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**REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR
OF THE EIGHTH REGULAR SESSION
OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE AGAINST TERRORISM**

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In my capacity as Rapporteur of the Eighth Regular Session of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), I have the honor to submit to the plenary this Report on the proceedings.

I. BACKGROUND

At the Seventh Regular Session, held in Panama City, Panama, February 28 to March 3, 2007, CICTE agreed to hold its Eighth Regular Session of CICTE at the Organization of American States in Washington, D.C., United States. Subsequently, at the preparatory meeting for this regular session, chaired by Panama, the session was scheduled for March 5-7, 2008, and the Draft Agenda and Draft Calendar were approved.

II. PROCEEDINGS

The Inaugural Ceremony of the Eighth Regular Session of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) was held on March 5, 2008 at the Hall of the Americas at the Organization of American States (OAS) in Washington, D.C.

Opening remarks were delivered by the Chair of CICTE, His Excellency Ambassador Aristides Royo, Permanent Representative of Panama to the OAS. In his remarks, Ambassador Royo emphasized that the fight against terrorism is a challenge and a commitment that can only be effectively achieved in the context of a broad and transparent multilateral cooperation among Member States. As testimony to this fact, he cited the success and development of initiatives undertaken by the CICTE Member States and their mutual firm commitment to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism.

The Secretary General of the OAS, His Excellency José Miguel Insulza, opened his address by highlighting that the topics of crime, violence and terrorism before the Eighth Regular Session constitute the most serious threats to democratic security and governance in the Hemisphere. He stressed that the public-private sector cooperation, as well as cooperation with international organizations is key to strengthening public security in the Hemisphere. He noted that the CICTE Secretariat has established more than 30 strategic alliances with international governmental and non-governmental bodies. As part of this cooperation, the Secretary General made an appeal to those Member States which have not yet done so to adhere to the inter-American and international counter-terrorism instruments. The Secretary General expressed his appreciation to the CICTE Secretariat for its support to the technical security sectors in the Member States.

The keynote Address was delivered by the Minister of Defense of Peru, His Excellency Antero Flores-Aráoz. The Minister stated that the challenge facing the CICTE Member States developing the simultaneous processes of globalization and fragmentation so that they are manifested

in the region with greater justice, equality, prosperity and security. The Minister stated that the desire for peace is no longer the absence of international armed conflict. Terrorism has reached new heights in which terrorist groups have found new methods of violence and destruction which cross national borders and affect all states without distinction and constantly seek new forms of illicit financing. Collective multilateral action against terrorism is more necessary than ever. He stressed the need for the Member States to reiterate their unequivocal condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. He also stated that terrorist acts are a violation of the right to life, liberty, security, well-being and the right to live without fear. The Minister urged the OAS to strengthen its role of prevention and control in the face of threats to the region and must assume an ever increasing key role in coordinating the fight against terrorism and drug trafficking. The Minister concluded that CICTE must become the regional forum to exchange best practices and experience in specific counter-terrorism related areas.

FIRST PLENARY SESSION

The First Plenary Session commenced at 3:00 p.m. under the chairmanship of Panama, represented by the Permanent Representative of Panama to the Organization of American States, His Excellency Ambassador Aristides Royo.

1. Adoption of the recommendations of the preparatory process for the Eighth Regular Session

i. Draft Agenda of the Eighth Regular Session

The Draft Agenda (document CICTE/doc.3/08) was submitted for consideration and approved without amendment.

ii. Draft Schedule of the Eighth Regular Session

The Draft Calendar (document CICTE/doc.4/08 corr. 1) was also submitted for consideration and approved without amendment.

2. Report of the Chair of CICTE 2007-2008

His Excellency Ambassador Aristides Royo, Permanent Representative of Panama to the OAS, delivered his report for the period of Panama's chairmanship 2007-2008, document CICTE/doc.8/08. In his report, Ambassador Royo highlighted the substantial progress made in fulfillment of the commitments expressed in the Declaration of Panama on Protection of Critical Infrastructure in the Hemisphere in the Face of Terrorism, adopted by CICTE at its Seventh Regular Session in 2006. He cited three instances of progress made in this regard: International Conference on Secure Trade and Transportation to be held in Panama in September 2008; the significant broadening of activities of the Secretariat to promote the Committee's initiatives; and the strengthening of public-private sector partnerships in order to develop capacity-building, prevention and protection programs on threats to critical infrastructure.

The Chair expressed the firm hope that CICTE will continue to develop as a forum for multilateral cooperation, plural understandings, and open and strategic partnership among the members of the inter-American and global community.

The Chair also expressed his country's gratitude to the CICTE Member States for the confidence that was placed in Panama during its term as Chair. He also expressed appreciation to the Secretariat and all those who assisted Panama during this period.

The delegates demonstrated their support for the Chair with a round of applause.

3. Election of officers

a. Chair of CICTE

The Delegation of Brazil nominated Peru to the chairmanship of the Committee for the period 2008-2009. This nomination was seconded by the delegation of Bahamas which proposed that the election be by acclamation. Peru was so elected.

Peru's Minister of Defense, His Excellency Antero Flores-Aráoz, accepted on behalf of Peru and assumed the chair.

b. Vice-Chair of CICTE

The Delegation of Panama nominated Mexico to the vice-chairmanship of the Committee for the period 2008-2009. This nomination was seconded by the delegation of Colombia which proposed that the election be by acclamation. Mexico was so elected.

Mr. José Luís Santiago, Deputy Attorney General for Legal and International Affairs in the office of the Attorney General of Mexico, accepted this nomination on behalf of his country and expressed his Government's appreciation for the vote of confidence.

c. Rapporteur of the Eighth Regular Session of CICTE

The Delegation of Canada nominated Lieutenant Commander Herbert Bain, the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Coordinator for The Bahamas as Rapporteur of the Eighth Regular Session of the Committee. The Chair proposed that Lt/Cdr. Bain be elected by acclamation. Lt/Cdr. Bain was so elected.

