(Revised)

香港特別行政區政府 商務及經濟發展局 工商及旅遊科

TONG KONG

香港金鐘道八十八號太古廣場第一期二十九樓

Email: wendychung@cedb.gov.hk

COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND TOURISM BRANCH COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BUREAU

GOVERNMENT OF THE HONG KONG SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

LEVEL 29, ONE PACIFIC PLACE 88 QUEENSWAY HONG KONG

電話: (852) 2918 7470 傳真: (852) 2877 5650

9 January 2009

Ms Yue Tin-po
Clerk to the Subcommittee to Examine the Implementation in Hong Kong of Resolutions of the United Nations
Security Council in relation to Sanctions
Legislative Council Secretariat
Legislative Council Building
8 Jackson Road
Central
Hong Kong

Dear Ms Yue.

Subcommittee to Examine the Implementation in Hong Kong of Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council in relation to Sanctions

Meeting on 16 January 2009

Thank you for your letter of 17 December seeking more information on the three Regulations gazetted in October and December 2008, and asking us to reconsider adopting the model law approach when preparing the regulations. Our responses are set out below —

(a) Three Regulations gazetted in October and December 2008

As stated in our letter to the House Committee dated 31 October 2008 (LC Paper No. LS10/08-09), the key provisions of the United Nations Sanctions (Arms Embargoes) (Amendment) Regulation 2008 and the United Nations Sanctions (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) (Prohibition on Terrorist Activity) Regulation (Repeal) Regulation made under the United Nations Sanctions Ordinance (UNSO) were to terminate sanctions against the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Rwanda under the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions 1367 and 1823 respectively instead of implementing new sanctions. These two Regulations do not contain enforcement powers.

For the United Nations Sanctions (Côte d'Ivoire) (No.2) Regulation 2008 ("No.2 Regulation"), it was made to implement UNSC Resolution 1842 which renews until 31 October 2009 the measures on supply of arms, military assistance, advice or training, travel and financial restrictions, as well as sanctions on rough diamonds against Côte d'Ivoire. sanctions were previously implemented by the United Nations Sanctions (Côte d'Ivoire) Regulation 2008 (Cap. 537 AG), which expired in October As stated in our explanatory paper to the Subcommittee on 12 December 2008 (Paper CB(1)418/08-09(1)), this was a straightforward renewal exercise and no new sanctions were imposed. The No. 2 Regulation closely follows Cap 537 AG except for changes which give effect to paragraph 6 of Resolution 1842 (2008) and drafting improvements or textual amendments. To facilitate the Subcommittee's comparison between the expired and the No.2 Regulation, I enclose a mark-up version of No. 2 Regulation with the amendments highlighted in revision mode at Annex.

(b) Adoption of the Model Law Approach

As explained in the Administration's reply in June 2008 (Paper CB(1)1855/07-08(01)), while we appreciate that the sanctions decided by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) in respect of different countries or places are often similar in terms of broad scope, for example, the measures on embargoes on the provision of arms and technical advice, travel restrictions and measures related to the availability of funds and other assets, the specific details of the sanction measures may vary from one UNSC resolution to another. These variations include the specific targets of sanctions and the emphases on the types of arms to be subject to embargo. There are also exceptions to "typical" sanctions, for example when sanctions related to the proliferation of nuclear materials are concerned.

We therefore consider it very difficult to devise "model clauses" for incorporation into the UNSO that would be appropriate for universal adoption in all subsidiary legislation on UN sanctions. Given that there are often variations in the detailed wording of the resolutions, we are particularly concerned that rather than helping to speed up the process of implementing these time-sensitive UNSC resolutions in Hong Kong, incorporating such clauses would require additional time to check carefully the extent to which new UNSC resolutions deviated from such "model clauses" and to enact modifications to such deviations.

Yours sincerely,

(Wendy Chung)

for Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development

c.c. Dr Hon Margaret NG (Subcommittee Chairman)

UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS (CÔTE D'IVOIRE) (NO. 2) REGULATION 2008

(Made by the Chief Executive under section 3 of the United Nations Sanctions Ordinance (Cap. 537) on the instruction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China and after consultation with the Executive Council)

1. Duration

This Regulation expires at midnight on 31 October 2008.

PART 1

PRELIMINARY

21. Interpretation

In this Regulation, unless the context otherwise requires –

"Accra III Agreement" (《阿克拉協定三》) means the agreement known as the Accra III Agreement, signed in Accra, Ghana, on 30 July 2004 by the President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, the Prime Minister of the Government of National Reconciliation and all the political forces of Côte d'Ivoire:

"arms or related material" (軍火或相關的物資) includes military aircraft and equipment;

"authorized officer" (獲授權人員) means –

- (a) a police officer;
- (b) a member of the Customs and Excise Service holding an office specified in Schedule 1 to the Customs and Excise Service Ordinance (Cap. 342); or
- (c) a public officer employed in the Customs and Excise Department in the Trade Controls Officer Grade;

- "commander" (機長), in relation to an aircraft, means the member of the flight crew designated as the commander of the aircraft by the operator of the aircraft, or, failing such a person, the person who is for the time being the pilot in command of the aircraft;
- "Commissioner" (關長) means the Commissioner of Customs and Excise, the any_beputy Commissioner of Customs and Excise or any Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Excise;
- "Committee" (委員會) means the Committee of the Security Council established pursuant tounder paragraph 14 of Resolution 1572;

"funds" (資金) includes -

- (a) gold coin, gold bullion, cash, cheques, claims on money, drafts, money orders and other payment instruments;
- (b) deposits with financial institutions or other entities, balances on accounts, debts and debt obligations;
- (c) securities and debt instruments (including stocks and shares, certificates representing securities, bonds, notes, warrants, debentures, debenture stock and derivatives contracts);
- (d) interest, dividends or other income on or value accruing from or generated by property;
- (e) credit, rights of set-off, guarantees, performance bonds or other financial commitments;
- (f) letters of credit, bills of lading and bills of sale; and
- (g) documents evidencing an interest in funds or financial resources, and any other instrument of export financing;
- "licence" (特許) means a licence granted under section $\frac{109}{2}(1)(a)$ or (b), $\frac{1110}{2}(1)$ or (2) or $\frac{1211}{2}(1)$;

