



SECRETARIA DE HACIENDA Y CREDITO PUBLICO

COMISION NACIONAL DE SEGUROS Y FIANZAS

México, D. F., 6 de octubre de 2003

OFICIO-CIRCULAR SF- 52/03

ASUNTO: Se da a conocer lista relacionada con la Orden Ejecutiva sobre Financiamiento al Terrorismo 13224.

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

La Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público, Dirección General de Seguros y Valores mediante Oficio No. 366-III-E-3475 de 12 del mes en curso, con fundamento en el artículo 32 de su Reglamento Interior, solicita a esta Comisión dé a conocer a esas instituciones y sociedades la lista relacionada con la Orden Ejecutiva sobre Financiamiento al Terrorismo 13224 del 23 de septiembre de 2001, la que contiene nombres de personas físicas presuntamente asociadas con la comisión de actos terroristas, lista que fue remitida por la Embajada de los Estados Unidos de América.

Por lo expuesto, se anexa al presente la lista de que se trata, la cual se da a conocer en su versión original en idioma inglés, solicitándoles lo siguiente:

1. Que extremen precauciones con respecto a los negocios y operaciones que pudiesen llevar a cabo con las personas señaladas en la lista que nos ocupa.
2. Reporten, por conducto de esta Comisión, a la Dirección General Adjunta de Investigación de Operaciones en términos de la regulación aplicable, aquellas transacciones que pudieran estar relacionadas con las personas señaladas en la lista de referencia.
3. En virtud de que dichas personas pudiesen estar vinculadas con actividades terroristas, actualizar las hipótesis previstas en nuestra regulación y considerar las operaciones que éstas realicen 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.

4. Permanezcan atentas a cualquier requerimiento de esta Comisión.

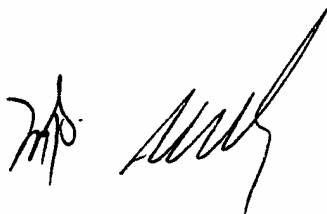
Lo anterior se hace de su conocimiento con fundamento en los artículos 108 fracción IV de la Ley General de Instituciones y Sociedades Mutualistas de Seguros, 68 fracción VI de la Ley Federal de Instituciones de Fianzas y de conformidad con el Acuerdo por el que la Junta de Gobierno de la Comisión Nacional 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**



BEGIN LIST

Names to be designated under E.O. 13224 on 5 Septemer 2003

- Yassin Sywal. ("Yassin")
- Mukhlis Yunos.
- Imam Samudra. An Indonesian national.
- Huda bin Abdul Haq (a.k.a. "Mukhlas").
- Parlindungan Siregar. ("Parlin Siregar")
- Julkipli Salim Y Salamuddin.
- Aris Munandar.
- Father Rohman Al-Ghozi.
- Agus Dwikarna.
- Abdul Hakim Murad.

END LIST

TALKING POINTS:

- The U.S. Government is preparing to designate and freeze the assets of ten JI names under U.S. Executive Order 13224 on terrorist financing.
- Secretary Snow proposes to make a formal public announcement of this action during the joint press conference at the upcoming APEC Finance Ministers Meeting in Phuket, Thailand. The press conference will occur at 11:30 a.m. on Friday, September 5.
- On the same day, the USG will submit these names to the UN 1267 Sanctions Committee for inclusion in its consolidated asset freeze list (maintained pursuant to UNSCRs 1267, 1390, and 1455), as the JI members are associated with Usama Bin Laden and members of the al Qaida organization.
- We have previously discussed many of these names with your government. We look forward to the announcement of this action at the upcoming APEC Finance Ministers meeting during the joint press conference scheduled for Friday, September 5th, at 11:30 a.m. We would hope all APEC members will welcome this designation and take appropriate actions to freeze assets of the names set forth above.
- We hope that your government will undertake immediate and effective measures, similar to our own, to freeze the assets of these individuals on September 5, 2003 or shortly thereafter.
- We urge you to check carefully for offices or financial assets belonging to these individuals in your country.
- We hope that you will share with us any actions or blocking of assets that you undertake. In addition, we would welcome any information that 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 pending designation of these individuals and to carefully restrict discussion and management of this issue until the asset freeze is publicly announced by the U.S.

