



SANCTIONS REGIME

ANGUILLA NATIONAL ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING COMMITTEE

GOVERNMENT OF ANGUILLA

Introduction

This document provides a list, by regime of the applicable sanction measures with a brief summary of each measure. The document also provides other sanctions related measures not directly linked to a regime.

This document is produced by the Anguilla National Anti-Money Laundering Committee (ANAMLC) as an effort to assist persons in their compliance with the Anguillian Sanctions Regime.

Financial Sanctions are prohibitive measures put in place by a government to prevent businesses, financial institutions or individuals from carrying out transactions and/or financial services with a designated person or entity.

Note: although every effort is made to ensure that the legislation is up-to-date, persons should ensure that they consult the Gazette Office and OFSI for updates. Additional guidance can be found in “Anguilla’s Financial Sanctions Guidelines.”

This document is not intended to serve as legal advice and persons should seek independent legal advice to understand their obligations and ensure compliance.

Financial Sanctions Targets By Geography

1. Afghanistan

Afghanistan (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2020: [The Afghanistan \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://legislation.gov.uk)

The Order gives effect to the UN Sanctions in relation to Afghanistan (adopted in Resolution 1988). The main provisions are a prohibition in relation to delivery and supply of arms and related and related material and the provision of related technical assistance and training to the Taliban and the associates; a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by persons identified as Taliban and persons associated with them in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such designated persons. These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

2. Armenia and Azerbauhan

Armenia and Azerbauhan Arms Embargo: [Consolidated list of strategic military and dual-use items that require export authorisation - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

In 2014, the UK refined its interpretation of the arms embargo as covering the export, supply or delivery of all goods and items on the UK military list where this equipment could be used: in the Nagorno-Karabakh region, or on the land border between Azerbaijan and Armenia

Supplies of military list equipment to other end-users; such as, humanitarian, peacekeeping, research or media organisations, will not be considered subject to the embargo, unless there is a clear risk of diversion to the armed forces, police or security forces of either state.

3. Belarus

Belarus (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2019: [The Republic of Belarus \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

The Regulations are intended to ensure that certain sanctions measures relating to the Republic of Belarus continue to operate effectively. The Order gives restrictive measures on individuals responsible for the failure to start independent investigations into the prosecution of certain crimes for the fraudulent elections and referendum, and the crackdown on civil society and democratic opposition. The main provisions include a prohibition relative to the delivery and supply of arms and related material; a prohibition in relation to the assistance related to the supply of restricted goods; a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by listed persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such listed persons. These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

Amendment 2020 No. 2: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2020 No. 4: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 4\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2021 No. 2: [The Republic of Belarus \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2022: [The Republic of Belarus \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2023: [The Republic of Belarus \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2023 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

4. Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2020:[The Bosnia and Herzegovina \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

The Regulations put in place sanctions measures to:

- promote respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, international personality and constitutional order of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- promote the peace, stability and security of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- encourage compliance with, and the implementation of, the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Amendment2020: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 4\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

5. Burundi

Burundi (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2019: [The Burundi \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

They are intended to ensure that certain financial and immigration sanctions relating to Burundi continue to operate effectively. This sanctions regime is aimed at encouraging the government of Burundi to: respect democratic principles and institutions, the rule of law and good governance in Burundi; participate in negotiations with its political opponents in good faith to bring about a peaceful solution to the political situation in Burundi; refrain from policies or activities which repress civil society in Burundi; and comply with international human rights law and to respect human rights. These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

Amendment 2020 No. 2: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2020 No. 4: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 4\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

6. Central African Republic

Central African Republic (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2020: [The Central African Republic \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

These Regulations put in place sanctions measures to encourage the government of the Central African Republic to comply with the relevant UN obligations, and to promote: the peace, stability and security of the Central African Republic; the resolution of the armed conflicts and the stabilisation and reconciliation process including compliance with, and implementation of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic; the effective delivery of the mandates of the regional or international monitoring and peace-support missions and mechanisms in the Central African Republic; respect for humanitarian assistance activity in the Central African Republic; compliance with the rules of international humanitarian law applicable to the armed conflicts in the Central African Republic; respect for human rights in the Central African Republic. These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

Amendment 2020: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No.3\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

7. China UK Arms Embargo on China and Hong Kong: [UK arms embargo on mainland China and Hong Kong - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

The military items covered by the embargo are as follows: lethal weapons, such as machine guns, large-calibre weapons, bombs, torpedoes, rockets and missiles; specially designed components of the above and ammunition; military aircraft and helicopters, vessels of war, armoured fighting vehicles and other weapons platforms; and any equipment which might be used for internal repression. The embargo covers the export of these items from the UK. It is implemented through

the Export Control Order 2008. All export and trade licence applications for mainland China, Macao, and Hong Kong as elsewhere will be assessed on a case-by-case basis against the UK Strategic Export Licensing Criteria. We will not issue a licence where to do so would be inconsistent with the Criteria.

8. Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2019: [The Democratic People's Republic of Korea \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

The Regulations are intended to ensure that certain sanctions measures relating to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continue to operate effectively. This sanctions regime gives effect to the UK's obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017), and 2397 (2017). It aims to restrict the ability of the DPRK to carry on banned programmes, promoting the abandonment by the DPRK of banned programmes and the decommissioning of the DPRK's banned weapons. It also aims to promote peace, security and stability on the Korean peninsula. These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

Amendment 2019: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) Regulations 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2020 No. 2: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2020 No. 3: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No.3\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

9. Democratic Republic of Congo

Democratic Republic of Congo (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2019: [The Democratic Republic of the Congo \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

These Regulations are intended to ensure that certain sanctions measures relating to the Democratic Republic of the Congo ('the DRC') continue to operate effectively. This sanctions regime gives effect to the UK's obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1807 and aims to promote: the resolution of the armed conflict in the DRC; respect for human rights; compliance with international humanitarian law; respect for democracy, the rule of law and good governance in the DRC. These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

10. Republic of Guinea

Guinea (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2019: [The Guinea \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

This sanctions regime is aimed at encouraging the government of Guinea to: investigate properly the violent repression in Guinea on 28th September 2009 and the aftermath of that violent repression; hold to account and bring criminal proceedings against the persons responsible for that violent repression and its aftermath. These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

Amendment 2019: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 4\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2020: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

11. Republic of Guinea-Bissau

Guinea-Bissau 2012: [The Guinea-Bissau \(Sanctions\) \(Overseas Territories\) Order 2012 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

They are intended to ensure that certain financial, trade and immigration sanctions relating to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau continue to operate effectively. This sanctions regime is aimed at encouraging the abandonment of actions that undermine the peace, security or stability of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

Amendment 2020 No. 2: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2020 No. 4: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 4\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

12. Haiti

Haiti (Sanctions) Regulations 2022: [The Haiti \(Sanctions\) Regulations 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

These Regulations put in place sanctions measures to ensure the UK continues to meet its obligations under the United Nations sanctions regime relating to Haiti, implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution 2653. The UN Haiti Sanctions regime forms a part of the UN's response to the ongoing political and security challenges in Haiti.

12. Iran

Iran (Sanctions)(Human Rights)(EU Exit) Regulations 2019: [The Iran \(Sanctions\) \(Human Rights\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

They are intended to ensure that certain financial, trade and immigration sanctions relating to Iran continue to operate effectively. This sanctions regime is aimed at encouraging the government of Iran to comply with international human rights law and respect human rights. These regulations

have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

Amendment 2020: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2010: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 4\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

13 Iran (Nuclear Weapons)

Iran (Sanctions)(Nuclear)(EU Exit) Regulations 2019: [The Iran \(Sanctions\) \(Nuclear\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#).

This sanctions regime is aimed at encouraging the Iranian government to: comply with relevant UN obligations; abandon nuclear weapons programmes; and restrict the ability of Iran to develop nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons delivery systems. This sanctions regime also gives effect to the UK's obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231. These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

Amendment 2019: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) Regulations 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2020: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment No. 3 2020: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No.3\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

14. Iraq

Iraq (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2020: [The Iraq \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

The Regulations put in place sanctions measures to ensure the UK continues to meet its obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolutions 661 (1990) and 1483 (2003). Resolutions 661 and 1483 established a sanctions regime relating to Iraq, under which certain measures are imposed upon those named on the UN's Iraq Sanctions List. They also established an arms embargo, and measures to prevent trade in Iraqi cultural property and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific, and religious importance illegally removed from Iraq. These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

15. Lebanon and Syria

Lebanon and Syria Order 2006: [The Lebanon and Syria \(United Nations Measures\) \(Overseas Territories\) Order 2006 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

The Order gives effect to the UN sanctions relative to Lebanon and Syria. The Order imposes restrictive measures against individuals suspected of involvement in Beirut terrorist bombings. The main provisions of the sanctions are a freezing of funds and economic resources owned or controlled by designated persons; and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to such designated persons.

