THE UNITED NATIONS (FINANCIAL PROHIBITIONS, ARMS EMBARGO AND TRAVEL BAN) SANCTIONS ACT 2019

Act 8/2019

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I assent

PARAMASIVUM PILLAY VYAPOORY

29 May 2019 *Acting President of the Republic*

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FIRST SCHEDULE

SECOND SCHEDULE

An Act

To enable the Government of Mauritius to implement targeted sanctions and other measures imposed by the United Nations Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations

ENACTED by the Parliament of Mauritius, as follows –

PART I – PRELIMINARY

1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the **United Nations (Financial Prohibitions, Arms Embargo and Travel Ban) Sanctions Act 2019**.

2. Interpretation

In this Act –

"Bank of Mauritius" means the Bank of Mauritius established under section 3 of the Bank of Mauritius Act;

"deal" includes to sell, supply, lease, transfer, convert, dispose of, move, use or withdraw;

"delisted party" means any party whose name has been removed from the relevant United Nations Sanctions List by or under the authority of the United Nations Security Council;

"Designated Judge" means a Judge designated as such by the Chief Justice under section 38;

"designated party" means a party declared as such by the Secretary for Home Affairs pursuant to section 9 or 10;

"economic resources" includes assets of every kind, whether movable, immovable, tangible, intangible, actual or potential, which are not funds but potentially may be used to obtain funds, goods or services, such as –

(a) land, buildings and other real estate;

(b) equipment, including computers, computer software, tools, and machinery;

(c) office furniture, fittings and fixtures and other items of a fixed nature;

(d) vessels, aircraft and motor vehicles;

(e) inventories of goods;

(f) works of art, precious stones, jewellery and gold;

(g) commodities, including oil, minerals and timber;

(h) arms and related materiel;

(i) patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade names, franchises, goodwill and other forms of intellectual property;

(j) internet hosting and other related services used for the support of listed parties;

(k) direct and indirect trade in oil and refined products, modular refineries and related material, including chemicals and lubricants and other natural resources;

(l) any other assets, whether tangible, intangible, actual or potential;

"extraordinary expenses" means expenses other than ordinary expenses;

"Financial Crimes Commission" means the Financial Crimes Commission established under the Financial Crimes Commission Act 2023;

"Financial Services Commission" means the Financial Services Commission established under section 3 of the Financial Services Act;

"financing of terrorism" means a person who wilfully provides or collects funds or other assets by any means, directly or indirectly, with the unlawful intention that they are to be used, or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in full or in part –

(a) to commit an offence in breach of an enactment specified in the Second Schedule to the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism Act or a terrorist act; or

(b) by a terrorist organisation or terrorist, even in the absence of link to a specific terrorist act;

"FIU" means the Financial Intelligence Unit established under section 9(1) of the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Act;

"Focal Point" means the focal point established within the United Nations Secretariat under the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1730 (2006);

"freezing order" means an order to prohibit the sale, transfer, conversion, disposition or movement of, or otherwise deal with, any funds or other assets;

"funds or other assets" means –

(a) any assets, including, but not limited to, financial assets, economic resources and property of every kind, whether tangible, intangible, movable or immovable, however acquired;

(b) legal documents or instruments in any form –

(i) including electronic or digital, evidencing title to, or interest in, such funds or other assets; and

(ii) including, but not limited to, bank credits, travellers cheques, bank cheques, money orders, shares, securities, bonds, drafts, or letters of credit;

(c) any interest, dividends or other income on or value accruing from or generated by such funds or other assets, virtual or digital currencies, including cryptocurrencies;

(d) any other assets which potentially may be used to obtain funds, goods or services;

"immediately" means without delay and not later than 24 hours;

"international terrorism" includes –

(a) terrorist acts that go beyond national boundaries in terms of the methods used, the people who are targeted or the places from which the terrorists operate;

(b) violent or criminal acts committed by individuals or groups that are inspired by, or associated with, foreign terrorist organisations;

"investigatory authorities" has the same meaning as in the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Act;

"ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee" means the Committee established and modified by the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1267 (1999) 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015);

"ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List" means the United Nations Sanctions List established and maintained by the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee with respect to ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated parties;

"listed party" means any party listed by or under the authority of the United Nations Security Council;

"listing criteria" means the criteria, as defined in the relevant United Nations Security

Council Resolution, which indicate that a party is eligible for listing on a United Nations Sanctions List;

"Minister" means the Minister to whom responsibility for the subject of national security is assigned;

"National Sanctions Committee" means the National Sanctions Committee referred to in section 4;

"National Sanctions Secretariat" means the National Sanctions Secretariat referred to in section 7;

"Office of the Ombudsperson" means the office created by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1904 (2009) to review requests from listed parties seeking to be removed from the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Lists;

"ordinary expenses" includes funds and other financial assets or economic resources which are –

(a) basic expenses necessary for payments for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums and public utility charges;

(b) intended exclusively for the payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services or fees; or

(c) intended exclusively for the payment of service charges for routine holding or maintenance of the funds or other assets of a designated party or listed party;

"party" means an individual, a group, an undertaking or an entity;

"proliferation" has the same meaning as in the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Act;

"proliferation financing" has the same meaning as in the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Act;

"property" has the same meaning as in the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Act;

"public sector agency" includes any Ministry, Government department, local authority or statutory corporation;

"relevant enactment" means this Act, the Banking Act, the Bank of Mauritius Act, the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Act or the Financial Services Act;

"reporting person" has the same meaning as in the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Act;

"supervisory authorities" –

(a) has the same meaning as in the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Act;

(b) includes the Registrar of Associations and such other person as may be prescribed;

"terrorist" means any person, other than a group, an undertaking or an entity, who –

(a) commits, or attempts to commit, a terrorist act;

(b) participates as an accomplice in a terrorist act;

(c) organises, or directs any other person to commit, a terrorist act; or

(d) contributes to the commission of a terrorist act by a group of persons acting with a common purpose where the contribution is made intentionally and with the aim of furthering the terrorist act or with the knowledge of the intention of the group to commit a terrorist act;