-- We appreciate the close cooperation between our governments in this effort and your willingness to forego any public announcement or discussions of this action until after it is announced in the United States.

END TALKING POINTS

BEGIN STATEMENT OF CASE

Jemaah Islamiyah ("JI") is an al-Qaida linked terrorist group with cells operating in several countries in Southeast Asia. The JI's stated goal is to create an Islamic state comprising Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and the southern Philippines. Members of JI have been trained, funded and directed by the al-Qaida leadership to pursue al-Qaida's terrorist agenda across 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, and had already acquired explosives in preparation for the attacks. Singapore police discovered tampered passports, forged immigration stamps, bombmaking manuals, and al-Qaida-related material in several suspects' homes. In addition, a copy of a videotape made by certain members of the group and showing intended targets in Singapore was found in the wreckage of an al-Qaida leader's house in Afghanistan in December 2001. In April 2003, Indonesian authorities arrested 19 additional members of JI as suspects in the Bali bombings in October 2002. In the home of one of the suspects, police reportedly discovered documents with plans for the bombings.

The United States designated JI as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (SDGT) under Executive Order 13224, "Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions with Persons who Commit, or Support Terrorism," on October 23, 2002. On January 24, 2003, two senior JI leaders, Nurjaman Riduan Isamuddin (most commonly known as Hamabali) and Mohamad Iqbal Abdurrahman, aka Abu Jibril, were also designated as SDGTs under E.O. 13224. JI and the two leaders have been added to the UN 1267 Committee sanctions list under UNSCR 1390. The United States government has credible evidence that the following JI members support and/or commit acts of terrorism on behalf of JI.

-- Yassin Sywal. "Yassin," is an operative who provides support to JI and al-Qaida in Southeast Asia. Yassin received training in the al-Qaida-operated Chaldun Camp in Afghanistan in the 1980s or 1990s. When he returned to Southeast Asia, he became involved in sectarian conflicts occurring in Sulawesi, Indonesia. Yassin, who is the son-

in-law of JI co-founder Abdullah Sungkar, collaborated with individuals associated with JI and al-Qaida in Southeast Asia, such as suspected al-Qaida operative Umar Faruq, to recruit and train Muslims for combat in Sulawesi. Yassin also assisted in importing weapons from the Philippines for use in conflicts in Indonesia. In addition, Yassin participated in planning and facilitating al-Qaida terrorist plots in Southeast Asia. In 1999, Yassin attended a planning session with Faruq to select assassination targets. The targets selected included Indonesian President Megawati Sukarnoputri and other Indonesian figures. Yassin's role in the plot was to procure weapons for use in the assassinations. Ultimately, the plot was aborted.

-- Mukhlis Yunos. An explosives expert, Yunos is the leader of the Special Operations Group of the Philippines-based Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). Yunos has acted on behalf of and materially assisted JI on several occasions. Yunos assisted JI member Fathur Rohman Al-Ghozi in procuring explosives and weapons for shipment to Indonesia and elsewhere. Yunos also carried out the December 30, 2000, bombings in Manila, known as the "Rizal Day Bombings," on behalf of JI. Yunos received financial assistance from JI figures Faiz bin Abu Bakar Bafana and Fathur Rohman Al-Ghozi to conduct the Rizal Day bombings, which killed 22 people and injured more than 100. Yunos also assisted JI operations chief Riduan Isomuddin, a.k.a. Hambali, and JI Singapore cell leader Faiz bin Abu Bakar Bafana in conducting surveillance of the U.S. and Israeli embassies in the Philippines. Yunos studied in Pakistan and received military training in Afghanistan.