- "Linas-Marcoussis Agreement" (《利納 馬庫錫協定》) means the agreement known as the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, signed by the Ivoirian political forces in Linas-Marcoussis on 24 January 2003 and approved by the Conference of Heads of States on Côte d'Ivoire held in Paris on 25 and 26 January 2003;
- "master" (船長), in relation to a ship, includes any person (other than a pilot) for the time being in charge of the ship;
- "operator" (營運人), in relation to a ship, aircraft or vehicle, means the person for the time being having the management of the ship, aircraft or vehicle;
- "Ouagadougou Political Agreement" (《瓦加杜古政治協議》) means the agreement signed in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso on 4 March 2007 by the President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, the Secretary General of the Forces Nouvelles of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire and the President of Burkina Faso cum Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States as Facilitator;

"person connected with Côte d'Ivoire" (有關連人士) means –

- (a) the Government of Côte d'Ivoire;
- (b) any person in, or resident in, Côte d'Ivoire;
- (c) any body incorporated or constituted under the law of Côted'Ivoire;
- (d) any body, wherever incorporated or constituted, which is controlled by $\underline{}$
 - (i) the Government mentioned in paragraph $(a)_{\overline{;}}$
 - (ii) a person mentioned in paragraph (b); or
 - (iii) a body mentioned in paragraph (c); or
- (e) any person acting on behalf of $\underline{}$
 - (i) the Government mentioned in paragraph $(a)_{\overline{;}}$
 - (ii) a person mentioned in paragraph (b); or

- (iii) a body mentioned in paragraph (c) or (d);
- "pilot in command" (機長), in relation to an aircraft, means the pilot designated by the operator or the owner, as appropriate, as being in charge of the aircraft without being under the direction of any other pilot in the aircraft and charged with the safe conduct of a flight;
- "prohibited goods" (禁制物品) means any arms or related material;
- "relevant entity" (有關實體) means an entity specified by the Chief Executive as a relevant entity in accordance with section—32_31;
- "relevant person" (有關人士) means a person specified by the Chief Executive as a relevant person in accordance with section—32 31;
- "Resolution 1572" (《第 1572 號決議》) means Resolution 1572 (2004) adopted by the Security Council on 15 November 2004;
- "Resolution 1782" (《第 1782 號決議》) means Resolution 1782 (2007) adopted by the Security Council on 29 October 2007;
- "Resolution 1842" (《第 1842 號決議》) means Resolution 1842 (2008) adopted by the Security Council on 29 October 2008;
- "Security Council" (安全理事會安理會) means the Security Council of the United Nations;
- "ship" (州地) includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars;
- "UNOCI" (聯科行動) means the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire.

PART 2

PROHIBITIONS

Supply and delivery of goods

- 32. Prohibition against supply and or delivery of certain goods to Côte d'Ivoire
 - (1) This section applies to
 - (a) a person acting in the HKSAR; and
 - (b) a person acting outside the HKSAR who is
 - (i) both a Hong Kong permanent resident and a Chinese national; or
 - (ii) a body incorporated or constituted under the law of the HKSAR.
- ($\frac{12}{2}$) Except under the authority of a licence granted under section $\frac{109}{2}(1)(a)$, a person shall not supply or deliver, agree to supply or deliver, or do any act likely to promote the supply or delivery of, any prohibited goods
 - (a) to Côte d'Ivoire;
 - (b) to, or to the order of, a person connected with Côte d'Ivoire; or
 - (c) to a destination for the purpose of delivery, directly or indirectly, to Côte d'Ivoire or to, or to the order of, a person connected with Côte d'Ivoire.
- (23) A person who contravenes subsection (42) commits an offence and is liable
 - (a) on conviction on indictment to a fine and to imprisonment for 7 years; or
 - (b) on summary conviction to a fine at level 6 and to imprisonment for 6 months.

- (34) In any proceedings for an offence under subsection (2), it It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (3) to prove that he the person did not know and had no reason to believe
 - (a) that the goods concerned were prohibited goods; or
 - (b) that the goods concerned <u>were or</u> were to be supplied or delivered
 - (i) to Côte d'Ivoire;
 - (ii) to, or to the order of, a person connected with Côte d'Ivoire; or
 - (iii) to a destination for the purpose of delivery, directly or indirectly, to Côte d'Ivoire or to, or to the order of, a person connected with Côte d'Ivoire.
 - (4) This section applies to
 - (a) a person in the HKSAR; and
 - (b) a person acting elsewhere who is
 - (i) both a Hong Kong permanent resident and a Chinese national; or
 - (ii) a body incorporated or constituted under the law of the HKSAR.

