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20 April 2004

Mrs Sharon Tong
Clerk to Subcommittee on
United Nations Sanctions (Liberia) Regulation 2003
Legislative Council
Legislative Council Building
8 Jackson Road
Hong Kong

Dear Mrs Tong,

**Subcommittee on
United Nations Sanctions (Liberia) Regulation 2003**

This letter sets out our response to the issues raised at the last meeting of the Subcommittee on United Nations Sanctions (Liberia) Regulation 2003 held on 20 February 2004.

Practice of other common law jurisdictions

2. According to our understanding, subsidiary legislation made under the Charter of the United Nations Act 1945 (Australia), the United Nations Act 1946 (New Zealand) and the United Nations Act 2001 (Singapore) are subject to Parliamentary scrutiny. Copies of the relevant legislation are at Annex A for reference.

Making of regulations under the United Nations Sanctions Ordinance (Cap. 537)

3. At the last meeting, the Subcommittee asked whether the Chief Executive (CE) must implement a resolution of the United Nations Security Council relating to sanction by way of making a regulation under the United Nations Sanctions Ordinance (UNSO) (Cap. 537). CE has a statutory obligation under section 3(1) of UNSO to make regulations to give effect to a relevant instruction. The following pre-conditions (set out in section 2 of UNSO) must exist before *intra vires* regulations can be made :

- the Security Council of the United Nations must have called on the People's Republic of China (PRC) to apply a measure to give effect to one of its decisions;
- that measure must involve the implementation of "sanctions" (as defined in section 2(1) of UNSO); and
- the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC must have instructed the CE to implement the sanctions (or to take action pursuant to section 2(2)(b) of UNSO).

If these preconditions exist, we consider that the CE is obliged to make regulations unless the sanctions can already be implemented through existing subsidiary legislation under Cap. 537.

4. The Subcommittee also asked whether a self-contained regulation must be made for each United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) relating to sanction. Section 2(2)(b) of UNSO deals with relevant instructions which cease or modify existing sanctions or replace them with others. In such cases, an amendment regulation would be appropriate and a self-contained regulation is not necessary.

5. The Subcommittee requested information on how UNSCRs were implemented in Hong Kong since the enactment of UNSO. A table setting out such information is at Annex B.

6. Since the enactment of UNSO, subsidiary legislation under UNSO has been made in all but two cases to give effect to UNSCRs relating to sanctions following receipt of instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two UNSCRs involved were UNSCRs 1373 and 1412. UNSCR 1373 was essentially directed at combating terrorist financing. The requirements therein do not fall under the definition of “sanction” in Cap. 537. The United Nations (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Ordinance has therefore been enacted to give effect to UNSCR 1373. UNSCR 1412 required the suspension of travel restrictions against certain Angolans. Given the very short duration of the suspension (90 days), it was practically impossible to make a regulation before its expiry.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs Philomena Leung)
for Secretary for Commerce, Industry and Technology

c.c.

DoJ Attn : Mr John Hunter

Fax

2877 2130

An Act to approve the Charter of the United Nations, and to enable Australia to apply sanctions giving effect to certain decisions of the Security Council

Part 1—Preliminary

1 Short title *[see Note 1]*

This Act may be cited as the *Charter of the United Nations Act 1945*.

2 Interpretation

In this Act *the Charter of the United Nations* means the instrument so entitled which was signed at the city of San Francisco on the twenty-sixth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and forty-five and which provides for the establishment of an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

3 Extension to external Territories

This Act extends to every external Territory.

4 Act binds the Crown

- (1) This Act binds the Crown in right of the Commonwealth, of each of the States, of the Australian Capital Territory, of the Northern Territory and of Norfolk Island.
- (2) Nothing in this Act renders the Crown in any right liable to be prosecuted for an offence.

Part 2 Approval of Charter

Section 5

Part 2—Approval of Charter

5 Approval

The Charter of the United Nations (a copy of which is set out in the Schedule) is approved.

Part 3—Regulations to Apply Security Council Sanctions

Division 1—Making and effect of regulations

6 Regulations may apply sanctions

The Governor-General may make regulations for and in relation to giving effect to decisions that:

- (a) the Security Council has made under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations; and
- (b) Article 25 of the Charter requires Australia to carry out; in so far as those decisions require Australia to apply measures not involving the use of armed force.

Note: Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter provide for the Security Council to decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be taken to maintain or restore international peace and security.

