



Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office

Powers of Entry Review

Presented to Parliament in Accordance with Section 42(1) of the
Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 on Review of Powers of Entry

November 2014



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Executive Summary

1. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) has reviewed powers of entry both in primary legislation falling within its remit and secondary legislation made under the United Nations Act 1946, the St Helena Act 1833 and the British Settlements Acts 1887 and 1945. In total the FCO has reviewed **ninety nine** powers of entry, for which it is proposed that **eleven** will be revoked; **fifty six** will be amended to provide for additional safeguards and **thirty two** will be retained unchanged.

I. Primary legislation implementing UK treaty obligations

2. The FCO is responsible for reviewing powers of entry contained in five Acts of Parliament. (There were two additional pieces of legislation identified in the FCO's original published list of powers (The International Criminal Court Act 2001 and the Outer Space Act 1986) which are no longer part of the FCO review, as they have been reviewed by other Government Departments who are more closely involved in the exercise of those powers).
3. All five Acts of Parliament subject to the FCO review implement obligations undertaken by the UK on ratification of a multilateral treaty:
 - The Cluster Munitions (Prohibitions) Act 2010 implements the UK's obligations under the Convention on Cluster Munitions 2008;
 - The Landmines Act 1998 implements the UK's obligations under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction 1997 ('Ottawa Convention');
 - The Arms Control and Disarmament (Inspections) Acts 1991 and 2003 implement the UK's obligations under the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe 1990; and
 - The Nuclear Explosions (Prohibition and Inspections) Act 1998 (not yet in force) was enacted to enable the UK to implement its obligations under Article IV of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty 1996 ('CTBT Treaty') and Part II of the CTBT Protocol.
4. The FCO has identified ten powers of entry within these five Acts of Parliament which it proposes to retain in their current form with no change. Seven of these powers are considered to contain appropriate safeguards. The three remaining powers relate to rights of entry for fact-finding and on-site inspections established under the applicable treaty regimes and do not provide for a warrant procedure. However, in view of the particular fact that they all make provision for authorisation of rights of entry and inspection by the Secretary of State, and taking into account the necessity of the powers to implement the UK's international legal obligations and the matters the legislation seeks to address, these arrangements are considered appropriate. The outcome of the review in relation to these powers has been approved by the Home Office.

II. Secondary legislation made under the United Nations Act 1946, the St Helena Act 1833 and the British Settlements Acts 1887 and 1945

5. The FCO is responsible for reviewing powers of entry in Orders in Council implementing sanctions regimes and other international obligations in the UK and its overseas territories made under the St Helena Act 1833, the British Settlements Acts 1887 and 1945, and the United Nations Act 1946.

i. Orders in Council implementing United Nations sanctions in the UK

6. Orders which implement UN or EU-imposed embargoes on arms or other goods usually include enforcement powers of entry relating to premises, vessels, ships or aircraft. Some of these powers are exercisable under a warrant obtained from a Justice of the Peace but others are not.

7. The FCO has identified twelve Orders in Council which implement sanctions in the UK under the United Nations Act. Of these twelve Orders, it has concluded that seven (containing eleven corresponding powers of entry) are redundant and can be revoked because the regimes are no longer in force, or the Orders have otherwise been superseded. These seven Orders were revoked by the United Nations (Sanctions) (Revocations) Order 2014 (SI 2014/2711).
8. The remaining five Orders that are still required to enforce United Nations sanctions in the UK will be amended to ensure the fourteen powers of entry contained in those Orders will require authorisation in the form of a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace. These amendments will be made within twelve months.

ii. Orders in Council implementing other United Nations Security Council resolutions

9. There are two Orders in Council which contain powers of entry for the purpose of implementing UK obligations to co-operate with the International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia. The two respective powers of entry in these Orders are exercisable on authorisation by warrant of a Justice of the Peace. The FCO proposes to leave these powers unchanged as containing appropriate safeguards. In any event, the Orders will be revoked when the two International Tribunals complete their functions, which is expected to be within the next few years.

iii. Orders in Council implementing UN and EU sanctions in the Overseas Territories

10. The FCO has identified twenty two Orders in Council which implement UN or EU sanctions in the UK Overseas Territories. As in the case of sanctions Orders applicable to the UK, such Orders usually include enforcement powers of entry relating to premises, vessels, ships or aircraft, some of which are exercisable under a warrant obtained from a Justice of the Peace but others are not.
11. In consultation with the Overseas Territories, the FCO has already revised the enforcement provisions used in such Orders and as from 2014 all the powers of entry in new sanctions Orders are exercisable only with a warrant from a Justice of the Peace.
12. The FCO has reviewed sixty two powers of entry in the twenty two existing Orders. Of the sixty two powers of entry in these Orders, twenty powers of entry will remain unchanged, as they already contain the appropriate safeguard of requiring a warrant. However, forty two of the powers of entry will be amended to include the revised enforcement provisions, with a view to amending all existing Orders by the end of 2017 at the latest.

