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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2005 No. 854**

**CHEMICAL WEAPONS**

**The Chemical Weapons (Overseas Territories) Order 2005**

*Made* - - - - 22nd March 2005

*Coming into force* - - 22nd April 2005

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 22nd day of March 2005

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers conferred upon Her by section 39(3) of the Chemical Weapons Act 1996<sup>(1)</sup> and section 57 of the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001<sup>(2)</sup>, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows—

**Citation and commencement**

1. This Order may be cited as the Chemical Weapons (Overseas Territories) Order 2005 and shall come into force on 22nd April 2005.

**Extent and construction**

2.—(1) The provisions of the Chemical Weapons Act 1996, excepted, adapted and modified as in Schedule 1 to this Order, shall extend to the territories listed in Schedule 3 to this Order.

(2) The provisions of the Chemical Weapons Act 1996, as so excepted, adapted and modified, shall—

- (a) in their application to the British Antarctic Territory and the British Indian Ocean Territory, be subject to the further exceptions, adaptations and modifications set out in Schedule 4 to this Order;
- (b) in their application to Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, be subject to the further adaptations and modifications set out in Schedule 5 to this Order;
- (c) in their application to Bermuda, be subject to the further adaptations and modifications set out in Schedule 6 to this Order;

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(1) 1996 c. 6.  
(2) 2001 c. 24.

- (d) in their application to the Turks and Caicos Islands, be subject to the further adaptations and modifications set out in Schedule 7 to this Order;
- (e) in their application to the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia, be subject to the further exceptions, adaptations and modifications set out in Schedule 8 to this Order.

**3.—**(1) Sections 50 to 56 of the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001, excepted and modified as in Schedule 2 to this Order, shall extend to the territories listed in Schedule 3 to this Order.

(2) Sections 50 to 56 of the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001, as so excepted and modified, shall—

- (a) in their application to the British Antarctic Territory and the British Indian Ocean Territory, be subject to the further modification set out in Schedule 4A to this Order;
- (b) in their application to Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, be subject to the further modification set out in Schedule 5A to this Order;
- (c) in their application to the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia, be subject to the further modification set out in Schedule 8A to this Order.

### **Interpretation**

**4.—**(1) Except as otherwise provided, in the application of each Act to any of the territories to which it is extended, the expression “the Territory” means that territory.

(2) In each Act, “Governor” means the Governor or other officer administering the government of the Territory.

(3) In each Act, “justice of the peace” means a justice of the peace or a magistrate.

(4) In each Act, “Attorney General” means the Attorney General of the Territory or, in his absence, any other person for the time being discharging his functions.

*A.K. Galloway*  
Clerk of the Privy Council

## SCHEDULE 1

Article 2

### PROVISIONS OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS ACT 1996 AS EXCEPTED, ADAPTED AND MODIFIED AND EXTENDED TO THE TERRITORIES LISTED IN SCHEDULE 3

#### *Introduction*

#### **General interpretation**

- 1.—(1) Chemical weapons are—
  - (a) toxic chemicals and their precursors;
  - (b) munitions and other devices designed to cause death or harm through the toxic properties of toxic chemicals released by them;
  - (c) equipment designed for use in connection with munitions and devices falling within paragraph (b).
- (2) Subsection (1) is subject to sections 2(2) and (3), 10(1) and 11(2) (by virtue of which an object is not a chemical weapon if the use or intended use is only for permitted purposes).
- (3) Permitted purposes are—
  - (a) peaceful purposes;
  - (b) purposes related to protection against toxic chemicals;
  - (c) legitimate military purposes;
  - (d) purposes of enforcing the law.
- (4) Legitimate military purposes are all military purposes except those which depend on the use of the toxic properties of chemicals as a method of warfare in circumstances where the main object is to cause death, permanent harm or temporary incapacity to humans or animals.
- (5) A toxic chemical is a chemical which through its chemical action on life processes can cause death, permanent harm or temporary incapacity to humans or animals; and the origin, method of production and place of production are immaterial.
- (6) A precursor is a chemical reactant which takes part at any stage in the production (by whatever method) of a toxic chemical.
- (7) References to an object include references to a substance.
- (8) The Convention is the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, signed at Paris on 13 to 15 January 1993<sup>(3)</sup>.
- (9) This section applies for the purposes of this Act.

#### *Chemical Weapons*

#### **Use etc of chemical weapons**

- 2.—(1) No person shall—
  - (a) use a chemical weapon;
  - (b) develop or produce a chemical weapon;
  - (c) have a chemical weapon in his possession;

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(3) Miscellaneous No.21 (1993) Cm. 2331.

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- (d) participate in the transfer of a chemical weapon;
- (e) engage in military preparations, or in preparations of a military nature, intending to use a chemical weapon.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a) an object is not a chemical weapon if the person uses the object for permitted purposes; and in deciding whether permitted purposes are intended the types and quantities of objects shall be taken into account.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b), (c), (d) or (e) an object is not a chemical weapon if the person does the act there mentioned with the intention that the object will be used only for permitted purposes; and in deciding whether permitted purposes are intended the types and quantities of objects shall be taken into account.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (1)(d) a person participates in the transfer of an object if—

- (a) he acquires or disposes of the object or enters into a contract to acquire or dispose of it, or
- (b) he makes arrangements under which another person acquires or disposes of the object or another person enters into a contract to acquire or dispose of it.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (4)—

- (a) to acquire an object is to buy it, hire it, borrow it or accept it as a gift;
- (b) to dispose of an object is to sell it, let it on hire, lend it or give it.

(6) In proceedings for an offence under subsection (1)(a), (c) or (d) relating to an object it is a defence for the accused to prove—

- (a) that he neither knew nor suspected nor had reason to suspect that the object was a chemical weapon, or
- (b) that he knew or suspected it to be a chemical weapon and as soon as reasonably practicable after he first so knew or suspected he took all reasonable steps to inform the Governor or a police officer of his knowledge or suspicion.

(7) Nothing in subsection (6) prejudices any defence which it is open to a person charged with an offence under this section to raise apart from that subsection.

(8) A person contravening this section is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for life.

## **Application of section 2**

3.—(1) Section 2 applies to acts done in the Territory or elsewhere.

(2) So far as it applies to acts done outside the Territory, section 2 applies to United Kingdom nationals, and bodies incorporated under the law of the Territory.

(3) For the purposes of this section a United Kingdom national is an individual who is—

- (a) a British citizen, a British overseas territories citizen, a British National (Overseas) or a British Overseas citizen,
- (b) a person who under the British Nationality Act 1981(4) is a British subject, or
- (c) a British protected person within the meaning of that Act.

(4) Proceedings for an offence committed under section 2 outside the Territory may be taken, and the offence may for incidental purposes be treated as having been committed, in any place in the Territory.

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(4) 1981 c. 61.

### **Suspicious objects**

**4.—(1) If—**

- (a) the Governor has grounds to suspect that an object is a chemical weapon, and
- (b) at least one person falls within subsection (2),

the Governor may serve on any person falling within that subsection a copy of a notice falling within subsection (3).

**(2) The persons falling within this subsection are—**

- (a) any person who appears to the Governor to have the object in his possession, and
- (b) any person not falling within paragraph (a) and who appears to the Governor to have an interest which the Governor believes is materially affected by the notice.

