

United Nations (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Bill

General

According to paragraph 3 of the Administration's paper on the Instructions received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PRC (LC Paper No. CB(2) 1057/01-02(02)), the Central People's Government has instructed the HKSAR Government to take necessary measures to implement the relevant provisions of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 ("the Resolution") in HKSAR. Please clarify whether the Instructions specify the provisions that are considered relevant.

Answer

The Instructions for the HKSAR to implement UNSCR 1373 are in general terms; they do not specify the provisions that are considered relevant.

Paragraph 3 of the LegCo Brief states that FATF members are expected to implement the Special Recommendations by mid-2002. Does HKSAR face any legal consequence as a FATF member if the Bill is not passed by June 2002?

Answer

There will not be legal consequence for HKSAR if the Bill is not passed by June 2002. But there will be serious reputational risk as the FATF may publicly announce the jurisdictions which fail to comply with certain Special Recommendations. This will reflect badly on HKSAR especially given our leading role as the President of the FATF. Apart from this, non-complying jurisdictions may also suffer from counter measures to be promulgated by the FATF.

Long title

Please explain why the word "further" is used. If there is any existing measure that implements the decision of the Resolution, please give details.

Answer

The Administration submitted two papers on the existing measures to combat terrorism and terrorist financing including those giving effect to United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1373 (LC Paper Nos. CB(2) 490/01-02(01) and CB(2) 490/01-02(02)) for the joint meeting of the LegCo Panels on Administration of Justice and Legal Service and Security on 30 November 2001. More details of the existing legislative and administrative measures to implement UNSCR 1373 by the HKSARG are included in the progress report submitted by the Central People's Government to the UN Security Council which has been uploaded onto the United Nations (UN) Website (<http://www.un.org/docs/sc/committees/1373>).

Clause 2 Interpretation
Schedule 1 Funds

“entity”

What is the purpose of the words “(including individuals)”?

Answer

The definition of “entity” is relevant to the definition of “terrorist associate”; an individual who is controlled by a terrorist should be regarded as a terrorist associate.

“funds”

Please explain the reasons for including the seven types of “funds” in Schedule 1. By using the word “includes”, is the list intended not to be exhaustive? If so, what other types of property would the Administration consider as “funds” in the absence of an express definition in Clause 2?

Answer

The definition of ‘funds’ is meant to capture most forms of money, money worth and value and is based on that provided under the United Kingdom Terrorism (United Nations Measures) Order 2001. The definition is presented in an inclusive or non exhaustive mode so as not to exclude items not specifically listed. If there is a freezing direction or an offence charged in relation to “funds”, its scope may have to be decided by the court.

“property”

I understand that the terms “financial assets” and “economic resources” are used in the Resolution. Please set out the types of property that the Administration intends the terms to cover.

Answer

These terms will include property which cannot be described as “funds”, such as real property.

“terrorist act”

Paragraph 5(a) of the LegCo Brief states that the proposed definition is a “modern” one. What is the existing definition of “terrorist act” applicable to HKSAR?

Answer

There is a definition of “terrorist activity” in the United Nations Sanctions (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia)(Prohibition on Terrorist Activity) Regulation Cap.537H.

Why does paragraph (a)(i)(E) and (F) refer to an action “designed seriously to interfere with or seriously to disrupt” an electronic system or an essential service, facility or system? Why is this test different from the test for other actions?

Answer

We believe that the action constituting a terrorist act must have a serious effect. It is not our intention to classify minor and trivial offences as terrorist acts.

Please give examples of public and private essential service, facility and system. What is the policy intent of paragraph (b)?

Answer

Some examples of public and private essential service etc. are medical service, water supply services, financial and banking services, transport service and air traffic management and control.

The exception to paragraph (a)(i)(F) which derives from Canadian legislation is intended to exclude normal protest and industrial action.

Please explain why the use or threat has to be made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

Answer

The actions set out in paragraph (a)(i) are criminal activities that can be dealt with under existing laws. In order to distinguish terrorist act from more common crimes like criminal damage, murder, wounding etc., the use or threat has to be made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause which is considered one of the constituent elements of terrorism.

“terrorist associate”

Please let us know by which United Nations Security Council (“UNSC”) Resolution(s) is the Committee authorized to designate persons and the criteria for such designation. Please supply the latest consolidated list of the UN. As the names of the individuals or entities may be added or removed from time to time, is there a mechanism in the Bill to provide for such changes to the list? Is it the policy that a person so designated automatically becomes a terrorist associate?

Answer

The Committee has been established pursuant to UNSCR 1267 (1999). UNSCR 1267 provides for designations in relation to the Taliban. UNSCR 1333 provides for designation by the same Committee of Usama bin Laden and his associates. When adopting UNSCR 1390, the Security Council also requests the Committee among other things to regularly update the list created pursuant to UNSCRs 1267 and 1333.

*The latest consolidated list of the United Nations is available at the United Nations Website and a copy is attached at **Annex A**.*

(http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/Afghanistan/Afg_list_eng.htm)

There is a mechanism in the Bill to provide for changes to the list.

Designations by the Committee include individuals and organizations.

“weapons”

What does “paramilitary equipment” mean in paragraph (b)? Why is “component” rendered “元件”?

Answer

Paramilitary equipment is equipment which would be used by a body that was similarly organized to a military force.

*The expression “元件” can be found in page 1405 of 現代漢語詞典（修訂本），a copy of which is attached at **Annex B**.*

“Components” is also rendered as “元件” in a number of statutory provisions. For example, section 11J(1)(a)(iii) of the Lifts and Escalators (Safety) Ordinance (Cap. 327), section 9(n) & (p) of the Builders’ Lifts and Tower Working Platforms (Safety) Ordinance (Cap. 470) and Schedule 1 to United Nations Sanctions (Liberia) Regulation (Cap. 537O).

Clause 3 Application of certain provisions outside HKSAR

Clause 14 Offences

How does the Administration intend to enforce sections 6, 7, 8 or 9 on persons outside HKSAR? Does Clause 14(11) apply to individuals only? If so, how would the Administration enforce those provisions on a body outside HKSAR but incorporated or constituted under the law of HKSAR?

Answer

We will only be able to enforce the sections when the perpetrators of the offences are in the HKSAR. As for the application of clause 14(11) please see the definition of “person” in Cap. 1, namely, “person” includes any public body and any body of persons, corporate or unincorporate, and this definition shall apply notwithstanding that the word “person” occurs in a provision creating or relating with an offence or for the recovery of any fine or compensation. Accordingly clause 14(11) does not apply to individuals only.

Clause 4 **Specification of persons and property as terrorists, terrorist associates or terrorist property**

Please justify the proposed test ("the Chief Executive having reasonable grounds to believe") for specifying persons and property as terrorists, terrorist associates or terrorist property under Clause 4. What factors would the Chief Executive take into consideration?

Answer

The basis for all offences and powers in the Bill is the definition of terrorist act under Clause 2. The Chief Executive will be empowered to specify terrorists, terrorist associates or terrorist property under Clause 4 if there are reasonable grounds to believe that they are connected with any terrorist act as defined in the Bill.

Is it the intent for the Chief Executive to specify all of the names of those persons designated by the Committee of the UNSC from time to time as terrorist associates?

Answer

Yes.

Please explain why the notices under Clause 4(1), (2) and (3) are not subsidiary legislation. Paragraph 8 of the LegCo Brief states that in order to maintain transparency, the lists of terrorists, terrorist associates or terrorist property will be made available to the public. Please clarify whether there are measures other than publication of the notices in the Gazette. Would the Administration notify the specified persons, or those persons by, for or on behalf of whom the specified property is held or who otherwise have an interest in that property?

Answer

Speed is essential in taking action to combat terrorist financing which is the main purpose of the Bill. The administrative power of the Chief Executive to specify terrorists, terrorist associates or terrorist property will enable the Administration to act expeditiously on intelligence or information that may be made available at short notice. If the notices are made subsidiary legislation, the longer time required for the completion of the legislative process will affect the expeditious promulgation of the list, which in turn ensures transparency and facilitates compliance with the law and hence defeat enforcement efforts.

We will consider whether action in addition to publication of notices in the Gazette needs to be taken.

We will not directly notify the specified persons, or those persons by, for or on behalf of whom the specified property is held.

Please explain the need for Clause 4(5). What happens if there is evidence to the contrary? What kind of evidence to the contrary would rebut the presumption?

Answer

The presumption in clause 4(5) will facilitate the taking of urgent action pursuant to the Bill. And if there is an appeal pursuant to section 16 the presumption does not apply. It should also be borne in mind that if a person is charged with an offence pursuant to sections 6, 7 or 8 the prosecution will have to prove that the person knew or had reasonable grounds to believe that the other person was a terrorist or terrorist associate.

Is the notice made under Clause 4(6) (revoking the notice under Clause 4(1), (2) or (3)) subsidiary legislation? If it is subsidiary legislation, why is the notice for specification under Clause 4(1), (2) or (3) not subsidiary legislation?

Answer

It is not subsidiary legislation.

What happens if the Court of First Instance grants an application under Clause 16? If the notice specifying the persons or property is revoked only on publication of a notice under Clause 4(6), does the presumption under Clause 4(5) cease to take effect in the interim?

Answer

The decision of the court will have the effect of revoking the notice. Action by the CE pursuant to clause 4(5) will simply reflect that decision.

Please explain why it is proposed that a notice under Clause 4(1), (2) or (3) not previously been revoked would expire on the 3rd anniversary of the date of its publication. Is there any administrative measure to inform the affected persons or the public of the expiry?

Answer

Clause 4(7) provides a 3 year-sunset for subsections (1), (2) and (3) and will, in effect, require the Administration to conduct a review of notices if it wishes to continue specifications. There is no administrative measures to inform the affected persons or the public of the expiry.

