



Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE)

Organization of American States (OAS)

COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTIVITIES

II International BASC conference on “security on exporting goods via aviation”.

On October 18, 2007, the Peruvian branch of the Business Alliance for Secure Commerce (BASC PERU) organized, jointly with the OAS Office in Lima, the II International Conference on “Security on Exporting Goods via Aviation”. The main objective of the event was to inform commercial aviation users and operators on different threats and ways in which illegal organizations can harm aviation security. In addition, the event made possible a better coordination of efforts and actions between participants in order to strengthen and secure air commerce supply chains. Ignacio Ibáñez, Specialist of the CICTE Secretariat of the OAS, gave a presentation on: “Functions and Objectives of the CICTE Secretariat: Aviation Security Program in the Region.”



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FATF plans regular assessment of money laundering and terrorist financing threat

On 12 October 2007, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on money laundering announced plans to start producing a regular global threat assessment, setting out key issues related to criminal and terrorist financing matters. This new threat assessment, which will be developed following a process of enhanced surveillance of international money laundering and terrorist financing risks, is designed to help national governments and the private sector take actions to manage these key international threats. The decision was taken at the FATF's Paris Plenary which took place on 10-12 October 2007. The initiative builds upon and complements the FATF's existing work tasks. The FATF further decided to support countries in the development of national-level threat assessments.



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Editorial

The Global Fight against Terrorism



If the phenomenon of terrorism has demonstrated anything in recent years, it is its transnational nature—from the attacks in Argentina in the 1990s against the Embassy of Israel and the Jewish Cultural Center AMIA to the attacks in New York and Washington D.C. in 2001 to the attacks of 2004 and 2005 in Madrid and London. Terrorist attacks against the principle of freedom, the pillar of our democracies, are being carried out through new, flexible and modern means.

How should the world react to this? The international legal framework against terrorism is founded in the universal legal instruments and the Security Council resolutions of the United Nations, especially UNSCR 1373. Particularly notable are the recent joint efforts of the international community in creating the Global Strategy against Terrorism, which was approved by consensus in the UN General Assembly September 8, 2006. This Strategy represents the first time that countries of the entire world have agreed on a common strategy to fight against terrorism. The concrete Action Plan is based on four pillars: 1) Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism; 2) Measures to prevent and combat terrorism; 3) Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system (and of relevant regional and subregional organizations) in this regard; and 4) measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism. Many of these strategic initiatives already exist in the CICTE principles and mandates, but others are new, such as assistance to victims of terrorism and combating radicalization.

In order to ensure coordinated and coherent counter terrorism efforts throughout the UN system and to promote concrete actions to implement the Strategy, the UN Secretary General established the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) in July 2005. Based in the Office of the Secretary General, the CTITF consists of representatives of the 24 relevant UN and International Organizations. The CTITF and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) organized a first meeting in March 2007 with Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations on implementation of the Strategy. Similarly, the UN Counter Terrorism Committee (UN CTC) organized its Fifth Special Meeting with international, regional, and subregional organizations in Nairobi, Kenya, October 29-31, 2007, in order to promote greater awareness and coordination among the technical agencies dealing with border security. The Second Special Meeting was hosted by the OAS through the CICTE Secretariat. Although there has been ad hoc coordination in the past, several participants noted that this was the first time that five international organizations involved in border controls had met to exchange so much technical information between themselves and with regional and subregional organizations. Moreover, the secretariats of regional organizations emphasized the benefits to be gained by alliances with them, since the regionals have a close relationship with their Member States and can therefore facilitate transmission of their needs as well as assistance by the global organizations. The regionals requested greater information sharing and promised to partner with the global organizations, as well as help with implementation of their international standards and practices. (The CICTE Secretariat participated in both UN meetings.) In December, there will be a series of informal consultations among the UN Member States to consider steps taken so far in implementation of the Strategy. A formal review will take place during the UN General Assembly in the fall of 2008.

