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Exchange Control Act, 1947.

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CHAPTER 14.

An Act to confer powers, and impose duties and restrictions, in relation to gold, currency, payments, securities, debts, and the import, export, transfer and settlement of property, and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid. [11th March 1947.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I.

GOLD AND FOREIGN CURRENCY.

1.—(1) Except with the permission of the Treasury, no person, other than an authorised dealer, shall, in the United Kingdom, and no person resident in the United Kingdom, other than an authorised dealer, shall, outside the United Kingdom, buy or borrow any gold or foreign currency from, or sell or lend any gold or foreign currency to, any person other than an authorised dealer. Dealings in gold and foreign currency.

(2) Where a person buys or borrows any gold or foreign currency in the United Kingdom or, being a person resident in the United Kingdom, buys or borrows gold or foreign currency outside the United Kingdom, he shall comply with such conditions as to the use to which it may be put or the period for which it may be retained as may from time to time be notified to him by the Treasury.

(3) In this Act—

(a) the expression "foreign currency" does not include any currency or notes issued by the Government or under the law of any part of the scheduled territories but, save as aforesaid, includes any currency

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other than sterling and any notes of a class which are or have at any time been legal tender in any territory outside the United Kingdom, and any reference to foreign currency, except so far as the context otherwise requires, includes a reference to any right to receive foreign currency in respect of any credit or balance at a bank; and

- (b) the expression "the scheduled territories" means the territories specified in the First Schedule to this Act, so, however, that the Treasury may at any time by order amend the said Schedule, either by the addition or exclusion of territories or otherwise, and the said expression shall be construed accordingly.

Surrender of
gold and
foreign
currency.

2.—(1) Every person in or resident in the United Kingdom who is entitled to sell, or to procure the sale of, any gold, or any foreign currency to which this section applies, and is not an authorised dealer, shall offer it, or cause it to be offered, for sale to an authorised dealer, unless the Treasury consent to his retention and use thereof or he disposes thereof to any other person with the permission of the Treasury.

The foreign currency to which this section applies is such foreign currency (hereafter in this Act referred to as "specified currency") as may from time to time be specified by order of the Treasury.

(2) If a person who has obtained the consent of the Treasury to his retention and use of any gold or specified currency, and has stated in an application for the consent that he requires it for a particular purpose, no longer requires the gold or currency for that purpose, the preceding subsection shall thereupon apply to him in relation to that gold or currency as if the Treasury had revoked their consent to his retention and use thereof.

(3) A person who acquires any gold or specified currency from an authorised dealer shall be treated for the purposes of this section as if the Treasury had consented to the retention and use by him of that gold or currency (subject, however, to any conditions notified to him in accordance with subsection (2) of the preceding section), and as if any statement made by him in an application for that gold or currency as to the purpose for which he requires it had been made by him in an application for the Treasury's consent to his retention and use thereof.

(4) Where a person has become bound under this section to offer or cause to be offered any gold or specified currency for sale to an authorised dealer, he shall not be deemed to comply with that obligation by any offer made or caused to be made by him, if the offer is an offer to sell at a price

exceeding that authorised by the Treasury, or without payment of any usual and proper charges of the authorised dealer, or otherwise on any unusual terms.

(5) Where a person has become bound under this section to offer or cause to be offered any gold or specified currency for sale to an authorised dealer and has not complied with that obligation, the Treasury may direct that that gold or currency shall vest in the Treasury, and it shall vest in the Treasury accordingly free from any mortgage, pledge or charge, and the Treasury may deal with it as they think fit, but the Treasury shall pay to the person who would but for the direction be entitled to the gold or currency such sum as he would have received therefor if he had sold it to an authorised dealer in pursuance of an offer made under this section at the time when the vesting occurred.

(6) In any proceedings in respect of a failure to comply with the provisions of this section, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that the gold or currency in question has not been offered for sale to an authorised dealer.

3.—(1) Every person in the United Kingdom by whom or to whose order (whether directly or indirectly) any gold or any specified currency in the form of notes is held in the United Kingdom but who is not entitled to sell it or procure its sale shall notify the Bank of England in writing that he so holds that gold or currency. Bailees of gold and foreign currency.

(2) The Treasury may direct any person in the United Kingdom by whom or to whose order (whether directly or indirectly) any gold or any specified currency in the form of notes is held in the United Kingdom, whether or not he is entitled to sell it or procure its sale, to cause that gold or currency to be kept at all times in the custody of such banker as may be specified in the direction.

4.—(1) This section applies to any document of a kind intended to enable the person to whom the document is issued to obtain foreign currency from some other person on the credit of the person issuing it, and in particular to any traveller's cheque or other draft or letter of credit so intended. Travellers' cheques, etc.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the person issuing a document to which this section applies, and the person to whom it is issued, shall be deemed respectively to sell and buy foreign currency and where foreign currency is obtained by means of the document to sell and buy that foreign currency.

(3) Any such document not expressed in terms of sterling shall, if it is of a kind intended to enable the person to whom

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it is issued to obtain any specified currency, be treated also for the purposes of this Act as itself being specified currency.

(4) Every person in or resident in the United Kingdom who holds or to whose order there is held any document to which this section applies, being a document expressed in terms of sterling, shall encash it or cause it to be encashed in the scheduled territories with the person issuing it or with a banker, unless the Treasury consent to his retention and use thereof and, where in his application for that consent he has stated that he requires it for a particular purpose, unless also he still requires it for that purpose.

(5) A person who acquires any document to which the last preceding subsection applies from an authorised dealer shall be treated for the purposes of that subsection as if the Treasury had consented to the retention and use by him of that document (subject, however, to any conditions notified to him in accordance with subsection (2) of section one of this Act), and as if any statement made by him in an application for that document as to the purpose for which he requires it had been made by him in an application for the Treasury's consent to his retention and use thereof.

PART II.

PAYMENTS.

**Payments in
the United
Kingdom.**

5. Except with the permission of the Treasury, no person shall do any of the following things in the United Kingdom, that is to say—

- (a) make any payment to or for the credit of a person resident outside the scheduled territories; or
- (b) make any payment to or for the credit of a person resident in the scheduled territories by order or on behalf of a person resident outside the scheduled territories; or
- (c) place any sum to the credit of any person resident outside the scheduled territories:

Provided that where a person resident outside the scheduled territories has paid a sum in or towards the satisfaction of a debt due from him, paragraph (c) of this section shall not prohibit the acknowledgement or recording of the payment.

**Payments
outside the
United
Kingdom.**

6.—(1) Except with the permission of the Treasury, no person resident in the United Kingdom shall, subject to the provisions of this section, make any payment outside the United Kingdom to or for the credit of a person resident outside the scheduled territories.

PART III.

SECURITIES.

(2) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the doing of anything otherwise lawful by any person with any foreign currency obtained by him in accordance with the provisions of Part I of this Act or retained by him in pursuance of a consent of the Treasury.

7.—(1) Except with the permission of the Treasury, no person shall in the United Kingdom, and no person resident in the United Kingdom shall outside the United Kingdom, make any payment to or for the credit of a person resident in the scheduled territories as consideration for or in association with—

- (a) the receipt by any person of a payment made outside the scheduled territories, or the acquisition by any person of property which is outside the scheduled territories; or
- (b) the transfer to any person, or the creation in favour of any person, of a right (whether present or future, and whether vested or contingent) to receive a payment outside the scheduled territories or to acquire property which is outside the scheduled territories.

(2) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the making of any payment in accordance with the terms of a permission or consent granted under this Act.

8.—(1) Except with the permission of the Treasury, no person shall in the United Kingdom issue any security or, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, issue any security which is registered or to be registered in the United Kingdom, unless the following requirements are fulfilled, that is to say—

- (a) neither the person to whom the security is to be issued nor the person, if any, for whom he is to be a nominee is resident outside the scheduled territories; and
- (b) the prescribed evidence is produced to the person issuing the security as to the residence of the person to whom it is to be issued and that of the person, if any, for whom he is to be a nominee.

(2) The subscription of the memorandum of association of a company to be formed under the Companies Act, 1929, or the corresponding Act in force in Northern Ireland, by a person resident outside the scheduled territories, or by a nominee for another person so resident, shall, unless he

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subscribes the memorandum with the permission of the Treasury, be invalid in so far as it would on registration of the memorandum have the effect of making him a member of or shareholder in the company, so, however, that this provision shall not render invalid the incorporation of the company; and if by virtue of this subsection the number of the subscribers of the memorandum who on its registration become members of the company is less than the minimum number required to subscribe the memorandum, the provisions of the said Acts relating to the carrying on of business of a company the number of whose members is reduced below the legal minimum shall apply to the company as if the number of its members had been so reduced.

**Transfer of
securities and
coupons.**

9.—(1) Except with the permission of the Treasury, a security registered in the United Kingdom shall not be transferred, and a security not so registered shall not be transferred in the United Kingdom, unless, in either case, the following requirements are fulfilled, that is to say—

- (a) neither the transferor nor the person, if any, for whom he is a nominee is resident outside the scheduled territories; and
- (b) the transferor delivers to the transferee at or before the time of the transfer the prescribed declarations as to his residence and that of the person, if any, for whom he is a nominee; and
- (c) neither the transferee nor the person, if any, for whom he is to be a nominee is resident outside the scheduled territories; and
- (d) except where the security is registered in the United Kingdom otherwise than in a subsidiary register, the Treasury are satisfied that the requirements of paragraph (c) of this subsection are fulfilled:

Provided that—

- (i) neither the transferee nor his agent shall be deemed to have committed an offence by reason only that the requirements of paragraph (a) of this subsection were not fulfilled unless the transferee or, as the case may be, his agent, knew or had reason to believe that those requirements were not fulfilled; and
- (ii) neither the transferor nor his agent shall be deemed to have committed an offence by reason only that any of the requirements of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this subsection have not been fulfilled unless, in the case of a non-fulfilment of the requirements of the said paragraph (c), the transferor or, as the case may be, his agent, knew or had reason to believe that those requirements were not fulfilled.

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with the permission of the Treasury, a security not registered in the United Kingdom shall not be transferred outside the United Kingdom if either the transferor or the transferee, or the person, if any, for whom the transferor or transferee is or is to be a nominee, is resident in the United Kingdom.

Except with the permission of the Treasury, a security not registered in the United Kingdom shall not be transferred outside the United Kingdom, and no person resident in the United Kingdom shall, outside the United Kingdom, issue any bearer certificate or coupon or so alter any document that it becomes a bearer certificate or coupon.

Except with the permission of the Treasury, no person resident in the United Kingdom shall do any act with intent to secure—

(a) that a security which is—

(i) registered in the United Kingdom; or

(ii) transferable by means of a bearer certificate in the United Kingdom, becomes, or is replaced by, a security registered outside the United Kingdom or a security transferable by means of a bearer certificate outside the United Kingdom; or

(b) that a certificate of title to any other security, is issued outside the United Kingdom in substitution for or in addition to a certificate of title thereto which is in, or is or has been lost or destroyed in, the United Kingdom.

Except with the permission of the Treasury, no person resident in the United Kingdom shall do any act with intent to secure that capital moneys payable on a security registered in the United Kingdom are paid outside the United Kingdom, or that, where the certificate of title to a security is in the United Kingdom, capital moneys payable on the security are paid outside the United Kingdom without production of the certificate to the person making the payment.