Please explain the policy intent of Clause 4(8). Should it be subject to certain conditions such as the availability of new evidence?

Answer

This is to enable the Chief Executive to exercise his power under subsection (1), (2) or (3) to again specify persons or property who or which had been previously specified as terrorists, terrorist associates or terrorist property when there is new evidence to show that there is reasonable ground to believe that the persons or property are terrorists, terrorist associates or terrorist property.

Clause 5 Freezing of funds

Please justify the proposed test (“the Secretary having reasonable grounds to suspect”) for freezing funds under Clause 5. Why is the standard lower than that prescribed in Clause 4?

Answer

We need a system in place to enable funds suspected to be terrorist property to be frozen immediately before they are moved or transferred. The test is the same as in the Terrorism (United Nations Measures) Order 2001 (UK). And of course the person affected can make an application pursuant to clause 16.

On what grounds and by what procedures is a licence granted?

Answer

For example the funds may be subject to bankruptcy or winding-up proceedings, or required to support the affected person’s family. A licence shall be in writing and may be subject to conditions, and may be limited so as to expire on a specified date. The Secretary for Security can issue the licence in such manner as she thinks fit.

Please explain why it is proposed that a notice under Clause 5(1) not previously been revoked would expire on the 3rd anniversary of the date on which it was signed. Is there any administrative measure to inform the holders of the specified funds of the expiry?

Answer

This is a sunset clause the same as clause 4(7) and will require the Administration to conduct a review of freezing directions if it wishes to continue them.

Fund holders are required already to inform owners of the funds under Clause 5(5). There is no administrative measure for the SAR Government to inform the holders of the specified funds of such expiry as it is already stipulated in the Bill that the notice would expire on the 3rd anniversary of the date on which it was signed.

Please explain the policy intent of Clause 5(4)(a). Should it be subject to certain conditions such as the availability of new evidence?

Answer

This is to enable the Secretary for Security to exercise her power under subsection (1) to again direct that terrorist property be frozen when there is new evidence causing her to reasonably suspect that the funds are terrorist property.

Please explain the policy intent of Clause 5(4)(b).

Answer

Funds described in clause 5 must be “terrorist property”. Section 7 covers funds which need not be terrorist property. The effect of clause 5(4)(b) is that funds which were frozen under section 5, but have ceased to be frozen, are still subject to section 7. An offence would therefore be committed if a person (X) (without a licence to do so) makes those (unfrozen) funds available to or for the benefit of a person (Y), who X knows or has reasonable grounds to believe is a terrorist or terrorist associate. The situation could arise in which funds were frozen because they were reasonably suspected to be terrorist property, but become unfrozen. The policy intent is that section 7 should nevertheless apply to those funds.

Who are the persons holding the funds referred to in Clause 5(5)? Why does the duty to notify the owner rest with the recipient? Would the owner's right of appeal to the Court of First Instance under Clause 16 be affected if he does not receive a copy of the notice?

Answer

They are the persons holding the funds on behalf of the fund owner, for example remittance agents, money changers, bankers, accountants, lawyers, some specialist company/corporate formation agencies who create companies, trusts or offshore entities and other forms of intermediaries to facilitate the holding and disposal of terrorist funds/properties etc. The fund holder (the recipient) should know his customers best and be able to notify the fund owner in the first instance.

The owner will only be able to make an expeditious appeal to the Court of First Instance if he knows that his funds have been frozen. Note that is an offence to contravene a requirement of clause 5(5) [see clause 14(3)].

Clause 6 Prohibition on supply of funds

Paragraph 1(b) of the Resolution requires all states to criminalize the *wilful* provision or collection of funds with the intention that the funds should be used, or *in the knowledge that they are to be used*, in order to carry out terrorist acts (my italics). By prescribing the test of "having reasonable grounds to believe", Clause 6 is wider in scope than the requirements under Paragraph 1(b). Please explain.

Answer

The requirement of paragraph 1(b) of UNSCR 1373 is the minimum standard. It is not meant to prohibit Member States to introduce measures to implement the provisions of the resolution that are comparable to their existing legislation. We have existing laws criminalizing the dealing with proceeds of indictable offence and drug trafficking under section 25 of the Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance and section 25 of the Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance. The test under these provisions is "knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe". Therefore the proposed test of "having reasonable grounds to believe" under Clause 6 of the Bill is consistent with the existing requirement provided under our legislation.

Please clarify whether references to terrorist and terrorist associate in Clause 6 includes a person whom the Chief Executive has reasonable grounds to believe to be a terrorist or terrorist associate and who has been specified in a notice under Clause 4. If so, why does Clause 6 prohibit a person from providing or collecting funds to another person whom he does not know but has reasonable grounds to believe that such person is specified under Clause 4?

Answer

Yes, it includes a person who has been specified by the Chief Executive under Clause 4 as a terrorist or terrorist associate. But it also includes persons/entities who have not been specified if the supplier of funds knows also that these persons are terrorists.

Clause 7 Prohibition on making funds available

What is the difference between making funds available under Clause 7 and providing funds under Clause 6 (both terms are rendered “提供”)?

Answer

Clause 6 implements paragraph 1(b) of UNSCR 1373; clause 7 implements paragraph 1(d). There is some overlap.

In the Chinese text of UNSCR 1373, “提供” is used as the equivalent to “provision” in paragraph 1(b) and “making ... available” in paragraph 1(d).

What services does the term "financial or related services" refer to?

Answer

For example banking transactions such as account transfer; money remittance and exchange services etc.

On what grounds and by what procedures is a licence granted?

Answer

Please refer to answer on Clause 5.

Please clarify whether references to terrorist and terrorist associate in Clause 7 includes a person whom the Chief Executive has reasonable grounds to believe to be a terrorist or terrorist associate and who has been specified in a notice under Clause 4. If so, why does Clause 7 prohibit a person from making funds or financial or related services available to or for the benefit of another person whom he does not know but has reasonable grounds to believe that such person is specified under Clause 4?

Answer

Please refer to answer to clause 6.

Clause 8 Prohibition on supply of weapons

Please clarify whether references to terrorist and terrorist associate in Clause 8 includes a person whom the Chief Executive has reasonable grounds to believe to be a terrorist or terrorist associate and who has been specified in a notice under Clause 4. If so, why does Clause 8 prohibit a person from providing or collecting weapons to another person whom he does not know but has reasonable grounds to believe that such person is specified under Clause 4?

Answer

Please refer to answer to clause 6.

Clause 9 Prohibition on recruitment

Is it the policy intent that the prohibition in Clause 9 applies to specified persons and not terrorists or terrorist associates?

Answer

It is our policy intent that the prohibition in Clause 9 applies only to terrorists or terrorist associates who are specified under Clause 4.

What does the phrase "serving in any capacity with" intend to cover?

Answer

It is intended to cover persons who are working for or employed by a terrorist organization.

Clause 10 Prohibition against false threats of terrorist acts

Please consider whether the drafting of the Chinese version of Clause 10(2)(d) can be improved.

Answer

The Chinese text of this clause is equivalent to its English counterpart. It should be retained.

Clause 11 Disclosure of knowledge or suspicion that property is terrorist property

Recommendation IV requires financial institutions, or other businesses or entities subject to anti-money laundering obligations to report suspicious transactions. Why does Clause 11 impose the obligation on any person?

Answer

The obligation imposed by Clause 11 is consistent with the existing provision regarding disclosure of suspicious transactions relating to laundering of proceeds of indictable offence under Section 25A of the Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance and Section 25A of the Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance.

Clause 13 Forfeiture of certain terrorist property

Please clarify if the Court of First Instance may order forfeiture of any property under Clause 13(1) if the conditions set out in the following are satisfied :

- (a) paragraph (a)(i) and (ii); or
- (b) paragraph (a)(i) and (iii); or
- (c) paragraph (b).

Answer

We consider it to be clear from the wording of clause 13(1) that the grounds for forfeiture of property under that clause are paragraph (a)(i) or paragraph (a)(ii) or paragraph (a)(iii) or paragraph (b) or any combination of 2 or more of those grounds. Given that, the Administration does not believe that the drafting of the clause needs reconsideration.

Would the Administration consider improving the drafting to reflect the policy clearly?

Answer

See answer on clause 13.

Clause 14 Offences

Please justify why personal liability for officers of body corporate (proposed under Clause 14(10)) is considered necessary.

Answer

*To impose, in the terms of this clause, personal liability on the officers of bodies corporate for offences committed by the bodies corporate is the norm, not the exception. Even if the clause were deleted, section 101E of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance (Cap. 221) (copy attached at **Annex C**) would still be applicable. In the instant case, clause (14(10)) follows the wording of like provisions in Regulations made under the United Nations Sanctions Ordinance (Cap. 537). See, for example, section 10(6) of the United Nations Sanctions (Arms Embargoes) Regulation (Cap. 537 sub. leg.) (copy attached at **Annex D**).*

How does the concept of entry into HKSAR under Clause 14(11) apply to a body corporate?

Answer

It does not so apply.

Please explain the reason for Clause 14(12).