Due to the multidimensional focus mandated by the CICTE Member States and to coordination efforts with other international organizations called for in the new framework for the international community, the CICTE Secretariat is continuing to forge strategic partnerships with international organizations, such as UNODC, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and institutions of the Asia and Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), among others. The variety of thematic and geographic issues (global, regional, and subregional dimensions) of this joint action contributes to a broader understanding of the problems and more appropriate solutions and responses to the terrorist threat.

COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTIVITIES

Immigrations and customs training, Port of Spain

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago hosted an immigrations and customs training course in Port of Spain October 29 to November 2, 2007. The course was organized by the CICTE Secretariat with trainers from Customs and Border Protection, US Department of Homeland Security. Some twenty-nine (29) participants took part in this training from Customs and Excise, Immigrations, airports, port security.

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CICTE Secretariat's aviation security program "flying safe"



The CICTE Secretariat continued its capacity building work in the Aviation Security Sector of the Caribbean by facilitating two Crisis Management Training programs in October, one in St Vincent and the Grenadines (October 15-19) and the other in St Kitts and Nevis (October 29 – November 2). The US Transport Services Administration (TSA) was used as the training provider in both instances. CICTE Project Manager for Aviation Security, Ms Hayda Wallen, attended the training held in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Her observations were quite encouraging for the Secretariat and it was very evident that the objectives of the OAS as well as those of the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines were met.

Also in October the CICTE Secretariat provided three Scholarships for two nationals of Haiti and one from Suriname, to attend ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) Quality Management Workshops October 15-19 in Barbados and Oct 22-26 in Trinidad respectively. The major objectives of these workshops were to assist States in remedying Annex 17 deficiencies and enable aviation security management personnel to develop effective aviation security quality control measures in order to implement ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices, security elements of other Annexes, and any additional security measures required by the State. These workshops also assist in the development of documentation and implementation methodology, as well as maintenance of appropriate oversight and internal quality assurance procedures. For more information: hwallen@oas.org

CODEXTER 13 Meeting on cyber terrorism

The Council of Europe's Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER) held its 13th meeting in Strasbourg from 17 to 19 October, 2007. During proceedings CODEXTER elected a new Chair and Vice-Chair for 2008, namely Mr. Ranko Vilovic (Croatia) and Mr. Andrea Candrian (Switzerland). Moreover, CODEXTER adopted an Opinion on cyberterrorism and use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, outlining the Committee's concern about the insufficient number of States Parties to the Council of Europe's Cybercrime Convention and the Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism. CODEXTER also conducted the first review of the implementation by member states of Recommendation Rec(2007)1 of the Committee of Ministers to member states regarding co-operation against terrorism between the Council of Europe and its member states and the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol) on the basis of information provided by Interpol on the use of Interpol anti-terrorism tools.



COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

The next meeting (April 7-9, 2008) will include a thematic review focused on recruitment for terrorism and an assessment of national legislation implementing the Council of Europe's anti-terrorism conventions.

World Customs Organization SAFE framework of standards

The World Customs Organization (WCO), in partnership with the Trusted Trade Alliance, is hosting the World Customs Forum 2007 at WCO Headquarters in Brussels (Belgium) on 11 and 12 December 2007. This two-day event will undertake a critical implementation review of the SAFE Framework of Standards by focusing on the security and facilitation of the international trade supply chain.

UN CTC fifth special meeting with international, regional, and subregional organizations

The UN Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee (UNCTC) held its Fifth Special Meeting with International, Regional, and Subregional Organizations in Nairobi, Kenya, from October 29-31, 2007 on "Prevention of Terrorist Movement and Effective Border Security." Topics included the various international standards and methods of ensuring the security of cargo, civil aviation and maritime transport; law enforcement and its role in safeguarding borders; and asylum and refugee protection issues. Along with the Committee's Executive Directorate (CTED), the discussions were led by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Over three dozen international, regional, and subregional organizations attended, including the CICTE Secretariat. Spain, which provided the funding for the meeting, emphasized that borders represent opportunities for terrorists and that counter terrorism entities must learn to use borders as fruitful intersections for cooperation and not as obstacles. At the conclusion of the event, a joint statement and action plan stated the participants' intention to share information on border control and security matters, giving due regard to confidentiality of information, by providing guidance material on regional policies, legal instruments, and best practices. They also called for coordinated activities aimed at encouraging countries to develop plans and strategies to protect their borders and assistance to Members States with devising strategies and policies to counter the scourge. For more information [click here](#), [here](#) and [here](#).

CICTE Secretariat collaborates with ITU, Government of Argentina and others on cyber security



The CICTE Secretariat continued to support Member States' efforts to strengthen their cyber security capabilities with its participation in the "Regional Workshop on Frameworks for Cybersecurity and Critical Information Infrastructure Protection" from October 16-18, 2007, in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The workshop was co-hosted by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and the Government of Argentina, and drew the participation of public and private sector representatives from fifteen nations in the Hemisphere.

Presentations covered a wide range of topics, including: the challenges facing the countries in the Western Hemisphere as they seek to develop frameworks for cyber security; the sharing of experiences and best practices; technical security standards; and the roles of various actors in the public and private sectors, academia and civil society to promote a culture of cyber security. On this last point, Cyber security Program Coordinator Romulo Dantas made a well-received presentation on the efforts of CICTE to foster a culture of cyber security within Member States, and to assist Member States in their efforts to establish, develop and strengthen governmentally-designated CSIRTs. Mr. Dantas discussed the findings of the first CICTE-organized Basic Course on CSIRTs, held in Brasilia, Brazil in June of this year, as well as the upcoming 2nd Workshop on Cyber security and Cyber Crime, to take place in Miami from November 5-9, 2007.

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Forum: “Reflections on cyber crime”

On October 29, 2007, the Secretary of External Relations (SER) of Mexico, in collaboration with the Center of Intelligence and National Security, the Attorney General’s Office (PGR), and the Secretaries of Public Function (SFP), Public Security (SSP), National Defense (SEDENA), the Navy (SEMAR) and Communications and Transport (SCT), along with the National Autonomous University of Mexico, organized a Forum of “Reflections on Cyber Crime”.

During the event, participants analyzed the general situation and challenges of cyber crime and international responses to it, including the work of REMJA (Meeting of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas) and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the OAS, as well as the challenges facing Mexico.

Hopefully, this conference will help accelerate and strengthen national efforts to combat cyber crime and will facilitate Mexico’s fulfillment of the commitments taken within the framework of the Inter-American Integrated Strategy to Combat Threats to Cyber Security, specifically the creation of the Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) of Mexico.

Approximately 150 civil servants of 23 institutions from the Federal Government participated in the Conference. The coordinator of the Cyber Security Program, Romulo Dantas, was a speaker. For more information [click here](#).

“Conference on overcoming extremism: protecting civilians from terrorist violence”

From October 21 to 22, The Center for Strategic and International Studies hosted “*The Overcoming Extremism Conference: Protecting Civilians from Terrorist Violence*” which featured a variety of high profile leaders from Europe, Middle East, North Africa, South East Asia and North America. The objective of the conference was to develop a strategy for protecting civilians from terrorist threat. International experts such as Sir David Veness, former Head of Counter Terrorism of Scotland Yard and currently the UN Undersecretary for Safety and Security, and directors of organizations such as Amnesty International, Brookings Foundation, Homeland Security, Islamic Relief Foundation, Human Rights Watch and Carnegie Endowment briefed the audience on topics ranging from: government response to terrorist acts, impact of media, changes in humanitarian law, evolution of strategies, proliferation of suicide bombings and innovative approaches to protecting civilians. The success of the conference was the integration of participants from diverse academic, personal, religious and racial backgrounds with a single aim to end violence and reinforce the process of peace building.

Security Council Committee approves amendments to identifying information of 23 individuals on consolidated list

On October 17, 2007, the UN Security Council’s Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee approved amendments on identifying information regarding the 23 individuals in the Al-Qaida section (C) of its Consolidated List. The list is updated regularly and is based on the information provided by Member States and regional organizations. The updated list is available on the UN website.

For more information [click here](#),

“Specialized workshop on international cooperation on terrorism and criminal issues”



From October 16 to 19, 2007, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru hosted the “Specialized Workshop on International Cooperation on Terrorism and Criminal Issues,” organized by the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in collaboration with the Government of Peru. Together with international experts, delegates from eleven countries—Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela—participated in the workshop.

The main goals of the event were: to promote an exchange of national experiences and best practices on extradition and mutual legal assistance, as well as to analyze the international and regional legal frameworks on the fight against terrorism and transnational organized crime. The participants made presentations of positive and negative cases related to extradition and mutual legal assistance matters.

The contributions made by the CICTE Secretariat included a presentation of the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, as well as an explanation on the implementation of the Legislation and Terrorism Financing Programs and the distribution of the CICTE’s Bulletin of its Programs, together with a CD-Rom with the updated version of the “Practical Guide to the Prevention, Detection and Suppression of Terrorism Financing.”

Furthermore, the OAS also contributed substantively with a presentation given by one of the experts of the Office of Legal Cooperation, who explained the achievements on hemispheric cooperation, particularly the meetings of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorney Generals of the Americas (REMJA), as well as the functioning and utility of the “Hemispheric Information Network for Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and Extradition.”

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ICAO Third symposium and exhibition on MRTDs, biometrics and security standards

ICAO’s Third Symposium and Exhibition on MRTDs, Biometrics and Security Standards took place in Montreal from 1 to 3 October, 2007.

It was complemented by an Exhibition focusing on products and services related to Machine Readable Travel Documents (MRTDs), biometric identification, airport security biometric and border control inspection systems.

The Symposium was attended by some 600 participants from 40 ICAO Member States. 2010 is the target date set by ICAO to have MRTDs in all ICAO Member States. All ICAO Member States are required to begin issuing MRTDs by April 1, 2010, and to issue only MRTDs by 2015. All but four countries in the Americas have met the 2010 deadline.

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“Call for papers: the World Congress of Criminology, Barcelona, Spain, July 20-25,2008: Section on TERRORISM, TRANSNATIONAL CRIME, CRIME ACROSS BORDERS AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE”
For more information [click here](#).

RECENT TRAINING AND CONFERENCE EVENTS

October	1-3, 2007	Third Symposium and Exhibition on ICAO MRTDs, Biometrics and Security Standards	Montreal, Canada
	10 - 13, 2007	Pre-assesment mission in critical infrastructure protection and consultation with government of T&T	Trinidad & Tobago
	15-19, 2007	Crisis Management Training (Aviation Security)	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines
	16-19,2007	"Specialized Regional Training on International Cooperation Related to Terrorism Cases and Criminal Matters. Organized by UNODC and CICTE"	Lima, Peru
	16-18	Regional Workshop on "Frameworks for Cybersecurity and Critical Information Infrastructure Protection (CIIP)"	Buenos Aires, Argentina
	17-19, 2007	13th Meeting of the Committee on Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER)—Council of Europe	Strasbourg, France
	29-31, 2007	Fifth Special Meeting of the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee with International, Regional and Subregional Organizations: "Prevention of Terrorist Movement and Effective Border Security"	Nairobi, Kenya
	Oct 29- Nov 2	Crisis Management Training (Aviation)	Saint Kitts & Nevis
	Oct 29- Nov 2	Customs and immigrations follow-on security training	Trinidad & Tobago
	Oct 29- Nov 2	Customs and immigrations follow-on security training	St. Vincent & the Grenadines
	Oct 29-Nov 2	IOM Border Management System Assessment	Antigua and Barbuda



UPCOMING EVENTS

November	1 - 2, 2007	Disasters - Recipes and Remedies. Organized by social research.	New York, United States
	2, 2007	First Session of the Preparatory Meeting of the Eighth Regular Session of CICTE	Washington D.C, U.S
	5-9, 2007	II Cyber Security and Cyber Crime Workshop organized by CICTE	Miami, USA
	5-9, 2007	Crisis Management Training (Aviation Security)	Grenada
	5-9, 2007	Customs and immigrations follow-on security training	Guyana
	5-9, 2007	Customs and immigrations follow-on security training	St. Kitts and Nevis
	7-9, 2007	Customs and immigrations assessment	Antigua & Barbuda
	12-18, 2007	Port Security Assessment	Jamaica
	19-21, 2007	Legislative Technical Assistance Mission	Suriname
	26-30, 2007	Crisis Management Training (Aviation Security)	Trinidad & Tobago
26 - Dic 1, 2007	Port Security Assessment	Guyana	
December	3, 2007	Second Session of the Preparatory Meeting of the Eighth Regular Session of CICTE	Washington D.C, U.S.
	3-15, 2007	Basic Security Training (Aviation)	St. Vincent & Grenadines
January	2008	Port Security Training	Jamaica
	2008	Port Security Training	Guyana
	2008	Workshop on Best Practices in Port Security	Veracruz, Mexico
February	11, 2008	Third Session of the Preparatory Meeting of the Eighth Regular Session of CICTE	Washington D.C, U.S.
	20 - 22, 2008	Crisis Management Exercise in Port Security	Bogota, Colombia
March	2008	Meeting of Experts to Evaluate the Pilot Project on Security of Tourism and Recreational Installations	Washington D.C, U.S.
	5 - 7, 2008	Eighth Regular Session of CICTE	Washington D.C, U.S.
	5, 2008	"Sixth Meeting of National Points of Contact"	Washington D.C, U.S.
*NOTE: Training events that have not yet been confirmed by the host country do not appear on this list.			

NEWS

At least seven killed in a clash between the military and suspected terrorists in Peru

On October 17, 2007, a clash between a military counter-terrorism patrol and presumed terrorists rendered seven dead in the province of Huanta, stated the Armed Forces Joint Command of Peru. After the clash, seven alleged rebels were killed and their machine guns and three pistols seized by the authorities. The zone known as VRAE is a hold out for the last remains of Shining Path. Its members and leaders were captured in 1992 and few active members remain in the region. For more information [click here](#),

The Ibero-American cyber police unites against “information paradise” countries



The police units specializing in prosecuting cyber crime consider the main problem in combating this type of crime to be “information paradises,” countries where the lack of legislation and control of this field serve as the “tip of the lance,” as Juan Salom, Chief of the Telecommunications Crime Group of Spain’s *Guardia Civil*, affirmed during the October 22 inauguration of the V Ibero-American Forum of Cyber Police agencies in Seville, Spain. Fifty law enforcement officials from twelve Ibero-American countries—Spain, Portugal, Chile, Brazil, Peru, Argentina, El Salvador, Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, Dominican Republic and Panama—agreed at this Forum on new strategies of collaboration and shared information and experiences, under the motto “A safer global world.”

“Internet is something fast, that evolves each day, and sometimes a country cannot adapt its legislation as fast as new technologies change,” said Salom. He also advised that “criminals are aware that countries have weak

legal systems” in this area and this makes it easier for them to make use of these “information paradises” in order to commit their crimes. This has been precisely the troubling issue for many European and Eurasian countries. For more information [click here](#).

New U.S. Government Accounting Office Report on Terrorist Screening Center

On October 18, 2007, a new U.S. Government report revealed that more than three quarters of a million people are on the US government terrorist “watch list,” but since many suspects carry multiple aliases, investigators are unsure of how many individuals are actually represented. Joe Lieberman, the Chairman of Senate Homeland Security Committee was concerned that the watch list grew from 185,000 in May 2004 to 860,000 in October 2007. This 500% increase is alarming and Timothy Sparapani, lawyer of the American Civil Liberties Union pressed Congress to tighten their oversight “before we all become suspects in the eyes of the Terrorist Screening Center.”

Overall, the investigative team of the Congress or the GAO praised the Screening Center for its improvements but admitted that the government “has not finalized its guidelines for using watch list records within the private sector.” Deputy Assistant Homeland Security Secretary Paul Rosensweig claimed that more illegal entries have been prevented by US authorities and in 2007 and “Customs and Border Patrol alone encountered 5,953 positive watch list matches.”

Leonard Boyle, Director of the Terrorist Screening Center was satisfied with the recent execution of a multi-agency agreement, which “provides a full and fair review of any watch list record that is the cause of an individual’s complaint.” For more information [click here](#).

The leader of an Islamist cell was detained by the police in Burgos, Spain

The leader of an Islamist cell of the al-Qaeda in the Magreb terrorist group, an Algerian Imam, Abdelkader Ayachine and his partner, a Moroccan national, Wissan Lotfi, were detained by the Spanish police on October 24, 2007. The police also found bomb fabrication manuals although neither of the detainees was armed or with explosives when detained. In the past three years alone, the Spanish police has detained 343 alleged Islamist terrorists, the highest figure in Europe. For more information [click here](#).

UK: Children involved in terrorism



On November 5, 2007, the head of Britain's intelligence services warned that children as young as 15 are becoming involved in terrorist-related activity. Jonathan Evans, the chief of MI5, also said that at least 2,000 people in Britain pose a threat to the country's security because of their support for al Qaeda-inspired terrorism.

"As I speak, terrorists are methodically and intentionally targeting young people and children in this country. They are radicalising, indoctrinating and grooming young, vulnerable people to carry out acts of terrorism," he said. Evans also said the figure of 2,000 -- an increase of 400 since November 2006 -- only included those the intelligence services knew about and that the actual number could be double. For more information [click here](#).

Extradition of arms dealer

On Friday, October 26, the Spanish National court (Audiencia Nacional) agreed to allow the extradition to the United States of a Syrian-born arms dealer, Monzer al Kassar, charged with conspiring to sell weapons to the Colombian terrorist group FARC and intended to kill Americans. These weapons included surface-to-air missile systems, rocket-propelled grenade launchers, thousands of machine guns, and millions of rounds of ammunition, the US embassy in Madrid said. Al Kassar was arrested in June upon arrival at Madrid's airport from the southern Spanish city of Malaga. Two other men were arrested in Romania as part of the same case and were recently extradited to the United States. For more information [click here](#) and [here](#).

Verdict on March 11, 2004, Madrid bombings terror trial



On October 31, 2007, the *Audiencia Nacional*—Spain's National Court responsible for terrorism issues—delivered a mixed verdict for the 28 defendants charged with a train bombing that killed 191 and wounded some 1800 civilians in 2004. A three judge panel convicted only three of the eight prime defendants of the gravest charge—mass murder—Jamal Zougam and Othman El Gnaoui, both Moroccan, and Jose Emilio Suarez Trashorras, a Spaniard. The judges sentenced the three men to tens of thousands of years in prison, but the men will serve no more than 40, the maximum penalty under Spanish law.

The prime defendants acquitted of mass murder but found guilty of lesser charges included Abdelmajid Bouchar and Youssef Belhadj, both convicted of membership in a terrorist group and sentenced to 12 years in prison. Hassan el Haski will serve 15 years for leadership in a terrorist group, and Rafa Zouhier will

serve 10 years for transporting explosives.

Prosecutors had said that those on trial were Islamic terrorists who were based in Spain but inspired by al Qaeda. For more information [click here](#), [here](#) and [here](#).

Jamaica committed to working with CARICOM to address security issues



On October 31, 2007, Minister of National Security of Jamaica, Derrick Smith, said at a Regional Conference on Crime and Security that the government of Jamaica remains committed to working with its CARICOM partners to address security issues affecting the region. Stating that CARICOM has made the issue of security a great priority, Smith said that over the past two years, the Heads of Government have put in place a permanent management structure to deal with crime and security and they have elevated this issue to become fourth pillar in the CARICOM architecture. The Jamaican government, he said, has also made crime and violence a priority. For more information [click here](#).

Government of Canada Introduces Legislation To Reinstate Anti-Terrorism Provisions

The Honourable Rob Nicholson, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, fulfilled on October 23, 2007, the Government's commitment to reinstate two important, amended anti-terrorism measures in the *Anti-Terrorism Act* by tabling legislation in the Senate. The two amended measures – investigative hearing and the recognizance with conditions provisions in the *Criminal Code* – will assist the Government of Canada to meet the extraordinary challenges presented by terrorism. An online version of legislation will be available at www.parl.gc.ca



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