"terrorist act" means –

(a) an act of terrorism specified in section 3 of the Prevention of Terrorism Act;

(b) any act which constitutes an offence within the scope of any of the treaties, conventions and protocols listed in the First Schedule; or

(c) 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 organisation to do or to abstain from doing an act;

"terrorist organisation" means any group of terrorists which –

(a) commits, or attempts to commit, a terrorist act;

(b) participates as an accomplice in a terrorist act;

(c) organises, or directs any other person to commit a terrorist act; or

(d) contributes to the commission of a terrorist act by a group of persons acting with a common purpose where the contribution is made intentionally and with the aim of furthering the terrorist act or with the knowledge of the intention of the group to commit a terrorist act;

"United Nations sanctions" means enforcement measures, not involving the use of armed force, as may be adopted from time to time by the United Nations Security Council under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;

"United Nations Sanctions Committee" means a subsidiary organ established by the United Nations Security Council;

"United Nations Sanctions List" –

(a) means a list established by or under the authority of the United Nations Security Council comprising the names of listed parties which are subject to United Nations sanctions; and

(b) includes the list established pursuant to the United Nations Security Council Resolutions listed in the Second Schedule and their successor resolutions;

"UNSCRs" means any United Nations Security Council Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and includes their successor resolutions;

"UNSCR 1373" means United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001);

"UNSCR 1737" means United Nations Security Council Resolution1737 (2006);

"UNSCR 1718" means United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718 (2006);

"UNSCR 2231" means United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015).

Amended by [Act No. 13 of 2019]; [Act No. 15 of 2021]; [Act No. 21 of 2021]; [Act No. 15 of 2022]; [Act No. 20 of 2023]; [Act No. 3 of 2026]

3. Application of Act

(1) This Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation from, the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism Act, the Prevention of Terrorism Act and the Prevention of Terrorism (International Obligations) Act.

(2) Any function or power conferred on the Secretary for Home Affairs under this Act shall, in his absence, be discharged or exercised by any other officer not below the rank of Permanent Secretary, to be designated by the Secretary to Cabinet and Head of the Civil Service.

Amended by [Act No. 20 of 2023]

PART II – NATIONAL SANCTIONS COMMITTEE AND NATIONAL SANCTIONS SECRETARIAT

Sub-Part A – National Sanctions Committee

4. National Sanctions Committee

(1) There shall be, for the purposes of this Act, a National Sanctions Committee which shall be a body corporate and shall consist of –

(a) the Secretary to Cabinet and Head of the Civil Service, who shall be the Chairperson;

(b) the Solicitor General;

(c) the Secretary for Foreign Affairs;

(d) the Commissioner of Police;

(e) the Director-General of the Financial Crimes Commission;

(f) the Governor of the Bank of Mauritius;

(g) the National Security Advisor;

(h) the Director-General of the National Security Services;

(i) the Director of the Counterterrorism Unit;

(j) the Director of the Financial Intelligence Unit;

(k) the Chief Executive of the Financial Services Commission; and

(l) the Registrar of Associations.

(2) The National Sanctions Committee may co-opt such other person having special knowledge or experience in, combating the financing of terrorism and proliferation or, the implementation of the UNSCRs.

Amended by [Act No. 20 of 2023]; [Act No. 18 of 2025]; [Act No. 3 of 2026]

5. Functions and powers of National Sanctions Committee

(1) The National Sanctions Committee shall, in the discharge of its functions and exercise of its powers under this Act –

(a) direct the Secretary for Home Affairs to declare, for the purposes of UNSCR 1373 or any other international obligations, a party as a designated party;

(b) be responsible for identifying a party that meet the listing criteria for designation as a listed party on a United Nations Sanctions List;

(c) make proposals for the listing of a party as a listed party to the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee;

(d) recommend the Secretary for Home Affairs to request another country to designate a party for the purposes of UNSCR 1373;

(e) coordinate and promote effective implementation of the obligations under the UNSCRs in Mauritius;

(f) coordinate international cooperation in the cross-border implementation of the UNSCRs between Mauritius and other countries and foreign counterpart agencies;

(g) coordinate the development of, review and implement, national policies and activities for the effective implementation of the UNSCRs;

(h) approve such guidelines developed by the National Sanctions Secretariat; and

(i) make recommendations to the Minister for legislative, regulatory and policy reforms for the purposes of this Act.

(2) (a) The National Sanctions Committee may set up such subcommittees as it considers necessary to assist it in the discharge of its functions under this Act.

(b) The National Sanctions Committee may co-opt, into any subcommittee, such other persons whose presence, participation, knowledge or skills are necessary to assist it in the discharge of its functions under this Act.

6. Meetings of National Sanctions Committee

(1) The National Sanctions Committee shall meet at least once in a month and at such time and place as the Chairperson may determine.

(2) At any meeting of the National Sanctions Committee, 7 members, including the Chairperson, shall constitute a quorum.

(3) Where the Chairperson is absent from a meeting of the National Sanctions Committee, the members present shall elect from among themselves a member to chair the meeting.

(4) The National Sanctions Committee shall regulate its meetings and proceedings in such manner as it may determine.

Amended by [Act No. 20 of 2023]; [Act No. 3 of 2026]

Sub-Part B – National Sanctions Secretariat

7. National Sanctions Secretariat

(1) There shall be, within the Prime Minister's Office, a National Sanctions Secretariat which shall discharge such functions and exercise such powers as may be necessary to assist the National Sanctions Committee in the administration of this Act.

(2) The National Sanctions Secretariat shall, in the discharge of its functions and exercise of its powers under this Act –

(a) keep and maintain, in such form and manner as the National Sanctions Committee may determine, a list of designated parties;

(b) provide access to the list of designated parties;

(c) keep and maintain a list of funds or other assets frozen pursuant to a freezing order granted under this Act;

(d) collect or solicit information from public sector agencies and any party that is reasonably believed to hold, control or has in his or its custody or possession funds or other assets of a listed party;

(e) facilitate the sharing of information with other agencies for the purposes of this Act;

(f) issue such guidelines and disseminate such other relevant information as may be necessary for the effective implementation of this Act;

(g) publish information on relevant procedures for the purposes of this Act;

(h) maintain a website with publicly available information relating to this Act;

(i) keep and maintain such record as may be prescribed for a period of not less than 7 years;

(j) do such other things as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(3) The National Sanctions Secretariat may enter into an arrangement or agreement with the Office of the Ombudsperson to facilitate the sharing of information, including confidential information.