**(3) A notice falling within this subsection is a notice which—**

- (a) describes the object and states its location;
- (b) states that the Governor suspects that the object is a chemical weapon and gives the reasons for his suspicion;
- (c) states that he is considering whether to secure its destruction under sections 5 to 7;
- (d) states that any person may make representations that the object is not a chemical weapon;
- (e) states that a person on whom the notice is served and who has the object in his possession must not relinquish possession before a date specified in the notice.

### **Power to remove or immobilise objects**

**5.—(1) If the Governor has reasonable cause to believe that—**

- (a) an object is on premises to which the public has access or which are occupied by a person who consents to action being taken under this subsection, and
- (b) the object is a chemical weapon,

the Governor may authorise a person to enter the premises and to search them.

(2) If a justice of the peace is satisfied on information on oath that there is reasonable cause to believe that an object is on premises (of whatever nature) and that it is a chemical weapon, he may issue a warrant in writing authorising a person acting under the authority of the Governor to enter the premises, if necessary by force, at any time within one month from the time of the issue of the warrant and to search them.

(3) A person who acts under an authorisation given under subsection (1) or (2) may take with him such other persons and such equipment as appear to him to be necessary.

(4) If a person enters premises under an authorisation given under subsection (1) or (2) and the object is found there he may make the object safe and—

- (a) he may seize and remove it if it is reasonably practicable to do so, or
- (b) he may in any other case affix a warning to the object or to something in a conspicuous position near the object, stating that the object is not to be moved or interfered with before a date specified in the warning.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (4) an object is made safe if, without being destroyed, it is prevented from being an immediate danger (as where a fuse is neutralised or the object is smothered in foam).

(6) The powers conferred on an authorised person under this section shall only be exercisable, if the authorisation under subsection (1) or the warrant so provides, in the presence of a police officer.

(7) This section applies whether or not any copy of a notice has been served under section 4.

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### **Power to destroy removed objects**

6.—(1) This section applies if an object is removed from premises under section 5, and for the purposes of this section—

- (a) the first six-month period is the period of six months beginning with the day after the removal;
- (b) the second six-month period is the period of six months beginning with the day after the first six-month period ends.

(2) If at any time in the second six-month period the Governor decides that the object should be destroyed he may authorise a person to destroy it; but this is subject to subsections (3) to (5).

(3) If at any time in the first six-month period—

- (a) any person appears to the Governor to have had the object in his possession immediately before its removal, or
- (b) any person not falling within paragraph (a) appears to the Governor to have an interest which the Governor believes would be materially affected by the object's destruction,

the Governor must serve on such a person a copy of a notice falling within subsection (4).

(4) A notice falling within this subsection is a notice which—

- (a) describes the object and states its location;
- (b) states that the Governor proposes to secure its destruction and gives the reasons for his proposal;
- (c) states that the person on whom the copy of the notice is served may object to the Governor's proposal;
- (d) states that an objection (if made) must be made in writing to the Governor before such date as is specified in the notice and must state why the object should not be destroyed.

(5) Before he reaches a decision under subsection (2) the Governor must—

- (a) allow any person on whom a copy of a notice has been served under subsection (3) time to respond, and
- (b) take into account any objections to the object's proposed destruction (whether made in response to a notice or otherwise).

(6) If an object is removed from premises under section 5 and destroyed under this section the Governor may recover from a responsible person any costs reasonably incurred by the Governor in connection with the removal and destruction; and a responsible person is any person who had possession of the object immediately before its removal.

(7) If—

- (a) an object is removed from premises under section 5,
- (b) at the end of the second six-month period the Governor has not authorised the destruction of the object, and
- (c) a person had possession of the object immediately before its removal,

the Governor must return the object to the person mentioned in paragraph (c) or, if there is more than one, to such of them as the Governor thinks appropriate.

### **Power to enter premises and destroy objects**

7.—(1) This section applies if a warning has been affixed under section 5, and for the purposes of this section—

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- (a) the first six-month period is the period of six months beginning with the day after the warning was affixed;
  - (b) the second six-month period is the period of six months beginning with the day after the first six-month period ends.
- (2) If at any time in the second six-month period the Governor decides that the object should be destroyed it may be destroyed as provided by subsections (6) to (9); but this is subject to subsections (3) to (5).
- (3) If at any time in the first six-month period—
- (a) any person appears to the Governor to have had the object in his possession immediately before the warning was affixed, or
  - (b) any person not falling within paragraph (a) appears to the Governor to have an interest which the Governor believes would be materially affected by the object's destruction,
- the Governor must serve on such a person a copy of a notice falling within subsection (4).
- (4) A notice falling within this subsection is a notice which—
- (a) describes the object and states its location;
  - (b) states that the Governor proposes to secure its destruction and gives the reasons for his proposal;
  - (c) states that the person on whom the copy of the notice is served may object to the Governor's proposal;
  - (d) states that an objection (if made) must be made in writing to the Governor before such date as is specified in the notice and must state why the object should not be destroyed.
- (5) Before he reaches a decision under subsection (2) the Governor must—
- (a) allow any person on whom a copy of a notice has been served under subsection (3) time to respond, and
  - (b) take into account any objections to the object's proposed destruction (whether made in response to a notice or otherwise).
- (6) If—
- (a) at any time in the second six-month period the Governor decides that the object should be destroyed, and
  - (b) the object is on premises to which the public has access or which are occupied by a person who consents to action being taken under this subsection,
- the Governor may authorise a person to enter the premises and to destroy the object if it is found there.
- (7) If (whatever the nature of the premises concerned) a justice of the peace is satisfied on information on oath that a warning has been affixed under section 5, and that the Governor has decided at any time in the second six-month period that the object should be destroyed, he may issue a warrant in writing authorising a person acting under the authority of the Governor to enter the premises, if necessary by force, at any time within one month from the time of the issue of the warrant and to destroy the object if it is found there.
- (8) A person who acts under an authorisation given under subsection (6) or (7) may take with him such other persons and such equipment as appear to him to be necessary.
- (9) The powers conferred on an authorised person under this section shall only be exercisable, if the authorisation under subsection (6) or the warrant so provides, in the presence of a police officer.
- (10) Where an object is destroyed under this section the Governor may recover from a responsible person any costs reasonably incurred by the Governor in connection with the destruction; and a

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responsible person is any person who had possession of the object immediately before the warning was affixed under section 5.

### **Compensation for destruction**

8.—(1) This section applies if a person claims that—

- (a) an object has been destroyed under section 6 or 7,
- (b) he had an interest which was materially affected by the destruction and he sustained loss as a result, and
- (c) no copy of a notice was served on him under the section concerned (whether or not one was served on any other person).

(2) If the person concerned makes an application under this section to the supreme court of the Territory, and the court finds that his claim is justified, the court may order the Governor to pay to the applicant such amount (if any) by way of compensation as the court considers just.

(3) If the court believes that the object would have been destroyed even if a copy of a notice had been served on the applicant under the section concerned the court must not order compensation to be paid under this section.

### **Offences relating to destruction etc**

9.—(1) If—

- (a) a copy of a notice is served on a person under section 4,
- (b) the notice relates to an object in his possession at the time the copy is served,
- (c) he relinquishes possession before the date specified under section 4(3)(e), and
- (d) he has no reasonable excuse for so relinquishing possession,

he is guilty of an offence.

