

澳門特別行政區

REGIÃO ADMINISTRATIVA ESPECIAL
DE MACAU

行政長官辦公室

GABINETE DO CHEFE DO EXECUTIVO

第 87/2016 號行政長官批示

Despacho do Chefe do Executivo n.º 87/2016

行政長官行使《澳門特別行政區基本法》第五十條賦予的職權，並根據八月十一日第85/84/M號法令《澳門公共行政組織結構大綱》第三條的規定，作出本批示。

Usando da faculdade conferida pelo artigo 50.º da Lei Básica da Região Administrativa Especial de Macau e nos termos do artigo 3.º do Decreto-Lei n.º 85/84/M, de 11 de Agosto (Bases gerais da estrutura orgânica da Administração Pública de Macau), o Chefe do Executivo manda:

一、授予地球物理暨氣象局局長馮瑞權或其法定代任人一切所需權力，以便代表澳門特別行政區作為簽署人，與珠海市氣象局簽署《珠澳共建珠江口氣象探測網合作方案——2016年度合作項目》。

1. São delegados no director da Direcção dos Serviços Meteorológicos e Geofísicos, Fong Soi Kun, ou no seu substituto legal, todos os poderes necessários para representar a Região Administrativa Especial de Macau, como outorgante, na assinatura do Plano de Construção Conjunta em relação à Detecção Meteorológica, na foz do Rio das Pérolas, entre Zhuhai e Macau — Projecto de 2016, a celebrar com a Direcção de Meteorologia de Zhuhai.

二、本批示自公佈日起生效。

2. O presente despacho entra em vigor no dia da sua publicação.

二零一六年三月二十二日

22 de Março de 2016.

行政長官 崔世安

O Chefe do Executivo, *Chui Sai On*.

第 15/2016 號行政長官公告

Aviso do Chefe do Executivo n.º 15/2016

按照中央人民政府的命令，行政長官根據第3/1999號法律《法規的公佈與格式》第六條第一款的規定，命令公佈聯合國安全理事會於二零一五年二月十二日通過的關於恐怖活動對國際和平與安全構成威脅的第2199（2015）號決議的中文及英文正式文本。

O Chefe do Executivo manda publicar, nos termos do n.º 1 do artigo 6.º da Lei n.º 3/1999 (Publicação e formulário dos diplomas), por ordem do Governo Popular Central, a Resolução n.º 2199 (2015), adoptada pelo Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas em 12 de Fevereiro de 2015, relativa às ameaças à paz e segurança internacionais causadas por actos terroristas, nos seus textos autênticos em línguas chinesa e inglesa.

二零一六年三月十七日發佈。

Promulgado em 17 de Março de 2016.

行政長官 崔世安

O Chefe do Executivo, *Chui Sai On*.

第2199（2015）號決議

安全理事會2015年2月12日第7379次會議通過

安全理事會，

重申根據《聯合國憲章》，它負有維護國際和平與安全的首要責任，

重申，一切形式和表現的恐怖主義都是對國際和平與安全的最嚴重威脅之一，任何恐怖主義行為，不論其動機為何，在何地、何時發生，由何人所為，都是不可開脫的犯罪行為，

重申需要根據《聯合國憲章》和國際法，包括適用的國際人權法、難民法和人道主義法，採取一切手段消除恐怖行為對國際和平與安全造成的威脅，並為此強調聯合國在領導和協調這一努力方面的重大作用，

強調制裁是《聯合國憲章》規定的一個維護與恢復國際和平與安全、包括反對恐怖主義的重要工具，着重指出必須把各項有關決議，尤其是安全理事會第1267（1999）和1989（2011）號決議作為主要的反恐工具，迅速和有效地加以執行，

回顧第1267（1999）、第1989（2011）、第2161（2014）、第2170（2014）和第2178（2014）號決議和2014年7月28日和2014年11月19日安理會主席聲明，包括安理會表示打算考慮另外採取措施，制止伊拉克和黎凡特伊斯蘭國（伊黎伊斯蘭國，又稱為達伊沙）、勝利陣線

