



# Tamil Information Centre

தமிழ் தகவல் நடுவம்

THULASI

Bridge End Close (Off Clifton Road)  
Kingston Upon Thames KT2 6PZ, (UK)  
Telephone: + 44 (0) 20 8546 1560  
Fax: + 44 (0)20 8546 5701  
E-Mail: admin.tic@sangu.org

Committed to Human Rights and Community Development

## BRIEFING NOTE

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### A Note on the European Union Ban on the LTTE

#### Introduction

The European Union (EU) decided on 29 May 2006 to include the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in its list of terrorist organizations. The LTTE has already been banned in several other countries including the UK, India and the US. The ban on the LTTE is an issue of concern to the Tamil people of Sri Lanka. Many people are apprehensive that it may have an adverse impact on the peace process and encourage anti-peace elements within and outside Sri Lanka. The TIC has received many enquiries about the ban. This paper contains some basic information about the EU and the listing of the LTTE, particularly for the use of lobbyists and campaigners.

#### The European Union

The European Economic Community (EEC) was established under the *Treaty of Rome* which was signed on 25 March 1957 and entered into force on 1 January 1958. The *Treaty on European Union* signed in Maastricht, Netherlands on 7 February 1992 and entering into force on 1 November 1993, changed the name of the EEC into European Community, created a new structure, and introduced cooperation in other areas such as defence and justice. A number of other treaties have also been signed. The draft *Treaty Establishing a Constitution for Europe* aims to replace all existing treaties with a single text. It was adopted by the Heads of State and Government at Brussels on 17 and 18 June 2004 and signed in Rome on 29 October 2004. The new Constitution needs to be ratified by all 25 Member States to become effective (For more information see the website of the European Union at <http://europa.eu>).

#### Member States of the European Union

The 25 Member States of the European Union are as follows:

Austria	Greece	Portugal
Belgium	Hungary	Slovakia
Cyprus	Ireland	Slovenia
Czech Republic	Italy	Spain
Denmark	Latvia	Sweden
Estonia	Lithuania	The Netherlands
Finland	Luxembourg	United Kingdom
France	Malta	
Germany	Poland	

Bulgaria and Romania are expected to join the EU in 2007. Croatia and Turkey have begun negotiations for EU membership.

### **The main institutions of the European Union**

The laws and policies of the EU are the result of the decisions of three institutions:

The Council of the European Union represents the Member States and Council meetings are attended by a Minister from each state. The Council and the European Parliament share legislative power as well as responsibility for the budget. The Council also concludes international agreements negotiated by the Commission. Each EU Country presides over the Council for a period of six months. Currently the presidency is held by Austria. On 1 July 2006, the presidency passes to Finland. In 2007, the presidency will be held by Germany and Portugal.

The European Parliament represents the people. The Members of the European Parliament (MEP) are elected directly by the people of Member States every five years. The current Parliament was elected in 2004 and has 732 members. The Parliament takes part in the legislative process.

The European Commission is the executive arm of the EU and currently has 25 members – one for each Member State. The Commission has political independence and must not take instructions from any Member State government. It is answerable to Parliament and must ensure that the regulations and directives adopted by the Council and Parliament are implemented. The Commission can take an offending party to the Court of Justice to make it comply with EU law. The Commission is also the only institution that has the right to propose new EU legislation.

### **Documents relevant to the LTTE ban**

1. The relevant EU Declarations and Regulations are as follows:
2. European Council Common Position of 27 December 2001 on Combating Terrorism [2001/930/CFSP]
3. Council Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 of 27 December 2001 on specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities with a view to combating terrorism
4. European Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on Combating Terrorism [2002/475/JHA]
6. European Union Declaration of 29 September 2005 Condemning Terrorism in Sri Lanka
7. European Parliament Resolution on the Situation in Sri Lanka – 18 May 2006
8. European Council Decision of 29 May 2006 under Council Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 of 27 December 2001 [2006/379/EC]

Declaration of the Presidency of the European Council of 31 May 2006 about the Council decision of 29 May 2006 [9962/06 (Presse 163)]