Carriage of goods

43. Prohibition against carriage of certain goods destined for Côte d'Ivoire

- (1) This section applies to
 - (a) a ship that is registered in the HKSAR;
 - (b) an aircraft that is registered in the HKSAR;
 - (c) any other ship or aircraft that is for the time being chartered to a person who is
 - (i) in the HKSAR;

- (ii) both a Hong Kong permanent resident and a Chinese national; or
- (iii) a body incorporated or constituted under the law of the HKSAR; and
- (d) a vehicle in the HKSAR.
- (2) Without prejudice to the generality of limiting section 3_2 , a ship, aircraft or vehicle shall not, except under the authority of a licence granted under section 109(1)(b), a ship, aircraft or vehicle shall not be used for the carriage of any prohibited goods if the carriage is, or forms part of, a carriage
 - (a) from a place outside Côte d'Ivoire to a place in Côte d'Ivoire;
 - (b) to, or to the order of, a person connected with Côte d'Ivoire; or
 - (c) to a destination for the purpose of delivery, directly or indirectly, to Côte d'Ivoire or to, or to the order of, a person connected with Côte d'Ivoire.
 - (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if
 - (a) the carriage of the prohibited goods is performed in the course of the supply or delivery of the prohibited goods; and
 - (b) the supply or delivery was authorized by a licence granted under section $\frac{109}{100}(1)(a)$.
- (4) If a ship, aircraft or vehicle is used in contravention of subsection
 (2), each of the following persons commits an offence
 - (a) in the case of a ship registered in the HKSAR, the charterer, the operator and the master of the ship;
 - (b) in the case of any other ship
 - (i) the charterer of the ship;

- (ii) the operator of the ship, if the operator is in the

 HKSAR, or is both a Hong Kong permanent
 resident and a Chinese national, or is a body
 incorporated or constituted under the law of the

 HKSAR; and
- (iii) the master of the ship, if the master is in the

 HKSAR or is both a Hong Kong permanent
 resident and a Chinese national;
- (c) in the case of an aircraft registered in the HKSAR, the charterer, the operator and the pilot in command of the aircraft;
- <u>(d)</u> in the case of any other aircraft
 - (i) the charterer of the aircraft;
 - (ii) the operator of the aircraft, if the operator is in the

 HKSAR, or is both a Hong Kong permanent
 resident and a Chinese national, or is a body
 incorporated or constituted under the law of the

 HKSAR; and
 - (iii) the pilot in command of the aircraft, if the pilot in command is in the HKSAR or is both a Hong Kong permanent resident and a Chinese national;
- (e) in the case of a vehicle, the operator and the driver of the vehicle.
- (4<u>5</u>) If a ship, aircraft or vehicle is used in contravention of subsection (2), each specified person commits an offence and A person who commits an offence under subsection (4) is liable
 - (a) on conviction on indictment to a fine and to imprisonment for 7 years; or

- (b) on summary conviction to a fine at level 6 and to imprisonment for 6 months.
- (56) In any proceedings for an offence under subsection (4), it It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (4) to prove that he the person did not know and had no reason to believe
 - (a) that the goods concerned were prohibited goods; or
 - (b) that the carriage of the goods concerned was, or formed part of, a carriage
 - (i) from a place outside Côte d'Ivoire to a place in Côte d'Ivoire;
 - (ii) to, or to the order of, a person connected with Côte d'Ivoire; or
 - (iii) to a destination for the purpose of delivery, directly or indirectly, to Côte d'Ivoire or to, or to the order of, a person connected with Côte d'Ivoire.
 - (6) In this section, "specified person" (指明人士) means
 - (a) in relation to a ship registered in the HKSAR, the charterer, operator or master of the ship;
 - (b) in relation to any other ship
 - (i) the charterer of the ship;
 - (ii) the operator of the ship, if the operator is in the HKSAR, or is both a Hong Kong permanent resident and a Chinese national, or is a body incorporated or constituted under the law of the HKSAR; or
 - (iii) the master of the ship, if the master is in the HKSAR or is both a Hong Kong permanent resident and a Chinese national;

- (c) in relation to an aircraft registered in the HKSAR, the charterer, operator or commander of the aircraft;
- (d) in relation to any other aircraft
 - (i) the charterer of the aircraft;
 - the operator of the aircraft, if the operator is in the HKSAR, or is both a Hong Kong permanent resident and a Chinese national, or is a body incorporated or constituted under the law of the HKSAR; or
 - (iii) the commander of the aircraft, if the commander
 is in the HKSAR or is both a Hong Kong
 permanent resident and a Chinese national; or
- (e) in relation to a vehicle, the operator or driver of the vehicle.

Provision of advice, assistance or training

- 54. Prohibition against provision of certain advice, assistance or training to persons connected with Côte d'Ivoire
 - (1) This section applies to
 - (a) a person acting in the HKSAR; and
 - (b) a person acting outside the HKSAR who is
 - (i) both a Hong Kong permanent resident and a Chinese national; or
 - (ii) a body incorporated or constituted under the law of the HKSAR.
- (42) A person shall not provide to a person connected with Côte d'Ivoire any advice related to military activities.

- (23) Except under the authority of a licence granted under section 4110(1) or (2), a person shall not provide to a person connected with Côte d'Ivoire any assistance or training related to military activities.
- (34) A person who contravenes subsection (42) or (23) commits an offence and is liable
 - (a) on conviction on indictment to a fine and to imprisonment for 7 years; or
 - (b) on summary conviction to a fine at level 6 and to imprisonment for 6 months.
- (4<u>5</u>) <u>In any proceedings for an offence under subsection (3), it It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (4) to prove that he-the person did not know and had no reason to believe –</u>
 - (a) that the advice, assistance or training concerned was to be provided to a person connected with Côte d'Ivoire; or
 - (b) that the advice, assistance or training concerned related to military activities.
 - (5) This section applies to
 - (a) a person in the HKSAR; and
 - (b) a person acting elsewhere who is
 - (i) both a Hong Kong permanent resident and a Chinese national: or
 - (ii) a body incorporated or constituted under the law of the HKSAR.