(2) Except with the permission of the Treasury, a security not registered in the United Kingdom shall not be transferred outside the United Kingdom if either the transferor or the transferee, or the person, if any, for whom the transferor or transferee is or is to be a nominee, is resident in the United Kingdom.

(3) Except with the permission of the Treasury, no coupon shall be transferred—

(a) in the United Kingdom, if either the transferee or the person, if any, for whom he is to be a nominee is resident outside the scheduled territories;

(b) outside the United Kingdom, if either the transferor or the transferee, or the person, if any, for whom the transferor or transferee is or is to be a nominee, is resident in the United Kingdom.

10. Except with the permission of the Treasury, no person shall, in the United Kingdom, and no person resident in the United Kingdom shall, outside the United Kingdom, issue any bearer certificate or coupon or so alter any document that it becomes a bearer certificate or coupon.

Issue of bearer certificates and coupons.

11. Except with the permission of the Treasury, no person in or resident in the United Kingdom shall do any act with intent to secure—

Substitution of securities and certificates outside United Kingdom.

(a) that a security which is—

(i) registered in the United Kingdom; or

(ii) transferable by means of a bearer certificate in the United Kingdom,

becomes, or is replaced by, a security registered outside the United Kingdom or a security transferable by means of a bearer certificate outside the United Kingdom; or

(b) that a certificate of title to any other security, is issued outside the United Kingdom in substitution for or in addition to a certificate of title thereto which is in, or is or has been lost or destroyed in, the United Kingdom.

12. Except with the permission of the Treasury, no person resident in the United Kingdom shall do any act with intent to secure that capital moneys payable on a security registered in the United Kingdom are paid outside the United Kingdom, or that, where the certificate of title to a security is in the United Kingdom, capital moneys payable on the security are paid outside the United Kingdom without production of the certificate to the person making the payment.

Payment of capital moneys outside the United Kingdom.

PART III.
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Duties of
persons
keeping
registers.

13. Except with the permission of the Treasury, no person concerned with the keeping of any register in the United Kingdom shall—

- (a) enter in the register the name of any person in relation to any security unless there has been produced to him the prescribed evidence that the entry does not form part of a transaction which involves the doing of anything prohibited by this Act; or
- (b) enter in the register, in respect of any security, an address outside the scheduled territories, except for the purpose of any transaction for which the permission of the Treasury has been granted with the knowledge that it involved the entry of that address; or
- (c) do any act in relation to the register which recognises or gives effect to any act appearing to him to have been done with such intent as is mentioned in the two last preceding sections, whether done by a person in or resident in the United Kingdom or not.

Additional
provisions as
to nominee
holdings.

14.—(1) Where—

- (a) the holder of a security is a nominee and the person for whom he is a nominee is resident outside the scheduled territories; or
- (b) the holder of a security is not a nominee and is resident outside the scheduled territories,

then, except with the permission of the Treasury, no person resident in the United Kingdom shall do any act whereby the holder becomes his nominee in respect of the security.

(2) Except with the permission of the Treasury, a person resident in the United Kingdom for whom the holder of a security is a nominee shall not do any act whereby—

- (a) the holder, being a person resident outside the scheduled territories, holds the security otherwise than as his nominee; or
- (b) the holder, not being a person resident outside the scheduled territories, holds the security as nominee for a person resident outside the scheduled territories.

(3) Where the holder of a security is a nominee, then, except with the permission of the Treasury, neither he, if he is resident in the United Kingdom, nor any person resident in the United Kingdom through whose agency the exercise of all or any of the holder's rights in respect of the security are controlled, shall—

- (a) do any act whereby he recognises or gives effect to the substitution of another person as the person

of the Treasury, no person of any register in the United

the name of any person in relation unless there has been produced evidence that the entry does not relate to a transaction which is prohibited by this Act; or

in respect of any security, an authorised depositary, except for a transaction for which the permission has been granted with the proviso that the entry of that address;

on to the register which recognises or gives effect to any act appearing to him to be done with such intent as is mentioned in the preceding sections, whether done by a person resident in the United Kingdom or

ity is a nominee and the person who is the nominee is resident outside the United Kingdom; or

security is not a nominee and is not registered in a scheduled territory,

of the Treasury, no person resident in the United Kingdom shall do any act whereby he gives effect to the security in respect of the security.

of the Treasury, a person resident in the United Kingdom for whom the holder of a security is a nominee shall not do any act whereby—

a person resident outside the United Kingdom holds the security otherwise than as nominee;

a person resident outside the United Kingdom holds the security as nominee in a scheduled territory.

security is a nominee, then, except with the permission of the Treasury, neither he, if he is resident in the United Kingdom, nor any person resident in the United Kingdom whose agency the exercise of all the powers in respect of the security are

he recognises or gives effect to any act appearing to him to be done with such intent as is mentioned in the preceding sections, whether done by a person resident in the United Kingdom or

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—cont.

from whom he directly receives his instructions unless both the person previously instructing him and the person substituted for that person were, immediately before the substitution, resident in the scheduled territories and not elsewhere; or

(b) do any act whereby he ceases to be a person bound to give effect to the instructions of another person in relation to the security, unless the person who theretofore instructed him is resident in the scheduled territories and not elsewhere.

(4) Where the holder of a security is not a nominee and is resident in the United Kingdom, then, except with the permission of the Treasury, he shall not do any act whereby he becomes the nominee of another person in respect of the security, unless that other person is resident in the scheduled territories and not elsewhere.

15.—(1) This and the next following section apply to any security except—

Deposit of
certificates
of title.

(a) a security which is registered in the United Kingdom otherwise than in a subsidiary register, and on which none of the dividends or interest is payable on presentation of a coupon; and

(b) any such other securities as may be prescribed,

and in the following provisions of this section and in the next following section the expressions "security", "certificate of title" and "coupon" mean respectively a security to which the said sections apply, a certificate of title to such a security, and a coupon representing dividends or interest on such a security.

(2) It shall be the duty of every person by whom or to whose order (whether directly or indirectly) a certificate of title is held in the United Kingdom, and of every person resident in the United Kingdom by whom or to whose order (whether directly or indirectly) a certificate of title is held outside the United Kingdom, to cause the certificate of title to be kept at all times, except with the permission of the Treasury, in the custody of an authorised depository, and nothing in this Part of this Act shall prohibit the doing of anything for the purpose of complying with the requirements of this subsection.

(3) Except with the permission of the Treasury, an authorised depository shall not part with any certificate of title or coupon required under this section to be in the custody of an authorised depository:

PART III.
—cont.

Provided that this subsection shall not prohibit an authorised depository—

- (a) from parting with a certificate of title or coupon to or to the order of another authorised depository, where the person from whom the other authorised depository is to receive instructions in relation thereto is to be the same as the person from whom he receives instructions;
- (b) from parting with a certificate of title, for the purpose of obtaining payment of capital moneys payable on the security, to the person entrusted with payment thereof;
- (c) from parting with a coupon in the ordinary course for collection.

(4) Except with the permission of the Treasury, no capital moneys, interest or dividends shall be paid in the United Kingdom on any security except to or to the order of an authorised depository having the custody of the certificate of title to that security, so, however, that this subsection shall not be taken as restricting the manner in which any sums lawfully paid on account of the capital moneys, interest or dividends may be dealt with by the person receiving them.

(5) Except with the permission of the Treasury, an authorised depository shall not do any act whereby he recognises or gives effect to the substitution of one person for another as the person from whom he receives instructions in relation to a certificate of title or coupon, unless there is produced to him the prescribed evidence that he is not by so doing giving effect to any transaction which is prohibited by this Act.

(6) Where a certificate of title which under this section should for the time being be in the custody of an authorised depository is not in the custody of an authorised depository, then, except with the permission of the Treasury, no person shall in the United Kingdom, and no person resident in the United Kingdom shall outside the United Kingdom, buy, sell, transfer, or do anything which affects his rights or powers in relation to, the security.

(7) Except with the permission of the Treasury, no person in or resident in the United Kingdom shall, in the case of a certificate of title with coupons (whether attached or on separate coupon sheets), detach any of the coupons otherwise than in the ordinary course for collection.

**Additional
provisions as
to deposited
certificates.**

16.—(1) Where a certificate of title to a security is by the last preceding section required to be and is in the custody of an authorised depository, the provisions of this section shall,

section shall not prohibit an

certificate of title or coupon to another authorised depository, from whom the other authorised receive instructions in relation same as the person from whom

certificate of title, for the purpose of capital moneys payable on person entrusted with payment

coupon in the ordinary course for

cession of the Treasury, no capital ds shall be paid in the United except to or to the order of an the custody of the certificate of however, that this subsection ecting the manner in which any t of the capital moneys, interest th by the person receiving them.

permission of the Treasury, an ot do any act whereby he recog- substitution of one person for whom he receives instructions f title or coupon, unless there is ed evidence that he is not by so ansaction which is prohibited by

of title which under this section e in the custody of an authorised ody of an authorised depository, ssion of the Treasury, no person n. and no person resident in the le the United Kingdom, buy, sell, uch affects his rights or powers

erson of the Treasury, no person Kingdom shall, in the case of a gers (whether attached or on uch any of the coupons otherwise n the collection.

of title to a security is by the and is in the custody of e provisions of this section shall.

except so far as the Treasury otherwise direct, have effect in relation thereto until—

(a) there are delivered to him the prescribed declarations as to the ownership of the security and the residence of the owners thereof; and

(b) in the case of a certificate of title which—

(i) would ordinarily be accompanied by coupons (whether attached or on separate coupon sheets); but

(ii) when it comes into the custody of the authorised depository wants, in order to render it complete, any coupons which would not in the ordinary course have been detached for collection, there have also been deposited with him the coupons so wanting at the time when the certificate of title comes into his custody:

Provided that where the said declarations have been delivered to an authorised depository and he has parted with the certificate of title, paragraph (a) of this subsection shall not again apply on the certificate coming into the custody of another authorised depository or again coming into his own custody.

(2) Except with the permission of the Treasury, the authorised depository shall not part with or destroy the certificate of title or any coupons belonging thereto, otherwise than as mentioned in paragraphs (b) and (c) of the proviso to subsection (3) of the last preceding section, or do any act whereby he recognises or gives effect to the substitution of one person for another as the person from whom he receives instructions in relation thereto:

Provided that, where the person from whom an authorised depository receives instructions in relation to any certificate of title becomes bankrupt in the United Kingdom or dies, this subsection shall not prohibit the authorised depository from recognising the trustee in bankruptcy or personal representative as the person entitled to give instructions in relation to the certificate of title.

(3) The authorised depository shall place any capital moneys, dividends or interest on the security received by him to the credit of the person by virtue of whose authority he received them, but shall not permit any part of the sums received to be dealt with except with the permission of the Treasury.

17.—(1) The Treasury may, if in their opinion there are Special provisions as to dealings in certain securities. circumstances rendering it necessary or expedient so to do, by order direct that this section shall apply to such securities as may be prescribed, being securities on which capital moneys, dividends or interest are payable in a specified

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—cont.

currency or as respects which the holder has an option to require payment of any capital moneys, dividends or interest thereon in a specified currency.