Lt/Cdr. Bain expressed his willingness to serve the Committee in this capacity and accepted the nomination.

d. Rapporteurs of the thematic sessions:

The Committee then proceeded to the election of the Rapporteurs of the different discussion sessions as follows:

i. ***Cyber-Security***

The Delegation of Uruguay nominated Mr. Rafael Mandarino Junior, from the Department of Information and Communications Security of Brazil as Rapporteur and proposed that the election be by acclamation. Mr. Mandarino was so elected.

ii. ***Document Security and Fraud Prevention***

The Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago nominated Mr. Douglas Fraser, Counselor and Alternate Representative of Canada to the Organization of American States, as Rapporteur and proposed that the election be by acclamation. Mr. Fraser was so elected.

iii. ***Port Security: Trade and Transportation Security in the Hemisphere***

The Delegation of Argentina nominated Ambassador María Aguja, Deputy Director of Multilateral Policy for Regional Organizations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala as Rapporteur and proposed that the election be by acclamation. Ambassador Aguja was so elected.

4. Remarks by the Chair of CICTE 2008-2009

The Minister of Defense of Peru, His Excellency Antero Flores-Aráoz, delivered a statement on behalf of his Government which was newly elected as Chair of CICTE for the period 2008-2009. Minister Flores-Aráoz commenced his remarks by recognizing the excellent and committed leadership by Panama in the preceding year and expressed special appreciation for Panama's representative, Ambassador Aristides Royo, and in particular the continuity which Ambassador Royo permitted through his close coordination with the Vice-Chair throughout the year. The Chair noted his appreciation also to the CICTE Secretariat and in particular to the CICTE Secretary Dr. Carol Fuller and the official Ms. Gillian Bristol.

The Chair underscored the importance of dismantling terrorism financing networks and preventing their expansion. The Minister stated that Peru will promote international cooperation in support of national and international efforts to combat the financing of terrorism. He also stated that the cash courier phenomenon is particularly dangerous and suggested that CICTE seek ingenious solutions in order to effectively confront this threat, including through the concretization of the projects and programs laid out in the CICTE Work Plan. The Chair informed that Peru is conducting a pilot project that seeks to complement the interdiction process through a preventive approach, involving the development of education, health, and social programs. In closing, the Chair urged the CICTE Member States to strengthen their collective fight against terrorism.

At this point, the United States' Delegation requested the floor to make a statement on that country's top counter-terrorism priorities. Ambassador Dell Dailey, Coordinator for Counterterrorism in the Department of State and Head of the United States delegation to the meeting, emphasized the importance that the United States places on the implementation of the FATF 40 recommendations plus the Nine Special Recommendations, and in particular the ninth special recommendation related to illicit cash couriers and bulk cash smuggling. He noted that his country fights terrorism also through international development assistance programs to eradicate poverty, boost economic growth and employment, support local good governance reforms and democratization efforts, and help countries achieve the rule of law. He stated that the United States considers CICTE a forum where collective efforts serve as an important model for other regions of the world to combat terrorism and achieve peace and security in the Hemisphere.

5. Report on the activities of the CICTE Secretariat

The Secretary of CICTE, Dr. Carol Fuller, presented the Secretariat Report on its activities in 2007, document CICTE/doc.6/08. Dr. Fuller made a verbal summary of that Report noting that the Secretariat training activities more than doubled in 2007 (CICTE/doc.6/08 add. 1). Among its achievements, Dr. Fuller highlighted the Secretariat's new program management and strategic planning process which attracted new donors; the development of new partnerships on CICTE training programs; and increased cooperation with other international, regional and sub-regional organizations. Dr. Fuller informed that these initiatives allowed the Secretariat to solidify its position as a central point for facilitating cooperation in the fight against international terrorism, for which it has been recognized by the United Nations (UN) as a regional organization that can effectively further international counter-terrorism standards and the UN Global Strategy against Terrorism.

6. Consideration and adoption of the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Meeting of Experts to Evaluate the Pilot Project on the Security of Tourism and Recreational Facilities

The Chair informed that Panama, represented by Ambassador Aristides Royo and Mr. Jorge Miranda, Counselor and Alternate Representative of Panama to the OAS, had chaired the Meeting of Experts to Evaluate the Results of the Pilot Project on the Security of Tourism and Recreational Facilities held on March 4, 2008. The Secretariat read the Report of the Chair of the Meeting, document CICTE/RESITUR/doc.9/08, which detailed the proceedings and highlighted the positive assessments of the Pilot Project made by the Guest speakers and representatives of the public and private sector which had participated in the Pilot Project. It was reported that overall the delegations stated that the Pilot Project would be useful and necessary to enable Member States to better secure their tourism and recreational infrastructure. The Meeting of Experts agreed to recommend to CICTE that "it instruct its Secretariat to continue providing technical assistance and capacity-building to Member States, as appropriate, on the security of tourism and recreational facilities, taking into account the results of the Pilot Project and the specific realities and needs of the tourism sector in the Member States."

The Committee accepted the recommendation of the Meeting of Experts and agreed to reflect its decision in this regard in this Rapporteur's Report.

The Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago noted that the Report on the Experts Meeting did not include the presentation made by the Delegation of Honduras during that Meeting and requested that the report be amended to include that presentation. It was so agreed.

7. Report on the Sixth Meeting of National Points of Contact of CICTE

The Chair noted that Panama, represented by Mr. Jorge Miranda, had chaired the Sixth Meeting of National Points of Contact held on the morning of March 5th.

The Secretariat read the Report of that Meeting, document CICTE/PCN-VI/doc.3/08, in which it was noted that the key topic for discussion at the Meeting was the financing of terrorism, with a focus on the importance of national legislation that penalizes terrorist acts and implements the inter-American and international legal counter-terrorism instruments.