和其他所有與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體買賣石油，為恐怖主義提供資金，

確認金融機構在制止伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線和其他所有與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體方面發揮重要作用，還強調需要採用把多層面戰略與會員國採取的國家行動結合起來的綜合性做法來全面遏制伊黎伊斯蘭國和勝利陣線，

重申伊拉克共和國和阿拉伯敘利亞共和國的獨立、主權、統一和領土完整，進一步重申《聯合國憲章》的宗旨和原則，

還重申不能也不應將恐怖主義與任何宗教、國籍或文明聯繫起來，

強調只有所有國家、國際組織和區域組織積極參與和協作，持久採取全面對策來遏止、削弱、孤立恐怖主義威脅並使其喪失能力，才能戰勝恐怖主義，

為此，深為讚賞阿拉伯聯盟7804號決議（2014年9月7日）、巴黎聲明（2014年9月15日）、金融行動任務組關於阻止資助伊黎伊斯蘭國的聲明（2014年10月24日）和關於阻止資助恐怖主義的麥納麥聲明（2014年11月9日），

重申第1373（2001）號決議，特別重申安理會決定所有國家都應防止和打擊資助恐怖行動的行為，不向參與恐怖行為的實體或人提供任何形式的支助，無論是積極還是消極的支助，包括制止招募恐怖主義團體成員和阻止為恐怖分子供應武器，

確認非常需要培養會員國的反恐能力和打擊資助恐怖主義行為的能力，

再次深感關切的是，伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線，可能還有與基地組織有關聯的其他個人、團體、企業和實體控制的油田和相關基礎設施以及水壩和發電廠等其他基礎設施正為它們提供很大一部分收入，同時還有敲詐勒索獲得的款項、國外私人捐款、綁架贖金和從其控制的領土上竊取的資金，這些資金協助它們的招募工作，加強它們組織和進行恐怖襲擊的行動能力，

最強烈地譴責綁架婦女和兒童的行為，對伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線和其他與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體以包括強姦、性虐待、強迫婚姻在內的形式剝削和虐待婦女和兒童表示憤怒，鼓勵所有掌握證據的國家和非國家行為體提請安理會注意這些證據，並提供實施侵害者通過販運人口活動獲取資金的信息，

重申會員國有義務立即凍結那些實施、試圖實施、參與或協助恐怖行為的個人、這些人直接或間接擁有或控制的實體、代表這些人和實體或按其指示行事的個人或實體的資金、其他金融資產或經濟資源，包括這些人以及相關個人和實體直接或間接擁有或控制的財產產生或賺取的資金，

表示關切有人向伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線和與基地組織有關聯的其他個人、團體、企業和實體提供石油、石油產品、模塊化煉油廠和相關物資等經濟資源以及其他自然資源，其中包括黃金、銀和銅等貴金屬、鑽石和其他資產，指出直接或間接向伊黎伊斯蘭國和勝利陣線買賣這些物資可違反第2161（2014）號決議規定的義務，

提醒所有國家，它們有義務確保將資助、策劃或籌備恐怖行為或支持恐怖行為的人繩之以法，

重申第2133（2014）號決議，再次指出向恐怖團體支付贖金是一個收入來源，有助於這些團體進行招募，加強它們組織和進行恐怖襲擊的行動能力並鼓勵它們今後進行綁架以索取贖金，

表示關切在日益全球化的社會中，恐怖分子及其支持者越來越多地利用新的信息和通信技術，特別是因特網，來協助開展恐怖活動，並利用它們進行煽動、招募、籌資或籌劃恐怖行動，

嚴重關切伊黎伊斯蘭國越來越多地綁架和殺害人質，譴責這些令人髮指的卑鄙謀殺行為，因為它們表明恐怖主義是影響到全人類和影響到所有地區、所有宗教或信仰的人的一大禍害，

歡迎分析支助和制裁監測組2014年11月14日公佈了關於伊黎伊斯蘭國和勝利陣線的報告，注意到報告的建議，

關切地注意到伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線和其他所有與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體繼續對國際和平與安全構成威脅，重申安理會決心在所有方面應對這一威脅，

