

CAYMAN ISLANDS



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NOTICE

**THE GLOBAL IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND TRAFFICKING IN
PERSONS SANCTIONS (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES) ORDER 2025
SI 2025 NO. 1092**

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NOTICE is hereby given that the Global Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Persons Sanctions (Overseas Territories) Order 2025 SI 2025 No. 1092 was made on 15th October, 2025 and came into force on 16th October, 2025.

The full text of the Order can be viewed via the following link:

https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2025/1092/pdfs/uksi_20251092_en.pdf?text=sanctions

The Explanatory Note of the Global Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Persons Sanctions (Overseas Territories) Order 2025 SI 2025 No. 1092 is as follows:

“EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

This Order extends with modifications the Global Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Persons Sanctions Regulations 2025 (S.I. 2025/902) (“the GIMTPS Regulations”) as amended from time to time to all British overseas territories except Bermuda and Gibraltar (which implement sanctions under their own legislative amendments).

Section 63(3)(c) of the Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Act 2018 (c. 13) (“the Sanctions Act”) provides that His Majesty may by Order in Council provide for any provision of Part 1 of that Act, or any regulations under Part 1 of that Act, to extend with or without modifications to any of the British overseas territories. Section 63(4) provides that this includes the power to extend any regulations as amended from time to time.

The GIMTPS Regulations were made under Part 1 of the Sanctions Act to establish a sanctions regime for the purpose of preventing and combatting people smuggling, trafficking in persons and the instrumentalisation of migration for the purpose of destabilising a country.

The GIMTPS Regulations, as modified and extended to the British overseas territories listed in Schedule 1 by this Order (“the modified Regulations”), provide that a person designated by the Secretary of State for being, or having been, involved in such activities, is a designated person for the purposes of the modified Regulations. Designated persons may be excluded from the territory

and may be made subject to financial sanctions, including having their funds or economic resources frozen.

The modified Regulations provide for certain exceptions to this sanctions regime (for example to allow for frozen accounts to be credited with interest or other earnings and to allow acts done for the purpose of national security or the prevention of serious crime). The Governor of a British overseas territory to which the modified Regulations extend may, with the consent of the Secretary of State, issue a licence in respect of activities that would otherwise be prohibited under the modified Regulations. Schedule 2 sets out the purposes pursuant to which the Governor may issue such licences. The modified Regulations also require the Governor of the relevant territory to publish an up-to-date list of designated persons.

The modified Regulations prescribe powers for the provision and sharing of information to enable the effective implementation and enforcement of the sanctions regime. The modified Regulations make it a criminal offence to contravene, or circumvent, any of the prohibitions in the modified Regulations and prescribe the penalties that apply to such offences.

This Order also extends to the territories for the purposes of the modified Regulations specific provisions of Part 1 of the Sanctions Act, namely provisions relating to protection for acts done for purposes of compliance, Crown application and saving for prerogative powers.

An impact assessment has not been prepared for this instrument: the territorial extent of the instrument and the modified Regulations is the British overseas territories listed in Schedule 1, and no, or no significant, impact is foreseen on the private, voluntary or public sectors in the United Kingdom.”.