(2) If a person wilfully obstructs a person in—

- (a) entering or searching premises under an authorisation given under section 5(1) or (2) or 7(6) or (7),
- (b) making an object safe, seizing or removing an object, or affixing a warning, under section 5(4),
- (c) destroying an object under an authorisation given under section 6(2) or 7(6) or (7), or
- (d) attempting to do anything mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c),

the person so obstructing is guilty of an offence.

(3) If—

- (a) a warning is affixed under section 5(4),
- (b) a person interferes with the warning, or moves or interferes with the object before the date specified in the warning, and
- (c) he has no reasonable excuse for doing so,

he is guilty of an offence.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under any of the preceding provisions of this section is liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent;
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine.

(5) A person who knowingly makes a false or misleading statement in response to a copy of a notice served under section 4, 6 or 7 is guilty of an offence and liable—



- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent;
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or to both.

### **Destruction etc: supplementary**

**10.**—(1) If an object is in the possession of a person who intends that it will be used only for permitted purposes, it is not a chemical weapon for the purposes of sections 4(1) and (3) and 5(1) and (2); and in deciding whether permitted purposes are intended the types and quantities of objects shall be taken into account.

(2) For the purposes of sections 4 to 9—

- (a) to the extent that an object consists of a toxic chemical or precursor, it is destroyed if it is permanently prevented from being used other than for permitted purposes;
- (b) to the extent that an object consists of a munition or other device designed to cause death or harm through toxic chemicals released by it, it is destroyed if it is permanently prevented from doing so;
- (c) to the extent that an object consists of equipment designed for use in connection with a munition or other device, it is destroyed if it is permanently prevented from being so used.

(3) In sections 5 to 9 “premises” includes land (including buildings), moveable structures, vehicles, vessels, aircraft and hovercraft.

(4) Nothing in sections 4 to 7 affects any power arising otherwise than by virtue of those sections (such as a power to dispose of property in police possession in connection with the investigation of a suspected offence).

### *Premises for producing chemical weapons etc*

### **Premises or equipment for producing chemical weapons**

**11.**—(1) No person shall—

- (a) construct premises he intends to be used to produce chemical weapons;
- (b) alter premises in circumstances where he intends that they will be used to produce chemical weapons;
- (c) install or construct equipment he intends to be used to produce chemical weapons;
- (d) alter equipment in circumstances where he intends that it will be used to produce chemical weapons;
- (e) permit the construction on land he occupies of premises he intends to be used to produce chemical weapons;
- (f) permit premises on land he occupies to be altered in circumstances where he intends that they will be used to produce chemical weapons;
- (g) permit the installation or construction on land he occupies of equipment he intends to be used to produce chemical weapons;
- (h) permit equipment on land he occupies to be altered in circumstances where he intends that it will be used to produce chemical weapons.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) an object is not a chemical weapon if the person intends that the object will be used only for permitted purposes; and in deciding whether permitted purposes are intended the types and quantities of objects shall be taken into account.

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(3) A person contravening this section is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for life.

### **Suspicious equipment or buildings**

**12.**—(1) If—

- (a) the Governor has grounds to suspect that any equipment or building is a chemical weapons production facility, and
- (b) at least one person falls within subsection (2),

the Governor may serve on any person falling within that subsection a copy of a notice falling within subsection (3).

(2) The persons falling within this subsection are—

- (a) any person who appears to the Governor to occupy the land on which the equipment or building is situated,
- (b) if the Governor's suspicion relates to equipment, any person not falling within paragraph (a) and who appears to the Governor to have the equipment in his possession, and
- (c) any person not falling within paragraph (a) or (b) and who appears to the Governor to have an interest which the Governor believes is materially affected by the notice.

(3) A notice falling within this subsection is a notice which—

- (a) describes the equipment or building and states its location;
- (b) states that the Governor suspects that the equipment or building is a chemical weapons production facility and gives the reasons for his suspicion;
- (c) states that he is considering whether to require the equipment or building to be destroyed or altered;
- (d) states that any person may make representations that the equipment or building is not a chemical weapons production facility.

(4) If the notice relates to equipment it must state that a person on whom the notice is served and who has the equipment in his possession must not relinquish possession of or alter or use, the equipment before a date specified in the notice.

### **Notice requiring destruction or alteration**

**13.**—(1) If—

- (a) the Governor has reasonable cause to believe that any equipment or building is a chemical weapons production facility, and
- (b) at least one person falls within subsection (2),

the Governor may serve on each person falling within that subsection a copy of a notice falling within subsection (3).

(2) The persons falling within this subsection are—

- (a) any person who appears to the Governor to occupy the land on which the equipment or building is situated,
- (b) if the Governor's belief relates to equipment, any person not falling within paragraph (a) and who appears to the Governor to have the equipment in his possession, and

- (c) any person not falling within paragraph (a) or (b) and who appears to the Governor to have an interest which the Governor believes would be materially affected by the destruction or alteration of the equipment or building.
- (3) A notice falling within this subsection is a notice which—
  - (a) describes the equipment or building and states its location;
  - (b) states that the Governor believes the equipment or building is a chemical weapons production facility;
  - (c) requires the equipment or building to be destroyed or altered (as the case may be) in a manner, and before a date, specified in the notice.
- (4) If a notice under this section requires any equipment or building to be altered, a further notice under this section may—
  - (a) revoke the first notice, and
  - (b) require the equipment or building to be destroyed;and the preceding provisions of this section shall apply to the further notice accordingly.
- (5) This section applies whether or not any copy of a notice has been served under section 12.

#### **Power where notice not complied with**

- 14.—**(1) For the purposes of this section the qualifying condition is that—
- (a) a notice has been prepared under section 13,
  - (b) the provisions of section 13(1) to (3) have been complied with in relation to the notice,
  - (c) the notice has not been revoked, and
  - (d) any requirement set out in the notice has not been complied with.
- (2) If a justice of the peace is satisfied on information on oath that the qualifying condition is fulfilled, he may issue a warrant in writing authorising a person acting under the authority of the Governor to take remedial action under this section.
- (3) If a person is authorised by a warrant to take remedial action under this section he may—
- (a) enter the land on which the equipment or building is situated, if necessary by force;
  - (b) do whatever is required to secure that the equipment or building is destroyed or altered in a manner specified in the notice;
  - (c) take with him such other persons and such equipment as appear to him to be necessary to help him to exercise the powers mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b).
- (4) The powers conferred on an authorised person under this section shall only be exercisable, if the warrant so provides, in the presence of a police officer.
- (5) If anything is done in exercise of the powers mentioned in this section, the Governor may recover from a responsible person any costs reasonably incurred by the Governor in connection with the exercise of those powers; and a responsible person is—
- (a) in the case of equipment, any person in possession of the equipment at the time the land is entered;
  - (b) in the case of a building, any person occupying the land at the time it is entered.