Making available funds, etc. to certain persons or entities

- **65.** Prohibition against making available funds, etc. to certain persons or entities
 - (1) This section applies to
 - (a) a person acting in the HKSAR; and

- (b) a person acting outside the HKSAR who is
 - (i) both a Hong Kong permanent resident and a Chinese national; or
 - (ii) a body incorporated or constituted under the law of the HKSAR.
- (42) Except under the authority of a licence granted under section 1211(1), a person shall not make available any funds or other financial assets or economic resources to, or for the benefit of, a relevant person or a relevant entity.
- (23) The addition to an account owned or controlled by a relevant person or a relevant entity of interest or other earnings due on that account does not constitute making available funds or other financial assets or economic resources to, or for the benefit of, the relevant person or the relevant entity; but the interest or earnings so added shall be subject to subsection (1).
- (34) A person who contravenes subsection (42) commits an offence and is liable
 - (a) on conviction on indictment to a fine and to imprisonment for 7 years; or
 - (b) on summary conviction to a fine at level 6 and to imprisonment for 6 months.
- (45) In any proceedings for an offence under subsection (3), it It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (4) to prove that he the person did not know and had no reason to believe that the funds or other financial assets or economic resources concerned were to be made available to, or for the benefit of, a relevant person or a relevant entity.

- (5) This section applies to
- (a) a person in the HKSAR; and
- (b) a person acting elsewhere who is
- (i) both a Hong Kong permanent resident and a Chinese national; or
- (ii) a body incorporated or constituted under the law of the HKSAR.

Importation of rough diamonds

76. Prohibition against importation of rough diamonds into HKSAR

- (1) A person shall not import any rough diamond from Côte d'Ivoire into the HKSAR.
- (2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable
 - (a) on conviction on indictment to a fine and to imprisonment for 2 years; or
 - (b) on summary conviction to a fine at level 6 and to imprisonment for 6 months.
- (3) In any proceedings for an offence under subsection (2), it<u>It</u> is a defence for a person charged <u>with an offence under subsection (2)</u> to prove that <u>he-the person</u> did not know and had no reason to believe that the rough diamond concerned was imported from Côte d'Ivoire into the HKSAR.

Entry into or transit through HKSAR

87. Prohibition against entry or transit by certain persons

(1) Subject to section <u>98</u>, a specified person shall not enter or transit through the HKSAR.

- (2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 4 and to imprisonment for 2 years.
- <u>f</u>(3) This section <u>shall_does_not</u> prohibit a person having the right of abode or the right to land in the HKSAR from entry into the HKSAR.
 - (4) In this section –
- "paragraph 7 of Resolution 1572" (《第 1572 號決議》第 7 段) means paragraph 7 of Resolution 1572 as renewed by the Security Council by paragraph 1 of Resolution—1782_1842;
- "paragraph 9 of Resolution 1572" (《第 1572 號決議》第 9 段) means paragraph 9 of Resolution 1572 as renewed by the Security Council by paragraph 1 of Resolution—1782 1842;
- "Resolution 1765" (《第 1765 號決議》) means Resolution 1765 (2007) adopted by the Security Council on 16 July 2007;
- "Secretary-General" (秘書長) means the Secretary-General of the United Nations:
- "specified person" (指明人士) means a person designated by the Committee, for the purposes of paragraph 9 of Resolution 1572, as a person who constitutes a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire.
- (5) For the purposes of the definition of "specified person" in subsection (4)
 - (a) any of the following constitutes a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire
 - (i) any serious obstacle to the freedom of movement of the UNOCI or the French forces which support the UNOCI;
 - (ii) any attack or obstruction to the action of the UNOCI, the French forces or the Special

- Representative of the Secretary-General in Côte d'Ivoire:
- (iii) any attack or obstruction to the action of the Facilitator mentioned in paragraph 10 of Resolution 1765 or his the Facilitator's Special Representative in Côte d'Ivoire; and
- (iv) any threat to the electoral process in Côte d'Ivoire, in particular, any attack or obstruction to the action of the Independent Electoral Commission in charge of the organization of the elections or the action of the operators mentioned in paragraphs 1.3.3 and 2.1.1 of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement; and
- (b) without affecting the generality of <u>limiting</u> paragraph (a), a person who constitutes a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire includes
 - (i) a person who blocks the implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement andor Accra III Agreement;
 - (ii) a person who is responsible for serious violations of human rights <u>and or</u> international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire;
 - (iii) a person who incites publicly hatred and violence; and
 - (iv) a person who is determined by the Committee to be in violation of measures imposed by paragraph 7 of Resolution 1572.

98. Exceptions to prohibition against entry or transit by certain persons

Section 87 does not apply ifto a case in respect of which –

- (a) the Committee determines has determined that the relevant entry into or transit through the HKSAR is justified on the ground of humanitarian need, including religious obligation; or
- (b) the Committee <u>concludes has determined</u> that the relevant entry into or transit through the HKSAR would further the objectives of the resolutions of the Security Council, <u>for</u>, <u>that is</u>, peace and national reconciliation in Côte d'Ivoire and stability in the region.

PART 3

LICENCES

102. Licence for supply, delivery or carriage of certain goods

- (1) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive If satisfied on application that any one of the requirements in subsection (2) is met, the Chief Executive shall, on application, grant, as appropriate
 - (a) a licence for the supply or delivery of, or the doing of an act likely to promote the supply or delivery of, prohibited goods
 - (i) to Côte d'Ivoire;
 - (ii) to, or to the order of, a person connected with Côte d'Ivoire; or
 - (iii) to a destination for the purpose of delivery, directly or indirectly, to Côte d'Ivoire or to, or to the order of, a person connected with Côte d'Ivoire; or
 - (b) a licence for the carriage of prohibited goods which that is, or forms part of, a carriage –

- (i) from a place outside Côte d'Ivoire to a place in Côte d'Ivoire:
- (ii) to, or to the order of, a person connected with Côte d'Ivoire; or
- (iii) to a destination for the purpose of delivery, directly or indirectly, to Côte d'Ivoire or to, or to the order of, a person connected with Côte d'Ivoire.
- (2) The requirements referred to in subsection (1) are as follows
 - (a) the prohibited goods are intended solely for the support of or use by the UNOCI and or the French forces which support the UNOCI;
 - (b) the prohibited goods are non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, as approved in advance by the Committee;
 - (c) the prohibited goods are protective clothing, including flak jackets and military helmets, to be temporarily exported to Côte d'Ivoire by the personnel of the United Nations, representatives of the media and humanitarian and or development workers and or associated personnel, for their personal use only;
 - (d) the prohibited goods are to be temporarily exported to Côte d'Ivoire to the forces of a State which is taking action, in accordance with the international law, solely and directly to facilitate the evacuation of its nationals and those for whom it has consular responsibility in Côte d'Ivoire, and the Committee has been notified in advance of the supply of the goods;
 - (e) the prohibited goods are intended solely for the support of or use in the process of restructuring defence and or

security forces pursuant to subparagraph (*f*) of paragraph 3 of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, as approved in advance by the Committee.