REPORT OF THE FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 42(1) OF THE PROTECTION OF FREEDOMS ACT 2012 ON REVIEW OF POWERS OF ENTRY

13. This report is submitted by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) in accordance with section 42(1) of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 (“the 2012 Act”). Section 42(1) imposes an obligation on each Minister of the Crown who is a member of the Cabinet to:
- (a) review relevant powers of entry, and relevant associated powers, for which the Minister is responsible with a view to deciding whether to make an order under section 39(1), 40 or 41 in relation to any of them,
 - (b) prepare a report of that review, and
 - (c) lay a copy of the report before Parliament.
14. This report describes the outcome of the FCO’s review under section 42(1) in relation to powers of entry in primary and secondary legislation which is the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. In total the FCO has reviewed **ninety nine** powers of entry, for which it is proposed that **eleven** will be revoked; **fifty six** will be amended to provide for additional safeguards and **thirty two** will be retained unchanged.

Part I: Primary legislation

15. The relevant primary legislation for which FCO is responsible comprises five Acts of Parliament¹.
16. All five Acts of Parliament subject to the FCO review implement obligations undertaken by the UK on ratification of a multilateral treaty:
- The Cluster Munitions (Prohibitions) Act 2010 implements the UK’s obligations under the Convention on Cluster Munitions 2008;
 - The Landmines Act 1998 implements the UK’s obligations under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction 1997 (‘Ottawa Convention’);
 - The Arms Control and Disarmament (Inspections) Acts 1991 and 2003 implement the UK’s obligations under the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe 1990; and
 - The Nuclear Explosions (Prohibition and Inspections) Act 1998 (not yet in force) was enacted to enable the UK to implement its obligations under Article IV of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty 1996 (‘CTBT Treaty’) and Part II of the CTBT Protocol.

Summary of outcome

17. Of the ten powers to be retained unchanged, seven are considered to already contain appropriate safeguards. The three remaining powers relate to rights of entry for fact-finding and on-site inspections established under the applicable treaty regimes and do not provide for a warrant procedure. However, in view of the particular fact that they all make provision for authorisation of rights of entry and inspection by the Secretary of State, and taking into

¹ Two additional Acts of Parliament were identified in the FCO’s original published list of powers: the International Criminal Court Act 2001 and the Outer Space Act 1986. They no longer form part of the FCO review. The Ministry of Justice and the Department of Business, Innovation and Skills will report on the powers of entry contained in this legislation, as those Departments are more closely involved in the exercise of those powers

account the necessity of the powers to implement the UK's international legal obligations and the matters the legislation seeks to address, these arrangements are considered appropriate.

Cluster Munitions (Prohibitions) Act 2010

18. The Cluster Munitions (Prohibitions) Act 2010 implements the UK's international obligations under the Convention on Cluster Munitions 2008.
19. There are 3 powers of entry in this legislation falling within the scope of the review:
 - **Section 12** provides a power to enter premises and search for prohibited munitions. A prohibited munition means a cluster munition, or a "relevant explosive bomblet" – an explosive bomblet that is specifically designed to be dispersed or released from dispensers affixed to an aircraft;
 - **Section 16** provides a power to enter premises to destroy immobilised prohibited munitions;
 - **Section 21** provides a power to search and obtain evidence where there are either reasonable grounds for suspecting that an offence under the Act is being, has been or is about to be committed on the premises, or that evidence of the commission of an offence under the Act is to be found on the premises.
20. The outcome of the review is that all three powers of entry in this Act should be retained unchanged on grounds that they are exercisable by warrant issued by a justice of the peace to authorise a person authorised by the Secretary of State to enter the premises. It is therefore considered that the powers already contain appropriate safeguards.