(2) Except with the permission of the Treasury, no person shall, in the United Kingdom, and no person resident in the United Kingdom shall, outside the United Kingdom, transfer, or do anything which affects his rights or powers in relation to, any security to which this section applies.

Validation
of certain
transfers.

18.—(1) The title of any person to a security for which he has given value on a transfer thereof, and the title of all persons claiming through or under him, shall, notwithstanding that the transfer, or any previous transfer, or the issue of the security, was by reason of the residence of any person concerned other than the first-mentioned person prohibited by the provisions of this Act relating to the transfer or issue of securities, be valid unless the first-mentioned person had notice of the facts by reason of which it was prohibited.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, the Treasury may issue a certificate declaring, in relation to a security, that any acts done before the issue of the certificate purporting to effect the issue or transfer of the security, being acts which were prohibited by this Act, are to be, and are always to have been, as valid as if they had been done with the permission of the Treasury, and the said acts shall have effect accordingly.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of any person to prosecution for any offence against this Act.

Application of
Part III to
secondary
securities.

19.—(1) This Part of this Act shall apply, with such modifications (if any) as may be prescribed, in relation to any such document as is mentioned in the following subsection, as if the document created, and were the certificate of title to, a security (hereafter in this Act referred to as a "secondary security").

(2) The documents referred to in the preceding subsection are any letter of allotment which may be renounced, any letter of rights, any warrant conferring an option to acquire a security, any deposit certificate in respect of securities (but not including a receipt by an authorised depository for any certificate of title deposited in pursuance of this Part of this Act), and such other documents conferring, or containing evidence of, rights as may be prescribed.

Interpretation
of Part III.

20.—(1) In this Part of this Act—

- (a) the expression "registered" includes inscribed;
- (b) the expressions "registered in the United Kingdom" and "registered outside the United Kingdom" mean respectively, registered in a register in, and registered in a register outside, the United Kingdom;

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which the holder has an option to
transfer moneys, dividends or interest
thereon.

By the direction of the Treasury, no person
resident in, and no person resident in the
United Kingdom, transfer, or
exercise his rights or powers in relation
to a security which is registered in the
register outside the United Kingdom, if
this section applies.

By the direction of the Treasury, no person
resident in, and no person resident in the
United Kingdom, transfer, or
exercise his rights or powers in relation
to a security for which he has an option
to transfer thereof, and the title of all
such securities, notwithstanding any
previous transfer, or the issue of the
security, the residence of any person
mentioned in this section, or the residence
of the first-mentioned person prohibited by
this section, shall not affect the liability
of any person in respect of any offence
committed against this Act.

By the direction of the Treasury, no person
resident in, and no person resident in the
United Kingdom, transfer, or
exercise his rights or powers in relation
to a security for which he has an option
to transfer thereof, and the title of all
such securities, notwithstanding any
previous transfer, or the issue of the
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this section, shall not affect the liability
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mentioned in this section, or the residence
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mentioned in this section, or the residence
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of any person in respect of any offence
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to a security for which he has an option
to transfer thereof, and the title of all
such securities, notwithstanding any
previous transfer, or the issue of the
security, the residence of any person
mentioned in this section, or the residence
of the first-mentioned person prohibited by
this section, shall not affect the liability
of any person in respect of any offence
committed against this Act.

By the direction of the Treasury, no person
resident in, and no person resident in the
United Kingdom, transfer, or
exercise his rights or powers in relation
to a security for which he has an option
to transfer thereof, and the title of all
such securities, notwithstanding any
previous transfer, or the issue of the
security, the residence of any person
mentioned in this section, or the residence
of the first-mentioned person prohibited by
this section, shall not affect the liability
of any person in respect of any offence
committed against this Act.

(c) the expression " security which is registered in the
United Kingdom otherwise than in a subsidiary
register " means a security which either—

PART I
—cont.

(i) is registered in the United Kingdom and is
not and cannot without the necessity for an entry
in the register in the United Kingdom become,
registered outside; or

(ii) is registered both in the United Kingdom
and outside but on a transfer cannot, without the
necessity for an entry in the register in the United
Kingdom, become registered outside in the name
of the transferee; and

(d) the expression " a register " includes any book, file
or index in which securities are registered.

(2) For the purposes of any provision of this Part of this
Act prohibiting the transfer of securities, a person shall be
deemed to transfer a security if he executes any instrument
of transfer thereof, whether effective or not, and shall be
deemed to transfer it at the place where he executes the
instrument.

(3) References in this Part of this Act to the person holding
a certificate of title or coupon shall be construed as references
to the person having physical custody of the certificate of title
or coupon:

Provided that where the certificate of title or coupon is
deposited with any person in a locked or sealed receptacle
from which he is not entitled to remove it without the authority
of some other person, that other person shall be deemed for
the purposes of this provision to have the physical custody
thereof.

(4) In this Part of this Act, the expression " holder "—

(a) in relation to a security transferable by means of a
bearer certificate or to a coupon, includes the person
holding the certificate or coupon; and

(b) in relation to a security which is registered in the
name of a deceased person, or of any person who,
by reason of bankruptcy, unsoundness of mind or
any other disability is incapable of transferring the
security, means the personal representative, trustee
in bankruptcy or other person entitled to transfer
the security.

(5) The holder of a security or coupon shall be deemed
for the purposes of this Part of this Act to be a nominee in
respect thereof if, as respects the exercise of any rights in
respect thereof, he is not entitled to exercise those rights
except in accordance with instructions given by some other

PART III.
—cont.

person, and references in this Part of this Act to the person for whom the holder of a security or coupon is a nominee shall be construed as references to the person who is entitled to give instructions; either directly or through the agency of one or more persons, as to the exercise of any rights in respect of the security or coupon and is not in so doing himself under a duty to comply with instructions given by some other person:

Provided that—

- (a) a person shall not by reason only that he has a controlling interest in a body corporate be deemed for the purposes of this subsection to be entitled to give instructions to that body corporate as to the exercise of rights in respect of any security or coupon of which it is the holder; and
 - (b) a person shall not be deemed to hold a security or coupon as a nominee by reason only that he holds it as trustee if he is entitled to transfer the security or coupon without permission from any other person.
- (6) A certificate of title shall not for the purposes of this Part of this Act be treated as in the custody of an authorised depository if either—
- (a) the depository has no notice of the nature of the certificate; or
 - (b) the certificate is deposited with him in a locked or sealed receptacle from which he is not entitled to remove it without the authority of some other person.
- (7) Where a certificate of title outside the United Kingdom is by this Part of this Act required to be kept in the custody of an authorised depository, it shall be deemed to be in the custody of an authorised depository if—
- (a) by his direction or with his assent it is in the custody of some other person who holds it on behalf of and to the order of the authorised depository; and
 - (b) the certificate is not deposited with that other person in a locked or sealed receptacle from which he is not entitled to remove it without the authority of a person other than himself;

and where a certificate of title is by virtue of this subsection deemed to be in the custody of an authorised depository, references in this Part of this Act to the depository parting with the certificate or a coupon belonging thereto shall be construed as references to his permitting the person having the actual custody thereof to part with it otherwise than to the depository, and references to his destroying the certificate or such a coupon shall be construed as references to his permitting it to be destroyed.

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PART IV.

IMPORT AND EXPORT.

21.—(1) The importation into the United Kingdom of— Restrictions
on import.

- (a) any notes of a class which are or have at any time been legal tender in the United Kingdom or any part of the United Kingdom; and
- (b) any such other notes as may be specified by order of the Treasury, being notes issued by a bank or notes of a class which are or have at any time been legal tender in any territory; and
- (c) any Treasury bills; and
- (d) any certificate of title to any security, including any such certificate which has been cancelled, and any document certifying the destruction, loss or cancellation of any certificate of title to a security,

is hereby prohibited except with the permission of the Treasury.

(2) In this section the expression "note" includes part of a note and the expression "security" includes a secondary security.

22.—(1) The exportation from the United Kingdom of— General
restrictions
on export.

- (a) any notes of a class which are or have at any time been legal tender in the United Kingdom or any part of the United Kingdom or in any other territory; and
- (b) any Treasury bills; and
- (c) any postal orders; and
- (d) any gold; and
- (e) any of the following documents (including any such document which has been cancelled), that is to say—

(i) any certificate of title to a security and any coupon; and

(ii) any policy of assurance; and

(iii) any bill of exchange or promissory note expressed in terms of a currency other than sterling; and

(iv) any document to which section four of this Act applies not issued by an authorised dealer or in pursuance of a permission granted by the Treasury;

and any document certifying the destruction, loss or cancellation of any of the documents aforesaid; and

(f) any such articles exported on the person of a traveller or in a traveller's baggage as may be prescribed,

is hereby prohibited except with the permission of the Treasury.

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PART IV.
—cont.

(2) In this section, the expression "note" includes part of a note, the expression "security" includes a secondary security and the expression "coupon" shall be construed in accordance with the meaning of "security".

Payment for
exports.

23.—(1) The exportation of goods of any class or description from the United Kingdom to a destination in any such territory as may be prescribed is hereby prohibited except with the permission of the Treasury, unless the Commissioners of Customs and Excise are satisfied—

(a) that payment for the goods has been made to a person resident in the United Kingdom in such manner as may be prescribed in relation to goods of that class or description exported to a destination in that territory, or is to be so made not later than six months after the date of exportation; and

(b) that the amount of the payment that has been made or is to be made is such as to represent a return for the goods which is in all the circumstances satisfactory in the national interest:

Provided that the Treasury may direct that, in cases to which the direction applies, paragraph (a) of this subsection shall have effect as if for the reference to six months there were substituted a reference to such longer or shorter period as may be specified in the direction, or as if the words "or is to be so made not later than six months after the date of exportation" were omitted.

(2) For the purpose of satisfying themselves in the case of any goods as to the matters specified in subsection (1) of this section, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may require the person making entry of the goods for export to deliver to the collector or other proper officer together with the entry such declarations signed by such persons as the Commissioners may require, and where any such declaration has been so required the goods shall not be exported until it has been delivered as aforesaid.

(3) Where the Commissioners of Customs and Excise are not satisfied in the case of any goods as to the matters specified in paragraph (b) of the said subsection (1), they shall give their reasons to the person making entry of the goods for export and shall take into consideration any representations made by him.

(4) Any reference in this section to the destination of any goods includes a reference to the ultimate destination thereof.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Duty to collect
certain debts.

24.—(1) Except with the permission of the Treasury, no person resident in the United Kingdom who has a right (whether present or future and whether vested or contingent)

to receive any specified currency, or to receive from a person resident outside the scheduled territories a payment in sterling, shall do, or refrain from doing, any act with intent to secure—

- (a) that the receipt by him of the whole or part of that currency or, as the case may be, of that payment in sterling, is delayed ; or
- (b) that the currency or payment ceases, in whole or in part, to be receivable by him :

Provided that nothing in this subsection—

- (i) shall, unless the Treasury otherwise direct, impose on any person any obligation, in relation to any debt arising in the carrying on of any trade or business, to procure the payment thereof at an earlier time than is customary in the course of that trade or business ; or
- (ii) shall, unless the Treasury otherwise direct, prohibit any transfer to a person resident in the United Kingdom and not elsewhere of any right to receive any specified currency or payment in sterling.