#### **Position where no notice can be served**

- 15.—**(1) For the purposes of this section the qualifying condition is that—

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- (a) the Governor has reasonable cause to believe that any equipment or building is a chemical weapons production facility,
  - (b) in the period of six months beginning with the day after he formed his belief it has not been possible to serve a copy of a notice under section 13 because of the circumstances mentioned in subsection (2), and
  - (c) the Governor has drawn up proposals for the destruction or alteration of the equipment or building in a manner specified in the proposals.
- (2) The circumstances are that—
- (a) no person appeared to the Governor to occupy the land on which the equipment or building is situated,
  - (b) if the Governor’s belief relates to equipment, no person appeared to the Governor to have the equipment in his possession, and
  - (c) no person appeared to the Governor to have an interest which the Governor believed would be materially affected by the destruction or alteration of the equipment or building.
- (3) If a justice of the peace is satisfied on information on oath that the qualifying condition is fulfilled, he may issue a warrant in writing authorising a person acting under the authority of the Governor to take remedial action under this section.
- (4) If a person is authorised by a warrant to take remedial action under this section he may—
- (a) enter the land on which the equipment or building is situated, if necessary by force;
  - (b) do whatever is required to secure that the equipment or building is destroyed or altered in a manner specified in the proposals drawn up by the Governor;
  - (c) take with him such other persons and such equipment as appear to him to be necessary to help him to exercise the powers mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b).
- (5) The powers conferred on an authorised person under this section shall only be exercisable, if the warrant so provides, in the presence of a police officer.
- (6) If anything is done in exercise of the powers mentioned in this section, the Governor may recover from a responsible person any costs reasonably incurred by the Governor in connection with the exercise of those powers; and a responsible person is—
- (a) in the case of equipment, any person in possession of the equipment at the time the land is entered;
  - (b) in the case of a building, any person occupying the land at the time it is entered.

### **Compensation for destruction or alteration**

- 16.**—(1) This section applies if a person claims that—
- (a) any equipment or building has been destroyed or altered in compliance with a notice falling within section 13(3) or has been destroyed or altered under section 14,
  - (b) he had an interest which was materially affected by the destruction or alteration and he sustained loss as a result, and
  - (c) no copy of a notice was served on him under section 13.
- (2) This section also applies if a person claims that—
- (a) any equipment or building has been destroyed or altered under section 15, and
  - (b) he had an interest which was materially affected by the destruction or alteration and he sustained loss as a result.

(3) If the person concerned makes an application under this section to the supreme court of the Territory, and the court finds that his claim is justified, the court may order the Governor to pay to the applicant such amount (if any) by way of compensation as the court considers just.

(4) If the court believes that the equipment or building would have been destroyed or altered even if a copy of a notice had been served on the applicant under section 13 the court must not order compensation to be paid under this section.

### **Offences relating to destruction etc**

17.—(1) If—

- (a) a copy of a notice is served on a person under section 12,
- (b) the notice relates to equipment in his possession at the time the copy is served,
- (c) he relinquishes possession of, or alters or uses, the equipment before the date specified under section 12(4), and
- (d) he has no reasonable excuse for doing so,

he is guilty of an offence.

(2) If—

- (a) a copy of a notice is served on a person under section 13,
- (b) the notice relates to equipment in his possession at the time the copy is served or to a building situated on land he occupies at that time,
- (c) any requirement set out in the notice is not fulfilled, and
- (d) he has no reasonable excuse for the requirement not being fulfilled,

he is guilty of an offence.

(3) If a person wilfully obstructs—

- (a) a person exercising, or attempting to exercise, the powers mentioned in section 14(3)(a) or (b) or 15(4)(a) or (b), or
- (b) any other person taken with him as mentioned in section 14(3)(c) or 15(4)(c) and helping him, or attempting to help him, to exercise those powers,

the person so obstructing is guilty of an offence.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under any of the preceding provisions of this section is liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent;
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine.

(5) A person who knowingly makes a false or misleading statement in response to a notice served under section 12 is guilty of an offence and liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent;
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or to both.

### **Destruction etc: supplementary**

18.—(1) In sections 12 to 15 “chemical weapons production facility” has the meaning given by the definition of that expression in the Convention, and for this purpose—

- (a) expressions used in the definition in the Convention shall be construed in accordance with the Convention, and
- (b) section 1 shall be ignored.

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(2) For the purposes of sections 12 to 16 “destroyed” and “destruction”, in relation to a building, mean demolished and demolition.

(3) Nothing in sections 12 to 15 affects any power arising otherwise than by virtue of those sections (such as a power to dispose of property in police possession in connection with the investigation of a suspected offence).

### *Chemicals for permitted purposes*

#### **Restriction on use etc**

**19.**—(1) Subject to section 20 (which relates to licences) no person shall—

- (a) use a Schedule 1 toxic chemical or precursor for a permitted purpose, or
- (b) produce or have in his possession a Schedule 1 toxic chemical or precursor with the intention that it will be used for a permitted purpose.

(2) A Schedule 1 toxic chemical or precursor is a toxic chemical or precursor listed in Schedule 1 to the annex on chemicals to the Convention; and for ease of reference that Schedule is set out in the Schedule to this Act.

(3) A person contravening this section is guilty of an offence and liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent;
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine.

#### **Licences**

**20.**—(1) Section 19 does not apply to anything done in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Governor and having effect at the time it is done.

(2) The Governor may—

- (a) grant a licence in such circumstances and on such terms as he thinks fit;
- (b) vary or revoke a licence by serving a notice to that effect on the person to whom the licence was granted.

(3) A variation or revocation shall take effect at such reasonable time as is specified in the notice served under subsection (2)(b).

(4) The Governor may by order make provision with respect to appealing against a refusal to grant, renew or vary a licence or against a variation or revocation of a licence.

(5) [omitted]

(6) A person who knowingly makes a false or misleading statement for the purpose of obtaining a licence or renewal or variation of a licence, or of opposing a variation or revocation of a licence, is guilty of an offence and liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent;
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or to both.

### *Information and records*

#### **Information for purposes of Act**

**21.**—(1) If the Governor has grounds to suspect that a person is committing or has committed an offence under this Act the Governor may by notice served on the person require him to give in

such form as is specified in the notice, and within such reasonable period as is so specified, such information as—

- (a) the Governor has reasonable cause to believe will help to establish whether the person is committing or has committed such an offence, and
- (b) is specified in the notice.

(2) A person who without reasonable excuse fails to comply with a notice served on him under subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent;
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine.

(3) A person on whom a notice is served under subsection (1) and who knowingly makes a false or misleading statement in response to it is guilty of an offence and liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent;
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or to both.

### **Information and records for the purposes of Convention**

**22.**—(1) The Governor may by notice served on any person require him to give in such form as is specified in the notice, and within such reasonable period as is so specified, such information as—

- (a) the Governor has reasonable cause to believe is or will be needed in connection with anything to be done for the purposes of the Convention, and
- (b) is specified in the notice;

and the information required by a notice may relate to a state of affairs subsisting before the coming into force of this Act or of the Convention.

(2) The Governor may by notice served on any person require him to keep such records as—

- (a) the Governor has reasonable cause to believe will facilitate the giving of information the person may at any time be required to give under subsection (1), and
- (b) are specified in the notice.

(3) A person who without reasonable excuse fails to comply with a notice served on him under subsection (1) or (2) is guilty of an offence and liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent;
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine.

(4) A person on whom a notice is served under subsection (1) and who knowingly makes a false or misleading statement in response to it is guilty of an offence and liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent;
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or to both.

