

- 31 The following new paragraph 6.1.2.13 is added after the existing paragraph 6.1.2.12:
- “6.1.2.13 A lifeboat launching appliance shall be provided with means for hanging-off the lifeboat to free the on-load release mechanism for maintenance.”
- 32 The following new section 6.1.7 is added after the existing section 6.1.6:
- “6.1.7 *Launching appliances for fast rescue boats*
- 6.1.7.1 Every fast rescue boat launching appliance shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 except 6.1.2.10 and, in addition, shall comply with the requirements of this paragraph.
- 6.1.7.2 The launching appliance shall be fitted with a device to dampen the forces due to interaction with the waves when the fast rescue boat is launched or recovered. The device shall include a flexible element to soften shock forces and a damping element to minimize oscillations.
- 6.1.7.3 The winch shall be fitted with an automatic high-speed tensioning device which prevents the wire from going slack in all sea state conditions in which the fast rescue boat is intended to operate.
- 6.1.7.4 The winch brake shall have a gradual action. When the fast rescue boat is lowered at full speed and the brake is applied sharply, the additional dynamic force induced in the wire due to retardation shall not exceed 0.5 times the working load of the launching appliance.
- 6.1.7.5 The lowering speed for a fast rescue boat with its full complement of persons and equipment shall not exceed 1 m/s. Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph 6.1.1.9, a fast rescue boat launching appliance shall be capable of hoisting the fast rescue boat with 6 persons and its full complement of equipment at a speed of not less than 0.8 m/s. The appliance shall also be capable of lifting the rescue boat with the maximum number of persons that can be accommodated in it, as calculated in accordance with paragraph 4.4.2.”

## CHAPTER VII OTHER LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES

### 7.2 General alarm and public address system

- 33 The third sentence of paragraph 7.2.1.1 is deleted.
- 34 The second sentence of paragraph 7.2.1.2 is deleted.

#### 第 24/2015 號行政長官公告

按照中央人民政府的命令，行政長官根據澳門特別行政區第3/1999號法律第六條第一款的規定，命令公佈聯合國安全理事會於二零一四年九月二十四日通過的關於恐怖主義行為對國際和平與安全構成威脅的第2178（2014）號決議的中文及英文正式文本。

二零一五年四月十四日發佈。

行政長官 崔世安

#### Aviso do Chefe do Executivo n.º 24/2015

O Chefe do Executivo manda publicar, nos termos do n.º 1 do artigo 6.º da Lei n.º 3/1999 da Região Administrativa Especial de Macau, por ordem do Governo Popular Central, a Resolução n.º 2178 (2014), adoptada pelo Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas, em 24 de Setembro de 2014, relativa às ameaças à paz e segurança internacionais causadas por actos terroristas, nos seus textos autênticos em línguas chinesa e inglesa.

Promulgado em 14 de Abril de 2015.

O Chefe do Executivo, *Chui Sai On*.

## 第2178（2014）號決議

### 2014年9月24日安全理事會第7272次會議通過

安全理事會，

重申一切形式和表現的恐怖主義是對國際和平與安全的最嚴重威脅之一，任何恐怖行為，不論其動機為何、在何時發生、由何人所為，都是不可開脫的犯罪行為，並繼續決心進一步推動加強全球為消除這一禍害所作整體努力的效力，

關切地注意到恐怖主義威脅已變得更加擴散，恐怖行為，包括基於不容忍或極端主義的恐怖行為，在世界各個地區不斷增加，並表示決心消除這一威脅，

銘記必須消除助長恐怖主義蔓延的條件，並申明會員國決心繼續盡其所能解決衝突，並且不讓恐怖團體得以紮根和建立安全避難所，更好地應對日益增加的恐怖主義威脅，

強調不能也不應將恐怖主義與任何宗教、國籍或文明聯繫起來，

確認會員國為防止和打擊恐怖主義而進行的國際合作和採取的任何措施必須充分符合《聯合國憲章》，

重申安全理事會依照《憲章》尊重所有國家的主權、領土完整和政治獨立，

重申會員國必須確保為打擊恐怖主義而採取的任何措施均符合其根據國際法承擔的所有義務，尤其是國際人權法、國際難民法和國際

人道主義法；強調尊重人權、基本自由和法治與有效的反恐措施相互補充和相輔相成，是成功的反恐努力的一個重要部分；指出必須尊重法治，以便有效地防止和打擊恐怖主義，並指出不遵守這些義務和其他國際義務，包括《聯合國憲章》規定的義務，是加劇激進化的原因之一，並滋生有罪不罰意識，

