



## CICTE Informe #25

### Counter Terrorism Activities

#### Over 50 killed in London Blasts Spurring Flurry of Activity Worldwide

Following the July 7<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks on London's transit system, the UK, Europe, and countries worldwide responded with a range of short and long-term measures to counter the terrorist threat. Immediately following the bombings most nations with large scale metro systems in their capitols and other major cities, such as the United States and Germany, increased security and raised "threat levels" to their highest or second highest ranking. A renewed effort toward passing counterterrorism legislation was seen, particularly in Europe where governments are feeling particularly vulnerable. France announced plans to reintroduce border controls such as passport checks that were removed under the 1995 Schengen free-borders agreement between 14 EU countries. The interior minister of Italy asked parliament to expand police powers, including the right to question terrorism suspects without a lawyer. In Germany, plans were drawn up for a national antiterror database. Additionally, the European Union stressed the need for increased information sharing, including a proposal for a formal network between the security forces of each country.

In the UK, more direct and far-reaching legislation was sought by Parliament and Home Secretary Charles Clarke. A new law, in force by the end of the year, will criminalize receiving training in terrorist techniques, indirectly inciting terrorism (in the case of radical clerics who seem to condone violence), and of committing acts "preparatory to terrorism" (such as buying the materials for a bomb). These measures will be combined with an additional 20 million pounds (\$35 million) pledged by British Finance Minister Gordon Brown to fight terrorism.

A different reaction was heard from governments in Africa, who fear that they will be associated with terrorism because of their fights for independence. Former Mozambican president and current UN Special Envoy to Africa Joaquim Chissano worries that a broad definition would mean that "anything could be called terrorism," including events that occurred in the past.

*For more information:* UN Counter-Terrorism Bulletins July 7-19

EU country responses: [www.esmonitor.com/2005/0715/p01s02-woen.html](http://www.esmonitor.com/2005/0715/p01s02-woen.html)

UK finance:

[http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/tm\\_objectid=15752121&method=full&siteid=94762&headline=brown-to-pledge-more-money-to-fight-terrorism-name\\_page.html](http://www.mirror.co.uk/news/tm_objectid=15752121&method=full&siteid=94762&headline=brown-to-pledge-more-money-to-fight-terrorism-name_page.html)

UK legislative: <http://news.independent.co.uk/uk/politics/article300089.ece>

Africa: <http://www.suntimes.co.za/zones/sundaytimesNEW/basket6st/basket6st1121692158.aspx>

### **Ecuadorian Drug Ring May Have Sent Profits to Hezbollah**

On June 21, Ecuadorian anti-narcotics police arrested 7 people in the capitol of Quito on charges of drug trafficking. The Associated Press reported that preliminary evidence shows that this operation, led by the Lebanese Rady Zaiter, was sending up to 70% of its profits to Hezbollah, the Shiite Muslim group in southern Lebanon. The Ecuadorian authorities will continue to investigate any possible terrorist ties although it does seem to confirm fears that international terrorist organizations such as Hamas and Hezbollah are teaming up with drug syndicates in those South American regions with large Muslim populations to help fund their activities.

*For more information:*

*English:* <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/06/22/AR2005062200142.html>

*Español:* <http://www.lahora.com.ec/noticiacompleta.asp?noid=347732>

### **China to Draft Counter Terrorism Law**

According to the BBC's English report from an official Chinese news agency (Xinhua), a senior Chinese counterterrorism official affirmed that China will be drafting legislation to join in the international fight against terrorism. Zhao Yongchen, deputy director of the counterterrorism bureau in the Ministry of Public Security said that the law will define which activities should be considered terrorist and what the proper consequences should be. Although China is a stable country, it still faces potential terrorist threats both within the country and toward its interests abroad. Yongchen pointed out that terrorism as it exists today requires control of funding for militant organizations and that that in turn needs cooperation on the global level. To this end, China has joined 11 out of the 13 international counterterrorism conventions as put forth by the United Nations, and has participated in numerous other international counterterrorism activities.

*For more information:* [\*Counter-Terrorism News Bulletin – 16 June, 2005\*](#)

### **EU Leaders Set Out Priorities for Counter Terrorism Cooperation**

The Associated Press reported on June 17<sup>th</sup> that EU leaders will draft new laws to strengthen counterterrorism measures throughout the region. Included are proposals to tighten rules for charities used as covers for terrorist funding activities, wider allowances for police to retain telecommunications records and increased preparedness in case of germ warfare. The summit continued work on the seamless extradition of suspects between EU nations as well increased assistance to poorer nations in the fight against terrorism.

Additionally, US Attorney General Alberto Gonzalez urged more stringent safeguards for classified data to improve the US ability to share such information with EU member states.

*For more information:* [\*Counter-Terrorism News Bulletin – 17 June, 2005\*](#)

## **Bill Against Terrorism Organization Funding Passes in New Zealand**

New Zealand reinforced its counterterrorism legislation on June 17 by passing an amendment bill to the Terrorism Suppression Act of 2002. It not only made funding terrorist organizations a crime, but also extended the time period a person or group will retain the “terrorist” designation by two years. Only the Green and Maori Parties voted against it on civil liberties grounds although the government claims it will not affect genuine human rights and humanitarian groups. This legislation brings New Zealand to the same standards as the United Nations and the rest of the international community.