Answer

The purpose of clause 14(12) is to introduce a form of control over the institution of private prosecutions under the proposed Ordinance. This control is consistent with that in respect of the following similar offences –

Ordinance	Offence	Requirement of Consent
<i>Crime (Torture) Ord, Cap. 427</i>	<i>s. 3 – Torture</i>	<i>s. 4</i>
<i>Internationally Protected Persons & Taking of Hostages Ord, Cap. 468</i>	<i>s. 3 – Attacks or threats of attack on protected persons</i>	<i>s. 3(5)</i>

<i>Ordinance</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Requirement of Consent</i>
<i>Biological Weapons Ord, Cap. 491</i>	<i>s. 2 – Development, etc, of biological agents and toxins and of biological weapons</i>	<i>s. 3(1)</i>
<i>Weapons of Mass Destruction (Control of Provision of Services) Ord, Cap. 526</i>	<i>s. 4 – Providing services in relating to weapons of mass destruction</i>	<i>s. 14(1)</i>
<i>United Nations Sanctions (Iraq) (Control of Gold, Securities, Payments and Credits) Reg, Cap. 537A</i>	<i>All offences against the Regulation</i>	<i>s. 2(3)</i>
<i>United Nations Sanctions (Iraq) Reg, Cap. 537B</i>	<i>All offences against the Regulation</i>	<i>s. 10(4)</i>
<i>United Nations Sanctions (Libya) Reg, Cap. 537C</i>	<i>All offences against the Regulation</i>	<i>s. 18(8)</i>
<i>United Nations Sanctions (Libya) (Prohibition of Flights) Reg, Cap. 537D</i>	<i>All offences against the Regulation</i>	<i>s. 3(3)</i>
<i>United Nations Sanctions (Arms Embargoes) Reg, Cap. 537E</i>	<i>All offences against the Regulation</i>	<i>s. 10(8)</i>
<i>United Nations Sanctions (Angola) Reg, Cap. 537F</i>	<i>All offences against the Regulation</i>	<i>s. 11(8)</i>
<i>United Nations Sanctions (Sierra Leone) (Immigration Control) Reg, Cap. 537G</i>	<i>All offences against the Regulation</i>	<i>s. 2(4)</i>
<i>United Nations Sanctions (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) (Prohibition of Terrorist Activity) Reg, Cap. 537H</i>	<i>All offences against the Regulation</i>	<i>s. 4(2)</i>
<i>United Nations Sanctions (Afghanistan) Reg, Cap. 537K</i>	<i>All offences against the Regulation</i>	<i>s. 6(7)</i>

It is also consistent with a requirement of consent to prosecution in anti-terrorism legislation in UK and Canada.

Clause 16 Applications to Court of First Instance

Please indicate the scope of "interest" to be prescribed by the rules referred to in Clause 16(1)(c)(ii)(B).

Answer

Clause 16(1)(c)(ii)(B) is intended to protect the legitimate interest of third parties, for example creditors in bankruptcy cases.

Please consider amending the Chinese version of Clause 16(2)(a) to specify "any other person", otherwise a person making an application under subclause (1)(b) or (c) is required to give a copy of the specified documents to himself.

Answer

*The Chinese text of the last sentence may be revised as follows –
“或任何由他人爲之或代表持有有關財產或資金的其他人”。*

Please clarify the intended effect of Clause 16(3)(b). Does the burden of proof lie with the Administration? How does an applicant satisfy the Court that the Administration had not and does not continue to have reasonable grounds to believe that he is a terrorist or terrorist associate or that the property is terrorist property?

Answer

Yes, the burden of proof lies with the Administration. Persons affected by the Chief Executive's specifications under Clause 4 and the directions by the Secretary for Security to freeze terrorist property under Clause 5 may apply to the Court of First Instance under Clause 16 to have the specifications or directions revoked. The Chief Executive or the Secretary for Security have to justify the original specifications or directions. The burden of proof rests with the Administration not the applicant.

If the application is subject to appeal under Clause 16(4), is the Court of Appeal bound by Clause 16(3)(b)?

Answer

Yes.

Clause 17 Procedure

Please explain the meaning of “provision may be made by rules of court” in Clause 17(1). Who would make the rules? Are these rules subsidiary legislation?

Answer

The rules would be made by the Rules Committee of the Judiciary with the assistance of the Law Draftsman. The rules would be subsidiary legislation.

Please consider whether the Chinese text of Clause 17(1)(a)(iv) may be improved along the following lines :

“向附表 3 所指的法庭提出該附表所指的申請；”

Answer

The Chinese text should be revised as suggested.

Why is "satisfying an order" in Clause 17(1)(d) rendered “圓滿執行”?

Answer

“Satisfying an order” is rendered as “圓滿執行” in a similar context in section 24F(2) of the Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance (Cap. 405).

Is it necessary to provide for amendment of section 13(5) or section 5(2) of Schedule 3 in Clause 17(3) since those provisions are expressed to be made subject to section 17(3)?

Answer

It is not strictly necessary to provide for the amendment of clause 13(5) or clause 5(2) of Schedule 3, given that those provisions are subject to clause 17(3). However, it is considered legislatively efficacious to provide for such amendments because clause 13(5) and clause 5(2) are only “transitional” provisions until the appropriate rules are made under clause 17. Given the Bill’s subject matter its commencement should not be delayed pending the making of Rules.

Clause 18 ***Amendment of Schedules 1, 2 and 3***

Please confirm that the notice to amend Schedule 1, 2 or 3 is subsidiary legislation.

Answer

Yes.

Clause 19 ***Regulations - freezing of property (other than funds)***

Please justify the proposed test (“the Secretary having reasonable grounds to suspect”) for freezing property.

Answer

Please refer to the answer on Clause 5.

On what grounds and by what procedures is a licence granted?

Answer

Please refer to answer on Clause 5.

Please explain why Clause 19(2) proposes that the regulations "may" provide for applications to be made to and orders to be made by the Court of First Instance.

Why is Clause 5 (freezing of funds) different? Under what circumstances would the Administration consider that application to the Court of First Instance not necessary? If those circumstances arise, would the affected persons have the right to apply to the Court of First Instance under Clause 16?

Answer

It is envisaged that any Regulations made pursuant to clause 19 will replicate clause 5 and the relevant parts of clause 16.

Schedule 3 Seizure and detention of property suspected to be terrorist property

Section 2(3)(b) refers to the Chief Secretary for Administration. Would there be any need to change the name of the public officer if the proposed accountability system is implemented?

Answer

It is not proposed that the statutory functions of the Chief Secretary for Administration will be amended as a result of the introduction of the accountability system. We therefore do not expect there will be a need to amend this reference.

Section 4 provides that the interest accruing on seized property which is money shall be added to the property on its release. Is it necessary to provide that such interest be added to the property on its forfeiture as well?

Answer

No since forfeited property will not be released to the owner of the property.

**NEW CONSOLIDATED LIST PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS
1267 (1999), 1333 (2000) and 1390 (2002)**

(last updated on 29 April 2002)

The new consolidated list consists of two sections:

- A. List pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999)
- B. List pursuant to paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000)

In accordance with Security Council resolution 1390 (2002), all States are required to ensure that the following three measures are applied with immediate effect to all of the individuals, groups, undertakings and entities included in the list below:

1. Freeze without delay any funds and other financial assets or economic resources;
2. Prevent the entry into or the transit through their territories;
3. Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer of all arms and related materiel, spare parts and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities.

This new list supersedes all previous lists issued earlier by the Committee.

The names of individuals and entities formerly appearing on the list, but subsequently removed from it pursuant to a decision by the Committee, are contained in the Annex at the end of this document.

A. Resolution 1267 (1999)

Individuals:

1. Mullah Mohammad Rabbani, Chairman of the Ruling Council, Head of the Council of Ministers;
2. Mullah Hadji Mohammad Hassan, First Deputy, Council of Ministers; Governor of Kandahar;
3. Maulavi Abdul Kabir, Second Deputy, Council of Ministers; Governor of Nangahar Province; Head of Eastern Zone;
4. Mullah Mohammed Omar, Leader of the Faithful ('Amir ul-Mumineen'), Afghanistan
5. Mullah Mohammad Tahre Anwari, Administrative Affairs;
6. Maulavi Sayyed Haqqan, Minister of Administrative Affairs;
7. Maulavi Abdul Latif Mansur, Minister of Agriculture;
8. Mullah Shams-ur-Rahman, Deputy Minister of Agriculture;
9. Maulavi Attiqullah Akhund, Deputy Minister of Agriculture
10. Maulavi Abdul Ghafoor, Deputy Minister of Agriculture;
11. Akhtar Mohammad Mansour, Minister of Civil Aviation and Transportation;
12. Hadji Tahis, Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation;
13. Mullah Mohammad Naim, Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation;
14. Hidayatullah Abu Turab, Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation;
15. Mullah Yar Mohammad Rahimi, Minister of Communication;
16. Mullah Haji Alla Dad Tayeb, Deputy Minister of Communication;
17. Maulavi Abdul Razaq, Minister of Commerce;
18. Maulavi Faiz Mohammad Faizan, Deputy Minister of Commerce;
19. Maulavi Nik Mohammad, Deputy Minister of Commerce;