(2) Where a person has contravened the provisions of subsection (1) of this section in relation to any specified currency or payment in sterling, the Treasury may give to him or to any other person who appears to the Treasury to be in a position to give effect thereto (being a person in or resident in the United Kingdom) such directions as appear to the Treasury to be expedient for the purpose of obtaining or expediting the receipt of the currency or payment in question, and, without prejudice to the generality of the preceding provisions of this subsection, may direct that there shall be assigned to the Treasury, or to such person as may be specified in the directions, the right to receive the currency or payment or enforce any security for the receipt thereof.

25.—(1) Where—

- (a) any permission or consent has been granted under this Act, or under any corresponding provision of the law in force in any territory comprised in the scheduled territories, subject to a condition providing that, or on the faith of an application stating an intention that, any goods should be sold outside the scheduled territories ; or
- (b) any statement or declaration has been made under any provision of this Act or any such corresponding provision as aforesaid that any goods are to be sold outside the scheduled territories ; or

Duty not to delay sale or importation of goods.

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expression " note " includes part security " includes a secondary coupon " shall be construed in of " security " .

goods of any class or description to a destination in any such is hereby prohibited except duty, unless the Commissioners satisfied—

goods has been made to a person in the United Kingdom in such manner as in relation to goods of that class to a destination in that territory not later than six months after the date of exportation ; and

payment that has been made or as to represent a return for the goods, the circumstances satisfactory to the Commissioners.

The Commissioners may direct that, in cases to which paragraph (a) of this subsection applies, the reference to six months there shall be construed as if it were to such longer or shorter period as may be specified in the directions, or as if the words " or six months after the date of exportation " were omitted.

Where the Commissioners are satisfied that persons applying themselves in the case of goods specified in subsection (1) of this section are persons of good character and that the Commissioners are satisfied that the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may rely on the declaration of the goods for export to their proper officer together with the declaration signed by such persons as the Commissioners may direct, and where any such declaration in relation to goods shall not be exported until such time as the Commissioners of Customs and Excise are satisfied.

Where the Commissioners of Customs and Excise are satisfied that persons applying themselves in the case of goods as to the matters specified in subsection (1), they shall give their permission for the entry of the goods for export and for any representations made by him in relation to the destination of any goods to the ultimate destination thereof.

ART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Where the Treasury, no person in the United Kingdom who has a right to any property whether vested or contingent

PART V.
—cont.

- (c) any currency has been obtained in, or by any person resident in, the scheduled territories on the faith of an application stating an intention that any goods should be sold outside the scheduled territories,

then, except with the permission of the Treasury, no person resident in the United Kingdom who is entitled to sell or procure the sale of the said goods shall do, or refrain from doing, any act with intent to secure—

- (i) that the said sale is delayed to an extent which is unreasonable having regard to the ordinary course of trade; or
(ii) that, on the said sale, any payment made for the goods is not made in the manner indicated by the condition, statement, or declaration, as the case may be.

(2) Where—

- (a) any permission or consent has been granted under this Act, or under any corresponding provisions of the law in force in any territory comprised in the scheduled territories, subject to a condition providing that, or on the faith of an application stating an intention that, any goods should be imported from outside the scheduled territories into any part of the scheduled territories; or
(b) any currency has been obtained in, or by any person resident in, the scheduled territories on the faith of an application stating an intention that any goods should be so imported,

then, except with the permission of the Treasury, no person resident in the United Kingdom who is entitled to procure the importation of the said goods shall do, or refrain from doing, any act with intent to secure that the importation thereof is delayed to an extent which is unreasonable having regard to the ordinary course of trade.

(3) Where in any such case as is specified in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subsection (1), or paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (2), of this section—

- (a) the goods have not been sold or imported as indicated by the condition, statement or declaration within the time thereby indicated or, if no time is thereby indicated, a reasonable time, or (in either case) within such further time as may be allowed by the Treasury; or
(b) it appears to the Treasury that the goods cannot be sold or imported as indicated by the condition, statement or declaration

obtained in, or by any person residing in territories on the faith of an intention that any goods should be imported from the territories,

the Treasury, no person who is entitled to sell or import goods shall do, or refrain from doing so, so as to secure—

the importation is delayed to an extent which is unreasonable having regard to the ordinary course of trade,

any payment made for the goods in the manner indicated by the statement, or declaration, as the case may be,

consent has been granted under any corresponding provisions of any territory comprised in the subject to a condition providing that, if an application stating an intention that any goods should be imported from the territories into any part of the United Kingdom; or

obtained in, or by any person residing in territories on the faith of an intention that any goods should be imported from the territories,

the Treasury, no person who is entitled to procure the importation of goods shall do, or refrain from doing so, so as to secure that the importation of goods is unreasonable having regard to the ordinary course of trade.

as is specified in paragraph (a), or paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (1) of section 26,

been sold or imported as indicated by the condition, or if no time is specified, within a reasonable time, or (in either case) within such further time as may be allowed by the Treasury.

the Treasury that the goods cannot be imported in the manner indicated by the condition,

the Treasury may give to any person resident in the United Kingdom who appears to the Treasury to be in a position to give effect thereto such directions as appear to them to be expedient as to the manner in which the goods are to be dealt with.

(4) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of the last preceding subsection, the power conferred thereby on the Treasury to give directions shall extend to the giving of directions that the goods shall be assigned to the Treasury or to a person specified in the directions.

(5) The powers conferred by the two last preceding subsections in relation to any goods shall extend to the giving of directions with respect to any goods produced or manufactured therefrom, and, where goods to be sold outside the territories or to be imported were to be produced or manufactured from other goods, to the giving of directions with respect to those other goods and any goods produced or manufactured from those other goods.

26.—(1) Where a person—

- (a) has made any payment which is prohibited by this Act; or
- (b) being bound under this Act to offer or cause to be offered any specified currency to an authorised dealer, has otherwise disposed of that currency,

Property obtained by infringement of Act.

the Treasury may direct him to sell or procure the sale of any property which he is entitled to sell or of which he is entitled to procure the sale, being property which represents, whether directly or indirectly, that payment or that specified currency, as the case may be, and may by the same or a subsequent direction specify the manner in which, the persons to whom and the terms on which the property is to be sold.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, the power conferred thereby on the Treasury to give directions shall extend to the giving of directions that the property shall be assigned to the Treasury or to a person specified in the directions.

27.—(1) Where, under the preceding provisions of this Part of this Act, the Treasury have power to give directions that any right to receive any currency or payment in sterling or to enforce any security for the receipt thereof, any goods, or any other property shall be assigned to the Treasury, the Treasury shall also have power to direct that the right, goods or property shall vest in the Treasury, and it or they shall vest in the Treasury accordingly free from any mortgage, pledge or charge, and the Treasury may deal with it or them as they think fit.

Provisions supplemental to preceding provisions of Part V.

PART V.
—cont.

(2) Where, in pursuance of directions under the said provisions, any right, goods or property is or are assigned to the Treasury or to a person specified in the directions, or any right, goods or property vests or vest in the Treasury in pursuance of directions given under subsection (1) of this section, the Treasury shall pay the net sum recovered by them in respect of the right, goods or property to the person making the assignment or, in the case of any right, goods or property vested in the Treasury under subsection (1) of this section, to the person who, but for the directions, would be entitled to the right, goods or property.

Transfer of
annuities,
policies, etc.

28.—(1) Except with the permission of the Treasury, no person resident in the United Kingdom shall transfer to a person resident outside the scheduled territories, or who is to be a nominee for a person resident outside the scheduled territories, any right to the sums assured by any policy of assurance, so, however, that where the person liable for the sums so assured makes any payment thereof to a person resident in the scheduled territories and not elsewhere, or makes, with the permission of the Treasury, any payment thereof to any other person,—

(a) he shall not be bound to inquire as to the residence of any person other than the person to whom, and (if it is not the same person) the person to whose order, the payment is made; and

(b) the payment shall, to the extent of the sums paid, discharge him from his liability under the policy, notwithstanding that the payment is made to or to the order of a person who was not entitled thereto otherwise than by virtue of a transfer prohibited by this subsection.

(2) The preceding subsection shall apply to rights in any annuity or insurance granted under the Government Annuities Act, 1929, or to which either Part I or Part II of that Act applies as if they were rights to sums assured by a policy of assurance.

(3) Subsections (2) and (3) of section eighteen of this Act shall apply in relation to any transfer prohibited by this section as they apply in relation to a transfer prohibited by this Act of a security.

(4) In this section, the expression "nominee" has, in relation to any policy, annuity or insurance, the same meaning as the said expression has in Part III of this Act in relation to a security.

Settlements.

29.—(1) Except with the permission of the Treasury, no person resident in the United Kingdom shall settle any property, otherwise than by will, so as to confer an interest in

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directions under the said provisions property is or are assigned to the directions, or any powers or vest in the Treasury in pursuance of subsection (1) of this section, the net sum recovered by them in respect of any property to the person making exercise of any right, goods or property in pursuance of subsection (1) of this section, the directions, would be entitled to

permission of the Treasury, no person in the United Kingdom shall transfer to a person resident outside the scheduled territories, or who is to be treated as such, any sums assured by any policy of insurance, that where the person liable to make any payment thereof to a person resident outside the scheduled territories and not elsewhere, in pursuance of the Treasury, any payment made by him,—

and to inquire as to the residence of the person to whom, and of the person (if the same person) the person to whose benefit the payment is made; and

to the extent of the sums paid, in respect of his liability under the policy, notwithstanding that the payment is made to or to the benefit of a person who was not entitled thereto in pursuance of the Treasury, any payment made by him,—

provisions shall apply to rights in any property under the Government Annuities Act, 1929, or Part I or Part II of that Act in relation to sums assured by a policy of

(3) of section eighteen of this Act in relation to any transfer prohibited by this section in relation to a transfer prohibited

expression "nominee" has, in relation to any policy of insurance, the same meaning as in Part III of this Act in

of the Treasury, no person shall settle any property or confer an interest in

the property on a person who, at the time of the settlement, is resident outside the scheduled territories, or shall exercise, otherwise than by will, any power of appointment, whether created by will or otherwise, in favour of a person who, at the time of the exercise of the power, is resident outside the scheduled territories.

(2) A settlement or exercise of a power of appointment shall not be invalid by reason that it is prohibited by this section, except so far as it purports to confer any interest on any person who, at the time of the settlement or the exercise of the power, is resident outside the scheduled territories.

(3) Subsections (2) and (3) of section eighteen of this Act shall apply in relation to a settlement or the exercise of a power of appointment prohibited by this section as they apply in relation to a transfer prohibited by this Act of a security.

(4) For the purpose of this section—

(a) any reference to settling property includes a reference to the making of any disposition, covenant, agreement or arrangement whereby the property becomes subject to a trust, or (in the case of a resettlement) to a different trust; and

(b) a person shall be deemed to have an interest in property if he has any beneficial interest therein, whether present or future, and whether vested or contingent, or falls within a limited class of persons in whose favour a discretion or power in respect of the property is exercisable; and

(c) the expression "will" includes any testamentary disposition.