## Travel Restrictions

The European Union imposed a travel ban on the LTTE on 29 September 2005. The relevant sections of the EU statement are as follows (See Annex 1 for full statement):

*“The European Union is actively considering the formal Listing of the LTTE as a terrorist organization. In the meantime, the European Union has agreed that with immediate effect, delegations from the LTTE will no longer be received in any of the European Union Member States until further notice.*

*The European Union has also agreed that each Member State will, where necessary take additional measures to check and curb illegal or undesirable activities (including issues of funding and propaganda) of the LTTE, its related organizations and known individual supporters.”*

The travel ban on the LTTE has not been revoked, and remains in force. This is evidenced in the Resolution of the European Parliament of 18 May 2006 (Paragraph 17). LTTE members and delegations will not be able to travel to the 25 countries in the European Union.

## European Parliament Resolution

The relevant sections of the European Parliament Resolution of 18 May 2006 are as follows (See Annex 2 for full Resolution):

*“The European Parliament*

- 15. Calls on the Member States to do everything in their capacity in order to stop all illegal attempts by the LTTE to uphold a system of forced taxation of sections of the Tamil community living in the European Union;*
- 16. Calls on the Commission and the Member States, as part of this process, to follow the example of other countries and to freeze the assets of the LTTE-associated bank accounts, holdings, companies or undertakings in Member States;*
- 17. Recognises that the EU has declared that delegations from the LTTE will no longer be received in any of the Member States until further notice, and that the EU is actively considering the formal listing of the LTTE as a terrorist organisation.”*

## European Council Declaration

Following the Resolution of the European Parliament, the European Council made a Declaration on 31 May 2006 regarding its decision of 29 May 2006 to include the LTTE in the List of Terrorist Organizations (See Annex 3 for the full Declaration). The list now contains 28 organizations, including Hamas and Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) (See Annex 4 for List of Organizations). The relevant section of the Declaration is as follows:

*“The Council of the European Union (EU) decided on 29 May 2006 to include the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) on the EU list for the application of specific measures to combat terrorism. This list contains the names of persons, groups and entities against whom, for reasons of their involvement in terrorist acts, specific restrictive measures have to be taken, including:*

*- the freezing of funds and other financial assets or economic resources of the persons and entities specified,*

*- a ban on the provision of funds, financial assets and economic resources, and a ban on the provision of financial or other related services, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of these persons, groups and entities,*

*- police and judicial cooperation between EU Member States."*

## **Regulations and other decisions**

The definitions of the terms in the Council Declaration, such as "terrorist group" and "terrorist acts" are contained in Council Regulations and other decisions. The European Council Regulations provide as follows:

Terrorist individuals or groups - Individuals and groups on whom there is accurate information proving that they have committed, are attempting to commit or are facilitating the commission of terrorist acts.

Terrorist acts - Intentional acts which may seriously damage a country or international organisation by intimidating a population, exerting undue compulsion of various types or by destabilising or destroying its fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures. The list of terrorist acts includes:

- attacks on a person's life or physical integrity;
- kidnapping or hostage-taking;
- causing extensive destruction to a public or private facility, including information systems;
- seizure of means of public transport, such as aircraft and ships;
- manufacture, possession, acquisition, transport or use of weapons, explosives or of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons;
- release of dangerous substances, or causing fires, explosions or floods;
- interfering with or disrupting the supply of water, power or any other fundamental natural resource;
- directing or participating in the activities of a terrorist group, including by funding its activities or supplying material resources.

Threatening to commit any of these acts will also be treated as a terrorist offence.

Funds, other financial assets and economic resources - Assets of every kind, whether tangible or intangible, movable or immovable, however acquired, and legal documents or instruments in any form, including electronic or digital, evidencing title to, or interest in, such assets, including, but not limited to, bank credits, travellers' cheques, bank cheques, money orders, shares, securities, bonds, drafts and letters of credit.

