

---

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

---

**2014 No. 3349**

**The Yemen (European Union  
Financial Sanctions) Regulations 2014**

**PART 2**

**Funds and Economic Resources**

**Freezing of funds and economic resources**

**3.—(1)** A person (“P”) must not deal with funds or economic resources belonging to, or owned, held or controlled by, a designated person if P knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that P is dealing with such funds or economic resources.

(2) In paragraph (1) “deal with” means—

(a) in relation to funds—

(i) use, alter, move, allow access to or transfer;

(ii) deal with the funds in any other way that would result in any change in their volume, amount, location, ownership, possession, character or destination; or

(iii) make any other change that would enable their use, including portfolio management; and

(b) in relation to economic resources, exchange, or use in exchange, for funds, goods or services.

(3) Paragraph (1) is subject to regulation 9.

**Making funds available to a designated person**

**4.—(1)** A person (“P”) must not make funds available, directly or indirectly, to a designated person if P knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that P is making the funds so available.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to regulations 8 and 9.

**Making funds available for the benefit of a designated person**

**5.—(1)** A person (“P”) must not make funds available to any person for the benefit of a designated person if P knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that P is making the funds so available.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation—

(a) funds are made available for the benefit of a designated person only if that person thereby obtains, or is able to obtain, a significant financial benefit, and

(b) “financial benefit” includes the discharge, in whole or in part, of a financial obligation for which the designated person is wholly or partly responsible.

(3) Paragraph (1) is subject to regulations 8 and 9.

### **Making economic resources available to a designated person**

6.—(1) A person (“P”) must not make economic resources available, directly or indirectly, to a designated person if P knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect—

- (a) that P is making the economic resources so available, and
- (b) that the designated person would be likely to exchange the economic resources, or use them in exchange for funds, goods or services.

(2) Paragraph (1) is subject to regulation 9.

### **Making economic resources available for the benefit of a designated person**

7.—(1) A person (“P”) must not make economic resources available to any person for the benefit of a designated person if P knows, or has reasonable cause to suspect, that P is making the economic resources so available.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation—

- (a) economic resources are made available for the benefit of a designated person only if that person thereby obtains, or is able to obtain, a significant financial benefit, and
- (b) “financial benefit” includes the discharge, in whole or in part, of a financial obligation for which the designated person is wholly or partly responsible.

(3) Paragraph (1) is subject to regulation 9.

### **Credits to a frozen account**

8.—(1) The prohibitions in regulations 4 and 5 are not contravened by a person who credits a frozen account with—

- (a) interest or other earnings due on the account,
- (b) payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that were concluded or arose before the account became a frozen account, or
- (c) payments due under judicial, administrative or arbitral decisions rendered in a European Union Member State or enforceable in the Member State concerned.

(2) The prohibitions in regulations 4 and 5 on making funds available do not prevent a relevant institution from crediting a frozen account where it receives funds transferred to the account.

(3) A relevant institution must inform the Treasury without delay if it credits a frozen account in accordance with paragraph (1)(b), (c) or (2).

(4) In this regulation “frozen account” means an account with a relevant institution which is held or controlled (directly or indirectly) by a designated person.

### **Licences**

9.—(1) The prohibitions in regulations 3 to 7 do not apply to anything done under the authority of a licence granted by the Treasury.

(2) A licence must specify the acts authorised by it and may be—

- (a) general or granted to a category of persons or to a particular person;
- (b) subject to conditions;
- (c) of indefinite duration or subject to an expiry date.

(3) The Treasury may vary or revoke a licence at any time.

(4) On the grant, variation or revocation of a licence, the Treasury must—

- (a) in the case of a licence granted to a particular person, give written notice of the grant, variation or revocation to that person,
  - (b) in the case of a general licence or a licence granted to a category of persons, take such steps as the Treasury consider appropriate to publicise the grant, variation or revocation of the licence.
- (5) A person commits an offence who, for the purpose of obtaining a licence, knowingly or recklessly—
- (a) provides information that is false in a material respect, or
  - (b) provides or produces a document that is not what it purports to be.
- (6) A person who purports to act under the authority of a licence but who fails to comply with any condition included in the licence commits an offence.