根據《聯合國憲章》第七章採取行動，

買賣石油

1. 譴責直接或間接同伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線和委員會根據第1267（1999）和第1989（2011）號決議指認的與基地組織有關聯的其他個人、團體、企業和實體進行交易，特別是買賣石油和石油產品、模塊化煉油廠和相關物資，重申這種交易是為這些個人、團體、企業和實體提供支持，並可導致委員會對名單進行增列；

2. 重申第2161(2014)號決議規定各國要確保本國國民或本國領土內的人不直接或間接向伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線和其他所有與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體提供資產或經濟資源，指出這一義務適用於石油、精煉石油產品、模塊化煉油廠和相關物資；

3. 重申第2161(2014)號決議要求各國毫不拖延地凍結伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線和其他與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體的資金和其他金融資產或經濟資源，包括由它們或由代表它們或按它們的指示行事的人直接或間接擁有或控制的財產衍生的資金；

4. 重申第2161(2014)號決議要求各國確保本國國民或本國領土內的人不向伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線和其他與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體提供為它們所用的資金、其他金融資產或經濟資源；

5. 回顧，向列入名單的個人或實體提供的或為其所用的資金和其他金融資產或經濟資源不一定由其直接持有，還回顧各國在查找這些資金和財物時應注意列入名單者間接擁有或控制的財產可能不是清晰可見的；

6. 確認經濟資源包括石油、石油產品、模塊化煉油廠和相關物資、其他自然資源和其他不是資金形式但可用於獲取資金、物品或服務的資產；

7. 因此強調安全理事會第2161(2014)號決議規定各國要立即凍結本國領土上的伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線和其他與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體的資金、其他金融資產和經濟資源，包括由它們或代表它們或按其指示行事的人擁有或控制的石油、石油產品、

模塊化煉油廠和相關物資和其他自然資源，以及這些經濟資源產生的資金或可轉讓財物；

8. 認識到需要採取措施防止和制止為恐怖主義、恐怖主義個人和恐怖組織提供資助，包括通過有組織犯罪、特別是非法生產和販運毒品及其化學前體獲得的收入，並認識到必須繼續為此目的開展國際合作；

9. 強調各國要確保本國國民和本國領土內的人不直接或間接向伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線和其他與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體提供：經查是提供給它們、為它們收取或以其他方式為其所用的資金、其他金融資產和經濟資源，包括石油、石油產品、模塊化煉油廠和相關物資和其他自然資源，以及這些經濟資源產生的資金或可轉讓財物；

10. 表示關切離開或進入有伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線或其他與基地組織有關聯的團體、企業和實體活動地區的車輛，包括飛機、轎車、卡車和油罐車可被這些實體或為這些實體用來運送石油和石油產品、模塊化煉油廠和相關物資、現金和其他貴重物品，包括貴金屬等自然資源和黃金、銀、銅和鑽石等礦物，以及糧食、牲畜、機械、電子產品和香煙，運到國際市場上出售，換取武器，或用於違反第2161（2014）號決議第1段中的資產凍結或武器禁運的其他用途，鼓勵會員國根據國際法採取適當步驟，防止和阻止那些違反第2161（2014）號決議第1段中的資產凍結或武器禁運的活動；

11. 重申，所有國家應確保將任何參加資助、籌劃、籌備或實施恐怖行為或支持恐怖行為的人繩之以法，確保國內法和法規將這些行為視為重大刑事罪，並確保按這些恐怖行為的嚴重性進行適當懲處，強

調提供支助的形式可以是向伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線和其他所有與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體買賣石油和石油精煉產品、模塊化煉油廠和相關物資；

12. 決定會員國應在從本國領土上截獲要交給伊黎伊斯蘭國或勝利陣線或從它們那裏接手過來的石油、石油產品、模塊化煉油廠和相關物資後30天內通知1267/1989委員會，促請會員國向委員會報告因此類活動對個人和實體提出起訴的結果；

