

FATF



BEST PRACTICES

COMBATING THE ABUSE OF NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS (RECOMMENDATION 8)

Limited update to reflect the revised FATF Recommendations
and the need to protect NPOs' legitimate activities

June 2013



FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an independent inter-governmental body that develops and promotes policies to protect the global financial system against money laundering, terrorist financing and the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The FATF Recommendations are recognised as the global anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorist financing (CFT) standard.

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ACRONYMS

AML/CFT	Anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism
FIUs	Financial Intelligence Unit
INR8	Interpretive note to Recommendation 8
KYC	Know your customer
NPO	Non-profit organisations

COMBATING THE ABUSE OF NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS (RECOMMENDATION 8)

*LIMITED UPDATE OF THE BEST PRACTICES PAPER TO REFLECT THE REVISED RECOMMENDATIONS
AND THE NEED TO PROTECT NPOS' LEGITIMATE ACTIVITIES*

I. INTRODUCTION TO THE FRAMEWORK, SCOPE & DEFINITIONS

1. The misuse of non-profit organisations (NPO)¹ for the financing of terrorism has captured the attention of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the G7, and the United Nations, as well as national authorities in many regions. Within the FATF, this has rightly become the priority focus of work to implement the FATF Recommendation 8 (Non-profit organisations). The FATF recognizes the intent of the NPO community to promote transparency in NPO operations and to prevent misuse of the sector for terrorist financing. Additionally, the FATF recognises the importance of ensuring that Recommendation 8 is not misinterpreted or misused to suppress NPO activities not related to terrorist financing with the consequence of making the functioning and operation of NPOs more difficult. Where Recommendation 8 is misinterpreted, NPOs have problems in fulfilling their tasks.

2. Non-profit organisations can take on a variety of forms, depending on the country² and legal system. Within FATF members, law and practice recognise associations, foundations, fund-raising committees, community service organisations, corporations of public interest, limited companies, and public benevolent institutions, all as legitimate forms of non-profit organisation, just to name a few.

3. This variety of legal forms, as well as the adoption of a risk-based approach to the problem, militates in favour of a functional, rather than a legalistic definition. Accordingly, the FATF has developed suggested practices that would best aid authorities to protect non-profit organisations that primarily engage in raising or disbursing funds for charitable, religious, cultural, educational, social or fraternal purposes, or for the carrying out of other types of “good works” from being misused or exploited by the financiers of terrorism.

4. The measures to protect NPOs from misuse should not disrupt or discourage charitable or other legitimate activities of NPOs, and should be consistent with the Interpretive Note to Recommendation 8³. The Interpretive Note, along with Recommendation 8, forms part of the FATF standards. It reflects the respect that the FATF feels should be paid to the important and legitimate role of NPOs, including by setting out clear objectives and general principles upon which the FATF standards in this area are based (see Annex 2).

¹ See paragraph 6 for the definition of a non-profit organisation, as defined in the Interpretive Note to Recommendation 8.

² All references to *country* or *countries* apply equally to territories or jurisdictions.

³ Both the Interpretive Note to Recommendation 8 and Recommendation 8 were adopted by the FATF in February 2012, and replaced old Special Recommendation VIII and its interpretive note.

5. Recommendation 8 should be implemented in line with Recommendation 1, that is, on the basis of a risk assessment. The Interpretive Note to Recommendation 8 (INR8) requires countries to identify, prevent and combat terrorist misuse of NPOs through a four-pronged approach involving:

- a) outreach to the NPO sector concerning terrorist financing issues (paragraph 5a of the INR8);
- b) supervision or monitoring of the NPO sector (paragraph 5b of the INR8);
- c) effective information gathering and investigation (paragraph 5c of the INR8); and
- d) effective capacity to respond to international requests for information about an NPO of concern (paragraph 5d of the INR8).

6. These four elements (outreach, supervision, information gathering and investigation, and capacity to respond to international requests), apply to all NPOs, as defined by INR8:

a legal person or arrangement or organisation that primarily engages in raising or disbursing funds for purposes such as charitable, religious, cultural, educational, social or fraternal purposes, or for the carrying out of other types of “good works”.