16. Lebanon

Lebanon (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2020: [The Lebanon \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Under this regime, the sale or supply of arms and related material, and the provision of related services, is prohibited in Lebanon without the authorisation of the Government of Lebanon or the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

Amendment 2020: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No.3\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

17. Lebanon (Assassination of Rafiq Hariri and others)(EU Exit) Regulations 2020: [The Lebanon \(Sanctions\) \(Assassination of Rafiq Hariri and others\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

These Regulations are intended to give effect to the UK's obligations under UN Security Council Resolution 1636 (2005), which established a sanctions regime imposing restrictive measures against certain persons suspected of involvement in the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri and others.

Amendment 2020: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No.3\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

18. Libya

Libya (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2020: [The Libya \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

These Regulations are intended to ensure compliance with the relevant UN obligations under UNSCR 1970, and to: promote respect for human rights in Libya; promote the peace, stability and security of Libya; promote the successful completion of Libya's transition to a democratic, independent and united country, and prevent migrant smuggling and human trafficking taking place from Libya. These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

19. Mali

Mali (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2020: [The Mali \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

These Regulations put in place sanctions measures to ensure the UK continues to meet its obligations under the United Nations sanctions regime relating to Mali, and to promote:

- the peace, stability and security of Mali
- the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali
- respect for local, regional and state institutions in Mali
- respect for the Malian defence and security forces
- respect for the governance or implementation mechanisms referred to in, or established in accordance with, the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali
- the effective delivery of the mandates of the international security, peace-support and capacity-building missions and mechanisms in Mali
- respect for humanitarian assistance activity in Mali
- compliance with the rules of international humanitarian law applicable to the armed conflicts in Mali, and
- respect for human rights in Mali

These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

20. Myanmar

Myanmar (Sanctions) Regulations 2021: [The Myanmar \(Sanctions\) Regulations 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

These Regulations put in place sanctions measures to: promote the peace, stability and security of Myanmar; promote respect for democracy, the rule of law and good governance in Myanmar, including in particular promoting the successful completion of Myanmar's transition to a democratic country; discourage actions, policies or activities which repress the civilian population in Myanmar, and promote compliance with international human rights law and respect for human rights in Myanmar.

19. Nicaragua

Nicaragua (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2020: [The Nicaragua \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

These Regulations put in place sanctions measures to encourage the government of Nicaragua to: respect democratic principles and institutions, the separation of powers and the rule of law in Nicaragua; refrain from actions, policies and activities which repress civil society in Nicaragua; and comply with international human rights law and to respect human rights.

Amendment 2020: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 4\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

21. Russia

Russia (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2019: [The Russia \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

The Regulations are intended to ensure that certain sanctions relating to Russia continue to operate effectively. This sanctions regime is aimed at encouraging Russia to cease actions destabilising Ukraine or undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty or independence of Ukraine.

Amendment 2020: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2020: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 4\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2022: [The Russia \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2022 No. 2: [The Russia \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2022 No. 3: [The Russia \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 3\) Regulations 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2022 no. 4: [The Russia \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 4\) Regulations 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2022 No. 5: [The Russia \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 5\) Regulations 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2022 No. 6: [The Russia \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 6\) Regulations 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2022 No. 7: [The Russia \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 7\) Regulations 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2022 No. 8: [The Russia \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 8\) Regulations 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2022 No. 9: [The Russia \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 9\) Regulations 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2022 No. 11: [The Russia \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 11\) Regulations 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2022 No. 12: [The Russia \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 12\) Regulations 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2022 No. 13: [The Russia \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 13\) Regulations 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2022 No. 14: [The Russia \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 14\) Regulations 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2022 No. 15: [The Russia \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 15\) Regulations 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2022 No. 16: [The Russia \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 16\) Regulations 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2022 No. 17: [The Russia \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 17\) Regulations 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2023: [The Russia \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2023 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

22. Somalia

Somalia (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2020: [The Somalia \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

The Regulations put in place sanctions measures to:

- ensure the UK continues to meet its obligations under the United Nations sanctions regime relating to Somalia
- promote the peace, stability and security of Somalia
- support the Federal Government of Somalia to promote peace, stability, security and the rule of law, including, in particular, supporting its efforts to reconstruct the country, to counter the threats posed by terrorism and from illegal armed groups, and to tackle the flow of illegal arms
- promote the effective delivery of the mandates of the regional and international monitoring, peace-support and protection and training missions and mechanisms in Somalia
- promote respect for humanitarian assistance activities in Somalia
- promote compliance with the rules of international humanitarian law applicable to the armed conflicts in Somalia
- promote respect for human rights in Somalia

Amendment: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No.3\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment: [The Somalia \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

23. South Sudan

South Sudan (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2019: [The South Sudan \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

The Regulations are intended to ensure that certain sanctions measures relating to South Sudan continue to operate effectively. This sanctions regime gives effect to the UK's obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2206 and 2428 and aims to bring peace, stability and an end to the conflicts in South Sudan. These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

Amendment 2020: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2020 No. 3: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No.3\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

24. Sudan

Sudan (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2020: [The Sudan \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

The Regulations put in place sanctions measures to ensure the UK continues to meet its obligations under the United Nations sanctions regime relating to Sudan, to encourage the resolution of the armed conflicts in and the stabilisation of Sudan, and to promote:

- the peace, security and stability of Sudan
 - respect for democracy, the rule of law and good governance in Sudan
 - the effective delivery of the mandates of the regional or international monitoring and peace-support missions and mechanisms whose activities contribute to the peace, stability and security of Sudan
 - respect for humanitarian assistance activity in Sudan
 - compliance with the rules of international humanitarian law applicable to the armed conflicts in Sudan
 - respect for, and accountability in relation to violations or abuses of human rights in Sudan
- These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

25. Syria

Syria (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2019: [The Syria \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

They are intended to ensure that certain sanctions measures relating to Syria continue to operate effectively. This sanctions regime is aimed at encouraging the government of Syria to: refrain from actions, policies or activities which repress the civilian population in Syria and participate in negotiations in good faith to reach a negotiated political settlement to bring about a peaceful solution to the conflict in Syria. These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

Amendment 2020 No. 2: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2020 No. 4: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 4\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

27. Syria

Syria (United Nations Sanctions)(Cultural Property)(EU Exit) Regulations 2020: [The Syria \(United Nations Sanctions\) \(Cultural Property\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

They give effect to the UK's obligations under paragraph 17 of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2199 (2015) to prevent the trade in illegally removed Syrian cultural property. These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

29. Venezuela

Venezuela (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2019: [The Venezuela \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

These Regulations are intended to ensure that certain financial, trade and immigration sanctions relating to Venezuela continue to operate effectively. This sanctions regime is aimed at encouraging the government of Venezuela to respect democratic principles, to comply with international human rights law and to respect human rights. These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

Amendment 2020 No. 2: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2020 No. 4: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 4\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

30. Yemen

Yemen (Sanctions)(EU Exit)(No. 2): [The Yemen \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

These Regulations put in place sanctions measures to ensure the UK continues to meet its obligations under the United Nations sanctions regime relating to Yemen, and to promote: the peace, stability and security of Yemen; the political transition and peaceful resolution of armed conflicts in Yemen; respect for humanitarian assistance activities in Yemen; compliance with the rules of international humanitarian law applicable to the armed conflicts in Yemen; respect for human rights in Yemen. These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

31. Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2019: [The Zimbabwe \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

These Regulations are intended to ensure that certain sanctions measures relating to Zimbabwe continue to operate effectively. This sanctions regime is aimed at encouraging the Government of Zimbabwe, and any person or entity who may be involved in human rights abuses to: respect democratic principles and institutions and the rule of law; refrain from actions, policies or activities which repress civil society in Zimbabwe; and comply with international human rights law and respect human rights. These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

Amendment 2020 No. 2: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment Order 2015: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 4\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Thematic Sanctions

1. Chemical Weapons

The Chemical Weapons Sanctions Regime: [The Chemical Weapons \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

The Regime put in place measures to ensure the UK can operate an effective sanctions regime in relation to the use and proliferation of chemical weapons.

This sanctions regime is aimed at deterring the proliferation and use of chemical weapons. This includes encouraging the effective implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (“the Chemical Weapons Convention”).