13. 鼓勵本國有個人和實體同伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線或其他所有與基地組織有關聯的團體、企業和實體進行相關石油買賣活動的會員國向委員會提交列名申請，指示1267/1989基地組織制裁委員會立即考慮指認那些同伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線和其他所有與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體進行買賣石油的相關活動的個人和實體；

14. 促請會員國加強國際、區域和次區域合作，包括進一步交流信息，查明伊黎伊斯蘭國和勝利陣線使用的走私路線，並促請會員國考慮提供技術援助和能力建設，幫助其他會員國阻止伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線和其他與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體走私石油和石油產品、模塊化煉油廠和相關物資；

文化遺產

15. 譴責毀壞伊拉克和敘利亞的文化遺產的行為，特別是伊黎伊斯蘭國和勝利陣線的此種行為，無論這種毀壞是有意還是無意的，包括有針對性地毀壞宗教場所和物品的行為；

16. 關切地注意到伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線或其他與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體正通過直接或間接在伊拉克和敘利亞的考古場地、博物館、圖書館、檔案館和其他地方搶劫和走私文化遺產物品獲取收入，用以協助它們的招募工作，加強它們組織和進行恐怖襲擊的行動能力；

17. 重申安理會第1483（2003）號決議第7段中的決定，決定所有會員國都應採取適當步驟，防止買賣1990年8月6日後從伊拉克和2011年3月15日後從敘利亞非法流出的伊拉克和敘利亞文化財產和其他具有考古、歷史、文化、珍稀、科學和宗教意義的物品，包括禁止越境買賣這些物品，以便把這些物品最終安全交還伊拉克和敘利亞人民，促請聯合國教育、科學及文化組織、國際刑警組織和其他國際組織酌情協助執行本段；

綁架索贖和境外捐款

18. 再次譴責伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線和其他所有與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體為任何目的、包括為籌集資金或贏得政治讓步而製造的綁架和劫持人質事件，表示決心根據適用的國際法，防止恐怖團體綁架和劫持人質，在不支付贖金或作出政治讓步的情況下謀求人質安全獲釋；

19. 重申第2161（2014）號決議第1（a）段的規定適用於向制裁基地組織名單所列個人、團體、企業或實體支付的贖金，不論贖金是如何支付的，也無論支付人是誰，強調這一義務對伊黎伊斯蘭國和勝利陣線適用，促請所有會員國鼓勵私營夥伴通過或採用相關準則和良好做法，以防止和應對恐怖主義綁架而不支付贖金；

20. 再次促請所有會員國防止恐怖分子直接或間接得益於支付的贖金或作出的政治讓步，並使人質安全獲釋，重申所有會員國都需要在恐怖團體綁架和劫持人質期間密切開展合作；

21. 嚴重關切有報道稱境外捐款繼續流入伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線和其他與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體手中，回顧所有會員國都必須履行自己的義務，確保本國國民和本國領土內的人不捐款給委員會指認的個人和實體或那些代表被指認實體或按其指示行事的人和實體；

22. 強調，個人和實體的捐款在伊黎伊斯蘭國和勝利陣線的發展和維持過程中發揮了作用，會員國有義務確保本國國民和本國領土內的人不向這些恐怖團體和其他與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體提供這種支持，敦促會員國直接通過提高國際金融系統的警覺性和與本國的非盈利組織和慈善組織進行合作來處理這一問題，確保慈善捐款不流入伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線或其他與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體手中；

銀行業務

23. 敦促會員國採取步驟，確保本國領土內的金融機構防止伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線或其他與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體進入國際金融體系；

武器和相關物資

24. 重申安理會決定，各國應阻止從本國境內、或由境外本國國民、或使用懸掛本國國旗的船隻或飛機向伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線或其他所有與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體直接或間接供