### **Identifying persons who have information**

**23.**—(1) The Governor may make regulations requiring persons of any description specified in the regulations to inform him that they are of such a description.

(2) Any such description must be so framed that persons within it are persons on whom the Governor is likely to want to serve a notice under section 22.

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(3) If regulations are made under this section the Governor shall arrange for a statement of the fact that they have been made to be published in such manner as is likely to bring them to the attention of persons affected by them.

(4) A person who without reasonable excuse fails to comply with a requirement imposed by the regulations is guilty of an offence and liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent;
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine.

(5) A person who knowingly makes a false or misleading statement in response to a requirement imposed by the regulations is guilty of an offence and liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent;
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or to both.

(6) [omitted]

### *Inspections under Convention*

#### **Inspections: interpretation**

24. For the purposes of sections 25 to 28—

- (a) the verification annex is the annex on implementation and verification to the Convention;
- (b) a routine inspection is an inspection conducted pursuant to Parts II to IX of that annex;
- (c) a challenge inspection is an inspection conducted pursuant to Parts II and X of that annex;
- (d) an assistance inspection is an inspection conducted pursuant to Parts II and XI of that annex;
- (e) “in-country escort”, “inspector”, “inspection team” and “observer” have the meanings given by Part I of that annex.

#### **Rights of entry etc for purposes of inspections**

25.—(1) If it is proposed to conduct a routine inspection, a challenge inspection or an assistance inspection in the Territory, the Governor may issue an authorisation under this section in respect of that inspection.

(2) An authorisation under this section shall—

- (a) contain a description of the area (the specified area) in which the inspection is to be conducted,
- (b) specify the type of inspection concerned,
- (c) state the names of the members of the inspection team by whom the inspection is to be carried out, and
- (d) in the case of a challenge inspection, state the name of any observer who may accompany the team.

(3) Such an authorisation shall have the effect of authorising the inspection team—

- (a) to exercise within the specified area such rights of access, entry and unobstructed inspection as are conferred on them by the verification annex, and
- (b) to do such other things within that area in connection with the inspection as they are entitled to do by virtue of the verification annex (including things concerning the maintenance, replacement or adjustment of any instrument or other object).



- (4) Such an authorisation shall in addition have the effect of—
- (a) authorising an in-country escort to accompany the inspection team in accordance with the provisions of the verification annex, and
  - (b) authorising any police officer to give such assistance as the in-country escort may request for the purpose of facilitating the conduct of the inspection in accordance with the verification annex;

and the name of the person in charge of the in-country escort shall be stated in the authorisation.

(5) An authorisation under this section in the case of a challenge inspection shall in addition have the effect of authorising the observer to exercise within the specified area such rights of access and entry as are conferred on him by the verification annex.

(6) Any police officer giving assistance in accordance with subsection (4)(b) may use such reasonable force as he considers necessary for the purpose mentioned in that provision.

- (7) The occupier of any premises—
- (a) in relation to which it is proposed to exercise a right of entry in reliance on an authorisation under this section, or
  - (b) on which an inspection is being carried out in reliance on such an authorisation,

or a person acting on behalf of the occupier of any such premises, shall be entitled to require a copy of the authorisation to be shown to him by a member of the in-country escort.

(8) The validity of any authorisation purporting to be issued under this section in respect of any inspection shall not be called in question in any court of law at any time before the conclusion of that inspection.

(9) Accordingly, where an authorisation purports to be issued under this section in respect of any inspection, no proceedings (of whatever nature) shall be brought at any time before the conclusion of the inspection if they would, if successful, have the effect of preventing, delaying or otherwise affecting the carrying out of the inspection.

(10) If in any proceedings any question arises whether a person at any time was or was not, in relation to any routine, challenge or assistance inspection, a member of the inspection team or a member of the in-country escort or the observer, a certificate issued by or under the authority of the Governor stating any fact relating to that question shall be conclusive evidence of that fact.

(11) If an authorisation is issued under this section the Governor may issue an amendment varying the specified area, and—

- (a) from the time when the amendment is expressed to take effect this section shall apply as if the specified area were the area as varied;
- (b) subsection (8) shall apply to the amendment as it applies to the authorisation;
- (c) the Governor may issue further amendments varying the specified area and in such a case paragraphs (a) and (b) shall apply.

### **Offences in connection with inspections**

**26.—**(1) If an authorisation has been issued under section 25 in respect of any inspection, a person is guilty of an offence if he—

- (a) refuses without reasonable excuse to comply with any request made by a police officer or a member of the in-country escort for the purpose of facilitating the conduct of that inspection in accordance with the verification annex,
- (b) interferes without reasonable excuse with any container, instrument or other object installed in the course of that inspection in accordance with the verification annex, or

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- (c) wilfully obstructs any member of the inspection team or of the in-country escort, or the observer, in the conduct of that inspection in accordance with the verification annex.
- (2) Subsection (1)(b) applies to interference which occurs at any time while the container, instrument or other object is retained in accordance with the verification annex.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
  - (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent;
  - (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine.

### **Privileges and immunities in connection with inspections**

27.—(1) Members of inspection teams and observers shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by diplomatic agents in accordance with the following provisions of the 1961 Articles, namely—

- (a) Article 29,
- (b) paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 30,
- (c) paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Article 31, and
- (d) Article 34.

(2) Such persons shall, in addition, enjoy the same privileges as are enjoyed by diplomatic agents in accordance with paragraph 1(b) of Article 36 of the 1961 Articles, except in relation to articles the importing or exporting of which is prohibited by law or controlled by the enactments relating to quarantine.

(3) Samples and approved equipment carried by members of an inspection team shall be inviolable and exempt from customs duties.

(4) The privileges and immunities accorded to members of inspection teams and observers by virtue of this section shall be enjoyed by them at any time when they are in the Territory—

- (a) in connection with the carrying out there of a routine inspection, a challenge inspection or an assistance inspection, or
- (b) while in transit to or from the territory of another party to the Convention in connection with the carrying out of such an inspection there.

(5) If—

- (a) immunity from jurisdiction of a member of an inspection team is waived in accordance with the verification annex, and
- (b) a notice made by the Governor and informing the member of the waiver is delivered to him in person,

then, from the time the notice is so delivered, this section shall not have effect to confer that immunity on the member.

(6) If in any proceedings any question arises whether a person is or is not entitled to any privilege or immunity by virtue of this section, a certificate issued by or under the authority of the Governor stating any fact relating to that question shall be conclusive evidence of that fact.

(7) In this section—

“the 1961 Articles” means the Articles which are set out in Schedule 1 to the Diplomatic Privileges Act 1964 (Articles of Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 having force of law in United Kingdom)(5);

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(5) 1964 c. 81.

“approved equipment” and “samples” shall be construed in accordance with the verification annex;

“enactment” includes an enactment comprised in subordinate legislation (within the meaning of the Interpretation Act 1978)(6).

### **Reimbursement of expenditure**

**28.** The Governor may reimburse any person in respect of expenditure incurred in connection with a routine inspection, a challenge inspection or an assistance inspection.

### *Offences: miscellaneous*

### **Power to search and obtain evidence**

**29.**—(1) If a justice of the peace is satisfied on information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence under this Act is being, has been or is about to be committed on any premises or that evidence of the commission of such an offence is to be found there, he may issue a warrant in writing authorising a person acting under the authority of the Governor to enter the premises, if necessary by force, at any time within one month from the time of the issue of the warrant and to search them.