Freezing of funds, other financial assets and economic resources - The prevention of any move, transfer, alteration, use of or dealing with funds in any way that would result in any change in their volume, amount, location, ownership, possession, character, destination or other change that would enable the funds to be used, including portfolio management.

Financial services - Any service of a financial nature, including all insurance and insurance-related services, and all banking and other financial services (See Annex 5 for the financial services included).

## **Dialogue with the LTTE**

It appears that despite the ban, the EU is keen to continue its contacts with the LTTE. The European Council Declaration of 31 May 2006 states in paragraph 2 that the EU will maintain its dialogue with the LTTE where such contacts, in the pursuit of the peace process, may help to bring about a return to negotiations and an end to violence. The Declaration also says that the listing of the LTTE will not diminish the EU's determination to play its role as one of the Tokyo Co-chairs. In their statement of 30 May 2006, the Co-chairs of the Tokyo Conference have indicated the willingness of the international community to play a meaningful role in the peace process, provided that the Sri Lankan government and the LTTE exhibit political commitment, a spirit of compromise and responsibility.

Netherlands ambassador in Sri Lanka, Reynout Van Dijk, speaking in early June 2006 on behalf of the EU Presidency said that the EU did not want to isolate the LTTE, and despite the ban, will maintain contact if the LTTE is willing. The Ambassador also said that the EU laws do not preclude maintaining contact with the LTTE.

## Annex 1



### **European Union Declaration condemning terrorism in Sri Lanka (26/09/05)**

The European Union hereby declares its condemnation of the continuing use of violence and terrorism by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). The pursuit of political goals by such totally unacceptable methods only serves to damage the LTTE's standing and credibility as a negotiating partner and gravely endangers the Peace Process so much desired by the people of Sri Lanka.

The European Union repeats its condemnation of the shocking murder of Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar and of so many others in Sri Lanka in recent weeks.

The European Union is actively considering the formal Listing of the LTTE as a terrorist organisation. In the meantime, the European Union has agreed that with immediate effect, delegations from the LTTE will no longer be received in any of the EU Member States until further notice.

The European Union has also agreed that each Member State will, where necessary, take additional national measures to check and curb illegal or undesirable activities (including issues of funding and propaganda) of the LTTE, its related organisations and known individual supporters.

The European Union furthermore repeats its serious concern at the continuing recruitment and retention of child soldier cadres by the LTTE and reminds them that there can be no excuse whatsoever for this abhorrent practice to continue.

The European Union takes this opportunity to underline the Statement of 19 September by the Co-Chairs of the Tokyo Donor Conference calling on the LTTE not least to take immediate public steps to demonstrate their commitment to the peace process and their willingness to change.

The European Union calls upon all parties in Sri Lanka to show commitment and responsibility towards the peace process during the coming period of elections and to refrain from actions that could endanger a peaceful resolution and political settlement of the conflict.