表示嚴重關注外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員造成的威脅日益嚴重，這些人員指的是前往其居住國或國籍國之外的另一國家，以實施、籌劃、籌備或參與恐怖行為，或提供或接受恐怖主義訓練，包括因此參與武裝衝突的個人；決心消除這一威脅，

表示嚴重關注那些企圖前往國外成為外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員的人，

關注外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員增加了衝突的強度和時間，使得衝突變得更加難以解決，並可能嚴重威脅其原籍國、過境國和目的地國以及鄰近他們活躍的武裝衝突地區的國家和因為安全負擔沉重而受影響的國家，指出外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員的威脅可能影響所有區域和會員國，甚至是遠離衝突地區的國家，表示嚴重關注外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員正在利用他們的極端主義意識形態來煽動恐怖主義，

表示關注恐怖分子和恐怖實體已在原籍國、過境國和目的地國之間建立國際網絡，通過這些網絡來回運送外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員和支助他們的資源，

表示特別關注外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員正在被伊拉克和黎凡特伊斯蘭國（伊黎伊斯蘭國）、努斯拉陣線和第 1267（1999）號和第 1989（2011）號決議所設委員會指認的基地組織的其他基層組織、下屬機

構、分裂團體或衍生團體等實體招募和加入這些實體；認識到外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員的威脅除其他外包括個人支持基地組織及其基層組織、下屬機構、分裂團體和衍生團體的行為或活動，包括為這些實體招募人員或以其他方式支持它們的行為或活動；強調迫切需要解決這一特別威脅，

認識到為應對外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員構成的威脅，需要全面處理根本因素，包括防止激進化演變為恐怖主義，阻止招募活動，限制外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員的旅行，阻止對外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員的財政支助，打擊可能助長恐怖主義的暴力極端主義，制止煽動基於極端主義和不容忍的恐怖主義行為，促進政治和宗教容忍、經濟發展以及社會凝聚力和包容性，結束和解決武裝衝突，並幫助重返社會和恢復正常生活，

又認識到僅憑軍事力量、執法措施和情報作業無法打敗恐怖主義，強調需要根據《聯合國全球反恐戰略》（A/RES/60/288）第一個支柱所述，消除助長恐怖主義蔓延的條件，

表示關注恐怖分子及其支持者越來越多地用通信技術，特別是因特網來促使激進化演變為恐怖主義，招募和煽動其他人實施恐怖行為，資助和幫助外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員的旅行及其後的活動，並着重指出會員國要協力防止恐怖分子利用技術、通信和各種資源來煽動支持恐怖行為，同時須尊重人權和基本自由，並遵守其他國際法義務，

讚賞地注意到聯合國各實體，特別是反恐執行工作隊（反恐執行工作隊）各實體，包括聯合國毒品和犯罪問題辦公室（禁毒辦）和聯合國反恐怖主義中心（反恐中心）在能力建設領域開展活動，而且反恐怖主義委員會執行局（反恐執行局）努力為技術援助提供便利，特

別是協同其他相關國際、區域和次區域組織，應會員國的請求協助它們執行《聯合國全球反恐戰略》，促進能力建設援助提供者與受援者之間的互動來促進國際合作，

注意到最近在國際、區域和分區域範圍內防止和制止國際恐怖主義的最新發展和舉措，並注意到全球反恐主義論壇（反恐論壇）的工作，特別是其最近通過了應對外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員現象的一套全面的良好做法，並發表了若干其他的框架文件和良好做法，包括打擊暴力極端主義、刑事司法、監獄、為勒索贖金進行綁架、向恐怖主義受害者提供支助和面向社區的維持治安等方面的這些文件和做法，以協助有關國家切實執行聯合國反恐法律和政策框架，並補充聯合國相關反恐實體在這些方面的工作，

讚賞地注意到國際刑警組織努力應對外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員構成的威脅，包括通過利用其安全通信網絡、數據庫和諮詢通告系統以及跟蹤失竊、偽造的身份證件和旅行證件的程序，並利用其各個反恐論壇和外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員方案，在全球範圍內分享執法信息，

考慮到並特別強調具有多個國籍的個人前往其國籍國實施、籌劃、籌備或參與恐怖行為，或提供或接受恐怖主義培訓的情況，並敦促各國在遵守其國內法和包括國際人權法在內的國際法義務的情況下，酌情採取行動，

促請各國按照國際法，尤其是國際人權法和國際難民法的規定，確保難民地位不被包括外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員在內的恐怖主義行為實施者、組織者或協助者濫用，

再次促請所有國家，無論是否區域反恐公約的締約方，儘快成為各項國際反恐公約和議定書的締約方，並充分履行所加入文書為其規定的義務，

注意到恐怖主義繼續對國際和平與安全構成的威脅，並申明必須採取一切手段，根據《聯合國憲章》，克服恐怖行為，包括外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員犯下的恐怖行為對國際和平與安全造成的威脅，