(2) A person who enters the premises under the authority of the warrant may—

- (a) take with him such other persons and such equipment as appear to him to be necessary;
- (b) inspect any document found on the premises which he has reasonable cause to believe may be required as evidence for the purposes of proceedings in respect of an offence under this Act;
- (c) take copies of, or seize and remove, any such document;
- (d) inspect, seize and remove any device or equipment found on the premises which he has reasonable cause to believe may be required as such evidence;
- (e) inspect, sample, seize and remove any substance found on the premises which he has reasonable cause to believe may be required as such evidence;
- (f) search or cause to be searched any person found on the premises whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be in possession of any document, device, equipment or substance;

but no woman or girl shall be searched except by a woman.

(3) The powers conferred by a warrant under this section shall only be exercisable, if the warrant so provides, in the presence of a police officer.

### **Forfeiture in case of conviction**

**30.**—(1) The court by or before which a person is convicted of an offence under this Act may order that anything shown to the court’s satisfaction to relate to the offence shall be forfeited, and either destroyed or otherwise dealt with in such manner as the court may order.

(2) In particular, the court may order the thing to be dealt with as the Governor may see fit; and in such a case the Governor may direct that it be destroyed or otherwise dealt with.

(3) Where—

- (a) the court proposes to order anything to be forfeited under this section, and
- (b) a person claiming to have an interest in it applies to be heard by the court,

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(6) 1978 c. 30.

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the court must not order it to be forfeited unless he has been given an opportunity to show cause why the order should not be made.

30A. [omitted]

### **Offences: other provisions**

31.—(1) Proceedings for an offence under section 2 or 11 shall not be instituted except by or with the consent of the Attorney General.

(2) Proceedings for an offence under any provision of this Act other than section 2 or 11 shall not be instituted except by or with the consent of the Governor.

(3) Where an offence under this Act is committed by a body corporate and is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of—

- (a) a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or
- (b) any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity,

he as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(4) In subsection (3) “director”, in relation to a body corporate whose affairs are managed by its members, means a member of the body corporate.

(5) [omitted]

### *Other miscellaneous provisions*

### **Disclosure of information**

32.—(1) This section applies to information if—

- (a) it was obtained under, or in connection with anything done under, this Act or the Convention, and
- (b) it relates to a particular business or other activity carried on by any person.

(2) So long as the business or activity continues to be carried on the information shall not be disclosed except—

- (a) with the consent of the person for the time being carrying on the business or activity,
- (b) in connection with anything done for the purposes of the Convention,
- (c) in connection with anything done for the purposes of this Act,
- (d) in connection with the investigation of any criminal offence or for the purposes of any criminal proceedings,
- (e) in connection with the enforcement of any restriction on imports or exports,
- (f) in dealing with an emergency involving danger to the public,
- (g) with a view to ensuring the security of the Territory, or
- (h) to the International Court of Justice for the purpose of enabling that Court to deal with any dispute referred to it under the Convention.

(3) [omitted]

(4) A person who discloses information in contravention of this section is guilty of an offence and liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent;

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or to both.

(5) Where a person proposes to disclose information to which this section applies in circumstances where the disclosure would by virtue of paragraphs (b) to (h) of subsection (2) not contravene this section, he may disclose the information notwithstanding any obligation not to disclose it that would otherwise apply.

33. [omitted]

### Service of notices

34. A notice under any provision of this Act, or a copy of a notice under any such provision, may be served on a person—

- (a) by delivering it to him in person,
- (b) by sending it by post to him at his usual or last-known residence or place of business in the Territory, or
- (c) in the case of a body corporate, by delivering it to the secretary or clerk of the body corporate at its registered or principal office or sending it by post to the secretary or clerk of that body corporate at that office.

35. [omitted]

36. [omitted]

### The Crown

37.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this section, this Act binds the Crown.

(2) No contravention by the Crown of a provision made by or under this Act shall make the Crown criminally liable; but the supreme court of the Territory may, on the application of a person appearing to the court to have an interest, declare unlawful any act or omission of the Crown which constitutes such a contravention.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), the provisions made by or under this Act apply to persons in the public service of the Crown as they apply to other persons.

(4) Nothing in this section affects Her Majesty in her private capacity; and this subsection shall be construed as if section 38(3) of the Crown Proceedings Act 1947 (meaning of Her Majesty in her private capacity)(7) were contained in this Act.

38. [omitted]

### Citation

39.—(1) [omitted]

(2) [omitted]

(3) [omitted]

(4) This Act shall be cited as the Chemical Weapons Act 1996.

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(7) 1947 c. 44.

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## SCHEDULE TO THE ACT

Section 19

## SCHEDULED TOXIC CHEMICALS AND PRECURSORS

		(CAS registry number)
<b>A. TOXIC CHEMICALS:</b>		
(1)	O-Alkyl (less than or equal to C <sub>10</sub> , incl. cycloalkyl) alkyl  (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphonofluoridates  eg. Sarin: O-Isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate  Soman: O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate	(107-44-8)  (96-64-0)
(2)	O-Alkyl (less than or equal to C <sub>10</sub> , incl. cycloalkyl)  N,N-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphoramidocyanidates  eg. Tabun: O-Ethyl N,N-dimethyl phosphoramidocyanidate	(77-81-6)
(3)	O-Alkyl (H or less than or equal to C <sub>10</sub> , incl. cycloalkyl)  S-2 dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-aminoethyl alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonothiolates and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts  eg. VX: O-Ethyl S-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methyl phosphonothiolate	(50782-69-9)
(4)	Sulfur mustards:  2-Chloroethylchloromethylsulfide  Mustard gas: Bis (2-chloroethyl) sulfide	(2625-76-5)  (505-60-2)

**Notes:**

1. This Schedule sets out Schedule 1 to the annex on chemicals to the Convention as corrected.
2. In this Schedule the reference to the CAS registry is to the chemical abstract service registry.
3. This Schedule must be read subject to the following proposition, which is based on a note in the Convention: where reference is made to groups of dialkylated chemicals, followed by a list of alkyl groups in parentheses, all chemicals possible by all possible combinations of alkyl groups listed in the parentheses must be taken to be listed in the Schedule.

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		(CAS registry number)
	Bis (2-chloroethylthio) methane	(63869-13-6)
	Sesquimustard: 1,2-Bis (2-chloroethylthio) ethane	(3563-36-8)
	1,3-Bis (2-chloroethylthio)-n-propane	(63905-10-2)
	1,4-Bis (2-chloroethylthio)-n-butane	(142868-93-7)
	1,5-Bis (2-chloroethylthio)-n-pentane	(142868-94-8)
	Bis (2-chloroethylthiomethyl) ether	(63918-90-1)
	O-Mustard: Bis (2-chloroethylthioethyl) ether	(63918-89-8)
(5)	Lewisites:	
	Lewisite 1: 2-Chlorovinyl-dichloroarsine	(541-25-3)
	Lewisite 2: Bis (2-chlorovinyl) chloroarsine	(40334-69-8)
	Lewisite 3: Tris (2-chlorovinyl) arsine	(40334-70-1)
(6)	Nitrogen mustards:	
	HN1: Bis (2-chloroethyl) ethylamine	(538-07-8)
	HN2: Bis (2-chloroethyl) methylamine	(51-75-2)
	HN3: Tris (2-chloroethyl) amine	(555-77-1)
(7)	Saxitoxin	(35523-89-8)
(8)	Ricin	(9009-86-3)
<b>B. PRECURSORS</b>		
(9)	Alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonyldifluorides	

**Notes:**

1. This Schedule sets out Schedule 1 to the annex on chemicals to the Convention as corrected.
2. In this Schedule the reference to the CAS registry is to the chemical abstract service registry.
3. This Schedule must be read subject to the following proposition, which is based on a note in the Convention: where reference is made to groups of dialkylated chemicals, followed by a list of alkyl groups in parentheses, all chemicals possible by all possible combinations of alkyl groups listed in the parentheses must be taken to be listed in the Schedule.

