



Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#)

Note verbale dated 28 May 2021 from the Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations has the honour to refer to the note from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#) on Yemen dated 9 April 2021 on Member States' submission of implementation reports to the Committee, as required under paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution [2456 \(2019\)](#).

The Permanent Mission submits the enclosed information from the Republic of the Philippines (see annex).



Annex to the note verbale dated 28 May 2021 from the Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of the Philippines on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2140 (2014) and 2456 (2019)

Anti-Money-Laundering Council

1. Under the Anti-Money-Laundering Act of 2001, as amended,¹ Republic Act No. 11479, or the Anti-Terrorism Act of 2020, and Republic Act No. 10168, or the Terrorism Financing Prevention and Suppression Act of 2012, the authority given to the Anti-Money-Laundering Council to implement targeted financial sanctions is in relation to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and its financing, and the financing of terrorism or acts of terrorism, as required under resolutions 1718 (2006) and 2231 (2015), 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015).

2. While the Anti-Money-Laundering Council is restricted to abiding by the mandate specified in the above-mentioned laws, which, to emphasize, do not include targeted financial sanctions in relation to resolutions 2140 (2014) and 2216 (2015), all resolutions updates are automatically uploaded in the Anti-Money-Laundering Council portal. Resolutions updates pertaining to the Taliban and Al-Qaida/ISIL (resolution 1267 (1999), 1988 (2011) and 2253 (2015)) are filed separately, while the rest of the resolutions updates, such as the sanctions concerning Yemen, Lebanon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all other sanctions, are included in the consolidated list.

Strategic Trade Management Office

3. Issuance of Department of Trade and Industry memorandum circular No. 20-13 dated 6 April 2020 regarding the Strategic Trade Management Office list of prohibited end users (<https://bit.ly/3xIgdv>): salient points are as follows:

(a) The United Nations Security Council Consolidated List of individuals and entities has been adopted as the Office's list of prohibited end users, including updates to the list, which may be accessed through the Security Council and Strategic Trade Management Office websites;

(b) It prohibits any persons from engaging in any trade with those included in the list of prohibited end users; and

(c) It enjoins all to download and check the list of prohibited end users before engaging in any cross-border transactions.

The Strategic Trade Management Office also issues periodic advisories to reflect any addition, deletion or changes to the list of individuals or entities, through its website.

¹ Section 3 of Republic Act No. 11521, amending section 7 of Republic Act No. 9160, as amended, provides:

“SEC. 7. *Creation of Anti-Money-Laundering Council (AMLC).* – ... The AMLC shall act unanimously in the discharge of its functions as defined hereunder:

...

“(15) to implement targeted financial sanctions in relation to proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and its financing, including *ex parte* freeze, without delay, against all funds and other assets that are owned and controlled, directly or indirectly, including funds and assets derived or generated therefrom, by individuals or entities designated and listed under United Nations Security Council Resolution Numbers 1718 of 2006 and 2231 of 2015 and their successor resolutions as well as any binding resolution of the Security Council;

4. Dissemination of the advisory issued by the Secretary of Trade and Industry dated 27 October 2020 to all persons who might be transacting business with sanctioned individuals and entities advising government agencies and businesses to:

(a) Update themselves of current multilateral and unilateral lists of sanctioned individuals and entities to avoid sanctionable activities;

(b) Conduct due diligence, which includes checking the parties to the transactions, verifying end use and end users of the commodities being traded, checking shipping routes and validating payment arrangements, among others, to ensure that the transactions conform with the Security Council and sanctioning States; and

(c) Comply with applicable authorization requirements of sanctioning States.

5. Establishment of an internal risk assessment criteria: the imposition of sanctions is one of the most important factors that the Strategic Trade Management Office looks into in identifying the risk level associated with a country, individual or entity. As United Nations-sanctioned individuals and entities are listed as prohibited end users and therefore considered high-risk, any application for the export of strategic goods will automatically be denied.
