



REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES

CHAPTER 179

PREVENTION OF TERRORISM ACT

Revised Edition

showing the law as at 17 January 2025

This is a revised edition of the law, prepared by the Seychelles Law Commission under the authority of the Law Commission Act, 2022.

This edition contains a consolidation of the following laws—

PREVENTION OF TERRORISM ACT

Act 7 of 2004 .. in force 1 December 2004

S.I. 32 of 2004 .. in force 1 December 2004

Amended by Acts: 8 of 2021 .. in force 5 March 2021
 64 of 2021 .. in force 20 December 2021
 26 of 2021 .. in force 16 July 2021
 21 of 2022 .. in force 30 September 2022
 21 of 2023 .. in force 20 November 2023
 21 of 2024 ... in force 18 December 2024

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CHAPTER 179

PREVENTION OF TERRORISM ACT

*(Acts 7 of 2004, 8 of 2021, 64 of 2021, 26 of 2021,
21 of 2022, 21 of 2023, 21 of 2024 and S.I. 32 of 2004)*

Commencement

[1 December 2004]

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

Interpretation

2. In this Act—

“**aircraft**” includes an aeroplane, glider and helicopter;

“**communication**” means a communication received or transmitted by post or a telegraphic, telephonic or other communication received or transmitted by electricity, magnetism or other means;

“**communication service provider**” means a person who provides services for the transmission or reception of communications;

“**competent authority**”, in relation to a foreign State, means the Attorney-General or the like officer of that State;

“**entity**” means a person, group, trust, partnership, fund or an unincorporated association or organization;

“**financial institution**” shall have the same meaning assigned to it in the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act, Cap. 251; *(Substituted by Act 8 of 2021)*

“**funds**” shall have the same meaning assigned to it in the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act, Cap. 251; *(Substituted by Act 8 of 2021)*

“**immediately**” means instantly, without delay and not later than 24 hours; *(Inserted by Act 21 of 2024)*

“**master**”, in relation to a vessel, means the owner or person other than a harbor master or pilot having for the time being command or charge of the vessel;

“**Minister**” means the minister responsible for internal affairs;

“**operator**”, in relation to an aircraft, means the owner or person for the time being in charge or command or control of the aircraft;

“person” and “legal person” shall have the same meanings assigned to them in the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act, Cap. 251; *(Inserted by Act 8 of 2021)*

“property” shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act, Cap.251 and includes any assets, including, but not limited to financial assets, economic resources, which includes oil and other natural resources, property of every kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, however acquired, and legal documents or instruments in any form, including electronic or digital, evidencing title to, or interest in, such funds or other assets, including, but not limited to bank credits, travellers cheques, bank cheques, money orders, shares, securities, bonds, drafts, or letters of credit, and any interest, dividends or other income on or value accruing from or generated by such funds or other assets, and any other assets which potentially may be used to obtain funds, goods or services; *(Substituted by Act 64 of 2021)*

“specified entity” means an entity in respect of which an Order under section 3 has been made, or is deemed by reason of the operation of section 42(3) to have been made, and is for the time being in force;

“terrorist” means a natural person who—

- (a) commits or attempts to commit terrorist acts by any means, directly or indirectly;
- (b) participates as an accomplice in terrorist acts;
- (c) organizes or directs others to commit terrorist acts;
- (d) contributes to the commission of terrorist acts 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;

(Inserted by Act 8 of 2021)

- (e) has been designated as a designated or listed person under the regulations made under this Act; *(Inserted by Act 64 of 2021)*

“terrorist act” means an act or threat of action which—

- (a) involves the death of, or serious bodily harm to a person;
- (b) involves serious damage to property;
- (c) endangers a person’s life;
- (d) creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public;
- (e) involves the use of firearms or explosives;
- (ea) involves any of the following activities—
 - (i) any offence relating to aircraft hijacking;
 - (ii) any offence relating to aviation sabotage;

- (iii) any offence against the safety of maritime navigation;
 - (iv) any offence against the safety of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf;
 - (v) any criminal acts against internationally protected persons including diplomats and similar persons;
 - (vi) unlawfully taking possession of nuclear material;
 - (vii) any activities in relation to hostage taking;
 - (viii) any offence relating to terrorist bombings or bomb threats or hoax information and use of aircraft as a weapon; and
 - (ix) *(Repealed by Act 21 of 2023)*
 - (f) involves releasing into the environment or any part thereof or distributing or exposing the public or any section thereof to—
 - (i) any dangerous, hazardous, radioactive or harmful substance;
 - (ii) any toxic chemical;
 - (iii) any microbial or other biological agent or toxin;
 - (g) is designed or intended to disrupt any computer system or the provision of services directly related to communications infrastructure, banking or financial services, utilities, transportation or other essential infrastructure;
 - (h) is designed or intended to disrupt the provision of essential emergency services such as police, civil defence or medical services; or
 - (i) involves prejudice to national security or public safety;
- by its nature and context may reasonably be regarded as being intended, to—
- (i) intimidate the public or a section of the public;
 - (ii) seriously destabilize or destroy the religious, political, constitutional, economic or social institutions of a country, or an international organization; or
 - (iii) compel a government or an international organization to do or refrain from doing, any act;
- (Amended by Act 64 of 2021)*
- (j) any other act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a Government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act; *(Inserted by Act 64 of 2021)*

“terrorist group” means—

- (a) an entity that has, as one of its activities and purposes, the committing of, or the facilitation of the commission of, a terrorist act;
- (b) a specified entity; or
- (c) any designated or listed person or entity under the regulations made under this Act; (*Inserted by Act 64 of 2021*)

“terrorist property” means—

- (a) proceeds from the commission of a terrorist act;
- (b) money or other property which has been, is being, or is likely to be used to commit a terrorist act; or
- (c) money or other property which has been, is being, or is likely to be used by a terrorist group;

“vessel” means anything made or adapted for the conveyance by water of people or property;

“weapon” includes a firearm or explosive or a chemical, biological or nuclear weapon.

PART II

SPECIFIED ENTITIES

Specified Entity Order

3. (1) Where the Attorney-General has reasonable grounds to believe that—

- (a) an entity has knowingly—
 - (i) committed;
 - (ii) attempted to commit;
 - (iii) participated in committing; or
 - (iv) Facilitated the commission of a terrorist act; or(*Amended by Act 21 of 2023*)
- (b) an entity is knowingly acting—
 - (i) on behalf of;
 - (ii) at the direction of; or
 - (iii) in association with,

an entity referred to in paragraph (a), the Attorney-General may recommend to the Minister that an order be made under subsection (2) in respect of that entity.

(2) If the Minister is satisfied that there is material to support a recommendation made under subsection (1), the Minister may, by Order published

in the *Gazette*, declare the entity in respect of which the recommendation has been made, to be a specified entity.

