



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

"2003. Año del CCL Aniversario del Natalicio de Don Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, Padre de la Patria".

México, D. F., 24 de noviembre de 2003

OFICIO-CIRCULAR SF- 62/03

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-3514 de 7 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 y morales 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

Name designated under E.O. 13224 and submitted to
the UN 1267 Sanctions Committee:

-- Dawood Ibrahim

End List

BEGIN TALKING POINTS:

-- On October 16, the USG designated and froze the assets of the individual, Dawood Ibrahim, under U.S. Executive Order 13224.

-- On the same day, the U.S. submitted the name to the UN 1267 Sanctions Committee for consideration for inclusion on its consolidated list, maintained pursuant to UNSCRs 1267, 1390, and 1455, as the individual is associated with Usama bin Laden and Al Qaida. Persons and entities on the list are subject to sanctions (travel ban, arms embargo, and asset freeze), which all UN Member States are obligated to implement.

-- We request your government's support for these new designations.

-- We hope that your government will undertake immediate and effective measures, similar to our own, to freeze the assets of this individual on October 16, 2003 or as soon thereafter as possible.

-- We urge you to check carefully for any funds, financial assets or economic resources, including offices belonging to or related to this individual and his aliases in your country.

-- We hope that you will share with us any actions or freezing of assets that you undertake. In addition, we would welcome any information that you would like to share with us regarding the activities of this individual in our country.

-- 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

I. Background Paper on DAWOOD IBRAHIM:

a.k.a. Dawood Ebrahim
a.k.a. Sheikh Dawood Hassan
Address: Karachi, Pakistan
Phone #: 021-5892038
Passport: Issued by Pakistan: No. G869537

Dawood Ibrahim ("IBRAHIM"), the son of a police constable, has reigned as one of the pre-eminent criminals in the Indian underworld for most of the past two decades.

IBRAHIM's syndicate is involved in large-scale shipments of narcotics in the U.K. and Western Europe. The syndicate's smuggling routes from South Asia, the Middle East and Africa are shared with Usama bin Laden and his terrorist network. Successful routes established over recent years by IBRAHIM's syndicate have been subsequently utilized by bin Laden. A financial arrangement was reportedly brokered to facilitate the latter's usage of these routes. In the late 1990's, IBRAHIM traveled in Afghanistan under the protection of the Taliban.

IBRAHIM's syndicate has consistently aimed to destabilize the Indian government through inciting riots, acts of terrorism, and civil disobedience. He is currently wanted by India for the March 12, 1993 Bombay Exchange bombings, which killed hundreds of Indians and injured over a thousand more.

Information, from as recent as Fall 2002, indicates that IBRAHIM has financially supported Islamic militant groups working against India, such as Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LeT). Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (Army of the Righteous) is the armed wing of Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irsha (MDI) - a Sunni anti-US missionary organization formed in 1989. The United States added LeT to the list of designated terrorists in October 2001. The group was banned by the Pakistani government, and its assets frozen, in January 2002.

END STATEMENT OF CASE

Begin List

Names to be designated under E.O. 13224 and submitted to
the UN 1267 Sanctions Committee:

-- Al Akhtar Trust International

End List

BEGIN TALKING POINTS:

-- On October 14, the USG designated and froze the assets of the entity, Al Akhtar Trust International, under U.S. Executive Order 13224.

-- On the same day, the U.S. submitted the name to the UN 1267 Sanctions Committee for consideration for inclusion on its consolidated list, maintained pursuant to UNSCRs 1267, 1390, and 1455, as the entity is associated with Usama bin Laden and Al Qaida. Persons and entities on the list are subject to sanctions (travel ban, arms embargo, and asset freeze), which all UN Member States are obligated to implement.

-- We request your government's support for these new designations.

-- We hope that your government will undertake immediate and effective measures, similar to our own, to freeze the assets of this entity on October 14, 2003 or as soon thereafter as possible.

-- We urge you to check carefully for offices or financial assets belonging to or related to this entity and its aliases 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 this entity in our country.

-- 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

I. Background Paper on Al Akhtar Trust

Introduction

Al Akhtar Trust International is linked to the following persons/entities designated by the U.S. under Executive Order 13224: the Taliban and Al Qaida and Al-Rashid Trust, among others. An associate of Al Akhtar Trust has attempted to raise funds to finance obligatory jihad in Iraq, and it has been reported that a financier of Al Akhtar Trust has been linked to the kidnapping and murder of the Wall Street Journal's South Asia Bureau Chief, Daniel Pearl.

Identifier Information

AL AKHTAR TRUST

AL-AKHTAR TRUST INTERNATIONAL

ST-1/A, Gulsahn-E-Iqbal, Block 2, Karachi 25300, Pakistan

Al-Akhtar Medical Centre, Gulistan-E-Jauhar, Block 12, Karachi, Pakistan

Regional Offices in Pakistan: Bawalnagar, Bahawalpur, Gilgit, Islamabad, Mirpur Khas, and Tando-Jan-Muhammad
Akhtarabad Medical Camp, Spin Boldak, Afghanistan

Background Information

According to information available to the U.S. government, following the house arrest of the group leader of Jaish-e-Mohammed, Masoud Azhar, Jaish-e-Mohammed members set up two organizations registered in Pakistan as humanitarian aid agencies: AL AKHTAR TRUST and Alkhair Trust. Jaish-e-Mohammed hoped to give the impression that the two new organizations were separate entities and sought to use them as a way to deliver arms and ammunition to their members under the guise of providing humanitarian aid to refugees and other needy groups. (Jaish-e-Mohammed was designated by the U.S. on October 12, 2001 and by the UN 1267 Sanctions Committee on October 17, 2001).

Pakistani newspaper reporting in November 2000 indicated

that AL AKHTAR TRUST INTERNATIONAL was established under the supervision of prominent religious scholars for the purpose of providing financial assistance for mujahideen, financial support to the Taliban and food, clothes, and education to orphans of martyrs. (The Taliban has been designated by the USG and the UN 1267 Sanctions Committee.) At a ceremony in Islamabad celebrating the establishment of the Trust, the Information Secretary of Harkatul Mujahideen, Maulana Allah Wasaya Qasim, termed the establishment of AL AKHTAR TRUST as "commendable" and stated that religious scholars should have entered the field earlier. (Harkatul Mujahideen was designated by the U.S. on September 23, 2001 and by the UN 1267 Sanctions Committee on October 6, 2001.) There was an appeal to the people to support generously the AL AKHTAR TRUST.

According to information available to the U.S. government, the Chairman and Chief Executive of AL AKHTAR TRUST is Hakeem Muhammad Akhtar, a Pakistani citizen. When asked about his services in Afghanistan and his special relations with Mullah Omar, Supreme Commander of the Taliban, Akhtar stated that their services for the Taliban and Mullah Omar were known to the world. (Mullah Omar, aka Mohammed Omar, has been designated by the U.S. and the UN 1267 Sanctions Committee.)

Operation Enduring Freedom, the military phase of the war against terrorism, began on October 7, 2001. The U.S. government has information that, as of mid-November 2001, the AL AKHTAR TRUST was secretly treating wounded Al Qaida members at the medical centers it was operating in Afghanistan and Pakistan. (Al Qaida has been designated by both the U.S. and UN 1267 Sanctions Committee).

During a custodial interview in early 2003, a senior Al Qaida detainee related that AL AKHTAR TRUST and Al-Rashid Trust were the primary relief agencies that Al Qaida used to move supplies into Qandahar, Afghanistan. This detainee was aware of one shipment, in 2001, arranged by an Al Qaida operative that included a "room full" of cartons. The detainee was not aware of the contents of the cartons, but believed that either Al-Rashid Trust or AL AKHTAR TRUST was used for the shipment.

In 2002, Al-Rashid Trust and AL AKHTAR TRUST decided to start a drive to collect donations from the business/industrial circles of Pakistan. Mullah

Izatullah, an Al Qaida official living in Chaman, Pakistan, was associated with both Al-Rashid Trust and AL AKHTAR TRUST. Al-Rashid Trust was designated by the U.S. on September 23, 2001 and by the UN 1267 Sanctions Committee on October 6, 2001. Information in the possession of the U.S. Government indicates that, as of mid-March 2002, AL AKHTAR TRUST was conducting all activities of the former Al-Rashid Trust.

During a custodial interview in mid-April 2003, a senior Al Qaida detainee stated that Al-Rashid Trust and AL AKHTAR TRUST provided donations to Al Qaida. While Al Qaida was based in Qandahar, Afghanistan, these organizations provided donations in the form of blankets and clothing to Al Qaida members. When Al Qaida members fled from Qandahar in late 2001, these organizations provided the families of Al Qaida members with financial assistance.

AL AKHTAR TRUST was providing a wide range of support to Al-Qaida and Pakistani based sectarian and jihadi groups, specifically Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, Lashkar-I-Jhangvi, and Jaish-e-Mohammed. (All three of these organizations have been designated by the U.S.) These efforts included providing financial and logistical support as well as arranging travel for Islamic extremists.

According to information available to the U.S. Government from March 2003, an associate of AL AKHTAR TRUST was attempting to raise funds in order to finance "obligatory jihad" in Iraq (i.e., because fatwas had been issued, Muslims were obligated to support jihad in Iraq). Donors were told they could contact AL AKHTAR TRUST via email for additional information.

A financier of AL AKHTAR TRUST is also reported to have ties to the kidnapping and murder of the Wall Street Journal's South Asia Bureau Chief, Daniel Pearl. According to an article appearing in the Wall Street Journal, on or about January 31 or February 1, 2002, citing Pakistani police, a man named Saud Memon drove into the compound where Daniel Pearl was being held, along with three Arabic-speaking men. The compound was owned by Mr. Memon, a garment manufacturer, and was located in the northern outskirts of Karachi, Pakistan. Eventually, the three Arabic-speaking men, along with one of Mr. Memon's employees, were left alone with Daniel Pearl in one room

of the compound. One of these men turned on a video camera, and another asked Mr. Pearl questions about his religious background. After the videotaped statement by Mr. Pearl, he was blindfolded and killed.

Shortly after the murder, Pakistani police sealed Mr. Memon's home in Karachi, which also contained his garment business. Mr. Memon remains one of the key figures still at large in the Pearl slaying. Photos of him along with other alleged conspirators have been published throughout Pakistan, and a reward has been offered for information leading to their arrest.

According to the article, Mr. Memon is a known financier for militant groups in association with the Al-Rashid Trust, which is described in the article as having changed it's name to AL AKHTAR TRUST. According to information available to the U.S. government, an individual by the name of Al-Saud Menon is the individual primarily responsible for the AL AKHTAR TRUST's finances and the direction of financial resources and support for the Trust.

END STATEMENT OF CASE

THE REDESIGNATED FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS ARE:

Abu Nidal Organization
Abu Sayyaf Group
Armed Islamic Group
Aum Shinrikyo
Basque Fatherland and Liberty
Gama'a al-Islamiyya
HAMAS
Harakat ul-Mujahideen
Hizballah
al-Jihad
Kahane Chai
Kurdistan Worker's Party
Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
Mujahedin-e Khalq Organization
National Liberation Army, Palestinian Islamic Jihad -
Shaqaqi Faction
Palestinian Liberation Front - Abu Abbas Faction
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine -
General Command
al-Qa'ida
Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
Revolutionary Nuclei
Revolutionary Organization 17 November
Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front
Shining Path

In the case of seven of the above FTOs, the redesignations include aliases (see list below) that are not currently reflected in their designations under Executive Order 13224. The Secretary of State has added these aliases to the Executive Order 13224 designations. These new aliases will be reflected on the OFAC website at: www.treas.gov/offices/eotffc/ofac/sanctions/t11ter.pdf. Posts are requested, as appropriate, to ask the host governments to freeze the assets of these aliases.

Basque Fatherland and Liberty:

Also known as Ekin

Also known as K.A.S.

Also known as Xaki

Also known as Jarrai-Haika-Segi

Also known as Askatasuna

[Note: Batasuna, Euskal Herritarrok, and Herri Batasuna are also new FTO aliases of Basque Fatherland and Liberty and should be included in any asset-freezing actions against this organization. These aliases were previously added to the E.O. 13224 designation on May 7, 2003.]

Harakat ul-Mujahideen:

Also known as Jamiat ul-Ansar

Kahane Chai:

Also known as New Kach Movement

Also known as newkach.org

Also known as Kahane

Also known as Yeshivat HaRav Meir

Also known as the International Kahane Movement

Also known as Kahane.org

Also known as Kahane.net

Also known as Kahanetzadok.com

Also known as Kahane Tzadok

Also known as the Hatikva Jewish Identity Center

Also known as the Rabbi Meir David Kahane Memorial Fund

Also known as Friends of the Jewish Idea Yeshiva

Also known as Judean Congress

Also known as Jewish Legion

Also known as The Voice of Judea

Also known as No'ar Meir

Also known as Meir's Youth

Also known as American Friends of Yeshivat Rav Meir

Also known as American Friends of the United Yeshiva Movement

Also known as The Committee Against Racism and Discrimination (CARD)

Mujahedin-e Khalq:

Also known as Muslim Iranian Student's Society

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine:

Also known as Martyr Abu-Ali Mustafa Battalion

al-Qa'ida:

Also known as Egyptian Islamic Jihad

Also known as al-Jihad

Also known as the Jihad Group

Also known as Egyptian al-Jihad

Also known as New Jihad

Revolutionary Nuclei:

Also known as Epanastatiki Pirines