1110. Licence for provision of certain assistance or training

- (1) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive If satisfied on application that any one of the requirements in subsection (3) is met, the Chief Executive shall, on application, grant a licence for the provision to provide to a person connected with Côte d'Ivoire of assistance related to military activities.
- (2) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Chief Executive If satisfied on application that any one of the requirements in subsection (4) is met, the Chief Executive shall, on application, grant a licence for the provision to provide to a person connected with Côte d'Ivoire of training related to military activities.
 - (3) The requirements referred to in subsection (1) are as follows
 - (a) the assistance is technical assistance intended solely for the support of or use by the UNOCI and or the French forces which support the UNOCI;
 - (b) the assistance is technical assistance related to the supply of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use, as approved in advance by the Committee;
 - (c) the assistance is technical assistance intended solely for the support of or use in the process of restructuring defence and or security forces pursuant to subparagraph (f) of paragraph 3 of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, as approved in advance by the Committee.
 - (4) The requirements referred to in subsection (2) are as follows
 - (a) the training is technical training related to the supply of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for

- humanitarian or protective use, as approved in advance by the Committee;
- (b) the training is technical training intended solely for the support of or use in the process of restructuring defence and or security forces pursuant to subparagraph (f) of paragraph 3 of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement, as approved in advance by the Committee.

1211. Licence for making available funds, etc. to certain persons or entities

- (1) If it is proved to the satisfaction of on application the Chief Executive <u>determines</u> that any <u>one</u> of the requirements in subsection (2) is met, the Chief Executive shall, <u>on application</u>, <u>subject to subsection</u> (3), grant a licence for making available funds or other financial assets or economic resources to, or for the benefit of, a relevant person or a relevant entity.
 - (2) The requirements referred to in subsection (1) are as follows
 - (a) the funds or other financial assets or economic resources are have been determined by the Chief Executive to be
 - (i) necessary for basic expenses, including payment for foodstuffs, rents, mortgages, medicines, and medical treatments, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges; or
 - (ii) exclusively for the payment of reasonable professional fees or reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services;

_and the Committee has been notified by the Chief Executive of the intention to authorize, where appropriate, access to such funds or other financial assets or economic resources, and the Committee has not made a negative decision within 2 working days of such notification;

- (b) the funds or other financial assets or economic resources have been determined by the Chief Executive to beare necessary for extraordinary expenses, and the Committee has been notified by the Chief Executive of the determination, and the Committee has approved the determination;
- (c) the funds or other financial assets or economic resources
 - have been determined by the Chief Executive to beare the subject of a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgment, and the lien or judgment that was entered prior to 15 November 2004 and is not for the benefit of a relevant person or a relevant entity; and
 - (ii) are to be used to satisfy the lien or judgment.
 - (i) was entered prior to 15 November 2004;
 - (ii) is not for the benefit of a relevant person or a relevant entity;; and
 - _(iii) has been notified by the Chief Executive to the Committee.
- (3) A licence granted by the Chief Executive under subsection (1), on his being satisfied that the requirements in subsection (2)(c) are met, shall only authorize that the funds or other financial assets or economic resources be used to satisfy the relevant lien or judgment.
 - (3) If the Chief Executive determines that
 - (a) the requirement in subsection (2)(a) is met, the Chief Executive
 - (i) shall cause the Committee to be notified of the intention to grant a licence under subsection (1); and

- (ii) shall grant the licence in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within 2 working days of the notification;
- (b) the requirement in subsection (2)(b) is met, the Chief Executive –
 - (i) shall cause the Committee to be notified of the determination; and
 - (ii) shall not grant the licence unless the Committee approves the determination;
- (c) the requirement in subsection (2)(c) is met, before granting the licence, the Chief Executive shall cause the Committee to be notified of the determination.

1312. Provision of false information or documents for purpose of obtaining licences

- (1) If A person who, for the purpose of obtaining a licence, a person makes any statement or provides or produces any information or document that he the person knows to be false in a material particular, the person commits an offence and is liable
 - (a) on conviction on indictment to a fine and to imprisonment for 2 years; or
 - (b) on summary conviction to a fine at level 6 and to imprisonment for 6 months.
- (2) If A person who, for the purpose of obtaining a licence, a person recklessly makes any statement or provides or produces any information or document that is false in a material particular, the person_commits an offence and is liable
 - (a) on conviction on indictment to a fine and to imprisonment for 2 years; or
 - (b) on summary conviction to a fine at level 6 and to imprisonment for 6 months.

PART 4

THINGS DONE OUTSIDE HKSAR

1413. Licence or permission granted by authorities of places outside HKSAR

- (1) If the circumstances described in subsection (2) apply, a provision of this Regulation which that prohibits the doing of a thing by a person except under the authority of a licence shall does not have effect in relation to any such thing done in a place outside the HKSAR by the person.—
 - (a) a person who is ordinarily resident in that place; or
 - (b) a body corporate incorporated or constituted under the law of that place.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the circumstances are that the thing is done by the person under the authority of a licence or with permission granted, in accordance with any law in force in that place outside the HKSAR (being a law substantially corresponding to the relevant provision of this Regulation), by the authority competent in that behalf under that law.

