

# Financial Sanctions Relating To Terrorism - Guidance



**Isle of Man**  
Government

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## 1 Introduction

This guidance outlines your obligations under **financial sanctions relating to terrorism** and provides an **introduction to what is meant by terrorist financing**.

It is produced by the Customs and Excise Division of the Treasury, which is the competent authority for the implementation of financial sanctions in the Isle of Man.

The Treasury has appointed its Customs and Excise Division to act for the purpose of enforcing financial sanctions. Accordingly, certain powers have been delegated by the Treasury to the Division.

**For general information and guidance on financial sanctions, including details of complex structures, ownership and control, licensing and challenging designations please see the [guidance](#) published on the Customs and Excise website.**

Enquiries concerning this Notice should be addressed to the address given below and marked for the attention of the Sanctions Officer.

Enquiries may also be made by—

- Email ([customs@gov.im](mailto:customs@gov.im))
- Telephone (01624 648109)

The Sanctions Officer  
Customs and Excise Division  
PO Box 6  
Custom House  
North Quay  
Douglas  
Isle of Man  
IM99 1AG

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## **2 Legislation - financial sanctions relating to terrorism**

### **United Nations measures**

Following the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#). Amongst other things, it denounced terrorism and required UN member states to:

- criminalise the funding of terrorism;
- freeze the funds of those who attempt to commit or facilitate terrorist acts;
- prevent their nationals from supporting those who attempt to commit or facilitate terrorist acts.

### **European Union measures**

The European Union adopted Council Regulation [2580/2001](#) to give effect to UN Resolution 1373 (2001) in the EU. It imposes specific financial sanctions against certain listed targets with a view to combating terrorism.

It also prohibits the provision of financial services to, or for the benefit of, a natural or legal person, group or entity subject to the sanction.

### **United Kingdom measures**

The UK's Terrorist Asset-Freezing etc. Act 2010 ([TFAFA 2010](#)) gives effect to UN Resolution 1373 (2001) in the UK. TFAFA 2010 provides HM Treasury with powers to freeze the funds and economic resources of those suspected or believed to be involved in terrorist activities. It also restricts the making available of funds, financial services and economic resources to, or for the benefit of such persons. TFAFA 2010 also provides for enforcement of Council Regulation 2580/2001.

### **Isle of Man measures**

The Isle of Man applied Council Regulation 2580/2001 to the Island by the European Communities (Terrorism Measures) Order 2002 [[SD 111/02](#)]. This ensures that anyone listed by the EU is also listed in the Island.

The [Terrorism and Other Crime \(Financial Restrictions\) Act 2014](#) (TOCFRA 2014) provides the Treasury with powers -

- (a) to give directions in respect of financing of proliferation or terrorism or money laundering;
- (b) powers to freeze the funds and economic resources of those suspected or believed to be involved in terrorist activities; and
- (c) powers to designate a person suspected of being involved in terrorist activities.

To ensure that the Island also meets its international obligations, TOCFRA 2014 also ensures that anyone designated by the UN, EU or UK in relation to terrorism is automatically designated in the Island too. For the purposes of TOCFRA 2014, a "designated person" is:

- (a) a person designated by the Treasury for the purposes of Part 2 (including a designation that has effect by virtue of section 24(1));

- (b) a natural or legal person, group or entity included in the list provided for by Article 2(3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 of 27 December 2001 on specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities with a view to combating terrorism as it has effect in the Island; or
- (c) a natural or legal person, group or entity which is subject to United Nations sanctions measures by virtue of being included on a list maintained and amended from time to time by —
  - (i) the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities ("the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee"); or
  - (ii) the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) as being individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan ("the 1988 Sanctions Committee"), such Committees being established by the United Nations Security Council.

The [Isle of Man Financial Services Authority](#) publishes the [Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Code](#) (a requirement under TOCFRA 2014 and the Proceeds of Crime Act 2008), requiring regulated businesses on the Island to comply with certain requirements, conduct relevant risk assessments and customer due diligence checks, and report suspicious transactions.

### **Other financial sanctions regimes**

It is important to note that this guidance refers to measures implemented under UN Resolution 1373 (2001). There are other financial sanctions in place which relate to specific groups, such as the Taliban, Al-Qaida and ISIL. Separate guidance is available in [Sanctions Notice 21](#).

