



COUNTER TERRORISM POLICY AND GUIDELINES

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Introduction

The Reach for Nepal (RFN) foundation was established in the aftermath of Nepal's 2015 earthquakes with a mission to Rebuild, Educate, Assist, Children/Communities (providing) Hope for Nepal. While the provision of aid was the initial focus of the work of the Foundation, its programs have since expanded and now include the delivery of services and support in areas where there is a desperate need for assistance.

RFN is aware of terrorism related issues and uses its best endeavours to ensure funds do not provide direct or indirect support, or resources to organisations or individuals associated with terrorism. The Foundation does not, and will not, willingly support terrorism.

In fulfilling its mission, the Foundation engages locally with Nepalese communities, third party suppliers and others through its delivery partner in Nepal, the REACH for Nepal foundation (Nepal). One of the Directors of the REACH for Nepal Foundation in Nepal is also a Director of the REACH for Nepal Foundation here in Australia. This ensures alignment of objectives, values, policies and plans.

These guidelines are shared by both registered charities here in Australia and in Nepal.

Background

RFN has a responsibility to comply with Australian law. Australia has enacted legislation to ensure it meets its international obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1267 (and successor resolutions) and 1373 to freeze the assets of terrorists. The Australian Government has passed laws to prohibit a person who is holding assets that are owned or controlled by a designated terrorist individual or entity from using or dealing with those assets (in other words, the person holding those assets must freeze them) and to prohibit any person from making any assets available to designated terrorist individuals or entities.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) maintains a [consolidated list](#) of all individuals and entities to which this terrorist asset freezing regime applies. DFAT maintains close contacts with Australia's financial sector to ensure asset-freezing arrangements take account of the sector's legitimate interests. Australian organizations have a responsibility to



ensure that they do not do business with an individual or entity listed on the Consolidated List.

In addition to the Consolidated List, the Australian Government also maintains a [List of Terrorism Organisations](#). If a group is listed as a “terrorist organisation” it is an offence to:

- Direct the activities of the organisation
- Recruit persons to the organisation
- Receive training from or provide training to the organisation
- Receive funds from or make available funds to the organisation
- Provide support or resources to the organisation

Procedures

In order to manage risk associated with terrorism, RFN will:

1. Ensure that Australian RFN directors regularly check the Consolidated List and List of Terrorism Organisations, and provide advice to RFN (Nepal) as required.
2. Make the RFN Counter-terrorism guidelines available on the RFN website.
3. Provide RFN Directors, members and those associated with the foundations (Australia and Nepal-based), a copy of the counter terrorism guidelines on commencing their association with RFN and on updating of this document.
4. Ensure the Board of Directors review and assess these guidelines every two years, or as required.
5. Monitor compliance with these guidelines. The RFN Director (Nepal) will be responsible for monitoring. The Secretary is responsible for taking action (below) if suspicious activity is suspected.
6. Ensure Project Agreements/Contracts with all third party organisations include clauses related to anti-terrorism and/or provide them with a copy of the RFN Counter Terrorism Guidelines. If RFN (Nepal) discovers or suspects any link to terrorists, either individual or organisations, they must immediately advise the In-Country Director who in turn will advise RFN Australian Directors and the RFN Secretary who will take action consistent with these guidelines.
7. Ensure
 - funds transfers are authorised;
 - funds are being sent to an authorised bank account/reputable financial institution;
 - advice of payments is made to RFN (Nepal) of fund transfer;



- RFN (Nepal) provides a receipt or letter acknowledging funds received; and
 - an acquittals process for all funds expended by the developing country partner
8. Immediately cease to deal with any partner organisation that is added to either DFAT list and terminate any agreement/contract entered into with that partner organisation.
 9. Contact the Australian Federal Police if any suspicious activity is noticed.
 10. Contact the National Security Hotline if terrorism financing is suspected:
 - Call: 1800 1234 00
 - From outside Australia: (+61) 1300 1234 01
 - Email: hotline@nationalsecurity.gov.au
 - MMS: 0429 771 822
 - TTY: 1800 234 889