Landmines Act 1998

21. The Landmines Act 1998 implements the UK's international law obligations under the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction ('Ottawa Convention'). Article 8 of the Convention deals with facilitation and clarification of compliance, and includes in Article 8(8) a provision for a Meeting or Special Meeting of the States Parties to decide to authorise a fact-finding mission to the territory of a State Party for further clarification regarding alleged non-compliance. All States Parties must co-operate fully with any fact-finding missions that are authorised under Article 8(8) and the requested State must take the "necessary administrative measures to receive, transport and accommodate the mission" (Article 8(11)).
22. There are four powers of entry in this legislation falling within the scope of this review:
 - **Section 8** provides for a power to remove or immobilise objects. A prohibited object is an anti-personnel mine or any component of an anti personnel mine;
 - **Section 10** provides a power to enter premises and destroy such objects;
 - **Section 18** provides for a power to search and obtain evidence where there are grounds for suspecting that an offence under the Act is, has been, or is about to be committed on the premises or that evidence of the commission of such an offence is to be found on the premises;
 - **Section 13** of the Act relates to rights of entry for fact finding missions under Article 8 of the Ottawa Convention.
23. The outcome of the review is that that all four powers should be retained unchanged.
24. The powers in **sections 8, 10 and 18** of the Act are to be retained unchanged on grounds that they are exercisable by warrant issued by a justice of the peace to authorise a person authorised by the Secretary of State to enter the premises. It is therefore considered that the powers already contain appropriate safeguards.

25. The power in **section 13** does not make provision for a warrant but is exercisable subject to an authorisation by the Secretary of State (section 13(1)). This request to enter premises “may” be authorised by the Secretary of State – i.e. it is discretionary. It must contain specific details of the specified area of the mission and the names of the members of the mission (section 13(2)). The authorisation authorises the mission to exercise rights of access, entry and inspection as required for carrying out the mission’s functions. The Secretary of State’s authorisation may empower a constable to give such assistance as a member of the fact finding committee may require and may in giving such assistance use reasonable force (section 13(4) and (5)). The occupier of the premises must be shown the authorisation (section 13(6)).
26. Taking into account these safeguards in the context of the necessity of the powers to implement the UK’s international legal obligations and the matters the 2012 Act seeks to address, the arrangements in this provision are considered appropriate.

Nuclear Explosions (Prohibitions and Inspections) Act 1998

27. This Act was enacted to enable the UK to comply with its obligations to prohibit nuclear explosions and allow for inspection of suspected nuclear explosions under the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty 1996 (CTBT) Article IV and Part II of the CTBT Protocol. (The 1996 CTBT comprises a preamble, 17 articles, two annexes and a Protocol with two annexes). Under Article IV of the CTBT, the treaty’s verification regime includes on-site inspections. All States Parties, irrespective of their technical and financial capabilities, enjoy the equal right of verification of the obligations of other Parties and assume the equal obligation to accept verification by other States. Each State Party has the right to request an on-site inspection to clarify whether a nuclear weapon test explosion or other nuclear explosion has been carried out in violation of Article 1 of the CTBT and to gather any facts which might assist in identifying the possible violator.
28. There are two powers of entry in this Act falling within the scope of the review:
- **Section 5** provides for a power of entry to conduct an on-site inspection in the United Kingdom;
 - **Section 10** provides for a power to search and obtain evidence.
29. The outcome of the review is that both powers should be retained unchanged.
30. The power in **section 10** of the Act is to be retained unchanged on grounds that it is exercisable by warrant issued by a justice of the peace to authorise a person authorised by the Secretary of State to enter the premises. It is therefore considered that this powers already contains appropriate safeguards.
31. The rights of entry for on –site inspections set out in **section 5** do not provide for a warrant procedure. However, the exercise of this power is subject to an authorisation which “may” be granted by the Secretary of State (section 5(1)). The authorisation is discretionary and must contain specific details of the specified area where the inspection is to be conducted, the names of the inspection team, the name of any observer and the name of the UK representative(s) on the inspection (section 5(2)). The authorisation authorises the inspection to exercise rights of access, entry and inspection as required for carrying out the treaty’s inspections functions. Powers to search and obtain evidence are contained in separate provisions in section 10 of the Act and require a warrant. The occupier of the premises must be shown the authorisation (section 6).
32. Taking into account these safeguards in the context of the necessity of the powers to implement the UK’s international legal obligations and the matters the 2012 Act seeks to address, the arrangements in these provisions are considered appropriate.