根據《聯合國憲章》第七章採取行動，

1. **譴責**可能助長恐怖主義的暴力極端主義、宗派暴力以及外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員實施的恐怖主義行為，要求所有外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員解除武裝，停止一切恐怖行為，停止參與武裝衝突；

2. **重申**所有國家應通過有效的邊界管制和簽發身份證和旅行證件方面的管制，並通過防止假造、偽造或冒用身份證和旅行證件的措施，防止恐怖分子和恐怖集團的流動，在這方面**強調**必須按照其相關的國際義務，解決外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員構成的威脅，**鼓勵**會員國採用以證據為依據的旅客風險評估和旅客篩查程序，包括收集和分析旅行數據，而不基於國際法禁止的歧視性理由，根據定型觀念進行定性分析；

3. **敦促**會員國按照國內法和國際法，通過雙邊或多邊機制，特別是聯合國，來加緊和加速交流關於恐怖分子或恐怖網絡，包括關於外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員的行動或流動的作業情報，尤其是與他們的居住國或國籍國交流情報；

4. **促請**所有會員國根據國際法規定的義務開展合作，努力應對外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員構成的威脅，包括防止激進化演變為恐怖主義和招募包括兒童在內的外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員，防止外國恐怖主義戰

鬥人員跨越其邊界，阻止對外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員的財政支助，並制定和實施起訴、恢復正常生活和重返社會戰略，以便將外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員送回其本國；

5. 決定會員國應根據國際人權法、國際難民法和國際人道主義法，防止和制止招募、組織、運輸或裝備人員前往居住國或國籍國以外的其他國家，以實施、籌劃、籌備或參與恐怖行為，或提供或接受恐怖主義培訓，並防止和制止資助他們的旅行和活動；

6. 回顧在其第 1373 (2001) 號決議中決定，所有會員國均應確保將任何參與資助、籌劃、籌備或實施恐怖主義行為或參與支持恐怖主義行為的人繩之以法，並決定所有會員國均應確保本國法律和條例規定嚴重刑事罪，使其足以適當反映罪行的嚴重性，用以起訴和懲罰下列人員和行為：

(a) 為了實施、籌劃、籌備或參與恐怖主義行為，或提供或接受恐怖主義培訓而前往或試圖前往其居住國或國籍國之外的另一國家的本國國民，以及為此前往或試圖前往其居住國或國籍國之外的另一國家的其他個人；

(b) 本國國民或在本國領土內以任何方式直接或間接地蓄意提供或收集資金，並有意將這些資金用於或知曉這些資金將用於資助個人前往其居住國或國籍國之外的另一國家，以實施、籌劃、籌備或參與恐怖主義行為，或提供或接受恐怖主義培訓；

(c) 本國國民或在本國領土內蓄意組織或以其他方式協助個人前往或試圖前往其居住國或國籍國之外的另一國家，以便實施、籌劃、籌備或參與恐怖主義行為，或提供或接受恐怖主義培訓；

7. 表示堅決考慮根據第2161（2014）號決議將與基地組織有關聯，為基地組織提供資助和武器，進行策劃，或為其招募人員，或以其他方式支持其行動或活動，包括通過因特網、社會媒體等信息和通信技術或任何其他手段提供這種支持的個人、團體、企業和實體列入名單；

8. 決定在不妨礙為推進司法程序，包括為推進涉及逮捕或拘留外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員的司法程序所需的人境或過境的情況下，會員國如果掌握可靠情報，從而有合理的理由認為，有任何個人為參加第6段所述行為，包括參加根據第2161（2014）號決議第2段的規定表明某個個人、團體、企業或實體與基地組織有關聯的任何行為或活動，而試圖進入其領土或從其領土過境，應加以防止，但本段的規定絕不迫使任何國家拒絕其本國公民或永久居民入境或要求其離境；

9. 促請會員國要求在其境內營運的航空公司將旅客信息預報提供給國家主管部門，以發現第1267（1999）號和第1989（2011）號決議所設委員會（以下簡稱“委員會”）指認的個人通過民用飛機從其領土出發，或企圖入境或過境的情況，並進一步促請會員國酌情並依照國內法和國際義務向委員會報告這些人將從其領土出發，或企圖入境或過境的情況，並將這一信息與這些人的居住國或國籍國分享；

10. 強調迫切需要立即全面執行這一關於外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員的決議，着重指出尤其迫切需要針對那些與伊黎伊斯蘭國、努斯拉陣線和委員會指認的基地組織的其他基層組織、下屬機構，分裂團體或衍生團體有關聯的外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員執行本決議，並表示準備考慮根據第2161（2014）號決議，指認犯有上文第6段所述行為的與基地組織有關聯的個人；