7 Regulations may have extra-territorial effect

- (1) The regulations may be expressed to have extra-territorial effect.
- (2) If they are so expressed, they have effect accordingly, and so does Division 2 of this Part.

8 Regulations expire when sanctions resolution ceases to bind Australia

- (1) In so far as the regulations provide for or in relation to giving effect to a particular decision of the Security Council:
 - (a) they cease to have effect when Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations ceases to require Australia to carry out that decision; and
 - (b) they do not revive, even if Australia again becomes required to carry out the decision.
- (2) However, to avoid doubt, nothing in this section prevents the repeal of regulations, or the making of regulations that are the same

Section 9

in substance as regulations that have ceased to have effect because of this section.

9 Effect of regulations on earlier Commonwealth Acts and on State and Territory laws

The regulations have effect despite:

- (a) an Act enacted before the commencement of this section; or
- (b) an instrument made under such an Act (including such an instrument made at or after that commencement); or
- (c) a law of a State or Territory; or
- (d) an instrument made under such a law; or
- (e) any provision of the *Corporations Act 2001* or the *Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001*, or of regulations made under those Acts; or
- (f) an instrument made under such a provision.

10 Later Acts not to be interpreted as overriding this Part or the regulations

- (1) An Act enacted at or after the commencement of this section is not to be interpreted as:
 - (a) amending or repealing, or otherwise altering the effect or operation of, a provision of this Part or of the regulations; or
 - (b) authorising the making of an instrument amending or repealing, or otherwise altering the effect or operation of, a provision of this Part or of the regulations.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not affect the interpretation of an Act so far as that Act provides expressly for that Act, or for an instrument made under that Act, to have effect despite this Act, despite the regulations, or despite a specified provision of this Act or of the regulations.

11 Other instruments giving effect to Security Council decisions

To avoid doubt, the validity or operation of an instrument made under another Act is not affected merely because the instrument was made in connection with giving effect to a decision of the Security Council.

Division 2—Enforcing the regulations

12 Offences

- (1) The regulations may prescribe penalties of not more than 50 penalty units for offences against the regulations.
- (2) The limitation on penalties in subsection (1) does not prevent the regulations from requiring someone to make a statutory declaration.

13 Injunctions

- (1) If a person has engaged, is engaging, or proposes to engage, in conduct involving a contravention of the regulations, a superior court may by order grant an injunction restraining the person from engaging in conduct specified in the order.
- (2) An injunction may only be granted on application by the Attorney-General.
- (3) On an application, the court may, if it thinks it appropriate, grant an injunction by consent of all parties to the proceedings, whether or not the court is satisfied that subsection (1) applies.
- (4) A superior court may, if it thinks it desirable, grant an interim injunction pending its determination of an application.
- (5) A court is not to require the Attorney-General or anyone else, as a condition of granting an interim injunction, to give an undertaking as to damages.
- (6) A court may discharge or vary an injunction it has granted.
- (7) The power to grant or vary an injunction restraining a person from engaging in conduct may be exercised:
 - (a) whether or not it appears to the court that the person intends to engage again, or to continue to engage, in such conduct; and
 - (b) whether or not the person has previously engaged in such conduct.

Part 4 Offences to give effect to Security Council decisions

Division 2 Enforcing the regulations

Section 13

(8) In this section:

superior court means the Federal Court of Australia or the Supreme Court of a State or Territory.

Part 4—Offences to give effect to Security Council decisions

14 Definitions

In this Part:

asset means:

- (a) an asset of any kind or property of any kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, however acquired; and
- (b) a legal document or instrument in any form, including electronic or digital, evidencing title to, or interest in, such an asset or such property, including, but not limited to, bank credits, travellers cheques, bank cheques, money orders, shares, securities, bonds, debt instruments, drafts and letters of credit.

freezable asset means an asset that:

- (a) is owned or controlled by a proscribed person or entity; or
- (b) is a listed asset; or
- (c) is derived or generated from assets mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

listed asset means an asset listed by the Minister under section 15.

proscribed person or entity means:

- (a) a person or entity listed by the Minister under section 15; or
- (b) a person or entity proscribed by regulation under section 18.

superior court means the Federal Court of Australia or the Supreme Court of a State or Territory.

15 Listing persons, entities and assets

- (1) The Minister must list a person or entity under this section if the Minister is satisfied of the prescribed matters.