Arms Control and Disarmament and Inspections Act 1991

33. This legislation was enacted to enable the UK to comply with its obligations under the Protocol on Inspection incorporated in the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe 1990 (CFE), in particular challenge inspections conducted pursuant to section VIII of the Protocol. The purpose of challenge inspections carried out under the Protocol is to check that the numbers of Treaty Limited Equipment (TLE) that are held by each state, do not exceed the limits set out in the CFE Treaty. This is done when an inspection team, made up of individuals selected by a State Party or Parties inspects a military site on the territory of another State Party. The inspection team is guided by an escort team is made up of individuals assigned by the host state, to count the numbers of equipment held. The UK, like all other States Parties, is legally obliged to allow these inspections to be carried out on military facilities on its territory by inspection teams from other States Parties who have signed up to the CFE Treaty.
34. There is one power of entry in this legislation falling within the scope of the review:
- **Section 2** provides for a right of entry for purposes of challenge inspections within a specified area.
35. The rights of entry for on-site inspections set out in section 2 where those inspections are (a) made under the Protocol and (b) granted by the UK are subject to an authorisation which “may” be granted by the Secretary of State (section 2(1A)). The authorisation is discretionary and must contain specific details of the specified area where the inspection is to be conducted and the names of the inspection team (section 2(2)). The Secretary of State’s authorisation also has the effect of authorising an escort team to accompany the inspection team at all times and the name of the person in command of the escort team is to be stated in the authorisation. The Secretary of State’s authorisation may empower a constable to give such assistance as the person in command of the escort team may request and may in giving such assistance use reasonable force (section 2(4)(b) and 2(6)). The occupier of the premises (i.e. the MOD) must be shown the authorisation (section 2(7)). No private property is entered – in the UK, only property owned by the Ministry of Defence is relevant for inspection purposes.
36. Taking into account these safeguards in the context of the necessity of the powers to implement the UK’s international legal obligations and the matters the 2012 Act seeks to address, the arrangements in this provision are considered appropriate.

Part II. Secondary legislation

37. The relevant secondary legislation for which FCO is responsible comprises:
- (a) Twelve Orders in Council implementing certain United Nations sanctions regimes in the United Kingdom;
 - (b) Two Orders in Council implementing international obligations relating to co-operation with certain international criminal tribunals;
 - (c) Twenty two Orders in Council implementing certain United Nations and European Union sanctions regimes in the UK overseas territories.
38. These Orders are made under the St Helena Act 1833, the British Settlements Acts 1887 and 1945, and the United Nations Act 1946.
39. The Orders in Council under (c) above relating to implementation of sanctions regimes in the Overseas Territories form part of the law of the Overseas Territories and are not law in any part of the UK. The Governments of the relevant Overseas Territories have been consulted on the outcome of this review.

Summary of outcome

40. The FCO has identified eighty nine powers of entry in the relevant secondary legislation (comprising thirty four Orders) for which it is responsible. The outcome of this review is that eleven of these powers have been revoked, fifty six will be amended to provide for additional safeguards and twenty two will be retained unchanged.

UK Orders in Council

(a) Orders in Council implementing United Nations sanctions in the UK

41. There are twelve relevant Orders in Council made under the United Nations Act 1946 to implement certain UN sanctions regimes in the UK.

42. These Orders implement restrictive measures adopted in various United Nations sanctions regimes imposed on particular States. Depending on the nature of the sanctions regime, such restrictive measures may include a prohibition on the supply or export of arms and related materiel to the country concerned, prohibitions on making funds, financial assets or economic resources available to designated persons and asset freezes. These Orders implement the various sanctions regimes by making it a criminal offence to undertake certain activities prohibited by the regime, in particular the export of weapons to the specified countries. Sanctions Orders also routinely contain enforcement provisions, including powers of entry in respect of premises, vehicles, aircraft and vessels to check for prohibited goods.

43. Of these twelve Orders, the FCO has concluded that seven Orders (containing eleven corresponding powers of entry) are redundant and were revoked by the United Nations (Sanctions) (Revocations) Order 2014 (SI 2014/2711):

- The Serbia and Montenegro (United Nations Sanctions) Orders 1992 and 1993².
- The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (United Nations Sanctions) Order 1998³.
- The Haiti (United Nations Sanctions) Order 1998⁴
- The Eritrea and Ethiopia (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2000⁵;
- The United Nations Arms Embargoes (Liberia, Somalia and the Former Yugoslavia) Order 1993⁶; and
- The Al-Qa'ida and Taliban (United Nations Measures) Order 2002⁷.

44. These seven Orders were revoked because either the sanctions regimes to which they relate had been lifted by the UN Security Council or else the measures had been superseded by other domestic legislation, in particular the Export Control Act 2002 and legislation adopted under it.

45. There are five other relevant UK sanctions Orders containing fourteen powers of entry:

- The Somalia (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2002⁸;
- The Iraq (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2003⁹;
- The Liberia (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2004¹⁰;
- The Iran (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2009¹¹ and
- The North Korea (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2009¹².

