

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close consultation with MINUSCA, including UNMAS, and the Panel of Experts, to conduct, no later than 30 June 2020, an assessment on the progress achieved by the CAR authorities on the key benchmarks on the arms embargo established in the statement of its President of 9 April 2019 (S/PRST/2019/3);

14. *Affirms* that it shall keep the situation in the CAR under continuous review and be prepared to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in this resolution, at any time as may be necessary, in light of the evolution of the security situation in the country, of the progress achieved in relation to the SSR process, the DDR process and the management of weapons and ammunition, including in relation to the report and assessment requested in paragraphs 12 and 13 of this resolution, and of compliance with this resolution;

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

第 10/2020 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二零一九年三月二十八日通過的關於恐怖主義行為對國際和平與安全造成的威脅：防止和打擊資助恐怖主義行為的第2462（2019）號決議的中文和英文正式文本。

二零二零年三月二十日發佈。

行政長官 賀一誠

Aviso do Chefe do Executivo n.º 10/2020

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 2462 (2019) relativa às ameaças à paz e segurança internacionais causadas por actos terroristas: prevenção e combate ao financiamento do terrorismo, adoptada pelo Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas em 28 de Março de 2019, nos seus textos autênticos em línguas chinesa e inglesa.

Promulgado em 20 de Março de 2020.

O Chefe do Executivo, *Ho Iat Seng*.

第 2462 (2019) 號決議

2019 年 3 月 28 日安全理事會第 8496 次會議通過

安全理事會，

回顧其第 1267(1999)、1373(2001)、1452(2002)、1526(2004)、1617(2005)、1624(2005)、2129(2013)、2133(2014)、2170(2014)、2178(2014)、2195(2014)、2199(2015)、2249(2015)、2253(2015)、2322(2016)、2331(2016)、2341(2017)、2347(2017)、2354(2017)、2368(2017)、2370(2017)、2388(2017)、2395(2017) 和 2396(2017) 號決議以及相關主席聲明，

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，任何恐怖主義行為，不論其動機為何，在何時何地發生，由何人所為，都是不可開脫的犯罪行為，

強調指出會員國對於打擊恐怖主義行為負有首要責任，重申會員國有義務防止和制止資助恐怖主義行為，再次促請所有國家儘快加入各項國際反恐公約和議定書，包括《制止向恐怖主義提供資助的國際公約》，並酌情考慮批准、加入和執行其他相關國際公約以支持刑事事項方面的國際合作，例如《聯合國打擊跨國有組織犯罪公約》及其各項議定書，

提醒所有國家都有義務確保將資助、策劃、籌備或實施恐怖主義行為者或支持恐怖主義行為者繩之以法，並確保除對其採取任何其他措施外，還在國內法律法規中將此類恐怖主義行為定為嚴重罪行，確保懲處能恰當反映此類恐怖主義行為的嚴重性，

重申會員國必須確保為打擊恐怖主義而採取的任何措施都符合其根據國際法，尤其是根據國際人權法、國際難民法和國際人道主義法承擔的所有義務，特別指出尊重人權、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，以期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，是加劇激進化走向暴力的原因之一，並滋生有罪不罰意識，

嚴重關切地注意到恐怖主義分子和恐怖主義團體通過各種手段籌集資金，其中包括但不限於濫用合法商業企業、開採自然資源、濫用非營利組織、捐贈、眾籌和犯罪活動收益，此類犯罪活動包括但不限於綁架贖金、敲詐、非法貿易和販運文化財產、包括以性剝削為目的的販運人口、毒品販運及小武器和輕武器非法貿易，

還嚴重關切地注意到包括外國恐怖主義作戰人員在內的恐怖主義分子和恐怖主義團體可能通過各種渠道移動和轉移資金，包括通過金融機構、濫用合法企業和非營利組織作為幌子企業和組織及現金運送者，以及通過使用新出現的付款方法，如預付卡和移動支付或虛擬資產，

表示關切恐怖主義分子可把跨國有組織犯罪作為資金或後勤支助來源而從中受益，認識到恐怖主義與跨國有組織犯罪之間聯繫的性質和範圍因情況而異，強調需要根據國際法協調地方、國家、區域、次區域和國際各級的努力，應對這一嚴重挑戰，

重申關切恐怖主義分子及其支持者繼續利用信息和通信技術，特別是因特網，為恐怖主義行為提供便利，並利用這些技術煽動、招募、資助或策劃恐怖主義行為，

認識到金融技術、產品和服務的創新可能提供重大的經濟機會，但也可能被濫用，包括被用於資助恐怖主義，

特別指出聯合國、尤其是安全理事會在打擊恐怖主義鬥爭中的核心作用，強調指出金融行動特別工作組在制定全球準繩以防止和打擊洗錢、資助恐怖主義和資助擴散行為方面的重要作用以及金融行動特別工作組形式區域機構全球網絡的重要作用，表示讚賞地注意到“金融行動特別工作組打擊資助恐怖主義行為綜合戰略”及其行動計劃，

鼓勵會員國積極與金融行動特別工作組合作，包括協助監測資助恐怖主義行為的風險，

表示決心繼續支持通過聯合國反恐機構和金融行動特別工作組及其金融行動特別工作組形式區域機構當前為改進全球打擊洗錢和打擊資助恐怖主義行為的框架、尤其是為使框架得以實施而開展的工作，努力堵截恐怖主義團體獲取資金和金融服務的渠道，

歡迎反恐怖主義委員會通過關於外國恐怖主義作戰人員的馬德里指導原則增編（S/2018/1177），其中載有關於打擊資助恐怖主義行為的具體建議，強調指出必須全面有效地貫徹執行這些原則，

讚揚國家、區域和多邊各級近來為促進國際合作以防止和制止資助恐怖主義行為而作出努力，

讚賞地注意到2018年4月25至26日在巴黎舉行了題為“切斷恐怖資金”的會議及其最後宣言，期待着即將於2019年在澳大利亞舉行的會議，

重申制裁是根據《聯合國憲章》維護和恢復國際和平與安全、包括打擊恐怖主義和資助恐怖主義行為的一個重要工具，

關切地注意到許多會員國尚未切實頒布和執行第1373（2001）號決議第1（d）段所述的禁令，並關切地注意到，向恐怖主義組織和恐怖主義分子提供金融或其他有關服務，即使與某一具體恐怖主義行為沒有聯繫，也會進一步提高恐怖主義團體和個人從事恐怖主義行為的能力，

認識到非常需要應會員國請求建設和加強其能力，以支持各國本着自主精神更有效地打擊恐怖主義和資助恐怖主義行為，並更好地利用現有的國際文書和機制，

根據《聯合國憲章》第七章採取行動，

1. 重申第1373（2001）號決議，特別是其中關於所有國家都應防止和制止資助恐怖主義行為、不向參與恐怖主義行為的實體或個人主動或被動提供任何形式支持、包括為此而制止招募恐怖主義團體成員和消除向恐怖主義分子供應武器行為的決定；

2. 強調安理會在第1373（2001）號決議中決定，所有會員國應將本國國民或在其領土上以任何手段直接或間接蓄意提供或籌集資金、意圖將這些資金用於或明知這些資金將用於實施恐怖主義行為的活動定為刑事犯罪；強調安理會在第2178號決議中決定，所有會員國應就外國恐怖主義作戰人員的旅行、招募和資助活動訂立嚴重刑事罪責；

3. 重點指出，與第1373（2001）號決議第1（d）段所述禁令有關的義務適用於直接或間接提供資金、金融資產或經濟資源或提供金融服務或其他有關服務以供恐怖主義組織或恐怖主義分子用於任何目的的行為，這些目的包括但不限於招募、訓練或旅行，即便它與某

一具體恐怖主義行為沒有聯繫；

4. 大力敦促所有國家採用金融行動特別工作組關於打擊洗錢和資助恐怖主義和擴散的四十項修訂建議及其解釋性說明所體現的全面國際標準；

5. 決定所有國家應以符合根據國際法、包括國際人道主義法、國際人權法和國際難民法承擔的義務的方式，確保國內法律法規確立相關的嚴重罪行，足以能據此以適當反映罪行嚴重性的形式起訴和懲處直接或間接地蓄意提供或籌集資金、金融資產或經濟資源或提供金融服務或其他相關服務、意圖供恐怖主義組織或恐怖主義分子或知悉將被他們用於任何目的的行為，這些目的包括但不限於招募、訓練或旅行，即便它與某一具體恐怖主義行為沒有聯繫；

6. 要求會員國確保所有反恐措施，包括根據本決議規定採取的打擊資助恐怖主義行為的措施符合他們根據國際法、包括國際人道主義法、國際人權法和國際難民法承擔的義務；

7. 促請會員國在恐怖主義相關案件中開展金融調查並設法解決在獲取證據以確保對資助恐怖主義行為定罪方面的挑戰；

8. 還促請會員國更有效地調查和起訴資助恐怖主義案件，酌情對被判定實施資助恐怖主義活動的個人和實體實施有效、相稱和起阻遏作用的刑事制裁；

9. 着重指出需要確保所有會員國充分遵循安全理事會第 2368 (2017) 號決議規定的措施，回顧分析支助和制裁監測組的任務包括收集關於據報不遵循第 2368 (2017) 號決議所定制裁措施的情況的信息，包括整理來自所有相關來源的資料，並應在委員會中討論這類報

告；

10. 強調指出需要根據第1373（2001）號決議有效落實資產凍結機制，包括考慮來自其他國家的第三方請求；

11. 促請各國考慮公佈根據第1373（2001）、1267（1999）、1989（2011）和2253（2015）號決議訂立的國家或區域資產凍結名單；

12. 強調指出需要大力執行第2368（2017）號決議第1段所述措施，敦促所有國家積極參與使用和更新伊黎伊斯蘭國（達伊沙）和基地組織制裁名單，並考慮在提交新的列名請求時列入參與資助恐怖主義的個人和實體；

13. 促請各國投入資源以執行第1373（2001）、1267（1999）、1989（2011）和2253（2015）號決議所設制裁制度並在調查中沒收資金；

14. 敦促所有國家根據金融行動特別工作組標準具體評估各自國內的資助恐怖主義活動風險，查明最容易受到資助恐怖主義行為影響的經濟部門，包括但不限於建築、商品和藥業等非金融服務部門，歡迎聯合國在這方面發佈的指導意見，包括“毒品和犯罪問題辦公室向會員國提供的關於資助恐怖主義活動風險評估指導手冊”，以及金融行動特別工作組在這方面的指導意見；

15. 敦促尚未建立獨立和自主運作的金融情報機構的會員國建立這些機構，以期按照金融行動特別工作組的標準加強防止和打擊資助恐怖主義行為的框架；

16. 促請會員國加強金融情報機構獲取信息和對資助恐怖主義行為進行分析的能力，包括與主管當局共同制定專門的風險指標，並就

資助恐怖主義行為的趨勢、來源和方法的演變等問題與私營部門合作；

17. 敦促會員國在國家一級建立或加強相關框架，使國家主管當局，特別是金融情報機構、情報部門、執法機構、檢察和（或）司法當局能夠收集和分享關於資助恐怖主義行為的信息；

18. 鼓勵會員國建設金融監督監管系統的能力，以剝奪恐怖主義分子利用、籌集和轉移資金的空間，包括確保私營部門切實執行報告和披露規定，並考慮到反恐怖主義委員會執行局（反恐執行局）和金融行動特別工作組及其全球網絡等相關實體的專門國別評估；

19. 促請會員國根據包括國際人權法在內的國際法和國內法加緊和加速及時交流有關恐怖主義分子或網絡、包括外國恐怖主義作戰人員及其回返者和遷移者的行動或流動及流動模式的相關業務信息和金融情報，包括為此而：

（a）確保主管當局能夠以符合國際法、包括國際人權法的方式利用金融情報單位共享的金融情報以及從私營部門獲得的相關金融信息；

（b）在與恐怖主義有關的案件中更好地整合和利用金融情報，包括為此而加強機構間協調；

（c）利用金融情報和金融足跡作為偵查恐怖主義分子及其資助者網絡的手段；

（d）考慮建立一種機制，使主管當局能夠以符合國際法、包括國際人權法的方式獲取相關信息，包括但不限於銀行賬戶，以便發現恐怖主義資產；

20. 促請所有國家以符合國際法、包括國際人權法和國際人道主義法的方式加強金融交易的可追蹤性和透明度，包括為此而：

(a) 充分利用新的和正在出現的金融和監管技術促進金融普惠，並促進反洗錢/打擊資助恐怖主義行為的措施的有效實施；

(b) 確保金融機構，包括同一財團內的機構，以及指定的非金融企業和專業人員能夠分享信息，以減緩洗錢和資助恐怖主義活動的風險，並按照母國的規定向國內主管當局提供關於犯罪計劃的全面信息；

(c) 評估與使用現金和不記名流通票據有關的風險，包括非法跨境運輸現金以及儲值卡和預付卡等其他金融產品有關的風險和地下匯款系統提供者（包括哈瓦拉）的風險，並採取適當措施應對這些風險；

(d) 評估和處理與虛擬資產有關的潛在風險，並酌情評估和處理其他新金融工具的風險，包括但不限於可能被濫用於資助恐怖主義目的的眾籌平台的風險，並採取步驟確保此類資產的提供者遵守反洗錢/打擊資助恐怖主義行為的義務；

21. 在此方面歡迎金融行動特別工作組正在開展的有關虛擬資產和虛擬資產服務提供者的工作，包括2018年10月對金融行動特別工作組關於“虛擬資產監管”標準和聲明的修正，鼓勵會員國對虛擬資產服務提供者適用基於風險的反洗錢和打擊資助恐怖主義行為的條例，確定有效制度以對虛擬資產服務提供者進行基於風險的監測或監督；

22. 鼓勵國家主管當局，特別是金融情報機構和情報部門，繼續

與私營部門包括金融機構、金融技術行業以及互聯網和社交媒體公司建立有效的夥伴關係，特別是在資助恐怖主義行為的趨勢、來源和方法的演變方面；

23. 認識到非營利組織在國家經濟和社會制度中發揮的重要作用，促請會員國定期對國內非營利部門進行風險評估或更新現有評估，以確定哪些組織易受資助恐怖主義行為之害，並為採用基於風險的辦法提供依據，鼓勵會員國與非營利部門合作防止非營利組織被恐怖主義分子濫用為幌子組織或被用於服務於恐怖主義分子，同時回顧各國必須尊重人權和基本自由，回顧金融行動特別工作組關於這方面的相關建議和現有指導文件，包括其建議⁸；

24. 敦促各國在制定和採取打擊資助恐怖主義行為的措施時考慮到這些措施對公正的人道主義行為體以符合國際人道主義法方式開展的純屬人道主義的活動、包括醫務活動的可能影響；

25. 鼓勵會員國加強努力並採取果斷行動，查明資助恐怖主義的販運人口和文化財產案件，以追究責任人的責任，並酌情向分析支助和制裁監測組提供與此類案件有關的信息；

26. 再次促請會員國防止恐怖主義分子直接或間接得益於贖金或政治讓步，鼓勵會員國為此加強合作和信息共享；

27. 敦促尚未這麼做的國家頒佈和實施必要立法或其他措施，在國內法中把在其管轄地區內非法製造、持有、儲存和買賣小武器和輕武器定為犯罪，以便確保能對此類活動進行起訴；

28. 促請會員國加強國際合作，防止和打擊資助恐怖主義行為，包括為此而：

(a) 確保通過雙邊和多邊機制有效交流相關金融情報，並確保主管當局能夠行使權力，有效回應國際合作請求；

(b) 確保金融情報機構充當中央機構，接收報告實體披露的可疑交易報告和與洗錢、始發罪和資助恐怖主義行為有關的其他信息，確保這些情報機構積極利用專用、安全和受保護的渠道，自發或應要求向有關主管當局傳送信息及其分析結果；

(c) 加強海關當局之間和稅務當局之間以及這兩個部門之間的跨境合作，並改善國際警務和海關業務的協調；

(d) 通過充分執行金融行動特別工作組關於這方面的標準，提高金融情報機構在國際上分享的關於資助外國恐怖主義作戰人員、包括外國恐怖主義作戰人員回返者和遷居者、小團體和恐怖主義分子以及關於恐怖主義籌資者、集資者和提供便利者活動的信息的質量；

29. 重申所有國家應在與資助或支持恐怖主義行為有關的刑事調查或刑事訴訟方面最大程度地相互協助；

30. 鼓勵會員國應請求幫助建設其他會員國應對資助恐怖主義行為構成的威脅的能力；

31. 鼓勵會員國充分利用國際刑警組織的警務能力，如相關數據庫和分析檔案，以防止和打擊資助恐怖主義行為；

32. 鼓勵會員國以及聯合國、特別是聯合國毒品和犯罪問題辦公室（毒品和犯罪問題辦公室）繼續開展研究和收集信息，以便更好地了解恐怖主義、特別是資助恐怖主義行為與跨國有組織犯罪之間可能存在的聯繫的性質和範圍；

33. 請聯合國各實體、特別是聯合國反恐怖主義辦公室（反恐辦）和毒品和犯罪問題辦公室繼續與會員國合作，並繼續應會員國請求且根據反恐執行局報告、特別是金融行動特別工作組和金融行動特別工作組形式區域機構相互評價報告查明的執行和能力差距，提供技術援助和能力建設，幫助會員國充分履行各自的國際義務，防止和打擊資助恐怖主義行為；

34. 促請反恐怖主義辦公室與毒品和犯罪問題辦公室密切合作，並與反恐執行局和第1526（2004）和2253（2015）號決議所設分析支助和制裁監測組、其他全球契約實體及國際貨幣基金組織（貨幣基金組織）和世界銀行等國際金融機構以及包括金融行動特別工作組形式區域機構在內的其他利益攸關方協商，加強協調，以期應會員國請求提供關於打擊資助恐怖主義行為的措施方面的綜合技術援助，包括提供將提高會員國執行本決議的能力的援助；

35. 請反恐執行局依據第2395號決議加強與打擊資助恐怖主義行為有關的評估工作，包括進行有針對性和突出重點的後續訪問以補充其全面評估，並在反恐執行局報告基礎上，與分析支助和制裁監測組協商，每年通過反恐怖主義委員會向聯合國反恐怖主義辦公室（反恐辦）提交專題簡要評估報告，概述在執行聯合國安全理事會相關決議中關於打擊資助恐怖主義的主要規定方面查明的差距和需要採取更多行動的領域，以便設計有針對性的技術援助和能力建設工作，同時酌情考慮到金融行動特別工作組和金融行動特別工作組形式區域機構相互評價報告，確保分配必要資源以執行這些任務；

36. 請反恐怖主義委員會和第1267（1999）、1989（2011）和2253（2015）號決議所設委員會在12個月內舉行一次關於資助恐怖主義行

為的威脅和趨勢以及關於本決議各項規定執行情況的聯合特別會議；

37. 請反恐執行局和分析支助和制裁監測組在聯合特別會議之前編寫一份報告，說明會員國為制止資助恐怖主義行為而採取的行動，為此邀請會員國至遲於2019年底向它們提交關於為制止資助恐怖主義行為而採取的行動的書面資料；

38. 決定繼續處理此案。

Resolution 2462 (2019)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 8496th meeting, on
28 March 2019

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 1452 (2002), 1526 (2004), 1617 (2005), 1624 (2005), 2129 (2013), 2133 (2014), 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014), 2195 (2014), 2199 (2015), 2249 (2015), 2253 (2015), 2322 (2016), 2331 (2016), 2341 (2017), 2347 (2017), 2354 (2017), 2368 (2017), 2370 (2017), 2388 (2017), 2395 (2017), 2396 (2017) and its relevant presidential statements,

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, wherever and by whomsoever committed,

Stressing the primary responsibility of Member States in countering terrorist acts and *reiterating* their obligation to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts as well as its call upon all States to become party to the international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols as soon as possible, including the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, and to consider, as appropriate, ratifying, acceding to, and implementing other relevant international conventions to support international cooperation in criminal matters, such as the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,

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 and ensure that, in addition to any other measures against them, such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offences in domestic laws and regulations and that the punishment duly reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts,

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, *noting* 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 to violence and fosters a sense of impunity,

Noting with grave concern that terrorists and terrorist groups raise funds through a variety of means, which include but are not limited to abuse of legitimate commercial enterprise, exploitation of natural resources, abuse of non-profit organizations, donations, crowdfunding and proceeds of criminal activity, including but not limited to : kidnapping for ransom, extortion, the illicit trade and trafficking in cultural property, trafficking in persons, including for the purpose of sexual exploitation, drug trafficking and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons,

Further noting with grave concern that terrorists, including foreign terrorist fighters, and terrorist groups may move and transfer funds, including through financial institutions, abuse of legitimate businesses and non-profit organizations, including as front businesses and organizations and cash-couriers, as well as through the use of emerging payment methods, such as prepaid cards and mobile-payments or virtual-assets,

Expressing its concern that terrorists can benefit from transnational organized crime as a source of financing or logistical support, *recognizing* that the nature and scope of the linkages between terrorism and transnational organized crime vary by context, and *emphasizing* the need to coordinate efforts at the local, national, regional, sub regional and international levels to respond to this challenge, in accordance with international law,

Reiterating its concern at the continuing use by terrorists and their supporters of 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,

Recognizing that innovations in financial technologies, products and services may offer significant economic opportunities but also present a risk of being misused, including for terrorist financing,

Underscoring the central role of the United Nations, in particular its Security Council, in the fight against terrorism and *stressing* the essential role of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in setting global standards for preventing and combatting money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing and its Global Network of FATF-style regional bodies (FSRBs) and *taking note* with appreciation of the “FATF Consolidated Strategy on Combating Terrorist Financing” and its operational plan,

Encouraging Member States to actively cooperate with FATF, including by contributing to its monitoring of terrorist financing risks,

Expressing its commitment to continue supporting efforts to deny terrorist groups’ access to funding and financial services through the ongoing work of the United Nations counter-terrorism bodies and the FATF and its FSRBs to improve anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing frameworks worldwide, particularly their implementation,

Welcoming the adoption by its Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Addendum to the Madrid Guiding Principles on Foreign Terrorist Fighters (S/2018/1177), which contains, inter alia, specific recommendations on countering the financing of terrorism and *stressing* the importance of full and effective implementation of such principles,

Commending efforts undertaken at the national, regional and multilateral levels to foster international cooperation to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism,

Noting with appreciation the holding of the conference entitled “No Money for Terror” in Paris on 25–26 April 2018 as well as its final declaration and *looking forward* to the upcoming conference to be held in Australia in 2019,

Reaffirming that sanctions are an important tool under the Charter of the United Nations in the maintenance and restoration of international peace and security, including in countering terrorism and terrorism financing,

Noting with concern that many Member States have not effectively enacted and enforced the prohibition described in paragraph 1 (d) of resolution 1373, and that the provision of financial or other related services to terrorist organizations and individual terrorists, even in the absence of a link to a specific terrorist act, furthers their ability to engage in terrorist acts,

Recognizing the significant need to build and strengthen capacities of Member States, upon their request and with a view to supporting national ownership to more effectively counter terrorism and terrorist financing and to make better use of existing international instruments and mechanisms,

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

1. *Reaffirms* 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;

2. *Emphasizes* its decision in resolution 1373 that all Member States shall criminalize 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 carry out terrorist acts; and its decision in resolution 2178 that all Member States shall establish serious criminal offenses regarding the travel, recruitment, and financing of foreign terrorist fighters;

3. *Highlights* that the obligation regarding the prohibition in paragraph 1 (d) of resolution 1373 applies to making funds, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services available, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of terrorist organizations or individual terrorists for any purpose, including but not limited to recruitment, training, or travel, even in the absence of a link to a specific terrorist act;

4. *Strongly urges* all States to implement the comprehensive international standards embodied in the revised Forty FATF Recommendations on Combating Money Laundering, and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation and its interpretive notes;

5. *Decides* that all States shall, in a manner consistent with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law, 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 the wilful provision or collection of funds, financial assets or economic resources or financial or other related services, directly or indirectly, with the intention that the funds should be used, or in the knowledge that they are to be used for the benefit of terrorist organizations or individual terrorists for any purpose, including but not limited to recruitment, training, or travel, even in the absence of a link to a specific terrorist act;

6. *Demands* that Member States ensure that all measures taken to counter terrorism, including measures taken to counter the financing of terrorism as provided for in this resolution, comply with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to conduct financial investigations in terrorism related cases and to seek ways to address the challenges in obtaining evidence to secure terrorist financing convictions;

8. *Further calls upon* Member States to more effectively investigate and prosecute cases of terrorist financing and to apply, as appropriate, effective, proportionate, and dissuasive criminal sanctions to individuals and entities convicted of terrorist financing activity;

9. *Underscores* the need to ensure all Member States are in full compliance with the measures imposed by the Security Council in resolution 2368 (2017) and *recalls* that the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team mandate includes gathering information on instances of reported non-compliance with the sanctions measures imposed in resolution 2368 (2017), including by collating information from all relevant sources and that such reporting should be discussed in the Committee;

10. *Stresses* the need for effective implementation of asset freezing mechanisms pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001), including considering third party requests from other States;

11. *Calls on* States to consider making publicly available their national or regional asset freezing lists pursuant to resolutions 1373 (2001), 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015);

12. *Stresses* the need for robust implementation of the measures outlined in paragraph 1 of resolution 2368 (2017) and *urges* all States to participate actively in implementing and updating the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List and to consider including, when submitting new listing requests, individuals and entities involved in the financing of terrorism;

13. *Calls on* States to invest resources in the implementation of sanctions regimes pursuant to resolutions 1373 (2001), 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015), and in seizure of funds in the course of investigations;

14. *Urges* all States to assess specifically their terrorist financing risk and to identify economic sectors most vulnerable to terrorist financing, including but not limited to non-financial services, such as, inter alia, the construction, commodities and pharmaceutical sectors, in line with FATF standards and *welcomes* guidance issued by the United Nations, including the “UNODC Guidance manual for Member States on terrorist financing risk assessments” and the FATF in that regard;

15. *Urges* Member States which have not yet done so to establish operationally independent and autonomous financial intelligence units with a view to strengthening their framework to prevent and counter the financing of terrorism, in line with FATF standards;

16. *Calls upon* Member States to reinforce the access to information and terrorist financing analytical capacity of their financial intelligence units, including by developing together with competent authorities dedicated risk indicators, and by cooperating with the private sector concerning the evolution of the trends, source and methods of terrorist financing;

17. *Urges* Member States to establish or strengthen, at the national level, a framework allowing competent national authorities, in particular financial

intelligence units, intelligence services, law enforcement agencies, prosecutorial and/or judicial authorities, to gather and share information on the financing of terrorism;

18. *Encourages* Member States to build the capacity of their financial oversight and regulatory systems in order to deny terrorists the space to exploit, raise and move funds, including by ensuring an effective implementation of reporting and disclosure requirements by the private sector as well as by taking into account the dedicated country assessments of relevant entities such as the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and the FATF and its Global Network;

19. *Calls upon* Member States to intensify and accelerate the timely exchange of relevant operational information and financial intelligence regarding actions or movements, and patterns of movements, of terrorists or terrorist networks, including Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) and FTF returnees and relocators, in compliance with international law, including international human rights law, and domestic law, including by:

(a) Ensuring that competent authorities can use financial intelligence shared by financial intelligence units, and relevant financial information obtained from the private sector, in compliance with international law, including international human rights law;

(b) Enhancing the integration and use of financial intelligence in terrorism related cases, including through enhanced inter-agency coordination;

(c) Using financial intelligence and financial footprints as a tool to detect networks of terrorists and their financiers;

(d) Considering the establishment of a mechanism by which competent authorities can obtain relevant information, including but not limited to bank accounts, to facilitate the detection of terrorist assets, in compliance with international law, including international human rights law;

20. *Calls upon* all States to enhance the traceability and transparency of financial transactions, in compliance with international law, including international human rights law and humanitarian law, including through:

(a) Fully exploiting the use of new and emerging financial and regulatory technologies to bolster financial inclusion, and to contribute to the effective implementation of AML/CFT measures;

(b) ensuring that financial institutions, including within the same financial group, as well as designated non-financial businesses and professions (DNFBPs), can share information for the purposes of mitigating money laundering and terrorist financing risks and supplying domestic competent authorities with comprehensive information on criminal schemes, consistent with the home country requirements;

(c) assessing the risks associated with the use of cash and bearer negotiable instruments, including the risk of illicit cross-border transportation of cash, as well as other financial products, including value stored and prepaid cards and informal value transfer system providers (including hawalas) and taking appropriate measures to address such risks;

(d) assessing and addressing potential risks associated with virtual assets and as appropriate, the risks of new financial instruments, including but not limited to crowd-funding platforms, that may be abused for the purpose of terrorist financing and taking steps to ensure that providers of such assets are subject to AML/CFT obligations;

21. *Welcomes* in that regard FATF's ongoing work concerning virtual assets and virtual assets service providers, including its October 2018 amendments to the FATF standards and statement on the Regulation of Virtual Assets, and *encourages* Member States to apply risk-based anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing regulations to virtual asset service providers, and to identify effective systems to conduct risk-based monitoring or supervision of virtual asset service providers;

22. *Encourages* competent national authorities, in particular financial intelligence units and intelligence services, to continue to establish effective partnerships with the private sector, including financial institutions, the Financial technology industry and internet and social media companies, in particular with regards to the evolution of trends, sources and methods of the financing of terrorism;

23. *Recognizes* the vital role played by non-profit organizations in national economies and social systems, *calls on* Member States to periodically conduct a risk assessment of its non-profit sector or update existing ones to determine the organizations vulnerable to terrorist financing and to inform the implementation of a risk based approach, *encourages* Member States to work cooperatively with the non-profit sector in order to prevent abuse of such organizations including front organizations by and for terrorists, while recalling that States must respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and *recalls* the relevant recommendations and existing guidance documents of the FATF in that regard, in particular its recommendation 8;

24. *Urges* States, when designing and applying measures to counter the financing of terrorism, to take into account the potential effect of those measures on exclusively humanitarian activities, including medical activities, that are carried out by impartial humanitarian actors in a manner consistent with international humanitarian law;

25. *Encourages* Member States to improve efforts and take decisive action to identify cases of trafficking in persons and in cultural property that finance terrorism with a view to holding those responsible accountable and to provide, as appropriate, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team with relevant information pertaining to such cases;

26. *Reiterates* its call upon Member States to prevent terrorists from benefiting directly or indirectly from the payment of ransoms or from political concessions and *encourages* them to increase cooperation and information sharing to that end;

27. *Urges* States that have not already done so to adopt and implement the necessary legislative or other measures to establish as criminal offences under their domestic law the illegal manufacture, possession, stockpiling and trade of small arms and light weapons within their areas of jurisdiction in order to ensure that those engaged in such activities can be prosecuted;

28. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen international cooperation to prevent and counter the financing of terrorism, including by:

(a) ensuring the effective exchange of relevant financial intelligence through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms and ensuring that competent authorities are able to exercise their powers to respond to international cooperation requests effectively;

(b) ensuring that their FIUs serve as the central agency for the receipt of suspicious transaction reports and other information relevant to money laundering, predicate offences and terrorist financing filed by reporting entities and that they actively use dedicated, secure and protected channels to disseminate, spontaneously

or upon request, information and the results of its analysis to relevant competent authorities;

(c) enhancing cross-border cooperation among and between customs and tax authorities, as well as improving the coordination of international police and customs operations;

(d) improving the quality of the information shared internationally between financial intelligence units on the financing of FTFs, including FTF returnees and relocators, small cells, and individual terrorists on the activities of terrorist fundraisers, collectors and facilitators by fully implementing FATF standards in that regard;

29. *Reaffirms* that all States shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal investigations or criminal proceedings relating to the financing or support of terrorist acts;

30. *Encourages* Member States to help to build the capacity of other Member States, upon their request, to address the threat posed by the financing of terrorism;

31. *Encourages* Member States to make the best use of INTERPOL policing capabilities, such as relevant databases and analytical files, in order to prevent and counter the financing of terrorism;

32. *Encourages* Member States as well as the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to continue conducting research and collecting information to better understand the nature and scope of the links that may exist between terrorism, in particular the financing of terrorism, and transnational organized crime;

33. *Requests* United Nations entities, particularly the UN Office on Counter Terrorism (OCT) and UNODC to continue to cooperate with Member States and to continue to provide, upon their request as well as on the basis of gaps in implementation and capacity identified by the CTED reports, in particular where they relate to FATF and FSRBs mutual evaluation reports, technical assistance and capacity-building to help them to fully implement their respective international obligations to prevent and combat the financing of terrorism;

34. *Calls* upon UNOCT, in close cooperation with UNODC and in consultation with CTED, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) and other Global Compact entities as well as international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank and other stakeholders, including the FSRBs, to enhance coordination with the aim of delivering integrated technical assistance on counter-terrorist financing measures, including assistance that will improve the capacity of Member States, upon their request, to implement this resolution;

35. *Requests* CTED, in accordance with resolution 2395, to strengthen its assessment process relating to countering the financing of terrorism, including through targeted and focused follow-up visits as complements to its comprehensive assessments and to provide, annually, on the basis of its reporting and in consultation with the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, to the UN Office on Counter Terrorism (UNOCT), through the Counterterrorism Committee, a thematic summary assessment of gaps identified and areas requiring more action to implement key counterterrorism financing provisions of relevant UN Security Council resolutions for the purpose of designing targeted technical assistance and capacity-building efforts and taking into account, as appropriate, FATF and FATF-Style Regional Bodies (FSRBs) mutual evaluation reports and to ensure that it allocates the necessary resources to carry out these tasks;

36. *Requests* the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) to hold, within 12 months, a joint special meeting on terrorist financing threats and trends as well as on the implementation of the provisions of this resolution;

37. *Requests* CTED and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team to prepare, ahead of the joint special meeting, a report on actions taken by Member States to disrupt terrorist financing and in this regard, and *invites* Member States to submit to them in writing, by the end of 2019, information on actions taken to disrupt terrorist financing;

38. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.