



House of Commons

NOTICES OF AMENDMENTS

given up to and including

Tuesday 20 February 2018

New Amendments handed in are marked thus ★

☆ *Amendments which will comply with the required notice period at their next appearance*

Amendments tabled since the last publication: 1 to 2 and NC1 to NC2

PUBLIC BILL COMMITTEE

SANCTIONS AND ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING BILL [LORDS]

NOTE

This document includes all amendments tabled to date and includes any withdrawn amendments at the end. The amendments have been arranged in the order in which they relate to the Bill.

Helen Goodman
Anneliese Dodds

1

★ Clause 1, page 2, line 16, at end insert—

“(i) further accountability for, or act as a deterrent to, the commission of a gross human rights abuse or violation.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment would enable sanctions regulations to be made for the purpose of preventing, or in response to, a gross human rights abuse or violation.

Helen Goodman
Anneliese Dodds

2

★ Clause 1, page 2, line 37, at end insert—

“(6A) In this section, conduct constitutes “the commission of a gross human rights abuse or violation” if each of the following three conditions is met.

Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Bill [Lords], continued

- (6B) The first condition is that—
- (a) the conduct constitutes the torture of a person or a group of people who have sought—
 - (i) to expose illegal activity carried out by a public official or a person acting in an official capacity, or
 - (ii) to obtain, exercise, defend or promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, or
 - (b) the conduct otherwise involves the cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of such a person or a group of people.
- (6C) The second condition is that the conduct is carried out in consequence of that person having sought to do anything falling within subsection (6B) (a) (i) or (ii).
- (6D) The third condition is that the conduct is carried out—
- (a) by a public official, or a person acting in an official capacity, in the performance or purported performance of his or her official duties, or
 - (b) by a person not falling within paragraph (a) at the instigation or with the consent or acquiescence—
 - (i) of a public official, or
 - (ii) of a person acting in an official capacity, who in instigating the conduct, or in consenting to or acquiescing in it, is acting in the performance or purported performance of his or her official duties.
- (6E) Conduct that involves the intentional infliction of severe pain or suffering on another person or a group of people is conduct that constitutes torture for the purposes of subsection (6B) (a).
- (6F) Conduct is connected with the commission of a gross human rights abuse or violation if it is conduct by a person that involves—
- (a) acting as an agent for another in connection with activities relating to conduct constituting the commission of a gross human rights abuse or violation,
 - (b) directing, or sponsoring, such activities,
 - (c) profiting from such activities, or
 - (d) materially assisting such activities.
- (6G) The cases in which a person materially assists activities for the purposes of subsection (6F) (d) include those where the person—
- (a) provides goods or services in support of the carrying out of the activities, or
 - (b) otherwise provides any financial or technological support in connection with their carrying out.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, which is consequential on amendment x, would define what constitutes the commission of a gross human rights abuse or violation. This would include the torture of a person who has sought to expose the illegal activity of a public official, or the torture of a person who had sought to defend human rights or fundamental freedoms, by a public official or a person acting in an official capacity.

Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Bill [Lords], continued

Helen Goodman
Anneliese Dodds

NC1

- ★ To move the following Clause—

“Public registers of beneficial ownership of companies in the British overseas territories

- (1) For the purpose of preventing money laundering, the Secretary of State must provide all reasonable assistance to the governments of—
 - (a) Anguilla;
 - (b) Bermuda;
 - (c) the British Virgin Islands;
 - (d) the Cayman Islands;
 - (e) Montserrat; and
 - (f) the Turks and Caicos Islands,
 to enable each of those governments to establish a publicly accessible register of the beneficial ownership of companies registered in that government’s jurisdiction.
- (2) No later than 1 January 2019 the Secretary of State must prepare an Order in Council in respect of any British overseas territories listed in subsection (1) that have not by that date introduced a publicly accessible register of the beneficial ownership of companies within their jurisdiction, requiring them to adopt such a register by 1 January 2020.
- (3) In this section a “publicly accessible register of beneficial ownership of companies” means a register which, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, provides information broadly equivalent to that available in accordance with the provisions of Part 21A of the Companies Act 2006 (information about people with significant control).”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause would require the Secretary of State to take steps to ensure the governments of specified British overseas territories introduce public registers of beneficial ownership of companies.

Helen Goodman
Anneliese Dodds

NC2

- ★ To move the following Clause—

“Public register of beneficial ownership of UK property by companies and other legal entities registered outside the UK

- (1) In addition to the provisions made under paragraph 6 of Schedule 2, for the purpose of preventing money laundering in the UK property market and public procurement, the Secretary of State must create a public register of beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered outside of the UK that own or buy UK property, or bid for UK government contracts.
- (2) The register must be implemented within 12 months of the day on which this Act is passed.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause would require the Secretary of State to create a public register of beneficial

Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Bill [*Lords*], *continued*

ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered outside of the UK that own or buy UK property, or bid for UK government contracts, within 12 months.

ORDER OF THE HOUSE [20 FEBRUARY 2018]

That the following provisions shall apply to the Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Bill [*Lords*]:

Committal

1. The Bill shall be committed to a Public Bill Committee.

Proceedings in Public Bill Committee

2. Proceedings in the Public Bill Committee shall (so far as not previously concluded) be brought to a conclusion on Tuesday 6 March.
3. The Public Bill Committee shall have leave to sit twice on the first day on which it meets.

Proceedings on Consideration and up to and including Third Reading

4. Proceedings on Consideration and any proceedings in legislative grand committee shall (so far as not previously concluded) be brought to a conclusion one hour before the moment of interruption on the day on which proceedings on Consideration are commenced.
5. Proceedings on Third Reading shall (so far as not previously concluded) be brought to a conclusion at the moment of interruption on that day.
6. Standing Order No. 83B (Programming committees) shall not apply to proceedings on Consideration and up to and including Third Reading.

Other proceedings

7. Any other proceedings on the Bill may be programmed.
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