## 國際合作

11. 促請會員國加強國際、區域和分區域合作，酌情通過雙邊協定來加強這些合作，以防止外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員從其領土或通過其領土旅行，包括更多分享確認外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員的信息，分享和採用最佳做法，並更好地了解外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員的旅行模式；促請會員國協作採取國家措施，防止恐怖分子利用技術、通信和各種資源來煽動對恐怖行為的支持，同時尊重人權和基本自由，並遵守國際法規定的其他義務；

12. 回顧其在第 1373 (2001) 號決議中決定，會員國應在涉及資助或支持恐怖主義行為的刑事調查或刑事訴訟中互相給予最大程度的協助，包括協助取得本國掌握的為訴訟所必需的證據，並強調必須對涉及外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員的這種調查或訴訟程序履行該項義務；

13. 鼓勵國際刑警組織加強努力應對外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員的威脅，並建議增加資源或採用更多資源，以支持和鼓勵採取國家、區域和國際措施，監測和防止外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員過境，如擴大刑警組織特別通知的使用範圍，將外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員包括在內；

14. 促請各國幫助建設應對外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員所構成威脅的國家能力，包括防止和制止外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員跨越陸地和海洋邊界的旅行，那些鄰近存在外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員的武裝衝突地區的國家尤其需要如此，並歡迎和鼓勵會員國開展雙邊援助，幫助建設這種國家能力；

## 為防止恐怖主義打擊暴力極端主義

15. 強調指出，打擊可能助長恐怖主義的暴力極端主義，包括防止激進化、招募和動員個人加入恐怖團體和成為外國恐怖主義戰鬥人

員，是應對外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員對國際和平與安全所構成威脅的一個基本要素，並促請會員國加強努力，打擊這種暴力極端主義；

16. 鼓勵會員國讓相關的當地社區和非政府行為體參與制訂戰略，打擊可能煽動恐怖行為的暴力極端主義言論，消除可能助長恐怖主義的暴力極端主義的蔓延條件，包括賦予青年、家庭、婦女、宗教、文化和教育領導人以及所有其他有關的民間社會團體權能，並通過量身定做的辦法來制止為這類暴力極端主義招募人員，促進社會包容和凝聚力；

17. 回顧其第2161（2014）號決議第14段中就簡易爆炸裝置以及與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體作出的決定，並敦促會員國在這方面協作採取國家措施，防止恐怖分子利用技術、通信和資源，包括利用音頻和視頻來煽動支持恐怖行為，同時尊重人權和基本自由，並遵守國際法規定的其他義務；

18. 促請會員國相互合作和不斷相互支持，努力打擊可能助長恐怖主義的暴力極端主義，包括進行能力建設，協調計劃和努力，分享吸取的經驗教訓；

19. 在這方面強調會員國必須努力為受影響的個人和地方社區制訂預防和解決衝突的非暴力替代途徑，以減少激進化演變為恐怖主義的風險，並強調應努力提倡用和平的辦法取代外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員支持的暴力言論，並強調教育可以在對付恐怖主義言論方面發揮的作用；

#### 聯合國參與應對外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員構成的威脅

20. 指出外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員和那些資助或以其他方式協助他們旅行及隨後各項活動者如果從事下列活動，可能符合被列入第1267

(1999) 號和第 1989 (2011) 號決議所設委員會維持的基地組織制裁名單的條件：參與資助、籌劃、協助、籌備或實施基地組織所實施、夥同其實施、以其名義實施、代表其實施或為向其提供支持而實施的行動或活動；向其供應、銷售或轉讓軍火和有關物資；為其招募人員；或以其他方式支持基地組織或其任何基層組織、下屬機構、分裂團體或衍生團體的行為或活動；促請各國提出此類外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員和那些協助或資助他們的旅行及隨後各項活動者的姓名，以便視可能將他們列入名單；

21. 指示第 1267 (1999) 號和第 1989 (2011) 號決議所設委員會以及分析支助和制裁監測組與聯合國所有相關的反恐機構、特別是反恐執行局密切合作，特別關注被伊黎伊斯蘭國、努斯拉陣線和與基地組織有關聯的所有團體、企業和實體招募或參加這些組織的外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員所構成的威脅；

22. 鼓勵分析支助和制裁監察組與聯合國其他反恐機構，特別是反恐執行工作隊協調努力，監測和應對外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員所構成的威脅；