Amended by [Act No. 15 of 2022]

8. Staff of National Sanctions Secretariat

(1) There shall be such public officers in the National Sanctions Secretariat as

may be necessary for the proper discharge of its functions and exercise of its powers under this Act.

(2) (a) The National Sanctions Committee may, with the approval of the Secretary to Cabinet and Head of the Civil Service, enlist the services of suitable experts to advise the National Sanctions Secretariat.

(b) Any expert enlisted under paragraph (a) and any public officer referred to in subsection (1) shall be under the administrative control of the Secretary for Home Affairs.

PART III – DESIGNATED PARTIES

9. Declaration as designated party

(1) The National Sanctions Committee shall, on its own initiative or upon a request by any person –

(a) where it is satisfied on reasonable grounds that a party –

(i) has committed or attempted to commit, or commits or attempts to commit, a terrorist act;

(ii) has participated in or facilitated, or participates in or facilitates, the commission of a terrorist act;

(iii) has been owned or controlled or is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a designated party or listed party;

(iv) has acted or is acting on behalf, or at the direction, of a designated party or listed party;

(v) has participated or participates in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of, a designated party or listed party;

(vi) has supplied, sold, transferred or supplies, sells or transfers arms or any related material to a designated party or listed party;

(vii) has recruited or recruits for, or otherwise supports acts or activities of, a designated party or listed party;

(viii) has financed or finances the travel of an individual to a State, other than his State of residence or nationality, for the purpose of the perpetration, planning or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or for the purposes of providing or receiving terrorist training;

(ix) has travelled or attempted to travel, or travels or intends to travel to a State, other than his State of residence or nationality, for the purpose of the perpetration, planning or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or for the purposes of providing or receiving terrorist training;

(x) has provided or received or provides or receives terrorist training in Mauritius;

(xi) has been concerned or is concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of an act of international terrorism;

(xii) has been a member of, or belonged to, a designated party or listed party;

(xiii) is a member of, or belongs to, a designated party or listed party;

(xiv) had or has links with a designated party or listed party, and it reasonably believes that the party is a risk to national security;

(xv) has committed or attempted to commit or commits or attempts to commit an offence under section 3, 4, 5, 5A, 6, 7, 12, 12A, 12B or 15 of the Prevention of Terrorism Act;

(b) where a party is considered to be involved in a terrorist act by such State or other organisation as the Minister may approve;

(c) where it is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the party is subject to the control or influence of parties outside Mauritius, and the National Sanctions Committee reasonably suspects that it is concerned in the commission, preparation or instigation of an act of international terrorism; or

(d) where it is satisfied on reasonable grounds that a party, whether acting on his own behalf, or on behalf of or under the direction of any person, directly or indirectly –

(i) is engaged or involved in, associates with, contributes to, provides support for, facilitates or provides financing for proliferation;

(ii) is engaged in proliferation financing activities;

(iii) assists a designated party or a listed party in –

(A) evading any targeted financial sanction, arms embargo or travel ban imposed under this Act, UNSCR 1737, UNSCR 1718 or any other applicable UNSCRs;

(B) violating the provisions of this Act, UNSCR 1737, UNSCR 1718 or other applicable UNSCRs,

direct the Secretary for Home Affairs to declare that party as a designated party.

(2) The Secretary for Home Affairs shall, on the direction of the National Sanctions Committee under subsection (1), immediately declare that party as a designated party.

(3) The National Sanctions Committee may, for the purpose of subsection (1), consult and seek assistance from any public sector agency as may be necessary to determine whether, on reasonable grounds, there is sufficient evidence to support the designation of a party.

(4) Notwithstanding any other enactment, a member of the National Sanctions Committee or a public sector agency shall furnish to the National Sanctions Committee any information, including confidential material, as may be required to assist the National Sanctions Committee in identifying a party under subsection (1).

(5) Notwithstanding any other enactment, where, at any time, a public sector agency receives or otherwise becomes aware of any information relevant to the designation of a party, the public sector agency shall forthwith transmit that information to the National Sanctions Committee.

(6) A declaration under this section shall not be conditional upon the existence of criminal proceedings and shall operate without prior notice to the proposed designated party.

Amended by [Act No. 15 of 2021]; [Act No. 3 of 2026]

10. Third party request for declaration as designated party

(1) Any country which, pursuant to UNSCR 1373 or any other international obligation, makes a request to declare a party as a designated party under this Act shall transmit the details of such request to Mauritius through the appropriate diplomatic channels.

(2) The Ministry responsible for the subject of foreign affairs shall, on receipt of a request made under subsection (1), immediately submit the request to the National Sanctions Secretariat for a determination by the National Sanctions Committee as to whether there are reasonable grounds to declare the party as a designated party under this Act.

(3) A request to declare a party as a designated party shall be made in such form and manner as the National Sanctions Committee may determine and the request shall provide –

(a) as much relevant information as possible on the party proposed to be declared, including sufficient identifying information to allow for the accurate and positive identification of the party; and

(b) a statement containing as much detail as possible on the basis for the proposed declaration, including specific information to support a determination that the party meets the relevant declaration criteria under section 9(1)(a), (b) or (c), together with any other supporting information or documents.

(4) Where the National Sanctions Committee determines that there are reasonable grounds to declare a party as a designated party under this section, it shall direct the Secretary for Home Affairs to immediately declare the party as a designated party.

(5) The Secretary for Home Affairs shall, on the direction of the National Sanctions Committee under subsection (4), immediately declare that party as a designated party.

(6) Where the Secretary for Home Affairs submits a request for designation and freezing of funds or other assets to another country, he shall provide in the request as much identifying information, and specific information supporting the designation, as available.

(7) A declaration under this section shall not be conditional upon the existence of criminal proceedings and shall operate without prior notice to the proposed designated party.

