



SECRETARÍA DE HACIENDA Y CRÉDITO PÚBLICO
COMISIÓN NACIONAL DE SEGUROS Y FIANZAS


"2006, Año del Bicentenario del natalicio del Benemérito de las Américas, Don Benito Juárez García".

México, D. F., 17 de abril de 2006

OFICIO-CIRCULAR SF- 20/06


ASUNTO: Se da a conocer informe con la pretensión de los Estados Unidos de América y Australia de agregar personas y entidad a la lista de entidades e individuos sujetos a las sanciones establecidas por la Resolución 1267 del Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas.

**A LAS INSTITUCIONES Y SOCIEDADES
MUTUALISTAS DE SEGUROS E
INSTITUCIONES DE FIANZAS**



La Dirección General Adjunta de Normatividad y Coordinación Sectorial, Dirección General de Seguros y Valores, Subsecretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público, mediante Oficio No. 366-III-054 de 5 de abril de 2006, con fundamento en el artículo 36 de su Reglamento Interior, solicita a esta Comisión dé a conocer a esas instituciones el informe que contiene la pretensión de los Estados Unidos de América y Australia de que ABU BAKAR BA'ASYIR, GUN GUN RUSMAN GUNAWAN, TAUFIK RIFKI y ABDULLAH ANSHORI, líderes de la organización terrorista denominada JEMAAH ISLAMIYAH (JI) se agreguen el 30 de marzo de 2006 a la lista de entidades e individuos sujetos a las sanciones establecidas por la Resolución 1267 del Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas, informe que fue remitido mediante oficio UBA/DGAAP/057/2006 del 28 de marzo de 2006, de la Unidad de Banca y Ahorro.

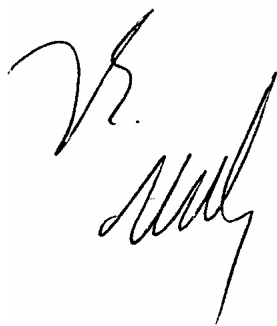
Por lo expuesto, se anexa al presente el informe de que se trata, solicitándoles lo siguiente:

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1. Reporten, por conducto de esta Comisión, a la Unidad de Inteligencia Financiera en términos de la regulación aplicable, aquellas transacciones que pudieran estar relacionadas con las personas y entidad señaladas en el informe de referencia.

2. En virtud de que dichas personas y entidad están vinculadas con actividades terroristas, actualizar las hipótesis previstas en nuestra regulación aplicable para prevenir y detectar operaciones de lavado de dinero o de financiamiento al terrorismo que fueran consideradas como inusuales, en términos de las Disposiciones de Carácter General a que se refieren los artículos 140 de la Ley General de Instituciones y Sociedades Mutualistas de Seguros y 112 de la Ley Federal de Instituciones de Fianzas.

Lo anterior se hace de su conocimiento con fundamento en los artículos 108 fracción IV de la Ley General de Instituciones y Sociedades Mutualistas de Seguros, 68 fracción VI de la Ley Federal de Instituciones de Fianzas y de conformidad con el Acuerdo por el que la Junta de Gobierno de la Comisión Nacional de Seguros y Fianzas delega en el presidente la facultad de emitir las disposiciones necesarias para el ejercicio de las facultades que la ley le otorga a dicha Comisión, y para el eficaz cumplimiento de la misma y de las reglas y reglamentos, emitido el 2 de diciembre de 1998 y publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 4 de enero de 1999.

Atentamente
SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO. NO REELECCION.
COMISION NACIONAL DE SEGUROS Y FIANZAS
El Presidente



LIC. MANUEL S. AGUILERA VERDUZCO

ANEXO



Embassy of the United States of America

March 14, 2006

Lic. Guillermo Zamarripa Escamilla
Titular de la Unidad de Banca y Ahorro
Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público
Palacio Nacional, Patio Central, Cuarto Piso
Col. Centro, Deleg. Cuauhtémoc
C.P. 06000 México, D.F.