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		(CAS registry number)
	eg DF: Methylphosphonyldifluoride	(676-99-3)
(10)	O-Alkyl (H or less than or equal to C <sub>10</sub> , incl. cycloalkyl)  O-2-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-aminoethyl alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonites and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts	
	eg QL: O-Ethyl O-2 diisopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonite	(57856-11-8)
(11)	Chlorosarin: O-Isopropyl methylphosphonochloridate	(1445-76-7)
(12)	Chlorosoman: O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonochloridate	(7040-57-5)

**Notes:**

1. This Schedule sets out Schedule 1 to the annex on chemicals to the Convention as corrected.
2. In this Schedule the reference to the CAS registry is to the chemical abstract service registry.
3. This Schedule must be read subject to the following proposition, which is based on a note in the Convention: where reference is made to groups of dialkylated chemicals, followed by a list of alkyl groups in parentheses, all chemicals possible by all possible combinations of alkyl groups listed in the parentheses must be taken to be listed in the Schedule.

## SCHEDULE 2

Article 3

SECTIONS 50 TO 56 OF THE ANTI-TERRORISM, CRIME AND SECURITY ACT 2001, AS EXCEPTED AND MODIFIED AND EXTENDED TO THE TERRITORIES LISTED IN SCHEDULE 3

*Assisting or inducing weapons-related acts overseas***Assisting or inducing certain weapons-related acts overseas**

**50.**—(1) A person who aids, abets, counsels or procures, or incites, a person who is not a United Kingdom person to do a relevant act outside the United Kingdom is guilty of an offence.

(2) For this purpose a relevant act is an act that, if done by a United Kingdom person, would contravene section 2 of the Chemical Weapons Act 1996 (offences relating to chemical weapons).

(3) [omitted]

(4) A person accused of an offence under this section in relation to a relevant act which would contravene section 2 of the Chemical Weapons Act 1996 may raise any defence which would be open to a person accused of the corresponding offence ancillary to an offence under that provision.

(5) A person accused of an offence under this section is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for life.



(6) This section applies to acts done outside the Territory, but only if they are done by a United Kingdom person.

(7) Nothing in this section prejudices any criminal liability existing apart from this section.

#### *Supplemental provisions relating to Section 50*

#### **Extraterritorial application**

**51.**—(1) Proceedings for an offence committed under section 50 outside the United Kingdom may be taken, and the offence may for incidental purposes be treated as having been committed, in any part of the Territory.

(2) [omitted]

#### **Powers of entry**

**52.**—(1) If a justice of the peace is satisfied on information on oath that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that evidence of the commission of an offence under section 50 is to be found on any premises, he may issue a warrant authorising an authorised officer to enter the premises, if necessary by force, at any time within one month from the time of the issue of the warrant and to search them.

(2) The powers of a person who enters the premises under the authority of the warrant include power—

- (a) to take with him such other persons and such equipment as appear to him to be necessary;
- (b) to inspect, seize and retain any substance, equipment or document found on the premises;
- (c) to require any document or other information which is held in electronic form and is accessible from the premises to be produced in a form—
  - (i) in which he can read and copy it; or
  - (ii) from which it can readily be produced in a form in which he can read and copy it;
- (d) to copy any document which he has reasonable cause to believe may be required as evidence for the purposes of proceedings in respect of an offence under section 50.

(3) A police officer who enters premises under the authority of a warrant or by virtue of subsection (2)(a) may—

- (a) give such assistance as an authorised officer may request for the purpose of facilitating the exercise of any power under this section; and
- (b) search or cause to be searched any person on the premises who the constable has reasonable cause to believe may have in his possession any document or other thing which may be required as evidence for the purposes of proceedings in respect of an offence under section 50.

(4) No police officer shall search a person of the opposite sex.

(5) The powers conferred by a warrant under this section shall only be exercisable, if the warrant so provides, in the presence of a police officer.

(6) A person who—

- (a) wilfully obstructs an authorised officer in the exercise of a power conferred by a warrant under this section; or
- (b) fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a reasonable request made by an authorised officer or a police officer for the purpose of facilitating the exercise of such a power,

is guilty of an offence.

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- (7) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (6) is liable—
- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent; and
  - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine (or both).
- (8) In this section “authorised officer” means an officer acting under the authority of the Governor.
- 53.** [omitted]

### **Offences**

**54.**—(1) A person who knowingly or recklessly makes a false or misleading statement for the purpose of obtaining (or opposing the variation or withdrawal of) authorisation for the purposes of section 50 is guilty of an offence.

- (2) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable—
- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent;
  - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine (or both).

(3) Where an offence under section 50 or subsection (1) above committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of—

- (a) a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate; or
- (b) any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity,

he as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(4) In subsection (3) “director”, in relation to a body corporate whose affairs are managed by its members, means a member of the body corporate.

### **Consent to prosecutions**

**55.** Proceedings for an offence under section 50 shall not be instituted except by or with the consent of the Attorney General.

### **Interpretation**

**56.**—(1) In the foregoing provisions “United Kingdom person” means a United Kingdom national or a body incorporated under the law of the Territory.

- (2) For this purpose a United Kingdom national is an individual who is—
- (a) a British citizen, a British overseas territories citizen, a British National (Overseas) or a British Overseas citizen;
  - (b) a person who under the British Nationality Act 1981<sup>(8)</sup> is a British subject; or
  - (c) a British protected person within the meaning of that Act.

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(8) 1981 c. 61.

### SCHEDULE 3

Articles 2 and 3

#### TERRITORIES TO WHICH THIS ORDER EXTENDS

Anguilla  
Bermuda  
British Antarctic Territory  
British Indian Ocean Territory  
Cayman Islands  
Falkland Islands  
Montserrat  
Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands  
St Helena and Dependencies  
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands  
Turks and Caicos Islands  
Virgin Islands  
Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia

### SCHEDULE 4

Article 2

#### FURTHER EXCEPTIONS, ADAPTATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS ACT 1996 IN RESPECT OF THE BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY AND THE BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

**1.** The following provisions shall not extend to the British Antarctic Territory and the British Indian Ocean Territory:

section 5(6)  
section 7(9)  
section 9(4)(a)  
section 9(5)(a)  
section 14(4)  
section 15(5)  
section 17(4)(a)  
section 17(5)(a)  
section 19(3)(a)  
section 20(5)(a)  
section 21(2)(a)  
section 21(3)(a)  
section 22(3)(a)  
section 22(4)(a)  
section 23(4)(a)  
section 23(5)(a)

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section 25(4)(b)  
section 25(6)  
section 26(3)(a)  
section 29(3)  
section 32(4)(a)

**2.** In the application of sections 2(6)(b) and 26(1)(a) in the British Antarctic Territory and the British Indian Ocean Territory, the references therein to “a police officer” shall be omitted.