20. Mullah Matiullah, Kabul Custom House;
21. Maulavi Dadullah Akhund, Minister of Construction;
22. Mullah Hadji Ubaidullah Akhund, Minister of Defence;
23. Mullah Fazel M. Mazloom, Deputy Chief of Army Staff;
24. Mullah Baradar, Deputy, Minister of Defence;
25. Mullah Abdul Rauf, Commander of Central Corps;
26. Mullah Amir Khan Motaqi, Minister of Education;
27. Mullah Mohammad Nasim Hanafi, Deputy Minister of Education;
28. Maulavi S. Ahmed Shahidkhel, Deputy Minister of Education;
29. Mullah Abdul Wasay Aghajan Motasem, Minister of Finance;
30. Mullah Arefullah Aref, Deputy Minister of Finance;
31. Mullah Haji M. Ahmadi, President of Da Afghanistan Bank;
32. Abdul Wakil Mutawakil, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
33. Abdul Rahman Zahed; Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs;
34. Mullah Abdul Jalil, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
35. Dr. Abdul Satar Paktis, Protocol Dept., Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
36. Maulavi Faiz, Information Dept., Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
37. Shams-us-Safa Aminzai, Press-Centre, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
38. Maulavi Abdul Baqi, Consulate Dept., Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
39. M. Jawaz Waziri, UN Dept., Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
40. Maulavi Djallalouddine Haqani, Minister of Frontier Affairs;
41. Maulavi Abdul Hakim Monib, Deputy Minister of Frontier Affairs;
42. Alhaj M. Ibrahim Omari, Deputy Minister of Frontier Affairs;
43. Qari Din Mohammad, Minister of Higher Education;
44. Maulavi Hamidullah Nomani, High Ranking Official in the Ministry of Higher Education;
45. Zabihullah Hamidi, Deputy Minister of Higher Education;
46. Maulavi Arsalan Rahmani, Deputy Minister of Higher Education;
47. Maulavi Qudratullah Jamal, Minister of Information;
48. Mullah Abdul Baqi, Vice-Minister of Information and Culture;
49. Maulavi Abdul Rahman Ahmad Hottak, Deputy (Cultural) Minister of Information and Culture;
50. Maulavi Rahimullah Zurmati, Deputy (Publication) Minister of Information and Culture;
51. Abdulhai Motmaen, Information and Culture Dept., Kandahar;
52. Maulavi Mohammad Yaqoub, Head of BIA;
53. Mullah Abdul Razaq, Minister of Interior Affairs;
54. Mullah Abdul Samad Khaksar, Deputy (Security) Minister of Interior Affairs;
55. Mohammad Sharif, Deputy Minister of Interior Affairs;
56. Maulavi Noor Jalal, Deputy (Administrative) Minister of Interior Affairs;
57. Maulavi Saed M. Azim Agha, Passport and Visa Dept;
58. Mullah Nooruddin Turabi, Minister of Justice;
59. Maulavi Jalaluddin Shinwari, Deputy Minister of Justice;
60. Alhaj Mullah Mohammad Essa Akhund, Minister of Mines and Industries;
61. Maulavi Sayeedur Rahman Haqani, Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries;
62. Mullah Abdul Salam Zaief; Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries;
63. Maulavi Mohammad Azam Elmi, Deputy Minister of Mines and Industries;
64. Qari Din Mohammad Hanif, Minister of Planning;
65. Maulavi Ezatullah, Deputy Minister of Planning;
66. Maulavi M. Musa Hottak, Deputy Minister of Planning;
67. Mullah Mohammad Abbas Akhund, Minister of Public Health;
68. Sher Abbas Stanekzai, Deputy Minister of Public Health;
69. Maulavi Mohammadullah Mati, Minister of Public Works;

70. Maulavi Rostam Nuristani, Deputy Minister of Public Works;
71. Hadji Molla Atiqullah, Deputy Minister of Public Works;
72. Maulavi Najibullah Haqqani, Deputy Minister of Public Works;
73. Maulavi Sayyed Ghiassouddine Agha, Minister of Haj and Religious Affairs
74. Maulavi Moslim Haqqani, Deputy Minister of Haj and Religious Affairs;
75. Maulavi Qalamudin Momand, Deputy Minister of Haj Affairs;
76. Maulavi Abdul Raqib Takhari, Minister of Repatriation;
77. Ramatullah Wahidyar, Deputy Minister for Martyrs and Repatriation;
78. Mohammad Sediq Akhundzada, Deputy Minister of Martyrs and Repatriation;
79. Maulavi Mohammad Wali, Minister of Department of Preventing Vice and Propagating Virtue;
80. Maulavi Mohammad Salim Haqqani, Deputy Minister of Preventing Vice and Propagating Virtue;
81. Maulavi Sayed Esmatullah Asem, Deputy Minister of Preventing Vice and Propagating Virtue;
82. Qari Ahmadulla, Minister of Security (Intelligence);
83. Maulavi Abdul-Haq-Wasseq, Deputy Minister of Security (Intelligence);
84. Maulavi Ehsanullah, Deputy Minister of Security (Intelligence);
85. Mullah Habibullah Reshad, Head of Investigation Dept.;
86. Mullah Ahmed Jan Akhund, Minister of Water and Electricity;
87. Eng. Mohammad Homayoon, Deputy Minister of Water and Electricity;
88. Maulavi Saiduddine Sayyed, Vice-Minister of Work and Social Affairs;
89. Maulavi Abdul Jabbar, Governor of Baghlan Province;
90. Maulavi Nurullah Nuri, Governor of Balkh Province; Head of Northern Zone;
91. Muhammad Islam, Governor of Bamiyan Province;
92. Mullah Janan, Governor of Fariab;
93. Mullah Dost Mohammad, Governor of Ghazni Province;
94. Maulavi Khair Mohammad Khairkhwah, Governor of Herat Province;
95. Maulavi Abdul Bari, Governor of Helmand Province;
96. Maulavi Walijan, Governor of Jawzjan Province;
97. Mullah M. Hasan Rahmani, Governor of Kandahar Province;
98. Mullah Manan Nyazi, Governor of Kabul Province;
99. Maulavi A. Wahed Shafiq, Deputy Governor of Kabul Province;
100. Alhaj Mullah Sadudin Sayed, Mayor of Kabul City;
101. Maulavi Shafiqullah Mohammadi, Governor of Khost Province;
102. Maulavi Nazar Mohammad, Governor of Kunduz Province;
103. M. Eshaq, Governor of Laghman Province;
104. Maulavi Zia-ur-Rahman Madani, Governor of Logar Province;
105. Maulavi Hamsudin, Governor of Wardak (Maidan) Province;
106. Maulavi A. Kabir, Governor of Nangarhar Province;
107. Mullah M. Rasul, Governor of Nimroz Province;
108. Maulavi Tawana, Governor of Paktia Province;
109. Mullah M. Shafiq, Governor of Samangan Province;
110. Maulavi Aminullah Amin, Governor of Saripul Province;
111. Maulavi Abdulhai Salek, Governor of Urouzgan Province;
112. Maulavi Ahmad Jan, Governor of Zabol Province;
113. Noor Mohammad Saqib, Chief Justice of Supreme Court;
114. Maulavi Sanani, Head of Dar-ul-Efta;
115. Maulavi Samiullah Muazen, Deputy of High Court;
116. Maulavi Shahabuddin Delawar, Deputy of High Court;
117. Abdul Rahman Agha, Chief Justice of Military Court;
118. Mullah Mustasaed, Head of Academy of Sciences;
119. Maulavi Esmatullah Asem, SG of Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS);

120. Maulavi Qalamuddin, Head of Olympic Committee;
121. Abdul Salam Zaeef, Taliban Ambassador to Pakistan;
122. Abdul Hakim Mujahid, Taliban envoy to the United Nations;
123. General Rahmatullah Safi, Taliban representative in Europe;
124. Mullah Hamidullah, Head of Ariana Afghan Airlines;
125. Alhaj Mullah Sadruddin, Mayor of Kabul City;
126. Amir Khan Muttaqi, Taliban representative in UN-led talks;
127. Mr Jan Mohmmad Madani, Charge d' Affaires, Taliban Embassy, Abu Dhabi;
128. Mr Shamsalah Kmalzada, Second Secretary, Taliban Embassy, Abu Dhabi;
129. Mr Azizirahman, Third Secretary, Taliban Embassy, Abu Dhabi;
130. Mr Mawlawi Abdul Manan, Commercial Attache, Taliban Embassy, Abu Dhabi
131. Malawi Abdul Wahab; Taliban Chargé d'Affaires in Riyadh,

Taliban "Embassy", Islamabad

132. Mullah Abdul Salam Zaeef (Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary)
133. Habibullah Fauzi (First Secretary/Deputy Head of Mission)
134. Mohammad Sohail Shaheen (Second Secretary)
135. Mohammad Sarwar Siddiqmal (Third Secretary)
136. Mullah Mohammad Zahid (Third Secretary)
137. General Abdul Qadeer (Military Attache)
138. Maulavi Nazirullah Anafi (Commercial Attache)
139. Maulavi Abdul Ghafar Qurishi (Repatriation Attache)
140. Mohammad Daud (Administrative Attache)

Taliban "Consulate General", Peshawar

141. Maulavi Najibullah (Consul General)
142. Qari Abdul Wali (First Secretary)
143. Syed Allamuddin (Second Secretary)
144. Maulavi Akhtar Mohammad (Education Attache)
145. Alhaj Maulavi Mohammad Saddiq (Trade Representative)

Taliban "Consulate General", Karachi

146. Maulavi Rahamatullah Kakazada (Consul General)
147. Mufti Mohammad Aleem Noorani (First Secretary)
148. Haji Abdul Ghafar Shenwary (Third Secretary)
149. Maulavi Gul Ahmad Hakimi (Commercial Attache)

Taliban "Consulate General", Quetta

150. Maulavi Abdullah Murad (Consul General)
151. Maulavi Abdul Haiy Aazem (First Secretary)
152. Maulavi Hamdullah (Repatriation Attache)

Entities:

1. De Afghanistan Momtaz Bank

**

B. Resolution 1333 (2000)

Individuals:

1. Abd Al-Hadi Al-Iraqi (a.k.a. Abu Abdallah, Abdal Al-Hadi Al-Iraqi)
2. Abdul Rahman Yasin (A.K.A. Taha, Abdul Rahman S.; A.K.A. Taher, Abdul Rahman S.; A.K.A. Yasin, Abdul Rahman Said; A.K.A. Yasin, Aboud); DOB: 10 Apr 1960; POB: Bloomington, Indiana U.S.A.; SSN 156-92-9858 (U.S.A.); Passport No. 27082171 (U.S.A. (Issued 21 Jun 1992 In Amman, Jordan)); Alt. Passport No. MO887925 (Iraq); Citizen U.S.A.
3. Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah (A.K.A. Abu Mariam; A.K.A. Al-Masri, Abu Mohamed; A.K.A. Saleh) ; Afghanistan; DOB: 1963; POB: Egypt; Citizen Egypt
4. Abdulkadir, Hussein Mahamud, Florence, Italy.
5. Abu Hafs the Mauritanian (a.k.a. Mahfouz Ould Al-Walid, Khalid Al-Shanqiti, Mafouz Walad Al-Walid, Mahamedou Ouid Slahi). DOB 1 Jan 75.
6. Abu Zubaydah (a.k.a. Abu Zubaida, Abd Al-Hadi Al-Wahab, Zain Al-Abidin Muhahhad Husain, Zain Al-Abidin Muhahhad Husain, Zayn Al-Abidin Muhammad Husayn, Tariq). Thought to be a Saudi, Palestinian and Jordanian national. Close associate of UBL and facilitator of terrorist travel. DOB 12 March 71. POB Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
7. Aden, Abdirisak; Akaftingebacken 8, 163 67 Spanga, Sweden; DOB 01 June 1968
8. Agha, Haji Abdul Manan (A.K.A. Saiyid, Abd Al-Man, Am) Pakistan;
9. Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani (A.K.A. "Ahmed The Tanzanian"; A.K.A. "Foopie"; A.K.A. "Fupi"; A.K.A. Ahmad, Abu Bakr; A.K.A. Ahmed, A; A.K.A. Ahmed, Abubakar; A.K.A. Ahmed, Abubakar K.; A.K.A. Ahmed, Abubakar Khalfan; A.K.A. Ahmed, Abubakary K.; A.K.A. Ahmed, Ahmed Khalfan; A.K.A. Al Tanzani, Ahmad; A.K.A. Ali, Ahmed Khalfan; A.K.A. Bakr, Abu; A.K.A. Ghailani, Abubakary Khalfan Ahmed, A.K.A. Ghailani, Ahmed; A.K.A. Ghilani, Ahmad Khalafan; A.K.A. Hussein, Mahafudh Abubakar Ahmed Abdallah; A.K.A. Khabar, Abu; A.K.A. Khalfan, Ahmed; A.K.A. Mohammed, Shariff Omar); DOB: 14 Mar 1974; Alt. DOB: 13 Apr. 1974; Alt. DOB: 14 Apr. 1974; Alt. DOB: 1 Aug. 1970; POB: Zanzibar, Tanzania; Citizen Tanzania.
10. Ahmed Mohammed Hamed Ali (A.K.A. Abdurehman, Ahmed Mohammed; A.K.A. Abu Fatima; A.K.A. Abu Islam; A.K.A. Abu Khadiijah; A.K.A. Ahmed Hamed; A.K.A. Ahmed The Egyptian; A.K.A. Ahmed, Ahmed; A.K.A. Al-Masri, Ahmad; A.K.A. Al-Surir, Abu Islam; A.K.A. Ali, Ahmed Mohammed; A.K.A. Ali, Hamed; A.K.A. Hemed, Ahmed; A.K.A. Shieb, Ahmed; A.K.A. Shuaib); Afghanistan; DOB: 1965; POB: Egypt; Citizen Egypt
11. Al-Fawaz, Khalid (a.k.a. Al-Fauwaz, Khaled; Al-Fauwaz, Khaled A.; Al-Fawwaz, Khalid; Al Fawwaz, Khalik; Al-Fawwaz, Khaled; Al Fawwaz, Khaled); DOB: August 25, 1962; 55 Hawarden Hill, Brooke Road, London NW2 7BR, UK.
12. Al-Hamati, Muhammad (A.K.A. Al-Ahdal, Mohammad Hamdi Sadiq; A.K.A. Al-Makki, Abu Asim), Yemen.
13. Al-Haq, Amin (A.K.A. Amin, Muhammad; A.K.A. Ah Haq, Dr. Amin; Ul-Haq, Dr. Amin); DOB: 1960; POB: Nangahar Province, Afghanistan. Afghan national. Security coordinator for UBL.
14. Ali, Abbas Abdi, Mogadishu, Somalia

15. Ali, Abdi Abdulaziz, Drabantvagen 21, 177 50 Spanga, Sweden; DOB 01 January 1955+
16. Ali, Yusaf Ahmed, Hallbybacken 15, 70 Spanga, Sweden; DOB: 20 November 1974
17. Al-Jadawi, Saqar; DOB: 1965. Thought to be a Yemeni and Saudi national. Aide to UBL.
18. Al-Jaziri, Abu Bakr, Nationality: Algerian, Address: Peshawar, Pakistan – affiliated with Afghan Support Committee (ASC).
19. Al-Kadr, Ahmad Sa'id (A.K.A. Al-Kanadi, Abu Abd Al-Rahman); DOB: 01 March 1948; POB: Cairo, Egypt. Thought to be an Egyptian and Canadian national.
20. Al-Libi, Abd al-Muhsin, A.K.A. Ibrahim Ali Muhammad Abu Bakr – affiliated with Afghan Support Committee (ASC) and Revival of Islamic Heritage Society (RIHS).
21. Al-Masri, Abu Hamza (a.k.a. Al-Misri, Abu Hamza); DOB: April 15, 1958; 9 Alboume Road, Shepherds Bush, London W12 OLW, UK.; 8 Adie Road, Hammersmith, London W6 OPW, UK.
22. Al-Qadi, Yasin (A.K.A. Kadi, Shaykh Yassin Abdullah; A.K.A. Kahdi, Yasin), Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
23. Al-Sharif, Sa'd; DOB: 1969; POB: Saudi Arabia. Brother-in-law and close associate of UBL. Said to be head of UBL's financial organization.
24. Anas Al-Liby (A.K.A. Al-Libi, Anas; A.K.A. Al-Raghie, Nazih; A.K.A. Al-Raghie, Nazih Abdul Hamed; A.K.A. Al-Sabai, Anas), Afghanistan; DOB: 30 Mar 1964; Alt. DOB: 14 May 1964; POB: Tripoli, Libya; Citizen Libya
25. Aouadi, Mohamed Ben Belgacem (a.k.a. Aouadi, Mohamed Ben Belkacem); DOB 12/11/1974; POB Tunisia; Address: Via A. Masina n. 7, Milan, Italy; Codice Fiscale: DAOMMD74T11Z352Z.
26. Aweys, Dahir Ubeidullahi, via Cipriano Facchinetti 84, Rome, Italy.
27. Aweys, Hassan Dahir (a.k.a. Ali, Sheikh Hassan Dahir Aweys) (a.k.a. Awes, Shaykh Hassan Dahir), DOB: 1935; Citizen:Somalia)
28. Ayman Al-Zawahari (A.K.A. Ahmed Fuad Salim; A.K.A. Aiman Muhammed Rabi Al-Zawahiri). Operational and Military Leader of Jihad Group. Thought to be an Egyptian national. Former leader of Egypt Islamic Jihad, now a close associate of UBL. DOB 19 Jun 1951; POB Giza, Egypt; Passport NO. 1084010 (Egypt); Alt NO. 19820215.
29. Ben Heni, Lased; DOB 02/05/1969; POB Libya.
30. Bin Marwan, Bilal; DOB: 1947. Senior lieutenant of UBL.
31. Bin Muhammad, Ayadi Chafiq (A.K.A. Ayadi Shafiq, Ben Muhammad; A.K.A. Ayadi Chafik, Ben Muhammad; A.K.A. Aiadi, Ben Muhammad; A.K.A. Aiady, Ben Muhammad), Helene Meyer Ring 10-1415-80809, Munich, Germany; 129 Park Road, NW8, London, England; 28 Chausse Di Lille, Moscron, Belgium; Darvingasse 1/2/58-60, Vienna, Austria; Tunisia; DOB: 21 January 1963; POB: Safais (Sfax), Tunisia.

32. Bouchoucha, Mokhtar (a.k.a. Bushusha, Mokhtar); DOB 10/13/1969; POB Tunisia; Address: Via Milano n. 38, Spinadesco (CR), Italy; Codice Fiscale: BCHMHT69R13Z352T.
33. Charaabi, Tarek (a.k.a. Sharaabi, Tarek); DOB 03/31/1970; POB Tunisia; Address: Viale Bligny n.42, Milan, Italy; Codice Fiscale: CHRTRK70C31Z352U.
34. Darkazanli, Mamoun; Uhlenhorster Weg 34, Hamburg, 22085 Germany; DOB: August 4, 1958; POB: Aleppo, Syria; Passport No: 1310636262 (Germany).
35. Es Sayed, Abdelkader Mahmoud (a.k.a. Es Sayed, Kader); DOB 12/26/1962; POB Egypt; Address: Via del Fosso di Centocelle n.66, Rome, Italy; Codice Fiscale: SSYBLK62T26Z336L.
36. Essid, Sami Ben Khemais; DOB 02/10/1968; POB Tunisia; Address: Via Dubini n. 3, Gallarate (VA), Italy; Codice Fiscale: SSDSBN68B10Z352F.
37. Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam (A.K.A. Al-Kini, Usama; A.K.A. Ally, Fahid Mohammed; A.K.A. Msalam, Fahad Ally; A.K.A. Msalam, Fahid Mohammed Ali; A.K.A. Msalam, Mohammed Ally; A.K.A. Musalaam, Fahid Mohammed Ali; A.K.A. Salem, Fahid Muhamad Ali); DOB: 19 Feb 1976; POB: Mombasa, Kenya; Citizen Kenya.
38. Fazul Abdullah Mohammed (A.K.A. Abdalla, Fazul; A.K.A. Adballah, Fazul; A.K.A. Aisha, Abu; A.K.A. Al Sudani, Abu Seif; A.K.A. Ali, Fadel Abdallah Mohammed; A.K.A. Fazul, Abdalla; A.K.A. Fazul, Abdallah; A.K.A. Fazul, Abdallah Mohammed; A.K.A. Fazul, Haroon; A.K.A. Fazul, Harun; A.K.A. Haroon; A.K.A. Haroun, Fadhil; A.K.A. Harun; A.K.A. Luqman, Abu; A.K.A. Mohammed, Fazul; A.K.A. Mohammed, Fazul Abdilahi; A.K.A. Mohammed, Fouad; A.K.A. Muhamad, Fadil Abdallah); DOB: 25 Aug 1972; Alt. DOB: 25 Dec 1974; Alt. DOB: 25 Feb 1974; POB: Moroni, Comoros Islands; Citizen Comoros; Alt. Citizen Kenya.
39. Hijazi, Riad (A.K.A. Hijazi, Raed M.; A.K.A. Al-Hawen, Abu-Ahmad; A.K.A. Al-Maghribi, Rashid (The Moroccan); A.K.A. Al-Amriki, Abu-Ahmad (The American); A.K.A. Al-Shahid, Abu-Ahmad), Jordan; DOB: 1968; POB: California, U.S.A.; SSN: 548-91-5411.
40. Himmat, Ali Ghaleb, via Posero 2, ch-6911 Campione D'Italia, Switzerland, DOB: 16 June 1938; POB: Damascus, Syria; citizenship: Switzerland
41. Huber, Albert Friedrich Armand (a.k.a. Huber, Ahmed), Mettmenstetten, Switzerland; DOB: 1927
42. Hussein, Liban, 925 Washington Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts; 2019 Bank Street, Ontario, Ottawa, Canada
43. Ibn Al-Shaykh Al-Libi
44. Jama, Garad (a.k.a. Nor, Garad K.) (a.k.a. Wasrsame, Fartune Ahmed), 2100 Bloomington Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota; 1806 Riverside Avenue, 2nd floor, Minneapolis, Minnesota; DOB: 26 June 1974
45. Jim'ale, Ahmed Nur Ali (a.k.a. Jimale, Ahmed Ali) (a.k.a. Jim'ale, Ahmad Nur Ali) (a.k.a. Jumale, Ahmed Nur) (a.k.a. Jumali, Ahmed Ali), P.O. Box 3312, Dubai, UAE; Mogadishu, Somalia