The Delegations of Brazil and Argentina requested corrections to the report with regard to their interventions during the Meeting of National Points of Contact. The Delegations of Paraguay and Peru expressed their support for the request made by Brazil. The Chair indicated that these corrections would be made in consultation with the Chair of that Meeting and with the Secretariat's support. The Delegation of Panama expressed its willingness to work with the delegations to correct the Report as requested.

The Delegation of Paraguay also suggested that the National Points of Contact Meeting should be longer so that delegates could have sufficient time to dialogue on important issues, and requested time during the Eighth Regular Session of CICTE to make a presentation. The Chair indicated that the request by Paraguay would be considered and that any delegation wishing to circulate a presentation would be allowed to do so.

The First Plenary Session adjourned at 5:25 p.m.

SECOND PLENARY SESSION

The Second Plenary Session was held on Thursday, March 6, 2008. Introductory remarks were delivered by Mr. Mike Smith, Executive Director of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee, and Ambassador Alexandre Addor-Neto, Secretary for Multidimensional Security of the OAS General Secretariat.

Mr. Smith stated that success in the fight against terrorism required the regular exchange of information between and cooperation among states both locally and at the global level. He pointed out the special ability of the United Nations to articulate a statement of the world's political will on any issue. He stated that the United Nations has established a universal norm that terrorism can never be accepted or justified. He pointed out that the role of the UN Counter Terrorism Committee and of its Executive Directorate is to promote and reiterate that global norm by dialoguing with all Member States about the expectations of the international community under UN Security Council resolution 1373. He noted that UNCTED needs to help the Member States to meet their obligations but has no resources to deliver that assistance and that this therefore makes necessary cooperation with other international organizations like CICTE. In this regard Mr. Smith noted the valuable and longstanding relationship

between CICTE and the UNCTED. Mr. Smith stated that the UNCTED recognizes that regional organizations were better suited to address these issues given their knowledge of regional norms and information networks, and their presence on the ground in regional centers –resources which could never be matched by the UNCTED. Mr. Smith concluded by stating that nowhere was the value of this kind of international cooperation better demonstrated than in the Americas and in the relationship between CICTE and the UNCTED.

Ambassador Addor-Neto addressed the topic of multidimensional security noting that this hemispheric concept was first formalized in the “Declaration of Bridgetown: The Multidimensional Approach to Hemispheric Security”, adopted by the OAS General Assembly at Bridgetown, Barbados in 2002, and subsequently ratified in the “Declaration on Security in the Americas”, adopted in Mexico City, Mexico in 2003. The Ambassador stated that organized crime constituted a major problem for governments which necessitates improvements to judicial and law enforcement systems in order to ensure greater security for citizens of Member States. He also pointed out that the OAS has adopted an integrated approach to the questions of crime, violence and terrorism and has established a Secretariat for Multidimensional Security to assist Member States with these challenges. In this context, he underscored the success that CICTE has increasingly had in promoting partnerships, strengthening networks of experts and developing cooperation among Member States to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism. He pointed out that the work done by the CICTE Secretariat in its various program areas including those to be discussed today –cybersecurity, document security and fraud prevention and port security– are examples of this success.

These opening remarks were followed by a discussion on “Cybersecurity”. Presentations were made by experts from Spain’s Civil Guard Police, Office of the Deputy Director of Operations-Information Department, Commander Luís Fernando Hernández García, and the OAS Department of Information and Technology Services, Mr. Juan José Goldschtein. The details of the proceedings of this session are contained in the Report of the Rapporteur, Mr. Rafael Mandarino Junior (Appendix I).

THIRD PLENARY SESSION

The Third Plenary Session was held on March 6th to discuss “Document Security and Fraud Prevention”. Expert presentations were made by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Aviation Security and Facilitation Division –Mr. Mauricio Siciliano, Machine Readable Travel Documents Officer and by INTERPOL – “Border Security: INTERPOL Databases” –Mr. Jean-Michel Louboutin, Executive Director of Police Services, and Mr. Timothy A. Williams, Deputy Director, National Central Bureau in the United States. Details on these presentations and the interventions by delegations are contained in the Report on this session by the Rapporteur, Mr. Douglas Fraser (Appendix II).

The Third Plenary Session adjourned at about 4:35 p.m.

FOURTH PLENARY SESSION

The Fourth Plenary Session was held on Friday, March 7, 2008, on “Port Security: Trade and Safe Transportation in the Hemisphere”. Expert presentations were made by the Honorary Advisor on National Security to the President of Panama –Dr. Marcel Salamín; Ambassador Jon Glassman, Director for Government Policy of Northrop Grumman Corporation; and Mr. Bob Evans, Vice-President of the APEC Maritime Security Working Group. The details on these presentations and interventions by the delegations are set out in the Report on this session of the Rapporteur, Ambassador María Aguja of Guatemala (Appendix III).

The Chair announced that the Delegation of Venezuela had withdrawn its reservations on the Draft Declaration which was to be considered at the next plenary session.

The Fourth Plenary Session adjourned at 1:00 p.m.

FIFTH PLENARY SESSION

1. Consideration and adoption of the Draft CICTE Work Plan 2008

The Chair submitted the Draft CICTE Work Plan 2008, document CICTE/doc.5/08 for consideration.

The CICTE Secretary, Dr. Fuller, explained how the Draft CICTE Work Plan was developed in the preparations leading up to this meeting.

The Delegation of Brazil proposed an amendment to the Draft Work Plan which was agreed to. The 2008 Work Plan was adopted as amended (published as CICTE/doc.5/08 rev. 1).

The document “Compendium of CICTE’s Recommendations to the Member States” (CICTE/doc.11/08) was then discussed. The Delegations of Nicaragua and Brazil proposed amendments which were agreed to. This Compendium was approved as amended (published as CICTE/doc.11/08 rev. 1).