11. Dissemination of declaration

(1) Where the Secretary for Home Affairs declares a party as a designated party under section 9(2) or 10(5), the National Sanctions Secretariat shall immediately –

(a) give public notice, in such manner as the National Sanctions Committee may determine, of such declaration; and

(b) direct FIU to forthwith disseminate such declaration to the supervisory authorities, the investigatory authorities, the reporting persons, and any other relevant public or private agency.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), any duty, obligation and prohibition under sections 23, 24 and 25, where applicable, shall apply forthwith but not later than 24 hours after notice is given under subsection (1)(a).

Amended by [Act No. 3 of 2026]

12. List of designated parties

The National Sanctions Secretariat shall keep and maintain a list of parties declared as designated parties and shall, as and when a party is declared as a designated party under this Act, cause the name and relevant particulars of that party to be inserted in the list.

13. Designated party to be notified

(1) Where the Secretary for Home Affairs declares a party as a designated party, he shall issue a notice, in such manner as he may determine, to that party informing him or it of the following –

(a) the grounds for declaration;

(b) the information relied on in making the declaration, with the exception of information which, in the opinion of the National Sanctions Committee, should not be disclosed on the grounds of national security;

(c) the duration of the declaration;

(d) details of the freezing order and any prohibition imposed under this Act;

(e) the right to make an application for judicial review in accordance with this Act; and

(f) any other information that he may determine.

(2) Where a designated party is a citizen of Mauritius or resident of Mauritius, or is registered or incorporated in Mauritius, the National Sanctions Secretariat shall cause the notice issued under subsection (1) –

(a) to be served at the designated party's last known residence address or business address in Mauritius, as the case may be; and

(b) to be published in the Gazette and in 2 newspapers having wide circulation.

Amended by [Act No. 15 of 2021]

14. Review of declaration by National Sanctions Committee

(1) The National Sanctions Committee shall, regularly, but not later than 12 months after a declaration made under section 9 or 10, review whether such declaration continues to meet the criteria for declaration under this Act.

(2) Where the National Sanctions Committee determines that a declaration no longer meets the criteria for declaration under this Act, the Secretary for Home Affairs shall, on the direction of the National Sanctions Committee, cause the name and other particulars of the designated party to be removed from the list of designated parties.

(3) The National Sanctions Secretariat shall, immediately after the name and other particulars of the designated party has been removed from the list of designated parties –

(a) give public notice, in 2 newspapers having wide circulation and in such other manner as the National Sanctions Committee may determine, of such changes to the list of designated parties;

(b) direct FIU to immediately disseminate such changes on the list of designated parties to the supervisory authorities, the investigatory authorities, the reporting persons and any other relevant public or private agency; and

(c) cause notice to be served at that party's last known residence address or business address in Mauritius, as the case may be.

15. Judicial review of declaration by Supreme Court

(1) A designated party may make an application to the Supreme Court for a judicial review of the declaration in accordance with Sub-part VIA of Part II of the Courts Act.

(2) For the purpose of this section, the Supreme Court shall examine, in camera, any security or intelligence reports or other information or evidence considered by the National Sanctions Committee and these reports, information or evidence shall not, for security reasons, be disclosed to any other person, including the designated party or its legal representatives.

Amended by [Act no. 3 of 2026]

PART IV – LISTED PARTIES

16. Listing proposals

(1) The National Sanctions Committee shall be responsible for identifying a party which meets the listing criteria to be listed as a listed party on a United Nations Sanctions List.

(2) (a) The National Sanctions Committee may, for the purpose of subsection (1), consult and seek assistance from any public sector agency, or other States or United Nations entities, as may be necessary to determine whether, on reasonable grounds, there is sufficient evidence to support the listing of a party on a United Nations Sanctions List.

(b) Notwithstanding any other enactment, a member of the National Sanctions Committee or a public sector agency shall furnish to the National Sanctions Committee any information, including confidential material, as may be required to assist the National Sanctions Committee in identifying a party under subsection (1).

(c) Notwithstanding any other enactment, where, at any time, a public sector agency receives or otherwise becomes aware of any information relevant to the listing of a party as a listed party on a United Nations Sanctions List, the public sector agency shall forthwith transmit that information to the National Sanctions Committee.

(3) Where there are reasonable grounds to believe that a party meets the relevant listing criteria, the National Sanctions Committee shall

direct the Secretary for Home Affairs to propose to the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee, through the diplomatic channel, the name of a party which meets the listing criteria.

(4) A proposal for listing under this section shall not be conditional upon the existence of criminal proceedings and shall operate without prior notice to the proposed listed party.

(5) The Secretary for Home Affairs shall, in proposing the name of a party under subsection (3) to the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee –

(a) follow the procedures, including using standard forms for listing, contained in or as may be adopted pursuant to any relevant United Nations Security Council Resolution;

(b) to the extent possible, provide as much relevant information on the proposed party, including –

(i) sufficient identifying information to allow for the accurate and

positive identification of the party, and to the extent possible, the information required by the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol);

(ii) a statement of case which contains as much detail as possible on the basis of the listing, including specific information supporting a determination that the party meets the relevant listing criteria, the nature of the information, supporting information or documents that can be provided, and details of any connection between the proposed party and any currently listed party; and

(iii) such other relevant information as may be required under any United Nations Security Council Resolution; and

(c) specify, where applicable, whether the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee may not make known the status of Mauritius as a designated State.

(6) Any information given under this section shall be given subject to conditions restricting the use and disclosure of the information imparted to the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee, provided that the statement of case referred to in subsection (5)(b)(ii) shall, upon request, be disclosed by the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee, except for the parts the National Sanctions Committee identifies as being confidential.

17. Notification of listing

(1) Where a listed party is a citizen of Mauritius or resident in Mauritius, or is incorporated or registered in Mauritius, the National Sanctions Secretariat shall, in such manner as it may determine, notify the listed party of such listing pursuant to the relevant UNSCR.