46. Kahie, Abdullahi Hussein, Bakara Market, Dar Salaam Buildings, Mogadishu, Somalia
47. Ladehyanoy, Mufti Rashid Ahmad (A.K.A. Ludhianvi, Mufti Rashid Ahmad; A.K.A. Armad, Mufti Rasheed; A.K.A. Wadehyanoy, Mufti Rashid Ahmad); Karachi, Pakistan.
48. Mahmood, Sultan Bashir-Ud-Din (a.k.a. Mahmood, Sultan Bashiruddin; a.k.a. Mehmood, Dr. Bashir Uddin; a.k.a. Mekmud, Sultan Baishiruddin), Street 13, Wazir Akbar Khan, Kabul, Afghanistan (alt. DOB 1937; alt. DOB 1938; alt. DOB 1939; alt. DOB 1940; alt. DOB 1941; alt. DOB 1942; alt. DOB 1943; alt. DOB 1944; alt. DOB 1945; Nationality: Pakistani)
49. Majeed, Abdul (a.k.a. Majeed Chaudhry Abdul; a.k.a. Majid, Abdul) DOB: 15 April 1939; alt. DOB 1938; Nationality: Pakistani)
50. Makhtab Al-Khidamat/ Al Kifah
51. Mansour, Mohamed, (a.k.a. Al-Mansour, Dr. Mohamed), ob. Heslibachstr. 20, Kusnacht, Switzerland; Zurich, Switzerland; DOB: 1928 POB: Egypt or UAE.
52. Mansour-Fattouh, Zeinab, Zurich, Switzerland.
53. Muhammed Atif (a.k.a. Subhi Abu Sitta, Abu Hafs Al Masri, Sheik Taysir Abdullah, Mohamed Atef, Abu Hafs Al Masri El Khabir, Taysir). DOB 1956; POB Alexandria, Egypt. Alt DOB 1951; Alt DOB 1944. Though to be an Egyptian national. Senior lieutenant to UBL.
54. Muhammad Salah (a.k.a. Nasr Fahmi Nasr Hasanayn)
55. Muhsin Musa Matwalli Atwah (A.K.A. Abdel Rahman; A.K.A. Abdul Rahman; A.K.A. Al-Muhajir, Abdul Rahman; A.K.A. Al-Namer, Mohammed K.A.), Afghanistan; DOB: 19 Jun 1964; POB: Egypt; Citizen Egypt.
56. Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil (A.K.A. Al Masri, Abd Al Wakil; A.K.A. Al-Nubi, Abu; A.K.A. Ali, Hassan; A.K.A. Anis, Abu; A.K.A. Elbishy, Moustafa Ali; A.K.A. Fadil, Mustafa Muhammad; A.K.A. Fazul, Mustafa; A.K.A. Hussein; A.K.A. Jihad, Abu; A.K.A. Khalid; A.K.A. Man, Nu; A.K.A. Mohammed, Mustafa; A.K.A. Yussrr, Abu); DOB: 23 Jun 1976; POB: Cairo, Egypt; Citizen Egypt; Alt. Citizen Kenya; Kenyan Id. No. 12773667; Serial No. 201735161.
57. Nada, Youssef, (a.k.a. Nada, Youssef M.) (a.k.a. Nada, Youssef Mustafa), via Arogno 32, 6911 Campione d'Italia, Italy; via per Arogno 32, ch-6911 Campione d'Italia, Switzerland; via Riasec 4, ch-6911 Campione d'Italia I, Switzerland; DOB: 17 May 1931 or 17 May 1937; POB: Alexandria, Egypt.
58. Nasreddin, Ahmed Idris (a.k.a. Nasreddin, Ahmad I.; a.k.a. Nasreddin, Hadj Ahmed; a.k.a. Nasreddine, Ahmed Idriss); Corso Sempione 69, 20149 Milan, Italy; 1 via delle Scuole, 6900 Lugano, Switzerland; Piazzale Biancamano, Milan, Italy; Rue De Cap Spartel, Tangiers, Morocco; DOB: 22 November 1929; POB: Adi Ugri, Ethiopia; Italian Fiscal Code: NSRDRS29S22Z315Y.
59. Sayf-Al Adl (a.k.a. Saif Al-'Adil), DOB 1963; POB Egypt. Thought to be an Egyptian national. Responsible for UBL's security.

60. Shaykh Sai'id (a.k.a. Mustafa Muhammad Ahmad). POB Egypt.
61. Sheikh Ahmed Salim Swedan (A.K.A. Ahmed The Tall; A.K.A. Ally, Ahmed; A.K.A. Bahamad; A.K.A. Bahamad, Sheik; A.K.A. Bahamadi, Sheikh; A.K.A. Suweidan, Sheikh Ahmad Salem; A.K.A. Swedan, Sheikh; A.K.A. Swedan, Sheikh Ahmed Salem); DOB: 9 Apr 1969; Alt. DOB: 9 Apr 1960; POB: Mombasa, Kenya; Citizen Kenya.
62. Tariq Anwar Al-Sayyid Ahmad (a.k.a. Hamdi Ahmad Farag, Amr Al-Fatih Fathi). DOB 15 March 63; POB Alexandria, Egypt.
63. Thirwat Salah Shihata (a.k.a. Tarwat Salah Abdallah, Salah Shihata Thirwat, Shahata Thirwat). DOB 29 Jun 60; POB Egypt.
64. Tufail, Mohammed (a.k.a. Tufail, S.M.; a.k.a. Tuffail, Sheik Mohammed) (Nationality: Pakistani)
65. Usama Bin Laden (a.k.a. Usama Bin Muhammed Bin Awad, Osama Bin Laden: A.K.A. Abu Abdallah Abd Al-Hakim). DOB 30 Jul 57; POB Jeddah, Saudi Arabia; Alt. DOB 28 Jul 57; Alt. POB Yemen. Saudi citizenship withdrawn, now officially and Afghan national.
66. Uthman, Omar Mahmoud (A.K.A. Al-Filistini, Abu Qatada; A.K.A. Takfiri, Abu Umr; A.K.A. Abu Umar, Abu Omar; A.K.A. Uthman, Al-Samman; A.K.A. Umar, Abu Umar; A.K.A. Uthman, Umar; A.K.A. Abu Ismail), London, England; DOB: 30 December 1960 or 13 December 1960.
67. Yuldashev, Tohir (A.K.A. Yuldashev, Takhir), Uzbekistan.
68. Zia, Mohammad (A.K.A. Zia, Ahmad); C/O Ahmed Shah C/O Painsda Mohammad Al-Karim Set, Peshawar, Pakistan; C/O Alam General Store Shop 17, Awami Market, Peshawar, Pakistan; C/O Zahir Sha S/

Entities:

1. Aaran Money Wire Service Inc., 1806 Riverside Avenue, Second floor, Minneapolis, Minnesota
2. Abu Sayyaf Group (a.k a. Al Harakat Al Islamiyya)
3. Afghan Support Committee (ASC) aka Lajnat ul Masa Eidatul Afghania, Jamiat Ayat-ur-Rhas al Islamia, Jamiat Ihya ul Turathal Islamia, and Ahya ul Turas, Office Locations: Headquarters – G.T. Road (probably Grand Trunk Road), near Pushtoon Garhi Pabbi, Peshawar, Pakistan; Cheprahar Hadda, Mia Omar Sabaqah School, Jalabad, Afghanistan.
4. The Aid Organization Of The Ulema (a.k.a Al Rashid Trust; Al Rasheed Trust; Al-Rasheed Trust; Al-Rashid Trust); Pakistan.
 Additional Addresses for Al Rashid Trust (5):
 1. Kitab Ghar, Darul Ifta Wal Irshad, Nazimabad No. 4, Karachi, Pakistan, Phone 6683301; Phone 0300-8209199; Fax 6623814.
 2. 302b-40, Good Earth Court, Opposite Pia Planitarium, Block 13a, Gulshan -I Iqbal, Karachi; Phone 4979263.
 3. 617 Clifton Center, Block 5, 6th Floor, Clifton, Karachi; Phone 587-2545.
 4. 605 Landmark Plaza, 11 Chundrigar Road, Opposite Jang Building, Karachi, Pakistan; Phone 2623818-19.

5. Jamia Masjid, Sulaiman Park, Begum Pura, Lahore, Pakistan; Phone 042-6812081.
5. Al Baraka Exchange L.L.C., P.O. BOX 3313 Deira Dubai, UAE; P.O. Box 20066, Dubai, UAE
6. Al-Barakaat, Mogadishu, Somalia; Dubai, UAE
7. Al-Barakaat Bank, Mogadishu, Somalia
8. Al-Barakat Bank Of Somalia (Bss) (A.K.A. Barakat Bank Of Somalia), Mogadishu, Somalia; Bossaso, Somalia
9. Al-Barakat Finance Group, Dubai, UAE; Mogadishu, Somalia
10. Al-Barakat Financial Holding Co. Dubai, UAE; Mogadishu, Somalia
11. Al-Barakat Global Telecommunications (A.K.A. Barakaat Globetelcompany), P.O. Box 3313, Dubai, UAE; Mogadishu, Somalia; Hargeysa, Somalia
12. A1-Barakat Group Of Companies Somalia Limited (A.K.A. Al-Barakat Financial Company), P.O. Box 3313, Dubai, UAE; Mogadishu, Somalia
13. A1-Barakat International (A.K.A. Baraco Co.), Box 2923, Dubai, UAE
14. Al-Barakat Investments, P.O. Box 3313, Deira, Dubai, UAE
15. Al-Barakaat Wiring Service, 2940 Pillsbury Avenue, Suite 4, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55408
16. Al-Hamati Sweets Bakeries, Al-Mukallah, Hadhramawt Governorate, Yemen.
17. Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation – Bosnia and Herzegovina
18. Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation -- Somalia
19. Al-Itihaad Al-Islamiya / AIAI
20. Al-Jihad/ Egyptian Islamic Movement (a.k.a. Egyptian Al-Jihad, Egyptian Islamic Jihad, Jihad Group, New Jihad)
21. Al-Nur Honey Press Shops (A.K.A. Al-Nur Honey Center), Sanaa, Yemen.
22. Al Taqwa Trade, Property and Industry Company Limited, (F.K.A. Al Taqwa Trade, Property and Industry) (F.K.A. Al Taqwa Trade, Property and Industry Establishment) (F.K.A. Himmat Establishment), C/O Asat Trust Reg., Altenbach 8,9490 Vaduz Fl, Liechtenstein
23. Al Qa'ida/ Islamic Army (a.k.a. "The Base", Al Qaeda, Islamic Salvation Foundation, The Group for the Preservation of the Holy Sites, The Islamic Army for the Liberation of Holy Places, The World Islamic Front for Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders, Usama Bin Laden Network, Usama Bin Laden Organization).
24. Al Rashid Trust (a.k.a Al-Rasheed Trust).

- Kitas Ghar, Nazimabad 4, Dahgel-Iftah, Karachi, Pakistan. Jamia Maajid, Sulalman Park, Melgium Pura, Lahore, Pakistan.
- Office Dha'rbi-M'unin, Opposite Khyber Bank, Abbottabad Road, Mansehra, Pakistan.
- Office Dha'rbi-M'unin ZR Brothers, Katcherry Road, Chowk Yadgaar, Peshawar, Pakistan.
- Office Dha'rbi-M'unin, Rm No. 3, Moti Plaza, Near Liaquat Bagh, Muree Road, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.
- Office Dha'rbi-M'unin, Top Floor, Dr. Dawa Khan Dental Clinic Surgeon, Main Baxae, Mingora, Swat, Pakistan.
- Operations in Afghanistan: Herat Jalalabad, Kabul, Kandahar, Mazar Sherif. Also operations in Kosovo, Chechnya.
25. Al-Shifa, Honey Press For Industry And Commerce, P.O. Box 8089, Al-Hasabah, Sanaa, Yemen; By The Shrine Next To The Gas Station, Jamal Street, Ta'iz, Yemen; Al- Arudh Square, Khur Maksar, Aden, Yemen; Al-Nasr Street, Doha, Qatar.
 26. Armed Islamic Group (a.k.a. Al Jamm'ah Al-Islamiah Al- Musallah, GIA, Groupement Islamique Armé)
 27. Asat Trust Reg., Altenbach 8, 9490 Vaduz Fl, Liechtenstein
 28. Asbat Al-Ansar
 29. Bank Al Taqwa Limited (A.K.A. Al Taqwa Bank) (A.K.A. Bank Al Taqwa), P.O. Box N-4877, Nassau, Bahamas; C/O Arthur D. Hanna & Company, 10 Deveaux Street, Nassau, Bahamas
 30. Barakaat Construction Company, P.O. Box 3313, Dubai, UAE
 31. Barakaat Group Of Companies, P.O. Box 3313, Dubai, UAE; Mogadishu, Somalia
 32. Barakaat International, Hallbybacken 15, 70 Spanga, Sweden
 33. Barakaat International Foundation, Box 4036, Spanga, Stockholm, Sweden; Rinkebytorget 1, 04 Spanga, Sweden
 34. Barakaat North America, Inc., 925 Washington Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts; 2019 Bank Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
 35. Barakaat Red Sea Telecommunications, Bossaso, Somalia; Nakhiil, Somalia; Huruuse, Somalia; Raxmo, Somalia; Ticis, Somalia; Kowthar, Somalia; Noobir, Somalia; Bubaarag, Somalia; Gufure, Somalia; Xuuxuule, Somalia; Ala Aamin, Somalia; Guureeye, Somalia; Najax, Somalia; Carafaat, Somalia
 36. Barakaat Telecommunications Co. Somalia, Ltd., P.O. Box 3313, Dubai, UAE
 37. Barakat Banks and Remittances, Mogadishu, Somalia; Dubai, UAE
 38. Barakaat Boston, 266 Neponset Avenue, Apt. 43, Dorchester, Massachusetts 02122-3224
 39. Barakat Computer Consulting (BCC), Mogadishu, Somalia

40. Barakat Consulting Group (BCG), Mogadishu, Somalia
41. Barakat Global Telephone Company, Mogadishu, Somalia; Dubai, UAE
42. Barakat Enterprise, 1762 Huy Road, Columbus, Ohio
43. Barakat International Companies (BICO), Mogadishu, Somalia; Dubai, UAE
44. Barakaat International, Inc., 1929 South 5th Street, Suite 205, Minneapolis, Minnesota
45. Barakat Post Express (BPE), Mogadishu, Somalia
46. Barakat Refreshment Company, Mogadishu, Somalia; Dubai, UAE
47. Barakat Telecommunications Company Limited (a.k.a. BTELCO), Bakara Market, Dar Salaam Building, Mogadishu, Somalia; last known address The Netherlands
48. Barakaat Wire Transfer Company, 4419 South Brandon Street, Seattle, Washington
49. Barako Trading Company, LLC, P.O. Box 3313, Dubai, UAE
50. Baraka Trading Company, P.O. Box 3313, Dubai, UAE
51. Global Service International, 1929 5th Street, Suite 204, Minneapolis, Minnesota
52. Harakat Ul-Mujahidin / HUM (a.k.a. Al-Faran, Al-Hadid, Al-Hadith, Harakat Ul-Ansar, HUA, Harakat Ul- Mujahideen)
53. Heyatul Ulya, Mogadishu, Somalia
54. Islamic Army of Aden
55. Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (a.k.a. IMU)
56. Jaish-I-Mohammed (A.K.A. Army of Mohammed), Pakistan.
57. Jam'yah Ta'awun Al-Islamia (A.K.A. Society of Islamic Cooperation) (A.K.A. Jam'iyat Al Ta'awun Al Islamiyya) (A.K.A. Jit), Qandahar City, Afghanistan.
58. Libyan Islamic Fighting Group
59. Mamoun Darkazanli Import-Export Company (a.k.a. Darkazanli Company, Darkazanli Export-Import Sonderposten). Uhlenhorsterweg 34 11 Hamburg, Germany
60. Nada Management Organization Sa (F.K.A. Al Taqwa Management Organization Sa), Viale Stefano Franscini 22, Ch-6900 Lugano Ti, Switzerland
61. Parka Trading Company, P.O. Box 3313, Deira, Dubai, UAE

62. Rabita Trust, Room 9a, 2nd Floor, Wahdat Road, Education Town, Lahore, Pakistan; Wares Colony, Lahore, Pakistan.
63. Red Sea Barakat Company Limited, Mogadishu, Somalia; Dubai, UAE
64. Revival Of Islamic Heritage Society (RIHS), aka Jamiat Ihia Al-Turath Al-Islamiya, Revival of Islamic Society Heritage on the African Continent, Jamia Ihya ul Turath, Office Locations: Pakistan and Afghanistan. NOTE: Only the Pakistan and Afghanistan offices of this entity will be designated.
65. Salafist Group for Call and Combat/ GSPC (a.k.a. Le Groupe Salafiste Pour La Prediction et le Combat)
66. Somali Internet Company, Mogadishu, Somalia
67. Somali International Relief Organization, 1806 Riverside Avenue, 2nd Floor, Minneapolis, Minnesota
68. Somali Network Ab, Hallybybacken 15, 70 Spanga, Sweden
69. Ummah Tameer E-Nau (Utn), Street 13, Wazir Akbar Khan, Kabul, Afghanistan; Pakistan
70. Wafa Humanitarian Organization (a.k.a. Al Wafa, Al Wafa Organization, Wafa Al-Igatha Al-Islamia). Jordan House No. 125, Street 54, Phase II Hayatabad, Peshawar, Pakistan. Offices in: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and UAE.
71. Youssef M. Nada, Via Riasec 4, Ch-6911 Campione D'italia I, Switzerland
72. Youssef M. Nada & Co. Gesellschaft M.B.H., Kaertner Ring 2/2/5/22, 1010 Vienna, Austria