2. Consideration and adoption of the Draft Declaration: Reaffirmation of the Hemispheric Commitment to Fighting Terrorism

The meeting then considered the Draft Declaration: Reaffirmation of the Hemispheric Commitment to Fighting Terrorism, document CICTE/doc.7/08 rev.1. The delegations presented a joint consensus text in the four official languages of the Organization of the only outstanding paragraph in the Draft Declaration, paragraph 11. The Secretariat read the consensus text. The Delegation of Canada proposed a correction to the English version which was agreed to. It was also decided that paragraph 11 would become paragraph 12 and vice versa. The Declaration: Reaffirmation of the Hemispheric Commitment to Fighting Terrorism was approved with those amendments (published as CICTE/DEC. 1/08).

3. Consideration of the venue and date for the Ninth Regular Session of CICTE

The Delegation of Panama reported that prior to today's meeting the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the OAS had informed the CICTE Chair of Mexico's offer to host the Ninth Regular Session of CICTE in Mexico City, Mexico, as reflected in the document CICTE/INF. 4/08. The Delegation of Panama proposed that CICTE accept Mexico's offer and presented a draft resolution to that effect for consideration (CICTE/doc.10/08). CICTE agreed, by resolution, to hold the Ninth Regular Session in Mexico City, Mexico, March 4-6, 2009 (published as CICTE/RES. 1/08).

The Delegation of Mexico stated that it would be honored to host the session and urged solidarity, peace and fraternity among states.

4. Oral reports by the Rapporteurs of the sessions on:

- i. Cyber-Security
- ii. Document Security and Fraud Prevention
- iii. Port Security: Trade and Transportation Security in the Hemisphere

Oral reports were presented by the Rapporteurs on the three discussion topics. Mr. Rafael Mandarino Junior on Cyber-Security; Mr. Douglas Fraser on Document Security and Fraud Prevention, and Ambassador Maria Aguja on Port Security: Trade and Transportation Security in the Hemisphere. The texts of these reports are attached to this document as Appendix I, Appendix II and Appendix III, respectively.

5. Oral report by the Rapporteur of the Eighth Regular Session of CICTE

The Rapporteur delivered an oral summary report on the proceedings of the Eighth Regular Session and expressed his appreciation to the Member States for the opportunity to serve in this capacity.

Additionally, prior to the delivery of the Rapporteurs' reports, the Delegation of Venezuela delivered a statement reiterating Venezuela's position on terrorism and on the application of United Nations Security Council resolution 1373.

Immediately following, the Delegations of Colombia, Ecuador, United States, Nicaragua and Canada¹ spoke about the incursion by Colombian military forces and police personnel into the territory of Ecuador which resulted in the death of a member of the FARC.

Shortly before the conclusion of the session, the Delegation of the Dominican Republic reported that at the Rio Summit being held in the Dominican Republic, the Presidents of Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela had agreed moments earlier to dialogue and arrive at a peaceful solution to this political crisis. This news was met with a spontaneous round of applause from the delegates. The Delegation of Venezuela expressed his country's appreciation to Mexico for having facilitated this successful conclusion to the political crisis.

The Fifth Plenary Session adjourned at 6:15 p.m.

1. In this order. Verbatim copies of these interventions will be distributed as available.

CLOSING SESSION

- **Remarks by the Chair of CICTE**

The Minister of Defense of Peru delivered the closing remarks. In his statement, Minister Flores-Aráoz reiterated his government's pleasure at Mexico's election as Vice-Chair of the Committee and declared his intention to work closely with Mexico throughout the year, to ensure success and continuity. The Minister also recognized the outstanding work of the Secretariat. The Minister concluded that notwithstanding the successes achieved by CICTE so far in its endeavors to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism, many goals and challenges remain to be addressed, and he expressed the conviction that CICTE has the capability to improve mechanisms, including actions complementary to interdiction, in order to overcome the scourge of terrorism.

The Eighth Regular Session of CICTE concluded at 6:30 p.m.

It was my pleasure to serve as Rapporteur for this Eighth Regular Session of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism. I wish to place on record the appreciation of the Delegation of the Bahamas for this honor. I must also express my own appreciation for the expert assistance rendered to me in the preparation of this Report by the Secretariat, in particular by Ms. Gillian Bristol. On behalf of the Rapporteurs of the technical sessions, we also place on record our gratitude to the Secretariat Staff who so ably assisted with the reports on those sessions, in particular Mr. Pablo Martínez, Mr. Ignacio Ibáñez, Ms. Francine Hanna, Mr. Brian Sullivan, and Ms. Lilia Moraes.



Lieutenant Commander Herbert Bain
ISPS Coordinator, Bahamas
Rapporteur of the Eighth Regular Session of CICTE

March 20, 2008

RAPPORTEUR'S REPORT ON CYBERSECURITY

(Discussions held during the Second Plenary Session on March 6, 2008)

1. Presentations by guest speakers/experts

- **Commander Luís Fernando Hernández García, Office of the Deputy Director of Operations–Information Department of Spain's Civil Guard police "Use of the Internet by Terrorists"**

In his very insightful presentation, Commander Hernández García expounded on the current and potential use of the internet by terrorist groups, with specific reference to the experience of Spain and the Civil Guard in combating this very real and multi-faceted threat. He asserted the need to demystify the concept of cyber-terrorism, but also warned against under-estimating this emerging threat. He offered the following definition: "The general use of information technologies by terrorist or other similar groups to achieve their objectives; utilizing the internet (information systems and content) as an instrument for the commission of a crime or for a crime itself." Stated another way, the internet can be either the target of, or the means for carrying out, an act of terrorism. This highlights an important distinction, specifically that between "cyber-terrorism" and the use of the internet by terrorists. He noted that our ever-increasing dependence on information technologies serves as an asset for fighting terrorism, while at the same time increasing the challenges of doing so.

In his discussion of the internet as an instrument that can be utilized by terrorist groups to carry out their activities, Commander Hernandez highlighted some of the numerous means by which this can be done. The Spanish Civil Guard, for example, has found terrorist groups using email – both anonymous email addresses and shared mailboxes – as well as chat services, encryption, web servers, and enmasking (*enmascaramiento*) and hiding (*ocultacion*) techniques, including alternate data stream and steganography. Additionally, the Civil Guard has uncovered the use by terrorist groups of voice over IP, various wireless and mobile devices, and secure domains, among other internet-related capabilities.