30.—(1) Where there is served on any person resident in the United Kingdom a notice in writing that the Treasury wish any such requirements as are hereinafter mentioned to be complied with by any such body corporate as is specified in the Second Schedule to this Act (hereafter in this subsection referred to as a "foreign company"), and that person can, by doing or refraining from doing any act,—

(a) cause the foreign company to comply with any of the requirements; or

(b) remove any obstacle to the foreign company complying with any of the requirements; or

(c) render it in any respect more probable that the foreign company will comply with any of the requirements,

then, except so far as permission to the contrary may be given by the Treasury, that person shall do, or, as the case may be, refrain from doing, that act.

PART V.
—cont.

PART V.
—*cont.*

The requirements with respect to which such a notice may be given are as follows, that is to say, that the foreign company shall—

- (i) furnish to the Treasury such particulars as to its assets and business as may be mentioned in the notice;
- (ii) sell or procure the sale to an authorised dealer of any gold or specified currency mentioned in the notice, being gold or specified currency which it is entitled to sell or of which it is entitled to procure the sale;
- (iii) declare and pay such dividend as may be mentioned in the notice;
- (iv) realise any of its assets mentioned in the notice in such manner as may be so mentioned;
- (v) refrain from selling, transferring, or doing anything which affects its rights or powers in relation to, any such Treasury bills or securities as may be mentioned in the notice.

(2) Except with the permission of the Treasury, no person resident in the United Kingdom shall do any act whereby a body corporate which is by any means controlled (whether directly or indirectly) by persons resident in the United Kingdom ceases to be controlled by persons resident in the United Kingdom:

Provided that this subsection shall not prohibit any person from selling any securities authorised to be dealt in on any recognised stock exchange in the United Kingdom if the sale takes place in pursuance of an agreement entered into in the ordinary course of business on that exchange.

(3) Except with the permission of the Treasury, no person resident in the United Kingdom shall lend any money, Treasury bills or securities to any body corporate resident in the scheduled territories which is by any means controlled (whether directly or indirectly) by persons resident outside the scheduled territories:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply where the lender after making such inquiries as are reasonable in the circumstances of the case does not know and has no reason to suspect that the body corporate is controlled as aforesaid.

(4) For the purposes of this section and of the Second Schedule to this Act, persons resident in the United Kingdom or outside the scheduled territories shall be deemed to control a body corporate notwithstanding that other persons are associated with them in the control thereof if they can together override those other persons.

(5) In this section the expression "security" includes a secondary security.

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PART VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

31. Any provision of this Act imposing any obligation or prohibition shall have effect subject to such exemptions as may be granted by order of the Treasury, and any such exemption may be either absolute or conditional.

32. Where—

- (a) under any provision contained in Part II of this Act, the permission of the Treasury is required for the making of a payment or the placing of any sum to the credit of any person resident outside the scheduled territories; or
- (b) any payment falls to be made by an authorised dealer on the sale of any gold or specified currency by any foreign company within the meaning of subsection (1) of the concluding section of Part V of this Act, being a sale made to comply with any requirement notified under that subsection,

Blocked
accounts.

the Treasury may direct that the sum payable or to be credited shall be paid or credited to a blocked account only, and, where such a direction is given, the provisions of the Third Schedule to this Act shall have effect in relation to the payment or crediting of the sum.

33.—(1) It shall be an implied condition in any contract that, where, by virtue of this Act, the permission or consent of the Treasury is at the time of the contract required for the performance of any term thereof, that term shall not be performed except in so far as the permission or consent is given or is not required:

Contracts,
legal pro-
ceedings, etc.

Provided that this subsection shall not apply in so far as it is shown to be inconsistent with the intention of the parties that it should apply, whether by reason of their having contemplated the performance of that term in despite of the provisions of this Act or for any other reason.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, neither the provisions of this Act, nor any condition, whether express or to be implied having regard to those provisions, that any payment shall not be made without the permission of the Treasury under this Act, shall be deemed to prevent any instrument being a bill of exchange or promissory note.

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(3) The provisions of the Fourth Schedule to this Act shall have effect with respect to legal proceedings, arbitrations, bankruptcy proceedings, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the winding up of companies, and proceedings under deeds of arrangement or trust deeds for behoof of creditors.

PART VI.
—cont.
**Enforcement
and adminis-
tration.**

34.—(1) The provisions of the Fifth Schedule to this Act shall have effect for the purpose of the enforcement of this Act.

(2) Persons belonging to the following classes, that is to say—

- (a) bankers, authorised dealers, authorised depositaries;
- (b) persons to whom any powers of the Treasury under this Act are delegated;
- (c) persons who with the permission of the Treasury are in possession of documents which would, but for the permission, have to be in the custody of an authorised depositary;
- (d) persons concerned with the keeping of any register in the United Kingdom; and
- (e) persons entrusted with the payment of capital moneys, dividends or interest in the United Kingdom,

shall comply with such directions as may be given to them respectively by the Treasury, being—

- (i) in the case of any such persons, directions as respects the exercise of any functions exercisable by them by virtue of, or by virtue of anything done under, any provision of this Act; or
- (ii) in the case of authorised dealers, such directions as aforesaid or directions as to the terms on which they are to accept gold or foreign currency or directions requiring them to offer their gold or specified currency for sale to the Bank of England on such terms as may be specified in any such directions.

**Application
to Crown.**

35.—(1) This Act shall bind the Crown and shall apply to transactions by a Government department or other person acting on behalf of the Crown, and the Treasury shall not, by virtue of any contract made by them or on their behalf in relation to any securities, be under any obligation to grant any permission under Part III of this Act or any exemption from the provisions of the said Part III.

(2) In this section the reference to a Government department or person acting on behalf of the Crown includes a reference to any department of, or person acting on behalf of, the Government of Northern Ireland or any of His Majesty's Governments outside the United Kingdom.

**Treasury
orders.**

36.—(1) The Treasury may by order make such transitional provisions as appear to them necessary or expedient in consequence of the exercise by them of any other power to make orders under this Act.

(2) Any order made by the Treasury under this Act (other than an order made only for any of the purposes specified in the Sixth Schedule to this Act) shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament immediately after it is made, and if

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the Fifth Schedule to this Act
of the enforcement of this

the following classes, that is to

dealers, authorised depositaries;
powers of the Treasury under

permission of the Treasury are
instruments which would, but for the
be in the custody of an authorised

with the keeping of any register
form; and

the payment of capital moneys,
in the United Kingdom,
directions as may be given to them
, being—

such persons, directions as respects
functions exercisable by them by
virtue of anything done under, any
Act; or

authorised dealers, such directions as
as to the terms on which they
offer foreign currency or directions
to offer their gold or specified
to the Bank of England on such
specified in any such directions.

and the Crown and shall apply to
any department or other person
named, and the Treasury shall not,
directed by them or on their behalf
to do so under any obligation to grant
under Part II of this Act or any exemption
under Part III.

reference to a Government depart-
ment on behalf of the Crown includes a
reference to any person acting on behalf
of that department in Northern
Ireland or any of His Majesty's
territories outside the United Kingdom.

may by order make such transitional
provisions as may be necessary or expedient
in connection with the operation of this
Act by them of any other power to

the Treasury under this Act
for any of the purposes
of this Act) shall be laid before
Parliament immediately after it is made, and if

either House of Parliament, within the period of forty days
beginning with the day on which any such order as aforesaid
is laid before it, resolves that the order be annulled, it shall
thereupon become void, without prejudice, however, to the
validity of anything previously done thereunder, or to the
making of a new order.

(3) In reckoning any such period of forty days as aforesaid,
no account shall be taken of any time during which Parliament
is dissolved or prorogued, or during which both Houses are
adjourned for more than four days.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in subsection (4) of section
one of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, an order made under
this Act shall be deemed not to be, or to contain, a statutory
rule to which that section applies. 56 & 57 Vict.
c. 66.

(5) An order made under this Act may be revoked or varied
by a subsequent order.

37.—(1) Any permission, consent or authority granted by
the Treasury under this Act— Other powers
of Treasury

- (a) may be either general or special; and
- (b) may be revoked by the Treasury; and
- (c) may be absolute or conditional; and
- (d) may be limited so as to expire on a specified date,
unless renewed; and
- (e) shall be published in such a way as, in the opinion
of the Treasury, to give any person entitled to the
benefit of it an adequate opportunity of getting to
know of it, unless in their opinion publication is
not necessary for that purpose.

(2) Any directions given by the Treasury under any provi-
sion of this Act—

- (a) may be either general or special; and
- (b) may be revoked or varied by subsequent directions;
and
- (c) shall be given to such persons and in such manner as
the Treasury think appropriate, and if so given shall
be valid for all purposes.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (c) of the last preceding
subsection, a person shall not by virtue of any direction given
by the Treasury under this Act, not being a direction printed
and sold under the Rules Publication Act, 1893, or the
Statutory Instruments Act, 1946, be convicted of an offence
against this Act, unless the direction was served on him or he
knew, or avoided getting to know, of the giving thereof. 9 & 10 Geo. 5.
c. 36.

Provided that where reasonable steps were taken for the
purpose of bringing the purport of the direction to his notice,
it shall be for him to show that he neither knew nor avoided
getting to know of the giving thereof.

PART VI.
—cont.

(4) The Treasury may, to such extent and subject to such restrictions and conditions as they may think proper, delegate or authorise the delegation of any of their powers (other than any power to make orders or to give authority to apply for a search warrant) to any person, or class or description of persons, approved by them, and references in this Act to the Treasury shall be construed accordingly.

(5) Any document stating that any permission, consent, authority or direction is given under any of the provisions of this Act by the Treasury, and purporting to be signed on their behalf, shall be evidence of the facts stated in the document.

Financial
provisions.

38. Any expenses incurred under or by virtue of this Act by any Government department shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, and any sums received under or by virtue of this Act by any Government department shall be paid into the Exchequer, except in so far as they are properly paid out of or into the Exchange Equalisation Account established under section twenty-four of the Finance Act, 1932.

22 & 23 Geo. 5.
c. 25.

Branches.

39.—(1) The Treasury may by order or direction provide that, for such of the purposes of this Act as may be specified in the order or direction—

(a) any transaction with or by a branch of any business, whether carried on by a body corporate or otherwise, shall be treated in all respects as if the branch were a body corporate resident where the branch is situated; and

(b) the making of any book entry or other statement recording a debit against a branch of any business in favour of any other branch of that business, shall be treated as a payment to that other branch; and

(c) any property held by or on behalf of the person carrying on the business shall be deemed to be held by such of the branches of the business as may be determined in accordance with the order or direction,

and any such order or direction which makes, for any of the purposes of Part III of this Act, such provision as is mentioned in paragraph (c) of this subsection may contain provisions declaring the circumstances in which a branch is to be treated as nominee for any other branch.

(2) Any reference in subsection (1) of this section to a branch of a business shall be deemed to include a reference to the head office of that business.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall apply in relation to any body of persons (whether corporate or unincorporated) carrying on any activity, whether for the purpose of profit or not, as they apply in relation to a business.

PART VI.
—cont.