23. 請分析支助和制裁監測組與聯合國其他反恐機構密切合作，就被伊黎伊斯蘭國、努斯拉陣線和與基地組織有關聯的所有團體、企業和實體招募或參加這些組織的外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員所構成的威脅，在 180 天內向第 1267 (1999) 號和第 1989 (2011) 號決議所設委員會提出報告，並在 60 天內向委員會提供一份初步口頭最新情況報告，其中包括：

(a) 全面評估這些外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員，包括其協助者構成的威脅、受影響最嚴重的地區和激進化演變為恐怖主義的情況以及為恐

怖主義提供便利、招募人員、這些人員的人口組成和資助方面的趨勢；

(b) 可採取的行動建議，以加強應對這些外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員構成的威脅；

24. 請反恐怖主義委員會，在其現有任務授權範圍內並在反恐執行局的支持下，查明會員國執行安全理事會第1373（2001）號和第1624（2005）號決議的能力方面有哪些主要差距，可能妨礙各國制止外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員的能力；確定在執行第1373（2001）號和第1624（2005）號決議制止外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員流動方面的良好做法；促進技術援助，特別是促進能力建設方面的援助提供者和受援者，尤其是受影響最嚴重地區的受援者之間的互動，包括應受援者的請求，制定包括打擊暴力激進化和制止外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員流動在內的全面反恐戰略；回顧全球反恐論壇等其他有關行為體的作用；

25. 強調指出，外國恐怖主義戰鬥人員日益增加的威脅是安全理事會在第2129（2013）號決議第5段指示反恐執行局確定與第1373（2001）號和第1624（2005）號決議有關的正在出現的問題、趨勢和動態的一部分，因此值得反恐怖主義委員會按照其任務規定密切加以注意；

26. 請第1267（1999）號和第1989（2011）號決議所設委員會和反恐怖主義委員會向安全理事會提供最新信息，說明它們各自依照本決議所作的努力；

27. 決定繼續處理此案。

## Resolution 2178 (2014)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7272nd meeting, on 24 September 2014

*The Security Council,*

*Reaffirming* that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever and by whomsoever committed, and *remaining* determined to contribute further to enhancing the effectiveness of the overall effort to fight this scourge on a global level,

*Noting with concern* that the terrorism threat has become more diffuse, with an increase, in various regions of the world, of terrorist acts including those motivated by intolerance or extremism, and *expressing* its determination to combat this threat,

*Bearing* in mind the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, and *affirming* Member States' determination to continue to do all they can to resolve conflict and to deny terrorist groups the ability to put down roots and establish safe havens to address better the growing threat posed by terrorism,

*Emphasizing* that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization,

*Recognizing* that international cooperation and any measures taken by Member States to prevent and combat terrorism must comply fully with the Charter of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming* its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in accordance with the Charter,

*Reaffirming* that Member States must ensure that any measures taken to counter terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law, and international humanitarian law, *underscoring* that respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary and mutually reinforcing with effective counter-terrorism measures, and are an essential part of a successful counter-terrorism effort and notes the importance of respect for the rule of law so as to effectively prevent and combat terrorism, and *noting* that failure to comply with these and other international obligations, including under the Charter

of the United Nations, is one of the factors contributing to increased radicalization and fosters a sense of impunity,

*Expressing grave concern* over the acute and growing threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, namely individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training, including in connection with armed conflict, and *resolving* to address this threat,

*Expressing grave concern* about those who attempt to travel to become foreign terrorist fighters,

*Concerned* that foreign terrorist fighters increase the intensity, duration and intractability of conflicts, and also may pose a serious threat to their States of origin, the States they transit and the States to which they travel, as well as States neighbouring zones of armed conflict in which foreign terrorist fighters are active and that are affected by serious security burdens, and *noting* that the threat of foreign terrorist fighters may affect all regions and Member States, even those far from conflict zones, and *expressing grave concern* that foreign terrorist fighters are using their extremist ideology to promote terrorism,

*Expressing concern* that international networks have been established by terrorists and terrorist entities among States of origin, transit and destination through which foreign terrorist fighters and the resources to support them have been channelled back and forth,

*Expressing particular concern* that foreign terrorist fighters are being recruited by and are joining entities such as the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the Al-Nusrah Front (ANF) and other cells, affiliates, splinter groups or derivatives of Al-Qaida, as designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), *recognizing* that the foreign terrorist fighter threat includes, among others, individuals supporting acts or activities of Al-Qaida and its cells, affiliates, splinter groups, and derivative entities, including by recruiting for or otherwise supporting acts or activities of such entities, and *stressing* the urgent need to address this particular threat,