應、銷售或轉讓軍火和各種相關物資，包括武器和彈藥、軍用車輛和裝備、准軍事裝備及上述物資的備件，以及與軍事活動有關的技術諮詢、援助或培訓，並重申安理會呼籲各國尋找途徑，加強和加快軍火販運活動信息的交流，在國家、次區域、區域和國際各級加強工作的協調；

25. 表示關切所有各類武器和相關物資、尤其是便攜式地對空導彈擴散，落入伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線或其他所有與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體手中，可能對區域和國際和平與安全產生影響，並在有些情況下阻礙反恐工作；

26. 提醒會員國，它們有義務根據第2161（2014）號決議第1（c）段，防止直接和間接地向列入名單的個人和實體，包括伊黎伊斯蘭國和勝利陣線，供應、銷售或轉讓武器和所有各類相關物資；

27. 促請所有國家考慮採取適當措施，防止轉讓所有武器和所有各類相關物資、特別是便攜式地對空導彈，如果有合理理由懷疑伊黎伊斯蘭國、勝利陣線或其他與基地組織有關聯的個人、團體、企業和實體將會獲得這些武器和相關物資；

資產凍結

28. 重申安全理事會第2161（2014）號決議第1段（a）的規定適用於每一類金融和經濟資源，其中包括但不限於用來提供因特網託管服務或相關服務，以支持基地組織和基地組織制裁名單上的其他個人、團體、企業或實體的資源；

提交報告

29. 促請會員國在120天內向委員會報告它們為遵守本決議規定措施而採取的措施；

30. 請分析支助和制裁監測組與其他聯合國反恐機構密切合作，在150天內評估這些新措施產生的影響，向第1267（1999）和第1989（2011）號決議設立的委員會提交報告，並在此後在提交給委員會的報告中報告這些新措施的影響，以跟蹤執行工作的進展，找出並非本意的後果和未預料到的挑戰，以便於根據需要進一步進行調整，還請第1267（1999）和第1989（2011）號決議設立的委員會在定期向安理會口頭通報委員會和監測組整個工作情況時，介紹本決議的執行情況；

31. 決定繼續積極處理此案。

Resolution 2199 (2015)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7379th meeting, on 12 February 2015

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

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,

Reaffirming the need to combat by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, including applicable international human rights, refugee, and humanitarian law, threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, stressing in this regard the important role the United Nations plays in leading and coordinating this effort,

Emphasizing that sanctions are an important tool under the Charter of the United Nations in the maintenance and restoration of international peace and security including countering terrorism, and *underlining* the importance of prompt and effective implementation of relevant resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) as key instruments in the fight against terrorism,

Recalling its Resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011), 2161 (2014), 2170 (2014), and 2178 (2014) and its Presidential Statements of 28 July 2014 and 19 November 2014, including its stated intention to consider additional measures to disrupt oil trade by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Daesh), Al-Nusrah Front (ANF) and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, as a source of terrorism financing,

Recognizing the importance of the role that financial sanctions play in disrupting ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and emphasizing also the need for a comprehensive approach to fully disrupt ISIL and ANF that integrates multilateral strategies with national action by Member States,

Reaffirming the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, and reaffirming further the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, or civilization,

Stressing that terrorism can only be defeated by a sustained and comprehensive approach involving the active participation and collaboration of all States, and international and regional organizations to impede, impair, isolate and incapacitate the terrorist threat,

Expressing, in this regard, its deep appreciation for Arab League Resolution 7804 (7 September 2014), the Paris Statement (15 September 2014), the FATF statement on countering the financing of ISIL (24 October 2014) and the Manama declaration on countering terrorist finance (9 November 2014),

Reaffirming its resolution 1373 (2001) and in particular its decisions that all States shall prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts and refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, including by suppressing recruitment of members of terrorist groups and eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists,

Recognizing the significant need to build capacities of Member States to counter terrorism and terrorist finance,

Reiterating its deep concern that oilfields and their related infrastructure, as well as other infrastructure such as dams and power plants, controlled by ISIL, ANF and potentially other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, are generating a significant portion of the groups' income, alongside extortion, private foreign donations, kidnap ransoms and stolen money from the territory they control, which support their recruitment efforts and strengthen their operational capability to organize and carry out terrorist attacks,