- “ coupon ” means a coupon representing dividends or interest on a security;
- “ foreign currency ” has the meaning ascribed to it by section one of this Act;
- “ gold ” means gold coin or gold bullion,
- “ policy of assurance ” means any policy securing the payment of a capital sum or annuity on the occurrence of a specified event which is certain to happen and includes—
- (a) any policy by which the payment of money is assured on death (except death by accident only) or the happening of any contingency dependent on human life; and
- (b) any policy securing the payment of an immediate annuity;
- and the reference in this definition to the occurrence of a specified event which is certain to happen shall include the occurrence, which is certain to happen, of one of specified events none of which by itself is certain to happen;
- “ prescribed ” means prescribed, for the purposes of the provision in question, by order of the Treasury;
- “ scheduled territories ” has the meaning ascribed to it by section one of this Act;
- “ secondary securities ” has the meaning ascribed to it by section nineteen of this Act;
- “ securities ” means shares, stock, bonds, notes (other than promissory notes), debentures, debenture stock, units under a unit trust scheme and shares in an oil royalty;
- “ specified currency ” has the meaning ascribed to it by section two of this Act as extended by section four thereof;
- “ unit trust scheme ” means any arrangements made for the purpose, or having the effect, of providing for persons having funds available for investment, facilities for the participation by them, as beneficiaries under a trust, in profits or income arising from the acquisition, holding, management or disposal of any property whatsoever;
- “ unit ” means, in relation to a unit trust scheme, a right or interest (whether described as a unit, as a sub-unit or otherwise) which may be acquired under the scheme.

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upon representing dividends or
the meaning ascribed to it by
Act;

in or gold bullion,

means any policy securing the
sum or annuity on the occur-
event which is certain to happen

by which the payment of money
death (except death by accident
happening of any contingency
than life; and

securing the payment of an
;

this definition to the occurrence
which is certain to happen shall
force, which is certain to happen,
events none of which by itself

described, for the purposes of the
Act, by order of the Treasury;

has the meaning ascribed to it
by this Act;

has the meaning ascribed to it
by this Act;

shares, stock, bonds, notes (other
notes), debentures, debenture
unit trust scheme and shares in

has the meaning ascribed to it by
this Act as extended by section four

means any arrangements made for
the effect, of providing for
funds available for investment,
participation by them, as bene-
ficial, in profits or income arising
from, holding, management or
control whatsoever;

reference to a unit trust scheme, a
scheme described as a unit, as a
scheme which may be acquired under

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(2) Any provision of this Act (however worded) the effect of which is to prohibit the doing of any act where a person to or by whom the act is to be done or who stands in a specified relation to any property possesses any specified attribute as to residence or otherwise shall, where the act is done to or by two or more persons or, as the case may be, where two or more persons stand jointly in that relation to the property, operate to prohibit the doing of that act if any of those persons possess that attribute; and any provision of this Act imposing an obligation on any person to do an act if he possesses any specified attribute as to residence or otherwise shall, in relation to any act which can only be done by two or more persons jointly—

PART VI.
—cont.

(a) where all those persons possess that attribute, operate to impose a joint obligation on all of them to do the act; and

(b) where some only of them possess that attribute, operate to impose a separate obligation on each one of them who possesses that attribute to do all he can to secure the doing of the act.

(3) Any power conferred by this Act to prescribe the declarations which are to be furnished on any occasion shall include a power to require that the declarations shall be made by specified persons and shall be verified in a specified manner.

(4) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as requiring the Treasury to pay any sum otherwise than in sterling or otherwise than in the United Kingdom, and any provision of this Act requiring the Treasury to pay any sum to any person shall, where that sum is in a specified currency, be construed as a provision that the Treasury shall pay to that person the amount in sterling which he would have received for the specified currency if he had sold it to an authorised dealer in pursuance of an offer made under section two of this Act at the time when the said sum is paid.

(5) The obligations and prohibitions imposed by this Act shall, subject to the express limitations contained therein, apply to all persons, notwithstanding that they are not in the United Kingdom and are not British subjects.

43.—(1) It is hereby declared that this Act extends to Northern Ireland.

(2) This Act shall, with such modifications as His Majesty may specify by Order in Council, apply to the Isle of Man as if it were part of the United Kingdom and references in this Act to the United Kingdom shall be construed accordingly.

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(3) His Majesty may by Order in Council direct that any of the provisions of this Act other than this section shall extend, with such modifications, if any, as may be specified in the Order, to any of the Channel Islands.

(4) Any Order in Council made under this section may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Order so made, and any such Order in Council as aforesaid may contain such transitional provisions as may appear to His Majesty to be necessary or expedient.

**Short title,
commence-
ment and
repeal.**

44.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Exchange Control Act, 1947.

(2) This Act shall come into force on such day as the Treasury may by order appoint, and—

(a) different days may be appointed for different purposes and for different provisions thereof; and

(b) the power of the Treasury to make transitional provisions consequent on the making of an order under this Act shall extend to the revocation, in consequence of any order made under this subsection, of any of the provisions of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1939.

18 & 19 Geo. 5.
c. 13.

(3) Section eleven of the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1928 (which empowers the Bank of England to require returns and sales of gold coin and bullion), is hereby repealed.

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Order in Council direct that any Act other than this section shall have effect, if any, as may be specified in relation to the Channel Islands.

Nothing made under this section may be inconsistent with any Order so made, and any Act as aforesaid may contain such provisions as may appear to His Majesty to be necessary.

shall be cited as the Exchange Control Act, 1947.

shall be in force on such day as the Order may direct, and—

the Order may be appointed for different purposes and subject to such provisions thereof; and

the Treasury may make transitional provisions and arrangements in connection with the making of an order under this section, and to the revocation, in consequence of the making of an order under this subsection, of any of the provisions of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1940.

The provisions of the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1928, and of the Bank of England Act, 1946, in so far as they require the Bank of England to require the issue of gold and bullion), is hereby repealed.

SCHEDULES.

Section 1.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

THE SCHEDULED TERRITORIES.

1. The United Kingdom.
2. Any Dominion within the meaning of the Statute of Westminster, 1931, except Canada and Newfoundland.
3. Any part of His Majesty's dominions, not being a Dominion within the meaning of the Statute of Westminster, 1931, or a part of such a Dominion.
4. Any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Majesty and is being exercised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or the Government of any Dominion.
5. Any British protectorate or British protected state.
6. Egypt.
7. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
8. Iraq.
9. Transjordan.
10. Iceland.
11. The Faroe Islands.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Sections 30 & 31.

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

1. The bodies corporate in question are bodies corporate not incorporated under the law of any part of the United Kingdom in the case of which any of the following conditions is fulfilled—

- (a) that the body corporate is by any means controlled (whether directly or indirectly) by persons resident in the United Kingdom;
- (b) that more than one-half of the sums which, on a liquidation thereof, would be receivable by holders of share or loan capital would be receivable directly or indirectly by or for the benefit of persons resident in the United Kingdom;
- (c) that more than one-half of the assets which, on a liquidation thereof, would be available for distribution after the payment of creditors would be receivable directly or indirectly by or for the benefit of persons resident in the United Kingdom;

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—cont.

(d) that more than one-half—

(i) of the interest payable on its loans and loan capital, if any; or

(ii) of the dividends payable on its preference share capital, if any; or

(iii) of the dividends payable on its share capital, if any, not being preference share capital,

is receivable, directly or indirectly, by or for the benefit of persons resident in the United Kingdom.

2. Where the identity of the persons by whom or for whose benefit any sum, assets, interest or dividends are directly or indirectly receivable depends on the exercise by a person resident in the United Kingdom of a power of appointment or similar power, the sum, assets, interest or dividends shall, for the purposes of this Schedule, be deemed to be receivable directly or indirectly by or for the benefit of persons resident in the United Kingdom.

Section 32.

THIRD SCHEDULE

BLOCKED ACCOUNTS.

1. In this Schedule, the expression "a blocked account" means an account opened as a blocked account at an office or branch in the United Kingdom in favour of any person by a banker authorised by the Treasury to open blocked accounts, and the expression "the banker" means, in relation to any person, a banker who opens a blocked account in favour of that person.

2. Where a direction is given that a payment is to be made to a blocked account only, then, subject to the next following paragraph—

(a) the manner in which the payment may be made shall be either—

(i) to the banker, with a direction that it is to be credited to a blocked account of that person (which direction may, in the case of a payment by means of a cheque or warrant, be made by marking the cheque or warrant with the words "blocked account of" (naming the person in question) or words to the same effect); or

(ii) by a crossed cheque or warrant drawn in favour of that person, marked with the words "payable only to blocked account of payee" or words to the same effect; and

(b) the sum collected shall be credited by the banker to a blocked account of that person.

3. Where a direction is given that a sum is to be paid or credited to a blocked account only, then, notwithstanding the direction, the sum may, with the consent of the person to whom it is to be paid or credited, and subject to the requirements of Part III of this Act,

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payable on its loans and loan capital,

payable on its preference share

payable on its share capital, if any,
share capital,

indirectly, by or for the benefit of
the United Kingdom.

persons by whom or for whose benefit
dividends are directly or indirectly
paid by a person resident in the United
Kingdom or similar power, the sum, assets,
or the purposes of this Schedule, be
paid or indirectly by or for the benefit of
the United Kingdom.

SCHEDULE

ACCOUNTS.

The expression "a blocked account" means
an account at an office or branch in the
United Kingdom or any other country by a banker authorised by
the Treasury, and the expression "the
person", a banker who opens a
blocked account at person.

That a payment is to be made to a
person or to the next following paragraph—
the payment may be made shall be

in a direction that it is to be credited
to that person (which direction may,
if the cheque or warrant, be
the cheque or warrant with the words
(naming the person in question) or
to that person); or

by cheque or warrant drawn in favour of
that person with the words "payable only to
that person" or words to the same effect;

or credited by the banker to a blocked

That a sum is to be paid or credited to
that person notwithstanding the direction, the sum
shall be paid to that person to whom it is to be paid
by the provisions of Part III of this Act,

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be invested instead in the purchase for that person of any such
investments as may be prescribed for the purposes of paragraph (a)
of the proviso to the next following paragraph.

3RD SCH.
—cont.

4. Any sum standing to the credit of a blocked account shall not
be dealt with except with the permission of the Treasury:

Provided that, subject to compliance with the requirements of
Part III of this Act—

- (a) the whole or any part of any such sum may, at the request
of the person in whose name the account stands, be invested
through the banker in such investments as may be prescribed;
and
- (b) nothing in this Schedule shall be construed as restricting the
manner in which the investments acquired may be dealt with.

5. Where a person in whose name a blocked account is standing
becomes bankrupt in the United Kingdom or dies, the banker may,
notwithstanding anything in paragraph 4 of this Schedule, transfer
the account to the name of the trustee in bankruptcy or personal
representative, but, save as aforesaid, no change shall, except with
the permission of the Treasury, be made in the name in which the
account stands; and where any such change is made (whether or
not the permission of the Treasury is necessary therefor) the account
shall remain a blocked account notwithstanding the change, and the
provisions of this Schedule shall apply accordingly.

6. Where—

- (a) a sum is due from any person to any other person but the
Treasury direct that it shall be paid or credited to a blocked
account only; and
- (b) the person to whom the sum is due nominates such an
account to the person from whom the sum is due,

the last mentioned person is under a duty to the person to whom
the sum is due to cause the sum to be paid or credited to that blocked
account, and the crediting of any sum to a blocked account in pursuance
of a direction of the Treasury shall, to the extent of the sum credited,
be a good discharge to the person from whom the sum is due:

Provided that in the case of a sum due under a contract this para-
graph shall not apply in so far as it is shown to be inconsistent with
the intention of the parties that it should apply.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Section 33.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, &c.