**FCO Press Office: 020 7008 3100**

## Annex 2

### European Parliament

Texts Adopted by Parliament

Thursday 18 May 2006 – Strasbourg

Sri Lanka

#### **European Parliament resolution on the situation in Sri Lanka**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to the armed conflict which has torn Sri Lanka since 1983, taking over 60 000 lives and causing the displacement of more than 800 000 people,
  - having regard to its previous resolutions of 18 May 2000<sup>(1)</sup>, 14 March 2002<sup>(2)</sup> and 20 November 2003<sup>(3)</sup> on Sri Lanka, and of 13 January 2005<sup>(4)</sup> on EU aid after the tsunami disaster'
  - having regard to the Oslo Declaration of December 2002, in which the Sri Lankan Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) agreed to try to find a federal solution within a united Sri Lanka,
  - having regard to the Tokyo Declaration on Reconstruction and Development of Sri Lanka of 10 June 2003, which linked donor support to progress in the peace process, insisting on compliance with the ceasefire agreement between the Government of Sri Lanka and LTTE, which entered into force on 23 February 2002, participation of the Muslim minority in the talks, promotion and protection of human rights, gender equality and progress towards a final political settlement,
  - having regard to the support given by the EU and the wider international community in response to the devastating tsunami of 26 December 2004,
  - having regard to Rule 115(5) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas the conflict in Sri Lanka has killed over 60 000 people, displaced over 800 000 and held back the island's growth and economic development, resulting in a miserable situation for so many people across Sri Lanka, whose lives have been devastated by the tsunami and who now have to suffer from renewed violence,
- B. whereas there have been countless attacks in the Jaffna peninsula, Trincomalee and Batticaloa and the officially registered ceasefire breaches run into thousands, most of them committed by the LTTE,
- C. whereas tensions have been deliberately exacerbated by the attempted assassination of Lieutenant General Sarath Fonseka, the Sri Lankan Army Commander, on 25 April 2006, the assassinations of Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Lakshman Kadirgamar in August 2005 and Joseph Pararajasingham, MP, in December 2005, and the attack on the Batticaloa district office of the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM) on 13 January 2006 in a deliberate attempt to undermine the ceasefire agreement,
- D. whereas on 11 May 2006 the LTTE attacked a vessel carrying 710 unarmed members of the security forces on their way back after home leave, with members of the SLMM on board and flying the SLMM flag, which was escorted by navy gun boats, sinking one of them and killing 18 of the crew members,
- E. whereas over 300 people have died in attacks and violence this year in Sri Lanka,

- F. whereas international monitors say that the recent violence is the most serious threat to the 2002 ceasefire brokered by Norwegian mediators, previously weakened by a large number of reported ceasefire breaches, including armed ambushes, abductions, intimidation, killings, torture and recruitment of children as soldiers,
- G. whereas after the first round held in Geneva in February 2006, the peace talks have been suspended indefinitely after the LTTE again pulled out of a second round in April 2006, jeopardising the opportunity for political progress,
- H. whereas any restoration of the peace process should seek the involvement of a wide range of communities and political organisations in Sri Lanka, including Northern Muslim representatives,
- I. whereas human rights organisations have not been able to effectively investigate human rights abuses, and the SLMM does not have the mandate independently to investigate such abuses,
1. Strongly welcomed the move by the Sri Lankan Government and the LTTE to return to the negotiating table in February 2006, and condemns, therefore, the LTTE's unilateral refusal to participate in the second round of negotiations in Geneva that were scheduled for April 2006;
  2. Urgently calls on the LTTE to resume peace negotiations with the Government of Sri Lanka without delay, to be prepared to decommission its weapons and to set the stage for a final political settlement of the conflict;
  3. Severely condemns the renewed campaign of attacks by the LTTE, the high level of human rights violations committed by both sides and the constant breaches of the ceasefire agreement;
  4. Deplores the gross violations of the ceasefire agreement by the LTTE through actions at sea, in particular the attack of 11 May 2006 on the Sri Lankan naval force, which resulted in many casualties and put SLMM monitors in grave danger;
  5. Calls on the parties to the ceasefire agreement to ensure the security of the SLMM which is an unarmed body invited by both the Government and the LTTE to monitor the ceasefire agreement, in order to allow the mission to fulfil its mandate, and commends the contributing countries, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, for their invaluable work;
  6. Calls on both the LTTE and the Sri Lankan Government to refrain from further actions liable to jeopardise the peace process, and, in particular, attacks on civilians;
  7. Expresses its condemnation of the appalling abuse of children through the recruitment of child soldiers, which is a war crime, and calls on all rebel groups and notably the LTTE to stop this practice, to release those it holds and to make a declaration of principle not to recruit any children in the future; urges the Government of Sri Lanka to put into place legal measures to prevent and criminalise the practice;
  8. Recognises that the LTTE does not represent all the Tamil peoples of Sri Lanka and calls on the LTTE to allow for political pluralism and alternate democratic voices in the northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka which would secure the interests of all peoples and communities;
  9. Strongly condemns the particular repression against Tamil language press and Tamil organisations, and calls for a thorough investigation into the murders of Mayilvaganam Nimalarajan and Dharmaratnam Sivaram, as well as the two employees of the newspaper 'Uthayan';
  10. Recognises that Sri Lanka's recent election as a member of the UN Human Rights Council places an obligation on the government to manifest its commitment to uphold the highest standards in the promotion and protection of human rights;