### 3 Legislation - other terrorism related legislation

In addition to financial sanctions relating to terrorism, which are implemented in the Island, the [Anti-Terrorism and Crime Act 2003](#) also makes provisions in respect of terrorist activities.

#### Proscribed Organisations

An organisation may be proscribed ('banned') under the Anti-Terrorism and Crime Act 2003, and the IOM follows the same list maintained in the UK under its Terrorism Act 2000. Because proscription involves different restrictions, and because not all proscribed organisations are subject to financial sanctions, the list of proscribed organisations is not included in the consolidated list<sup>1</sup>.

The list of proscribed organisations is maintained by the UK Home Office and can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/proscribed-terror-groups-or-organisations--2>

#### Meaning of "terrorism"

In this Act "**terrorism**" means —

- "(1)(a) the use or threat of action where —
- (i) the action falls within subsection (2);
  - (ii) the use or threat is designed to influence the government or an international organisation or to intimidate the public or a section of the public; and
  - (iii) the use or threat is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, racial or ideological cause; or
- (b) any activity that —
- (i) constitutes a Convention offence; or
  - (ii) would constitute a Convention offence if done in the Island.
- (2) Action falls within this subsection if it —
- (a) involves serious violence against a person;
  - (b) involves serious damage to property;
  - (c) endangers a person's life, other than that of the person committing the action;
  - (d) creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public;
  - (e) is designed seriously to interfere with or seriously to disrupt an electronic system."

#### Offences

There are various offences relating to terrorism activities, including:

- fund-raising, for the purposes of terrorism (section 7);
- uses or possesses money for the purposes of terrorism (section 8);
- facilitates money or other property being made available for the purposes of terrorism (section 9);

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<sup>1</sup> [The consolidated list](#), maintained by the UK's OFSI includes all designated persons subject to financial sanctions under UN resolutions, EU and UK legislation, which all apply to the Island.

- finances the travel of a person for the purposes of terrorism (section 9A);
- money laundering (section 10).

**Forfeiture**

Where a person is convicted of an offence under sections 7 to 10 of this Act, the court can make an order to forfeit any money or other property which that person had in their possession or control which has been used for the purposes of terrorism or intended to be used for those purposes.

**Duty to disclose information**

The Act also imposes a duty on persons to disclose information to the FIU where he believes or suspects that a person has committed an offence under the Act.

Reports to the FIU should be made using the online reporting system, THEMIS. If you do not have access to this reporting system you should contact the FIU regarding how to make a report. The FIU's contact details are set out in section 6 below.

## 4 Government Departments and Agencies

The Isle of Man Government Departments and agencies that are involved in terrorism related sanctions and financing of terrorism matters (TF) are as follows:

Department/agency	Role
Treasury (Customs and Excise Division)	Competent authority for implementing financial sanctions relating to terrorism.  Makes designations under TOCFRA 2014.  Lead agency for financial sanctions investigations.
Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)	Authority to whom reports of frozen accounts, designated persons & breaches must be made.  Disseminates intelligence to the appropriate authorities to investigate financial sanctions and TF issues.
Isle of Man Financial Services Authority (FSA)	Regulates financial service businesses on the Island and oversees Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions in respect of Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism.  Issues Anti-Money laundering guidance and undertakes compliance checks with regard to financial sanctions as part of the regulation and oversight of regulated businesses.
Gambling Supervision Commission	Regulates gambling activity on the Island and undertakes compliance checks with regard to financial sanctions as part of the regulation and oversight of regulated businesses.  Issues anti-money laundering guidance for the gambling sector.
Isle of Man Constabulary (Economic Crime Unit)	Responsibility for the strategic lead and coordination of competent authorities within the framework of the CFT Strategy. The Constabulary, within its Economic Crime Unit, are the lead agency for terrorism and the financing of terrorism investigations.
Department of Home Affairs	Responsible for publication of the <a href="#">Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Code</a> , which places requirements on business in order to prevent money laundering and the financing of terrorism.
Attorney General's Chambers International Co-operation & Asset Recovery Team	Undertake prosecution of TF related cases. Ensuring immediate terrorist asset freezing and prompt international and domestic co-operation is in place for all TF designated matters.