Given the aforementioned capabilities, Commander Hernandez stated that it is increasingly rare to find anything resembling a headquarters for terrorist groups, since they are able to conduct their communications from any location where there is wireless access to the internet, such as cybercafés, university libraries or mall food-courts.

As a means for terrorist groups to pursue their agenda, the internet allows terrorist groups to network and collaborate with other terrorist organizations, wage psychological warfare (either by making threats or spreading disinformation), raise funds, recruit new members, spread propaganda, and acquire information for use in their activities. Indeed, Commander Hernandez confirmed that the Spanish Civil Guard has encountered terrorist groups using the internet in all of the aforementioned ways.

Commander Hernandez then discussed the internet as the object or target of a terrorist attack. One important aspect of this is the potential for attacks on a country's critical infrastructure – telecommunications, economic, public services or administration – through the internet. The danger lies in the fact that such critical infrastructures are increasingly inter-connected and technologically dependent. These infrastructures can either be the primary target of an internet-based attack, or attacked in concert with a more traditional physical attack, thus creating a cascade or multiplied psychological effect.

Commander Hernandez then discussed some of the ways in which governments are acting to combat the aforementioned cyber-threats. He highlighted the Catalogue of Critical Infrastructure in Spain, as well as the creation of Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs) and other national and regional mechanisms for vigilance.

He described the recent cyber attack in Estonia, which was the first large-scale cyber attack against the IT (information technology) infrastructure of a country through the internet. The Estonian incident, he said, evidenced the very real vulnerabilities that many countries have with respect to cyber-attacks, as well as the means through which a terrorist or other group can carry out such attacks.

Finally, Commander Hernandez discussed from the perspective of terrorist group, what are some of the advantages and disadvantages of cyber-terrorism as compared to more traditional forms of terrorism. The advantages he cited include the reduced personal risk and greater anonymity for the perpetrator, unlimited geographic range, potentially broad repercussions, and thus an optimal cost-benefit relationship. The disadvantages he highlighted included the need for fairly sophisticated technical know-how, a lack of the morbid and dramatic aftermath of a physical attack, and an inability to control the direction or results of a cyber-attack once it has been waged.

He concluded by reiterating the vital importance of international cooperation in combating this transnational and ever-evolving threat, stating that states will have to work in concert if they are to effectively deter or respond to cyber attacks and cyber terrorism.

- **Mr. Juan José Goldschtein, Director, Department of Information and Technology Services of the OAS General Secretariat: “The Inter-American Watch and Warning Network of Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs)”**

Mr. Juan José Goldschtein and Mr. Juan Carlos Garcia of the Department of Information and Technology Services (DOITS) delivered an informative presentation on the utilization of secure groupware technology developed and hosted by that Department, in collaboration with other OAS and inter-American entities, to facilitate cooperation and information-sharing in the Hemisphere.

The presenters began by explaining that “secure groupware” is a means for allowing communication (such as through instant messaging), information and document sharing (such as through the creation of “workspaces”), and enhanced coordination, all within a secure framework. This is done by utilizing secure OAS servers to host the network, and creating a virtual space in which users of the network can create and share information with each other in such a way that the information is secure at all times, whether it is in a user's computer or being transmitted via the internet.

Groove Network technology was chosen because it allows for secure communications between geographically dispersed teams, has constant data encryption of 192 bits (compared to the lower 128 bits encryption for most internet bank transactions), allows for 100% confidentiality of the information transmitted within the network, allows users to decide with whom they share information, and does not require that information be stored in a central database or repository. Also important was that the use of this technology assures that no Member State can control the network, and that the OAS General Secretariat does not have access to the information within the network.

The presenters elaborated on the training capabilities they have developed for users of this technology, and specifically an e-learning course that can be completed on-line in approximately four hours. They emphasized that the Groove Network technology is fairly simple and, with completion of the brief e-learning course, can be effectively utilized by anyone regardless of their technical background.

At present, the OAS is utilizing this technology for three separate initiatives. The first of these is the Hemispheric Information Exchange Network for Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters and Extradition, created in 2000 at the Third Meeting of REMJA to facilitate secure communications between government authorities on matters of mutual legal assistance. Currently, 29 OAS Member States are active participants in this network.

The second initiative is the Network for the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, which was recently created to provide a secure information exchange environment for the Court's seven judges to confidentially exchange information among themselves about cases being heard by the Court.

The third initiative utilizing this network technology is the Pilot Project for a Hemispheric Network for Monitoring and Alerts of the Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs). This pilot has been organized in conjunction with the CICTE Secretariat, and is intended to enable real-time information sharing between national CSIRTs on cyber attacks and other incidents as they occur. The network also allows users from different CSIRTs to share best practices and lessons learned, incident response plans and mitigation strategies, and potentially software. Currently, the CSIRTs of Brasil, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Uruguay are participating in the pilot project.

The presenters concluded by inviting all Member States to utilize this very useful technology.