*Recognizing* that addressing the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters requires comprehensively addressing underlying factors, including by preventing radicalization to terrorism, stemming recruitment, inhibiting foreign terrorist fighter travel, disrupting financial support to foreign terrorist fighters, countering violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism, countering incitement to terrorist acts motivated by extremism or intolerance, promoting political and religious tolerance, economic development and social cohesion and inclusiveness, ending and resolving armed conflicts, and facilitating reintegration and rehabilitation,

*Recognizing also* that terrorism will not be defeated by military force, law enforcement measures, and intelligence operations alone, and *underlining* the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, as outlined in Pillar I of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/60/288),

*Expressing concern* over the increased use by terrorists and their supporters of communications technology for the purpose of radicalizing to terrorism, recruiting and inciting others to commit terrorist acts, including through the internet, and

financing and facilitating the travel and subsequent activities of foreign terrorist fighters, and *underlining* the need for Member States to act cooperatively to prevent terrorists from exploiting technology, communications and resources to incite support for terrorist acts, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in compliance with other obligations under international law,

*Noting* with appreciation the activities undertaken in the area of capacity building by United Nations entities, in particular entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), including the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Centre for Counter-Terrorism (UNCCT), and also the efforts of the Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) to facilitate technical assistance, specifically by promoting engagement between providers of capacity-building assistance and recipients, in coordination with other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, to assist Member States, upon their request, in implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,

*Noting* recent developments and initiatives at the international, regional and subregional levels to prevent and suppress international terrorism, and *noting* the work of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF), in particular its recent adoption of a comprehensive set of good practices to address the foreign terrorist fighter phenomenon, and its publication of several other framework documents and good practices, including in the areas of countering violent extremism, criminal justice, prisons, kidnapping for ransom, providing support to victims of terrorism, and community-oriented policing, to assist interested States with the practical implementation of the United Nations counter-terrorism legal and policy framework and to complement the work of the relevant United Nations counter-terrorism entities in these areas,

*Noting* with appreciation the efforts of INTERPOL to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including through global law enforcement information sharing enabled by the use of its secure communications network, databases, and system of advisory notices, procedures to track stolen, forged identity papers and travel documents, and INTERPOL's counter-terrorism fora and foreign terrorist fighter programme,

*Having regard to and highlighting* the situation of individuals of more than one nationality who travel to their states of nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training, and *urging* States to take action, as appropriate, in compliance with their obligations under their domestic law and international law, including international human rights law,

*Calling* upon States to ensure, in conformity with international law, in particular international human rights law and international refugee law, that refugee status is not abused by the perpetrators, organizers or facilitators of terrorist acts, including by foreign terrorist fighters,

*Reaffirming* its call upon all States to become party to the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols as soon as possible, whether or not they are a party to regional conventions on the matter, and to fully implement their obligations under those to which they are a party,

*Noting* the continued threat to international peace and security posed by terrorism, and *affirming* the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, including those perpetrated by foreign terrorist fighters,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* the violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism, sectarian violence, and the commission of terrorist acts by foreign terrorist fighters, and *demands* that all foreign terrorist fighters disarm and cease all terrorist acts and participation in armed conflict;

2. *Reaffirms* that all States shall prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups by effective border controls and controls on issuance of identity papers and travel documents, and through measures for preventing counterfeiting, forgery or fraudulent use of identity papers and travel documents, *underscores*, in this regard, the importance of addressing, in accordance with their relevant international obligations, the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, and *encourages* Member States to employ evidence-based traveller risk assessment and screening procedures including collection and analysis of travel data, without resorting to profiling based on stereotypes founded on grounds of discrimination prohibited by international law;

3. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with domestic and international law, to intensify and accelerate the exchange of operational information regarding actions or movements of terrorists or terrorist networks, including foreign terrorist fighters, especially with their States of residence or nationality, through bilateral or multilateral mechanisms, in particular the United Nations;

4. *Calls upon* all Member States, in accordance with their obligations under international law, to cooperate in efforts to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including by preventing the radicalization to terrorism and recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters, including children, preventing foreign terrorist fighters from crossing their borders, disrupting and preventing financial support to foreign terrorist fighters, and developing and implementing prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies for returning foreign terrorist fighters;

5. *Decides* that Member States shall, consistent with international human rights law, international refugee law, and international humanitarian law, prevent and suppress the recruiting, organizing, transporting or equipping of individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training, and the financing of their travel and of their activities;

6. *Recalls* its decision, in resolution 1373 (2001), that all Member States shall ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice, and *decides* that all States shall ensure that their domestic laws and regulations establish serious criminal offenses sufficient to provide the ability to prosecute and to penalize in a manner duly reflecting the seriousness of the offense:

(a) their nationals who travel or attempt to travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality, and other individuals who travel or attempt to



travel from their territories to a State other than their States of residence or nationality, for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts, or the providing or receiving of terrorist training;