## 5 Directions

The Customs and Excise Division, as the competent authority designated by the Treasury, directs that **any funds, other financial assets and economic resources held for, or on behalf of, the individuals or entities named in the sanctions lists having effect in the Island must not be made available**, except under the authority of a licence in writing from the Treasury. See the [Financial Sanctions Guidance](#) for further information about the sanctions lists.

Any funds should be blocked or frozen and the details reported to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU).

All persons in business or a profession in the Island, including financial institutions, **must** check whether they maintain any account, or otherwise hold or control funds or economic resources, for individuals or entities included in the lists.

If you know or have 'reasonable cause to suspect' that you are in possession or control of, or are otherwise dealing with, the funds or economic resources of a designated person you **must**:

- freeze them;
- not deal with them or make them available to, or for the benefit of, the designated person, unless:
  - there is an exemption in the legislation that you can rely on;
  - you have a licence;
- report them to the FIU (see section 6).

"Reasonable cause to suspect" refers to an objective test that asks whether there were factual circumstances from which an honest and reasonable person should have inferred knowledge or formed the suspicion.

An asset freeze does not involve a change in ownership of the frozen funds or economic resources, nor are they confiscated or transferred to the Treasury for safekeeping.

Freezing of funds, other financial assets and economic resources means the prevention of any move, transfer, alteration, use of or dealing with funds in any way that would result in any change in their volume, amount, location, ownership, possession, character, destination or other change that would enable the funds to be used, including portfolio management.

Any person, entity or body with information that would facilitate compliance with the sanctions Regulation(s) **must** supply such information to the Financial Intelligence Unit and co-operate in any verification of the information.

## 6 Reporting obligations

Council Regulation 2580/2001, as it has effect in the Island, requires banks, other financial institutions, insurance companies, and other bodies and persons to provide the FIU immediately with any information that would facilitate compliance with the Regulation. Any information provided will only be used for the purposes for which it was provided or received.

This requirement applies to natural and legal persons, entities and bodies in the Island or under IOM jurisdiction and not just to credit or financial institutions or to individuals working for them.

Examples of the kind of information that will facilitate compliance can be found in the table below.

Reporting Area	Example
Person is a designated person	A customer or client of yours is a designated person.  You must provide the FIU with any information you hold about the designated person by which they can be identified.
Offences	Can include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• making funds or economic resources available to a designated person (except where an exemption applies or under licence)</li><li>• dealing with funds or economic resources that must be frozen (except where an exemption applies or under licence)</li><li>• provision of financial services to or for the benefit of a designated person (except where an exemption applies or under licence)</li><li>• activities that circumvent an asset freeze</li><li>• failure to provide information which would facilitate compliance</li><li>• breaches of licensing conditions</li></ul>
Funds and economic resources	You must include details of any funds and economic resources that you have frozen.
Credits to frozen accounts	Businesses must inform the FIU without delay whenever it credits a frozen account with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• payments due under prior contracts</li><li>• funds transferred to an account by a third party</li></ul>

## **How to report**

Reports of accounts and amounts frozen should be made using the online reporting system, THEMIS; however, if you do not have access to this reporting system, you should use the appropriate form on the FIU website:

<https://www.gov.im/about-the-government/statutory-boards/financial-intelligence-unit/>

## **Financial Intelligence Unit contact details**

Financial Intelligence Unit  
PO Box 51  
Douglas  
Isle of Man  
IM99 2TD

Telephone: +44 1624 686000

Email: [fiu@gov.im](mailto:fiu@gov.im)

## **Legal privilege**

The reporting requirements do not apply to information to which legal privilege is attached. However, it is expected that legal professionals would carefully ascertain whether legal privilege applies, and which information it applies to. The Treasury may challenge a blanket assertion of legal privilege where it is not satisfied that careful consideration has been made as to whether such privilege applies to all information.

## **Other reporting obligations**

Your obligation to report to the FIU is in addition to any other reporting obligations you may have. These could include reporting required by your regulator (if you have one), or submitting Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) to the FIU under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 or the Anti-Terrorism and Crime Act 2003.

If you are unsure of your reporting obligations, you should seek independent legal advice.

## 7 What is Terrorist Financing?

In general terms, the financing of terrorism is the financial support, in any form, of terrorism or those who encourage, plan or engage in terrorism. Terrorist financing differs from money laundering in that the source of funds can either be legitimate, such as an individual's salary, or illegitimate, often the proceeds of crimes such as selling pirate DVDs, fraud or drug trafficking.