PART 5

ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATION

Division 1 :- Investigation, etc. of sSuspected sShips

1514. Investigation of suspected ships

- (1) If an authorized officer has reason to suspect that a ship to which section $4\underline{3}$ applies has been, is being or is about to be used in contravention of section $4\underline{3}(2)$, he the officer may
 - (a) either alone or accompanied and assisted by any person acting under the officer's his-authority, board the ship and search it and, for that purpose, use or authorize the use of reasonable force; and

- (b) request the charterer, operator or master of the ship to provide such any information relating to the ship and or its cargo, and or produce for his inspection such documents so relating and such cargo carried on it, as he may specify any of its cargo or any document relating to the ship or its cargo, that the officer may specify.
- (2) If an authorized officer has reason to suspect that a ship to which section 3 applies is being or is about to be used in contravention of section $4\underline{3}(2)$, he the officer may, for the purpose of stopping or preventing the use of the ship in contravention of that section or to pursue enquiries, (either there and then or on consideration of any information provided or document or cargo or document produced in response to a request made under subsection (1)(b), with a view to preventing the commission, or the continued commission, of such a contravention or in order that enquiries may be pursued, do one or more of the following
 - (a) direct the charterer, operator or master of the ship to refrain, except with the consent of an authorized officer, from landing, at any port specified by the authorized officer, any part of the ship's cargo that is so specified;
 - (b) request the charterer, operator or master of the ship to take

 one or more any of the following steps
 - (i) to cause the ship, including and any of its cargo, not to proceed with the voyage on which the ship is then engaged or about to be engaged until the charterer, operator or master is notified by an authorized officer that the ship and its cargo may so proceed;
 - (ii) (if the ship is in the HKSAR), to cause the ship and any of its cargo to remain in the HKSAR until the charterer, operator or master is notified by an

- authorized officer that the ship and its cargo may depart;
- (iii) (if the ship is in any other place), to take the ship and any of its cargo to such a port as is specified by an authorized officer, and to cause the ship and its cargo to remain in that place until the charterer, operator or master is notified by an authorized officer that the ship and its cargo may depart;
- (iv) to take the ship and any of its cargo to such otheranother destination as may be specified by an authorized officer in agreement with the charterer, operator or master.
- (3) A power conferred by this section to request the provision of a person to provide any information or the production of produce any document or cargo or document for inspection includes a power to
 - (a) specify whether the information should be provided orally or in writing and in what form; and
 - (b) specify the time by which, and the place in which, the information should be provided or the document or cargo or document should be produced for inspection.

1615. Offences by charterer, operator or master of ship

- (1) If aA charterer, operator or master of a ship who disobeys any direction given under section 1514(2)(a), or, without reasonable excuse, refuses or fails to comply with a request made under section 1514(1)(b) or (2)(b) within the time specified by an authorized officer or, if no time is specified, within a reasonable time, the charterer, operator or master commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 6 and to imprisonment for 6 months.
- (2) If aA charterer, operator or master of a ship who, in response to a request made under section $\frac{15}{14}(1)(b)$ or (2)(b), provides or produces to an

authorized officer any information, explanation or document that he the charterer, operator or master knows to be false in a material particular, or recklessly provides or produces to an authorized officer any information, explanation or document that is false in a material particular, the charterer, operator or master commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 6 and to imprisonment for 6 months.

1716. Power of authorized officers to enter and detain ships

- (1) Without prejudice to limiting section 1615, if an authorized officer has reason to suspect that a request that has been made under section 1514(2)(b) may not be complied with, hethe officer may take such any steps asthat appear to him—the officer to be necessary to secure compliance with that request and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may for that purpose including, in particular, any of the following steps—
 - (a) enter, or authorize the entry on, any land and or the ship concerned;
 - (b) detain, or authorize the detention of, that ship and or any of its cargo; and
 - (c) use, or authorize the use of, reasonable force.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), subsection (1) does not authorize the detention of <u>any a ship</u> for more than 12 hours.
- (3) The Chief Secretary for Administration may, by order in writing, signed by him, authorize the detention of a ship referred to in subsection (1) for further periods of not more than 12 hours each, and any such the order shall must state the times from which, and period for which, the order shall be is effective.

<u>Division 2 :-</u> Investigation, etc. of <u>sS</u>uspected <u>aA</u>ircraft

1817. Investigation of suspected aircraft

- (1) If an authorized officer has reason to suspect that an aircraft to which section $4\underline{3}$ applies has been, is being or is about to be used in contravention of section $4\underline{3}(2)$, he the officer may
 - (a) either alone or accompanied and assisted by any person acting under histhe officer's authority, board the aircraft and search it and, for that purpose, use or authorize the use of reasonable force; and
 - (b) request the charterer, operator or commander pilot in command of the aircraft, or all of them, to provide any such information relating to the aircraft and or its cargo, and or produce for his inspection such documents so relating and such cargo carried on it, as he may specify any of its cargo or any document relating to the aircraft or its cargo, that the officer may specify.
- (2) If the aircraft referred to in subsection (1) is in the HKSAR, an authorized officer may, (either there and then or on consideration of any information provided or document or cargo or document produced in response to a request made under subsection (1)(b), further request the charterer, operator or pilot in command of the aircraft commander, or all of them, to cause the aircraft and any of its cargo to remain in the HKSAR until the charterer, operator or commander pilot in command is, or (if the further request is made to all of them) all of them are, notified by an authorized officer that the aircraft and its cargo may depart.
- (3) A power conferred by this section to request <u>a person to provide</u> the provision of any information or the production of <u>produce</u> any <u>document or</u> cargo <u>or document for inspection includes a power to –</u>

- (a) specify whether the information should be provided orally or in writing and in what form; and
- (b) specify the time by which, and the place in which, the information should be provided or the document or cargo or document should be produced for inspection.