(2) A notification under subsection (1) shall include –

(a) the narrative summary of reasons for listing;

(b) a description of the effects of listing, as provided in the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions;

(c) the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee's procedures for considering delisting requests, including, in the case of the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions regime, the possibility of submitting such a request to the Ombudsperson; and

(d) the provisions regarding available exemptions, including where relevant, the possibility of submitting such requests through the Focal Point.

18. Dissemination of United Nations Sanctions List

(1) The National Sanctions Secretariat shall –

(a) immediately give public notice, in such manner as the National Sanctions Committee may determine, of the United Nations Sanctions Lists and any changes thereto, including any delisting therefrom; and

(b) direct FIU to immediately disseminate the public notice issued by the National Sanctions Secretariat, the United Nations Sanctions Lists and any changes thereto, including any delisting therefrom referred to in paragraph (a), to the supervisory authorities, the investigatory authorities, the reporting persons and any other relevant public or private agency.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), any duty, obligation and prohibition under sections 23, 24 and 25, where applicable, shall apply forthwith but not later than 24 hours after a United Nations Sanctions List, including any change thereto, is published by the United Nations Security Council.

(3) For the purpose of subsection (1), the National Sanctions Secretariat shall, on a daily basis, monitor the United Nations Sanctions Lists.

Amended by [Act No. 5 of 2020]; [Act No. 3 of 2026]

19. Request to National Sanctions Secretariat for delisting

(1) Notwithstanding this Act, a listed party who is a citizen of Mauritius or a resident of Mauritius, or is incorporated or registered in Mauritius, may submit a request to the National Sanctions Secretariat to take such measures in accordance with the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolution for the removal of his name as a listed party from the relevant United Nations Sanctions List.

(2) Where the National Sanctions Committee is of the view that a listed party does not meet or no longer meets the criteria for designation as a listed party or where it has received a request under subsection (1), it shall submit a request for delisting to the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee.

(3) Before submitting a request for delisting to the relevant United Nations Sanctions

Committee, the National Sanctions Secretariat may, where it considers it appropriate, consult with other relevant States or United Nations entities.

(4) When submitting a request for delisting to the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee, the National Sanctions Secretariat shall follow such procedures, including using any standard form for delisting as may be adopted by the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee, and the request shall contain the reasons for submitting the delisting request.

Amended by [Act No. 27 of 2025] w.e.f. 5 January 2026; [Act No. 3 of 2026]

20. Request to Office of Ombudsperson or Focal Point for delisting

Notwithstanding section 19, a listed party may submit a petition for delisting directly to the Office of the Ombudsperson or the Focal Point, as the case may be.

21. Delisting requests for dead individuals and defunct entities

(1) Where a listed party is a citizen of Mauritius or resident of Mauritius, or is incorporated or registered in Mauritius, and is confirmed to be dead or defunct, as the case may be, the Secretary for Home Affairs shall, through the Mauritius Mission to the United Nations, submit a request for the delisting of that party.

(2) When submitting a request for delisting to the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee, the National Sanctions Secretariat shall follow such procedures, including using any standard form for delisting as may be adopted by the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee, and the request shall contain the reasons for submitting the delisting request.

22. Notice of delisting

(1) Where a delisted party is a citizen of Mauritius or resident of Mauritius, or is incorporated or registered in Mauritius, the National Sanctions Secretariat shall immediately notify, in 2 newspapers having wide circulation and in such other manner as it may determine, the listed party that his name has been removed from the relevant United Nations Sanctions List.

(2) Where the name of a listed party is removed from the relevant United Nations Sanctions List, any freezing order or prohibition under this Act shall immediately cease to apply.

PART V – SANCTIONS AGAINST DESIGNATED PARTIES AND LISTED PARTIES

Sub-Part A – Prohibition to Deal with Funds or Other Assets or Make Funds or Other Assets Available

23. Prohibition to deal with funds or other assets of designated party or listed party

(1) Subject to this Act, no person shall deal with the funds or other assets of a designated party or listed party, including –

(a) all funds or other assets that are owned or controlled by the designated party or listed party, and not just those that can be tied to –

(i) a particular terrorist act, plot or threat;

(ii) a particular act, plot or threat of proliferation;

(b) those funds or other assets that are wholly or jointly owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the designated party or listed party;

(c) funds or other assets derived or generated from funds or other assets owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the designated party or listed party, and

(d) funds or other assets of a party acting on behalf of, or at the direction of, the designated party or listed party.

(2) Where a prohibition is in force, nothing shall prevent any interest which may accrue, or other earnings due, on the accounts held by a listed party, or payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that arose prior to the date on which those accounts became subject to the prohibition, provided that any such interest, earnings and payments continue to be subject to the prohibition.

(3) Where a party is listed pursuant to UNSCR 1737 and the listing continues pursuant to UNSCR 2231, or is listed pursuant to UNSCR 2231, the National Sanctions Committee may authorise the listed party to make any payment due under a contract, an agreement or an obligation, provided that the National Sanctions Committee –

(a) is satisfied that the contract, agreement or obligation was entered prior to the listing of such party;

(b) is satisfied that the contract, agreement or obligation is not related to any of the prohibited items, materials, equipment, goods, technologies, assistance, training, financial assistance, investment, brokering or services referred to in UNSCR 2231 and any future successor resolutions;

(c) is satisfied that the payment is not directly or indirectly received from, or

made to, a person or entity subject to the measures in paragraph 6 of Annex B to UNSCR 2231; and

(d) has, 10 working days prior to such authorisation, notified the United Nations Sanctions Committee of its intention to authorise such payment.

(4) Notwithstanding any confidentiality provision in any enactment, any person who holds, controls or has in his custody or possession any funds or other assets of a designated party or listed party shall immediately notify the National Sanctions Secretariat of –

(a) details of the funds or other assets against which action was taken in accordance with subsection (1);

(b) the name and address of the designated party or listed party;

(c) details of any attempted transaction involving the funds or other assets, including –

(i) the name and address of the sender;

(ii) the name and address of the intended recipient;

(iii) the purpose of the attempted transaction;

(iv) the origin of the funds or other assets; and

(v) where the funds or other assets were intended to be sent.