Usually, the focus of scrutiny for potential terrorist financing activity will be the end beneficiary and intended use of the money or assets. A terrorist financier may only need to disguise the origin of the property if it was generated from criminal activity but in the vast majority of cases they will seek to disguise the intended use i.e. the act of terrorism.

Terrorist financing often involves a complex series of transactions, generally considered as representing three separate phases.

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <b>Collection:</b>   | Funds are often acquired through seeking donations, carrying out criminal acts or diverting funds from genuine charities. |
| <b>Transmission:</b> | Where funds are pooled and transferred to a terrorist or terrorist group.   |
| <b>Use:</b>          | Where the funds are used to finance terrorist acts, training, propaganda etc.   |

Like the traditional three phase model for money laundering, this model is rather simplistic and outdated. Rather than getting caught up in trying to establish whether activity relates to a particular phase of the traditional model, the relevant person should ask themselves – ***"do I know, suspect or have reasonable cause to suspect that the property in question is terrorist property or being used to fund terrorist activity?"***

The [United Nations 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism](#) explains terrorist financing in the following way:

"Any person commits an offence within the meaning of this Convention if that person by any means, directly or indirectly, unlawfully and wilfully, provides or collects funds with the intention that they should be used or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in full or in part, in order to carry out -

- (a) an act which constitutes an offence within the scope of and as defined in one of the treaties listed in the annex; or
- (b) any other act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act."

The Convention also indicates that a person still commits an offence even if:

- the funds are not used to carry out an offence in (a) and (b) above;

- a person attempts to commit an offence as described above;
- a person participates as an accomplice in an offence as above; and
- a person organises or directs others to commit an offence as above, or contributes to the commission of one or more offences as above by a group of persons acting with a common purpose, where the contribution is intentional and is made with the aim of furthering the criminal activity or criminal purpose of the group, where such activity involves the commission of an offence as above, or is made in the knowledge of the intention of the group to commit an offence as above.

## **8 Ransom payments**

The anti-terrorism and sanctions legislation of the Island makes it illegal to make payments to terrorists and terrorist organisations or for the purposes of terrorism, either directly or indirectly.

In particular, payments made to those individuals, undertakings and entities included on the [Al-Qaida Sanctions](#) List for the purpose of ransoms would be illegal, regardless of how or by whom the ransom is paid.

The prohibitions have extra-territorial effect, meaning that an offence can be committed by Island persons or legal entities, even if the activity takes place outside the Island.

However, a clear distinction may be made between payments of ransom to terrorists, or for the purpose of terrorism, and those which may be made for reasons of other forms of criminality, such as piracy at sea.

Businesses and individuals are advised to exercise extreme caution in respect of any transactions that involve the payment of ransoms. Any relevant information should be reported to the FIU.

You should also be aware that a request to become involved in a transaction involving the payment of a ransom could give rise to knowledge or suspicion, or reasonable grounds for knowledge or suspicion that someone is involved in criminal activity or terrorist financing, in which case a disclosure should be made to the FIU.

## 9 Guidance for business on detecting terrorist financing

1. The [Isle of Man Financial Services Authority](#) publishes the [Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Code](#) (a requirement under TOCFRA 2014 and the Proceeds of Crime Act 2008), requiring regulated businesses on the Island to comply with certain requirements, conduct relevant risk assessments and customer due diligence checks, and report suspicious transactions.
2. The Authority has also produced the [Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Handbook](#) and guidance when undertaking [customer risk assessments](#).

Within the Handbook are some terrorist financing typologies, and includes examples of unusual activity which may be an indicator of terrorist financing:

- unusual customer behaviour;
  - cash transfers to higher risk places or transit countries (e.g. Turkey) either through the bank or through Money transmitters;
  - lots of cash transactions;
  - customers who may have banked for a long time, even have a dormant account which has been suddenly reactivated;
  - lots of money for transport expenditure to higher risk locations;
  - consumer loans which are not then repaid;
  - contributions to relevant charities;
  - on social media, lots of “new friends” especially over a wide geographical area;
  - funds in from crowd funding or donation sites.
3. The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) produced [guidance](#) in 2002 for financial institutions in detecting terrorist financing.
  4. FATF also produced in 2015, a report on ‘[emerging terrorist financing risks](#)’, which was issued to raise awareness among FATF members and the private sector on the underlying issues that need to be addressed by policy and operational responses.