1918. Offences by charterer, operator or commander pilot in command of aircraft

- (1) If aA charterer, operator or commander pilot in command of an aircraft who, without reasonable excuse, refuses or fails to comply with a request made under section $\frac{1817}{1}(1)(b)$ or (2) within the time specified by an authorized officer or, if no time is specified, within a reasonable time, the charterer, operator or commander commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 6 and to imprisonment for 6 months.
- (2) If aA charterer, operator or commander pilot in command of an aircraft who, in response to a request made under section 1817(1)(b) or (2), provides or produces to an authorized officer any information, explanation or document that he the charterer, operator or pilot in command knows to be false in a material particular, or recklessly provides or produces to an authorized officer any information, explanation or document that is false in a material particular, the charterer, operator or commander commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 6 and to imprisonment for 6 months.

2019. Power of authorized officers to enter and detain aircraft

(1) Without <u>prejudice to limiting</u> section 19 18, if an authorized officer has reason to suspect that a request that has been made under section 1817(2) may not be complied with, <u>he the officer may take such any steps as that appear to him the officer to be necessary to secure compliance with that request and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may for that purpose including, in particular, any of the following steps –</u>

- (a) enter, or authorize the entry on, any land and or the aircraft concerned;
- (b) detain, or authorize the detention of, that aircraft and or any of its cargo; and
- (c) use, or authorize the use of, reasonable force.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), subsection (1) does not authorize the detention of any an aircraft for more than 6 hours.
- (3) The Chief Secretary for Administration may, by order in writing signed by him, authorize the detention of an aircraft referred to in subsection (1) for further periods of not more than 6 hours each, and any such the order shall must state the times from which, and period for which, the order shall be is effective.

<u>Division 3 :-</u> Investigation, etc. of <u>sS</u>uspected <u>vV</u>ehicles

2120. Investigation of suspected vehicles

- (1) If an authorized officer has reason to suspect that a vehicle in the HKSAR has been, is being or is about to be used in contravention of section 43(2), he the officer may
 - (a) either alone or accompanied and assisted by any person acting under his-the officer's authority, board the vehicle and search it and, for that purpose, use or authorize the use of reasonable force;
 - (b) request the operator or driver of the vehicle to provide such-any information relating to the vehicle and-or-any article carried on it, and-or-produce for his-inspection such documents so relating and such articles carried on it, as heany article or any document relating to the vehicle or any article, that the officer may specify; and
 - (c) <u>further request,</u> (either there and then or on consideration of any information provided or document or article or article or document or article or

document produced in response to a request made under paragraph $(b)_2$ further request the operator or driver to take the vehicle and any article carried on it to a such place as is specified by an authorized officer, and to cause the vehicle and the article to remain in that place until the operator or driver is notified by an authorized officer that the vehicle and the article may depart.

- (2) A power conferred by this section to request the provision of <u>a</u> person to provide any information or the production of produce any document or article or document for inspection includes a power to
 - (a) specify whether the information should be provided orally or in writing and in what form; and
 - (b) specify the time by which, and the place in which, the information should be provided or the document or article or document should be produced for inspection.

2221. Offences by operator or driver of vehicle

- (1) If anAn operator or driver of a vehicle who, without reasonable excuse, refuses or fails to comply with a request made under section 2120(1)(b) or (c) within the time specified by an authorized officer or, if no time is specified, within a reasonable time, the operator or driver commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 6 and to imprisonment for 6 months.
- (2) If anAn operator or driver of a vehicle who, in response to a request made under section 2120(1)(b) or (c), provides or produces to an authorized officer any information, explanation or document that he the operator or driver knows to be false in a material particular, or recklessly provides or produces to an authorized officer any information, explanation or document that is false in a material particular, the operator or driver commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 6 and to imprisonment for 6 months.

2322. Power of authorized officers to enter and detain vehicles

- (1) Without <u>prejudice to limiting</u> section 22 21, if an authorized officer has reason to suspect that a request that has been made under section 2120(1)(c) may not be complied with, <u>he the officer</u> may take <u>such any</u> steps <u>as that appear</u> to <u>him the officer</u> to be necessary to secure compliance with that request and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may for that purposeincluding, in particular, any of the following steps
 - (a) enter, or authorize the entry on, any land and or enter, or authorize the entry into, the vehicle concerned;
 - (b) detain, or authorize the detention of, that vehicle $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ any article carried on it; $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$
 - (c) use, or authorize the use of, reasonable force.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), subsection (1) does not authorize the detention of any a vehicle for more than 12 hours.
- (3) The Commissioner may, by order in writing—signed by him, authorize the detention of a vehicle referred to in subsection (1)—for further periods of not more than 12 hours each, and any suchthe order shall—must state the times from which, and period for which, the order shall—beis effective.

Division 4 - Proof of ildentity

2423. Production of proof of identity

Before or on exercising a power conferred by section 15, 17, 18, 20, 21 or 23 14, 16, 17, 19, 20 or 22, an authorized officer shall, if requested by any person so to do, produce evidence of hisproof of the officer's identity to the person for inspection.