Amendment 2020 No. 2: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2020 No. 4: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 4\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

2. Counter Terrorism:

The Counter-Terrorism (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2019: [The Counter-Terrorism \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

The sanctions regime aims to further the prevention of terrorism in the UK or elsewhere and protect UK national security interests. It will ensure the UK implements its international obligations under UN Security Council Resolution 1373.

Amendment 2020: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No.3\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

3. Cyber Sanctions

The Cyber (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2019: [The Cyber \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

The Regulations put in place sanctions measures aimed at furthering the prevention of cyber activity which:

- undermines, or is intended to undermine, the integrity, prosperity or security of the United Kingdom or a country other than the United Kingdom
- directly or indirectly causes, or is intended to cause, economic loss to, or prejudice to the commercial interests of, those affected by the activity
- undermines, or is intended to undermine, the independence or effective functioning of an international organisation, or a non-governmental organisation or forum whose mandate or purposes relate to the governance of international sport or the internet
- otherwise affects a significant number of persons in an indiscriminate manner

Amendment 2020: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No. 4\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

4. Global Anti-Corruption

The Global Anti-Corruption Sanctions Regulations 2021: [The Global Anti-Corruption Sanctions Regulations 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

These regulations have replaced the Misappropriation (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 concerning misappropriation of State funds from any country outside the UK.

5. Global Human Rights

The Global Human Rights Sanctions Regulations 2020: [The Global Human Rights Sanctions Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

The Regulations put in place sanctions measures to deter, and provide accountability for, activities which, if carried out by or on behalf of a State within the territory of that State, would amount to a serious violation by that State of an individual's right to life; right not to be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and right to be free from slavery, not to be held in servitude or required.

6. Counter-Terrorism

The Counter-Terrorism (International Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2019: [The Counter-Terrorism \(International Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

The Regulations aim to further the prevention of terrorism in the UK and elsewhere by bringing together elements of several existing sanctions regimes. This sanctions regime also gives effect to the UK's obligations under UN Security Council Regulation 1373. These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK regulations.

Amendment 2019: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) Regulations 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2020: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2020 No. 3: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No.3\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

7. ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida

The ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida (United Nations Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2019: [The ISIL \(Da'esh\) and Al-Qaida \(United Nations Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

The Regulations are intended to give effect to the UK's obligations under UN Security Council Resolution 2368. This sanctions regime imposes certain measures against those for the time being named on the UN's ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list. These regulations have replaced, with substantially the same effect, relevant existing EU legislation and related UK legislation. Those persons who are designated under this regime are included on the UK Sanction list.

Amendment 2019: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) Regulations 2019 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2020: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

Amendment 2020 No. 3: [The Sanctions \(EU Exit\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(No.3\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

8. Drilling Activities

The Unauthorised Drilling Activities in the Eastern Mediterranean (Sanctions)(EU Exit) Regulations 2020: [The Unauthorised Drilling Activities in the Eastern Mediterranean \(Sanctions\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2020 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

The Regulations put in place sanctions measures to discourage any hydrocarbon exploration, production or extraction activities which have not been authorised by the Republic of Cyprus in its territorial sea, or are in its exclusive economic zone on its continental shelf. This includes, in cases where the exclusive economic zone or continental shelf has not been delimited in accordance with international law with a State having an opposite coast, activities which may jeopardise or hamper the reaching of a delimitation agreement. This instrument is one element of a broader strategy to achieve the UK's foreign policy goals around supporting efforts to reach delimitation agreements and stability.

9. Financial Sanctions

Financial Sanctions, UK Freezing Orders: [Financial Sanctions, UK freezing orders - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/financial-sanctions-uk-freezing-orders)

This document provides a current list of designated persons currently subject to an asset freeze under the Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001.

Consolidated List

The Consolidated List includes all individuals and entities subject to measures imposed by the United Nations Security Council. The “inclusion of all names on one Consolidated List is to facilitate the implementation of the measures, and neither implies that all names are listed under one regime, nor that the criteria for listing specific names are the same.” The Consolidated List can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/financial-sanctions-consolidated-list-of-targets/consolidated-list-of-targets>

And a search can be conducted at the following address:

<https://sanctionssearchapp.ofsi.hmtreasury.gov.uk/>

Search can also be conducted on the UN Consolidated List:

The United Nations Security Council (“UNSC”)

<https://scsanctions.un.org/search/>