The report provides useful examples of terrorist financing (TF) and analysis of identified TF methods and phenomena, referred to as emerging TF risks. The report also provides an overview of traditional methods, techniques and tools in which funds are raised, moved and stored by terrorists and terrorist organisations to assess their current significance.

## 10 Offences and Penalties

Sample financial sanctions offences and penalties under the Terrorism and Other Crime (Financial Restrictions) Act 2014

Offence	Summary Conviction	Conviction on Information
Dealing with funds or economic resources owned, held or controlled by a designated person (section 44)	Up to 12 months custody; Up to £10,000 fine; or Both	Up to 7 years custody; An unlimited fine; or Both
Making funds or financial services available to designated person (section 45)	Up to 12 months custody; Up to £10,000 fine; or Both	Up to 7 years custody; An unlimited fine; or Both
Making funds or financial services available for benefit of designated person (section 46)	Up to 12 months custody; Up to £10,000 fine; or Both	Up to 7 years custody; An unlimited fine; or Both
Making economic resources available to designated person (section 47)	Up to 12 months custody; Up to £10,000 fine; or Both	Up to 7 years custody; An unlimited fine; or Both
Making economic resources available for benefit of designated person (section 48)	Up to 12 months custody; Up to £10,000 fine; or Both	Up to 7 years custody; An unlimited fine; or Both
Intentionally participating in activities knowing that the object or effect of them is (whether directly or indirectly) to circumvent any prohibitions, or to enable or facilitate the contravention of any such prohibition relating to a designated person (section 49)	Up to 12 months custody; Up to £10,000 fine; or Both	Up to 7 years custody; An unlimited fine; or Both
For the purpose of obtaining a licence, knowingly or recklessly, providing information that is false in a material respect, providing or producing a document that is not what it purports to be, or failing to comply with a condition of a licence (section 51)	Up to 12 months custody; Up to £10,000 fine; or Both	Up to 2 years custody; An unlimited fine; or Both



## 11 Glossary

Asset freeze	<p>A type of financial sanction. Under an asset freeze it is generally prohibited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• deal with the frozen funds or economic resources, belonging to or owned, held or controlled by a designated person</li> <li>• make funds or economic resources available, directly or indirectly, to, or for the benefit of, a designated person</li> <li>• engage in actions that, directly or indirectly, circumvent the financial sanctions prohibitions.</li> </ul>
Competent authority	Designated national authorities who implement financial sanctions. The Customs and Excise Division of the Treasury is the competent authority for the Isle of Man.
Customer Due Diligence	Has the same meaning as in the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Code, published by the Department of Home Affairs.
Dealing with economic resources	Generally means using economic resources to obtain funds, goods, or services in any way, including (but not limited to) by selling, hiring or mortgaging them.
Dealing with funds	Generally means moving, transferring, altering, using, accessing or otherwise dealing with funds in any way which would result in any change to their volume, amount, location, ownership, possession, character, destination or other change that would enable the funds to be used, including portfolio management.
Designated person	<p>(a) a person designated by the Treasury for the purposes of Part 2 (including a designation that has effect by virtue of section 24(1));</p> <p>(b) a natural or legal person, group or entity included in the list provided for by Article 2(3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 of 27 December 2001 on specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities with a view to combating terrorism as it has effect in the Island; or</p> <p>(c) a natural or legal person, group or entity which is subject to United Nations sanctions measures by virtue of being included on a list maintained and amended from time to time by —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities ("the ISIL (Da'esh) &amp; Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee"); or</li> <li>(ii) the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) as being individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban in constituting a threat to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan ("the 1988 Sanctions Committee"), such Committees being established by the United Nations Security Council.</li> </ul>