(5) Any person who fails to comply with subsection (1) or (2) shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 million rupees or twice the amount of the value of the funds or other assets, whichever is greater, and to imprisonment for a term of not less than 3 years.

Amended by [Act No. 15 of 2021]; [Act No. 15 of 2022]

24. Prohibition on making funds or other assets available to designated party or listed party

(1) Subject to this Act, no person shall make any funds or other assets or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, or wholly or jointly, to or for the benefit of –

(a) a designated party or listed party;

(b) a party acting on behalf, or at the direction, of a designated party or

listed party; or

(c) an entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a designated party or listed party.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 million rupees or twice the amount of the value of the funds or other assets, whichever is the greater, and imprisonment for a term not less than 3 years.

Amended by [Act No. 15 of 2022]

Sub-Part B – Reporting Persons to Identify Funds or Other Assets of Designated Party or Listed Party

25. Reporting obligations

(1) Where a party is declared as a designated party or listed as a listed party, every reporting person shall, immediately, verify whether the details of the designated party or listed party match with the particulars of any customer, and if so, to identify whether the customer owns any funds or other assets in Mauritius, including the funds or other assets referred to in section 23(1).

(2) (a) Where funds or other assets or no funds or other assets are identified by the reporting person, the reporting person shall make a report to the National Sanctions Secretariat.

(b) Where a report is made under paragraph (a), the reporting person shall, in addition, report same to its relevant supervisory authority.

(3) Any person who fails to comply with subsection (2)(a) or (b) shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 million rupees and to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 10 years.

Sub-Part C – Freezing Order of Funds or Other Assets of Designated Party

26. Application for freezing order

(1) (a) Where the Secretary for Home Affairs declares a party as a designated party, he shall, within a reasonable time of that declaration, make an ex parte application to the Designated Judge for a freezing order of the funds or other assets of the

designated party.

(b) Where the Designated Judge is satisfied, on a balance of probabilities, that the designated party qualifies to be declared as such under this Act, he shall grant a freezing order which shall remain in force as long as the party is a designated party.

(2) Where a freezing order is in force, nothing shall prevent any interest which may accrue, or other earnings due, on the frozen accounts of the designated party, or payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that arose prior to the date on which those accounts became subject to the freezing order, provided that any such interest, earnings and payments continue to be subject to the freezing order.

(3) For the purpose of this section, the Designated Judge shall, where required, examine, in camera, and in the absence of the designated party, any security or intelligence reports or other information or evidence considered by the National Sanctions Committee and these reports, information or evidence shall not, for security reasons, be disclosed to any other person, including the designated party or its legal representatives.

(4) The Secretary for Home Affairs shall give public notice, by electronic means and in a daily newspaper having wide circulation and in such other manner as he may determine, and notify any reporting person or any party that holds, controls or has in his or its custody or possession the funds or other assets of the designated party of any freezing order granted under this section.

Amended by [Act No. 15 of 2021]

27. Application for variation of freezing order

(1) A designated party may apply to the Designated Judge for a variation of the freezing order in order to use the funds or other assets, or any part thereof, necessary for ordinary expenses or extraordinary expenses and he shall cause a copy of the application to be served on the Secretary for Home Affairs.

(2) The Designated Judge may grant, partly grant or refuse the application made under subsection (1).

Sub-Part D – Rights of Bona Fide Third Parties

28. Rights of bona fide third parties regarding freezing order

(1) Any freezing order granted under this Act shall apply without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties.

(2) Any person who has an interest in any funds or other assets which is subject

to a freezing order granted under this Act may apply to the Designated Judge to exclude his interest from the freezing order.

(3) The Designated Judge shall grant an application made under subsection (2) where he is satisfied that –

(a) the applicant has a legitimate legal interest in the funds or other assets;

(b) no participation, collusion or involvement with respect to the terrorist act or financing of terrorism offence which is the subject of the proceedings can be imputed to the applicant;

(c) the applicant lacked knowledge and was not intentionally ignorant of the illegal use of the funds or other assets or if he had knowledge, did not freely consent to its illegal use;

(d) the applicant did not acquire any right in the funds or other assets from a designated party or listed party that gives rise to a reasonable inference that the right was transferred for the purpose of avoiding the eventual subsequent freezing of the funds or other assets; and

(e) the applicant did all that could reasonably be expected to prevent the illegal use of the funds or other assets.

(4) The Secretary for Home Affairs shall, on receipt of an order from the Designated Judge varying a freezing order, take steps to publicise the order immediately.

(5) Any person who holds, controls or has in his custody or possession funds or other assets of a bona fide third party, shall immediately comply with the application granted under subsection (3).

(6) Any person who fails to comply with subsection (5) shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years.

(7) For the purpose of this section, the Designated Judge shall, where required, examine, in camera, and in the absence of the designated party, any security or intelligence reports or other information or evidence considered by the National Sanctions Committee and these reports, information or evidence shall not, for security reasons, be disclosed to any other person, including the designated party or their legal representatives.

(8) Where the Designated Judge determines that the applicant is not a bona fide

third party, the applicant shall bear the cost of the application.

29. Rights of bona fide third parties regarding prohibition

(1) Any prohibition under this Act shall apply without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties.

(2) Any person who has an interest in any funds or other assets which is subject to a prohibition under this Act may apply to the National Sanctions Committee to exclude his interest from the prohibition.

(3) The National Sanctions Committee shall grant an application made under subsection (2) where it is satisfied that –

(a) the applicant has a legitimate legal interest in the funds or other assets;

(b) no participation, collusion or involvement with respect to the terrorist act or financing of terrorism offence which is the subject of the proceedings can be imputed to the applicant;

(c) the applicant lacked knowledge and was not intentionally ignorant of the illegal use of the funds or other assets or if he had knowledge, did not freely consent to its illegal use;

(d) the applicant did not acquire any right in the funds or other assets from a designated party or listed party that gives rise to a reasonable inference that the right was transferred for the purpose of avoiding the prohibition under this Act; and

(e) the applicant did all that could reasonably be expected to prevent the illegal use of the funds or other assets.