² SI 1992/1302 and SI 1993/1188

³ SI 1998/1065

⁴ SI 1994/1323

⁵ SI 2000/1556

⁶ SI 1993/1787

⁷ SI 2002/111

⁸ SI 2002/2628

⁹ SI 2003/1519

¹⁰ SI 2004/348

¹¹ SI 2009/886

46. These five Orders are still required to implement the specified United Nations sanctions regimes in the United Kingdom. As described above, these Orders implement the specified sanctions regimes by making it a criminal offence to undertake certain activities prohibited by the sanctions regime. The Orders contain enforcement provisions, including powers of entry in respect of premises, vehicles, aircraft and vessels to check for prohibited items. The powers of entry in these Orders are currently exercisable without a warrant on the authority only of authorised officers or persons, as defined in the particular Orders.
47. The outcome of the FCO review in relation to these Orders is that they should be retained because they are necessary to meet continuing international obligations on the UK to implement the specified sanctions regimes. The Orders should be amended to ensure that the fourteen powers of entry are only exercisable with the safeguard of a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace. The FCO will prepare amending legislation for adoption by the Privy Council within 12 months.

(b) Orders in Council implementing other United Nations Security Council resolutions

48. The United Nations (International Tribunal) (Former Yugoslavia) Order 1996¹³ and the United Nations (International Tribunal) (Rwanda) Order 1996¹⁴ were adopted under the United Nations Act 1946 to implement the United Kingdom's obligations under resolutions 827 (1993) and 995 (1994) of the United Nations Security Council respectively. These resolutions established the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Former Yugoslavia since 1991 ('ICTY) and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan citizens responsible for genocide and other such violations committed in the territory of neighbouring states between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 ('ICTR').
49. The Orders enable the UK to co-operate with ICTY and ICTR in the investigation and prosecution of persons accused of committing international tribunal crimes and punishment of persons convicted of such crimes. The Orders provide for assistance to the ICTY and ICTR, including the arrest and delivery to ICTY and ICTR of accused and convicted persons, securing attendance of witnesses to assist in investigations, giving effect to requests for discontinuance of proceedings, enforcing orders for preservation or restitution of property and making provision for immunities and privileges.
50. With regard to provision of assistance to ICTY and ICTR, the Orders contain powers of entry, search and seizure of evidence on behalf of each International Tribunal where requested for the purpose of a criminal investigation or prosecution being conducted by the International Tribunal. Section 16 of each of the Orders makes provision for the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) Part II to have effect as if "serious arrestable offences" within that Act includes any conduct constituting an international tribunal crime which would constitute a "serious arrestable offence" if it had occurred in the United Kingdom. Powers of entry and search of premises and of seizure of evidence are only exercisable with a warrant from a Justice of the Peace authorising a constable to exercise the power.
51. The outcome of the FCO review in relation to these powers is that they should remain unchanged because they contain the appropriate safeguards. In any event, the two Tribunals are due to complete their functions within the next two-three years at which point the Orders will become redundant and will be revoked.

¹² SI 2009/1749

¹³ SI 1996/716

¹⁴ SI 1996/1216

(c) Orders in Council implementing United Nations and European Union sanctions in the Overseas Territories

52. The FCO is responsible for implementing United Nations and European Union sanctions in the UK Overseas Territories. There are twenty two such Orders made under the St Helena Act 1833, the British Settlements Acts 1887 and 1945 and the United Nations Act 1946.
53. These Orders implement restrictive measures adopted in various United Nations and European Union sanctions regimes imposed on particular states. Depending on the nature of the particular sanctions regime, such restrictive measures may include a prohibition on the supply or export of arms and related materiel to the country concerned, prohibitions on making funds, financial assets or economic resources available to designated persons under the particular sanctions regime and asset freezes. The Orders implement these measures by prohibiting relevant acts and by making it a criminal offence to undertake certain activities prohibited by the sanctions regime, in particular the export of weapons to the specified countries. Sanctions Orders also routinely contain enforcement provisions, including powers of entry in respect of premises, vehicles, aircraft and vessels to check for prohibited goods.
54. The FCO has reviewed sixty two powers of entry contained in the twenty two Orders in this category. Twenty of the powers of entry in these Orders are exercisable under a warrant obtained from a Justice of the Peace but the other forty-two do not require a warrant; in those cases the power may be exercised only on the authority of the person specified in the Order to enforce the sanctions regime, i.e. a military, police or customs officer or other person authorised by the Governor of the Territory. The full list of all the Orders containing powers of entry in this category and whether a warrant is required or not in relation to each power is included in **Annex A**.
55. The outcome of the FCO review is that the twenty powers of entry which already contain appropriate safeguards will remain unchanged. The other forty two powers of entry contained in the twenty two Orders should be amended to ensure that the powers are only exercisable with the safeguard of a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace. FCO will work to prepare amending legislation to introduce safeguards into the Orders containing these powers for adoption by the Privy Council by the end of 2017.