11. Welcomes therefore the announcement of new members of Sri Lanka's Human Rights Commission and stresses the need for an effective independent investigation into all alleged human rights violations by security forces or armed groups, bringing the perpetrators to justice in accordance with international fair trial standards; insists that all parties should subscribe to comprehensive human rights agreements as a key element of future peace negotiations;
12. Urges both sides, as an immediate gesture of goodwill, to cease the use of anti-personnel landmines and to assist in their removal, and considers that, to this end, the Government of Sri Lanka should set an example by signing the 1997 Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer or Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction and the LTTE should sign the Geneva Call 'Deed of Commitment';
13. Is worried at the fact that a deal to share international aid has still not been implemented, and believes that aid sent to Sri Lanka by the EU, and other international donors, in response to the tsunami must benefit the victims of that disaster without regard for their ethnic or religious denomination; but is concerned about the distribution and use of tsunami funds, which have not had the expected impact on the everyday lives of the victims or on Sri Lanka's recovery; notes that the political gridlock on the 'Post-Tsunami Operations Management Structure' has already delayed the release of a further EUR 50 million in aid, hindering reconstruction work in the North and East of Sri Lanka;
14. Deplores the fact that the demands of heavy defence costs have for many years diverted resources away from urgently needed investments in economic and social infrastructure in Sri Lanka;
15. Calls on the Member States to do everything in their capacity in order to stop all illegal attempts by the LTTE to uphold a system of forced taxation of sections of the Tamil community living in the European Union;
16. Calls on the Commission and the Member States, as part of this process, to follow the example of other countries and to freeze the assets of the LTTE-associated bank accounts, holdings, companies or undertakings in Member States;
17. Recognises that the EU has declared that delegations from the LTTE will no longer be received in any of the Member States until further notice, and that the EU is actively considering the formal listing of the LTTE as a terrorist organisation;
18. Calls on the Council, the Commission and the Member States to remain committed to a fair and sustainable solution to the Sri Lankan conflict and reiterates its support for all the people of Sri Lanka and their President, Mahinda Rajapakse, as they address together the challenges that lie ahead;
19. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments of the other members of the Sri Lanka Donor Co-Chairs Group (Norway, the USA and Japan), the UN Secretary-General, the governments of Switzerland, Sri Lanka and the other countries in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, and the LTTE.

## **Annex 3**

### **COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 31 May 2006  
9962/06 (Presse 163)  
P 078/06

1. The Council of the European Union (EU) decided on 29 May 2006 to include the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) on the EU list for the application of specific measures to combat terrorism. This list contains the names of persons, groups and entities against whom, for reasons of their involvement in terrorist acts, specific restrictive measures have to be taken, including:
  - the freezing of funds and other financial assets or economic resources of the persons and entities specified,
  - a ban on the provision of funds, financial assets and economic resources, and a ban on the provision of financial or other related services, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of these persons, groups and entities,
  - police and judicial cooperation between EU Member States.
2. The decision of the EU to list the LTTE should come as a surprise to nobody. Several warnings have already been provided to the LTTE, which the LTTE has systematically ignored. In its statement of 27 September 2005 (12669/1/05) the EU stated that “it was actively considering the formal listing of LTTE as a terrorist organisation”. The EU then called upon all parties to show commitment and responsibility towards the peace process and to refrain from actions that could endanger a peaceful resolution and political settlement of the conflict. Unfortunately, this appeal has gone unheeded. The decision of the EU to list the LTTE is based on the actions of that organisation. The EU still sees a need for the LTTE to amend its violent course and return to peace talks, and will maintain its dialogue with the LTTE where such contacts, in the pursuit of the peace process, may help to bring about a return to negotiations and an end to violence. Listing the LTTE will not diminish the EU’s determination to play its role as one of the Tokyo co-chairs [1]. The EU stresses that its decision is directed at the LTTE, and not at the Tamil people.
3. At the same time, the EU calls upon the Sri Lankan authorities to curb violence in Government controlled areas. In this regard, the EU stands by all of the findings in the reports of the SLMM (Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission). The EU urges the Government of Sri Lanka to act effectively on the commitment of President Rajapakse to put a stop to the culture of impunity and to clamp down on all acts of violence in areas controlled by the Government. The EU further urges the Government to ensure law and order for all citizens of Sri Lanka, and to investigate and prosecute all cases of violence that have so far not resulted in arrests or convictions.
4. The upsurge in violence is not caused by the LTTE alone. The EU strongly urges the Sri Lankan authorities to curb violence in Government controlled areas. The EU notes with concern the growing number of reports of extrajudicial killings. The EU views the activities of the Karuna Group in the gravest possible light. These are clearly contributing to increased instability in Sri Lanka, and further endanger the peace process. The EU intends to keep the activities of the Karuna Group under close review, with a view to considering possible further steps.