*For more information: [Counter-Terrorism News Bulletin – 17 June, 2005](#)*

## **Recent Events**

- May 10-13: Regional Port Security Course for Mercosur Area, Port of Santos, Sao Paulo, Brazil
- May 17 – 20: Association of Caribbean Police Chiefs meeting, St. Croix, USVI
- May 18: Behind Enemy Minds: Money Laundering Tactics and Terrorist Schemes; A web seminar on how to recognize new money laundering methods and suspicious activity, how to identify types of terrorist financing activities that draw red flags, and the 9/11 Commission’s points on identifying and tracking terrorist funds. Organized by Money Laundering Alert and [moneylaundering.com](#).
- May 22-25: Conference on Legislation Action in the Eastern Caribbean Countries, St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- May 31 - June 3: APEC Maritime Security Working Group Meeting, Washington, DC.
- June 13 - 16: Port Assessment Training, St. Lucia
- June 27- July 8: Course on Investigative and Intelligence Techniques for the Prevention of Terrorist Acts; San Jose, Costa Rica (Sponsored by the government of France and CICTE) (Spanish).
- July 11-12: Caribbean Information Sharing Workshop; Tobago.

## **Future Events**

- July 11-29: Interagency Coordination and Counterterrorism Course (ICCT); National Defense University.
- July 18-22: GAFISUD Conference; Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- August 1-5: National Workshop on Anti-Terrorism Legislation; Panama.
- August 22-24: FIU Training Course; Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- August 22-26: Port Security Train the Trainers Workshop; Port of Spain, Trinidad.

## Recent Developments in the News

- After checking the Port of Kingston's compliance to the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) code, the United States decided that **the Jamaica Port Security Plan will be used as an international best practice and serve as a benchmark for ports around the world.** The tour of APM Terminals Jamaica Ltd.'s facilities in March was carried out by officials of the US Coast Guard, Transportation Security Administration, the Container Security Initiative and the US embassy. APM Terminals runs 30 ports worldwide.

For more information: [http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20050620T220000-0500\\_82811\\_OBS\\_JAMAICA\\_S\\_PORT\\_SECURITY\\_PROCEDURES\\_TO\\_BE\\_USED\\_AS\\_WORLD\\_BENCHMARK.asp](http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/html/20050620T220000-0500_82811_OBS_JAMAICA_S_PORT_SECURITY_PROCEDURES_TO_BE_USED_AS_WORLD_BENCHMARK.asp)

- On May 24, **Brazil became one of 23 administrations worldwide to participate in the Container Security Initiative (CSI)** allowing for the pre-screening of all cargo destined for the U.S. The Port of Santos, the largest port in South America and a major export center, is a crucial link in preventing the smuggling of terrorists and terrorist weapons into the United States. Although the initiative was launched in January 2002, Brazil is only the second South American country to sign.

For more information: [www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/newsroom/press\\_releases/05252005\\_2.xml](http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/newsroom/press_releases/05252005_2.xml)

- A two-day conference in Pasay City, Philippines addressed the security concerns of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) regarding terrorist threats. The **“International Conference on Doing Business Amid New Threats”** included presentations by and contributions from experts in security risk management, the impact of terrorist threats on business, the security of critical infrastructure, and terrorist networks. This conference corresponded as well with the “International Exhibition on Safety, Security, and Protection Technology,” a three-day trade show of advanced security equipment.

For more information: [Counter-Terrorism News Bulletin – 15 June 2005](#)

- The United States and **nine African nations held a hypothetical terrorism scenario in Dakar, Senegal** on June 17. With those countries' military officials seated at round tables, the exercise sought to improve cooperation between the trans-Saharan countries in the event of a terrorist attack or series of attacks. This scenario is part of a larger U.S. training effort in northern and western Africa aimed at keeping terrorists from finding sanctuary in the remote, desert areas of the region.

For more information: [Counter-Terrorism Bulletin – 20 June 2005](#)

- On June 17, at the CARICOM headquarters in Georgetown, Guyana, the **Caribbean Attorneys-General approved a new security treaty in anticipation of the Cricket World Cup** being held in the region in 2007. This treaty includes the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Regional Security System (RSS) and non-RSS countries on a Regional Rapid Response Mechanism and the Caribbean Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Serious Criminal Matters.

For more information: <http://www.caribbeannetnews.com/2005/06/20/security.shtml>

- On June 25, the **European Union signed a deal with the African, Caribbean and Pacific group (ACP) to enhance cooperation in fighting terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.** The agreement came as a revision of the 2000 Cotonou Agreement between the 79-member group of developing countries and the EU. Included is a provision for “formal and systematic” dialogue on human rights, democracy and cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal in The Hague.