Section 16

- (2) The Governor-General may make regulations prescribing the matters of which the Minister must be satisfied before listing a person or entity under subsection (1).
- (3) The Minister may list an asset, or class of asset, under this section if the Minister is satisfied of the prescribed matters.
- (4) The Governor-General may make regulations prescribing the matters of which the Minister must be satisfied before listing an asset under subsection (3).
- (5) A matter must not be prescribed under subsection (2) or (4) unless the prescription of the matter would give effect to a decision that:
 - (a) the Security Council has made under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations; and
 - (b) Article 25 of the Charter requires Australia to carry out; and
 - (c) relates to terrorism and dealings with assets.
- (6) A person or entity is listed by notice in the *Gazette*.
- (7) An asset or class of asset is listed by notice in the *Gazette*.

16 Minister may revoke the listing

- (1) The Minister may revoke a listing under section 15 if the Minister is satisfied that the listing is no longer necessary to give effect to a decision that:
 - (a) the Security Council has made under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations; and
 - (b) Article 25 of the Charter requires Australia to carry out; and
 - (c) relates to terrorism and dealings with assets.
- (2) The Minister may revoke the listing either at the Minister's own instigation or on application by the listed person or entity.
- (3) The listing is revoked by notice in the *Gazette*.
- (4) The listing is revoked at the start of the day immediately after the day on which notice is published in the *Gazette*.

17 Listed person or entity may apply to have the listing revoked

- (1) A listed person or entity may apply to the Minister to have the listing revoked.
- (2) The application must:
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) set out the circumstances relied upon to justify the application.
- (3) The Minister is not required to consider an application (the *current application*) by a listed person or entity under this section if the listed person or entity has made an application under this section within one year before the current application.

18 Proscription by regulation

- (1) The Governor-General may make regulations proscribing persons or entities under this section.
- (2) A person or entity must not be proscribed under subsection (1) unless the proscription would give effect to a decision:
 - (a) that the Security Council has made under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations; and
 - (b) that Article 25 of the Charter requires Australia to carry out; and
 - (c) that relates to terrorism and dealings with assets; and
 - (d) under which the person or entity is identified (whether in the decision or using a mechanism established under the decision) as a person or entity to which the decision relates.
- (3) The regulations may proscribe persons or entities under this section by incorporating a list of persons or entities identified, either in the decision itself or using a mechanism established under the decision, as persons or entities to which the decision relates. The list may be incorporated by the regulations as it exists from time to time.

Section 19

19 Effect of resolution ceasing to bind Australia

- (1) In so far as a listing under section 15 gives effect to a particular decision of the Security Council, the listing is revoked when Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations ceases to require Australia to carry out that decision.
- (2) In so far as regulations proscribing a person or entity under section 18 give effect to a particular decision of the Security Council:
 - (a) the regulations cease to have effect when Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations ceases to require Australia to carry out that decision; and
 - (b) they do not revive, even if Australia again becomes required to carry out the decision.
- (3) However, to avoid doubt, nothing in this section prevents:
 - (a) the revocation, under section 16, of a listing; or
 - (b) the repeal of regulations; or
 - (c) the making of regulations that are the same in substance as regulations that have ceased to have effect because of this section.

20 Offence—dealing with freezable assets

- (1) A person commits an offence if:
 - (a) the person holds an asset; and
 - (b) the person:
 - (i) uses or deals with the asset; or
 - (ii) allows the asset to be used or dealt with; or
 - (iii) facilitates the use of the asset or dealing with the asset;and
 - (c) the asset is a freezable asset; and
 - (d) the use or dealing is not in accordance with a notice under section 22.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years.

- (2) Strict liability applies to the circumstance that the use or dealing with the asset is not in accordance with a notice under section 22.

- (3) It is a defence if the person proves that the use or dealing was solely for the purpose of preserving the value of the asset.
- (4) Section 15.1 of the *Criminal Code* (extended geographical jurisdiction—category A) applies to an offence against subsection (1).

21 Offence—giving an asset to a proscribed person or entity

- (1) A person commits an offence if:
 - (a) the person, directly or indirectly, makes an asset available to a person or entity; and
 - (b) the person or entity to whom the asset is made available is a proscribed person or entity; and
 - (c) the making available of the asset is not in accordance with a notice under section 22.

Penalty: Imprisonment for 5 years.

- (2) Strict liability applies to the circumstance that the making available of the asset is not in accordance with a notice under section 22.
- (3) Section 15.1 of the *Criminal Code* (extended geographical jurisdiction—category A) applies to an offence against subsection (1).