(3) A specified entity may apply to the Attorney-General requesting the Attorney-General to recommend to the Minister the revocation of an Order made under subsection (2), or deemed under section 42(3) to have been made, in respect of that entity.

(4) If, on an application made under subsection (3), the Attorney-General—

(a) decides that there are reasonable grounds for making the recommendation requested in the application, the Attorney-General shall make such recommendation to the Minister;

(b) decides that there are no reasonable grounds for making the recommendation requested in the application, the Attorney-General shall refuse the application and shall, within 60 days of receiving the application, inform the applicant of the decision.

(5) Within 60 days of receiving information of the decision referred to in subsection (4), the applicant may apply to the Supreme Court for a review of that decision.

(6) Upon an application being made under subsection (5), the Supreme Court shall—

(a) examine in chambers, any security or intelligence reports considered in recommending or making an Order under subsection (2) in respect of the applicant and hear any other evidence or information that may be presented by or on behalf of the Attorney-General and may, at the request of the Attorney-General, hear all or part of that evidence or information in the absence of the applicant or any counsel representing the applicant, if the Court considers that the disclosure of the information would be prejudicial to national security or endanger the safety of any person;

(b) provide the applicant with a statement summarizing the information available to the Court, so as to enable the applicant to be reasonably informed of the reasons for the decision, without disclosing any information the disclosure of which would, in the opinion of the Court, be prejudicial to national security or endanger the safety of any person;

(c) provide the applicant with a reasonable opportunity to be heard; and

(d) determined whether the decision is reasonable on the basis of the information available to the court and, if found not to be reasonable, make an order requiring the Attorney-General to recommend to the Minister the revocation of the Order made, or deemed to have been made, in respect of the applicant.

(7) The Court may receive in evidence anything, including information obtained from the government or institution or agency of a foreign State or from an international organization that, in the opinion of the Court, is reliable and relevant, even if the thing would not otherwise be admissible in law, and may base its decision on that evidence.

(8) The Attorney-General shall, every six months, review all the Orders made under subsection (2) to determine whether there are still reasonable grounds, as set out in subsection (1) for any such Order to continue to apply to a specified entity, and if the Attorney-General determines that there are no such reasonable grounds, shall recommend to the Minister the revocation of the Order made under subsection (2) in respect of that specified entity.

PART III

OFFENCES

Offence of terrorist act

4. Every person who commits—

- (a) a terrorist act that causes the death of a person commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable for imprisonment for life;
- (b) any other terrorist act commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment for a period not less than 7 years and not more than 30 years.

Provision or collection of funds to support a terrorist or terrorist group or a terrorist act

5. (1) Any person who willfully provides or collects funds or any assets, by any means, directly or indirectly, with the intention that they shall be used, or knowing that the funds or assets shall be used in full or in part—

- (a) by a terrorist;
- (b) by a terrorist group;
- (c) to carry out a terrorist act,

commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than 7 years and not more than 20 years.

(2) An offence under subsection (1) shall be regarded as terrorist financing, even in the absence of a link to a specific terrorist act or acts, and the punishment applicable under subsection (1) shall be applied *mutatis mutandis*.

(3) Terrorist Financing offences under this Act shall include financing the travel of individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts, or the providing or receiving of terrorist training, and the punishment applicable under subsection (1) shall be applied *mutatis mutandis*. (Amended by Act 21 of 2023)

Collection of property or provision of property and services for commission of terrorist act

6. Every person who, directly or indirectly, collects property or provides, invites a person to provide, or make available, property or financial or other related services, intending or knowing that—

- (a) they be used, in whole or in part, for the purpose of committing or facilitating the commission of a terrorist act or for the purpose of benefitting any person who is committing or facilitating the commission of a terrorist act; or
- (b) in whole or in part, they will be used by, or will benefit, a terrorist group,

is guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than 7 years and not more than 20 years.

(Amended by Act 8 of 2021)

Use of property for commission of terrorist acts

7. Every person who—

- (a) uses property, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, for the purpose of committing or facilitating the commission of a terrorist act; or
- (b) possesses property intending that it be used or knowing that it will be used, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, for the purpose of committing or facilitating the commission of a terrorist act, is guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than 7 years and not more than 20 years.

Arrangements for retention or control of terrorist property

8. Every person who knowingly enters into, or becomes concerned in, an arrangement which facilitates the retention or control by or on behalf of another person of terrorist property—

- (a) by concealment;
- (b) by a removal out of jurisdiction;
- (c) by transfer to a nominee; or
- (d) in any other way,

is guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than 7 years and not more than 20 years.

Dealing in property owned or controlled by terrorist groups

9. (1) Every person who knowingly—

- (a) deals, directly or indirectly, in any property that is owned or controlled by or on behalf of a terrorist group or a terrorist;
- (b) enters into, or facilitates, directly or indirectly, any transaction in respect of property referred to in paragraph (a); or
- (c) provides financial or other services in respect of property referred to in paragraph (a) at the direction of a terrorist group or a terrorist,

is guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than 7 years and not more than 20 years.

(Amended by Act 8 of 2021)

(2) A person who acts reasonably in taking or omitting to take measures to comply with subsection (1) shall not be liable in any civil action arising from having taken, or omitted to have taken, those measures if the person proves that he or she took all reasonable action to satisfy himself or herself that the relevant property was not owned or controlled by or on behalf of a terrorist group.

Soliciting and giving of support to terrorist groups or for the commission of terrorist acts

10. (1) Every person who knowingly, and in any manner—

- (a) solicits support for, or gives support to, any terrorist group; or
- (b) solicits support for, or gives support to, the commission of a terrorist act,

is guilty of an offence and shall on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than 7 years and not more than 20 years.

(2) For the purpose of paragraph (a) of subsection (1), an offer to provide, or the provision of, forged or falsified travel documents to a member of a terrorist group constitutes giving of support to a terrorist group.

Harbouring of persons committing terrorist acts

11. Every person who harbours or conceals, or prevents, hinders or interferes with the apprehension of, any other person knowing, or having reason to believe that such other person—

- (a) has committed a terrorist act or is planning, or is likely to commit, a terrorist act; or
- (b) is a member of a terrorist group,

is guilty of an offence and shall on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than 7 years and not more than 20 years.

Provision of weapons to terrorist groups

12. Every person who knowingly offers to provide or provide, any weapon to—

(Amended by Act 21 of 2023)

- (a) a terrorist group;

- (b) a member of a terrorist group;
- (c) any other person for use by, or for the benefit of, a terrorist group or a member of a terrorist group,

is guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than 7 years and not more than 20 years.

Recruitment for terrorist groups or terrorist acts

13. Every person who knowingly agrees to recruit, or recruits, another person—

- (a) to be a member of a terrorist group; or
- (b) to participate in the commission of a terrorist act,

is guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than 7 years and not more than 20 years.

Training terrorist groups and persons

14. Every person who knowingly agrees to provide training or instruction, or provides training or instruction—

- (a) in the making or use of any weapon;
- (b) in carrying out a terrorist act;
- (c) in the practice of military exercises or movements,

to a member of a terrorist group or a person engaging in, or preparing to engage in, the commission of a terrorist act is guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than 7 years and not more than 20 years.

Promotion or facilitation of terrorism in foreign States

15. Every person who in Seychelles or who travels to any foreign State—

- (a) knowingly promotes or facilitates the doing of any act in Seychelles or in a foreign State for the purpose of achieving any of the following objectives whether or not the objective is achieved—

(Amended by Act 21 of 2023)

- (i) the overthrow, by force or violence, of the government of that foreign State;
- (ii) causing, by force or violence, the public in that foreign State to be in fear of death or bodily injury;
- (iii) causing death of, or bodily injury, to a person who—
 - (A) is the Head of State of that foreign State; or
 - (B) holds or performs any of the duties of a public office of that foreign State;

- (iv) for the purpose of perpetration, planning or preparation of, or participation in any terrorist act; (*Inserted by Act 8 of 2021*)
- (b) recruits another person to become a member of, or to serve in any capacity with a body or association of persons, the objectives of which are, or include, the objectives referred to in paragraph (a);
- (c) accumulates, stockpiles or otherwise keeps, any weapons for the purpose of doing any act referred to in paragraph (a);
- (d) trains or drills, or participates in the training or drilling of, any other person in the use of weapons or in the practice of military exercises or movements to prepare that person to do any act referred to in paragraph (a);
- (e) allows himself or herself to be trained or drilled in the use of weapons or in the practice of military exercises or movements for the purpose of doing any act referred to in paragraph (a);
- (f) gives any money or goods to, or performs services for, any other person or body or association of person for the purpose of doing an act referred to in paragraph (a); or
- (g) receives or solicits money or goods or the performance of services for the purpose of promoting or supporting the doing of an act referred to in paragraph (a),

is guilty of an offence and shall on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than 7 years and not more than 20 years.

Promotion of offences under section 15

16. Every person who being—

- (a) the owner, occupier, lessee or person in charge of any building, premises, room or place knowingly permits a meeting of persons to be held in that building, premises, room or place;
- (b) the owner, charterer, lessee, operator, agent or master of a vessel or the owner, charterer, lessee, operator, agent or pilot in charge of an aircraft knowingly permits that vessel or aircraft to be used,

for the purpose of committing an offence under section 15, or promoting or supporting the commission of an offence under section 15 is guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than 7 years and not more than 20 years.

Conspiracy to commit offences under this Act

17. (1) Every person who conspires with another person in Seychelles to do any act in any place outside Seychelles being an act which if done in Seychelles would have constituted an offence under this Act shall be deemed to have conspired to do that act in Seychelles.

(2) Every person who conspires with another person in a place outside Seychelles to do any act in Seychelles which constitutes an offence under this Act shall be deemed to have conspired in Seychelles to do that act.

Membership of terrorist groups

18. (1) Every person who is a member of, or professes to be a member of, a terrorist group is guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than 7 years and not more than 20 years.

(2) It shall be a defence for a person charged with an offence under this section to prove that the entity in respect of which the charge is brought was not a terrorist group at or on the date that he or she became a member of, or professed to be a member of, that entity, or that he or she has not taken part in the activities of that entity after it became a terrorist group.

Arrangement of meetings in support of terrorist groups

19. (1) Every person who arranges, manages or assists in arranging or managing a meeting which he or she knows is—

- (a) to support a terrorist group or a terrorist;
- (b) to further the activities of a terrorist group or a terrorist;
- (c) to be addressed by a person who belongs or professes to belong to a terrorist group,

is guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than 7 years and not more than 20 years.

(Amended by Act 8 of 2021)

(2) In this section, “meeting” means a meeting of 3 or more persons, whether or not the public are admitted.

Participation in the commission of offences under this Act

20. Every person who—

- (a) aids and abets the commission of;
- (b) attempts to commit;
- (c) conspires to commit;
- (d) counsels or procures the commission of,

an offence under this Act is guilty of an offence and shall on conviction, be liable to the same punishment as is prescribed for the first mentioned offence.

Punishment for offence by legal persons

20A. (1) Every legal person who commits an offence under this Act is guilty of an offence and shall on conviction, be liable to pay penalty of level 6 on the standard scale.

(2) Every Director and Senior Manager of a legal person who is holding the position on the date of commission of the offence shall be responsible for any offence committed by the legal person under this Act.

(Inserted by Act 8 of 2021 and amended by Act 26 of 2021)

PART IIIA**PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND ITS FINANCING****Definitions**

20B. In this Part—

“biological weapons” are—

- (a) microbial or other biological agents, or toxins whatever their origin or method of production, of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes; and
- (b) weapons, equipment or delivery systems specially designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict;

(Amended by Act 21 of 2023)

“chemical weapons” means—

- (a) toxic chemicals and their precursors, except where intended for—
 - (i) industrial, agricultural, research, medical, pharmaceutical or other peaceful purposes;
 - (ii) protective purposes, namely those purposes directly related to protection against toxic chemicals and to protection against chemical weapons;
 - (iii) military purposes not connected with the use of chemical weapons and not dependent on the use of the toxic properties of chemicals as a method of warfare; or
 - (iv) law enforcement including domestic riot control purposes, as long as the types and quantities are consistent with such purposes;
- (b) the munitions and devices, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through the toxic properties of those toxic chemicals specified in paragraph (a), which would be released as a result of the employment of such munitions and devices; and

- (c) any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions and devices specified in paragraph (b),

together or separately;

(Amended by Act 21 of 2023)

“nuclear weapon” means any nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device as may be determined by the Minister by notice published in the *Gazette*, whose determination in the matter shall be final;

“person” shall have the same meaning assigned to it in the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act, Cap. 215;

“proliferation financing” means the act of providing funds or financial assistance or service, which may, in whole or in part, be used for the manufacture, acquisition, possession, development, export, trans-shipment, brokering, transport, transfer, stockpiling or use of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery and related materials (including both technologies and due use goods used for non-legitimate purposes), in contravention of the Laws of Seychelles, where applicable, and international obligations;

“weapons of mass destruction” means any biological, chemical or nuclear weapons.

(Inserted by Act 8 of 2021)

Offence of proliferation financing

20C. (1) No person shall engage in proliferation financing.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1)—

(a) in case of a natural person, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 20 years and to a fine of level 6 on the standard scale;

(b) in case of a body corporate, a fine of level 7 on the standard scale.

(Inserted by Act 8 of 2021 and amended by Act 26 of 2021)

Enforcement of United Nations Security Council Resolutions in the Republic

20D. (1) In order to enforce compliance in the Republic with United Nations Security Council Resolutions, adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, relating to terrorism and terrorist financing and relating to the prevention, suppression and disruption of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and its financing, the procedures under subsections (2) to (4) of this section, which are in addition to and not in substitution of any other process of detention, freezing or forfeiture under this Act, a restraint order under section 69 of the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act, Cap. 251, or a forfeiture order or a pecuniary penalty order under that Act or any

order that might be made under the provisions of the Proceeds of Crimes (Civil Confiscation) Act, Cap. 298, shall apply.

(2) All natural and non-natural persons within Seychelles shall within 24 hours and without prior notice freeze the property of a terrorist or a terrorist group or a designated individual or entity. *(Substituted by Act 64 of 2021)*

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the freezing obligation shall extend to—

(a) all property that is owned or controlled by a terrorist or a terrorist group or a designated individual or entity and not just that which can be tied to a particular terrorist act, plot or threat or to a particular act, plot or threat of proliferation;

(b) property that is wholly or jointly owned or controlled directly or indirectly by terrorist or a terrorist group or a designated individual or entity;

(Amended by Act 21 of 2023)

(c) property derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by terrorist or a terrorist group or a designated individual or entity; and

(Amended by Act 21 of 2023)

(d) property of a person or entity acting on behalf of or at the direction of terrorist or a terrorist group or a designated individual or entity.

(Amended by Act 64 of 2021, Act 21 of 2023)

(3A) All natural and non-natural persons within Seychelles are prohibited from making funds or other assets available to a terrorist or a terrorist group or a designated individual or entity. *(Inserted by Act 64 of 2021)*

(3B) Subject to the provisions of this Act, no person shall make any funds or other assets or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, wholly or jointly, to or for the benefit of—

(a) a terrorist or a terrorist group or a designated individual or entity;

(b) a party acting on behalf, or at the direction, of a terrorist or a terrorist group or a designated individual or entity; or

(c) an entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a terrorist or a terrorist group or a designated individual or entity.

(Inserted by Act 64 of 2021)

(3C) Subject to the provisions of this Act, no person shall deal with the funds or other assets of a terrorist or a terrorist group or a designated individual or entity, including the funds or other assets that are owned or controlled by a terrorist or a terrorist group or a designated individual or entity. *(Inserted by Act 64 of 2021)*

(3D) Without prejudice to the generality of subsections (3A), (3B) and (3C), the prohibition shall extend to—

- (a) all the properties that are owned by a terrorist group or designated individual or entity and not just those which can be connected to a particular terrorist act, plot or threat or to a particular act, plot or threat of proliferation;
 - (b) property that is wholly or jointly owned or controlled directly or indirectly by a terrorist or a terrorist group or a designated individual or entity;
 - (c) property derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly by a terrorist or a terrorist group or a designated individual or entity; and
 - (d) property of a person or entity acting on behalf of, or at the direction, of a terrorist or a terrorist group or a designated individual or entity.
- (Inserted by Act 64 of 2021, Amended by Act 21 of 2023)*

(3E) Where a prohibition under subsection (3A), (3B), (3C) or (3D) is in force, nothing shall prevent any interest which may accrue, or other earnings due, on the accounts held by a terrorist or a terrorist group or a designated individual or entity, 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 shall continue to be subject to the prohibition. *(Inserted by Act 64 of 2021)*

(4) A person who without lawful excuse fails or refuses to freeze property within 24 hours as provided in subsection (2) or fails or refuses to comply with the prohibition provided under subsection (3A), (3B), (3C) or (3D), commits an offence and, if a natural person, is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 20 years or to a fine of level 7 on the standard scale or to both and if a non-natural person, to a fine not exceeding SCR2,000,000.

(Inserted by Act 8 of 2021 and amended by Acts 26 of 2021 and 64 of 2021)

Regulations

20E. (1) The Minister may by regulations make such provisions as may appear to the Minister to be necessary or expedient for the application and enforcement of this Part and to enforce compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism and terrorist financing and relating to the prevention, suppression and disruption of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and its financing.

(2) Where a designation is made under a regulation made under subsection (1), that the named entity is engaged in the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, that entity shall be deemed with effect from the date of publication of the regulation to have been so engaged.

(3) Any designation made under any regulation made under subsection (1) shall be communicated without delay to all financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses or professions, within 24 hours, with the guidance to take action for freezing such funds or assets, to hold targeted funds or other assets.

(Amended by Acts 64 of 2021 and 21 of 2022)

(3A) Regulations made in terms of subsections (1) may provide for the imposition of penalties not exceeding SCR2,000,000 or imprisonment not less than 7 years and not more than 20 years or both for contravention of the Regulations. *(Inserted by Act 21 of 2024)*

(4) Every financial institution and designated non-financial business or profession shall report to its respective supervisory authority of the freezing of any assets or any action taken in compliance with the designation made under regulations issued under subsection (1) or other actions taken in compliance with the requirements of the relevant UNSCRs, including attempted transactions.

(Inserted by Act 8 of 2021 and amended by Act 21 of 2022)

Protection of action taken in good faith

20F. No person shall be prosecuted for any action taken by him or her in good faith for implementing the provisions of this Part against any person.

(Inserted by Act 8 of 2021)

Compliance by financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses or professions.

20G. (1) Every financial institution and designated non-financial business or profession shall comply with all the requirements under this Part and report the compliance to its respective monitoring supervisory authority designated under the provisions of the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act, Cap. 251.

(2) Any financial institution and designated non-financial business or profession which fails to comply with any of the requirements under this Part commits an offence and, if a natural person, is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 20 years or to a fine of level 7 on the standard scale or to both, and if a non-natural person, to a fine not exceeding SCR2,000,000.

(Inserted by Act 8 of 2021 and amended by Act 26 of 2021)

Power to prohibit making funds available to persons in foreign states to commit proliferation financing.

20H. (1) Where a person living outside Seychelles has been designated by the relevant UN Sanctions Committee, the Minister shall, by Order published in the *Gazette*, prohibit—

- (a) all persons in Seychelles (including non-Seychellois);
- (b) all citizens of Seychelles residing outside Seychelles,

from making funds available to, or for the use or benefit of, the first mentioned person who shall be named in the Order or be identified by reference to a description of persons set out in the Order.

(Substituted by Act 21 of 2022)

(2) Every person who does any act in contravention of an Order made under subsection (1), commits an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than 3 years and not exceeding 5 years.

(Inserted by Act 8 of 2021)

PART IV

INVESTIGATION OF OFFENCES

Powers of arrest

21. Any police officer may arrest without warrant, any person who has committed or is committing or is suspected by the police officer on reasonable grounds to have committed or to be committing an offence under this Act.

Right to be released

22. (1) A person arrested under section 21 (hereinafter referred to as the “suspect”) shall be released within 24 hours for the arrest unless—

- (a) the suspect is produced before a court and the court has ordered that the suspect be remanded in custody; or
- (b) the police officer holding the suspect has reasonable grounds for the believing that it is necessary to continue holding the suspect to secure or preserve evidence relating to an offence for which the suspect is under arrest or to obtain the evidence by questioning the suspect; and

it is not reasonably practicable, having regard to the distance from the place where the suspect is held to the nearest court, the non-availability of a judge or magistrate, or *force majeure* to produce the suspect before court not later than 24 hours after the arrest of the suspect.

(2) Where a suspect is held under subsection (1)(b)—

- (a) the police officer who is holding the suspect shall not more than 24 hours after the expiry of the first 24 hours after the arrest of the suspect, and thereafter not more than 24 hours after the last review, review if the conditions specified in the subsection are still being satisfied for the purpose of determining whether to continue holding the suspect; and
- (b) the suspect shall, unless released earlier, be produced before a court as soon as is reasonably practicable.

(3) The police officer holding the suspect may release the suspect at any time before the expiry of the period of 24 hours on condition that the suspect appears before the court or such other place as may be specified in writing by the police officer and may, for this purpose, require the suspect to execute a bond for a reasonable sum on the suspect’s own recognizance.

(4) A suspect who is released under this section shall not be rearrested without a warrant for the offence for which the suspect was previously arrested

unless new evidence justifying a further arrest has come to light since the suspect was released.

Remand by court

23. (1) Subject to section 22, a police officer who is holding a suspect may, where the police officer has reasonable grounds for believing that the holding of the suspect beyond the period specified in section 22 is necessary—

- (a) produce the suspect before a court; and
- (b) apply in writing to the court for the further holding of the suspect.

(2) An application under section (1) shall state—

- (a) the nature of the offence for which the suspect has been arrested;
- (b) the general nature of the evidence on which the suspect was arrested;
- (c) what inquiries relating to the offence have been made by the police and what further inquiries are proposed to be made by the police;
- (d) the reasons for believing the continued holding of the suspect to be necessary for the purpose of any further inquiries,

and shall be supported by an affidavit.

(3) A court shall not hear an application under this section unless the suspect has been served with a copy of the application.

(4) Where an application is made under subsection (1) the court shall release the suspect unconditionally or where the court has reasonable grounds for doing so, upon reasonable condition, unless the court, having regard to the circumstances specified in subsection (5), determines that it is necessary to remand the suspect in custody.

(5) The circumstances referred to in subsections (4) and (7) are—

- (a) there being substantial grounds for believing that the suspect will fail to appear for trial, or will interfere with witnesses, or will otherwise obstruct the course of justice or will commit an offence while on release;
- (b) the necessity to keep the suspect in custody for the suspect's own protection or where the suspect is a minor for the suspect's welfare;
- (c) the suspect serving a custodial sentence;
- (d) the suspect having been arrested pursuant to a previous breach of a condition of release for the same offence.

(6) Subject to this section, where a court makes an order under subsection (1) for the remand in custody of a suspect the period of remand shall not exceed 30 days.

(7) The police officer holding a suspect in respect of whom an order for remand was made by a court under this section may, where the police officer has

reasonable ground for so doing at any time before the expiry of the period of remand, apply to court for a further period of extension of the remand but the court shall not grant an extension unless, having regard to the circumstances specified in subsection (5), the court determines that it is necessary to grant the extension, and the periods of extension granted under this subsection shall not together with the period for which the suspect was first remanded in custody, exceed 90 days.

(8) The reasonable conditions referred to in subsection (4) are those necessary to secure that the suspect—

- (a) does not, while on release, commit an offence or interfere with witnesses or otherwise obstruct the course of justice whether in relation to himself or other person;
- (b) is available for the purpose of enabling inquiries or a report to be made to assist the court in dealing with the offence of which suspect is accused;
- (c) appear at a later date at the time and place required in connection with proceedings preliminary to a trial or with the trial of the offence or for the purpose of assisting the police with their inquiries.

(9) A court may under subsection (4) for the purpose of ensuring that the suspect attend at the time and place under subsection (8)(c) require the suspect—

- (a) to execute a bond for such reasonable amount as the court thinks necessary in the circumstance; and
- (b) to provide one or more suitable securities for the bond.

(10) A suspect who has been released by a court under this section shall not be rearrested without a warrant for the same offence for which the suspect was previously arrested unless new evidence justifying a further arrest has come to light since the suspect was released.

Power to gather information

24. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a police officer may, for the purpose of an investigation of an offence under this Act, apply *ex parte* to a judge of the Supreme Court for an order for the gathering of information. The application shall be supported by affidavit.

(2) A police officer may make an application under subsection (1) only with the prior written consent of the Attorney-General.

(3) A judge to whom an application is made under subsection (1) may make an order for the gathering of information if the judge is satisfied that the written consent of the Attorney-General has been obtained as required by subsection (2) and—

- (a) that there are reasonable grounds to believe that—
 - (i) an offence under this Act has been committed; and

- (ii) information concerning the offence or information that may reveal the whereabouts of a person suspected by the police officer of having committed the offence is likely to be obtained as a result of the order; or
- (b) that—
 - (i) there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offence under this Act will be committed;
 - (ii) there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person has direct and material information that relates to an offence referred to in subparagraph (i), or that may reveal the whereabouts of a person who the police officer suspects may commit that offence; and
 - (iii) reasonable attempts have been made to obtain the information referred to in subparagraph (ii) from the person first referred to in that subparagraph.
- (4) An order made under subsection (3) may—
 - (a) order the examination, on oath or not, of a person named in the order;
 - (b) order the person to attend at the place fixed by the judge, or by the judge designated under paragraph (d), as the case may be, for the examination and to remain in attendance until excused by the presiding judge;
 - (c) order the person to bring to the examination any document or things in his or her possession or control, and produce it to the presiding judge;
 - (d) designate another judge as the judge before whom the examination is to take place;
 - (e) include any other terms or conditions that the judge considers desirable, including terms or conditions for the protection of the interests of the person named in the order and of third parties or for the protection of any current investigation.
- (5) The judge who made the order under subsection (3), or another judge of the Supreme Court, may vary its terms and conditions.
- (6) A person named in an order made under subsection (3) shall answer questions put to the person by the Attorney-General or the Attorney-General's representative, and shall produce to the presiding judge documents or things that the person was ordered to bring, but may refuse to do so if answering a question or producing a document or thing would disclose information that is protected by the law relating to nondisclosure of information or privilege.
- (7) The presiding judge shall rule on an objection or other issue relating to a refusal to answer a question or to produce a document or thing.
- (8) No person shall be excused from answering a question or producing a document or thing under subsection (6) on the ground that the answer or document

or thing may tend to incriminate the person or subject the person to any proceedings or penalty, but—

- (a) no answer given or document or thing produced under subsection (6) shall be used or received against the person in any criminal proceedings against that person, other than in a prosecution for perjury or giving false evidence; and
- (b) no evidence derived from the evidence obtained from the person shall be used or received against the person in any criminal proceedings against that person, other than in a prosecution for perjury or giving false evidence.

(9) A person has the right to retain and instruct counsel at any stage of the proceedings under this section.

(10) The presiding judge, if satisfied that any document or thing produced during the course of the examination is likely to be relevant to the investigation of any offence under this Act, shall order that document or thing be given into the custody of the police officer or someone acting in the police officer's behalf.

Power to intercept communications and the admissibility of intercepted communications

25. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a police officer may, for the purpose of obtaining evidence of the commission of an offence under this Act, apply, *ex parte*, to a judge of the Supreme Court for an interception of communications order. The application shall be supported by an affidavit.

(2) A police officer may make an application under subsection (1) only with the prior written consent of the Attorney-General.

(3) A judge to whom an application is made under subsection (1) may make an order—

- (a) requiring a communications service provider to intercept and retain a specified communication or communications of a specified description received or transmitted, or about to be received or transmitted, by that communications service provider;
- (b) authorizing the police officer to enter any premises and to install on such premises, any device for the interception and retention of a specified communications or communications of a specified description and to remove and retain such device,

if the judge is satisfied that the written consent of the Attorney-General has been obtained as required by subsection (2) and that there are reasonable grounds to believe that material information relating to—

- (i) the commission of an offence under this Act; or
- (ii) the whereabouts of the person suspected by the police officer to have committed the offence,

is contained in that communication or communications of that description.

(4) Any information contained in a communication—

- (a) intercepted and retained pursuant to an order under subsection (3);
- (b) intercepted and retained in a foreign State in accordance with the law of the foreign State and certified by a judge of that foreign State to have been so intercepted and retained,

shall be admissible in proceedings for an offence under this Act, as evidence of the truth of its contents notwithstanding the fact that it contains hearsay.

Power to seize property used in commission of terrorist acts

26. (1) Where the Commissioner of Police has reasonable grounds for suspecting that any property has been, or is being, used to commit an offence under this Act, the Commissioner may seize the property.

(2) The Commissioner of Police may exercise powers under subsection (1), whether or not any proceedings have been instituted for an offence under this Act in respect of that property.

(3) The Commissioner of Police shall as soon as practicable after seizing any property under subsection (1) make an application, *ex parte* and supported by an affidavit, to a judge of the Supreme Court for a detention order in respect of that property.

(4) A judge to whom an application is made under subsection (3) shall not make a detention order in respect of the property referred to in the application unless the judge—

- (a) has given every person appearing to have an interest in the property a reasonable opportunity of being heard;
- (b) has reasonable grounds to believe that the property has been, or is being, used to commit an offence under this Act.

(5) Subject to subsection (6), every detention order made under subsection (4) shall be valid for a period of 60 days and may, on application, be renewed by a judge of the Supreme Court for a further period of 60 days until such time as the property referred to in the order is, where applicable, produced in Court in proceedings for an offence under this Act in respect of that property.

(6) A judge of the Supreme Court may release any property referred to in a detention order made under subsection (4) if—

- (a) the judge no longer has reasonable grounds to suspect that the property has been or is being used to commit an offence under this Act; or
- (b) no proceedings are instituted in the Supreme Court for an offence under this Act in respect of that property within 6 months of the date of the detention order.

(7) A seizure of any property by the Commissioner of Police under subsection (1) shall be deemed not to be a contravention of section 8.

(8) No civil or criminal proceedings shall lie against the Commissioner of Police for a seizure of property made in good faith under subsection (1).

PART V

TRIAL OF OFFENCES

Jurisdiction to try offences under this Act

27. (1) The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to try offences under this Act.

(2) The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to try an offence under this Act if the act or omission constituting the offence is committed in Seychelles.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) an act or omission committed outside Seychelles which would if committed in Seychelles constitute an offence under this Act shall be deemed to have been committed in Seychelles if—

(a) the person committing the act or omission is—

(i) a citizen of Seychelles;

(ii) not a citizen of any country but is ordinarily resident in Seychelles;

(iii) a non-Seychellois person;

(Amended by Act 8 of 2021)

(b) the act or omission is committed to compel the Government of Seychelles to do or refrain from doing any act;

(c) the act or omission is committed against property belonging to the Government of Seychelles outside Seychelles; or

(d) the person who commits the act or omission is, after its commission, present in Seychelles.

Evidence by certificate

28. Where in any proceedings for an offence under this Act a question arises as to whether anything or a substance is a weapon, a hazardous, radioactive or a harmful substance, a toxic chemical or microbial or other biological agent or toxin, a certificate purporting to be signed by the Director General of the Seychelles Bureau of Standards to the effect that the thing or substance described in the certificate is a weapon, hazardous, radioactive or harmful substance, a toxic chemical or microbial or other biological agent or toxin, shall be admissible in evidence without proof of the signature of the person appearing to have signed it and shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be proof of the facts stated therein.

Order for forfeiture of property on conviction of offences under this Act

29. (1) Where any person is convicted of an offence under this Act, the Court may order that any property—

- (a) used for, or in connection with; or
- (b) received as payment or reward for,

the commission of that offence be forfeited to the State.

(2) Before making an order under subsection (1), the Court shall give every person appearing to have an interest in the property in respect of which the order is proposed to be made an opportunity of being heard.

(3) Property forfeited to the State under subsection (1) shall vest in the State—

- (a) if no appeal has been made against the order, at the end of the period within which an appeal may be made against the order; and
- (b) if an appeal has been made against the order, on the confirmation of the order in appeal.

PART VI**EXTRADITION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS****Exchange of information relating to terrorist groups and terrorist acts**

30. The Attorney-General may, on a request made by the competent authority of a foreign State, disclose to the authority, any information in his or her possession or in the possession of any other government department or agency, relating to any of the following—

- (a) the actions or movements of terrorist groups or persons suspected of involvement in the commission of terrorist acts;
- (b) the use of forged or falsified travel papers by persons suspected of involvement in the commission of terrorist act;
- (c) traffic in weapons and sensitive materials by terrorist groups or persons suspected of involvement in the commission of terrorist acts;
- (d) the use of communication technologies by the terrorist groups,

if the disclosure is not prohibited by any provision of law and will not, in the Attorney-General's view, be prejudicial to national security or public safety.

Counter-terrorism convention to use as basis for extradition

31. Where Seychelles becomes a party to a counter terrorism convention and there is no extradition arrangement between the Government of Seychelles and another State which is a party to the counter-terrorism convention, the Minister may, by Order publish in the *Gazette*, treat the counter-terrorism convention, for

the purposes of the Extradition Act, as a treaty within the meaning of the Extradition Act between the Republic of Seychelles and that State providing for extradition in respect of offences falling within the scope of that counter-terrorism convention.

Counter-terrorism conventions to be used as basis for mutual assistance in criminal matters

32. (1) Where Seychelles becomes a party to a counter-terrorism convention and there is in force a treaty between the Government of Seychelles and another State which is a party to the counter-terrorism convention for mutual assistance in criminal matters, the treaty shall be deemed, for the purposes of the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, to include provision for mutual assistance in criminal matters in respect of offences falling within the scope of the counter-terrorism convention.

(2) Where Seychelles becomes a party to a counter-terrorism convention and there is no treaty between the Government of Seychelles and another State which a party to that counter-terrorism convention, for mutual assistance in criminal matters, the Minister may, by Order published in the *Gazette*, treat the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act between the Government of Seychelles and that State providing for mutual assistance in criminal matter in respect of offences falling within the scope of the counter-terrorism convention.

Certain terrorist acts extraditable despite political nature of acts

33. Notwithstanding anything in the Extradition Act, an offence which causes—

- (a) death or serious bodily harm to a person; or
- (b) serious damage to property,

shall, for the purposes of extradition under that Act, be deemed not to be an offence of a political character or an offence connected with a political offence or an offence inspired by political motives.

PART VII

MISCELLANEOUS

Duty to disclose information relating to terrorist acts etc

34. (1) Every person who has any information which will be of assistance in—

- (a) preventing the commission by another person of a terrorist act;
- (b) securing the arrest or prosecution of another person for an offence under this Act,

shall forthwith disclose the information at a police station to an officer not below the rank of a Superintendent of Police.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) requires the disclosure of any information which is protected by privilege.

(3) No civil or criminal proceedings shall lie against any person for disclosing any information, in good faith, under subsection (1).

(4) Any person who fails to comply with subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than 3 years and not exceeding 15 years.

Duty to disclose information relating to property of terrorist groups or property used for commission of offences under this Act

35. (1) Every person shall forthwith disclose to the Commissioner of Police—

- (a) the existence of any property in his or her possession or control which is to his or her knowledge owned or controlled by or on behalf of a terrorist group;
- (b) any information regarding a transaction or proposed transaction in respect of any property referred to in paragraph (a).

(2) Every person shall report to the Financial Intelligence Unit in accordance with regulations made under this Act—

- (a) that it is not in possession or control of any property owned or controlled by or on behalf of a terrorist group; or
- (b) that it is in possession or control of such property, and the particulars relating to the persons, accounts and transactions involved and the total value of the property.

(Amended by Act 8 of 2021)

(3) In addition to the requirements of subsection (2), every financial institution shall report to the Commissioner of Police every transaction which occurs within the course of its activities in respect of which there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the transaction is related to the commission of a terrorist act.

(4) It shall be the duty of the Financial Intelligence Unit or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, on a request made in that behalf, to disclose through the Attorney-General to the competent authority of a foreign State, any information in the possession of the Financial Intelligence Unit or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, relating to any property owned or controlled by or on behalf of a terrorist group. *(Amended by Act 8 of 2021)*

(5) No civil or criminal proceedings shall lie against any person for making a disclosure or report, in good faith, under subsection (1), (2), (3) or (4).

(6) Every person who fails to comply with subsection (1) or (2) or (3) is guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding SCR100,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years.

Orders for seizure and restraint of property

36. (1) Where a judge of the Supreme Court is satisfied, on an *ex parte* application made to the judge in chambers, supported by an affidavit, that there are reasonable grounds to believe that there is in any building, place or vessel, any property in respect of which an order of forfeiture may be made under section 37, the judge may issue—

- (a) a warrant authorizing a police officer to search the building, place or vessel for that property and to seize that property, if found, and any other property in respect of which that police officer believes, on reasonable grounds, that any order of forfeiture may be made under section 37;
- (b) a restraint order prohibiting any person from disposing of, or otherwise dealing with any interest in, that property, other than as may be specified in the order.

(2) On an application made under subsection (1), the judge may, at the request of the Attorney-General and if the judge is of the opinion that the circumstances so require—

- (a) appoint a person to take control of, and manage or otherwise deal with, the whole or a part of the property, in accordance with the directions of the judge;
- (b) require any person having possession of the property to give possession thereof to the person appointed under paragraph (a).

(3) The power to manage or otherwise deal with property under subsection (2) includes—

- (a) in the case of perishable or rapidly depreciating property, the power to sell that property; and
- (b) in the case of property that has little or no value, the power to destroy that property.

(4) Before a person appointed under subsection (2) destroys any property referred to in subsection (3)(b), that person shall apply to a judge of the Supreme Court for a destruction order.

(5) Before making a destruction order in relation to any property, the judge shall require notice to be given, in such manner as the judge may direct, to any person who, in the opinion of the judge, appears to have an interest in the property and may provide that person with a reasonable opportunity to be heard.

(6) A judge may order that any property in respect of which an application is made under subsection (4) be destroyed if the judge is satisfied that the property has little or no financial or other value.

(7) A management order under subsection (2) shall cease to have effect when the property which is the subject of the management order is returned to an applicant in accordance with the law or forfeited to the State.

(8) The Attorney-General may at any time apply to a judge of the Supreme Court to cancel or vary a warrant or order issued under this section.

Orders for forfeiture of property

37. (1) The Attorney-General may make an application to a judge of the Supreme Court for an order of forfeiture in respect of—

- (a) property owned or controlled by, or on behalf of, a terrorist group;
or
- (b) property that has been, is being or will be used, in whole or in part, to commit, or facilitate the commission of a terrorist act.

(2) The Attorney-General shall be required to name as respondents to an application under subsection (1) only those persons who are known to own or control the property that is the subject of this application.

(3) The Attorney-General shall give notice of an application under subsection (1) to the respondents named in the application in such manner as the judge may direct.

(4) If the judge is satisfied, on a balance of probabilities, that the property which is the subject of the application is property referred to in subsection (1)(a) or (b), the judge shall order that the property be forfeited to the State to be disposed of as directed by the judge.

(5) Where a judge refuses an application under subsection (1), the judge shall make an order that describes the property and declare that it is not property referred to in that subsection.

(6) On an application under subsection (1), a judge shall require notice to be given to any person who in the opinion of the judge appears to have an interest in the property and any such person shall be entitled to be added as a respondent to the application.

(7) If a judge is satisfied that a person referred to in subsection (6)—

- (a) has an interest in the property which is the subject of the application;
- (b) has exercised reasonable care to ensure that the property would not be used to commit or facilitate the commission of a terrorist act;
and
- (c) is not a member of a terrorist group or a terrorist,

the judge shall order that the interest shall not be affected by the order. The order shall also declare the nature and extent of the interest in question.

(Amended by Act 8 of 2021)

(8) A person who claims an interest in property that has been forfeited and who has not been given notice under subsection (6) may make an application to the Supreme Court to vary or set aside an order made under subsection (4) not later than 60 days after the day on which the forfeiture order was made.

(9) Pending the determination of an appeal against an order of forfeiture made under this section, property restrained under section 36 shall continue to be restrained, property seized under a warrant issued under that section shall continue to be detained, and any person appointed to manage, control or otherwise deal with property under that section shall continue in that capacity.

(10) The provisions of this section shall not affect the operation of any other provision of this Act respecting forfeiture.

Power to prohibit making funds available to persons in foreign State to commit terrorist acts

38. (1) Where the Minister has reasonable grounds to believe that a person outside Seychelles is committing, or is likely to commit, a terrorist act in Seychelles, the Minister may, by Order published in the *Gazette*, prohibit—

- (a) all persons in Seychelles; and
- (b) all citizens of Seychelles resident outside Seychelles,

from making funds available to, or for the use or benefit of, the first mentioned person who shall be named in the Order or be identified by reference to a description of persons set out in the Order.

(2) Every person who does any act in contravention of an Order made under this section is guilty of an offence and shall on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than 3 years and not exceeding 5 years.

Refusal of applications for registration, and the revocation of the registration, of associations linked to terrorist groups

39. (1) The Minister may sign a certificate stating that it is the Minister's opinion, based on information received including any security or criminal intelligence reports, that there are reasonable grounds to believe that an applicant for registration as an association (in this section referred to as "the applicant") or a registered association has made, is making, or is likely to make available, any resources, directly or indirectly, to a terrorist group.

(2) Upon the signing of a certificate under subsection (1) the Minister shall cause to be served on—

- (a) the Registrar of Associations; and
- (b) the applicant or the registered association, personally or by registered letter sent to the last known address of the applicant or the registered association as the case may be,

with a copy of the certificate and a notice that the certificate will be referred to the Supreme Court not earlier than seven days after the service of the notice, and that, if the certificate is determined to be reasonable, the applicant will not be eligible to be registered as an association or the registration of the association will be revoked, as the case may be.

(3) The certificate or any matter arising out of it shall not be subject to review or be restrained, prohibited, removed, set aside or otherwise dealt with, except in accordance with this section.

(4) Seven days after service under subsection (2) or as soon as practicable thereafter the Minister or a person authorized by the Minister shall—

- (a) file a copy of the certificate in the Supreme Court for the Court to make a determination under subsection (5); and
- (b) cause the applicant or registered association to be served, personally or by registered letter sent to the last known address, with a notice of the filing of the certificate.

(5) Upon the filing of a certificate in the Supreme Court under subsection (4), a judge of that Court shall—

- (a) examine in chambers the information including any security or criminal intelligence reports considered by the Minister before signing the certificate and hear any evidence or information that may be presented by or on behalf of the Minister (whether or not such information is admissible in a court of law), and may, on the request of the Minister, hear all or part of that evidence or information in the absence of the applicant or registered association, if the judge is of the opinion that the disclosure of the information would be prejudicial to national security or endanger the safety of any person;
- (b) provide the applicant or the registered association with a statement summarizing the information available to the judge so as to enable the applicant or the registered association to be reasonably informed of the circumstances giving rise to the certificate, without disclosing any information, any disclosure of which would, in the judge's opinion, be prejudicial to national security or endanger the safety of any person;
- (c) provide the applicant or registered association with a reasonable opportunity to be heard; and
- (d) determine whether the certificate is reasonable on the basis of all the information available to the judge or, if found not reasonable, quash it.

(6) Where the judge determines, under subsection (5), that a certificate is reasonable, the Minister shall cause the certificate to be published in the *Gazette*.

(7) A certificate determined to be reasonable under subsection (5), shall be deemed for all purposes to be the refusal of the application for registration of the association referred to in the certificate or the removal of the registration of the association referred to in the certificate.

Provision of information relating to persons entering and leaving the country

40. (1) The—

- (a) operator of an aircraft or master of a vessel, departing from Seychelles; or
- (b) operator of an aircraft registered in Seychelles or master of a vessel registered in Seychelles, departing from any place outside Seychelles,

may, subject to regulations made under subsection (5), provide—

- (i) to the Commissioner of Police any information in his or her possession relating to persons on board or expected to be on board the aircraft or vessel, as the case may be;
- (ii) to the competent authority in a foreign State, any information in his or her possession relating to persons on board or expected to be on board the aircraft or vessel, as the case may be, and required by the laws of that foreign State.

(2) The Director General of Immigration may, subject to regulations made under subsection (5) provide to the competent authority in a foreign State any information in his or her possession relating to persons entering or leaving Seychelles.

(3) The provision of any information under subsection (1) or (2), subject to regulations made under subsection (5), shall be deemed not to be a contravention of any provision of law prohibiting the disclosure of the information.

(4) No information provided to the Commissioner of Police under subsection (1) shall be used or disclosed by the Commissioner of Police except for the purposes of national security or public safety.

(5) The Minister may make regulations generally to give effect to the purposes of this section, including regulations—

- (a) respecting the types or classes of information that may be provided under this section;
- (b) specifying the foreign States to which information may be provided.

Power to refuse refugee application

41. The Minister responsible for the subject of Immigration may, having regard to the interests of national security and public safety, refuse the application of any person applying for status as a refugee, if the Minister has reasonable grounds to believe that the applicant has committed a terrorist act or is, or is likely to be involved in the commission of a terrorist act.

Power to make Regulations

42. (1) The Minister may make Regulations —

- (a) generally for the purpose of carrying out and giving effect to the provisions of this Act;

(b) in respect of all matters in respect of which regulations are required or authorised to be made by this Act.

(Substituted by Act 21 of 2024)

(2) Where the Security Council of the United Nations decides, in pursuance of Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, on the measures to be employed to give effect to any of its decisions and calls upon member States to apply those measures, the Minister may, by regulations make such provisions as may appear to the Minister to be necessary or expedient to enable those measures to be applied.

(3) Where a regulation under subsection (2) declares that there are reasonable grounds to believe that an entity specified in the regulation is engaged in terrorist activity, that entity shall be deemed with effect from the date of publication of the regulation to have been declared a specified entity under section 3(2).

(4) Regulations made in terms of subsections (1) and (2) may provide for the imposition of penalties not exceeding SCR2,000,000 or imprisonment not less than 7 years and not more than 20 years or both for contravention of the Regulations. *(Inserted by Act 21 of 2024)*
