbabwe implemented by EU Regulation 314/2004. The Order imposes restrictive measures on individuals responsible for widespread human rights abuses in Zimbabwe.</p> <p>The main provisions of the sanctions in respect of Zimbabwe as reflected in this Order are: a prohibition in respect of the delivery and supply of arms and related material, or equipment which might be used for internal repression; a prohibition in respect of technical assistance, training, financial and other specified forms of assistance; a prohibition on the provision of assistance etc. related to military activities; a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by designated persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such designated persons.</p>	<p><u>The Zimbabwe (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Suspension and Amendment) Order 2013 (S.I. 2013/1446)</u></p> <p>This Order suspends, in light of the positive political developments in Zimbabwe, the financial sanctions provisions of the S.I. 2012/2753. The trade-related sanctions of S.I. 2012/2753 remain in force.</p> <p><u>The Zimbabwe (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) (Amendment and Revocation) Order 2015 (S.I. 2015/826)</u></p> <p>This Order amends the 2012 Zimbabwe Order 2012 (S.I. 2012/2753, as amended). This Order extends the suspension of financial sanctions provisions to additional designated persons by Council Decision 2014/98/CFSP (OJ No L 50, 20.2.2014, p20) and continued in Council Decision 2015/277/CFSP (OJ No L 47, 20.2.2015, p20) (“the 2015 Decision”). The amendments made in this Order give effect to the suspension, as continued in the 2015 Decision. In particular, article 2(2) amends the definition of “designated person” in the principal Order to exclude any person, body or entity in respect of whom the financial sanctions are suspended as listed in Annex IV to Council Regulation (EC) No 314/2004 (OJ No L 55, 24.2.2004, p1), as amended. Article 2(3) makes minor corrections to the principal Order.</p>