

Sanctions in response to Putin's illegal annexation of Ukrainian regions

- today Putin has announced the illegal annexation of the Ukrainian regions of Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia following sham referendums
- under new sanctions Russia will lose access to major western services that Russia depends on, including: IT consultancy, architectural services, engineering services, and transactional legal advisory services for certain commercial activity
- UK also bans the export of nearly 700 goods that are crucial to Russia's industrial and technological capabilities
- the Foreign Secretary has summoned the Russian Ambassador, Andrey Kelin, to protest in the strongest terms against the illegal annexation of sovereign Ukrainian territory

New services and goods export bans, targeted at vulnerable sectors of the Russian economy, have been announced by the Foreign Secretary today (30 September) in response to Russia declaring the illegal annexation of 4 regions of Ukraine – violating their territorial integrity and political independence.

Russian-installed officials in 4 temporarily-controlled regions of Ukraine have conducted sham referendums in an attempt to justify their illegal seizure of Ukrainian land. The Russian regime has now announced the illegal annexation of these regions against the will of the Ukrainian people and in flagrant breach of international law.

The UK is moving in lockstep with international partners to target key sectors of the Russian economy. The new measures will ramp up economic pressure on the Russian regime by targeting vulnerabilities and disrupting crucial supply chains.

Russia imports 67% of its services from sanctioning countries. Building on previous action, the UK will prevent Russian access to:

- IT consultancy services
- architectural services
- engineering services
- advertising services
- transactional legal advisory services
- auditing services

The UK has also sanctioned Elvira Nabiullina, the Governor of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation. In her role, Nabiullina has been instrumental in steering the Russian economy through the Russian regime's illegal war against Ukraine and extending the ruble into the Ukrainian territories that

are temporarily controlled by Russia. Nabiullina has been sanctioned and is personally subject to an asset freeze and travel ban.

The Foreign Secretary has instructed that the Russian Ambassador, Andrey Kelin, be summoned to the department, to protest in the strongest terms against the illegal annexation of sovereign Ukrainian territory.

Foreign Secretary James Cleverly said:

The UK utterly condemns Putin's announcement of the illegal annexation of Ukrainian territory. We will never recognise the results of these sham referendums or any annexation of Ukrainian territory.

The Russian regime must be held to account for this abhorrent violation of international law. That's why we are working with our international partners to ramp up the economic pressure through new targeted services bans.

What happens in Ukraine matters to us all, and the UK will do everything possible to assist their fight for freedom.

Russia is highly dependent on Western countries for legal services with 85% of all legal services being imported from G7 countries – given London is an international legal centre, the UK accounts for 59% of these imports. The new legal advisory measures will cover certain commercial and transactional services and hamper Russia's businesses' ability to operate internationally.

IT consultancy services will also be banned, including designing IT systems and software applications. Alongside the UK's previous ban on quantum computing exports and computing services, and with over 170,000 IT specialists fleeing Russia since the invasion began, these measures will erode further Russia's ability to maintain technological development with the rest of the world.

The UK is also working with international partners to cut off Russia from our engineering services and architectural services. Russia imports 77% of these services from the G7 and today's measures will severely debilitate the future growth of Russia's key industries.

These measures will also prohibit Russia's access to other world-class professional services, including auditing and advertising services. With estimates suggesting that 80% of Russian imports in accounting, audit, bookkeeping and tax consultancy come from the UK, EU and US, these measures will further disrupt and degrade the capability of Russian businesses to keep pace in the international market.

The export of almost 700 goods from the UK to Russia are also being banned. The list includes hundreds of goods that are critical for production in Russia's manufacturing sector, with imports from the UK totalling over £200 million last year. In total, £19 billion worth of UK-Russia trade has been

wholly or partially sanctioned, based on 2021 trade flows.

Finally, the UK will suspend the process by which actions taken to manage the orderly failure of Russian banks are recognised under the laws of the United Kingdom, in cases where the bank is a sanctioned entity. This will prevent those Russian actions from taking legal effect in the UK and potentially providing economic benefit to the Russian state.