**3.** In the application of the following provisions in the British Antarctic Territory and the British Indian Ocean territory, the references therein to “conviction on indictment” shall be replaced by references to “conviction by the supreme court of the Territory”:

section 2(8)  
section 9(4)(b)  
section 9(5)(b)  
section 11(3)  
section 17(4)(b)  
section 17(5)(b)  
section 19(3)(b)  
section 20(6)(b)  
section 21(2)(b)  
section 21(3)(b)  
section 22(3)(b)  
section 22(4)(b)  
section 23(4)(b)  
section 23(5)(b)  
section 26(3)(b)  
section 32(4)(b)

**4.** In the application of section 31(1) in the British Antarctic Territory and the British Indian Ocean Territory, the reference therein to “the Attorney General” shall be replaced by a reference to “the Principal Legal Adviser of the Territory”.

#### SCHEDULE 4A

Article 3

#### FURTHER MODIFICATION TO THE ANTI-TERRORISM, CRIME AND SECURITY ACT 2001 IN RESPECT OF THE BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY AND THE BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

In the application of section 50(5) in the British Antarctic Territory and the British Indian Ocean Territory, the reference therein to “conviction on indictment” shall be replaced by a reference to “conviction by the supreme court of the Territory”.

SCHEDULE 5

Article 2

FURTHER ADAPTATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS ACT 1996 IN RESPECT OF PITCAIRN, HENDERSON, DUCIE AND OENO ISLANDS

1. In the application of the following sections in Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, the references therein to “summary conviction” shall be replaced by references to “conviction by the subordinate court of the Territory”, and references to “conviction on indictment” shall be replaced by references to “conviction by the supreme court of the Territory”:

section 2(8)

section 9(4)

section 9(5)

section 11(3)

section 17(4)

section 17(5)

section 19(3)

section 20(6)

section 21(2)

section 21(3)

section 22(3)

section 22(4)

section 23(4)

section 23(5)

section 26(3)

section 32(4)

2. In the application of section 31(1) in Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, the reference therein to “the Attorney General” shall be replaced by a reference to “the Legal Adviser”.

3. In the application of the following sections in Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, the references therein to “a fine” shall be replaced by references to “a fine not exceeding £10,000 or its equivalent”:

section 9(4)(b)

section 9(5)(b)

section 17(4)(b)

section 17(5)(b)

section 19(3)(b)

section 20(6)(b)

section 21(2)(b)

section 21(3)(b)

section 22(3)(b)

section 22(4)(b)

section 23(4)(b)

section 23(5)(b)

section 26(3)(b)

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section 32(4)(b)

#### SCHEDULE 5A

Article 3

##### FURTHER MODIFICATION TO THE ANTI-TERRORISM, CRIME AND SECURITY ACT 2001 IN RESPECT OF PITCAIRN, HENDERSON, DUCIE AND OENO ISLANDS

In the application of section 50(5) in Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, the reference therein to “conviction on indictment” shall be replaced by a reference to “conviction by the supreme court of the Territory”.

#### SCHEDULE 6

Article 2

##### FURTHER ADAPTATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS ACT 1996 IN RESPECT OF BERMUDA

In the application of the following sections in Bermuda, the references therein to “a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent” shall be replaced by references to “a fine not exceeding \$8,500”:

section 9(4)(a)  
section 9(5)(a)  
section 17(4)(a)  
section 17(5)(a)  
section 19(3)(a)  
section 20(6)(a)  
section 21(2)(a)  
section 21(3)(a)  
section 22(3)(a)  
section 22(4)(a)  
section 23(4)(a)  
section 23(5)(a)  
section 26(3)(a)  
section 32(4)(a)

#### SCHEDULE 7

Article 2

##### FURTHER ADAPTATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS ACT 1996 IN RESPECT OF THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

1. In the application of the following sections in the Turks and Caicos Islands, the references therein to “a fine not exceeding £5,000 or its equivalent” shall be replaced by references to “a fine not exceeding \$8,500”:

section 9(4)(a)  
section 9(5)(a)

section 17(4)(a)  
section 17(5)(a)  
section 19(3)(a)  
section 20(6)(a)  
section 21(2)(a)  
section 21(3)(a)  
section 22(3)(a)  
section 22(4)(a)  
section 23(4)(a)  
section 23(5)(a)  
section 26(3)(a)  
section 32(4)(a)

2. In the application of the following sections in the Turks and Caicos Islands, the references therein to “a fine” shall be replaced by references to “a fine not exceeding \$50,000”:

section 9(4)(b)  
section 9(5)(b)  
section 17(4)(b)  
section 17(5)(b)  
section 19(3)(b)  
section 20(6)(b)  
section 21(2)(b)  
section 21(3)(b)  
section 22(3)(b)  
section 22(4)(b)  
section 23(4)(b)  
section 23(5)(b)  
section 26(3)(b)  
section 32(4)(b)

## SCHEDULE 8

Article 2

### FURTHER EXCEPTIONS, ADAPTATIONS AND MODIFICATIONS TO THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS ACT 1996 IN RESPECT OF THE SOVEREIGN BASE AREAS OF AKROTIRI AND DHEKELIA

1. The following sections shall not extend to the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia:

section 9(4)(a)  
section 9(5)(a)  
section 17(4)(a)  
section 17(5)(a)  
section 19(3)(a)

**Status:** This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

section 20(5)(a)  
section 21(2)(a)  
section 21(3)(a)  
section 22(3)(a)  
section 22(4)(a)  
section 23(4)(a)  
section 23(5)(a)  
section 26(3)(a)  
section 32(4)(a)

**2.** In the application of the following sections in the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia the references therein to “conviction on indictment” shall be replaced by references to “conviction by the Judge’s Court”:

section 2(8)  
section 9(4)(b)  
section 9(5)(b)  
section 11(3)  
section 17(4)(b)  
section 17(5)(b)  
section 19(3)(b)  
section 20(6)(b)  
section 21(2)(b)  
section 21(3)(b)  
section 22(3)(b)  
section 22(4)(b)  
section 23(4)(b)  
section 23(5)(b)  
section 26(3)(b)  
section 32(4)(b)

**3.** In the applications of sections 5(2), 7(7) and 29(1) in the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia, the references therein to “a justice of the peace” shall be replaced by references to “a judge”.

## SCHEDULE 8A

Article 3

### FURTHER MODIFICATION TO THE ANTI-TERRORISM, CRIME AND SECURITY ACT 2001 IN RESPECT OF THE SOVEREIGN BASE AREAS OF AKROTIRI AND DHEKELIA

In the application of section 50(5) in the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia the reference therein to “conviction on indictment” shall be replaced by a reference to “conviction by the Judge’s Court”.



**Status:** This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

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## EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This note is not part of the Order)*

This Order, made under the Chemical Weapons Act 1996 and the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001, extends provisions of the two Acts, with exceptions, adaptations and modifications, to the territories listed in Schedule 3.