2. Interventions by delegations

The Delegations of Bolivia, Brasil, Canada, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela intervened on the topic. Following is a summary of the points raised:

- CICTE is the ideal space for the exchange of experiences in the Member States' collective mission to combat terrorism;
- Cybersecurity is an important part of broader counter-terrorism efforts in the Hemisphere;
- The continuation and strengthening of international cooperation is essential in the fight against terrorism;

- Member States' efforts to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism should contemplate economic, social, educational and other realities of the Member States, and seek to encourage responsible citizenship. These involve budget questions and the establishment of priorities within each Member State.
- There is no direct causal connection between poverty and terrorism. Equating poverty and terrorism places added stress on people living in poverty. Development is key to preventing and combating terrorism and illicit trafficking in drugs and weapons;
- Priority should be given to establishing an inter-American network of CSIRTs;
- There is also a need to solidify CICTE's cybersecurity awareness initiative, including through the assembling of a team of experts to provide in-country training and technical support to the appropriate government entities;
- While efforts to build Member States' capabilities to fight cyber-terrorism continue, there is also a need to establish the legislative base that this requires;
- There is a need to examine countries' legal systems, and to promote the adoption of legislation to typify the several existing modalities of cyber-crime;
- There is a need to establish a common legal language as it relates to cyber-security;
- International law must be adequately considered in the development and implementation of projects related to cyber-security and cyber-crime legislation;
- The provision of technical assistance to Member States and the efforts to implement a network of CSIRTs were enriched by this meeting;
- OAS Member States should continue to fulfill the mandates of the "Comprehensive Inter-American Strategy to Combat Threats to Cybersecurity: A Multidimensional and Multidisciplinary Approach to Creating a Culture of Cybersecurity" (adopted by the OAS General Assembly in June 2004).

The comments made by Member States in response to the presentations highlight the many challenges faced and also identified some of the solutions available to combat threats to cyber-security.

3. Opportunities for horizontal and international cooperation

As part of the efforts to establish CSIRTs, two Member States are hosting training courses in the first semester of 2008. Guatemala will host a seminar on "Cyber security awareness: The creation and management of a CSIRT" from April 7-11, 2008, for representatives of the Central American Member States as well as Mexico and the Dominican Republic. Colombia will host a similar seminar from May 6-9, 2008 for representatives of the Andean Member States as well as Paraguay.

The Delegation of Brazil offered the other Member States its support for their efforts to create, implement, train and manage national CSIRTs, as well as technical assistance to already functioning CSIRTs.

The Delegation of Russia, a Permanent Observer to the OAS, expressed its interest in exchanging information with CICTE and its Member States, and suggested the need for a new international instrument for combating cyber-terrorism.

The representative of the REMJA Group of Governmental Experts on Cyber-Crime asserted that the Council of Europe's "Convention on Cybercrime" is an adequate international instrument which meets all needs relating to cyber-crime and cyber-security and encouraged all States to utilize it.

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Rapporteur, Session I: Cybersecurity, Eighth Regular Session of CICTE

March 7, 2008

RAPPORTEUR'S REPORT ON DOCUMENT SECURITY AND FRAUD PREVENTION

(Discussions held during the Third Plenary Session on March 6, 2008)

1. Presentations by Guest Speakers

- **Mauricio Siciliano, Machine Readable Travel Documents Officer, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)**

Mr. Siciliano shared his knowledge and experience on the Machine Readable Travel Documents MRTD Program of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) as an Instrument to prevent terrorist movement across borders. Mr. Siciliano informed that all of ICAO's 192 Contracting States must comply with Machine Readable Passports (MRPs) standards and specifications by 1 April 2010 and that after 2015, all passports in circulation must be machine readable. Mr. Siciliano stated that the main objective of ICAO's participation in this event is to present the Member States with an overview of the main elements and benefits of globally interoperable ICAO-Standard MRTDs and the new biometrically-enhanced ePassports. Mr. Siciliano emphasized importance of MRPs conforming with requirements for set out in ICAO Doc 9303. Developed to enable global interoperability and enhance passenger facilitations and security, MRPs must be of standard size, shape and layout, and should contain standard information on the holder and issuing State. Mr. Siciliano demonstrated that Doc 9303 standards enhance border processing by accommodating both manual and machine-assisted inspection. He underscored the need to ensure MRP integrity and informed that in order to do so, a visual zone with eye-readable data and a machine-readable zone has been added to the document. Other characteristics which add to the integrity of the MRP are the design, the use of special materials, security features. He stated that the implementation of these measures will create a compatible, complementary and multi-layered defense against any potential fraud or counterfeit.

- **Jean-Michel Louboutin, Executive Director Police Services, INTERPOL**

Mr. Louboutin made a presentation on border security and the use of the INTERPOL databases as available tools to combat terrorism. Mr. Louboutin stated that INTERPOL considers that efforts to enhance border security are an essential component of any realistic strategy aimed at preventing and combating terrorism. He talked about the practical police tools developed by INTERPOL together with an operational support infrastructure to enable law enforcement around the world to access critical police information in a timely manner. The tools made available are:

- **I-24/7 Network:** All of the Member States have a global secure police communications system called I-24/7. This allows the border control officers at any time to decide in seconds if each person crossing the border is harmless or presents a critical danger to the country of entrance.

- **Global Lost and Stolen Travel Documents Database:** Prior to INTERPOL creating the world's first (and only) Global Lost and Stolen Travel Documents database in 2002, there was no central repository on the global level where a border officer could check if a passport had been reported lost or stolen.
- MIND/FIND which enables officers at border crossings and in the field to instantly check against INTERPOL's database.

Mr. Louboutin concluded by discussing the following major challenges:

- 1) Ensuring timely follow-up on "hits"

As more searches are being performed, the number of instances where a checked travel document corresponds to one that has been reported lost or stolen ("hits") will continue to increase. Over time, the potential of this tool to help countries to protect their borders will prove invaluable to them and to the global law enforcement community.

- 2) Exploiting the full analytical potential of the wealth of information collected through the use of the database

Information on the fraudulent use of stolen or lost passports is valuable but rarely sufficient to build operational intelligence. However, with the higher scale of usage made possible by the database information, the analysis of such information has the potential of providing timely actionable alerts and intelligence that could prove vital in combating terrorism.

- **Timothy A. Williams, Deputy Director, National Central Bureau of INTERPOL in the United States**

Mr. Williams explained to the delegates the use of INTERPOL data at U.S. Borders. He explained how the National Central Bureau of INTERPOL in the U.S. (USNCB) serves as the point of contact for both American and foreign police seeking assistance in criminal investigations which extend beyond their national boundaries. He described how through its domestic and INTERPOL law enforcement channels, the USNCB exchanges criminal investigative information with INTERPOL member countries in response to investigative assistance requests. He also talked about the Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) which has been approved by the U.S. Customs & Border Protection (CBP) for air and sea carrier transmissions of electronic information on passenger, crew member and non-crew member manifest data and pre-departure data. He stated that the APIS will be implemented in the remaining U.S. international airports by the end of 2008.