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Dear Lic. Zamarripa:

Jemaah Islamiyah (a.k.a. JI) is a radical Islamist terrorist organization with links to al Qaida. JI was added to the United Nations 1267 Committee consolidated list on October 25, 2002, following the series of fatal bombings in Bali, Indonesia on October 12, 2002. A large number of JI leaders have been subsequently added to the UN 1267 Sanctions Committee list, most recently in May 2005. The United States intends to designate domestically four additional JI officials o/a March 30, pursuant to E.O. 13224.

Because of JI's connection to al Qaida, the four JI leaders warrant inclusion in the UN 1267 Committee list of individuals/entities associated with the Taliban, Al Qaida, and/or Usama Bin Laden. Therefore, o/a March 30, the United States and Australia intend to request that the UN 1267 Sanctions Committee add the four names to its list of entities/individuals subject to sanctions (including asset freezing, travel ban and arms embargo) that UN member states are obligated to implement pursuant to UNSC Resolution 1267 and subsequent resolutions, including, most recently, 1617.

We hope you will share with us information concerning any actions that you undertake, including the blocking of assets regarding these JI individuals. In addition, we would welcome any information you would like to share with us regarding the activities of these individuals in your country.

To avoid the flight of assets that might otherwise become subject to freezing, we urge you not to disclose publicly or privately the proposed U.S. designation and the 1267 Committee listing request until action has been taken.

We appreciate the close cooperation between our governments in this effort. I provide below more information regarding these individuals. If I may be of any assistance on this or any other issue, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Ali Jalili
Economic Section

The four names proposed for designation under E.O. 13224 and submission to UN 1267 Committee are:

(1) BA'ASYIR, Abu Bakar
AKA: BAASYIR, Abu Bakar
AKA: BASHIR, Abu Bakar
AKA: Abdus Samad
AKA: Abdus Somad
DOB: August 17, 1938
POB: Jombang, East Java, Indonesia
Nationality: Indonesian.

(2) GUNAWAN, Gun Gun Rusman
AKA: GUNAWAN, Rusman
AKA: Abd Al-Hadi
AKA: Abdul Hadi
AKA: Abdul Karim
AKA: Bukhori
AKA: Bukhory
DOB: July 6, 1977
POB: Cianjur, West Java, Indonesia
Nationality: Indonesian.

(3) RIFKI, Taufik
AKA: REFKE, Taufek
AKA: RIFQI, Taufik
AKA: RIFQI, Tawfiq
AKA: Ami Iraq
AKA: Ami Irza
AKA: Amy Erja
AKA: Ammy Erza
AKA: Ammy Izza
AKA: Ami Kusoman
AKA: Abu Obaida
AKA: Abu Obaidah
AKA: Abu Obeida
AKA: Abu Ubaidah
AKA: Obaidah
AKA: Abu Obayda
AKA: Izza Kusoman
AKA: YACUB, Eric
DOB: August 29, 1974
Alternate DOB: August 9, 1974
Alternate DOB: August 19, 1974
Alternate DOB: August 19, 1980
POB: Dacusuman Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia

Nationality: Indonesian.

(4) ANSHORI, Abdullah

AKA: Abu Fatih

AKA: THOYIB, Ibnu

AKA: TOYIB, Ibnu

AKA: Abu Fathi

DOB: 1958

POB: Pacitan, East Java, Indonesia

Nationality: Indonesian.

Background Paper

Introduction

The al Qaida-related terrorist group that calls itself Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) is primarily based in Southeast Asia. JI aims to create a pan-Islamic state, initially comprising Indonesia, Malaysia, the Southern Philippines and other areas of Southeast Asia with large Muslim populations. Members of JI have been trained, funded and directed by al Qaida to pursue a similar agenda to al Qaida's, including terrorist attacks, throughout the region.