(4) The Secretary for Home Affairs shall, on receipt of an order from the National Sanctions Committee to vary the prohibition in accordance with this section, take steps to publicise the order immediately.

(5) Any person who holds, controls or has in his custody or possession funds or other assets of a bona fide third party, shall immediately comply with the application granted under subsection (3).

(6) Any person who fails to comply with subsection (5) shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years.

(7) For the purpose of this section, the Designated Judge shall, where required, examine, in camera, and in the absence of the designated party, any security or

intelligence reports or other information or evidence considered by the National Sanctions Committee and these reports, information or evidence shall not, for security reasons, be disclosed to any other person, including the designated party or their legal representatives.

(8) Where the Designated Judge determines that the applicant is not a bona fide third party, the applicant shall bear the cost of the application.

Sub-Part E – Application to Use Funds or Other Assets of Listed Party

30. Application by listed party

(1) Where, pursuant to section 23, there is prohibition to use the funds or other assets of a listed party and the listed party wishes to use, for ordinary or extraordinary expenses, those funds or other assets, or any part thereof, the listed party shall, subject to section 31, make an application to the National Sanctions Committee for variation of the prohibition.

(2) An application made under subsection (1) shall include the following information –

(a) the listed party's name and address;

(b) the listed party's permanent reference number on the relevant United Nations Sanctions List;

(c) the listed party's bank information, including, name and address of bank and account number;

(d) purpose of payment, the expenses and justification for the determination of the expenses falling under ordinary or extraordinary expenses;

(e) amount of instalment;

(f) number of instalments;

(g) payment starting and ending date;

(h) bank transfer or direct debit;

(i) interests;

(j) specific funds or other assets proposed to be unfrozen; and

(k) such other information as National Sanctions Committee may determine.

(3) Where the National Sanctions Committee determines that the funds or other

assets are to be used for the purposes specified in subsection (2), the National Sanctions Secretariat shall notify the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee that the National Sanctions Committee does not intend to object to the application.

(4) The National Sanctions Secretariat shall notify the listed party of the decision of the United Nations Sanctions Committee for the use of the funds or other assets, or any part thereof, for ordinary or extraordinary expenses, provided that for ordinary expenses, in the absence of a decision within the 3 working days of the notification under subsection (3), it shall be deemed that the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee has not objected to the use of the funds or other assets, or any part thereof.

31. Application by listed party on ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List

(1) (a) Notwithstanding section 30, a listed party on ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List that wishes to use, for ordinary or extraordinary expenses, any funds or other assets, or any part thereof, shall request ISIL (Da'esh) and AlQaida Sanctions Committee, through the Focal Point, to exempt such funds or other assets, or any part thereof.

(b) The listed party that makes a request under paragraph (a) shall serve a copy of the request to the National Sanctions Committee.

(2) Where ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee approves the use of the funds or other assets, or any part thereof, the National Sanctions Secretariat shall notify the listed party of the decision of ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee for the use of the funds or other assets, or any part thereof, for ordinary or extraordinary expenses.

Sub-Part F – Administration of Funds or Other Assets of Designated Party or Listed Party

32. Management of funds or other assets

(1) Where, pursuant to section 23, there is prohibition to use the funds or other assets of a listed party and the Secretary for Home Affairs is satisfied that any of the funds or other assets of the listed party needs to be managed, the Secretary for Home Affairs shall require the Financial Crimes Commission to manage, through its Asset Recovery and Management Division, those funds or other assets.

(2) Where, pursuant to a freezing order granted under section 26, the Designated Judge is satisfied that any of the funds or other assets of the designated party needs to be managed, the Designated Judge shall order the Financial Crimes Commission, through its

Asset Recovery and Management Division, to manage these funds or other assets".

(3) Where the Financial Crimes Commission is ordered to manage funds and other assets under subsection (2), it may, where it is expedient to do so, apply to the Designated Judge for an order to realise the funds or other assets of the designated party.

(4) For the purpose of subsection (1), the Financial Crimes Commission may, notwithstanding section 23, realise any or all of the assets of a listed or designated party.

(5) The duties of the Asset Recovery and Management Division of the Financial Crimes Commission shall cease upon the delisting of the designated party or listed party and it shall use its best endeavours to facilitate the return of the funds or other assets under its management.

Amended by [Act No. 20 of 2023]; [Act No. 18 of 2025]

Sub-Part G – Mistaken Identity

33. Application for redress

(1) A party that is affected by a freezing order or a prohibition under this Act and claiming not to be the one against whom the freezing order has been made or the prohibition applies, may apply to the Secretary for Home Affairs for redress.

(2) The Secretary for Home Affairs shall refer the application under subsection (1) to the National Sanctions Committee for consideration.

(3) Where the National Sanctions Committee establishes, after the verification of identity documentation and other information and, where applicable, consultation with the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee, that the party is not the actual designated party or listed party, it shall immediately advise the Secretary for Home Affairs of its finding.

(4) Upon the advice of the National Sanctions Committee, the Secretary for Home Affairs shall immediately take such measures as he may deem necessary, to unfreeze the funds or other assets of a party referred to under subsection (3) or clarify that any prohibition under this Act shall not apply to him.

(5) Any person who holds, controls or has in his custody or possession the frozen funds or other assets of a party referred to under subsection (3), shall immediately unfreeze those funds or other assets.

(6) Any person who fails to comply with subsection (5) shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years.

(7) An individual claiming to have been subjected to prohibition measures as a result of false or mistaken identification or confusion with individuals included on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List may, through the Focal Point, transmit a communication to this effect for consideration by the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee.

Sub-Part H –Freezing Order or Prohibition to Lapse Upon Delisting

34. Lapse of freezing order or prohibition

(1) Where the name of a designated party has been removed from the list of designated parties or where the name of a listed party has been removed from the relevant United Nations Sanctions List –

(a) any freezing order made against the designated party or any prohibition against the listed party under this Act shall lapse with immediate effect; and

(b) any reporting person or any other person who holds, controls or has in his custody or possession any funds or other assets of the designated party or listed party, shall immediately unfreeze those funds or other assets.

(2) A prohibition under section 23 shall lapse where a freezing order is granted under section 26.