2. Interventions by Delegations

Venezuela

The Delegation of Venezuela informed about the latest developments on document security and fraud prevention in Venezuela and emphasized the central role played by the "*Dirección de Extranjería*" as the key agency in this area. The modern structure, professionalism and efficient data

bases of this agency make it ideal for developing policies and strategies related to the security of individuals entering Venezuela. The Agency is responsible for airports, seaports and other points of entry.

The delegate of Venezuela also highlighted the adoption of a new electronic passport that encloses security features such as polycarbonate lames and a 72 kb chip.

The delegate cited these as examples of Venezuela's commitment to meeting international document security requirements.

Peru

The Delegation of Peru shared information on the efforts being made by the Government of Peru to upgrade its Document Security measures. Among the measures taken, the delegate highlighted improvements in the national identification and civil registry (*Registro Nacional de Identificación y Estado Civil*) which has registered approximately 70% of the population and which has a fraudulent document detection system that in 2007 led to the detection of 8,400 cases of double identity.

The delegation also highlighted the personal national identification document (*documento nacional de identidad*) which is a public, personal and non-transferable document, and the only official identification document (*cédula*) for civil, commercial, administrative and judicial activities. The domestic banking laws have been strengthened to ensure proper identification of persons involved in active or passive transactions and to provide sanctions in cases of non-compliance. Additionally, the national identification document is essential for using a credit card, opening a bank account and cashing a check, and training in document fraud is given to employees of banking institutions and micro-financing entities. Security standards have been incorporated into the national identification document so that it can be used outside of Peru.

The delegation also informed that Peru has adhered to the Machine Readable Passport (MRP) standards as required by ICAO.

United States

The Delegation of the United States noted that the integrity of the travel document systems is a critical component of the U.S. comprehensive border security strategy and emphasized the need for collective efforts to enhance border security to include measures to prevent criminals and individuals with connections to terrorist organizations from using falsified or stolen identity.

Costa Rica

The Delegation of Costa Rica stated that Costa Rica continues to take measures and implement policies to deal with the problem of insecurity and to fight terrorism. The "*Comisión Interinstitucional sobre Terrorismo*" is the entity which unites the ministries and institutions involved in the fight against terrorism. This Delegate stated that it is necessary to be aware of the *modus operandi* of transnational organized crime.

Canada

The Delegation of Canada informed that the Americas region is a strategic priority for the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and for that reason the CBSA's Migration Integrity Officer (MIO) program is very active in the region. This Delegation also informed that the CBSA and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are working to achieve access to the INTERPOL database MIND/FIND application. Since 2002, a proprietary database is run by CBSA, linked to the CBSA primary inspection lines and is populated with direct transfers of data from Passport Canada and manually input data from a variety of sources including diplomatic missions.

Brazil

The Delegation of Brazil stated that in Brazil, the input of the information in the database is the responsibility of the Federal Police Department which is also the representative of Interpol. Therefore, it is in the interest of the Federal Police to implement at major Brazilian airports the new computerized system of international traffic control as proposed by INTERPOL. Brazil expects to achieve the objective of providing machine readable travel documents (MRTDs) before 2010, in keeping with the date set by ICAO.

3. Interventions from the floor

Mr. Francis Forbes, Chief Executive Officer of the CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS) Liaison Office, stated that the preparations for Cricket World Cup 2007 which was held in the Caribbean revealed significant challenges in securing the borders of the nine (9) participating countries, eight (8) of which are islands. He recognized INTERPOL's assistance during this tournament and expressed appreciation for the use of INTERPOL's database.

Mr. Jean-Michel Louboutin (INTERPOL) acknowledged the financial contribution made by Canada to strengthening security at the Cricket World Cup 2007.

The Delegation of Morocco, Permanent Observer to the OAS, expressed Morocco's commitment to facing the challenge posed by terrorism and its interest in fighting terrorism jointly with the international community. This Delegation also informed about several measures taken by its Government to prevent the forging of official documents, including the introduction in April 2008 of a biometric identity card at an approximate cost of US\$150 million; the introduction of a Contactless Smart Card for Moroccan Driver Licenses for approximately 12 million persons; and by the end of 2008 the Moroccan electronic passport will be connected to the biometric identity card.

Douglas Fraser
Counselor, Alternate Representative of Canada to the OAS
Rapporteur, Session II: Document Security and Fraud Prevention,
Eighth Regular Session of CICTE

March 7, 2008

RAPPORTEUR'S REPORT ON PORT SECURITY:
TRADE AND SAFE TRANSPORTATION IN THE HEMISPHERE

(Discussions held during the Fourth Plenary Session on March 7, 2008)

1. Presentations by guest speakers

◦ **Ambassador Jon Glassman, Director for Government Policy, Northrop Grumman Electronic Systems**

Ambassador Jon Glassman referred to port security in his presentation as a challenge facing the Hemisphere. He underscored the importance of port security not only for preventing trafficking in weapons of mass destruction, but also as a key factor for making trade safe. In that connection, he stressed the economic importance of international (especially maritime) trade at the present time, especially in our Hemisphere. Consequently, he said it was necessary to invest in improvements to maritime transportation infrastructure.

One of the major challenges for port security in the region is handling the threat of an attack using weapons of mass destruction—an event that would hit seafaring and maritime trade throughout the region. Given that threat, it is vital for countries in the region to demonstrate their commitment and willingness to cooperate in port security matters.

Other challenges have to do with: the threat of individual attacks on vulnerable targets; readiness to attack logistical networks, such as information and communication nodules, and critical infrastructure; cargo contamination; and trafficking in drugs and persons, and similar criminal activities.