22 Authorised dealings

- (1) The owner or holder of a freezable asset may apply in writing to the Minister for permission to use or deal with the asset in a specified way.
- (2) The owner or holder of an asset may apply in writing to the Minister for permission to make the asset available to a proscribed person or entity specified in the application.
- (3) The Minister may, by written notice:
 - (a) permit a freezable asset specified in the notice to be used or dealt with in a specified way; or
 - (b) permit an asset specified in the notice to be made available to a proscribed person or entity specified in the notice.

Section 22A

- (3A) The Minister may issue such a notice on his or her own initiative or upon application under subsection (1) or (2).
- (4) The notice may be subject to conditions.
- (5) The notice must be given to the owner or holder of the asset as soon as practicable after it is made.
- (6) The Minister may delegate the Minister's powers and functions under this section to:
 - (a) the Secretary of the Department; or
 - (b) an SES employee, or acting SES employee, in the Department.The delegation must be in writing.
- (7) The delegate must comply with any directions of the Minister in exercising powers or functions under the delegation.

22A Regulations on procedures relating to freezable assets

- (1) The Governor-General may make regulations relating to procedures relating to assets that are, may be or may become freezable assets.
- (2) The regulations may provide for procedures relating to information (including personal information) relating to such assets in circumstances involving:
 - (a) a listing, or proposed listing, of a person, entity, asset or class of asset under section 15; or
 - (b) a question whether an asset is or may become a freezable asset; or
 - (c) an application for, or grant of, permission under section 22.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit subsection (1).

23 Part prevails over conflicting legal obligations

This Part prevails over provisions in laws of the Commonwealth, or of a State or Territory, that would otherwise require a person to act in contravention of this Part.

24 Indemnity for holder of assets

A person is not liable to an action, suit or proceeding for anything done or omitted to be done in good faith and without negligence in compliance or purported compliance with this Part.

25 Compensation for persons wrongly affected

If:

- (a) the owner or controller of an asset instructs a person holding the asset to use or deal with it; and
- (b) the holder refuses to comply with the instruction; and
- (c) the refusal was in good faith, and without negligence, in purported compliance with this Part; and
- (d) the asset was not a freezable asset; and
- (e) the owner of the asset suffered loss as a result of the refusal;

the owner of the asset is entitled to be compensated by the Commonwealth for that loss.

26 Injunctions

- (1) If a person has engaged, is engaging, or proposes to engage, in conduct involving a contravention of this Part, a superior court may by order grant an injunction restraining the person from engaging in conduct specified in the order.
- (2) An injunction may only be granted on application by the Attorney-General.
- (3) On an application, the court may, if it thinks it appropriate, grant an injunction by consent of all parties to the proceedings, whether or not the court is satisfied that subsection (1) applies.
- (4) A superior court may, if it thinks it desirable, grant an interim injunction pending its determination of an application.
- (5) A court is not to require the Attorney-General or anyone else, as a condition of granting an interim injunction, to give an undertaking as to damages.
- (6) A court may discharge or vary an injunction it has granted.

Section 26

- (7) The power to grant or vary an injunction restraining a person from engaging in conduct may be exercised:
- (a) whether or not it appears to the court that the person intends to engage again, or to continue to engage, in such conduct; and
 - (b) whether or not the person has previously engaged in such conduct.

UNITED NATIONS ACT 1946

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1946 No 7

AMENDMENT
1990 No 124

An Act to confer on the Governor-General in Council power to make regulations to enable New Zealand to fulfil the obligations undertaken by it under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations

[16 September 1946

ANALYSIS (List of Sections)

1. Short Title
2. Power to make regulations to enable effect to be given to Article 41
3. Liability for breach of regulations
4. Application to Cook Islands and other territories
5. Repeals

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WHEREAS New Zealand is a member of the United Nations and as such is bound by the Charter of the United Nations signed at San Francisco on the 26th day of June 1945: And whereas Article 41 of the Charter is in the following terms:

Article 41

“The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations”:

And whereas it is desirable that provision should be made to enable New Zealand to fulfil its obligations under the said Article.

U, V

UNITED NATIONS ACT 1946

1. Short Title—

 References

1. Short Title—

This Act may be cited as the United Nations Act 1946.

UNITED NATIONS ACT 1946

2. Power to make regulations to enable effect to be given to Article 41—

2. Power to make regulations to enable effect to be given to Article 41—

- (1) If, under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council of the United Nations calls upon [Her Majesty's] Government in New Zealand to apply any measures to give effect to any decision of that Council, the Governor-General may from time to time, by Order in Council, make all such regulations as appear to him to be necessary or expedient for enabling those measures to be effectively applied.
- (2) No regulation made under this Act shall be deemed to be invalid because it deals with any matter already provided for by any Act, or because of any repugnancy to any Act.
- (3) All regulations made under this Act shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after they are made.

3. Liability for breach of regulations—

3. Liability for breach of regulations—

(1) Every person who commits, or attempts to commit, or does any act with intent to commit, or counsels, procures, aids, abets, or incites any other person to commit, or conspires with any other person (whether in New Zealand or elsewhere) to commit any offence against any regulations made under this Act shall be liable on summary conviction, in the case of an individual, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to a fine not exceeding [\\$10,000], or, in the case of a company or other corporation, to a fine not exceeding [\\$100,000].

(2) The publication in the *Gazette* or in accordance with the Regulations Act 1936 of any regulations made under this Act or of any Order in Council, Proclamation, order, notice, warrant, licence, or other act of authority under this Act or under any such regulations shall for all purposes be deemed to be notice thereof to all persons concerned, and in any prosecution the liability of the accused shall be determined accordingly.

(3) Nothing in this Act or in any regulations made under this Act shall be so construed or shall so operate as to take away or restrict the liability of any person for any offence punishable independently of this Act, but no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

4. Application to Cook Islands and other territories—

(1) This Act shall be in force in the Cook Islands . . . and, to the extent to which [Her Majesty] has jurisdiction therein, in every other territory for the time being administered by [Her Majesty's] Government in New Zealand.

(2) Except so far as otherwise expressly provided, regulations made under this Act shall not be in force in the Cook Islands . . . or in any such territory as aforesaid.

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UNITED NATIONS ACT 1946

5. Repeals—

 **References**

5. Repeals—

The League of Nations Sanctions (Enforcement in New Zealand) Act 1935 and the League of Nations Sanctions Regulations Confirmation Act 1936 are hereby repealed.

This Act is administered in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the United Nations Act.

Power to make regulations to enable effect to be given to Article 41 of Charter of United Nations

2. —(1) Subject to subsection (2), if, under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations signed at San Francisco on 26th June 1945 (being the Article which relates to measures not involving the use of armed force), the Security Council of the United Nations calls upon the Government to apply any measures to give effect to any decision of that Council, the Minister may, from time to time, make all such regulations as appear to him to be necessary or expedient for enabling those measures to be effectively applied, including (without prejudice to the generality of the preceding words) provisions for —

(a) the apprehension, trial and punishment of persons offending against the regulations; and

(b) empowering any person or class of persons to exercise, when investigating any offence under this Act or any regulations made thereunder, all or any of the powers of a police officer under the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 68) in relation to seizable offences.

(2) The measures to be applied under subsection (1) shall not apply to any financial institution or class of financial institutions to the extent that the financial institution or class of financial institutions is or may be subject to the directions of the Monetary Authority of Singapore under section 27A of the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act (Cap. 186).

(3) No regulation made under this Act shall be deemed to be invalid because it deals with any matter provided for by any written law, or because of repugnancy to or inconsistency with any written law other than the Constitution.

(4) All regulations made under this Act shall be presented to Parliament as soon as possible after publication in the *Gazette*.

(5) All expenses incurred by the Government in applying any such measures as are mentioned in this section shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Immunity from suit

3. —(1) No action, suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against —

(a) any party to a contract for failing, neglecting or refusing to carry out any act required by the contract; or

(b) any person for failing, neglecting or refusing to carry out any act under any written law,

where such failure, neglect or refusal is solely attributable to, or occasioned by, the provisions of this Act or any regulations made thereunder.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the operation of the Frustrated Contracts Act (Cap. 115).

Protection of persons for acts done under this Act

4. No person shall be personally liable in respect of any act done by him in the execution or purported execution of this Act or any regulations made thereunder if he did it in the honest belief that his duty under this Act or any regulations made thereunder required or entitled him to do it.

Liability for breach of regulations

5. —(1) Every person who commits, or attempts to commit, or does any act with intent to commit, or counsels, procures, aids, abets, or incites any other person to commit, or conspires with any other person (whether in Singapore or elsewhere) to commit any offence against any regulations made under this Act shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to both.