ANNEX: List of powers of entry reviewed by the FCO

Total number of powers reviewed	99
Total powers to be retained unamended	32
Total powers to be amended	56
Total powers revoked	11

Primary legislation			Decision
1.	Cluster Munitions (Prohibitions) Act 2010	Section 12	Retain unchanged
2.	Cluster Munitions (Prohibitions) Act 2010	Section 16	Retain unchanged
3.	Cluster Munitions (Prohibitions) Act 2010	Section 21	Retain unchanged
4.	Landmines Act 1998	Section 8	Retain unchanged
5.	Landmines Act 1998	Section 10	Retain unchanged
6.	Landmines Act 1998	Section 13	Retain unchanged
7.	Landmines Act 1998	Section 18	Retain unchanged
8.	Nuclear Explosions (Prohibitions and Inspections) Act 1998	Section 5	Retain unchanged
9.	Nuclear Explosions (Prohibitions and Inspections) Act 1998	Section 10	Retain unchanged
10.	Arms Control and Disarmament and Inspections Act 1991	Section 2	Retain unchanged
Secondary UK legislation under the United Nations Act (UK)			
11.	Serbia and Montenegro (United Nations Sanctions) Order 1992 (SI No. 1992/1302)	Article 15 (vessels, aircraft)	Revoked
12.	Serbia and Montenegro (United Nations Sanctions) Order 1993 (SI No. 1993/1188)	Article 3 (vessels, aircraft, vehicles)	Revoked
13.	United Nations Arms Embargoes (Liberia, Somalia and Former Yugoslavia) Order 1993 (SI No. 1993/1787)	Article 8 (vessels, aircraft, vehicles)	Revoked
14.	Haiti (United Nations Sanctions) Order 1994 (SI No. 1994/1323)	Article 15 (vessels, aircraft, vehicles)	Revoked

15.	United Nations (International Tribunal) (Former Yugoslavia) Order 1996 (SI No. 1996/716)	Article 16 (Applies PACE Part II powers of search and entry to ICTY and JP authorisation of warrant for entry and search for ICTY evidence)	<p>This Order is still be required until the ICTY completes its trials but it can then be revoked.</p> <p>Powers of entry are implemented through the application of PACE to ICTY proceedings as if ICTY offences were serious arrestable offences.</p> <p>The Order also provides for a justice of the peace to authorise warrants for entry and search.</p>
16.	United Nations (International Tribunal (Rwanda) Order 1996 (SI No. 1996/1296)	Article 16 (Applies PACE Part II powers of search and entry to ICTR, and JP authorisation of warrant for entry and search for evidence)	<p>Currently there are no active cases at the ICTR but until it closes, this Order may be required.</p> <p>Powers of entry are implemented through the application of PACE to ICTR proceedings as if ICTR offences were serious arrestable offences.</p> <p>The Order also provides for a justice of the peace to authorise warrants for entry and search.</p>
17.	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (United Nations Sanctions) Order 1998 (SI No. 1998/1065)	Article 10 (vessels, aircraft, vehicles)	Revoked
18.	Eritrea and Ethiopia (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2000 (SI No. 2000/1556)	Article 11 (vessels)	Revoked
19.	Eritrea and Ethiopia (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2000 (SI No. 2000/1556)	Article 12 (aircraft)	Revoked
20.	Eritrea and Ethiopia (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2000 (SI No. 2000/1556)	Article 13 (vehicles)	Revoked
21.	Somalia (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2002 (SI No. 2002/2628)	Article 10 (vessels)	Required but to be amended
22.	Somalia (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2002 (SI No. 2002/2628)	Article 11 (aircraft)	Required but to be amended

23.	Somalia (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2002 (SI No. 2002/2628)	Article 12 (vehicles)	Required but to be amended
24.	Al-Qa'ida and Taliban (United Nations Measures) Order 2002 (SI No. 2002.111)	Article 14 (vessels)	Revoked
25.	Al-Qa'ida and Taliban (United Nations Measures) Order 2002 (SI No. 2002.111)	Article 15 (aircraft)	Revoked
26.	Al-Qa'ida and Taliban (United Nations Measures) Order 2002 (SI No. 2002.111)	Article 16 (vehicles)	Revoked
27.	Iraq (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2003 (SI No. 2003/1519)	Article 14 (vessels)	Required but to be amended
28.	Iraq (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2003 (SI No. 2003/1519)	Article 15 (aircraft)	Required but to be amended
29.	Iraq (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2003 (SI No. 2003/1519)	Article 16 (vehicles)	Required but to be amended
30.	Liberia (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2004 (SI No. 2004/348)	Article 9 (vessels)	Required but to be amended
31.	Liberia (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2004 (SI No. 2004/348)	Article 10 (aircraft)	Required but to be amended
32.	Liberia (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2004 (SI No. 2004/348)	Article 11 (vehicles)	Required but to be amended
33.	Iran (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2009 (SI No. 2009/886)	Article 6 (vessels)	Required but to be amended
34.	Iran (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2009 (SI No. 2009/886)	Article 7 (aircraft)	Required but to be amended
35.	Iran (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2009 (SI No. 2009/886)	Article 8 (vehicles)	Required but to be amended
36.	North Korea (United Nations Sanctions) Order 2009 (SI No. 2009/1749)	Article 9 (vessels)	Required but to be amended
37.	North Korea (United Nations	Article 10 (aircraft)	Required but to be amended