-- Imam Samudra. An Indonesian national, Samudra was arrested on November 21, 2002, in connection with the October 12, 2002, bombings in Bali. Indonesian authorities have identified Samudra as a member of JI. Samudra moved to Malaysia in 1990, received military training in Afghanistan between 1991 and 1993, and took an oath of allegiance, or "bai'at," to JI leader Abu Bakar Bashir in 1998. Samudra has provided support and assistance to JI in at least three bomb attacks. Samudra assisted JI operations chief Hambali in organizing and financing the bombings of 24 churches in Indonesia, on December 24, 2000, which killed 19 people and injured more than 100. Samudra participated in the bomb attack on a Jakarta shopping mall on August 1, 2001 by providing explosives

and detonators to two men who carried out the attack. Samudra also played a central role in the Bali bomb attacks that killed 202 people. Samudra initiated the Bali bomb plot and selected the target and time of the bombings. He also recruited and commanded the team that executed the Bali blasts. Indeed, Indonesian police found the following message on Samudra's computer:

"We are responsible for the incident in Legian St. Kuta Bali, at Saturday night, October 12, 2002 also near US General Consulate building in Jalan Hayman Wuruk 188, Denpasar, Bali at the same night."

-- Huda bin Abdul Haq (a.k.a. and hereafter referred to as, "Mukhlas"). Mukhlas is a senior and influential JI leader with ties to Usama bin Laden. He was reportedly named head of JI's "Mantiqi One", or regional network, covering Sumatra, Singapore, Malaysia and southern Thailand. Mukhlas co-founded a religious school in Malaysia used as a training ground for JI operatives and was involved extensively in the Bali bombings. Mukhlas was detained and charged by Indonesian authorities with planning and supervising the terrorist attacks that occurred in Bali on October 12, 2002, killing at least 202 people. A 1,046- page case file cites reports of 200 witnesses linking Mukhlas with the attacks. Mukhlas himself admitted to being present and in command at the planning meetings for the Bali bombings, and recruited two of his brothers to help assemble and transport the bombs used in the Bali attacks. A significant sum of money, amounting to approximately US \$35,000 was contributed to the Bali bombings by Wan Min Wan Mat, a leader of the JI network in Malaysia. The money came from senior JI leader Hambali through Wan Min and was channeled to Mukhlas. The money was provided in cash, and according to claims by Mukhlas, the money was not just used for the bombings in Bali, but also in other places in Indonesia. Mukhlas admitted that he met with Usama bin Laden in Afghanistan in 1987 and fought the Soviet Union in Afghanistan as a member of Usama bin Laden's "International Brigade". According to Mukhlas "he and other top JI personnel were careful to nurture ties to bin Laden and al-Qaida in the years that followed."

-- Parlindungan Siregar. "Parlin Siregar," is an Indonesian engineer identified by Spanish authorities as a close associate of an al-Qaida cell in Spain. Siregar has also been involved in

al-Qaida training activities in Indonesia, according to the same authorities. Siregar, who studied engineering in Spain, was associated with the Spanish al-Qaida cell led by Barakat Yarkas. Spanish authorities arrested 11 members of that cell in November 2001. During the course of their investigation, Spanish authorities uncovered evidence indicating that Siregar led an al-Qaida training camp in Sulawesi, Indonesia. Siregar is alleged by Spanish authorities to have arranged for several hundred al-Qaida operatives from Europe, including Yarkas, to travel to Indonesia for training.

-- Julkipli Salim Y Salamuddin. Salamuddin led combined JI-MILF elements in late 2002, along with MILF leader Solamain Esmael. They were suspected of planning attacks on US companies, government facilities, and shopping malls in the South Central Mindanao area.