(2) Nothing in this Act or any regulations made thereunder shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other written law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence under this Act or any regulations made thereunder, or from being liable under that other written law to any punishment or penalty higher or other than that provided by this Act or the regulations, but no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Liability of citizens of Singapore for offences committed outside Singapore

6. —(1) The provisions of this Act have effect, in relation to citizens of Singapore, outside as well as within Singapore, and where an offence under this Act or any regulations made thereunder is committed by a citizen of Singapore in any place outside Singapore, he may be dealt with in respect of that offence as if it had been committed within Singapore.

(2) Any proceedings against any person under this section which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against that person for the same offence, if the offence had been committed in Singapore, shall be a bar to further proceedings against him, under any written law for the time being in force relating to the extradition of persons, in respect of the same offence outside Singapore.

Jurisdiction of District Court

7. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap. 68), a District Court shall have jurisdiction to try any offence under this Act and shall have power to impose the full penalty or punishment in respect of the offence.

Implementation of Central People's Government's instruction in relation to United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) after the enactment of United Nations Sanctions Ordinance (Cap. 537)

UNSCR	Implemented by	Date of Gazettal
661, 687, 986	UNS (Iraq)(Control of Gold, Securities, Payments and Credits) Regulation	22/8/1997
	UNS (Iraq) Regulation	22/8/1997
748, 883	UNS (Libya) Regulation	22/8/1997
748	UNS (Libya) (Prohibition of Flights) Regulation	22/8/1997
733, 788, 918, 1011	UNS (Arms Embargoes) Regulation	22/8/1997
864	UNS (Angola) Regulation	22/8/1997
1127	UNS (Angola) (Amendment) Regulation 1998	18/9/1998
1160	UNS (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) (Prohibition of Terrorist Activity) Regulation	4/12/1998
1160, 1171	UNS (Arms Embargoes)(Amendment) Regulation 1998	4/12/1998
1171	UNS (Sierra Leone)(Immigration Control) Regulation	4/12/1998
1173	UNS (Angola) (Amendment) Regulation 1999	25/6/1999

UNSCR	Implemented by	Date of Gazettal
1192 and statement by the President of Security Council issued on 8/4/1999	UNS (Libya)(Suspension of Operation) Regulation 1999	2/7/1999
	UNS (Libya)(Prohibition of Flights)(Suspension of Operation) Regulation 1999	2/7/1999
1267	UNS (Afghanistan) Regulation	23/6/2000
1298	UNS (Eritrea and Ethiopia) Regulation	16/3/2001
1306	UNS (Sierra Leone) (Prohibition Against Importation of Diamonds) Regulation	28/9/2001
1333	UNS (Afghanistan) (Arms Embargoes) Regulation	12/10/2001
1343	UNS (Liberia) Regulation	14/12/2001
1343	UNS (Arms Embargoes)(Amendment) Regulation 2001	14/12/2001
1385	UNS (Sierra Leone) (Prohibition Against Importation of Diamonds) Regulation 2002	10/5/2002
1373	UN (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Ordinance	19/7/2002 (Commencement Date for some provisions was 23/8/2002)
1388, 1390	UNS (Afghanistan)(Amendment) Regulation 2002	19/7/2002

UNSCR	Implemented by	Date of Gazettal
1408	UNS (Liberia) Regulation 2002	4/10/2002
1412	Administrative measure (UNSCR 1412 was passed on 17 May 2002 to suspend sanctions on travel restriction against senior officials of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola or adult members of their immediate families for a period of 90 days. After receiving the CPG's instruction in June, it was practically impossible to introduce new legislation given the very short duration of the suspension, we struck the balance by adopting the administrative measure of receiving visa applications from Angolans but withholding their processing to comply with the UNS (Angola) Regulation which was then still in force.)	-
1432	UNS (Angola)(Suspension of Operation) Regulation 2002	18/10/2002
1446	UNS (Sierra Leone) (Prohibition Against Importation of Diamonds) Regulation 2003	4/4/2003
1439, 1448	UNS (Angola) (Repeal) Regulation 2003	4/4/2003
1452	The measures decided at UNSCR 1452 are adequately implemented by UNS (Afghanistan) Regulation and there is no need to introduce new legislation.	-
1478	UNS (Liberia) Regulation 2003	7/11/2003
1506	UNS (Libya) (Repeal) Regulation 2004	13/2/2004