PART 6

EVIDENCE

2524. Power of magistrate or judge to grant warrant

- (1) A magistrate or judge may grant a warrant if he the magistrate or judge is satisfied by information on oath given by an authorized officer that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that
 - (a) an offence under this Regulation has been committed or is being committed; and
 - (b) there is on any premises specified in the information, or on any ship, aircraft or vehicle so specified, evidence in relation to the commission of the offence.
- (2) A warrant granted under subsection (1) may authorize any authorized officer, together with any other person named in the warrant, to enter the premises, ship, aircraft or vehicle specified in the information or any premises on which the ship, aircraft or vehicle so specified may be, at any time within one month from the date of the warrant, and to search the premises, ship, aircraft or vehicle.
- (3) A person authorized by a warrant to search any premises, ship, aircraft or vehicle may exercise any or all of the following powers
 - (a) to search any person who is found on, or whom he the authorized person has reasonable grounds to believe to have recently left or to be about to enter, the premises, ship, aircraft or vehicle;
 - (b) to-seize and detain any document, <u>cargo</u> or article found on the premises, ship, aircraft or vehicle or on <u>such-any</u> person that hereferred to in paragraph (a) that the <u>authorized person</u> has reasonable grounds to believe to be

- evidence in relation to the commission of an offence under this Regulation;
- (c) to take in relation to any such document, cargo or article seized under paragraph (b) any other steps that may appear necessary for preserving the document, cargo or article seized and preventing interference with it.
- (4) A person may only be searched under this section by a person who is of the same sex.
- (5) If a person is empowered under this section to enter any premises, ship, aircraft or vehicle, <u>he_the_person_may_use_such_any_force_as_that_is</u> reasonably necessary for that purpose.

2625. Detention of documents, cargoes or articles seized

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), any document, <u>cargo</u> or article seized under section <u>2524(3)</u> may not be detained for a period of more than 3 months.
- (2) If the document, <u>cargo</u> or article is relevant to an offence under this Regulation, and proceedings for the offence have begun, the document, <u>cargo</u> or article may be detained until the completion of those proceedings.

PART 7

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION OR DOCUMENTS

2726. Disclosure of information or documents

- (1) Any information or document provided, produced or seized in pursuance of under this Regulation may be disclosed only if
 - (a) the person who provided or produced the information or document or the person from whom the document was seized has given consent to the disclosure;

- (b) the information or document is disclosed to a person who would have been empowered under this Regulation to request that it be provided or produced;
- (c) the information or document is disclosed on the authority of the Chief Executive, subject to the information or document being transmitted through and with the approval of the instructing authority, to =
 - (i) any organ of the United Nations;
 - (ii) to any person in the service of the United Nations; or
 - (iii) to the Government of any place outside the People's Republic of China,

for the purpose of assisting the United Nations or that Government in securing compliance with, or detecting evasion of, measures in relation to Côte d'Ivoire decided on by the Security Council; or

- (d) the information or document is disclosed with a view to the institution of, or otherwise for the purposes of, any proceedings for an offence under this Regulation.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a)
 - (a) a person may not give consent to the disclosure if hethe
 person has obtained the information or possessed the document only in his-the person's capacity as servant or agent of another person; and
 - (b) a person may give consent to the disclosure if hethe person is entitled to the information or to the possession of the document in histhe person's own right.

PART 8

OTHER OFFENCES AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

2827. Liability of person other than principal offender

- (1) Where If the person convicted of an offence under this Regulation is a body corporate and it is proved that the offence was committed with the consent or connivance of, or was attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, the director, manager, secretary or other similar officer is guilty of the like offence.
- Where If the person convicted of an offence under this Regulation is a firm and it is proved that the offence was committed with the consent or connivance of, or was attributable to any neglect on the part of, any partner in the firm or any person concerned in the management of the firm, the partner or the person concerned in the management of the firm is guilty of the like offence.

2928. Offences in relation to obstruction of authorized persons, etc.

A person who obstructs another person (including a person acting under the authority of an authorized officer) in the exercise of histhe powers of that other person under this Regulation commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine at level 6 and to imprisonment for 6 months.

3029. Offences in relation to evasion of this Regulation

A person who destroys, mutilates, defaces, secretes or removes any document, cargo or article with intent to evade any of the provisions of this Regulation commits an offence and is liable –

- (a) on conviction on indictment to a fine and to imprisonment for 2 years; or
- (b) on summary conviction to a fine at level 6 and to imprisonment for 6 months.

3130. Consent and time limit for Pproceedings to be instituted

- (1) Proceedings for an offence under this Regulation may only be instituted by or with the consent of the Secretary for Justice.
- (2) Summary proceedings for an offence under this Regulation, being an offence that is 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 the alleged commission of the offence.

3231. Specification of relevant person or relevant entity by Chief Executive

- (1) The Chief Executive may, by notice published in the Gazette, specify <u>as a relevant person or a relevant entity</u> a person or an entity referred to in the list maintained by the Committee for the purposes of paragraph 11 of Resolution 1572-as a relevant person or a relevant entity.
- (2) In this section, "paragraph 11 of Resolution 1572" (《第 1572 號 決議》第 11 段) means paragraph 11 of Resolution 1572 as renewed by the Security Council by paragraph 1 of Resolution—1782 1842.

3332. Exercise of powers of Chief Executive

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 or functions 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.

(1) The Chief Executive may delegate any of the Chief Executive's powers or functions under this Regulation to any person or class or description of person.

- (2) The Chief Executive may authorize a person to whom a power or function is delegated to sub-delegate it to any other person or class or description of person.
- (3) A delegation or authorization under subsection (1) or (2) may be subject to any restrictions or conditions that the Chief Executive thinks fit.

PART 9

DURATION

33. Duration

This Regulation expires at midnight on 31 October 2009.

Chief Executive

2008

Explanatory Note

The purpose of this Regulation is to give effect to certain decisions <u>in</u> Resolution 1842 (2008) as adopted by <u>of</u>-the Security Council of the United Nations ("the Security Council") in Resolution 1782 (2007) as adopted by the Security Council on 29 October 20072008 by providing for the prohibition against—

- 2. The Regulation provides for the further implementation of the following sanctions imposed by the Security Council
 - (a) prohibition against the direct or indirect sale, supply, delivery and carriage or transfer of arms or and related materials to Côte d'Ivoire;
 - (b) prohibition against the provision of advice, assistance or training related to military activities in certain circumstances;
 - (c) prohibition against making available to, or for the benefits of, certain persons or entities any funds or other financial assets or economic resources;
 - (d) prohibition against entry into or transit through the HKSAR of certain persons; and

(e) prohibition against importation of rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire.