



SOUTH GEORGIA AND SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

Ordinances,
Orders, Proclamations, etc.
2000 - 2009

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Notes:

1. Appropriation Ordinances and Supplementary Appropriation Ordinances are not reproduced

ELIZABETH II



The Territories of South Georgia
and the South Sandwich Islands

DONAL D ALEXANDER LAMONT,
Commissioner.

Marriage Ordinance (Cap 43) (Amendment) Ordinance 2000

(No. 1 of 2000)

ARRANGEMENT OF PROVISIONS

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The Territories of South Georgia
and the South Sandwich Islands

DONAL D ALEXANDER LAMONT,
Commissioner.

MARRIAGE ORDINANCE (CAP 43) (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE 2000

(No. 1 of 2000)

AN ORDINANCE

(assented to: 28 January 2000)
(commencement: on publication)
(published: 7 February 2000)

To amend the provisions of the Marriage Ordinance (Cap 43) of the Falkland Islands in its continued application to South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

ENACTED by the Commissioner for South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands as follows —

Short title

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Marriage Ordinance (Cap 43) (Amendment) Ordinance 2000.

Interpretation

2. In this Ordinance the “Principal Ordinance” means the Marriage Ordinance (Cap 43) of the Falkland Islands having effect in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands by virtue of section 12 of the South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands Order 1985.

Amendment of Principal Ordinance

3. The Principal Ordinance is amended by deleting section 8 and replacing it with the following —

“Declaration of intended marriage

8. One of the parties to the intended marriage shall make and sign before a magistrate, registrar, justice of the peace, British consular official or notary public a solemn declaration as in Form 1 in the First Schedule hereto, before any licence is granted.”

Made this twenty-eighth day of January 2000

D A Lamont
Commissioner

ELIZABETH II



The Territories of South Georgia
and the South Sandwich Islands

RUSSELL THOMAS JARVIS,
Acting Commissioner.

FISHERIES (CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT) ORDINANCE 2000

(No: 2 of 2000)

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ELIZABETH II



The Territories of South Georgia
and the South Sandwich Islands

RUSSELL THOMAS JARVIS,
Acting Commissioner.

FISHERIES (CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT) ORDINANCE 2000

(No. 2 of 2000)

(assented to: 30 June 2000)
(commencement: in accordance with section 1)
(published: 19 July 2000)

AN ORDINANCE

To repeal the Fishing (Conservation and Management) Ordinance 1993 and to re-enact it with amendments.

ENACTED by the Commissioner of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands as follows —

PART I
INTRODUCTORY

Short title, commencement and interpretation

Short title

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Fisheries (Conservation and Management) Ordinance 2000 and shall come into force on such date as the Commissioner may appoint by notice published in the *Gazette*.

Interpretation

2. In this Ordinance unless the context otherwise requires —

“catch” and its correlatives include “take” and its correlatives;

“Convention” means the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources made in Canberra on 20th May 1980, as amended from time to time, and includes any Protocol

to that Convention and any decision or measure which is for the time being in force adopted pursuant to that Convention by the Commission to that Convention;

“Director of Fisheries” means the Director of Fisheries appointed as provided in section 4(1);

“Fisheries Protection Officer” means the Director of Fisheries and any of the Fisheries Protection Officers provided for in section 4(4);

“fish” means any sea fish, including shellfish, and any marine animal other than a bird;

“fish product” means anything made from or derived from fish;

“fishing” means the catching of fish and any other activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching of fish;

“fishing boat” means any vessel of whatever size, and in whatever way propelled, which is for the time being adapted or used for fishing;

“fishing gear” includes nets of every kind, fish-hooks, lines, pots, trawl doors and buoys;

“fishing licence” means a licence provided for under section 5;

“fishing-related operations” means the processing, storage, carriage or trans-shipment of fish aboard any vessel and any operation ancillary to any of those operations;

“fishing waters” means the fishing waters of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands provided for in section 3;

“individual” means a living person;

“internal waters” means those sea waters on the landward side of the base line from which the territorial sea is measured;

“Maritime Zone” means the zone of that name established by and defined in a Proclamation of the Commissioner dated 7th May 1993 (Proclamation No 1 of 1993);

“this Ordinance” includes any regulations made under this Ordinance which are for the time being in force;

“processing” (in relation to fish) includes preserving or preparing fish or processing any article or substance obtained from fish, by any method whatever and for whatever purpose;

“master”, in relation to a fishing boat, means both the person appearing to be the person who is for the time being in command or in charge of the boat and any person who is for the time being in charge of fishing operations on board that fishing boat;

“sea fish” means any fish or part of any fish found in the fishing waters;

“shellfish” includes crustaceans and molluscs of any kind, and includes any (or any part of any) brood, ware, half-ware or spat of shellfish and any spawn of shellfish, and the shell, or any part of the shell, of a shellfish;

“specified area” means any area of the fishing waters for the time being the subject of an Order made under, or continuing to have effect as if made under, section 5(1);

“territorial sea” has the same meaning as it has by virtue of article 2 of the South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (Territorial Sea) Order 1989;

“trans-shipment licence” means a licence granted under section 6;

“trans-shipment of fish” includes the passing of fish from one fishing boat to another whether or not the fish has first been taken on board the boat from which the fish is passed;

“the 1993 Ordinance” means the Fishing (Conservation and Management) Ordinance 1993.

Administration

Fishing waters

3. The fishing waters of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands comprise —

- (a) the internal waters;
- (b) the territorial sea; and
- (c) the Maritime Zone.

Director of Fisheries and Fisheries Protection Officers

4.—(1) The Commissioner shall appoint a person to be the Director of Fisheries who shall administer this Ordinance and be responsible for —

- (a) the conservation of fish stocks;
- (b) the assessment of fish stocks and the collection of data, statistics and any other relevant information;
- (c) the development and management of fisheries;
- (d) the monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing and fishing-related operations;
- (e) the regulation of the conduct of fishing and fishing-related operations;
- (f) the issue, variation, suspension and revocation of licences for fishing and fishing-related operations;
- (g) the collection of fees in respect of fishing licences and trans-shipment licences;

(h) the making of such reports to the Commissioner as the latter, in his discretion, may require;

(i) other matters referred to in this Ordinance.

(2) In the performance of his duties under this Ordinance the Director of Fisheries shall be subject to the direction of the Commissioner except that in the performance of such of his duties as relate to the prosecution or non-prosecution of offences under this Ordinance he shall act in accordance with such directions as the Attorney General may give to him.

(3) This Ordinance shall be enforced by Fisheries Protection Officers acting (save as provided in subsection (2)) subject to the direction of the Director of Fisheries, and for that purpose Fisheries Protection Officers shall have the powers set out in section 12.

(4) The following persons shall be Fisheries Protection Officers, that is to say every person appointed in that behalf by the Commissioner, every police officer, customs officer, Marine Officer or Harbour Master of any harbour in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, commissioned officer on any of Her Majesty's ships and persons in command or charge of any aircraft or hovercraft of the Royal Navy, the Army or the Royal Air Force.

(5) In the performance of their duties under this Ordinance the Director of Fisheries and every Fishery Protection Officer shall have regard to the provisions of the Convention but the question as to whether the Director of Fisheries or any Fishery Protection Officer has done so in any particular instance shall not be inquired into in any court.

Restriction of fishing and fishing-related operations

Licensing of fishing boats

5.—(1) The Commissioner may by Order provide that in any of the fishing waters lying to the north of sixty degrees south of latitude specified in the Order (a "specified area") fishing is prohibited unless it is authorised by a licence granted by the Director of Fisheries or is permitted under subsection (14).

(2) Such an Order may apply to fishing boats generally in the specified area or to fishing —

(a) for a specified description of fish;

(b) by a specified method; or

(c) during a specified season of the year or other period.

(3) Where any fishing boat is used in contravention of any prohibition imposed by an Order under this section, the master, the owner and the charterer (if any) of the fishing boat each commit an offence under this subsection and are each liable on conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding £500,000.

(4) An Order under this section may authorise the charging of a fee for licences under this section and may additionally authorise the charging of a fee in connection with any application for such a licence.

(5) Where an Order under this section authorises the charging of a fee for a licence —

(a) the Commissioner may waive or reduce that fee if he sees fit to do so in the circumstances of the particular case;

(b) any such fee may be expressed to be variable in relation to all or any of the following matters —

(i) the size of the fishing boat;

(ii) the equipment in relation to fishing affixed to or employed upon or in connection with the fishing boat;

(iii) the facilities aboard the fishing boat for the storage, freezing, processing or other treatment of fish;

(iv) the area in which fishing is authorised;

(v) the description and quantities of fish which may be taken;

(vi) the method or methods of fishing authorised to be used.

(6) An Order under this section may be amended, modified, revoked or replaced by a further Order under this section.

(7) A licence under this section may authorise fishing either unconditionally or subject to such conditions —

(a) as the Director of Fisheries may have been directed by the Commissioner to impose;

(b) as in the opinion of the Director of Fisheries may be necessary or expedient to regulate the conduct of fishing and fishing-related operations by the licensee under authority of the licence;

(c) as to the use to which the fish may be put;

(d) prohibiting or restricting the use of any equipment which might kill or harm any aquatic bird or marine mammal to be found or likely to be found in the area to which the licence relates;

(e) as to the disposal of waste, effluvia or deleterious matter by the fishing boat to which the licence relates;

(f) otherwise as in the opinion of the Director of Fisheries may be necessary or expedient to secure the fulfilment of any obligation under or objective of the Convention,

as are contained in or specified in the licence, and the conditions subject to which a licence may be granted under this section may differ between different fishing boats or fishing boats of different descriptions.

(8) Subsection (7) has effect without prejudice to any power under section 24 to make regulations as to any matter as to which under subsection (7) conditions may be imposed.

(9) The licensing powers conferred by this section may be exercised so as to limit the number of fishing boats, or any class of fishing boats, engaged in fishing in any area, or fishing in any area for any description of fish in any manner which appears to the Director of Fisheries to be expedient or necessary for the regulation of fishing.

(10) The Director of Fisheries —

(a) may from time to time vary a licence granted under this section;

(b) may revoke or suspend such a licence if he considers it to be necessary for the regulation of fishing or to be appropriate having regard to the conduct of the licensee, and whether that conduct was within a specified area or elsewhere.

(11) Where the Director of Fisheries varies, revokes or suspends a licence he may, if he considers it appropriate in all the circumstances of the case, refund the whole or part of the fee paid in respect of that licence.

(12) If a licence condition is broken, the owner and charterer (if any) of the fishing boat named in the licence each commit an offence under this section and are each liable on conviction of that offence to a fine not exceeding £250,000.

(13) Any person who —

(a) for the purpose of obtaining a licence under this section; or

(b) in purported compliance with any condition contained in a licence requiring the provision to the Director of Fisheries or to any person on his behalf of statistical information,

furnishes information which he knows to be false or recklessly furnishes information which is false in a material particular, commits an offence under this section and is liable to a fine not exceeding £100,000 and where a person other than the owner or charterer (if any) of the fishing boat in question furnishes such false information, that owner and that charterer (if any) as well as the person who actually furnished the information shall be deemed to have furnished it and to have committed the offence and shall be liable to be dealt with in respect of unless he or they

shall prove that the person who actually furnished the information was not authorised to act on his or their behalf.

(14) Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this section or of any Order under it shall apply to fishing which is undertaken for the purpose of genuine scientific research which has been notified in advance to the Secretariat of the Commission.

Receiving and trans-shipping of fish and other fish-related operations

6.—(1) In the subsequent provisions of this section “fish” includes fish products.

(2) The Commissioner may by Order provide that in any specified area (that is to say an area to which an Order under section 5(1) relates) or any part of any specified area described in the Order under this section any fishing-related operation is prohibited unless authorised by a licence granted by the Director of Fisheries.

(3) An Order made under this section may apply to the receiving fish generally or to the receiving of —

- (a) a specified description of fish;
- (b) fish taken by a specified method;
- (c) fish taken in an area described in the Order (and whether within the fishing waters, the area to which the Convention relates or otherwise); or
- (d) fish taken or trans-shipped during a specified period of the year or other period,

but it shall not prohibit the receiving of fish in circumstances to which subsection (11) applies and may provide for exemptions from the prohibitions contained in it.

(4) An Order made under this section may authorise the charging of a fee for any licence granted under this section and may additionally authorise the charging of a fee in connection with any application for such a licence.

(5) Where an Order under this section authorises the charging of a fee for a licence —

- (a) the Commissioner may waive or reduce that fee if he sees fit to do so in the circumstances of the particular case;
- (b) any such fee may be expressed so as to be variable in relation to all or any of the following factors —
 - (i) the size of the fishing boat;
 - (ii) the facilities aboard the fishing boat for the storage, freezing, processing or other treatment of fish;

(iii) the area in which (and whether within the fishing waters, the area in relation to which the Convention relates or otherwise) the fish were taken or the place within a specified area (that is to say an area to which section 5(1) relates) in which the fish is trans-shipped;

(iv) the periods, times or particular voyages during which the fish was caught or trans-shipped;

(v) the description and quantities of fish that may be received;

(vi) the description of the fishing boat or method by which the trans-shipped fish was caught.

(6) An Order made under this section may be amended, modified, revoked or replaced by a further Order under this section.

(7) A licence granted under this section may authorise the receiving of fish either unconditionally or subject to such conditions —

(a) as the Director of Fisheries may have been directed by the Commissioner to impose;

(b) as in the opinion of the Director of Fisheries may be necessary or expedient to regulate the receiving of fish by, or the processing or treatment of fish aboard, the receiving vessel;

(c) as to the use to which the fish received may be put;

(d) prohibiting or restricting the use of any equipment or apparatus which might kill or harm any aquatic bird or marine mammal to be found or likely to be found in or in the vicinity of any place where the receiving of fish is authorised;

(e) as to the disposal of any waste, effluvia or deleterious matter by the fishing boat to which the licence relates;

(f) otherwise as may in the opinion of the Director of Fisheries be necessary or convenient to secure the fulfilment of any obligation under or objective of the Convention.

(8) Subsection (7) has effect without prejudice to any power under section 24 to make regulations as to any matters as to which under subsection (7) conditions may be imposed.

(9) Subsection (10), (11) and (13) of section 5 apply in relation to a licence granted under this section as they do in relation to a licence granted under section 5, substituting in those subsections wherever appropriate a reference to this section to any reference to that section.

(10) Where any vessel is used in contravention of any provision imposed by an Order under this section or of any condition of any licence granted under this section, the master, the owner and

the charterer (if any) of the vessel each commit an offence under this subsection and each are liable on conviction of that offence to a fine not exceeding £500,000.

(11) Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this section or of any Order under it shall apply to any fishing-related operation which is undertaken for the purpose of genuine scientific research which has been notified in advance to the Secretariat of the Commission.

Supplementary to sections 5 and 6

7.—(1) Any Order made under section 5(1) of the 1993 Ordinance which was in force immediately before the commencement of this Ordinance shall on the commencement of this Ordinance continue in force as if it had been made under section 5(1) of this Ordinance.

(2) Any licence granted under section 5 or 6 of the 1993 Ordinance and which was in force immediately before the commencement of this Ordinance shall on the commencement of this Ordinance continue in force as if it had been granted under section 5 or 6 of this Ordinance subject to the same terms and conditions (if any) to which it was subject immediately before the commencement of this Ordinance.

(3) With effect from the commencement of this Ordinance, and until they are revoked by an Order under section 6, the Fisheries (Trans-shipment and Export) Regulations 1990, in so far as they make provision which could be made by an Order under section 6, shall continue to have effect as if they had been made as an Order under this section and except as hereinbefore provided, in so far as they make provision which could be made as regulations under section 24 of this Ordinance, they shall continue to have effect as if they had been made under that section.

Report prior to entry

8.—(1) Not less than twelve hours and no more than twenty-four hours before it enters a specified area, and whether intending to fish therein or to exercise the right of free passage through the waters lying within that specified area, every fishing boat shall call by radio to the Marine Officer Grytviken or such other person or establishment as the Director of Fisheries may have approved for the purpose and provide the following information —

(a) the name and port and country of registry of the fishing boat and its international radio call sign;

(b) the estimated time and date of entry into the specified area and the co-ordinates of the point of entry and, in the case of a fishing boat intending to exercise the right of free passage through the specified area, the estimated time, date of its departure from the fishing waters and the co-ordinates of its intended point of departure;

(c) in the case of a fishing boat intending to fish in the specified area pursuant to a fishing licence granted under this Ordinance, the reference number or other sufficient details of the licence; and

(d) in any case, the quantity of fish, according to species, aboard the fishing boat.

(2) Fish reported pursuant to subsection (1) to be on board a fishing boat shall, in the absence of proof of circumstances tending to indicate that the report was materially false, be presumed to have been caught outside a specified area but, subject to that, if any fish is found on a fishing boat within the fishing waters, that fish shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, to have been taken within a specified area.

(3) If the requirements of subsection (1) of this section are contravened in respect of a fishing boat, the master, owner and the charterer (if any) of the fishing boat each commit an offence and each is liable on conviction of that offence to a fine not exceeding £100,000.

Fishing waters outside specified areas

9.—(1) In relation to such parts of the fishing waters as are not for the time being the subject of an Order under subsection 5(1) (that is to say, are not for the time being part of a specified area, with the effect that no licence under this Ordinance is required in relation to the undertaking of fishing or any fishing-related operations in them), the Commissioner may take or concur or assist in the taking of such measures for the conservation, increase or improvement of marine living resources therein as may be required so as to give effect to the Convention or so as to meet any obligation under, or objective of, the Convention.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) shall be construed so as to permit the Commissioner to do, concur or assist in doing anything which, if subsection (1) had not been enacted, would be invalid or unlawful under the laws of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

(3) The Commissioner may exercise in such manner as he considers necessary or expedient to give effect to any obligation under, or objective of, the Convention such of his powers under section 24 to make regulations as are not solely related to the licensing of fishing boats and other vessels.

PART II

PROVISIONS APPLYING IN OR IN RELATION TO SPECIFIED AREAS OF THE FISHING WATERS

Introductory

Application and interpretation of this Part

10.—(1) The provisions of this Part (that is to say, this section and sections 11 to 17 of this Ordinance) apply only in respect of —

(a) every area which is a specified area that is to say, an area of the fishing waters in respect of which an Order under section 5(1) is for the time being in force (in the subsequent provisions of this Part called “a specified area”);

(b) fishing and fishing-related operations within a specified area; and

(c) fishing boats licensed to fish within a specified area under section 5 and vessels licensed to receive fish within a specified area under section 6.

(2) In this Part, “fish”, where the context so admits, includes fish products.

Powers of Fishery Protection Officers

Powers of Fishery Protection Officers: introductory provisions

11.—(1) For the purposes of enforcing and administering the provisions of this Part or any regulations under section 24 so far as such regulations apply to any matter to which by virtue of section 10(1) the provisions of this Part apply, Fishery Protection Officers have the powers conferred upon them by section 12(1) and they also have those powers so far as they may be necessary or expedient for the enforcement or administration of any Order under section 5 or under section 6 for the time being in force.

(2) So far as is in accord with international law and practice, the powers referred to in subsection (1) may be exercised outside, as well as within, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the fishery waters and irrespective of whether the vessel in question is for the time being engaged in fishing or fishing-related operations.

(3) In exercising the powers conferred by section 12(1), a Fisheries Protection Officer may —

(a) use such force as may reasonably be necessary; and

(b) engage the assistance of any person who may have been assigned to assist him in the exercise of those powers, provided that in such a case the Fisheries Protection Officer shall, subject to subsection (4), be liable for anything done by any such person if he would be liable had he himself done it.

(4) A Fisheries Protection Officer shall not be liable to any civil or criminal proceedings for any thing done in the purported exercise of any of the powers conferred upon him by this Part, if the court is satisfied that the thing was done in good faith and that there were reasonable grounds for doing it.

Powers referred to in section 11 and provisions related to those powers

12.—(1) The powers referred to in section 11(1) are —

(a) a power to stop any fishing boat or any other vessel which it reasonably appears to him has been or may have been engaged in any fishing or fishing-related operation in a specified area;

(b) a power to require any such fishing boat or other vessel to do anything else which may facilitate the boarding of that boat or vessel;

(c) a power to board any such fishing boat or other vessel accompanied by such person or persons as may have been assigned to assist him or as he may engage to accompany him;

(d) a power to require the attendance of the master and other persons aboard any such fishing boat or other vessel;

(e) a power to make any examination and inquiry which appears to him to be necessary for any of the purposes mentioned in section 11(1) and, in particular —

(i) to examine any fish aboard the fishing boat or other vessel concerned and the equipment thereof, including the fishing gear and any other equipment related to, or possibly related to, any fishing or fishing-related operations and for that purpose to require any person aboard the fishing boat or other vessel concerned to do anything which appears to him to be necessary for facilitating the examination;

(ii) to require any such persons on board the fishing boat or other vessel concerned to produce any document relating thereto, to its fishing or fishing-related operations or to the persons on board which is in that person's custody or possession and to take copies of any such document;

(iii) for the purpose of ascertaining whether the master, owner or charterer (if any) of the fishing boat or other vessel concerned, has or may have committed an offence under this Ordinance, a power to search the fishing boat or other vessel concerned for any such documents and to require any person on board to do anything which appears to him to be necessary for facilitating the search;

(iv) where the fishing boat or other vessel is one in relation to which he has reason to suspect that an offence under this Ordinance has been committed, a power to seize and detain any document for use as evidence in proceedings for that offence,

but nothing in subparagraph (iv) shall permit any document required, or appearing to be required, by the law of the fishing boat's or vessel's State of registry to be carried on board it to be seized and detained except where the fishing boat or vessel is detained in a port;

(f) where it appears to a Fisheries Protection Officer that an offence of a kind mentioned in paragraph (e)(iv) has been committed, the following powers —

(i) to require the master and any person under the master's command to take the fishing boat or other vessel to any place nominated by the Fisheries Protection Officer in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands or in the Falkland Islands;

(ii) to detain or require the master to detain the fishing boat or other vessel in that place;

(iii) to take steps, or require any person aboard the fishing boat or other vessel, and having regard always to the safety of the fishing boat or other vessel, to immobilise it so as to prevent it being taken or navigated other than as he or another Fisheries Protection

Officer may permit and until such time as it may be released by him or another Fisheries Protection Officer or by a court;

(iv) to seize and detain any fishing gear, instruments or appliances which appear to him to have been, or may have been used in the commission of the offence and until such time as the same are released by him or by another Fisheries Protection Officer or by order of a court;

(v) to seize and detain any fish which appear to him to have been taken as a result of such offence and until such time as the same are released by him or by another Fisheries Protection Officer or by order of a court.

(2) It shall not be an excuse or reason for any person to refuse to answer, or fail to answer, any question, or to refuse to do so, fail to do so or to prevent another person from doing anything required by a Fisheries Protection Officer in the exercise of his powers under subsection (1) that to answer that question or to do that thing might or would tend to incriminate that person or any other person.

(3) Any information, document or other thing obtained by a Fisheries Protection Officer by the lawful exercise of his powers under subsection (1) shall not be excluded from admissibility in evidence in any proceedings in relation to an offence under this Ordinance on the ground that it was unfairly obtained.

(4) Any person who on any fishing boat or other vessel —

(a) fails without reasonable excuse to comply with any requirement imposed, or to answer any question asked, by a Fisheries Protection Officer in the exercise of his powers under subsection (1);

(b) prevents, obstructs or attempts to prevent or obstruct, any other person from complying with any such requirement or answering any such question;

(c) assaults any Fisheries Protection Officer, or any person engaged to assist him, while that Officer is exercising any of those powers,

commits an offence under this subsection and is liable on conviction of that offence to a fine not exceeding £50,000.

(5) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of subsection (4), an excuse is not reasonable if it is an excuse or reason of a kind referred to in subsection (2).

Release of things seized or detained

Release of fishing boat, other vessel or thing if no proceedings are instituted

13.—(1) Where a fishing boat, fish, other vessel or thing has been seized or detained under any power conferred by section 12(1), a Fisheries Protection Officer may at any time release it if no

proceedings have been commenced in relation to any offence in respect of which that fishing boat, fish, other vessel or thing could lawfully have been seized or detained under any power conferred by section 12(1).

(2) In any case where —

(a) a fishing boat, fish, other vessel or thing has been seized or detained under a power conferred by section 12(1); and

(b) no proceedings in respect of such an offence have been commenced within fourteen days of the arrival of that fishing boat or other vessel at a place in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands or in the Falkland Islands to which it has, in accordance with section 12(1)(f)(i) been required to proceed or, in the case of any fish or other thing, within fourteen days of its arrival in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands or the Falkland Islands, or at any earlier time at which the Director of Fisheries is satisfied that no such offence has been committed,

the Director of Fisheries shall release the fishing boat, fish, other vessel or thing.

(3) Where a fishing boat, fish, other vessel or thing has been seized or detained by a Fisheries Protection Officer under a power conferred by section 12(1) and —

(a) has been brought to a place in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands or to a place in the Falkland Islands; and

(b) no proceedings in relation to an offence in respect of which the power could have been exercised have been commenced within fourteen days of the arrival of the fishing boat, fish, other vessel or thing at a place in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands or in the Falkland Islands,

a court may on the application of the master, owner, charterer (if any) or of any other person appearing to it to have a sufficient interest in the matter, order that the fishing boat, fish, other vessel or thing seized be released, whereupon it shall immediately be released.

(4) In subsection (3), “a court” means a court having jurisdiction under section 19(1) to try and determine proceedings in respect of an offence under this Ordinance.

Security for and release of fishing boat, fish other vessel or thing by court

14.—(1) Where proceedings in respect of an offence under this Ordinance have been commenced against any person, but have not been determined, the court in which such proceedings have been commenced may on the application of the master, owner or charterer (if any) of a fishing boat, fish, other vessel or thing seized or detained under a power conferred by section 12(1) or of any other person appearing to the court to have a sufficient interest in the thing in question, exercise the powers conferred upon that court by this section.

(2) The court may order the release of any fishing boat, fish, other vessel or thing so seized on being satisfied —

- (a) that the applicant has given adequate security to the Crown in a sum appearing to the court to equal or exceed the relevant sum;
- (b) that a person or persons approved by the court have executed and delivered to the court a bond or bonds in a suitable form, conditioned in accordance with subsection (4), and in an amount appearing to the court to equal or exceed the relevant sum; or
- (c) that there are special circumstances justifying the court proceeding under this paragraph, that a bond or bonds in a suitable form, conditioned in accordance with subsection (4), but in an amount appearing to the court to be less than the relevant sum,

and in this subsection “relevant sum” means the aggregate of —

- (i) the maximum fine the court has power to impose in the event it convicts the owner, or as the case may be the charterer of the fishing boat;
- (ii) (in the case only of an alleged offence under section 5(3) of (12)) the sum appearing to the court to be the value free on board Grytviken or Stanley (as the court sees fit) of all fish aboard the fishing boat immediately after the time of the alleged offence; and
- (iii) the maximum amount it appears to the court that might reasonably be awarded to the Crown in respect of costs and expenses pursuant to section 19(2).

(3) The Director of Fisheries shall be the respondent in respect of any application under this section and shall be entitled to be heard in relation to thereto.

(4) The conditions of the bond or bonds referred to in subsection (2)(b) and (c) shall be that if —

- (a) the defendant to the proceedings is not convicted or the charge or information is not proceeded with; or
- (b) the defendant, on having been convicted and sentenced, pays in full within 14 days, or such greater period as the court may allow at the time of sentencing the defendant, the fine and all other sums he is ordered by the court to pay to the Crown,

then the bond shall be of no further effect and is discharged, but otherwise shall remain in full force and effect, and may be enforced accordingly.

Miscellaneous offences relating to specified areas

Unstowed fishing gear

15.—(1) A fishing boat or other vessel shall not within a specified area carry unstowed aboard it any fishing net, line or other device directly employed in the taking of fish which it is not

authorised by the licence under that section to use in that specified area or, as the case may be, the part of the specified area in question —

(a) if it is not licensed under section 5 to fish within that specified area; or

(b) if it is licensed under section 5 to fish within that specified area; and

(i) it is not licensed to fish within the part of the specified area in which it for the time being happens to be, or

(ii) it is not authorised by that licence, to use a net, line or other device directly employed in the taking of fish of any particular type, dimensions or specification mentioned in the licence.

(2) Where subsection (1) is contravened, the master, owner or charterer (if any) of the fishing boat or other vessel each commit an offence and each of them is liable on conviction of that offence to a fine not exceeding £100,000.

(3) In subsection (1) “unstowed” means not stored or secured in such a manner as to be not readily capable of use within a reasonable period of time, and in any proceedings for an offence under subsection (2) it shall be for the defendant to prove that the thing in question was not unstowed.

Reports on departure

16.—(1) Before departing from a specified area (or in the case of a fishing boat authorised by a licence under section 5 to fish only in part of a specified area, before proceeding from that part) the master, owner or charterer (if any) of a fishing boat licensed under section 5 shall notify the Director of Fisheries in accordance with subsection (3).

(2) If subsection (1) is contravened the master, owner or charterer (if any) of the fishing boat each commits an offence and each of them is liable on conviction of that offence to a fine not exceeding £100,000.

(3) The notification required by subsection (1) is a notification by such means as the Director of Fisheries may approve made as nearly as possible immediately before departure of the following or such of the following as he may require —

(a) the name, port of registry, international radio call sign and fishing licence number of that fishing boat;

(b) the quantity of fish aboard the fishing boat in relation to every species, and if any fish of any species then aboard that fishing boat was taken outside a specified area or a part of a specified area in which the fishing boat was licensed by licence under section 5 to fish, a statement in relation to each species of the quantity of it which was taken under authority of the licence and of the quantity of it which was not;

(c) if any fish of any species was, while the fishing boat was within a specified area trans-shipped to any other vessel or in any other manner disposed of particulars —

(i) of the name, port of registry, and international radio call sign of any vessel to which any fish was trans-shipped;

(ii) of the date or dates of the trans-shipping and the place at which it occurred;

(iii) in relation to each species so trans-shipped, of the quantity trans-shipped on every occasion and, in relation to each occasion, the quantity of that species trans-shipped which was taken under authority of the fishing licence and the quantity of that species of it which was not;

(d) as to whether or not it is expected that the fishing boat will return to fish under the authority of the same fishing licence;

(e) as to the expected next port of call of the fishing boat and its expected date of arrival thereat;

(f) as to the place or places it is expected that the fishing boat will discharge or trans-ship the fish aboard any other fishing boat or other vessel;

(g) if the fishing boat has discharged any fish other than by trans-shipping, particulars —

(i) of the date or dates of the discharge and the place at which it occurred;

(ii) in relation to each species so discharged, of the quantity discharged on every occasion and, in relation to each occasion, the quantity of that species discharged which was taken under authority of the fishing licence and of the quantity of that species which was not; and

(iii) in relation to each species so discharged, of the reasons for the discharge on each occasion.

(4) Before proceeding from any place in a specified area at which it is authorised by a licence under section 6 to receive fish, the master, owner or charterer (if any) of the vessel shall notify the Director of Fisheries in accordance with subsection (6).

(5) If subsection (4) is contravened the master, owner or charterer (if any) of the vessel each commits an offence and each of them is liable on conviction of that offence to a fine not exceeding £100,000.

(6) The notification required by subsection (4) is a notification by such means as the Director of Fisheries may approve made as nearly as possible before departure of the following or such of the following as he may require —

(a) the name, port of registry, international radio call sign and trans-shipment licence number of the vessel;

(b) the quantity of fish aboard the vessel in relation to every species and, if any fish of any species then aboard was received outside a specified area, a statement in relation to each species of the quantity of it which was received under the authority of the trans-shipment licence and the quantity of it which was not;

(c) in relation to fish of any species received under the authority of the trans-shipment licence—

(i) the quantity of it received from any fishing boat from which it was received;

(ii) the date or dates on which and the place at which it was received;

(iii) the name, international radio call sign and port of registry of the fishing boat from which it was received;

(d) whether or not it is expected that the vessel will return to receive fish under the authority of the same trans-shipment licence;

(e) the expected next port of call of the vessel and its expected date of arrival at that port;

(f) the place or places at which it is expected that the vessel will discharge or trans-ship the fish aboard the vessel.

(7) The proceeding provisions of this section have effect without prejudice to —

(a) any obligation under the conditions of any licence granted under section 5 or section 6;

(b) any obligation under any regulations made under section 24 requiring documents or other records to be kept as to any matter to which any provision of this section relates and to deliver those documents or records or copies of them to the Director of Fisheries or to such person as he directs.

(8) Where a person contravenes any provision of this section and has also contravened or thereafter contravenes any obligation under any other provision in such a manner as to constitute an offence, he may be convicted and punished both in respect of an offence under this section and of an offence in relation to any such obligation.

Supplementary to sections 8 and 16

17.—(1) For the sake of avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that where a fishing boat has temporarily departed from a specified area or part thereof or, in the case of a vessel licensed to carry on any fishing-related operation, from the place it was authorised to carry on that operation, and thereafter returns to undertake further operations under the same licence, the provisions of section 8 and 16 apply to it on each occasion of entry or departure of that vessel.

(2) If any person, in purported compliance with any obligation under section 14 and 15, provides any information which to his knowledge is false or misleading or is incomplete, or recklessly as to its truth, falsehood, misleading nature or incompleteness, the master, owner and charterer (if any) of the fishing boat or other vessel each commit an offence and each of them is liable on conviction of that offence to a fine not exceeding £100,000.

PART III GENERAL

Provisions as to offences

Further provisions as to offences

18.—(1) Subject to section 8(2) (fish in certain circumstances to be presumed to have been caught outside a specified area), unless the contrary is proved any fish found on board a fishing boat shall for the purposes of this Ordinance be presumed to have been taken —

(a) within an area of the fishing waters in respect of which a licence under section 5 is required; or

(b) where a licence has been granted under section 5 restricting fishing to a part of such an area and the fishing boat is outside that area, within the vicinity in which the fishing boat is found.

(2) Unless the contrary is proved, any fish found on board a fishing boat of a species in respect of which that fishing boat is not authorised by a licence under section 5 to take shall be deemed to have been taken within a specified area, but it shall be a defence in relation to an offence to which this subsection relates for the defendant to prove that the fish taken, if taken within a specified area, were taken inadvertently at a time when the fishing boat was seeking to take fish of a species it was authorised by such a licence to take.

(3) In any proceedings for an offence under this Ordinance, a certificate purporting to be signed by the Director of Fisheries or any officer authorised by him for that purpose to the effect that on a date specified in the certificate —

(a) that the fishing boat or other vessel was not licensed under section 5 or (as the case may be) section 6; or

(b) that the defendant or any other named person was not the holder of the licence; or

(c) that by such a licence, the fishing boat or other vessel was not licensed to take fish in a particular place or of a particular species or (as the case may be) to receive fish or fish product in a particular place,

shall, unless the contrary be proved, be sufficient evidence of the matter stated in the certificate.

(4) Where the owner or charterer of a fishing vessel is prosecuted in relation to an offence under this Ordinance, it is not a defence for him to show that the offence —

(a) was committed without his knowledge; or

(b) contrary to any instructions he may have given to any person.

(5) If, in any proceedings for an offence under section 5(3) it is proved beyond reasonable doubt that at a time relevant to the commission of the offence —

(a) fishing gear belonging to the vessel in question —

(i) was in use;

(ii) had recently been in use; or

(iii) was apparently about to be put into use;

(b) fish which occur in the specified area in question —

(i) were being processed aboard the vessel; or

(ii) had recently been processed aboard the vessel;

(c) fishing gear from the vessel was in the water, or

(d) fish which occur in a specified area (or the products of such fish) was stowed on board,

the court in deciding whether or not the offence has been committed shall give such weight as it considers proper to any of the foregoing which is so proved.

(6) An attempt to commit an offence under this Ordinance constitutes an offence under this subsection and is punishable in respect of all persons who could have been prosecuted in respect of the offence which was attempted in the same manner as if that offence had been completed.

(7) Notwithstanding any provision or rule of law to the contrary a prosecution in respect of an offence under this Ordinance may be commenced at any time within twelve years of the date on which that offence appears to have been committed.

(8) Where any offence under this Ordinance or under regulations made under section 24 committed by an owner or charterer of a fishing boat or other vessel is proved to have been committed with the consent or approval of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the body corporate (or, in the case of a body corporate existing under the laws of an overseas jurisdiction, with the consent or approval of any person occupying in relation to it a position similar in function to that of director, manager or secretary) he, as well as the body corporate, shall be deemed to have committed that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Jurisdiction of Summary and Magistrate's Courts

19.—(1) All penalties, offences and proceedings under this Ordinance or any regulation may be recovered, prosecuted and taken before any court of summary jurisdiction in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands or, pursuant to the provisions of the Falkland Islands Courts (Overseas Jurisdiction) Order 1989, the Magistrate's Court of the Falkland Islands, and those courts have jurisdiction to try and determine any offence under this Ordinance or any regulation made thereunder.

(2) In respect of such offences and notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any court before which, pursuant to subsection (1), any such offence is tried has jurisdiction to impose any fine provided for under this Ordinance and may award to the Crown such costs and expenses (including expenses incurred in exercise of any power under section 12(1) and expenses incurred in relation to the prosecution of any such offence) as may appear to it to be proper.

Forfeiture of licence

20. Every person who is convicted of an offence under this Ordinance or any regulation made under this Ordinance and is again convicted of such an offence shall, in addition to any other penalty, forfeit any licence granted under this Ordinance and any fees paid for that licence.

Administrative penalties for minor offences

21.—(1) Where the Commissioner has reasonable cause to believe that —

- (a) an offence against this Ordinance has been committed by any person in respect of any fishing boat;
- (b) the offence is of a minor nature; and
- (c) having regard to the previous conduct of the fishing boat and the person concerned it would be appropriate to impose a penalty under this section;

he may, unless the Attorney General has given a direction which has not been withdrawn to the Director of Fisheries that a prosecution in respect of the offence shall be brought, cause a notice in writing in accordance with subsection (2) to be served on that person.

(2) A notice under subsection (1) shall specify —

- (a) the date and nature of the offence;
- (b) a summary of the facts on which the allegation that an offence has been committed is based (being a sufficient summary fully and fairly to inform the person of the allegation against him); and
- (c) any other matters (not being previous convictions) that the Commissioner considers relevant to the imposition of a penalty;

and shall be endorsed with a statement setting out the provisions of this section.

(3) Any person on whom a notice under subsection (1) is served may, within 28 days after such service, by notice in writing in the prescribed form served on the Commissioner require that proceedings in respect of the alleged offence shall be dealt with by a court having jurisdiction to try and determine that offence, in which case the following shall apply —

(a) no further proceedings shall be taken under this section by the Commissioner; and

(b) nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the subsequent laying of any information charge in respect of the alleged offence, or the conviction of the person of the offence by that court, or the imposition of any penalty or forfeiture under this Ordinance upon such conviction.

(4) Any person on whom a notice under subsection (1) is served who does not require that proceedings in respect of the alleged offence shall be dealt with by a court may by notice in writing served on the Commissioner —

(a) admit the offence; and

(b) bring to the attention of the Commissioner any matters he wishes the Commissioner to take into account in imposing any penalty under this section.

(5) Where a person on whom a notice under subsection (1) is served does not within 28 days after the notice is served on him —

(a) require that proceedings in respect of the alleged offence shall be dealt with by a court; or

(b) admit the offence;

he shall on the expiration of that period be deemed to have admitted the offence.

(6) Where under this section a person admits or is deemed to have admitted an offence the Commissioner may, after taking into account any submissions made by that person under subsection (4), impose a monetary penalty on that person in respect of the offence not exceeding in amount one third of the maximum fine to which the person would be liable if he were convicted of the offence by a court.

(7) An admission or deemed admission of an offence and the imposition of a penalty under this section shall not count as a conviction of an offence for the purposes of section 20.

(8) Where the Commissioner imposes a penalty on a person under this section in respect of an offence the Commissioner shall cause a notice in writing in the prescribed form of the particulars of the penalty to be served on the person.

(9) A person on whom a penalty is imposed under this section shall pay the amount of the penalty to the Crown within 28 days after the notice of the penalty is served on him in accordance with subsection (8).

(10) A penalty imposed under this section shall be recoverable by the Crown from the person on whom it has been imposed in the same manner as a fine is recoverable on conviction for an offence and without prejudice to the foregoing may be recovered in any manner in which a civil debt to the Crown from that person may be recovered.

(11) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Ordinance or of any other enactment, where an offence has been admitted or is deemed to have been admitted under this section no information or charge may be laid in respect of the offence against any person by whom it is admitted or is deemed to have been admitted.

(12) Nothing in this section shall apply —

(a) in respect of any offence or alleged offence under section 5(3) or 6(10); or

(b) in respect of any offence or alleged offence in respect of which any information or charge has already been laid.

Provisions as to amounts of fine which may be imposed and other orders to be made by a court on conviction

22.—(1) Before ordering an individual to pay a fine after convicting him of an offence under this Ordinance, the court shall inquire into and take into account the means of the individual to pay that fine within a reasonable time, but in respect of a person, other than an individual, convicted of an offence under this Ordinance, the court shall order that person to pay such fine (not being greater than the maximum it is permitted to impose in respect of the offence) as the court considers just and proper in all the circumstances of the case.

(2) Where the owner or charterer of a fishing boat is convicted of an offence under section 5(3) the court shall, in addition to any fine or other sum it orders to be paid, make an order of one or other of the kinds mentioned in subsections (3) and (4) of this section and in so doing shall take into account any representations made by or on behalf of the prosecution as to which of those orders it should make.

(3) An order under this subsection is an order that all the fish concerned in the offence be forthwith forfeit to the Crown.

(4) An order under this subsection is an order that the convicted person do within seven days pay to the Crown a sum appearing to the court to be the value free on board at Grytviken or Stanley (depending on the place of conviction) of all fish appearing to the court to have been concerned in the offence.

Detention or forfeiture of fishing boats on failure to pay or secure fine

23.—(1) Where a court has ordered the master, owner or charterer of any fishing boat in respect of an offence under this Ordinance or any regulation made under this Ordinance to pay a fine or

costs and expenses or the value of the catch aboard the vessel or any part of that catch, the court shall, if no security has been given to the Crown for payment thereof or it considers that insufficient security has been given to the Crown, order that in default of payment forthwith the person so order shall give security for payment of the amount due, and the court shall further order the detention in such place within its jurisdiction as the court shall name of the fishing boat concerned, its equipment and the catch aboard it, until security to the satisfaction of the court is given or all sums hereinbefore referred to are paid, whichever shall first occur.

(2) Where a person is convicted of an offence under section 5(3) or (12) or section 6(10) and is ordered to pay a fine and that fine is not paid or security given within 7 days of the date of the order of the court, or such longer period as the court may have determined at the time the fine was imposed, the court shall, on the application of the Crown and unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, order that the fishing boat concerned in that offence and its equipment concerned in the commission of it, together with the catch aboard that fishing boat in so far as that catch has not already been forfeited under section 22(2) or such of the foregoing as are the subject of the application by the Crown, shall be forfeited to the Crown. On making an order under this subsection, the court shall revoke or vary any order under subsection (1) previously made in such manner as is in the circumstances it believes to be appropriate.

(3) On an order of forfeiture being made pursuant to subsection (2), the property to which it relates shall forthwith vest in the Crown free from encumbrances and may be disposed of in such a manner as the Commissioner, acting in his discretion, may direct.

(4) No appeal shall lie to any court against an order under subsection (2).

Regulations

24.—(1) The Commissioner may make regulations for the better carrying into effect of the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) of this section, such regulations may provide for —

- (a) anything which is to be, or may be, prescribed under this Ordinance;
- (b) the forms to be used for the purposes of this Ordinance;
- (c) the persons to whom and the manner in which applications may be made;
- (d) the procedures to be followed by applicants for licences;
- (e) terms and conditions that shall apply to licences issued under this Ordinance;
- (f) the protection of the marine environment within the fishing waters and of any living thing to be found therein;
- (g) the equipment to be carried on board fishing boats;

(h) the reports to be made and statistics to be kept and submitted for the purposes of this Ordinance;

(i) any matters in relation to which under section 5 of section 6 a condition may be imposed on the grant of a licence thereunder;

(j) the designation by applicants for licences and licensees of authorised agents in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands or in the Falkland Islands in respect of fishing and fishing-related operations and otherwise for the purposes of this Ordinance;

(k) the provision by applicants for licences or licensees of bonds or other forms of security for securing their compliance with the obligations under the terms and conditions of their licences or their compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance;

(l) the placing of Fisheries Protection Officers and official observers on fishing boats and the terms for their presence thereon;

(m) a fine of such amount as may be prescribed therein in respect of any offence under any such regulations (but so that no such fine shall exceed £100,000 and, subject to that limitation, so that different fines may be prescribed in relation to different offences);

(n) any other purpose related to any obligation under, or objective of, the Convention.

(3) Regulations made under this section may make different provisions for different parts of the fishing waters, different specified areas, different parts of the year, different types and sizes of fishing boats or any one or more of the foregoing.

Service of proceedings and notices

25.—(1) Where an agent for the licensee under a licence is named in that licence —

(a) any summons to the owner, charterer or master of the fishing boat or other vessel to which such licence relates to attend before any court to answer to that summons shall be deemed to be duly served if it is shown that the summons was delivered to or received by that agent;

(b) any administrative penalty notice under section 21(1) shall be deemed to have been duly served on the owner, charterer or master of the boat (as the case may be) if it is shown that it was delivered to or received by that agent;

(c) the agent may, on behalf of the owner, charterer or master of the boat, give to the Commissioner any notice or notification which the owner, charterer or master of the boat could give under any provisions of this Ordinance; and

(d) any notice which the Director of Fisheries is empowered under this Ordinance or any regulations made under section 24 to give or serve upon the owner, charterer or master of the

boat shall be deemed to have been duly given to or served upon that person if it is shown that it was delivered to or received by the agent.

(2) Subsection (1) has effect whether the summons or notice is delivered, served or given to the agent in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, the Falkland Islands or elsewhere.

Repeal and saving

26.—(1) The Fisheries (Conservation and Management) Ordinance 1993 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal effected by subsection (1) —

(a) any notice, form, order, rule, regulation or direction prescribed, made, issued or given under the 1993 Ordinance shall continue in force as if it had been prescribed, made, issued, or given under this Ordinance, and may be repealed, revoked, varied or amended accordingly;

(b) any Order or regulation made under any provision of the 1993 Ordinance in effect immediately before the commencement of this Ordinance shall after such commencement continue in force as if it had been made under the corresponding provisions of this Ordinance; and

(c) any offence under any provision of the 1993 Ordinance committed before the commencement of this Ordinance may be prosecuted and punished under the provisions of the 1993 Ordinance as if it had not been repealed, but no greater punishment may be imposed in respect of any such offence than is permitted by the corresponding provisions of this Ordinance.

(3) Nothing in subsection (2) shall be construed as excluding the operation of any provisions of the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance 1977 of the Falkland Islands (in its application to South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands) which are not inconsistent with that subsection.

Enacted this thirtieth day of June 2000

R T Jarvis
Acting Commissioner

ELIZABETH II



The Territories of South Georgia
and the South Sandwich Islands

DONALD ALEXANDER LAMONT,
Commissioner.

Currency Ordinance 2000

(No. 3 of 2000)

ARRANGEMENT OF PROVISIONS

Section

PART I
INTRODUCTORY

1. Short title
2. Interpretation

PART II
CURRENCY OF THE TERRITORY

3. Currency of the Territory
4. Legal tender etc
5. Issue of currency

ELIZABETH II



The Territories of South Georgia
and the South Sandwich Islands

DONALD ALEXANDER LAMONT,
Commissioner.

CURRENCY ORDINANCE 2000

(No. 3 of 2000)

(assented to: 4th October 2000)
(commencement: in accordance with section 1)
(published: 12th October 2000)

AN ORDINANCE

To provide for the currency of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and all matters related thereto.

ENACTED by the Commissioner as follows —

PART I
INTRODUCTORY

Short title

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Currency Ordinance 2000 and shall come into force on such date as the Commissioner shall specify in a notice published in the Gazette.

Interpretation

2. In this Ordinance —

“sterling coin” means a coin of the United Kingdom coinage minted by the Royal Mint or otherwise by the authority of Her Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom; and
“sterling note” and “note” means a note denominated in sterling issued by the Bank of England.

PART II
CURRENCY OF THE TERRITORY

Currency of the Territory

3.—(1) The currency of the Territory shall be the pound sterling.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) it shall be lawful for the Commissioner by Order under section 5(2) to authorise the issue of commemorative coins of the Territory in any denomination not exceeding five pounds and every such coin shall have parity in value with any sterling coin of the United Kingdom of the same denomination.

(3) The Commissioner shall at any time on demand buy any coin of the Territory for sterling coins or notes at par,

Provided that —

(a) the Commissioner shall not be required at any time to buy less than £10 in value of the coinage of the Territory;

(b) the Commissioner shall be entitled to charge and levy a person desiring to exchange Territory coins for United Kingdom coins or notes commission at such rate not exceeding two and a quarter per cent as he may, in his discretion, fix or such greater or lesser margins as are permitted by international monetary agreements which apply to or have been extended to the Territory as may, from time to time be prescribed, and the Commissioner is entitled, in addition, to recover from the seller any disbursements incurred by the Commissioner or any agent or correspondent of his in such transaction.

(4) The Commissioner shall be entitled to sell any commemorative coin of the Territory at such price over par as he may in his discretion determine.

Legal tender etc.

4.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), the following respective notes and coins shall be legal tender—

(a) in the case of Bank of England sterling notes, for the payment of any amount;

(b) in the case of coins of nickel brass, silver or gold or as to part of nickel brass and another part of cupro-nickel of a denomination of one pound or more, whether United Kingdom coins or coins of the Territory or a mixture of the two, for the payment of any amount;

(c) in the case of cupro-nickel, silver or gold of a denomination of more than ten pence but less than one pound, whether United Kingdom coins or coins of the Territory or a mixture of the two, for the payment of any amount not exceeding ten pounds;

(d) in the case of coins of cupro-nickel, silver or gold of a denomination of ten pence or less, whether United Kingdom coins or coins of the Territory or a mixture of the two, for the payment of any amount not exceeding two pounds; and

(e) in the case of bronze coins or bronze sandwiching a layer of steel or any other metal, whether United Kingdom coins or coins of the Territory or a mixture of the two, for the payment of any amount not exceeding twenty pence.

(2) A note or coin that has been illegally dealt with is not legal tender.

(3) For the purposes of this Ordinance a note or coin has been illegally dealt with if it has been impaired, diminished or lightened otherwise than by fair wear and tear or has been defaced by having any name, word, device or number stamped or engraved thereon, whether it has or has not been thereby diminished or lightened.

(4) No person is entitled to recover from the Commissioner the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect coin or of any coin which has been illegally dealt with.

Issue of currency

5.—(1) The Commissioner has the sole right to issue on behalf of the Government of the Territory coins and tokens having the appearance of coins.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years and to a fine not exceeding £25,000.

(3) The Commissioner may by Order authorise the minting of such commemorative coins of the Territory of such denominations, weight, form, design and metal or metals as is specified in the Order.

Made this fourth day of October 2000

D A Lamont
Commissioner

ELIZABETH II



The Territories of South Georgia
and the South Sandwich Islands

DONALD ALEXANDER LAMONT,
Commissioner.

Currency (Amendment) Ordinance 2001

(No. 1 of 2001)

ARRANGEMENT OF PROVISIONS

Section

1. Short title
2. Amendment of the Currency Ordinance

ELIZABETH II



The Territories of South Georgia
and the South Sandwich Islands

DONALD ALEXANDER LAMONT,
Commissioner.

CURRENCY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE 2001

(No. 1 of 2001)

(assented to: 14 February 2001)

(commencement: on publication)

(published: 23 February 2001)

AN ORDINANCE

To amend the Currency Ordinance

ENACTED by the Commissioner of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands as follows —

Short title

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Currency (Amendment) Ordinance 2001.

Amendment of the Currency Ordinance

2. The Currency Ordinance 2000(a) is amended by the insertion of the words “in the case of any coin which is not a gold coin and twenty pounds in relation to any gold coin” after the words “five pounds” in section 3(2) of the Ordinance.

Made this fourteenth day of February 2001

D A Lamont
Commissioner

ELIZABETH II



The Territories of South Georgia
and the South Sandwich Islands

DONALD ALEXANDER LAMONT,
Commissioner.

TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE 2001

(No. 2 of 2001)

ARRANGEMENT OF PROVISIONS

Section

1. Short title and commencement
2. Repeal and saving
3. Extension to the South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands of protection for certain trade marks

ELIZABETH II



The Territories of South Georgia
and the South Sandwich Islands

DONALD ALEXANDER LAMONT,
Commissioner.

Trade Marks Ordinance 2001

(No. 2 of 2001)

An Ordinance

(assented to: 8th November 2001)
(commencement: in accordance with section 1)
(published: 19th November 2001)

To repeal the Registration of United Kingdom Trade Marks Ordinance, to provide that trade marks which have effect in the United Kingdom shall have effect in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and for connected purposes.

ENACTED by the Commissioner of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands as follows—

Short title and commencement

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Trade Marks Ordinance 2001 and shall come into force on such date as may be fixed by the Commissioner by notice published in the *Gazette*.

Repeal and saving

2.—(1) The Registration of United Kingdom Trade Marks Ordinance (“the disappplied Ordinance”) shall no longer have effect in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) but subject to subsection (3) of this section, the registration of any trade mark registered under the disappplied Ordinance which had effect immediately before the commencement of this Ordinance shall continue to have effect as if the Ordinance had not been disappplied.

(3) Where, by virtue of subsection (2) of this section, the registration of a trade mark continues to have effect, in respect of that trade mark section 9 of the Registration of United Kingdom Trade Marks Ordinance (power of the Supreme Court to declare that rights and privileges obtained by registration have not been acquired) shall continue to have effect as if that section had not been repealed, but without prejudice to the operation of section 3 of this Ordinance in respect of the trade mark in question.

Extension to South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands of protection for certain trade marks

3.—(1) The proprietor of a trade mark which is in the United Kingdom a registered trade mark for the purposes of the Trade Marks Act 1994 (“the 1994 Act”) has exclusive rights in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands in that trade mark which are infringed by use of that trade mark in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands without his consent.

The acts amounting to infringement, if done without the consent of the proprietor, are those specified in section 10 of the 1994 Act, substituting “South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands” for “United Kingdom” in that section, but a trade mark is not infringed by anything declared by sections 11 and 12 of the 1994 Act not to amount to infringement of it.

(2) Sections 14 to 19, 21 and 100 of the 1994 Act shall have effect in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands in and in relation to proceedings for infringement of a registered trade mark and so as to confer the like jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court as by virtue of those sections is in England enjoyed by the High Court.

(3) Sections 28 and 31 of the 1994 Act (licensing) shall have effect in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands in relation to all trade marks to which subsection (1) of this section relates.

(4) The provisions of the 1994 Act mentioned in the foregoing provisions of this section shall also have effect in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands —

(a) in relation to collective marks, subject to any modifications required by the provisions of Schedule I to the 1994 Act; and

(b) in relation to certification marks, subject to any modifications required by the provisions of Schedule II to the 1994 Act.

(5) Sections 92, 95, 97 and 99 of the 1994 Act shall apply in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands —

(a) with the substitution in section 92(4)(b) of the words “South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands” for the words “United Kingdom”;

(b) with the substitution of the following subsection for section 92(6) —

“(6) A person who is convicted of an offence under this section is liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand pounds or imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.”

(c) with the substitution of the words “South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands” for the words “England and Wales or Northern Ireland” in section 97(1);

(d) with the substitution of the words “court of summary jurisdiction” for the words “magistrates’ court” in section 97(2)(b);

(e) with the substitution of the following subsection for section 97(5) —

“(5) Any person aggrieved by an order under this section by a court of summary jurisdiction, or by a decision of such a court not to make such an order may appeal against that order or decision to the Supreme Court; and an order made by a court of summary jurisdiction under this section may contain such provision as appears to the court to be appropriate pending the making and determination of any appeal.”

(f) in section 97(8), by omission of the reference to the Trade Descriptions Act 1968.

(6) In this section, and in application by this section to South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands of any provision of the 1994 Act —

“certification mark” has the meaning given by section 50(1) of the 1994 Act;

“collective mark” has the meaning given by section 49(1) of the 1994 Act; and

“registered trade mark” means a trade mark (within the meaning given by section 1 of the 1994 Act) which is a registered trade mark for the purposes of the 1994 Act.

Made this eighth day of November 2001

D A Lamont
Commissioner

ELIZABETH II



The Territories of South Georgia
and the South Sandwich Islands

DONALD ALEXANDER LAMONT,
Commissioner.

Fisheries (Conservation and Management) (Amendment) Ordinance 2002

(No. 1 of 2002)

ARRANGEMENT OF PROVISIONS

Section

1. Short title
2. Amendment of section 5 of principal Ordinance

ELIZABETH II



The Territories of South Georgia
and the South Sandwich Islands

DONALD ALEXANDER LAMONT,
Commissioner.

**FISHERIES (CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT)(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE
2002**

(No. 1 of 2002)

(assented to: 8 March 2002)
(commencement: on publication)
(published: 13 March 2002)

AN ORDINANCE

To amend the Fisheries (Conservation and Management) Ordinance 2000

ENACTED by the Commissioner of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands as follows—

Short title

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Fisheries (Conservation and Management)(Amendment) Ordinance 2002 and comes into force immediately on its publication in the Gazette.

Amendment of section 5 of the principal Ordinance

2. Section 5 of the Fisheries (Conservation and Management) Ordinance 2000 is amended by inserting the following subsection after subsection (10) —

“(10A) Notwithstanding any direction by the Commissioner under section 4(2), the Director of Fisheries shall, before issuing, varying, suspending or revoking a licence under any provision of this Ordinance, consult the Secretary of State on whether there would be any implications for foreign policy and shall act in accordance with such advice as he may receive from the Secretary of State.”

Made this eighth day of March 2002

D A Lamont
Commissioner

ELIZABETH II



**The Territories of South Georgia
and the South Sandwich Islands**

HARRIET HALL,
Acting Commissioner.

Fisheries (Conservation and Management)(Amendment) Ordinance 2004

(No: 1 of 2004)

ARRANGEMENT OF PROVISIONS

Section

1. Short title
2. Amendment of Fisheries (Conservation and Management) Ordinance 2000

ELIZABETH II



**The Territories of South Georgia
and the South Sandwich Islands**

HARRIET HALL,
Acting Commissioner.

**FISHERIES (CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT)
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE 2004**

(No: 1 of 2004)

(assented to: 18 August 2004)
(commencement: on publication)
(published: 28 September 2004)

AN ORDINANCE

To amend the Fisheries (Conservation and Management) Ordinance 2000

ENACTED by the Acting Commissioner in exercise of her powers under section 9 of the South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands Order 1985(a) as follows —

Short title

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Fisheries (Conservation and Management)(Amendment) Ordinance 2004 and comes into force upon publication in the *Gazette*.

Amendment of Fisheries (Conservation and Management) Ordinance 2000

2. The Fisheries (Conservation and Management) Ordinance 2000(b) is amended by inserting the following cross-heading and section after section 12 —

(a) 1985/449

(b) No 2 of 2000

“Interception of communications

Interception of communications

12A.—(1) Subject to this section, the Commissioner may by writing signed by him authorise any person by such conduct as may be described in the authority —

(a) to intercept in the course of its transmission any communication from any vessel in the Maritime Zone;

(b) to disclose to him or such person or other persons as he may identify in the authority the position of the vessel at the time of any transmission intercepted or such information derived from such interception as may assist in locating the vessel.

(2) An authority under subsection (1) shall not authorise the disclosure of the contents of any transmission except in so far as may be necessary for the purpose of the disclosure mentioned in paragraph (b) of that subsection.

(3) An authority under subsection (1) may only be given for the purpose of locating the position of any vessel or vessels.”

Made this 18th day of August 2004

H Hall
Acting Commissioner

ELIZABETH II



**The Territories of South Georgia
and the South Sandwich Islands**

HOWARD JOHN STREDDER PEARCE C.V.O.,
Commissioner.

Visitors (Amendment) Ordinance 2005

(No: 1 of 2005)

ARRANGEMENT OF PROVISIONS

Section

1. Short title
2. Amendment of Visitors Ordinance 1992
3. Repeal of Visitors (Landing Fees) Regulations 1998

ELIZABETH II



**The Territories of South Georgia
and the South Sandwich Islands**

HOWARD JOHN STREDDER PEARCE C.V.O.,
Commissioner.

VISITORS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE 2005

(No: 1 of 2005)

(assented to: 6 September 2005)
(published: 16 September 2005)
(commencement: on publication)

AN ORDINANCE

To provide for passenger landing fees to be prescribed by the Commissioner.

ENACTED by the Commissioner for South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands as follows —

Short title

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Visitors (Amendment) Ordinance 2005 and shall come into force upon publication in the Gazette.

Amendment of Visitors Ordinance 1992

2. Section 3 of the Visitors Ordinance 1992(a) is replaced by the following section —

“Passenger landing fees

3.—(1) There shall be paid in respect of every visitor to South Georgia a passenger landing fee in such sum as may be prescribed by notice signed by the Commissioner and published in the Gazette.

(a) No 2 of 1992

(2) Payment of landing fees in the equivalent to the relevant sum in another currency

approved for the purpose shall be accepted.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the currencies of the United Kingdom and of the Falkland Islands shall always be approved currencies but any other currency may be revocably approved in a notice signed by the Commissioner and published in the Gazette.”

Repeal of Visitors (Landing Fees) Regulations

3. The Visitors (Landing Fees) Regulations 1998**(b)** are hereby repealed.

Made this sixth day of September 2005

H J S Pearce C.V.O.,
Commissioner

ELIZABETH II



**The Territories of South Georgia
and the South Sandwich Islands**

HOWARD JOHN STREDDER PEARCE C.V.O.,
Commissioner.

Interpretation and General Clauses (Amendment) Ordinance 2005

(No: 2 of 2005)

ARRANGEMENT OF PROVISIONS

Section

1. Short title and commencement
2. Amendment of principal Ordinance

ELIZABETH II



**The Territories of South Georgia
and the South Sandwich Islands**

HOWARD JOHN STREDDER PEARCE C.V.O.,
Commissioner.

INTERPRETATION AND GENERAL CLAUSES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE 2005

(No: 2 of 2005)

(assented to: 1 December 2005)

(commencement: on publication)

(published: 15 December 2005)

AN ORDINANCE

To amend the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance 1977.

ENACTED by the Commissioner of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands —

Short title and commencement

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Interpretation and General Clauses (Amendment) Ordinance 2005 and shall come into force upon publication.

Interpretation

2. In this Ordinance “the principal Ordinance” means the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance 1977.

Amendment of the principal Ordinance

3. The principal Ordinance is amended by replacing section 12 with the following new section 12 —

“Publication and commencement of Laws

12.—(1) If so expressed therein, a law may have effect retrospective from the date of its publication in the Gazette, but —

(a) no act or omission which did not constitute an offence at the time it was done or made shall retrospectively become an offence; and

(b) no law shall render any offence committed before that law came into operation punishable more severely than it would have been if that law had not been made.

(2) For the sake of avoidance of doubt, it is declared that this section applies to subsidiary legislation as well as to Ordinances.”

Assented to in Her Majesty’s name and on Her Majesty’s
behalf this first day of December 2005

H. J. S. PEARCE C.V.O.,
Commissioner.

PART II

PROCLAMATIONS, ORDERS, RULES AND REGULATIONS etc.

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Notes:

1. The two Commemorative Coins Orders from 2007 are not reproduced

NOTICE

FISHERIES (CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT) ORDINANCE 2000

(SECTION 1)

NOTICE OF COMING INTO FORCE OF THE ORDINANCE

Pursuant to section 1 of the Fisheries (Conservation and Management) Ordinance 2000 **I APPOINT** 1 January 2001 as the day on which all the provisions of the Ordinance shall come into force.

Dated this *twentieth* day of December 2000.



Donald A. Lamont

Donald Alexander Lamont
Commissioner

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

POST OFFICE

Post Office Order 2000

S. R. & O. No. 1 of 2000

Made: 6 November 2000

Published: 21 November 2000

Coming into force: in accordance with section 1

IN EXERCISE of my powers under section 4 of the Post Office Ordinance(a), and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I make the following Order —

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Post Office Order 2000 and shall be deemed to have come into force on 1st November 2000.

Interpretation

2. In this Order unless the context otherwise requires —

“aerogramme” means a letter written on a form consisting of a single sheet of paper suitably folded and gummed on all sides and sold by the Post Office for the purpose of being used to send messages by air mail;

“inland” means the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and the British Antarctic Territory; and

“printed paper” means reproductions on paper, cardboard or other materials commonly used in printing produced in several identical copies.

Postage rates

3. The rates of postage on the various categories of postal matter shall be as shown in the First, Second and Third Schedules to this Order and shall be effective from the coming into force of this Order.

Weight limitations

4. No item shall be accepted for transmission —

(a) Cap. 52 Laws of the Falkland Islands 1950 Edition in its application under Cap. 1 (DS) The South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

- (a) as an overseas air mail letter or as an overseas small packet if it exceeds 2 kilograms in weight;
- (b) as an overseas air mail parcel;
- (c) as an overseas surface mail letter, printed paper or small packet if it exceeds 2 kilograms in weight;
- (d) as an overseas surface mail parcel if it exceeds 30 kilograms in weight;
- (e) as an inland letter, printed paper or small packet if it exceeds 2 kilograms in weight; or
- (f) as an inland parcel if it exceeds 10 kilograms in weight.

Aerogrammes

5.—(1) An aerogramme shall not be accepted for transmission by air mail —

- (a) if it has any enclosure; or
- (b) if it is not sufficiently stamped for transmission as an aerogramme by air mail.

(2) Where an aerogramme is not by virtue of paragraph (1) to be accepted for transmission by air mail, it may, at the discretion of the Postmaster, be accepted for transmission by surface mail if it is sufficiently stamped for such transmission.

Small packets

6.—(1) A class of postal packets called “small packets” is authorised with the object of affording facilities, in the international service, for the transmission of small articles of merchandise in the letter mails. The exchange of small packets is limited to those countries which have agreed to participate in the service.

(2) The prohibitions applicable to letter post shall apply also to the service of small packets. In addition, the following shall be specially excluded from transmission in small packets —

- (a) letters, notes or documents having the character of actual and personal correspondence including tapes, disks or wires bearing recordings of current and personal messages (this prohibition shall not apply to open invoices reduced to the simplest form, the addresses of the addressee, the description of the article and the sender’s address);
- (b) coins;
- (c) banknotes;
- (d) currency notes;
- (e) negotiable instruments payable to the bearer;
- (f) platinum, gold or silver, manufactured or not;
- (g) precious stones;
- (h) jewels and other valuable articles; and
- (i) postage stamps, whether obliterated or not.

(3) Small packets addressed to a destination outside the South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands shall —

- (a) have securely fixed to them an International Customs Declaration Form in a form approved by the Universal Postal Union (and obtainable from the postal authorities) which shall have been fully and properly completed by the sender; and
- (b) be marked with the words “small packet” in the top left-hand corner of the obverse of the packet.

A small packet not complying with this paragraph shall not be accepted for transmission by mail.

(4) Small packets may be registered but not insured.

Exemptions from postage

7.—(1) The following postal articles may be accepted for transmission by mail without the prepayment of postage —

(a) postal articles originating in a department of the Government, posted in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and bearing —

(i) the words “On Her Majesty’s Service” conspicuously marked at the top of the obverse of the item; and

(ii) in the lower left-hand or right-hand corner the official departmental stamp; and

(b) postal articles sent on postal business by the postal authorities.

(2) Postage shall ordinarily be prepaid by affixing adhesive postage stamps obtained from the postal authorities but, by arrangement between the sender and the Postmaster, may be prepaid by use of a franking machine approved by him and subject to compliance with such conditions the Postmaster may specify.

Unpaid or underpaid postage

8.—(1) Where the postage payable on any postal packet has not been prepaid or has not been fully prepaid, the following surcharge shall be payable —

(a) in the case of an overseas postal packet, the surcharge calculated according to the Detailed Regulations of the Universal Postal Union; and

(b) in the case of an inland postal packet, double the postage or double the deficiency as the case may be.

(2) An air mail packet on which no part, or part only, of the postage payable thereon has been paid may be dealt with as if it were not an airmail packet.

Undelivered parcels

9.—(1) Any parcel not collected within three months from the posting of a notification of arrival may be returned to the sender or otherwise disposed of as the Postmaster thinks fit.

(2) Any fee payable under this section shall be payable in cash in such manner as the Postmaster may direct.

Registration

10.—(1) The fees for registration shall be —

(a) inland - 50 pence; and

(b) overseas - £1.

(2) The maximum limit of compensation for the loss of a registered postal packet is £20 where the overseas fee has been paid and £10 otherwise.

Cash on delivery parcels

11. For cash on delivery parcels a fee equivalent of the rates of poundage for the time being charged by the United Kingdom Post Office on British Postal Orders and calculated by reference to the trade charge in respect of the parcel or sum of £300, which ever is the lower.

Insurance

12.—(1) Insurance shall be available only in relation to letters and parcels addressed to an address in the United Kingdom and any other country for the time being notified by the Postmaster.

(2) Insurance charges shall be £3 with the maximum insured value of £300.

Parcels and customs declarations

13. Paragraph 6(3)(a) above (customs declarations in relation to small packets addressed to overseas destinations) shall also apply to parcels so addressed.

Inland small packets

14.—(1) Paragraph 6(3)(b) above (marking of small packets addressed to overseas destinations) shall also apply to small packets addressed to inland destinations.

(2) Where an inland small packet is not marked as required by sub-paragraph (1) or exceeds 1 kilogram in weight it shall if it does not exceed 2 kilograms in weight attract postage at the rate applicable to letters and otherwise shall be treated as a parcel and be charged for and transmitted accordingly.

Made this sixth day of November 2000

D A Lamont
Commissioner

SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE

AIR MAIL RATES - TO ALL COUNTRIES

Letters - 43p first 20 gm, 25p each extra 10 gm (or part)
Small Packets - 33p first 20 gm, 15p each extra 10 gm (or part)
Printed Papers - 33p first 20 gm, 15p each extra 10 gm (or part)
Post Cards - 37p
Aerogramme - 40p
Illustrated Aerogramme - 52p

SECOND SCHEDULE

SURFACE MAIL RATES

- (a) not over 20 gm - 35p
- (b) over 20 gm but not over 100 gm - 80p
- (c) over 100 gm - 115p plus 35p for each 50 gm or part thereof that the weight exceeds 150 gm

SMALL PACKET AND PRINTED PAPER RATES

- (a) not over 20 gm - 25p
 - (b) over 20 gm but not over 100 gm - 70p
 - (c) over 100 gm - 95p plus 25p for each 50 gm or part thereof that the weight exceeds 150 gm
- Post Card - 25p
Literature for the Blind - Free

PARCELS

United Kingdom

Not over 1 kg - £8.00
£4.00 for each additional kg - maximum weight 30 kg

Other Countries

Parcels for some other countries need additional postage

THIRD SCHEDULE

INLAND RATES

- (a) not over 20 gm - 20p
 - (b) over 20 gm - 20p plus 15p for each 50 gm or part thereof that the weight exceeds 20 gm
- Post Card - 15p

SMALL PACKET AND PRINTED PAPER RATES

- (a) not over 20 gm - 10p
- (b) over 20 gm - 10p plus 7p for each 50 gm or part thereof that the weight exceeds 20 gm

INLAND PARCELS

- (a) not over 3 kg - £3.50p
- (b) not over 5 kg - £5.50p
- (c) not over 10 kg - £10.50p

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(not forming part of the above regulations)

This Order imposes air mail rates, surface mail rates and inland rates to be applied to all posted matter, to be applied from 1st November 2000.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

POST OFFICE

Post Office Order 2002

S. R. & O. No: 1 of 2002

Made: 18th June 2002

Published: 26th June 2002

Commencing: 1st July 2002

IN EXERCISE of my powers under sections 3 and 4 of the Post Office Ordinance (a), I make the following Order —

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Post Office Order 2002 and shall come into force on 1 July 2002.

Interpretation

2. In this Order —

“Aerogramme” means a letter written on a form consisting of a single sheet of paper suitably folded and gummed on all sides and sold by the post office for the purpose of being used to send messages by airmail;

“Inland” means the Falkland Islands, the British Antarctic Territory and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands;

“Newspaper” means any paper containing public news intelligence of occurrences or any remarks or observations printed in it for sale, and published in South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands or elsewhere periodically, or in parts or numbers at intervals not exceeding 26 days between the publication of any two such papers, parts or numbers; and also any printed paper printed in order to be dispersed, and made public weekly or more often, or at intervals not exceeding 26 days, containing only or principally advertisements; and

“Printed Paper” means a newspaper or a document which is a reproduction on paper, cardboard or other materials commonly used in printing, not less than six copies of which, identical in all respects, are intended to be mailed ;

Postage Rates

3. The rates of postage on the various categories of postal matter shall be as shown in the First, Second and Third Schedules to this Order.

(a) Of the Falkland Islands in its application to South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Weight Limitations

4. The maximum weight for the following postal articles, for any destination, shall be —

- (a) letters 2 kg
- (b) printed papers 2 kg
- (c) small packets 2 kg
- (d) literature for the blind 7 kg
- (e) postal parcels 30 kg

Aerogrammes

5. — (1) An aerogramme shall not be accepted for transmission by airmail —

- (a) if it has any enclosure; or
- (b) if it is not sufficiently stamped for transmission as an aerogramme by airmail.

(2) Where an aerogramme is not by virtue of paragraph (1) to be accepted for transmission by airmail it may, at the discretion of the Postmaster, be accepted for transmission by surface mail if it is sufficiently stamped for such transmission.

Small Packets

6. — (1) A class of postal packets called “small packets” is authorised with the object of affording facilities, in the international service, for the transmission of small articles of merchandise in the letter mails. The small packets service is limited to those countries which have agreed to participate in it.

(2) The same prohibitions applicable to letter post also apply to the small packet service. In addition, the following are excluded from transmission in small packets —

- (a) letters, notes or documents having the character of actual and personal correspondence including tapes, discs or wires bearing recordings of current and personal messages;
- (b) coins, bank notes and currency notes;
- (c) negotiable instruments payable to bearer;
- (d) platinum, gold or silver, manufactured or not;
- (e) precious stones, jewels and other valuable articles; and
- (f) postage stamps whether obliterated or not.

(3) Small packets addressed to a destination outside the Falkland Islands shall —

- (a) have securely affixed to them an International Customs Declaration Form in a form approved by the Universal Postal Union (and obtainable from the Postmaster) which shall have been fully and properly completed by the sender; and

- (b) be marked with the words “small packet” in the top left-hand corner of the obverse of the packet.

A small packet which does not comply with this paragraph shall not be accepted for transmission by mail.

- (4) Small packets may be registered, but may not be insured.

Exemptions from Postage

7. (1) The following postal articles may be accepted for transmission by mail without the pre payment of postage —

- (a) postal articles originating in a department of the Government posted in the Falkland Islands and bearing —

- (i) the words “On Her Majesty’s Service” conspicuously marked at the top of the obverse of the item; and

- (ii) in the lower left-hand or right-hand corner of the obverse of the item, the official departmental stamp; and

- (b) postal articles sent on postal business by the postal authorities.

(2) Postage shall ordinarily be pre-paid by affixing adhesive postage stamps obtained from the postal authorities but, by arrangement between the sender and the Postmaster, may be pre-paid by use of a franking machine approved by him and subject to compliance with such conditions as he may specify.

Unpaid or Underpaid Postage

8. —(1) Where the postage payable on any postal packet has not been pre-paid or has not been fully pre-paid, the following surcharge is payable —

- (a) in the case of an overseas postal packet, the surcharge calculated according to the Detailed Regulations of the Universal Postal Union; and

- (b) in the case of an inland postal packet, double the postage or double the deficiency as the case may be.

(2) An airmail packet on which no part, or part only, of the postage payable thereon has been paid may be dealt with as if it were not an airmail packet.

Undelivered Parcels

9. Any parcel not collected within three months from the posting of a notification of arrival may be returned to the sender or otherwise disposed of as the Postmaster thinks fit.

Registration

10. — (1) The fees for registration are —

- (a) Inland 50p; and
- (b) Overseas £1.00

(2) The maximum limit of compensation for the loss of a registered postal packet is £20 where the overseas fee has been paid and £10 otherwise.

Cash on Delivery Parcels

11. For cash on delivery parcels a fee equivalent to the rates of poundage for the time being charged by the United Kingdom Post Office on British Postal Orders and calculated by reference to the trade charge in respect of the parcel or the sum of £300, whichever is the lower.

Postal Orders

12. — (1) The rates of poundage on British Postal Orders shall be those for the time being in force under the legislation relating to the United Kingdom Post Office with such additional charge by way of poundage as the Postmaster may determine.

(2) The value of a postal order may be increased by affixing such number of postage stamps of such type and to such aggregate value as is for the time being permitted by the United Kingdom Post Office.

Insurance

13. — (1) Insurance shall be available only in relation to letters and parcels addressed to an addressee in the United Kingdom and any country for the time being notified by the Postmaster.

(2) The insurance charge shall be £3 with a maximum insured value of £300.

Customs Declarations: Overseas Parcels

14. Parcels addressed to a destination outside South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands shall have securely affixed to them an International Customs Declaration Form in a form approved by the Universal Postal Union (and obtainable from the Postmaster) which shall have been fully and properly completed by the sender.

Inland Small Packets

15. —(1) Inland small packets shall be marked with the words “small packet” in the top left-hand corner of the obverse of the packet.

(2) Where an inland small packet is not marked as required by subparagraph (1) or exceeds 1 kg in weight it shall if it does not exceed 2kg in weight attract postage at the rate applicable to letters and otherwise shall be treated as a parcel and be charged for and transmitted accordingly.

Weight Limitation

16. No item shall be accepted for transmission —

- (a) as an overseas airmail letter or as an overseas small packet if it exceeds 2 kg in weight;
- (b) as an overseas airmail parcel if it exceeds 2kg in weight;
- (c) as an overseas surface mail letter, printed paper or small packet if it exceeds 2 kg in

- weight;
- (d) as an overseas surface mail parcel if it exceeds 30 kg in weight;
 - (e) as an inland letter, printed paper or small packet, if it exceeds 2 kg weight; or
 - (f) as an inland parcel if it exceeds 10 kg in weight.

Postage Rates etc

17. The First, Second and Third Schedules shall have effect so as to set rates of postage for the various matters referred to therein.

Revocation

18. The Post Office Order 1981 and all Orders amending that Order are revoked.

FIRST SCHEDULE Airmail Rates to all Countries

AIRMAIL RATES

Letters	First 20gm	45p
	each additional 10gm	25p
Small Packets & Printed Papers	First 60gm	95p
	each additional 10gm	15p
Printed Papers (Registered with Post Office)	First 60gm	92p
	each additional 10gm	15p
Postcard		40p
Aerogramme		40p
“ (illustrated)		52p

SECOND SCHEDULE Surface Mail Rates

SURFACE RATES

Postcards		26p
LETTERS	First 20gm	36p
	up to 100gm	81p
	each additional 50gm	35p
Small packets & Printed Papers	First 100gm	70p
	each additional 50 gm	25p
Parcels to United Kingdom	First kg	£8
	each additional kg	£4

Maximum weight 30 kg

***(Rates to other countries, as
notified from time to time)***

THIRD SCHEDULE
Inland Rates

INLAND RATES

Letters	First 20gm	22p
	each additional 50gm	15p
Small Packets & Printed Papers	First 70gm	19p
	each additional 50gm	7p
Postcard		16p

Literature for the blind shall not attract postage.

Made this 18th day of June 2002

D A Lamont
Commissioner

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Order consolidates, with amendments, the Post Office Order 1981, as amended. It does not amend the effect of the law, except as to a number of postal rates and the definitions of “Newspaper”, “Printed Paper” and one of the prohibitions in relation to Small Packets.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

CUSTOMS

Customs (Fees)(Amendment) Regulations 2003

S. R. & O. No. 1 of 2003

Made: 27 June 2003

Published: 4 July 2003

Coming into force: on publication

IN EXERCISE of my powers under section 230 of the Customs Ordinance^(a), and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I make the following Regulations —

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Customs (Fees)(Amendment) Regulations 2003 and shall come into force upon publication in the *Gazette*.

Amendment of the Customs (Fees) Regulations 1992

2.—(1) Regulation 3 of the Customs (Fees) Regulations 1992^(b) is amended by deleting the symbols and figures “£44”, “£22”, “£66” and “£33” wherever they appear in regulation 3 and replacing them as follows —

“£44” to be replaced by “£50”;
“£22” to be replaced by “£25”;
“£66” to be replaced by “£80”; and
“£33” to be replaced by “£40”.

(2) Regulation 4 is amended by deleting the symbol and figures “£20” and replacing them with “£35” and by deleting the symbol and figures “£10” and replacing them with “£15”.

(3) Regulation 4 is further amended by inserting the following after the word “paid” appears in the last line of that regulation —

“except that a fee of £5 only shall be paid in respect of any yacht which is not under commercial charter with passengers carried for reward.”

^(a) Cap 16 Laws of the Falkland Islands 1950 Edition in its application under Cap 1(DS) to South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

^(b) SR&O No 1 of 1992 as amended by SR&O No 4 of 1998

Made this 27th day of June 2003

R T Jarvis
Acting Commissioner

EXPLANATORY NOTE
(not forming part of the above regulations)

These Regulations make revised provision for the charging of customs fees for customs services provided in respect of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

FISHERIES

Fisheries (Transshipment and Export)(Amendment) Regulations 2003

S. R. & O. No. 2 of 2003

Made: 27 June 2003

Published: 4 July 2003

Coming into force: on publication

IN EXERCISE of my powers under section 3 of the Fisheries Ordinance(a), and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I make the following Regulations —

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Fisheries (Transshipment and Export)(Amendment) Regulations 2003 and shall come into force upon publication in the *Gazette*.

Amendment of the Fisheries (Transshipment and Export) Regulations 1990

2. The Fisheries (Transshipment and Export) Regulations 1990(b) are amended by deleting the symbol and figures “£1,100” appearing in the Schedule and replacing them with “£1,300”.

Made this 27th day of June 2003

R T Jarvis
Acting Commissioner

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(not forming part of the above regulations)

These Regulations revise the fee payable for a licence to tranship fish within the waters of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

(a) Cap 27 Laws of the Falkland Islands 1950 Edition in its application under Cap 1 (DS) to South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

(b) SR&O No 1 of 1990 as amended by SR&O No 5 of 1998

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

HARBOURS

Harbours (Fees)(Amendment) Regulations 2003

S. R. & O. No. 3 of 2003

Made: 27 June 2003

Published: 4 July 2003

Coming into force: on publication

IN EXERCISE of my powers under section 3 of the Harbours Ordinance(a), and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I make the following Regulations —

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Harbours (Fees)(Amendment) Regulations 2003 and shall come into force upon publication in the *Gazette*.

Amendment of the Harbours (Fees) Regulations 1994

2. The Harbours (Fees) Regulations 1994(b) are amended as follows —

(a) regulation 2 is amended by deleting the symbol and figures “£30” and replacing them with “£35”.

(b) the Schedule to the Regulations is amended by replacing it with the following —

(a) Cap 30 Laws of the Falkland Islands 1950 Edition in its application under Cap 1 (DS) to South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

(b) S.R.&O. No 1 of 1994 as amended by S.R.&O. No 1 of 1995 and No 3 of 1998

“SCHEDULE

Yachts (irrespective of tonnage) — £50.00

The following fees are payable in relation to the net tonnage of the vessel concerned —

Vessels (other than yachts) —	Fee —
Under 30 tonnes	£60.00
30 tonnes and under 50 tonnes	£210
50 tonnes and under 800 tonnes	£290.00
800 tonnes and under 1000 tonnes	£370.00
1000 tonnes and under 1500 tonnes	£430.00
1500 tonnes and under 2000 tonnes	£520.00
2000 tonnes and under 5000 tonnes	£630.00
5000 tonnes and under 7000 tonnes	£780.00
7000 tonnes and under 10000 tonnes	£1,160.00
10000 tonnes and under 15000 tonnes	£1,420.00
15000 tonnes and under 20000 tonnes	£1,670.00
Vessels over 20000 tonnes	£1,750.00”

Made this 27th day of June 2003

R T Jarvis
Acting Commissioner

EXPLANATORY NOTE
(not forming part of the above regulations)

These Regulations set revised harbour dues for South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

VISITORS

Visitors (Landing Fees)(Amendment) Regulations 2003

S. R. & O. No. 4 of 2003

Made: 27 June 2003

Published: 4 July 2003

Coming into force: on publication

IN EXERCISE of my powers under section 6 of the Visitors Ordinance 1992(a), and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I make the following Regulations —

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Visitor (Landing Fees) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 and shall come into force upon publication in the *Gazette*.

Amendment of passenger landing fee

2. Regulation 2 of the Visitors (Landing Fee) Regulations 1998(b) is amended by deleting the figures “50” and replacing them with “55”.

Made this 27th day of June 2003

R T Jarvis
Acting Commissioner

(a) No 2 of 1992

(b) SR&O No 2 of 1998

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

POST OFFICE

Post Office (Amendment) Order 2005

S. R. & O. No: 1 of 2005

Made: 1 December 2005

Published: 15 December 2005

Commencing: as provided in article 1

IN EXERCISE of my powers under sections 3 and 4 of the Post Office Ordinance(a), I make the following Order —

Citation and commencement

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Post Office (Amendment) Order 2005.

(2) Article 2(1) of this Order shall be deemed to have come into effect on 1 November 2004.

(3) Article 2(2) of this Order shall come into effect on publication in the *Gazette*.

Amendment of the Post Office Order 2002

2.—(1) The Post Office Order 2002 is amended by replacing the First, Second and Third Schedules with those appearing in the Schedule to this Order.

(2) The Post Office Order 2002 is further amended by replacing the numbers “42” with the numbers “45” where they appear after the word “Postcard” in the Second Schedule to that Order.

(a) of the Falkland Islands in its application to South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

(b) SR&O 1 of 2002

SCHEDULE

“FIRST SCHEDULE

Airmail Rates to all Countries

AIRMAIL RATES

Letters	First 20gm each additional 10gm	50p 25p
Small Packets & Printed Papers	First 70gm each additional 10gm	£1.00 14p
Printed Papers (Registered with Post Office)	First 70gm each additional 10gm	97p 14p
Postcard		42p
Aerogramme		40p
“ (illustrated)		52p
Christmas Card		45p

SECOND SCHEDULE

Surface Mail Rates

SURFACE RATES

Postcards		26p
Letters	First 20gm up to 100gm each additional 50gm	36p 81p 35p
Small Packets & Printed Papers	First 100gm each additional 50 gm	70p 25p
Christmas Card		32p
Parcels to United Kingdom	First kg each additional kg Maximum weight 30 kg	£8 £4

(Rates to other countries, as notified from time to time)

THIRD SCHEDULE

Inland Rates

INLAND RATES

Letters	First 20gm	24p
	each additional 50gm	15p
Small Packets & Printed Papers	First 70gm	20p
	each additional 50gm	7p
Postcard		16p
Christmas Card		18p

Literature for the blind shall not attract postage.

Made this first day of December 2005

H. J. S. Pearce C.V.O.,
Commissioner

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Order amends the Post Office Order 2002 in relation to postal rates.

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

TRADE

Trade in Controlled Goods (Embargoed Destinations)(Amendment) Order 2006

S. R. & O. No: 1 of 2006

Made: 24 March 2006

Published: 13 June 2007

Coming into force: in accordance with article 1

IN EXERCISE of my powers under article 5 of the Trade in Controlled Goods (Embargoed Destinations)(Overseas Territories) Order 2004^a, and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I make the following Order —

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Trade in Controlled Goods (Embargoed Destinations)(Amendment) Order 2006 and shall be deemed to have come into force on 6th March 2006.

Amendment

2. Schedule 4 to the Trade in Controlled Goods (Embargoed Destinations)(Overseas Territories) Order is modified by deleting the words “Bosnia and Herzegovina” in Schedule 4 to the Trade in Controlled Goods (Embargoed Destinations)(Overseas Territories) Order 2004.

Made this 24th day of March 2006

H. J. S. Pearce C.V.O.,
Commissioner

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(not forming part of the above Order)

Bosnia and Herzegovina have by the Export Control (Bosnia and Herzegovina Order 2006 (SI 2006/300) with effect from 6th March 2006 been removed from Schedule 4 to the Trade in Controlled Goods (Embargoed Destinations) Order 2004 (SI 2004/318). That being so, the Commissioner is required by article 5 of the Trade in Controlled Goods (Embargoed Destinations)(Overseas Territories) Order 2004 (SI 2004/3103) to remove Bosnia and Herzegovina from Schedule 4 to that Order. The effect of doing that is that the embargo on the export of arms to Bosnia and Herzegovina is lifted.

^a SI 2004/3103