Economic resources	Generally means assets of every kind – tangible or intangible, movable or immovable – which are not funds but may be used to obtain funds, goods or services.
Exemption	Generally found in financial sanctions legislation. An exemption to a prohibition applies automatically in certain defined circumstances and does not require you to obtain a licence.
Financial services	<p>'Financial services' means any service of a financial nature, including all insurance and insurance-related services, and all banking and other financial services (excluding insurance) as follows:</p> <p><i>Insurance and insurance-related services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Direct insurance (including co-insurance): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) life assurance;</li> <li>(b) non-life;</li> </ul> </li> <li>(ii) Reinsurance and retrocession;</li> <li>(iii) Insurance intermediation, such as brokerage and agency;</li> <li>(iv) Services auxiliary to insurance, such as consultancy, actuarial, risk assessment and claim settlement services.</li> </ul> <p><i>Banking and other financial services (excluding insurance)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(v) Acceptance of deposits and other repayable funds;</li> <li>(vi) Lending of all types, including consumer credit, mortgage credit, factoring and financing of commercial transaction;</li> <li>(vii) Financial leasing;</li> <li>(viii) All payment and money transmission services, including credit, charge and debit cards, travellers' cheques and bankers' drafts;</li> <li>(ix) Guarantees and commitments;</li> <li>(x) Trading for own account or for account of customers, whether on an exchange, in an over-the-counter market or otherwise, the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) money market instruments (including cheques, bills, certificates of deposits);</li> <li>(b) foreign exchange;</li> <li>(c) derivative products including, but not limited to, futures and options;</li> <li>(d) exchange rate and interest rate instruments, including products such as swaps and forward rate agreements;</li> <li>(e) transferable securities;</li> <li>(f) other negotiable instruments and financial assets, including bullion;</li> </ul> </li> <li>(xi) Participation in issues of all kinds of securities, including underwriting and placement as agent (whether publicly or privately) and provision of services related to such issues;</li> </ul>

	<p>(xii) Money brokering;</p> <p>(xiii) Asset management, such as cash or portfolio management, all forms of collective investment management, pension fund management, custodial, depository and trust services;</p> <p>(xiv) Settlement and clearing services for financial assets, including securities, derivative products, and other negotiable instruments;</p> <p>(xv) Provision and transfer of financial information, and financial data processing and related software by suppliers of other financial services;</p> <p>(xvi) Advisory, intermediation and other auxiliary financial services on all the activities listed in subparagraphs (v) to (xv), including credit reference and analysis, investment and portfolio research and advice, advice on acquisitions and on corporate restructuring and strategy.</p>
Funds	<p>Generally means financial assets and benefits of every kind, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cash, cheques, claims on money, drafts, money orders and other payment instruments;</li> <li>• deposits with financial institutions or other entities, balances on accounts, debts and debt obligations;</li> <li>• publicly- and privately-traded securities and debt instruments, including stocks and shares, certificates representing securities, bonds, notes, warrants, debentures and derivatives contracts;</li> <li>• interest, dividends or other income on or value accruing from or generated by assets;</li> <li>• credit, rights of set-off, guarantees, performance bonds or other financial commitments;</li> <li>• letters of credit, bills of lading, bills of sale; and</li> <li>• documents showing evidence of an interest in funds or financial resources.</li> </ul>
Licence	A written authorisation from the Treasury permitting an otherwise prohibited act.
Making available funds or economic resources, directly or indirectly, to a designated person	If funds are made available (directly or indirectly) to a designated person, or economic resources are made available (directly or indirectly) that would likely be exchanged, or used in exchange, for funds, goods, or services, this may constitute a criminal offence.
Making available funds or economic resources for the <i>benefit</i> of a designated person	<p>If funds or economic resources are made available for the benefit of a designated person and they obtain, or are able to obtain, a 'significant financial benefit', this may constitute a criminal offence.</p> <p>In this case, 'financial benefit' includes the discharge, in whole or in part, of a financial obligation for which the designated person is wholly or partly responsible.</p>
OFSI	Office of Financial Sanctions Implementation. Part of HM Treasury and the UK's competent authority for implementing financial sanctions.
Ownership	The possession of more than 50% of the proprietary rights of an entity or having a majority interest in it. Includes both direct and indirect ownership.

Person	Can be a natural person (an individual), or a legal person, body or entity.
Proscription	An organisation proscribed ('banned') under the Anti-Terrorism and Crime Act 2003, and follows the same list maintained in the UK under the Terrorism Act 2000.
Reasonable cause to suspect	Refers to an objective test that asks whether there were factual circumstances from which an honest and reasonable person should have inferred knowledge or formed the suspicion.

**ANNEX**  
**AMENDMENTS TO THE NOTICE**

This notice was first published on 3 September 2018.