For more information: <http://www.caribbeannetnews.com/2005/06/27/deal.shtml>

- A little over two years after its inception, **Peru’s Financial Intelligence Unit joins the Egmont Group.** The Egmont Group, a critically important network within the financial intelligence world, said in a press release that this would facilitate the communication and exchange of information between Peru and all other member states. It will also allow other Peruvian institutions, such as the Justice Department, Public Ministry and the National Police to act with increased speed and efficiency in the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing.

For more information: [http://www.rpp.com.pe/portada/politica/imp\\_6097.php](http://www.rpp.com.pe/portada/politica/imp_6097.php)

- At the summit of the System of Central American Integration (SICA) on June 30, **seven Central American presidents reiterated their plan for a “rapid reaction force” to combat the trafficking of narcotics, terrorism, and other serious crimes.** SICA includes Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, as well as the Dominican Republic and Taiwan as observers. The President of Honduras, Ricardo Maduro, said the rapid reaction force will be developed in three phases. First, each country will enhance law enforcement and security measures internally. Next, the nations will cooperate with one another toward common goals. And finally, combined actions will be possible with a regionally integrated force.

For more information: [http://www.casapresidencial.hn/2005/06/30\\_1.php](http://www.casapresidencial.hn/2005/06/30_1.php) (en español)

### **New Documents in OLAT**

- A Growing Role for Regional Organizations in Fighting Global Terror; Brian Woo, Helsinki Monitor 2005 vol. 1.

- UN Security Council Resolution 1566 (2004): Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts.
- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism; UN General Assembly.
- UN General Assembly Resolution 59/195: Human rights and terrorism.
- Guidance on the Nuclear Terrorism Convention; United Nations.
- Best Practices for Hospital-Based First Receivers of Victims From Mass Casualty Incidents Involving the Release of Hazardous Substances; Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
- Mental Health and Mass Violence; National Institute of Mental Health.
- Protecting Public Surface Transportation Against Terrorism and Serious Crime; Brian Michael Jenkins and Larry N. Gersten.
- Law Enforcement Tools and Technologies for Investigating Cyber Attacks; Institute for Security Technology Studies.
- Attempts to Define “Terrorism” in International Law; Ben Saul.
- Enhancing Public Health Preparedness; RAND Corporation.
- Three Years After: Next Steps in the War on Terror; RAND Corporation.
- Do Female Human Bombs Fundamentally Differ From Their Male Counterparts?; Anne Speckhard.
- Recruitment, Training and Activities of Terrorists; Nicolay Yagodka.

## **Books**

- Why Terrorism Works: Understanding the threat, responding to the challenge.  
Alan M. Dershowitz; Yale University Press: 2002.  
Dershowitz addresses the issue of international terrorism through a systematic three-part construction. He first explains the origins and elaboration of terrorist activities as an inevitable progression from attitudes and actions on the part of Western governments and citizens. He then demonstrates how a completely amoral society could deal with these threats through the suspension of civil liberties, torture and other such methods. Last, he presents workable solutions that would not only decrease the incidents of terrorism, but would do so without infringing on anyone’s inalienable rights.
- Perfect Soldiers. The Hijackers: Who They Were, Why They Did It.  
Terry McDermott; Harper Collins: 2005.  
In this book, McDermott seeks to dispel the myths and exaggerated “caricatures” of the 9/11 hijackers and replace them with valid, grounded examinations of the men who orchestrated one of the worst acts of terrorism in history. By showing how these men were relatively ordinary, most coming from a political and only mildly religious backgrounds, he aims to give a better understanding of who these men were and why they did what they did. Of special interest is McDermott’s detailed study of the plan’s engineer, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, the most comprehensive of its kind thus far.

- Terror Incorporated: Tracing the dollars behind the terror networks.  
Loretta Napoleoni; Seven Stories Press: May 2005.  
Napoleoni confronts the issue of global jihad from a specifically economic perspective, revealing the startling interdependency between western economies and those run by armed groups. In shifting the focus away from religious and cultural differences, this book examines the West's role in developing the economies of armed organizations and provides insight into the real factors dividing "East" and "West." This book elaborates on the concept that "religion is simply a recruitment tool; the real driving force is economics."

### **Los Libros del "Informe" en Español**

- Yihad by Loretta Napoleoni; Ediciones Urano: March 2004.  
Publicación similar al libro arriba, "Terror Incorporated."
- Terrorismo Religioso: El Auge de la Violencia Religiosa.  
by Mark Juergensmeyer; Siglo XXI: Enero 2002.  
Publicación similar al libro en el Informe #24, "Terror in the Mind of God."

### **Otros Libros en Español**

- La Celula Terrorista by John Miller, Michael Stone and Chris Mitchell;  
Diana/Mexico: Febrero 2004.
- Profetas del Miedo: Aproximación Al Terrorismo Islamista  
by Javier Jordan; Ediciones Universidad de Navarra: Enero 2004.
- Terrorismo Global by Fernando Reinares, Santillana USA Publishing Company;  
Spanish Edition: Abril 2003.

*Puede obtener todos los libros en esta lista en Internet.*