Condemning in the strongest terms abductions of women and children, *expressing outrage* at their exploitation and abuse, including rape, sexual abuse, forced marriage, committed by ISIL, ANF, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and encouraging all state and non-state actors with evidence to bring it to the attention of the Council, along with any information that human trafficking may support the perpetrators financially,

Reaffirming the obligation of Member States to freeze without delay funds and other financial assets or economic resources of persons who commit, or attempt to commit, terrorist acts or participate in or facilitate the commission of terrorist acts; of entities owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such persons; and of persons and entities acting on behalf of, or at the direction of such persons and entities, including funds derived or generated from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such persons and associated persons and entities,

Expressing its concern that economic resources such as oil, oil products, modular refineries and related material, other natural resources including precious metals such as gold, silver, and copper, diamonds, and any other assets are made available to ISIL, ANF, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and noting that direct or indirect trade with ISIL and ANF in such materials could constitute a violation of the obligations imposed by resolution 2161 (2014),

Reminding all States of their obligation to 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,

Reaffirming its decision 2133 (2014) and *noting again* that ransom payments to terrorist groups are one of the sources of income which supports their recruitment efforts, strengthens their operational capability to organize and carry out terrorist attacks, and incentivizes future incidents of kidnapping for ransom,

Expressing concern at the increased use, in a globalized society, by terrorists and their supporters, of new information and communications technologies, in particular the Internet, to facilitate terrorist acts, as well as their use to incite, recruit, fund or plan terrorist acts,

Expressing grave concern at the increased incidents of kidnapping and hostage-murdering committed by ISIL, and condemning those heinous and cowardly murders which demonstrate that terrorism is a scourge impacting all of humanity and people from all regions and religions or belief,

Welcoming the report on ANF and ISIL from the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, published on 14 November 2014, and *taking note* of its recommendations,

Noting with concern the continued threat posed to international peace and security by ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and reaffirming its resolve to address all aspects of that threat,

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

Oil Trade

1. *Condemns* any engagement in direct or indirect trade, in particular of oil and oil products, and modular refineries and related material, with ISIL, ANF and any other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities designated as associated with Al-Qaida by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), and *reiterates* that such engagement would constitute support for such individuals, groups, undertakings and entities and may lead to further listings by the Committee;

2. *Reaffirms* that States are required by resolution 2161 (2014) to ensure that their nationals and those in their territory not make assets or economic resources, directly or indirectly, available to ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and *notes* that this obligation applies to the direct and indirect trade in oil and refined oil products, modular refineries and related material;

3. *Reaffirms* that States are required by resolution 2161 (2014) to freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of ISIL, ANF, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, including funds derived from property owned or controlled directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction;

4. *Reaffirms* that States are required by resolution 2161 (2014) to ensure that no funds, other financial assets or economic resources are made available,

directly or indirectly, by their nationals or by persons within their territory for the benefit of ISIL, ANF, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida;

5. *Recalls* that funds and other financial assets or economic resources made available to or for the benefit of listed individuals or entities are not always held directly by them, and *recalls* in addition that in identifying such funds and benefits, States should be alert to the possibility that property owned or controlled indirectly by the listed party may not be immediately visible;

6. *Confirms* that economic resources include oil, oil products, modular refineries and related material, other natural resources, and any other assets which are not funds but which potentially may be used to obtain funds, goods or services;

7. *Emphasizes* therefore that States are required by UN Security Council resolution 2161 (2014) to freeze without delay funds, other financial assets and economic resources of ISIL, ANF, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, including oil, oil products, modular refineries and related material and other natural resources owned or controlled by them, or persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, as well as any funds or negotiable benefit arising from such economic resources;

8. *Recognizes* the need to take measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, individual terrorists, and terrorist organizations, including from the proceeds of organized crime, inter alia, the illicit production and trafficking of drugs and their chemical precursors, and the importance of continued international cooperation to that aim;

9. *Emphasizes* that States are required to ensure that their nationals and persons in their territory not make available, directly or indirectly, any funds, other financial assets or economic resources, including oil, oil products, modular refineries and related material and other natural resources that are identified as directed to, collected for, or otherwise for the benefit of ISIL, ANF, and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, as well as any funds or negotiable benefit arising from such economic resources;

10. *Expresses concern* that vehicles, including aircraft, cars and trucks and oil tankers, departing from or going to areas of Syria and Iraq where ISIL, ANF or any other groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida operate, could be used to transfer oil and oil products, modular refineries and related material, cash, and other valuable items including natural resources such as precious metals and minerals like gold, silver, copper and diamonds, as well as grain, livestock, machinery, electronics, and cigarettes by or on behalf of such entities for sale on international markets, for barter for arms, or for use in other ways that would result in violations of the asset freeze or arms embargo in paragraph 1 of resolution 2161 (2014) and *encourages* Member States to take appropriate steps in accordance with international law to prevent and disrupt activity that would result in violations of the asset freeze or targeted arms embargo in paragraph 1 of resolution 2161 (2014);

11. *Reaffirms* that all 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 ensure that such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offenses in domestic laws and regulations and that the punishment duly reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts, and *emphasizes* that

such support may be provided through trade in oil and refined oil products, modular refineries and related material with ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida;

12. *Decides* that Member States shall inform the 1267/1989 Committee within 30 days of the interdiction in their territory of any oil, oil products, modular refineries, and related material being transferred to or from ISIL or ANF, and *calls upon* Member States to report to the Committee the outcome of proceedings brought against individuals and entities as a result of such activity;

13. *Encourages* the submission of listing requests to the Committee by Member States of individuals and entities engaged in oil trade-related activities with ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida and directs the 1267/1989 Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee to immediately consider designations of individuals and entities engaged in oil trade-related activities with ISIL, the ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida;

14. *Calls upon* Member States to improve international, regional, and subregional cooperation, including through increased sharing of information for the purpose of identifying smuggling routes used by ISIL and ANF, and for Member States to consider provision of technical assistance and capacity building to assist other Member States to counter smuggling of oil and oil products, and modular refineries and related material, by ISIL, ANF and any other individual, group, undertaking or entity associated with Al-Qaida;

Cultural Heritage

15. *Condemns* the destruction of cultural heritage in Iraq and Syria particularly by ISIL and ANF, whether such destruction is incidental or deliberate, including targeted destruction of religious sites and objects;

16. *Notes with concern* that ISIL, ANF and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, are generating income from engaging directly or indirectly in the looting and smuggling of cultural heritage items from archaeological sites, museums, libraries, archives, and other sites in Iraq and Syria, which is being used to support their recruitment efforts and strengthen their operational capability to organize and carry out terrorist attacks;

17. *Reaffirms* its decision in paragraph 7 of resolution 1483 (2003) and *decides* that all Member States shall take appropriate steps to prevent the trade in Iraqi and Syrian cultural property and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural, rare scientific, and religious importance illegally removed from Iraq since 6 August 1990 and from Syria since 15 March 2011, including by prohibiting cross-border trade in such items, thereby allowing for their eventual safe return to the Iraqi and Syrian people and *calls upon* the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Interpol, and other international organizations, as appropriate, to assist in the implementation of this paragraph;

Kidnapping for Ransom and External Donations

18. *Reaffirms its condemnation of* incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida for any purpose, including with the aim of raising

funds or gaining political concessions and *expresses its determination* to prevent kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups and to secure the safe release of hostages without ransom payments or political concessions, in accordance with applicable international law;

19. *Reaffirms* that the requirements of paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 2161 (2014) apply to the payment of ransoms to individuals, groups, undertakings or entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, regardless of how or by whom the ransom is paid, *emphasizes* that this obligation applies to ISIL and ANF, and *calls upon* all Member States to encourage private sector partners to adopt or to follow relevant guidelines and good practices for preventing and responding to terrorist kidnappings without paying ransom;