In December 2001, Singapore authorities arrested 13 JI members, eight of whom had trained in al Qaida camps in Afghanistan, who planned to bomb the U.S. and Israeli Embassies, British and Australian diplomatic buildings, and U.S. and Singapore defense targets in Singapore. Members of the group had conducted videotaped surveillance of the potential targets. A copy of the videotape was found in Afghanistan in the destroyed house of al Qaida's former military commander, Muhammad Atif, in December 2001.

On October 12, 2002, JI members carried out the brutal near-simultaneous bombings in Bali, Indonesia, that killed 202 people. Two of the three blasts occurred in a popular tourist district, and one occurred near the U.S. Consulate. Australia suffered the greatest number of casualties from the Bali bombings, with 88 Australian nationals killed. Citizens from over 20 countries were killed.

JI was involved in the bombing of the Marriott Hotel in Jakarta, Indonesia, on August 5, 2003 that killed 12 people, including a suicide bomber. The attack took place during the busy lunch hour in Jakarta's central business district. JI was also behind the September 9, 2004 suicide bombing outside the Australian Embassy in Jakarta. That attack killed nine people and injured 182.

On October 1, 2005, suicide bombers attacked Bali again in what appeared to be the work of JI. These latest suicide bombings at restaurants frequented by tourists killed 23 people, including the suicide bombers, and injured at least 135.

Sanctions Against JI

The United States designated JI as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (SDGT) under Executive Order 13224 (E.O. 13224), Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Persons Who Commit, Threaten to Commit, Or Support Terrorism, on October 23, 2002. JI was added to the United Nations 1267 Committee consolidated sanctions list on October 25, 2002. In all, 36 countries supported the UN listing of the group -- the largest single designation action to occur since the campaign to stem terror financing began. All UN Member States are required to block the assets of persons on its consolidated sanctions list, as well as institute an arms embargo and travel ban against them.

On January 24, 2003, two senior JI leaders, Nurjaman Riduan Isamuddin, aka Hambali, and Mohamad Iqbal Abdurrahman, aka Abu Jibril, were designated as SDGTs under E.O. 13224. They were added to the UN 1267 Committee sanctions list on January 28, 2003.

On September 5, 2003, an additional 19 individuals supporting and/or committing acts of terrorism on behalf of JI, and one non-JI co-conspirator in the 1995 plot to simultaneously blow up 12 U.S. commercial airliners while airborne, were designated as SDGTs under E.O. 13224. These individuals were added to the UN 1267 Committee sanctions list on September 9, 2003. They are: Yassin Syawal, Mukhlis Yunos, Imam Samudra, Huda Bin Abdul Haq aka Mukhlas, Parlindungan Siregar, Julkipli Salim y Salamuddin, Aris Munandar, Fathur Rohman Al-Ghozi, Agus Dwikarna, Abdul Hakim Murad, Sulaiman Bin Abas, Wan Min Wan Mat, Zaini Zakaria, Zulkifli Bin Abdul Hir, Zulkifli Marzuki, Yazid Sufaat, Abdul Manaf Kasmuri, Azahari Bin Husin, Amran Bin Mansour and Noordin Mohamed Top.

On May 12, 2005, three additional key JI members were designated as SDGTs under E.O. 13224. These individuals are Abu Rusdan, Zulkarnaen and Joko Pitono, a.k.a. Dulmatin. They were added to the UN 1267 Committee sanctions list on May 16, 2005.

Currently, the U.S. Government possesses credible evidence that the following individuals support and/or commit acts of terrorism on behalf of JI.

(1) BA'ASYIR, Abu Bakar

According to information available to the U.S. Government, Abu Bakar Ba'asyir (Ba'asyir) is the overall leader, or emir, of JI. He assumed the leadership of JI upon the death of Abdullah Sungkar in 1999.