1. The provisions of Part II of this Act shall apply to sums required
to be paid by any judgment or order of any court or by any award
as they apply in relation to other sums, and it shall be implied in any

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—cont.

judgment or order of any court in the United Kingdom, and in any award given under the law of any part of the United Kingdom, that any sum required to be paid by the judgment, order or award (whether as a debt, as damages or otherwise) to which the said provisions apply shall not be paid except with the permission of the Treasury.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as preventing the payment by any person of any sum into any court in the United Kingdom but the provisions of Part II of this Act shall apply to the payment of any sum out of court, whether under an order of the court or otherwise, to or for the credit of any person resident outside the scheduled territories.

3. Without prejudice to the provisions of any enactments relating to the making of rules of court, rules of court—

- (a) enabling any person who is required by any judgment, order or award to pay any sum, if he apprehends that the payment of that sum is unlawful under this Act except with the permission of the Treasury, to pay that sum into court; and
- (b) declaring that payment of a sum into court by virtue of the preceding sub-paragraph, together with the delivery to the other party concerned of such evidence of the payment as may be prescribed by the rules, shall, to the extent of the payment, be a good discharge to the person making the payment; and
- (c) so regulating the process of execution which may issue in respect of any sum required to be paid by any judgment, order or award as to secure that, unless it is shown, in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules, that the permission of the Treasury for the payment of the sum is not required under this Act or has been given without conditions, the proceeds of the execution will be paid into court, and, so far as is necessary for that purpose, varying the form of any writ of execution or other similar document or the duties of the sheriff or other officer to whom any such writ or other similar document is directed,

15 & 16 Geo. 5.
c. 49.

24 & 25 Geo. 5.
c. 53.

may be made, as respects the High Court, under section ninety-nine of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act, 1925, and, as respects county courts, under section ninety-nine of the County Courts Act, 1934, and, as respects any other court, by such authority as may be designated in that behalf by the Lord Chancellor:

Provided that—

- (i) the form of any bankruptcy notice shall be such as may be prescribed by the Board of Trade; and
- (ii) nothing in this paragraph shall affect the provisions of section two hundred and six of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act, 1925 (which requires rules of court for inferior courts to have the concurrence of the rule-making authority for the High Court).

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—cont.

- (b) declaring that payment of a sum into court by virtue of the preceding sub-paragraph, together with the delivery to the other party concerned of such evidence of the payment as may be prescribed by the rules, shall, to the extent of the payment, be a good discharge to the person making the payment; and
- (c) so regulating the doing of diligence for the purpose of enforcing payment of any sum required to be paid by any judgment, decree or order as to secure that, unless it is shown, in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules, that the permission of the Treasury for the payment of the sum is not required under this Act or has been given without conditions, any sum recovered by the diligence will be paid into court, and, so far as is necessary for that purpose, varying the form of any warrant or other document authorising the doing of diligence or the duties of the messenger-at-arms or sheriff officer to whom any such warrant or other document is directed."

3 & 4 Geo. 5.
c. 20.

(4) In paragraph 6, for the words "subsection (1) of section four of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, be allowed to be a good petitioning creditor's debt" there shall be substituted the words "section twelve of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, 1913, be a debt in respect of which a creditor may present a petition for sequestration".

8.—(1) The provisions of this Schedule shall apply to Northern Ireland subject to the modifications specified in this paragraph.

(2) In paragraph 3, for the word "sheriff" there shall be substituted the word "under-sheriff" and for the words from "may be made" to the end of the paragraph there shall be substituted the words—

"may be made—

40 & 41 Vict.
c. 57.
60 & 61 Vict.
c. 66.

(i) as respects the High Court, under section sixty-one of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Act, 1877, as amended by the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) (No. 2) Act, 1897;

40 & 41 Vict.
c. 56.

(ii) as respects the county courts, under sections seventy-nine and eighty-four of the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877, as amended by section ten of the County Officers and Courts Act (Northern Ireland), 1925, or under any enactment of the Parliament of Northern Ireland, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act, repealing and re-enacting (with or without modification) those sections; and

(iii) as respects courts of summary jurisdiction, by the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland or such other authority as may be empowered by any enactment of the Parliament of Northern Ireland, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act, to make rules regulating the procedure and practice in courts of summary jurisdiction in Northern Ireland."

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ment of a sum into court by virtue of sub-paragraph, together with the other party concerned of such evidence may be prescribed by the rules, shall, the payment, be a good discharge of the payment; and

ing of diligence for the purpose of of any sum required to be paid by any order as to secure that, unless it is otherwise as may be prescribed by the rules, of the Treasury for the payment of any sum recovered by the diligence of the court, and, so far as is necessary for that the form of any warrant or other order for the doing of diligence or the duties of the sheriff or other officer to whom any order for the doing of diligence is directed.

words " subsection (1) of section four of the Act, 1913, be a debt in respect of which a writ of sequestration " .

the Schedule shall apply to Northern Ireland as specified in this paragraph.

the word " sheriff " there shall be substituted for the words from " may be substituted in this paragraph there shall be substituted the

Court, under section sixty-one of the Judicature (Ireland) Act, 1877, as amended by the Judicature (Ireland) Act, 1925, or any other Act, to make rules regulating the practice in courts of summary jurisdiction, by the Lord Chancellor of Northern Ireland or such other authority as may be appointed by any enactment of the Parliament of Northern Ireland, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act, to make rules regulating the practice in courts of summary jurisdiction, repealing and re-enacting (with or without amendments) those sections; and

of summary jurisdiction, by the Lord Chancellor of Northern Ireland or such other authority as may be appointed by any enactment of the Parliament of Northern Ireland, whether passed before or after the commencement of this Act, to make rules regulating the practice in courts of summary jurisdiction, repealing and re-enacting (with or without amendments) those sections; and

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(3) In sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 5 after the word " trustee " there shall be inserted the word " assignee " .

4TH SCH.
—cont.

(4) In paragraph 6, for the reference to subsection (1) of section four of the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, there shall be substituted a reference to section twenty-one of the Bankruptcy (Ireland) (Amendment) Act, 1872, as amended by the Bankruptcy Amendment Act (Northern Ireland), 1929.

(5) References in this paragraph to enactments of the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall be construed as references to those enactments as they apply in Northern Ireland.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

Section 34.

ENFORCEMENT.

PART I.

General provisions as to evidence and information.

1.—(1) Without prejudice to any other provisions of this Act, the Treasury may give to any person in or resident in the United Kingdom directions requiring him, within such time and in such manner as may be specified in the directions, to furnish to them, or to any person designated in the directions as a person authorised to require it, any information in his possession or control which the Treasury or the person so authorised, as the case may be, may require for the purpose of securing compliance with or detecting evasion of this Act.

(2) A person required by any such directions as aforesaid to furnish information shall also produce such books, accounts or other documents (hereafter in this Part of this Schedule referred to as " documents ") in his possession or control as may be required for the said purpose by the Treasury or by the person authorised to require the information, as the case may be.

(3) Nothing in the preceding provisions of this paragraph shall be taken to require any person who has acted as counsel or solicitor for any person to disclose any privileged communication made to him in that capacity.

(4) Where a person is convicted on indictment for failing to give information or produce documents when required so to do under this paragraph, the court may make an order requiring the offender, within such period as may be specified in the order, to comply with the requirement to give the information or produce the documents.

2.—(1) If a justice of the peace is satisfied by information on oath given by a person authorised by the Treasury to act for the purposes of this paragraph either—

- (a) that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence against this Act has been or is being committed and that evidence of the commission of the offence is to be found at any premises specified in the information, or in any vehicle, vessel or aircraft so specified; or

5TH SCH.
—cont.

- (b) that any documents which ought to have been produced under the preceding paragraph and have not been produced are to be found at any such premises or in any such vehicle, vessel or aircraft,

he may grant a search warrant authorising any constable, together with any other persons named in the warrant and any other constables, to enter the premises specified in the information or, as the case may be, any premises upon which the vehicle, vessel or aircraft so specified may be, at any time within one month from the date of the warrant, and to search the premises, or, as the case may be, the vehicle, vessel or aircraft.

(2) A person authorised by any such warrant as aforesaid to search any premises or any vehicle, vessel or aircraft, may search every person who is found in, or whom he has reasonable ground to believe to have recently left or to be about to enter, those premises or that vehicle, vessel or aircraft, as the case may be, and may seize any article found in the premises or in the vehicle, vessel or aircraft which he has reasonable ground for believing to be evidence of the commission of any offence against this Act or any documents which he has reasonable ground for believing ought to have been produced under the preceding paragraph :

Provided that no female shall, in pursuance of any warrant issued under this paragraph, be searched except by a female.

(3) Where, by virtue of this paragraph, a person has any power to enter any premises, he may use such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose of exercising that power.

(4) In this paragraph, the expression "a justice of the peace", in Scotland, includes the sheriff, and, in Northern Ireland, means a resident magistrate.

3.—(1) Any article coming into the possession of an executive authority (whether in consequence of the seizure of the article under or by virtue of this Act or otherwise) which the authority has reasonable ground for believing to be evidence of the commission of an offence against this Act may be retained for a period of three months or, if within that period there are commenced proceedings in respect of such an offence in which the article is, or can properly be, adduced in evidence, until the final determination of those proceedings.

(2) For the purposes of this paragraph, any person to whom any powers of the Treasury under this Act are delegated or on whom any functions are conferred by or by virtue of this Act, including any constable, shall be deemed to be an executive authority.

(3) For the purposes of this paragraph, any proceedings shall be deemed not to have been finally determined so long as there is pending any appeal in the matter of the proceedings, and an appeal in that matter shall be deemed to be pending during the ordinary time within which such an appeal may be lodged, and, if such an appeal is duly lodged, the appeal shall be deemed to be pending until it is decided or withdrawn.

(4) The powers conferred by this paragraph in relation to any article shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any powers otherwise exercisable in relation thereto.

ought to have been produced under and have not been produced are premises or in any such vehicle,

authorising any constable, together with warrant and any other constables, the information or, as the case may be, the vehicle, vessel or aircraft so specified on the date of the warrant, the case may be, the vehicle, vessel

such warrant as aforesaid to search the vessel or aircraft, may search every place which he has reasonable ground to believe to be premises or that the case may be, and may seize any such vehicle, vessel or aircraft which appears to be evidence of the commission of an offence under this Act or any documents which he has reasonable ground to believe to have been produced under

in pursuance of any warrant issued under this Act except by a female.

In paragraph, a person has any power which force as is reasonably necessary for the exercise of that power.

The expression "a justice of the peace", and, in Northern Ireland, means a

in the possession of an executive authority (other than the seizure of the article under paragraph (a) or (b) which the authority has reasonable ground to believe to be evidence of the commission of an offence) to be retained for a period of three months if there are commenced proceedings in relation to the article is, or can properly be, the subject of a determination of those proceedings.

In paragraph, any person to whom any power is delegated or on whom any power is conferred by virtue of this Act, including any power conferred by executive authority.

In paragraph, any proceedings shall be deemed to be pending so long as there is pending any proceedings, and an appeal in that behalf made during the ordinary time within which such an appeal is duly made, and is pending until it is decided or withdrawn.