Sanctions) Order 2009
(SI No. 2009/1749)

Secondary Legislation under the St Helena Act 1833, the British Settlements Acts 1887 and 1945 and the United Nations Act 1946 (Overseas Territories)

38.	Democratic Republic of the Congo (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2003 (SI No. 2003/2627)	Article 10 (ships – no warrant)	Required but to be amended
39.	Democratic Republic of the Congo (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2003 (SI No. 2003/2627)	Article 11 (aircraft – no warrant)	Required but to be amended
40.	Democratic Republic of the Congo (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2003 (SI No. 2003/2627)	Article 12 (vehicles – no warrant)	Required but to be amended
41.	Democratic Republic of the Congo (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2003 (SI No. 2003/2627)	Schedule 3, para 2 (premises, ship, vehicle, aircraft – warrant required)	Retain
42.	Iraq (United Nations Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2003 (SI No. 2003/1516)	Article 14 (ships)	Required but to be amended
43.	Iraq (United Nations Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2003 (SI No. 2003/1516)	Article 15 (aircraft)	Required but to be amended
44.	Iraq (United Nations Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2003 (SI No. 2003/1516)	Article 16 (vehicles)	Required but to be amended
45.	Iraq (United Nations Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2003 (SI No. 2003/1516)	Schedule 4, para 2 (premises, ship, aircraft, vehicles. Warrant required)	Retain
46.	Liberia (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2004 (SI No. 2004/347)	Article 12 (ships – no warrant)	Required but to be amended
47.	Liberia (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2004 (SI No. 2004/347)	Article 13 (aircraft – no warrant)	Required but to be amended
48.	Liberia (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2004 (SI No. 2004/347)	Article 14 (vehicles – no warrant)	Required but to be amended
49.	Liberia (Restrictive Measures)	Schedule 3, para 2	Retain

	(Overseas Territories) Order 2004 (SI No. 2004/347)	(premises, ship, vehicle, aircraft – warrant required)	
50.	Lebanon (United Nations Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2007 (SI No. 2007/283)	Article 10 (ships)	Required but to be amended
51.	Lebanon (United Nations Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2007 (SI No. 2007/283)	Article 11 (aircraft)	Required but to be amended
52.	Lebanon (United Nations Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2007 (SI No. 2007/283)	Article 12 (vehicles)	Required but to be amended
53.	Lebanon (United Nations Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2007 (SI No. 2007/283)	Schedule 3, para 2 (premises, ship, aircraft, vehicles. Warrant required)	Retain
54.	Libya (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (SI No. 2011/1080)	Article 18 (ships)	Required but to be amended
55.	Libya (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (SI No. 2011/1080)	Article 19 (aircraft)	Required but to be amended
56.	Libya (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (SI No. 2011/1080)	Article 20 (vehicles)	Required but to be amended
57.	Libya (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (SI No. 2011/1080)	Schedule 6, para 2 (premises, ship, aircraft, vehicles. Warrant required)	Retain
58.	Iran (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (SI No. 2011/2989)	Article 3L (ship – no warrant)	Required but to be amended
59.	Iran (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (SI No. 2011/2989)	Article 3M (aircraft – no warrant)	Required but to be amended
60.	Iran (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (SI No. 2011/2989)	Article 3N (vehicle – no warrant)	Required but to be amended
61.	Iran (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (SI No. 2011/2989)	Schedule 5, para 2 (premises, ship, vehicle, aircraft – warrant required)	Retain

