
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2006 No. 2952

The Al-Qaida and Taliban (United Nations Measures) Order 2006

PART 1

Preliminary and general

Citation, commencement, extent and application

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Al-Qaida and Taliban (United Nations Measures) Order 2006 and comes into force on 16th November 2006.

(2) This Order extends to the United Kingdom.

(3) An offence may be committed under article 6, 7, 8, 10 or 11 by any person in the United Kingdom or by any person elsewhere who is—

- (a) a British citizen, a British overseas territories citizen, a British Overseas citizen, a British subject, a British National (Overseas) or a British protected person; or
- (b) a body incorporated or constituted under the law of any part of the United Kingdom.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order—

“the 2000 Act” means the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000(1);

“the 2002 Order” means the Al-Qa’ida and Taliban (United Nations Measures) Order 2002(2);

“body corporate” includes a Scottish partnership;

“designated person” has the meaning given by article 3;

“document” includes information recorded in any form and, in relation to information recorded otherwise than in legible form, references to its production include references to producing a copy of the information in legible form;

“economic resources” means assets of every kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, which are not funds but can be used to obtain funds, goods or services;

“funds” means financial assets and benefits of every kind, including (but not limited to)—

- (a) cash, cheques, claims on money, drafts, money orders and other payment instruments;
- (b) deposits with relevant institutions or other persons, balances on accounts, debts and debt obligations;
- (c) publicly and privately traded securities and debt instruments, including stocks and shares, certificates representing securities, bonds, notes, warrants, debentures and derivative products;

(1) 2000 c.8.

(2) S.I. 2002/111 as amended by S.I. 2002/251.

- (d) interest, dividends or other income on or value accruing from or generated by assets;
- (e) credit, rights of set-off, guarantees, performance bonds or other financial commitments;
- (f) letters of credit, bills of lading, bills of sale;
- (g) documents providing evidence of an interest in funds or financial resources;
- (h) any other instrument of export financing;

“officer”, in relation to a body corporate, means—

- (a) in relation to a Scottish partnership, a partner, and
- (b) in relation to any other body corporate, a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate or any person who has purported to act in any such capacity;

“relevant institution” means—

- (a) a person who has permission under Part 4 of the 2000 Act; and
- (b) an EEA firm of the kind mentioned in paragraph 5(b) of Schedule 3 to the 2000 Act⁽³⁾ which has permission under paragraph 15 of that Schedule as a result of qualifying for authorisation under paragraph 12 of that Schedule to accept deposits;

“Sanctions Committee” means the committee of the Security Council of the United Nations established under Security Council Resolution 1267(1999) adopted on 15th October 1999;

“Security Council Resolutions” means the following resolutions of the Security Council of the United Nations: resolutions 1267(1999) adopted on 15th October 1999, 1333(2000) adopted on 19th December 2000, 1363(2001) adopted on 30th July 2001, 1390(2002) adopted on 16th January 2002, 1452(2002) adopted on 20th December 2002, 1455(2003) adopted on 17th January 2003, 1526(2004) adopted on 30th January 2004 and 1617(2005) adopted on 29th July 2005.

(2) The definition of “relevant institution” in paragraph (1) must be read with—

- (a) section 22 of the 2000 Act;
- (b) any relevant order under that section; and
- (c) Schedule 2 to that Act.

(3) As amended by [S.I. 2000/2952](#) and [S.I. 2003/1473](#).