In relation to any article which is the subject of any powers otherwise

4. No person in or resident in the United Kingdom shall—
- (a) with intent to evade the provisions of this Act, destroy, mutilate, deface, secrete or remove any documents;
 - (b) in furnishing any information for any of the purposes of this Act, make any statement which he knows to be false in a material particular, or recklessly make any statement which is false in a material particular;
 - (c) obstruct any person in the exercise of any powers conferred on him by virtue of this Part of this Schedule.

PART II.

General provisions as to offences.

1.—(1) Any person in or resident in the United Kingdom who contravenes any restriction or requirement imposed by or under this Act, and any such person who conspires or attempts, or aids, abets, counsels or procures any other person, to contravene any such restriction or requirement as aforesaid, shall be guilty of an offence punishable under this Part of this Schedule:

Provided that an offence punishable by virtue of Part III of this Schedule shall not be punishable under this Part of this Schedule.

(2) Where an offence punishable under this Part of this Schedule has been committed by a body corporate, any person who at the time of the commission of the offence was a director, general manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or was purporting to act in any such capacity, shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence, unless he proves that the contravention was committed without his consent or connivance and that he exercised all such diligence to prevent the commission of the offence as he ought to have exercised having regard to the nature of his functions in that capacity and to all the circumstances.

(3) Any person who commits an offence punishable under this Part of this Schedule shall be liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for not more than three months or to a fine or to both;
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for not more than two years or to a fine or to both;

and where the offence is concerned with any currency, any security, any gold, any goods or any other property, the court may, if they think fit so to do, order the currency, security, gold, goods or property to be forfeited.

(4) Except in the case of a body corporate convicted on indictment, the maximum fine which may be imposed for an offence punishable under this Part of this Schedule shall be—

- (a) on summary conviction five hundred pounds; and
- (b) on conviction on indictment one thousand pounds;

so, however, that (in either case) where the offence is concerned with any currency, any security, any payment, any gold, any goods or any other property, and does not consist only of a failure to give information or produce books, accounts or other documents with respect thereto when required so to do under Part I of this Schedule, a larger fine may be imposed not exceeding three times the amount or value of the currency, security, payment, gold, goods or property.

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*Exchange Control
Act, 1947.*

10 & 11 GEO. 6.

5TH SCH.
—cont.

14 & 15 Vict.
c. 93.

(5) In the application of this paragraph to Northern Ireland, the expression "summary conviction" means conviction subject to, and in accordance with, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, and any Act (including any Act of the Parliament of Northern Ireland) amending that Act.

2.—(1) No proceedings for an offence punishable under this Part of this Schedule shall be instituted, in England, except by or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions, or, in Northern Ireland, except by or with the consent of the Attorney General for Northern Ireland:

Provided that this sub-paragraph shall not prevent the issue or execution of a warrant for the arrest of any person in respect of such an offence, or the remanding in custody or on bail of any person charged with such an offence.

(2) Proceedings against any person in respect of an offence punishable under this Part of this Schedule may be taken before the appropriate court in the United Kingdom having jurisdiction in the place where that person is for the time being.

(3) Any proceedings under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, or the Summary Jurisdiction Acts (Northern Ireland), as for the time being in force in Northern Ireland, which may be taken against any person in respect of any offence punishable under this Part of this Schedule may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in those Acts, be taken at any time within twelve months from the date of the commission of the offence or within three months from the date on which evidence sufficient in the opinion of the Treasury to justify the proceedings comes to the knowledge of the Treasury, whichever period last expires, or, where the person in question was outside the United Kingdom at the date last mentioned, within twelve months from the date on which he first lands in the United Kingdom thereafter.

(4) For the purposes of this paragraph—

- (a) a certificate of the Treasury as to the date on which such evidence as aforesaid came to the knowledge of the Treasury shall be conclusive evidence thereof; and
- (b) a person entering Northern Ireland by land shall be deemed thereby to land in the United Kingdom.

(5) This paragraph shall, in its application to Scotland, have effect as if for the references to evidence sufficient to justify proceedings there were substituted references to evidence sufficient to justify a report to the Lord Advocate with a view to consideration of the question of proceedings.

3.—(1) The maximum period of imprisonment that may be imposed by a court of summary jurisdiction in England—

- (a) in respect of the non-payment of a sum adjudged to be paid by a conviction for an offence punishable under this Part of this Schedule; or
- (b) in respect of the default of a sufficient distress to satisfy any such sum,

shall, in cases where the sum exceeds twenty pounds, be increased in accordance with the following scale, that is to say,—

5TH SCH.
—cont.

Where the amount of the sum adjudged to be paid by the conviction, as ascertained by the conviction,— The said period shall not exceed,—

Exceeds twenty pounds but does not exceed one hundred pounds	Four months.
Exceeds one hundred pounds but does not exceed five hundred pounds	Six months.
Exceeds five hundred pounds	Twelve months.

(2) Where a person summarily convicted in England for an offence or offences punishable under this Part of this Schedule has been sentenced to a fine, or has on the same occasion been sentenced to two or more fines, and the sum adjudged to be paid by the conviction or convictions exceeds five hundred pounds, any moneys recovered in respect of the said sum shall be applied as follows:—

- (a) they shall be applied, first, in payment to the person entitled thereto of any costs adjudged to be paid by the conviction or convictions, the amount of which is ascertained by the conviction or convictions;
- (b) if the balance remaining after payment of the said costs does not exceed five hundred pounds, it shall be applied in accordance with the provisions of section five of the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914;
- (c) if the balance so remaining exceeds five hundred pounds, so much thereof as is equal to five hundred pounds shall be applied in accordance with the provisions of the said section five, and the remainder shall be paid into the Exchequer.

4 & 5 Geo. 5.
c. 58.

(3) In this paragraph, any reference to a sum adjudged to be paid by a conviction includes any costs thereby adjudged to be paid of which the amount is ascertained by the conviction.

4. The maximum period of imprisonment that may be imposed by the sheriff in Scotland in respect of the non-payment of a sum imposed as a penalty on any person summarily convicted of an offence punishable under this Part of this Schedule shall, in cases where the sum exceeds twenty pounds, be increased in accordance with the following scale, that is to say—

Where the amount adjudged to be paid exceeds— The said period shall not exceed—

Twenty pounds but does not exceed one hundred pounds	Four months.
One hundred pounds but does not exceed five hundred pounds	Six months.
Five hundred pounds	Twelve months.

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paragraph to Northern Ireland, the "means conviction subject to, and provisions (Ireland) Act, 1851, and any amendment of Northern Ireland) amending

offence punishable under this Part of this Act, in England, except by or with the consent of the Attorney General for Northern Ireland,

which shall not prevent the issue of a writ of habeas corpus for any person in respect of such an offence on bail of any person charged with the offence.

in respect of an offence punishable under this Part of this Act may be taken before the appropriate court having jurisdiction in the place where the offence was committed.

the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, or any other Act (including any Act passed in Northern Ireland), as for the time being in force, which may be taken against a person punishable under this Part of this Act in anything to the contrary in those Acts, notwithstanding that more than twelve months from the date of the offence or three months from the date on which the offence was committed, or of the Treasury to justify the proceedings, whichever period is the longer, in question was outside the United Kingdom, within twelve months from the date of the offence in the United Kingdom thereafter.

graph—
reference as to the date on which such a conviction was obtained to the knowledge of the Treasury at the time thereof; and

in Northern Ireland by land shall be deemed to be land in the United Kingdom.

application to Scotland, have effect as if they were sufficient to justify proceedings in England, and as if evidence sufficient to justify a conviction in England were a ground for a conviction in Scotland in view to consideration of the question

imprisonment that may be imposed in England—

amount of a sum adjudged to be paid by the conviction or convictions punishable under this Part of this Act

to satisfy any

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*Exchange Control
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10 & 11 GEO. 6.

5TH SCH.
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PART III.

Import and export.

1.—(1) The enactments relating to customs shall, subject to such modifications, if any, as may be prescribed to adapt them to this Act, apply in relation to anything prohibited to be imported or exported by any of the provisions of Part IV of this Act except with the permission of the Treasury as they apply in relation to goods prohibited to be imported or exported by or under any of the said enactments, and any reference in the said enactments to goods shall be construed as including a reference to anything prohibited to be imported or exported by any of the provisions of the said Part IV except with the permission of the Treasury.

45 & 46 Vict.
c. 74.

25 & 26 Geo. 5.
c. 15.

(2) References in this paragraph to the enactments relating to customs shall be taken as including references to section fourteen of the Post Office (Parcels) Act, 1882 (which applies the said enactments to goods contained in foreign parcels and provides that goods may be examined, seized and forfeited accordingly); and, without prejudice to the provisions of section three of the Post Office (Amendment) Act, 1935 (which authorises the extension of the said section fourteen to such postal packets as may be specified by regulations made thereunder), in the said section fourteen and in any regulations made or to be made thereunder references to foreign parcels shall, for the purposes of the said Part IV, include references to all foreign postal packets (including letters and letter packets).

39 & 40 Vict.
c. 36.

2. Any declaration required to be given under Part IV of this Act shall, for the purposes of section one hundred and sixty-eight of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 (under which making false declarations in matters relating to customs is an offence), be deemed to be a declaration in a matter relating to customs.

3. If anything prohibited to be exported by any provision of the said Part IV is exported in contravention thereof, or is brought to a quay or other place, or water-borne, for the purpose of being so exported, the exporter or his agent shall be liable to the same penalty as that to which a person is liable for an offence to which section one hundred and eighty-six of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, (which relates among other things to illegally importing prohibited goods) applies.

4. Without prejudice to any of the preceding provisions of this Part of this Schedule, any person who, on any occasion, is about to leave the United Kingdom or arrives in the United Kingdom (which person is hereafter in this paragraph referred to as "the traveller") shall, if on that occasion he is required so to do by an officer of Customs or an immigration officer—

- (a) declare whether or not he has with him anything prohibited to be imported or exported by any of the provisions of the said Part IV except with the permission of the Treasury; and
- (b) produce any such thing as aforesaid which he has with him

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and the officer may examine or search any article which the traveller has with him for the purpose of ascertaining whether he is conveying or has in his possession any such thing, and, if the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the traveller has about his person any such thing, search him, and may seize anything produced as aforesaid or found upon such examination or search as aforesaid as to which the officer has reasonable ground for suspecting that it is prohibited to be imported or exported by any of the provisions of the said Part IV except with permission of the Treasury:

5TH SCH.
--cont.

Provided that no female shall be searched in pursuance of this paragraph except by a female.

5. Sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1 of Part II of this Schedule shall apply also to offences punishable by virtue of this Part of this Schedule.

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

Section 36.

ORDERS NOT REQUIRED TO BE LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

1. Any order excepting securities from the provisions of this Act relating to the deposit of certificates of title.
2. Any order prescribing documents for the purpose of the provisions of this Act applying Part III thereof in relation to secondary securities.
3. Any order specifying persons who are to be authorised dealers or authorised depositaries.
4. Any order prescribing the declarations or evidence to be delivered or produced under this Act.
5. Any order revoking or varying any provision made by a previous order for any of the purposes referred to in this Schedule.
6. Any order making transitional provisions consequent on the exercise of the power to make orders for any of the purposes referred to in this Schedule.

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