As JI's top leader, Ba'asyir has authorized terrorist operations and the use of JI operatives and resources for multiple terrorist attacks in Southeast Asia. According to JI members, Ba'asyir needed to approve significant JI operations, either personally or through his leadership council. Ba'asyir authorized the Bali bombings of October 12, 2002, that killed 202 people. He authorized the use of JI operatives and resources for a plan to conduct simultaneous bomb attacks against U.S. embassies in Southeast Asia on or near the first anniversary of the September 11, 2001 attacks. Ba'asyir also ordered a series of bomb attacks on Indonesian churches on December 24, 2000. The Christmas Eve bombings, carried out in 38 locations in 11 cities, killed 19 people and wounded approximately 120.

As JI's top leader, Ba'asyir also made or approved important decisions regarding the JI organization. Ba'asyir appointed Hambali as the head of the JI organization in Malaysia and Singapore, which came to be referred to as Mantiqi I.

Ba'asyir called for the destruction of the United States, England, Australia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines in early 2005 and appealed for the destruction of specific

national leaders. Ba'asyir also urged his followers to commit violent acts of jihad as of early-to-mid 2005.

In March 2005, Ba'asyir was convicted in Indonesia of conspiracy in the 2002 Bali bombings and was sentenced to 30 months in prison. Ba'asyir,s lawyers appealed the sentence but it was upheld by Indonesia,s Supreme Court. On August 17, 2005, his sentence was reduced by four and a half months as part of an annual round of remissions handed out on Indonesia's Independence Day. In September 2003, Ba'asyir was sentenced to four years in prison on subversion and immigration offenses. An appeals court threw out the subversion conviction and his sentence was reduced twice, to 18 months.

(2) GUNAWAN, Gun Gun Rusman

According to information available to the U.S. Government, Gun Gun Rusman Gunawan (Gunawan) was a leader and founder of a JI group in Pakistan known as Al-Ghuraba. This group was established with the approval of Gunawan,s older brother, al Qaida leader and former JI chief of operations Hambali. The Al-Ghuraba group was formed to groom the next generation of JI leaders, provide them with training in weapons and explosives, and give them firsthand experience in militant operations. The group reportedly also served as a JI sleeper cell.

Gunawan instructed Al-Ghuraba cell members on the need for jihad against the United States and for the forceful overthrow of governments in Southeast Asia. Among other things, he provided instruction on suicide and hijacking operations. Gunawan was also an al Qaida facilitator and was given authority to coordinate contact between the Al-Ghuraba cell and the Taliban. He frequently met with al Qaida members and served in the role of a Karachi al Qaida conduit for jihadis in Pakistan. He also served as an e-mail conduit between a senior al Qaida member and Hambali. Gunawan was arrested in Pakistan in September 2003 and deported to Indonesia in December 2003. In October 2004, he was convicted in Indonesia on charges that he helped fund the August 2003 bombing of the Marriott Hotel in Jakarta that killed 12 people and was sentenced to four years in jail. Gunawan admitted to facilitating the transfer of al Qaida money to Hambali and to carrying out orders from Hambali.

(3) RIFKI, Taufik

According to information available to the U.S. Government, as JI's finance officer in the Philippines, Taufik Rifki (Rifki) has served as a major conduit for funding terrorist operations and training activities in the Philippines. Rifki has also served as JI's logistics officer and as a liaison to other militant groups in the Philippines. In 1998, Rifki trained in weapons, explosives and map reading at a terrorist training camp in the Philippines and later was an instructor at the camp. He is also suspected of involvement in various attacks across the Southern Philippines, including a series of deadly bombings in Mindanao, the Philippines, in 2003.

In October 2003 Rifki was arrested in a JI safe house in Cotabato City, the Philippines, that reportedly held biological and chemical warfare manuals. He is currently in detention in the Philippines.

(4) ANSHORI, Abdullah

According to information available to the U.S. Government, Abdullah Anshori (Anshori) was associated with JI emir Abu Bakar Ba'asyir while in Malaysia and served as the head of the JI organization in Indonesia, which came to be known as Mantiqi II. Additionally, Anshori represented JI at meetings of Rabitatul Mujahidin (League of Mujahidins), an association of militant groups in the region. Anshori is one of the most senior JI leaders still at large.