20. *Reiterates its call upon* all Member States to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from ransom payments or from political concessions and to secure the safe release of hostages, and *reaffirms* the need for all Member States to cooperate closely during incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups;

21. *Expresses its grave concern* of reports that external donations continue to make their way to ISIL, ANF and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and *recalls the importance* of all Member States complying with their obligation to ensure that their nationals and persons within their territory do not make donations to individuals and entities designated by the Committee or those acting on behalf of or at the direction of designated entities;

22. *Stresses* that donations from individuals and entities have played a role in developing and sustaining ISIL and ANF, and that Member States have an obligation to ensure that such support is not made available to those terrorist groups and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida by their nationals and persons within their territory, and *urges* Member States to address this directly through enhanced vigilance of the international financial system and by working with their non-profit and charitable organizations to ensure financial flows through charitable giving are not diverted to ISIL, ANF or any other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida;

Banking

23. *Urges* Member States to take steps to ensure that financial institutions within their territory prevent ISIL, ANF or other individuals, groups, undertakings or entities associated with Al-Qaida from accessing the international financial system;

Arms and related materiel

24. *Reaffirms* its decision that States shall prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer to ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related materiel of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and technical advice, assistance or training related to military activities, as well as its calls for States to find ways of intensifying and accelerating the exchange of

operational information regarding traffic in arms, and to enhance coordination of efforts on national, subregional, regional and international levels;

25. *Expresses concern* at the proliferation of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles, to ISIL, ANF and all other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida, and its potential impact on regional and international peace and security and impeding efforts to combat terrorism in some cases;

26. *Reminds* Member States of their obligation pursuant to paragraph 1 (c) of resolution 2161 (2014), to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel of all types to listed individuals and entities, including ISIL and ANF;

27. *Calls upon* all States to consider appropriate measures to prevent the transfer of all arms and related materiel of all types, in particular man-portable surface-to-air missiles, if there is a reasonable suspicion that such arms and related materiel would be obtained by ISIL, the ANF or other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with Al-Qaida;

Asset Freeze

28. *Reaffirms* that the requirements in paragraph 1 (a) of Security Council resolution 2161 (2014) apply to financial and economic resources of every kind, including but not limited to those used for the provision of Internet hosting or related services, used for the support of Al-Qaida and other individuals, groups, undertakings or entities included on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List;

Reporting

29. *Calls upon* Member States to report to the Committee within 120 days on the measures they have taken to comply with the measures imposed in this resolution;

30. *Requests* the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, in close cooperation with other United Nations counter-terrorism bodies to conduct an assessment of the impact of these new measures and to report to the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) within 150 days, and thereafter to incorporate reporting on the impact of these new measures into their reports to the Committee in order to track progress on implementation, identify unintended consequences and unexpected challenges, and to help facilitate further adjustments as required, and further requests the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) to update the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution as part of its regular oral reports to the Council on the state of the overall work of the Committee and the Monitoring Team;

31. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

第 16/2016 號行政長官公告

按照中央人民政府的命令，行政長官根據第3/1999號法律《法規的公佈與格式》第六條第一款的規定，命令公佈聯合國安全理事會於二零一五年四月十四日通過的關於中東局勢（也門）的第2216（2015）號決議的中文及英文正式文本。

二零一六年三月十七日發佈。

行政長官 崔世安

Aviso do Chefe do Executivo n.º 16/2016

O Chefe do Executivo manda publicar, nos termos do n.º 1 do artigo 6.º da Lei n.º 3/1999 (Publicação e formulário dos diplomas), por ordem do Governo Popular Central, a Resolução n.º 2216 (2015), adoptada pelo Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas em 14 de Abril de 2015, relativa à situação no Médio Oriente (Iémen), nos seus textos autênticos em línguas chinesa e inglesa.

Promulgado em 17 de Março de 2016.

O Chefe do Executivo, *Chui Sai On*.