(3) Any person who fails to comply with subsection (1)(b) shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years.

PART VI – ARMS EMBARGO AND TRAVEL BAN

35. Arms embargo

Any person who supplies, sells, or transfers, directly or indirectly, to a designated party or listed party, arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for

the aforementioned as well as technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities, whether this conduct is carried out from Mauritius or by Mauritian nationals living abroad, or by anyone using flag vessels or aircraft from Mauritius, shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 10 million rupees and imprisonment for a term of not less than 5 years.

36. Travel ban

A listed party, other than a listed party who is a citizen of Mauritius or resident of Mauritius, shall not be allowed entry into, or transit through, Mauritius.

37. Exemptions to travel ban

(1) Notwithstanding section 36, if there are reasonable grounds to believe that an individual who is listed as a listed party on a United Nations Sanctions List has committed any offence under this Act, the Secretary for Home Affairs shall take appropriate measures to allow that individual entry into, or transit through, Mauritius and to ensure his presence for the purposes of prosecution or extradition.

(2) Notwithstanding section 36, the Secretary for Home Affairs may allow an individual who is listed as a listed party on a United Nations Sanctions List to enter into, or transit through, Mauritius in relation to judicial proceedings other than those related to an offence under this Act, including when it is necessary for the purposes of identification, testimony or otherwise providing assistance in obtaining evidence for the investigation or prosecution of any other offence.

(3) When the presence of the individual listed on a United Nations Sanctions List is not required under subsection (1) and (2), section 36 shall apply.

(4) The Secretary for Home Affairs may submit to the relevant United Nations Sanctions Committee a request for authorisation to grant entry or transit of any individual listed on a United Nations Sanctions List for reasons different from those specified in subsections (1) and (2).

PART VII – MISCELLANEOUS

38. Designated Judge

(1) The Chief Justice shall designate at least 3 Judges to serve as Designated Judges for the purposes of this Act.

(2) A Judge designated by the Chief Justice under subsection (1) shall remain a Designated Judge for a period of 3 years or until the end of his service as a Judge, whichever occurs earlier, and may be eligible to be designated anew as Designated Judge for further periods of 3 years.

(3) A Judge's appointment as Designated Judge shall not affect his ability to carry out other business in the Supreme Court.

39. Reporting of suspicious information

Any information related to a designated party or listed party which is known to –

(a) a reporting person, shall be immediately submitted by the reporting person to FIU in accordance with section 14 of the Financial Intelligence and Anti-Money Laundering Act; or

(b) any other person, transmitted forthwith by that person, in writing, to FIU.

40. Supervision by supervisory authorities

(1) A supervisory authority may, after consultation with the National Sanctions Committee, develop such rules and guidance and disseminate such other relevant information as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(2) A supervisory authority shall supervise and enforce compliance by reporting persons over whom they exercise supervisory control or oversight with the requirements imposed under this Act.

(3) Where it appears or is represented to any supervisory authority that any reporting person has refrained from complying or negligently failed to comply with any requirement under this Act, the supervisory authority may take, against the reporting person, any action which it may be empowered to take under the relevant enactments.

41. Internal controls

A reporting person shall implement internal controls and other procedures to enable it to effectively comply with their obligations under this Act.

42. Deprivation of Mauritius citizenship

Where a person is declared as a designated party or is listed as a listed party possesses the Mauritius citizenship as well as the citizenship of any other country or State, the Minister may deprive that person of his Mauritius citizenship in the manner specified in section 11 of the Mauritius Citizenship Act.

43. Protection from liability

No liability, civil or criminal, shall be incurred by a member of the National Sanctions Committee, the Secretary for Home Affairs, an officer of the National Sanctions Secretariat or a member of any sub-committee, or the Financial Crimes Commission or any officer of the Commission in respect of any act done or omitted in good faith in the discharge of his functions or exercise of its or his powers under this Act.

Amended by [Act No. 20 of 2023]

44. Confidentiality

(1) Subject to subsection (2), a member of the National Sanctions Committee, the Secretary for Home Affairs, an officer of the National Sanctions Secretariat or a member of any sub-committee shall, at all times, maintain the confidentiality of any matter which comes to his knowledge under this Act.

(2) No person referred to in subsection (1) shall communicate to any other person any matter which comes to his knowledge in the discharge of his functions under this Act, except for the purpose of administering this Act or where he is required to do so by law.

45. Offences

Any person who contravenes this Act shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable, where no specific penalty is provided, to a fine not exceeding one million rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.

46. Regulations

(1) The Minister may make such regulations as he thinks fit for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Any regulations made under subsection (1) may provide that any person who contravenes them shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years.

(3) The Minister may, by regulations, amend the Schedules.

Passed by the National Assembly on the twenty first day of May two thousand and nineteen.

Bibi Safeena Lotun (Mrs)

Clerk of the National Assembly

FIRST SCHEDULE

[Section 2]

1. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at the Hague on 16 December 1970 (The Hague Convention 1970)

2. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971)

3. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (1973)

4. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979)

5. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980)

6. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1988)

7. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (2005)

8. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf (2005)

9. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997)

10. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)

11. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991

12. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, signed in New York on 14 September 2005

13. 1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft

14. 2010 Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation

15. 2010 Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft

16. 2014 Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Acts Committed on Board Aircraft

17. 2005 Amendments to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material

18. 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation

19. 2005 Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation

20. 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf

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SECOND SCHEDULE

[Section 2]

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

1. United Nations Security Council Resolution 751 (1992)

2. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011)

3. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1518 (2003)

4. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1533 (2004)

5. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1591 (2005)

6. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1636 (2005)

7. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718 (2006)

8. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1970 (2011)

9. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1988 (2011)

10. United Nations Security Council Resolution 2048 (2012)

11. United Nations Security Council Resolution 2127 (2013)

12. United Nations Security Council Resolution 2140 (2014)

13. United Nations Security Council Resolution 2206 (2015)

14. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1737 (2006)

15. United Nations Security Council Resolution 2653 (2022)

Amended by [Act No. 18 of 2025]; [Act No. 3 of 2026]