Ambassador Glassman ended his presentation with a number of suggestions for dealing with those threats, by preventing, for instance, catastrophic damage to third parties; preventing the infiltration of foreign terrorists, and taking homeland security seriously.

◦ **Mr. Bob Evans, Vice-President of the APEC Maritime Security Working Group**

Mr. Evans began his presentation by emphasizing the importance of boosting trade and transportation security, as well as the fact that APEC and the OAS agreed on objectives in this area. Mr. Evans described implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS Code) in Australia and underscored the importance of trade for that country and the impact on it of globalization and trade liberalization.

He recalled that five OAS member states were also members of APEC: Canada, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and the United States. APEC had met in Bogor, Indonesia, in November 1994, he said, and established certain objectives for promoting sustainable and balanced economic development. Mr. Evans pointed out the distinguishing characteristics of APEC's working groups and groups of experts and gave examples of the projects the Association is carrying out, such as the drawing up of

lists of points of contact, the establishment of a technical assistance table, the Seafarers' Identification Questionnaire, and the Model Visit Program.

Finally, after emphasizing the importance of sustainability in respect of these initiatives and their outcomes, Mr. Evans pointed to the importance of cooperation in this field and to the benefits accruing from joint regional efforts to achieve safe trade and transportation in the Hemisphere.

- **Ambassador Marcel Salamín, National Security Advisor, ad honorem, to the President of Panama**

On the subject of safe trade and transportation, Ambassador Salamín described what is known as the Panamanian Initiative. The ambassador described the new security scenario in Panama at the end of the 1990s and how new factors triggered a shift in the security and defense paradigm from a predominantly military to a predominantly civilian approach.

That gave rise to a new vision of security in which Panama comes across as a global logistical center and a “domestic front” and which highlights the importance of the country due to its potential impact on the economies of third countries, as well as its role as a lynchpin and significant partner in the context of globalization and trade and transportation security. That gave rise to the Panamanian Initiative for Secure Trade and Transportation (IPC&TS), one of whose objectives is to develop open and strategic associations with multiple players; streamline institutions, networks, and infrastructure; increase international confidence and credibility; and boost readiness to confront transnational organized crime and terrorism.

Ambassador Salamín also spoke about the vast economic implications of trade and transportation security and the increase in the use of containers and of the volume of containerized freight over the past two decades, in both the region and worldwide. What was needed, he said, was a logistical program to guarantee maximum availability of products, as little inventory as possible, marketing facilities and customer service.

Ambassador Salamín then listed the revolutions and challenges that lie ahead in this sector and described the impact the expected increase in maritime traffic would have on the Panamanian economy.

Ambassador Salamín then referred to the various trade and safe transportation programs under the Initiative, and, specifically, to the International Conference on Trade and Safe Transportation, which is to hold its first forum in the context of the Initiative in Panama in the third quarter of 2008. Finally, he talked about the hypotheses regarding formal invocation of the neutrality treaty.

2. Comments by delegations

The Bahamas

The delegation of The Bahamas underscored the destabilizing effects of crime and violence in all countries. It was, however, particularly destabilizing in small states like The Bahamas and others in the Caribbean region. The delegation emphasized the concern felt by The Bahamas at the proliferation of revolvers in the region and the increase in the number of crimes in which they were

being used. The delegation acknowledged the assistance provided by the United States with respect to implementation of the ISPS Code in the region, but asked the U.S. and other member states of CICTE to do more to support the efforts of The Bahamas and the other island states by cutting back on exports of arms and ammunition.

Peru

The delegation of Peru described progress made in that country's aviation and maritime security arrangements. As for aviation security, the delegation pointed to the establishment of a legal framework in line with international standards, luggage controls, certification of enterprises and agents in the airport precincts, vulnerability studies (conducted jointly with the United States), the installation of specialized equipment, and training (in cooperation with the International Air Traffic Association – IATA).

As regards maritime and fresh water traffic security, the Peruvian delegate underscored patrols carried out by the National Maritime Authority (DICAPI); the air and sea-borne coast guard units and their policies and operations; the importance of the Maritime Authority and the National Port Authority for implementation of the ISPS Code (also in cooperation with the National Ports Enterprise), as well as for updating key protection and emergency plans; and the implementation of decentralized offices.

The Peruvian delegate mentioned that Peru had submitted its II National Counter-Terrorism Report to CICTE and requested its distribution.

United States

The delegation of the United States emphasized the importance of maritime security for all countries in the region and in the world, among other things with respect to the economic consequences (national, regional, and global) in the event of an attack. It also underscored the importance of public-private partnerships in security and urged member states to work in that direction. The delegation laid great store by international solutions to boost maritime security. It pointed out that, in that respect, the ISPS Code represented the bare minimum and much more needed to be done to strengthen security.

The United States delegate stressed the major role of the OAS in promoting maritime security and pointed to its past, present, and future commitment to it. He added that the United States worked with other international organizations, too, such as the International Maritime Organization and APEC.

Guatemala

The delegation of Guatemala referred to progress made with securing the national port system. It underscored the work of the Joint Documentary Analysis Office; compliance with international standards thanks to the implementation of various physical protection measures; and the audit certification conducted by the international organization Business Alliance for Secure Commerce. Guatemala successfully received BASC certification in 2005, 2006, and 2007.

Guatemala also emphasized the importance of the six terminuses in Guatemala specializing in oil and coal (in Puerto Quetzal and San José).

Canada

The delegation of Canada underscored the significance of Canada and Colombia's co-chairmanship of the Group of Experts on Aviation Safety, Security and Assistance, best known by its English acronym, GEASA, and described the group's main features.

The Canadian delegate also announced additional funding for CICTE's Document Security and Fraud Prevention Program. This initiative will benefit 10 CICTE member states.

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Rapporteur, Session III: Port Security: Trade and Safe Transportation in the Hemisphere,
Eighth Regular Session of CICTE

March 7, 2008