Alongside today's measures, the UK continues to work with the G7 to finalise and implement the proposed price cap on Russian oil.

Many businesses have already taken significant steps in condemnation of the Russian regime's illegal invasion – 75% of foreign companies have responded to the invasion with 25% having fully withdrawn – a clear marker of international condemnation.

The UK government does not consider that Elvira Nabiullina owns or controls the Russian Central Bank for the purposes of reg. 7 of the Russia (Sanctions) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.

An asset freeze prevents any UK citizen, or any business in the UK, from dealing with any funds or economic resources which are owned, held or controlled by the designated person. UK financial sanctions apply to all persons within the territory and territorial sea of the UK and to all UK persons, wherever they are in the world. It also prevents funds or economic resources being provided to or for the benefit of the designated person

A travel ban means that the designated person must be refused leave to enter or to remain in the United Kingdom, providing the individual is an excluded person under section 8B of the Immigration Act 1971.

Recently introduced powers make it a criminal offence for any Russian aircraft to fly or land in the UK and give the government powers to remove aircraft belonging to designated Russian individuals and entities from the UK aircraft register, even if the sanctioned individual is not on board. Russian ships are also banned from UK ports.

[Magnox site hosts CNPA Board tour ahead of September meeting](#)

News story

Civil Nuclear Police Authority (CNPA) Board members were shown first hand the world-leading work being carried out at Scotland's Hunterston A sit during a recent visit.



Hosted by Site Director, Mark Blackley, and accompanied by fellow Directors Pam Duerden and Mark Rouse, CNPA Board members were shown a presentation before touring the Solid Active Waste Bunker Retrieval Project; Wet Intermediate-Level Waste Retrieval and Encapsulation Plant, Reactor One and the Solid Intermediate-Level Waste Encapsulation facility.

Although the Civil Nuclear Constabulary no longer provides a security service at the Magnox site, in Ayrshire, the CNPA Board were interested in getting a perspective and awareness of decommissioning challenges faced.

Sir Craig Mackey, Interim CNPA Chairman, said: "This was a great opportunity to see first-hand the incredible work being carried out Hunterston A, which is the forefront of nuclear decommissioning in the UK.

"CNC might not provide a security service to Hunterston A, but it's important we continue to work closely with all nuclear-based operational units across the UK so we can best understand the logistics and challenges they face, as well as see the work they are doing to make the world a safer place."

The CNPA held a Board meeting at Hunterston B the following day.

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[Top-up training introduced for close protection operatives](#)

Press release

From tomorrow (1 October 2022) all close protection licence holders will need a first aid qualification and the new top-up training before they renew.



Security Industry Authority

From tomorrow (1 October 2022) all close protection licence holders will need a first aid qualification and the new top-up training before they renew.

The new top-up qualification will include:

- physical intervention skills
- knowledge of door supervision responsibilities
- terror threat awareness

Operatives must make sure that their first aid qualification has at least one year to run before they take the top-up training.

The new requirements will help to ensure that close protection operatives have the most up-to-date skills to keep themselves, their clients, and the public safe.

Steve McCormick, the SIA's Director of Licensing and Standards said:

The introduction of top-up training is an important and transformational change required to improve the skills and knowledge for operatives renewing their licence. This work to increase the skills of every licensed operative through strengthened training and qualifications is a crucial component in increasing public trust and confidence in the industry. This trust is critical to delivering on our commitment to improved public protection.

On 1 April the SIA introduced an updated close protection qualification for new applicants into the sector. This top-up training will bring the skillset of existing licence holders into line with the new requirements.

The SIA recognises that many close protection licence holders work primarily as door supervisors. The SIA will enable close protection operatives to renew to a door supervision licence if they prefer. The door supervision top-up training is shorter than the close protection top-up training, so will be cheaper. Operatives are advised to consider their day-to-day duties and how they are deployed before renewing.