62.	Belarus (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (SI No. 2011/2440)	Article 11 (ship – no warrant)	Required but to be amended
63.	Belarus (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (SI No. 2011/2440)	Article 12 (aircraft – no warrant)	Required but to be amended
64.	Belarus (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (SI No. 2011/2440)	Article 13 (vehicle – no warrant)	Required but to be amended
65.	Belarus (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (SI No. 2011/2440)	Schedule 5, para 2 (premises, ship, vehicle, aircraft – warrant required)	Retain
66.	Egypt (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (SI No. 2011/1679)	Schedule 5, para 2 (premises, ship, vehicle, aircraft – warrant required)	Retain
67.	Tunisia (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2011 (SI No. 2011/748)	Schedule 4, para 2 (premises, ship, vehicle, aircraft – warrant required)	Retain
68.	Iran (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/1756)	Article 23 (ships)	Required but to be amended
69.	Iran (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/1756)	Article 24 (aircraft)	Required but to be amended
70.	Iran (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/1756)	Article 25 (vehicles)	Required but to be amended
71.	Côte d'Ivoire (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/3067)	Schedule 2, para 3 (ships, aircraft, vehicles)	Required but to be amended
72.	Côte d'Ivoire (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/3067)	Schedule 6, para 2 (premises, ship, aircraft, vehicles. Warrant required)	Retain
73.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/3066)	Schedule 2, para 3 (ships, aircraft, vehicles)	Required but to be amended
74.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012	Schedule 6, para 2 (premises, ship, aircraft, vehicles.	Retain

	(SI No. 2012/3066)	Warrant required)	
75.	Somalia (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/3065)	Schedule 2, para 3 (ships, aircraft, vehicles)	Required but to be amended
76.	Somalia (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/3065)	Schedule 6, para 2 (premises, ship, aircraft, vehicles. Warrant required)	Retain
77.	Eritrea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/2751)	Schedule 2, para 3 (ships, aircraft, vehicles)	Required but to be amended
78.	Eritrea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/2751)	Schedule 6, para 2 (premises, ship, aircraft, vehicles. Warrant required)	Retain
79.	Syria (Restrictive Measures) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/1755)	Schedule 5, para 2 (with warrant)	Retain
80.	Syria (Restrictive Measures) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/1755)	Schedule 5, para 3 (without warrant)	Required but to be amended
81.	Sudan and South Sudan (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/361)	Article 11 (ships – no warrant);	Required but to be amended
82.	Sudan and South Sudan (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/361)	Article 12 (aircraft – no warrant)	Required but to be amended
83.	Sudan and South Sudan (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/361)	Article 13 (vehicles – no warrant)	Required but to be amended
84.	Sudan and South Sudan (Restrictive Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/361)	Schedule 5, para 2 (premises, vehicles, ships, aircraft – warrant required)	Retain
85.	Afghanistan (United Nations Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/1758)	Article 10 (ships)	Required but to be amended
86.	Afghanistan (United Nations Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/1758)	Article 11 (aircraft)	Required but to be amended

87.	Afghanistan (United Nations Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/1758)	Article 12 (vehicles)	Required but to be amended
88.	Afghanistan (United Nations Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/1758)	Schedule 5, para 2 (premises, ship, aircraft, vehicles. Warrant required)	Retain
89.	Guinea-Bissau (sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/3068)	Schedule 6. para 2 (premises, ships, aircraft, vehicle – warrant required)	Retain
90.	Zimbabwe (Sanctions) (overseas territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/2753)	Schedule 2, para 3 (ships, aircraft and vehicles – no warrant)	Required but to be amended
91.	Zimbabwe (Sanctions) (overseas territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/2753)	Schedule 6, para 2 (premises, ships, aircraft and vehicle – warrant required)	Retain
92.	Al-Qaida (United Nations Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/1757)	Article 10 (ships)	Required but to be amended
93.	Al-Qaida (United Nations Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/1757)	Article 11 (aircraft)	Required but to be amended
94.	Al-Qaida (United Nations Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/1757)	Article 12 (vehicles)	Required but to be amended
95.	Al-Qaida (United Nations Measures) (Overseas Territories) Order 2012 (SI No. 2012/1757)	Schedule 5, para 2 (premises, ship, aircraft, vehicles - warrant required)	Retain
96.	Burma (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2013 (SI No. 2013/1447)	Schedule 2, para 3 (ships, aircraft & vehicles – no warrant)	Required but to be amended
97.	Burma (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2013 (SI No. 2013/1447)	Schedule 6, para 2 (premises, ship, aircraft vehicle – warrant required)	Retain
98.	Guinea (Sanctions) (Overseas	Schedule 2, para 3	Required but to be amended

	Territories) Order 2013 (SI No. 2013/244)	(ships, aircraft and vehicles – no warrant)	
99.	Guinea (Sanctions) (Overseas Territories) Order 2013 (SI No. 2013/244)	Schedule 6, para 2 (premises, ships, aircraft, vehicle – warrant required)	Retain

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