ANNEX

List of Entities and Individuals Deleted from the New Consolidated List pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000) and 1390 (2002)

A. Resolution 1267 (1999)

Entities:

1. Da Afghanistan Bank (a.k.a. Bank of Afghanistan; a.k.a. Central Bank of Afghanistan; a.k.a. The Afghan State Bank, Ibni Sina Wat, Kabul, Afghanistan, and any other offices of Da Afghanistan Bank. (Removed from the new Consolidated List on 11 January 2002)
2. Account of Ariana Afghan Airlines in Citibank, New Delhi, India (Removed from the new Consolidated List on 15 January 2002)
3. Account of Ariana Afghan Airlines in Punjab National Bank, New Delhi, India (Removed from the new Consolidated List on 15 January 2002)
4. Ariana Afghan Airlines (formerly known as Bakhtar Afghan Airlines), Afghan Authority Building,

P.O. Box 76, Ansari Watt, Kabul, Afghanistan, and any other offices of Ariana Afghan Airlines
(Removed from the new Consolidated List on 15 January 2002)

5. Afghan Export Bank (Removed from the new Consolidated List on 24 January 2002)
6. Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan (ADB), United Kingdom. (Removed from the new Consolidated List on 24 January 2002)
7. Banke Millie Afghan (a.k.a. Afghan National Bank; a.k.a. Bank E. Millie Afghan), Jada Ibn Sina, Kabul, Afghanistan, and any other offices of Banke Millie Afghan. (Removed from the new Consolidated List on 24 January 2002)
8. Export Promotion Bank of Afghanistan (Removed from the new Consolidated List on 24 January 2002)

Annex B

冤 冤家路窄 冤冤相报 冤家路元 yuān—yuán 1405

【冤家路窄】yuānjiā lù zhǎi 仇人或不愿意相见的人偏偏容易相逢,无可回避。

【冤孽】yuānniè 冤仇罪孽(迷信)。

【冤屈】yuānqū ①冤枉。②不公平的待遇;不应受的损害。

【冤头】yuāntóu 仇人。

【冤枉】yuān-wang ①受到不公平的待遇;被加上不应有的罪名。②使无罪者有罪;没有事实根据,给人加上恶名。③不值得;吃亏:这个钱花得真~!

【冤枉路】yuān-wanglù 本来不必走而多走的径。

【冤狱】yuānyù 冤屈的案件:平反~。

鸳 yuān 老鸬。

【鸬尾】yuānwěi 多年生草本植物,根茎淡绿色,叶子剑形,花青紫色,蒴果长椭圆形。供观赏。

娟 yuān <书> 子孓。

【娟娟】yuānyuān <书>形容虫子爬行。

智 yuān <书>眼睛干枯下陷。

【智井】yuānjǐng <书>干枯的井。

簪 yuān ①[簪带](fānyuān)乱取。

鸳 yuān 指鸳鸯◇~侶(比喻夫妻)。

【鸳鸯】yuān-yāng 鸟,杂野鸭,体形较小,嘴扁,颈长,趾间有蹼,善游泳,翼长,能飞。雄鸟有彩色羽毛,头后有铜赤、紫、绿等色的长冠毛,嘴红色。雌鸟羽毛苍褐色,嘴灰黑色,雌雄多成对生活在水边。文学上用来比喻夫妻。

筮 yuān 见下。

【筮笄】yuānjī <方>竹篾等编成的盛东西的器具。有的地区也叫笄笄(yuāndǒu)。

鹓 yuān ①[鹓鸪](yuānchú)古书上说的凤凰一类的鸟。

yuán (元)

元¹ yuán ①开始的;第一:~始|~旦|~月|~年|纪~。②为首的;居首的:~首|~老|~帅|~勋|~凶|~恶

状~。③主要;根本:~素|~音。④元素:~一论|二~论。⑤构成一个整体的:单~。

元² yuán 货币单位,同'圆'⑥⑦。

元³ Yuán ①朝代。蒙古孛儿只斤·铁木真于1206年建国。1271年忽必烈定国号为元。1279年灭宋,定都大都(今北京)。②姓。

【元宝】yuánbǎo 旧时较大的金锭,两头翘起中间凹下,银元宝一般重五十两,金元宝重五两或十两。

【元宝枫】yuánbǎofēng 落叶乔木,羽状复叶,小叶长椭圆形,花黄绿色,果实两旁有直立的翅,象元宝,可栽培做行道树。也叫柎(jū)柳。

【元旦】Yuándàn 新年的第一天。

【元恶】yuán'è <书>首恶。

【元古代】Yuángùdài 地质年代的第二个代,约延续了六亿年。在这个时代里地壳继续发生强烈变化,某些部分比较稳定,已有大量含碳的岩石出现,后期地层中有低等生物的化石存在。

【元古界】Yuǎngǔjiè 地层系统上的第二个层,参看[[元古代]。]

【元件】yuánjiàn 构成机器、仪表等的一部分,常由若干零件组成,可以在同类装置中调换使用。

【元老】yuánlǎo 称政界年资望高的人。

【元麦】yuánmài 见[[青稞]。]

【元煤】yuánméi 见[[原煤]。]

【元谋猿人】Yuánmóu yuánrén 中国猿人的一种,大约生活在一百七十万年前,化石在1965年发现于云南元谋。也叫元谋人。

【元年】yuánnián 帝王或诸侯即位的第一年或帝王改元的第一年,如隐公元年,贞观元年。又指纪年的第一年,如公元元年,回历元年。有时指政体改变或政府组织上的大改变的第一年,如周代共和元年。

【元配】【原配】yuánpèi 指第一次娶的妻子。

【元气】yuánqì 指人或国家、组织的生命力:~旺盛|~不伤|~恢复~。

【元曲】yuánqū 盛行于元代的一种文艺形



CAP.221 Criminal Procedure

- (i) *(Repealed 49 of 1996 s. 5J)*
- (ii) aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring that offence;
- (iii) *(Repealed 49 of 1996 s. 5J)*
- (iv) an incitement to commit that offence *(Added 64 of 1983 s.2)*

(2) Subsection (1) shall apply to powers of imposing pecuniary penalties and of forfeiture, seizure and search, and to powers and discretions to cancel, suspend or refuse to issue any licence, permit or other authorization, but nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the imposition of any sentence of imprisonment otherwise than in default of payment of any pecuniary penalty which may be imposed by virtue of this section. *(Amended 24 of 1993 s 13)*

***101D. Acts constituting 2 or more offences**

Where any act constitutes 2 or more offences, whether under the same Ordinance or otherwise, the offender shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished for any or all such offences but shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

***101E. Liability of directors, etc**

Where a person by whom an offence under any Ordinance has been committed is a company and it is provided that the offence was committed with the consent or connivance of a director or other officer concerned in the management of the company, or any person purporting to act as such director or officer, the director or other officer shall be guilty of the like offence.
(Amended 67 of 1975 s 5)

***101F. Penalties prescribed to be deemed maximum penalties**

Where in any Ordinance a penalty is prescribed for an offence under that Ordinance, such provision shall imply -

- (a) that such offence shall be punishable upon conviction by a penalty not exceeding the penalty prescribed; and
- (b) if the amount of the fine is unspecified, that such offence shall, without prejudice to any law against excessive or unreasonable fines or assessments, be punishable by a fine of any amount.

* These provisions previously appeared in ss.83, 84 and 86 of Cap.1. By virtue of 89 of 1993 s.27, they were re-enacted as ss.101D to 101F of this Ordinance respectively.

**CAP.221 *United Nations Sanctions (Arms
Embargoes) Regulation***

[Subsidiary]

- (2) Any person guilty of an offence under section 8(10)(b)(ii), or section 3(b) or (d) of Schedule 2, shall be liable —
- (a) on conviction on indictment to a fine and to imprisonment for 2 years;
 - (b) on summary conviction to a fine at level 6 and to imprisonment for 6 months.
- (3) Any person guilty of an offence under section 5(1) or (2) or 6(3) shall be liable —
- (a) on conviction on indictment to a fine and to imprisonment for 2 years;
 - (b) on summary conviction to a fine at level 6
- (4) Any person guilty of an offence under section 6(2) shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine at level 6
- (5) Any person guilty of an offence under section (8)(10)(a), (b)(i), or (c), or section 3(a) or (c) of Schedule 2, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine at level 6 and to imprisonment for 6 months.
- (6) Where any body corporate is guilty of an offence under this Regulation, and that offence is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he, as well as the body corporate, shall be guilty of that offence, and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.
- (7) Summary proceeding for an offence under this Regulation, being an offence alleged to have been committed outside the HKSAR, may be commenced at any time not later than 12 months from the date on which the person charged first enters the HKSAR after committing the offence.
- (8) No Proceedings for an offence under this Regulation shall be instituted in the HKSAR except by or with the consent of the Secretary for Justice.

11. Exercise of powers of the Chief Executive

- (1) The Chief Executive may, to such extent and subject to such restrictions and conditions as he may think proper, delegate or authorize the delegation of any of his powers under this Regulation to any person, or class or description of persons, approved by him, and references in this Regulation to the chief Executive shall be construed accordingly.
- (2) Any licences granted under this Regulation may be general or special, may be subject to or without conditions, may be limited so as to expire on a specified date unless renewed and may be varied or revoked by the Chief Executive.