More detailed information about the changes can be found on our website:

Further information:

- The Security Industry Authority is the organisation responsible for regulating the private security industry in the United Kingdom, reporting to the Home Secretary under the terms of the [Private Security Industry Act 2001](#). The SIA's main duties are the compulsory licensing of individuals undertaking designated activities and managing the voluntary Approved Contractor Scheme.
- For further information about the Security Industry Authority or to sign up for email updates visit: www.gov.uk/sia. The SIA is also on [LinkedIn](#) [Facebook \(Security Industry Authority\)](#) and [Twitter \(@SIAuk\)](#).

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[Defence Secretary meets Ukrainian counterpart in Kyiv](#)

Defence Secretary Ben Wallace travelled to Ukraine this week for high level talks with his counterpart about the UK's continued support amid Russia's brutal invasion.

The Defence Secretary met with Ukrainian Defence Minister Oleksii Reznikov to discuss the Armed Forces of Ukraine's ongoing offensive to recapture and liberate territory seized in Putin's illegal war.

They spoke about how UK equipment has been brought to bear on the battlefield, along with the effectiveness of soldiers trained by the UK and other partners.

The pair also talked about the next steps in the war as Ukraine battles to free itself from Russia's occupation, and what further support the UK can provide.

Defence Secretary Ben Wallace said:

I was delighted to have visited my good friend Oleksii Reznikov in Kyiv this week to discuss more military aid and help to Ukraine.

Our support to their fight against Russian aggression goes from strength to strength and will continue all through 2023 and beyond.

The visit came in the same week as Russia orchestrated sham referenda in the Ukrainian regions of Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, Luhansk and Donetsk ahead of a plan to illegally annex them, while the Ukrainian offensive continues to take

back territory in the north-east of the country.

The UK is one of the leading donors of military aid to Ukraine, committing £2.3 billion in 2022 – second only to the US – and the PM last week [announced that this amount would be matched or exceeded in 2023](#).

Just weeks before the Defence Secretary's visit, the UK committed to donating more than 120 logistics vehicles in the latest tranche of gifted military equipment.

The UK has also trained more than 27,000 members of the Armed Forces of Ukraine since 2015, including thousands of new recruits in the UK this year, with help from allies and partners.

The training teaches troops key skills such as weapons handling, first aid, fieldcraft, patrol tactics, vehicle-mounted operations and trench and urban warfare, which will give them a crucial edge on the battlefield.

[Over 500 criminals and immigration offenders removed](#)

More than 500 foreign criminals and immigration offenders have been removed from the UK by the Home Office during September.

In total, 533 people were returned, including 105 to Albania on 3 dedicated charter flights and scheduled flights this month.

The Home Office also returned 26 Romanian nationals and 9 individuals to Zimbabwe on separate charter flights.

The foreign national offenders removed had received combined prison sentences of more than 337 years and were convicted of crimes including sexual and violent offences, supplying Class A drugs and facilitating illegal entry to the UK.

More than 300 people who had no right to remain in the UK, including 3 Albanian nationals who entered the UK illegally – 1 via small boat and 2 through other clandestine means – have also been removed.

Home Secretary, Suella Braverman said:

We are taking a zero-tolerance approach to anyone who comes to the UK and breaks our laws.

Returning such a high number of dangerous criminals sends a clear message that they are not welcome here.

We are also clamping down on those who come here illegally, and I am exploring every avenue to accelerate their removal.

Since signing our returns agreement with Albania in 2021, we have removed over 1,000 Albanian criminals and immigration offenders, including some who crossed the Channel illegally to come to the UK.

To date this year, the UK has removed 8,175 people via enforced, voluntary and other return types, including 2,250 foreign national offenders.

The Nationality and Borders Act will further deter illegal entry into the UK, breaking the business model of people-smuggling networks and speeding up the removal of those with no right to be in the UK.

Figures for recent returns totals are sourced from provisional operational data. Comprehensive statistics on returns are published in the [Home Office quarterly immigration statistics and migration transparency data](#), and the latest available data was published on 25 August.