(b) the wilful provision or collection, by any means, directly or indirectly, of funds by their nationals or in their territories with the intention that the funds should be used, or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in order to finance the travel of individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training; and,

(c) the wilful organization, or other facilitation, including acts of recruitment, by their nationals or in their territories, of the travel of individuals who travel to a State other than their States of residence or nationality for the purpose of the perpetration, planning, or preparation of, or participation in, terrorist acts or the providing or receiving of terrorist training;

7. *Expresses* its strong determination to consider listing pursuant to resolution 2161 (2014) individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida who are financing, arming, planning, or recruiting for them, or otherwise supporting their acts or activities, including through information and communications technologies, such as the internet, social media, or any other means;

8. *Decides* that, without prejudice to entry or transit necessary in the furtherance of a judicial process, including in furtherance of such a process related to arrest or detention of a foreign terrorist fighter, Member States shall prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of any individual about whom that State has credible information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that he or she is seeking entry into or transit through their territory for the purpose of participating in the acts described in paragraph 6, including any acts or activities indicating that an individual, group, undertaking or entity is associated with Al-Qaida, as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 2161 (2014), provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals or permanent residents;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to require that airlines operating in their territories provide advance passenger information to the appropriate national authorities in order to detect the departure from their territories, or attempted entry into or transit through their territories, by means of civil aircraft, of individuals designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) (“the Committee”), and further *calls upon* Member States to report any such departure from their territories, or such attempted entry into or transit through their territories, of such individuals to the Committee, as well as sharing this information with the State of residence or nationality, as appropriate and in accordance with domestic law and international obligations;

10. *Stresses* the urgent need to implement fully and immediately this resolution with respect to foreign terrorist fighters, *underscores* the particular and urgent need to implement this resolution with respect to those foreign terrorist fighters who are associated with ISIL, ANF and other cells, affiliates, splinter groups or derivatives of Al-Qaida, as designated by the Committee, and *expresses* its

readiness to consider designating, under resolution 2161 (2014), individuals associated with Al-Qaida who commit the acts specified in paragraph 6 above;

#### *International Cooperation*

11. *Calls upon* Member States to improve international, regional, and subregional cooperation, if appropriate through bilateral agreements, to prevent the travel of foreign terrorist fighters from or through their territories, including through increased sharing of information for the purpose of identifying foreign terrorist fighters, the sharing and adoption of best practices, and improved understanding of the patterns of travel by foreign terrorist fighters, and for Member States to act cooperatively when taking national measures to prevent terrorists from exploiting technology, communications and resources to incite support for terrorist acts, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in compliance with other obligations under international law;

12. *Recalls* its decision in resolution 1373 (2001) that Member States shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal investigations or proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts, including assistance in obtaining evidence in their possession necessary for the proceedings, and *underlines* the importance of fulfilling this obligation with respect to such investigations or proceedings involving foreign terrorist fighters;

13. *Encourages* Interpol to intensify its efforts with respect to the foreign terrorist fighter threat and to recommend or put in place additional resources to support and encourage national, regional and international measures to monitor and prevent the transit of foreign terrorist fighters, such as expanding the use of INTERPOL Special Notices to include foreign terrorist fighters;

14. *Calls upon* States to help build the capacity of States to address the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, including to prevent and interdict foreign terrorist fighter travel across land and maritime borders, in particular the States neighbouring zones of armed conflict where there are foreign terrorist fighters, and *welcomes* and *encourages* bilateral assistance by Member States to help build such national capacity;

#### *Countering Violent Extremism in Order to Prevent Terrorism*

15. *Underscores* that countering violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism, including preventing radicalization, recruitment, and mobilization of individuals into terrorist groups and becoming foreign terrorist fighters is an essential element of addressing the threat to international peace and security posed by foreign terrorist fighters, and *calls upon* Member States to enhance efforts to counter this kind of violent extremism;

16. *Encourages* Member States to engage relevant local communities and non-governmental actors in developing strategies to counter the violent extremist narrative that can incite terrorist acts, address the conditions conducive to the spread of violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism, including by empowering youth, families, women, religious, cultural and education leaders, and all other concerned groups of civil society and adopt tailored approaches to countering recruitment to this kind of violent extremism and promoting social inclusion and cohesion;

17. *Recalls* its decision in paragraph 14 of resolution 2161 (2014) with respect to improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and *urges* Member States, in this context, to act cooperatively when taking national measures to prevent terrorists from exploiting technology, communications and resources, including audio and video, to incite support for terrorist acts, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in compliance with other obligations under international law;