-- Aris Munandar. Munandar facilitates and provides support to JI activities in Southeast Asia. Munandar, a native of Indonesia, is reported to be between 34 and 40 years old. He is a close associate of JI leader Abu Bakar Bashir. Munandar is a graduate of Bashir's Islamic boarding school, Pondok Ngruki, and a member of Majelis Mujahidin Indonesia (MMI), an organization that Bashir helped found and later directed. He is also the head of KOMPAK, a non-governmental organization that produced videos used in the recruitment of JI members. Munandar is considered to be Bashir's assistant. As such, Munandar provided direct support and assistance to activities authorized by Bashir. On one occasion, Munandar procured explosives at the request of Bashir for use in Ambon. Munandar also facilitated recruitment and training for JI and al-Qaida activities in Indonesia. Munandar, working with al-Qaida operative Umar Faruq, is suspected of providing military training for recruits to join sectarian fighting in Sulawesi.

-- Fathur Rohman Al-Ghozi. Al-Ghozi is a JI member and explosives expert who received military training at an al-Qaida camp on the Afghan-Pakistani border. Al-Ghozi was involved in conducting surveillance and procuring explosives for the Hambali-approved JI plan to attack U.S. and other Western interests in Singapore. He admitted to helping plan and finance a series of bombings in the Philippines on December 30, 2000 that killed 22 people and injured more than 100. He also served as a JI trainer and conducted bomb-making courses in Malaysia and the

Philippines attended by JI members. Al-Ghozi was detained by Philippine authorities on January 15, 2002, pled guilty to explosives charges in April 2002, and was sentenced to 10-12 years in jail. While under detention, he gave police information that led to the discovery of more than a ton of explosives, 300 detonators and other bomb-making materials in the Southern Philippines. In an affidavit, Al-Ghozi admitted he was working with Hambali (an SDT designated under E.O. 13224 on January 24, 2003). Al-Ghozi escaped from prison on July 14, 2003 and is currently at large.

-- Agus Dwikarna. Dwikarna is a JI member and facilitator for al-Qaida in Indonesia. Dwikarna acted as a guide for two al-Qaida leaders during their visit to Indonesia in June 2002, and reportedly set up an al-Qaida training camp in Indonesia. Dwikarna was arrested on March 13, 2002 while attempting to board a flight at the international airport in Manila, the Philippines. Security personnel discovered bomb-making equipment in his suitcase. Dwikarna was sentenced to 17 years in jail for illegal possession of explosives.

-- Abdul Hakim Murad. Murad, a Pakistani national, is a licensed commercial pilot who trained in flight schools in the U.S. He was arrested in Manila, the Philippines in January 1995 in a raid that resulted in the seizure of a laptop computer, a large quantity of chemicals and other paraphernalia used in the manufacture of explosives. He was turned over to the U.S. and indicted for conspiring to simultaneously blow up 12 U.S. commercial airliners while airborne, a project codenamed Bojinka. According to Philippines and U.S. law enforcement officials, the key planners of the Bojinka plot were al-Qaida operations directors Khalid Shaikh Mohammad and Ramzi Yousef. Khalid Shaikh Mohammed was indicted as a co-conspirator of the Bojinka plot in 1996 but avoided standing trial by eluding law authorities. Mohammed was designated as an SDGT pursuant to E.O. 13224 on October 12, 2001, and was arrested on March 1, 2003, in Pakistan. Murad also told the FBI, in step-by-step details, of his involvement in preparing the Bojinka plot. On September 5, 1996, Abdul Hakim Murad, along with co-defendants Ramzi Yousef and Wail Khan Main Shah, were convicted on all counts related to the Bojinka bombing conspiracy.

END STATEMENT OF CASE

MEMORANDUM

To: Lic. Manuel Acevedo
SHCP

From: Miriam Faughnan
United States Embassy, Mexico City

Subject: Request to find and freeze assets per Executive Order 13224

Please find attached a list of names, talking points, and a statement of case.

On behalf of the United States Government, I request that you notify your Financial Intelligence Unit and the regulatory commissions for banking, pensions, and insurance of the pending announcement and freezing of the assets of the individuals and entities listed. Because of the sensitivity of the information until the announcement date (5 September 2003), I request that you distribute the information in a confidential manner.

I thank you in advance for your cooperation in this matter.