7. Regarding element b (supervision or monitoring), countries should take steps to promote effective supervision or monitoring of their NPO sector as a whole based on their domestic NPO sector review and risk assessment. In practice, countries should be able to demonstrate that the requirements of paragraph 5(b) of the INR8 apply to NPOs which account for (1) a significant portion of the financial resources under control of the sector; and (2) a substantial share of the sector’s international activities. Countries should also take into account the work that is undertaken by NPOs in line with the oversight references in paragraph 17 of this paper.

8. Additionally, countries should ensure that any NPO falling within the FATF definition of a *legal person*⁴ or *legal arrangement*⁵ is also subject to the requirements of FATF Recommendations 24 or 25 respectively, on the transparency and beneficial ownership of legal persons and legal arrangements.

9. This is a limited update of the FATF Best Practices Paper on non-profit organisations to bring it in line with the new *FATF Recommendations* which were adopted in February 2012, and to highlight that measures to protect NPOs from misuse should not disrupt or discourage legitimate charitable activities, as noted in the FATF Chairman’s Summary of October 2012. Going forward, the FATF will be undertaking typologies work on this issue, after which the FATF will reconsider this paper with a view to determining whether further updates are needed.

⁴ *Legal persons* refers to any entities other than natural persons that can establish a permanent customer relationship with a financial institution or otherwise own property. This can include companies, bodies corporate, foundations, anstalt, partnerships, or associations and other relevantly similar entities.

⁵ *Legal arrangements* refers to express trusts or other similar legal arrangements. Examples of other similar arrangements (for AML/CFT purposes) include fiducie, treuhand and fideicomiso.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

10. Unfortunately, charitable fundraising – *i.e.*, the collection of resources from donors and its redistribution for charitable purposes – has been used to provide a cover for the financing of terrorism. In certain cases, the organisation itself was a mere sham that existed simply to funnel money to terrorists. However, in other cases the abuse of non-profit organisations occurred without the knowledge of donors, or even of members of the management and staff of the organisation itself, due to malfeasance by employees and/or managers diverting funding on their own. Besides financial support, some non-profit organisations have also provided cover and logistical support for the movement of terrorists and illicit arms. Some examples of these kinds of activities are presented in the Annex to this paper, part of which is excerpt from the FATF Typologies Reports⁶. Further typologies work and outreach to the private sector in this area are needed.

III. RESPECT FOR THE LEGITIMATE ACTIVITIES OF NPOS

11. Recommendation 8 may be misinterpreted or misused to suppress NPO activities not related to terrorist financing with the consequence of making the functioning and operation of NPOs more difficult. Where Recommendation 8 is misinterpreted, NPOs have problems in fulfilling their tasks. The charitable sector is a vital component of the world economy and of many national economies and social systems that complements the activity of the governmental and business sectors in supplying a broad spectrum of public services and improving quality of life, and safeguarding fundamental rights such as freedom of expression and freedom of association⁷. NPOs can also play an important role in preventing the causes of radical ideology from taking root and are, therefore, potential allies in the fight against terrorism. We wish to safeguard and maintain the practice of charitable giving and the strong and diversified community of institutions through which it operates. In particular, it is important that regulations and actions in this area do not harm the legitimate activities of non-profit organisations.

IV. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

12. The following principles guide the establishment of these best practices:

- a) Oversight of non-profit organisations is a co-operative undertaking among government, the charitable community, persons who support charity, and those whom it serves. Robust oversight mechanisms and a degree of institutional tension between non-profit organisations and government entities charged with their oversight do not preclude shared goals and complementary functions – both seek to promote transparency and accountability and, more broadly, common social welfare and security goals.

⁶ The FATF Reports on Money Laundering Typologies 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004, and the Report on Terrorist Financing (February 2008). (available at www.fatf-gafi.org/topics/methodsandtrends/)

⁷ See, for example, the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*.

- b) Government oversight and the measures taken by financial institutions should be flexible, effective, and proportional to the risk of abuse. Mechanisms that reduce the compliance requirements without creating loopholes for terrorist financiers should be given due consideration. Small organisations that do not raise significant amounts of money from public sources, and locally based associations or organisations whose primary function is to redistribute resources among members may not necessarily require specific government oversight.
- c) Different countries approach the regulation of non-profit organisations from different constitutional, legal, regulatory, and institutional frameworks, and any international standards or range of models must allow for such differences, while adhering to the goals of establishing transparency and accountability in the ways in which non-profit organisations collect and transmit funds. It is understood as well that countries may be restricted in their ability to regulate religious activity.
- d) Countries may differ on the scope of purposes and activities that are within the definition of “charity”, but all should agree that it does not include activities that directly or indirectly support either domestic or international terrorism, including actions that could serve to induce or compensate for participation in terrorist acts.
- e) The non-profit sector in many countries has representational, self-regulatory organisations or watchdog, and accrediting institutions that can and should play a role in the protection of the sector against abuse, in the context of a public-private partnership. Measures to strengthen effective self-regulation should be encouraged as a significant method of decreasing the risk of misuse by terrorist groups.

V. AREAS OF FOCUS

13. Preliminary analysis of the investigations, blocking actions, and law-enforcement activities of various countries indicates several ways in which non-profit organisations have been misused by terrorists and suggests areas in which preventive measures should be considered, in line with the four-prong approach summarised in paragraph 5.

FINANCIAL TRANSPARENCY

14. Non-profit organisations collect hundreds of billions of dollars annually from donors and distribute those monies – after paying for their own administrative costs – to beneficiaries⁸. Transparency is in the interest of the donors, organisations, and authorities. Many NPO’s have internal requirements in place that contribute to transparency and understanding of how the funds are transmitted and received. Data stemming from such internal procedures may provide useful information also to authorities. The sheer volume of transactions conducted by non-profit organisations combined with the desire not to unduly burden legitimate organisations generally

⁸ The term *Beneficiaries* refers to those natural persons, or groups of natural persons who receive charitable, humanitarian or other types of assistance through the service of the NPO. (Interpretive Note to Recommendation 8)

underscore the importance of risk and size-based proportionality in setting the appropriate level of rules and oversight in this area.

Financial accounting

- a) Non-profit organisations should maintain and be able to present full program budgets that account for all programme expenses. These budgets should indicate the identity of recipients and how the money is to be used. The administrative budget should also be protected from diversion through similar oversight, reporting, and safeguards.
- b) Independent auditing is a widely recognised method of ensuring that accounts of an organisation accurately reflect the reality of its finances and should be considered a best practice. Many major non-profit organisations undergo audits to retain donor confidence, and regulatory authorities in some countries require audits for non-profit organisations. Where practical, such audits should be conducted to ensure that NPOs are not being abused by terrorist groups. It should be noted that such financial auditing is not a guarantee that program funds are actually reaching the intended beneficiaries.

Bank accounts

- a) It is considered a best practice for non-profit organisations that handle funds to maintain registered bank accounts, keep its funds in them, and utilise formal or registered financial channels for transferring funds, especially overseas transactions. Where feasible, therefore, non-profit organisations that handle large amounts of money should use formal financial systems to conduct their financial transactions. Adoption of this best practice would bring the accounts of non-profit organisations, by and large, within the formal banking system and under the relevant controls or regulations of that system.

PROGRAMMATIC VERIFICATION

15. The need to verify adequately the activities of a non-profit organisation is critical. In several instances, programmes that were reported to the home office were not being implemented as represented. The funds were in fact being diverted to terrorist organisations. Non-profit organisations should be in a position to know and to verify that funds have been spent as advertised and planned.

Solicitations

16. Solicitations for donations should accurately and transparently tell donors the purpose(s) for which donations are being collected. The non-profit organisation should then ensure that such funds are used for the purpose stated.

Oversight

17. To help to ensure that funds are reaching the intended beneficiary, non-profit organisations should ask following general questions:

- Have projects actually been carried out?
- Are the beneficiaries real?

- Have the intended beneficiaries received the funds that were sent for them?
- Are all funds, assets, and premises accounted for?

Field examinations

18. In several instances, financial accounting and auditing might be insufficient protection against the abuse of non-profit organisations. Direct field audits of programmes may be, in some instances, the only method for detecting misdirection of funds. Examination of field operations is clearly a superior mechanism for discovering malfeasance of all kinds, including diversion of funds to terrorists. Given considerations of risk-based proportionality, across-the-board examination of all programmes would not be required. However, non-profit organisations should track programme accomplishments as well as finances. Where warranted, examinations to verify reports should be conducted.

Foreign operations

19. When the home office of the non-profit organisation is in one country and the beneficent operations take place in another, the competent authorities of both countries should strive to exchange information and co-ordinate oversight or investigative work, in accordance with their comparative advantages. Where possible, a non-profit organisation should take appropriate measures to account for funds and services delivered in locations other than in its home country.

ADMINISTRATION

20. Non-profit organisations should be able to document their administrative, managerial, and policy control over their operations. The role of the Board of Directors, or its equivalent, is a key.

21. Much has been written about the responsibilities of Boards of Directors in the corporate world and recent years have seen an increased focus and scrutiny of the important role of the Directors in the healthy and ethical functioning of the corporation. Directors of non-profit organisations, or those with equivalent responsibility for the direction and control of an organisation's management, likewise have a responsibility to act with due diligence and a concern that the organisation operates ethically. The directors or those exercising ultimate control over a non-profit organisation need to know who is acting in the organisation's name – in particular, responsible parties such as office directors, plenipotentiaries, those with signing authority and fiduciaries. Directors should exercise care, taking proactive verification measures whenever feasible, to ensure their partner organisations and those to which they provide funding, services, or material support, are not being penetrated or manipulated by terrorists.

22. Directors should act with diligence and probity in carrying out their duties. Lack of knowledge or passive involvement in the organisation's affairs does not absolve a director – or one who controls the activities or budget of a non-profit organisation – of responsibility. To this end, directors have responsibilities to:

- The organisation and its members to ensure the financial health of the organisation and that it focuses on its stated mandate.

- Those with whom the organisation interacts, like donors, clients, and suppliers.
- All levels of the government that in any way regulates the organisation.

23. These responsibilities take on new meaning in light of the potential abuse of non-profit organisations for terrorist financing. If a non-profit organisation has a board of directors, the board of directors should:

- Be able to identify positively each board and executive member;
- Meet on a regular basis, keep records of the decisions taken at and through these meetings;
- Formalise the manner in which elections to the board are conducted as well as the manner in which a director can be removed;
- Ensure that there is an annual independent review of the finances and accounts of the organisation;
- Ensure that there are appropriate financial controls over program spending, including programs undertaken through agreements with other organisations;
- Ensure an appropriate balance between spending on direct programme delivery and administration;
- Ensure that procedures are put in place to prevent the use of the organisation's facilities or assets to support or condone terrorist activities.

VI. OVERSIGHT BODIES

24. Various bodies in different countries interact with the charitable community. In general, preventing misuse of non-profit organisations or fundraising organisations by terrorists has not been a historical focus of their work. Rather, the thrust of oversight, regulation, and accreditation to date has been maintaining donor confidence through combating waste and fraud, as well as ensuring that government tax relief benefits, where applicable, go to appropriate organisations. While much of this oversight focus is fairly easily transferable to the fight against terrorist finance, this will also require broadening of focus.

25. There is not a single correct approach to ensuring appropriate transparency within non-profit organisations, and different countries use different methods to achieve this end. In some, independent charity commissions have an oversight role, in other countries government ministries or regional administrations are directly involved, just to take two examples. Tax authorities play a role in some countries, but not in others. Other authorities that have roles to play in countering terrorist finance include law enforcement agencies and financial supervisors. Far from all the bodies are governmental – private sector watchdog or accrediting institutions play an important role in many countries.

GOVERNMENT LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY OFFICIALS

26. Non-profit organisations funding terrorism are operating illegally, just like any other illicit financier; therefore, much of the fight against the abuse of non-profit organisations will continue to rely heavily on law enforcement and security officials. Non-profit organisations are not exempt from the laws that apply to individuals or business enterprises.

- Law enforcement and security officials should continue to play a key role in the combat against the abuse of non-profit organisations by terrorist groups, including by continuing their ongoing activities with regard to non-profit organisations. Competent authorities should provide general feedback to NPOs on how NPOs may be abused by terrorists, to allow NPOs to take measures to prevent this abuse.

SPECIALISED GOVERNMENT REGULATORY BODIES

27. A brief overview of the pattern of specialised government regulation of non-profit organisations shows a great variety of practice. In England and Wales, such regulation is housed in a special Charities Commission. In the United States, any specialised government regulation occurs at the sub-national (state) level. Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) member countries oversee non-profit organisations with a variety of regulatory bodies, including government ministerial and intergovernmental agencies.

- In all cases, there should be interagency outreach and discussion within governments on the issue of terrorist financing – especially between those agencies that have traditionally dealt with terrorism and regulatory bodies that may not be aware of the terrorist financing risk to non-profit organisations. Specifically, terrorist financing experts should work with non-profit organisation oversight authorities to raise awareness of the problem, and they should alert these authorities to the specific characteristics of terrorist financing.

GOVERNMENT BANK, TAX, AND FINANCIAL REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

28. While financial supervisors are not usually engaged in the oversight of non-profit organisations, the earlier discussion of the importance of requiring charitable fund-raising and transfer of funds to go through formal or registered channels underscores the benefit of enlisting the established powers of the bank regulatory system – suspicious activity reporting, know-your-customer (KYC) rules, etc. – in the fight against terrorist abuse or exploitation of non-profit organisations.

29. In those countries that provide tax benefits to charities, tax authorities have a high level of interaction with the charitable community. This expertise is of special importance to the fight against terrorist finance, since it tends to focus on the financial workings of charities.

- Countries which collect financial information on charities for the purposes of tax deductions should encourage the sharing of such information with government bodies involved in the combating of terrorism (including

Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs)) to the maximum extent possible. Though such tax-related information may be sensitive, authorities should ensure that information relevant to the misuse of non-profit organisations by terrorist groups or supporters is shared as appropriate.

PRIVATE SECTOR WATCHDOG ORGANISATIONS

30. In the countries where they exist, the private sector watchdog or accrediting institutions are a unique resource that should be a focal point of international efforts to combat the abuse of non-profit organisations by terrorists. Not only do they contain observers knowledgeable of fundraising organisations, they are also very directly interested in preserving the legitimacy and reputation of the non-profit organisations. More than any other class of participants, they have long been engaged in the development and promulgation of “best practices” for these organisations in a wide array of functions.

31. Countries should make every effort to reach out and engage such watchdog and accrediting institutions in their attempt to put best practices into place for combating the misuse of non-profit organisations. Such engagement could include a dialogue on how to improve such practices.

VII. SANCTIONS

32. Countries should use existing laws and regulations or establish any such new laws or regulations to establish effective, proportionate and dissuasive administrative, civil, or criminal penalties for those who misuse charities for terrorist financing.

ANNEX 1: TYPOLOGIES OF TERRORIST MISUSE OF NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS

Example 1: Non-profit front organisation

In 1996, a number of individuals known to belong to the religious extremist groups established in the south-east of an FATF country (Country A) convinced wealthy foreign nationals, living for unspecified reasons in Country A, to finance the construction of a place of worship. These wealthy individuals were suspected of assisting in the concealment of part of the activities of a terrorist group. It was later established that “S”, a businessman in the building sector, had bought the building intended to house the place of worship and had renovated it using funds from one of his companies. He then transferred the ownership of this building, for a large profit, to Group Y belonging to the wealthy foreigners mentioned above.

This place of worship intended for the local community in fact also served as a place to lodge clandestine “travellers” from extremist circles and collect funds. For example, soon after the work was completed, it was noticed that the place of worship was receiving large donations (millions of dollars) from other wealthy foreign businessmen. Moreover, a Group Y worker was said to have convinced his employers that a “foundation” would be more suitable for collecting and using large funds without attracting the attention of local authorities. A foundation was thus reportedly established for this purpose.

It is also believed that part of “S’s” activities in heading a multipurpose international financial network (for which investments allegedly stood at USD 53 million for Country A in 1999 alone) was to provide support to a terrorist network. “S” had made a number of trips to a south-central Asian country and an FATF country. Amongst his assets were several companies registered in Country C and elsewhere. One of these companies, located in the capital of Country A, was allegedly a platform for collecting funds. “S” also purchased several buildings in the south of Country A with the potential collusion of a notary and a financial institution.

When the authorities of Country A blocked a property transaction on the basis of the foreign investment regulations, the financial institution’s director stepped in to support his client’s transaction and the notary presented a purchase document for the building thus ensuring that the relevant authorisation was delivered. The funds held by the bank were then transferred to another account in a bank in an NCCT (non-cooperative countries or territories identified by the FATF) jurisdiction to conceal their origin when they were used in Country A.

Even though a formal link has not as yet been established between the more or less legal activities of the parties in Country A and abroad and the financing of terrorist activities carried out under the authority a specific terrorist network, the investigators suspect that at least part of the proceeds from these activities have been used for the terrorist-related purpose.