18. *Calls upon* Member States to cooperate and consistently support each other's efforts to counter violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism, including through capacity building, coordination of plans and efforts, and sharing lessons learned;

19. *Emphasizes* in this regard the importance of Member States' efforts to develop non-violent alternative avenues for conflict prevention and resolution by affected individuals and local communities to decrease the risk of radicalization to terrorism, and of efforts to promote peaceful alternatives to violent narratives espoused by foreign terrorist fighters, and *underscores* the role education can play in countering terrorist narratives;

*United Nations Engagement on the Foreign Terrorist Fighter Threat*

20. *Notes* that foreign terrorist fighters and those who finance or otherwise facilitate their travel and subsequent activities may be eligible for inclusion on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List maintained by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) where they participate in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of, Al-Qaida, supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to, or recruiting for, or otherwise supporting acts or activities of Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof, and *calls upon* States to propose such foreign terrorist fighters and those who facilitate or finance their travel and subsequent activities for possible designation;

21. *Directs* the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, in close cooperation with all relevant United Nations counter-terrorism bodies, in particular CTED, to devote special focus to the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters recruited by or joining ISIL, ANF and all groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida;

22. *Encourages* the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team to coordinate its efforts to monitor and respond to the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters with other United Nations counter-terrorism bodies, in particular the CTITF;

23. *Requests* the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, in close cooperation with other United Nations counter-terrorism bodies, to report to the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) within 180 days, and provide a preliminary oral update to the Committee within 60 days, on the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters recruited by or joining ISIL, ANF and all groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, including:

(a) a comprehensive assessment of the threat posed by these foreign terrorist fighters, including their facilitators, the most affected regions and trends in radicalization to terrorism, facilitation, recruitment, demographics, and financing; and

(b) recommendations for actions that can be taken to enhance the response to the threat posed by these foreign terrorist fighters;

24. *Requests* the Counter-Terrorism Committee, within its existing mandate and with the support of CTED, to identify principal gaps in Member States' capacities to implement Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) that may hinder States' abilities to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters, as well as to identify good practices to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters in the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), and to facilitate technical assistance, specifically by promoting engagement between providers of capacity-building assistance and recipients, especially those in the most affected regions, including through the development, upon their request, of comprehensive counter-terrorism strategies that encompass countering violent radicalization and the flow of foreign terrorist fighters, recalling the roles of other relevant actors, for example the Global Counterterrorism Forum;

25. *Underlines* that the increasing threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters is part of the emerging issues, trends and developments related to resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), that, in paragraph 5 of resolution 2129 (2013), the Security Council directed CTED to identify, and therefore merits close attention by the Counter-Terrorism Committee, consistent with its mandate;

26. *Requests* the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Counter-Terrorism Committee to update the Security Council on their respective efforts pursuant to this resolution;

27. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

#### 第 25/2015 號行政長官公告

#### Aviso do Chefe do Executivo n.º 25/2015

中央人民政府命令在澳門特別行政區執行聯合國安全理事會關於防擴散問題/朝鮮民主主義人民共和國的第1718 (2006) 號、第1874 (2009) 號、第2087 (2013) 號及第2094 (2013) 號決議；

Considerando que o Governo Popular Central ordenou a aplicação na Região Administrativa Especial de Macau das Resoluções do Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas n.º 1718 (2006), n.º 1874 (2009), n.º 2087 (2013) e n.º 2094 (2013), relativas à Não Proliferação/República Popular Democrática da Coreia;

聯合國安全理事會第1718 (2006) 號決議所設制裁委員會 (1718 (2006) 委員會) 於二零一四年十月二十九日更新了受資產凍結及/或旅行限制的實體和個人清單；

Mais considerando que, em 29 de Outubro de 2014, o Comité de Sanções estabelecido pela Resolução n.º 1718 (2006) do Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas (Comité 1718 (2006)) procedeu à actualização da lista das entidades e pessoas singulares sujeitas ao congelamento de bens e/ou à proibição de viajar;

基於此，行政長官根據澳門特別行政區第3/1999號法律第六條第一款的規定，命令公佈1718 (2006) 委員會於二零一四年十月二十九日更新制定及維持的清單的英文原文及其葡文譯本。

O Chefe do Executivo manda publicar, nos termos do n.º 1 do artigo 6.º da Lei n.º 3/1999 da Região Administrativa Especial de Macau, a lista estabelecida e mantida pelo Comité 1718 (2006), actualizada em 29 de Outubro de 2014, na sua versão original em língua inglesa, acompanhada da tradução para a língua portuguesa.

二零一五年四月十四日發佈。

Promulgado em 14 de Abril de 2015.

行政長官 崔世安

O Chefe do Executivo, *Chui Sai On*.