Example 2: Fraudulent solicitation of donations

One non-profit organisation solicited donations from local charities in a donor region, in addition to fund raising efforts conducted at its headquarters in a beneficiary region. This non-profit

organisation falsely asserted that the funds collected were destined for orphans and widows. In fact, the finance chief of this organisation served as the head of organised fundraising for Usama bin Laden. Rather than providing support for orphans and widows, funds collected by the non-profit organisation were turned over to al-Qaida operatives.

Example 3: Branch offices defraud headquarters

The office director for a non-profit organisation in a beneficiary region defrauded donors from a donor region to fund terrorism. In order to obtain additional funds from the headquarters, the branch office padded the number of orphans it claimed to care for by providing names of orphans that did not exist or who had died. Funds then sent for the purpose of caring for the non-existent or dead orphans were instead diverted to al-Qaida terrorists.

In addition, the branch office in a beneficiary region of another non-profit organisation based in a donor region provided a means of funnelling money to a known local terrorist organisation by disguising funds as intended to be used for orphanage projects or the construction of schools and houses of worship. The office also employed members of the terrorist organisations and facilitated their travel.

Example 4: Aid worker's misuse of position

An employee working for an aid organisation in a war-ravaged region used his employment to support the ongoing activities of a known terrorist organisation from another region. While working for the aid organisation as a monitor for work funded in that region, the employee secretly made contact with weapons smugglers in the region. He used his position as cover as he brokered the purchase and export of weapons to the terrorist organisation.

ANNEX 2: HIGH LEVEL OBJECTIVES AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES (RELEVANT EXCERPTS FROM THE INTERPRETIVE NOTE TO FATF RECOMMENDATION 8)

Paragraph 3 of the Interpretive Note to FATF Recommendation 8 reads as follows:

The objective of Recommendation 8 is to ensure that NPOs are not misused by terrorist organisations: (i) to pose as legitimate entities; (ii) to exploit legitimate entities as conduits for terrorist financing, including for the purpose of escaping asset freezing measures; or (iii) to conceal or obscure the clandestine diversion of funds intended for legitimate purposes, but diverted for terrorist purposes. In this Interpretive Note, the approach taken to achieve this objective is based on the following general principles:

- a) Past and ongoing abuse of the NPO sector by terrorists and terrorist organizations requires countries to adopt measures both: (i) to protect the sector against such abuse, and (ii) to identify and take effective action against those NPOs that either are exploited by, or actively support, terrorists or terrorist organisations.
- b) Measures adopted by countries to protect the NPO sector from terrorist abuse should not disrupt or discourage legitimate charitable activities. Rather, such measures should promote transparency and engender greater confidence in the sector, across the donor community and with the general public, that charitable funds and services reach intended legitimate beneficiaries. Systems that promote achieving a high degree of transparency, integrity and public confidence in the management and functioning of all NPOs are integral to ensuring the sector cannot be misused for terrorist financing.
- c) Measures adopted by countries to identify and take effective action against NPOs that either are exploited by, or actively support, terrorists or terrorist organisations should aim to prevent and prosecute, as appropriate, terrorist financing and other forms of terrorist support. Where NPOs suspected of, or implicated in, terrorist financing or other forms of terrorist support are identified, the first priority of countries must be to investigate and halt such terrorist financing or support. Actions taken for this purpose should, to the extent reasonably possible, avoid any negative impact on innocent and legitimate beneficiaries of charitable activity. However, this interest cannot excuse the need to undertake immediate and effective actions to advance the immediate interest of halting terrorist financing or other forms of terrorist support provided by NPOs.
- d) Developing cooperative relationships among the public, private and NPO sector is critical to raising awareness and fostering capabilities to combat terrorist abuse within the sector. Countries should encourage the development of academic research on, and information-sharing in, the NPO sector to address terrorist financing related issues.
- e) A targeted approach in dealing with the terrorist threat to the NPO sector is essential given the diversity within individual national sectors, the differing degrees to which parts of each sector may be vulnerable to misuse by terrorists, the need to ensure that legitimate charitable activity continues to flourish, and the limited resources and authorities available to combat terrorist financing in each country.

- f) Flexibility in developing a national response to terrorist financing in the NPO sector is also essential, in order to allow it to evolve over time as it faces the changing nature of the terrorist financing threat.