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<sup>1</sup> The Tokyo co-chairs are Japan, Norway, the United States and the European Union. They are so-called because of their role in co-chairing the conference on “Reconstruction and Development of Sri Lanka” held in Tokyo on 9-10 June 2003.

5. The EU will keep the situation in Sri Lanka under active review, taking account of the activities of all parties to the conflict. It will remain ready to adopt further measures as and when they may be warranted by changing circumstances.
6. The European Union firmly believes that only a peacefully negotiated settlement can ensure a lasting solution acceptable to all. In this connection, the EU recalls the agreement reached in Oslo by all the parties involved to explore a specific institutional solution for Sri Lanka. It is the responsibility of all those concerned to act in the interests of all the people of Sri Lanka. The EU remains fully committed to the peace process in Sri Lanka. The EU sincerely urges all parties to put an end to violence and to return to the negotiation table, so as to relieve the Sri Lankan people from the ordeal of twenty years of persistent conflict.
7. The EU remains firmly committed to assisting the Norwegian facilitator in his work and to helping the two parties to the Ceasefire Agreement in Sri Lanka to resolve their conflicts and find a long term peaceful settlement for Sri Lanka. This, however, requires real commitment to the peace process from both the Government of Sri Lanka and the LTTE. The EU clearly expects all parties to respect the role and physical safety of the SLMM monitors.

## **PRESS**

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Rue de la Loi 175 B – 1048 BRUSSELS  
[press.office@consilium.europa.eu](mailto:press.office@consilium.europa.eu)

Tel.: +32 (0)2 281 6319  
<http://www.consilium.europa.eu/Newsroom>

Fax: +32 (0)2 281 8026

### **Annex 4**

## **European Council**

### **Council Decision of 29 May 2006**

#### **implementing Article 2(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 on specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities with a view to combating terrorism and repealing Decision 2005/930/EC**

(2006/379/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 of 27 December 2001 on specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities with a view to combating terrorism, and in particular Article 2(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) On 21 December 2005 the Council adopted Decision 2005/930/EC implementing Article 2(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 on specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities with a view to combating terrorism and repealing Decision 2005/848/EC.

- (2) It has been decided to adopt an updated list of the persons, groups and entities to which Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 applies,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

*Article 1*

The list provided for in Article 2(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 shall be replaced by the following:

**Persons**

[Includes 26 persons]

**Groups and entities**

1. Abu Nidal Organisation (ANO)
2. Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigade
3. Al-Aqsa e.V.
4. Al-Takfir and Al-Hijra
5. Aum Shinrikyo
6. Babbar Khalsa
7. Communist Party of the Philippines
8. Gama'a al-Islamiyya
9. Great Islamic Eastern Warriors Front (IBDA-C)
10. Hamas
11. Hizbul Mujahideen (HM)
12. Holy Land Foundation for Relief and Development
13. International Sikh Youth Federation (ISYF)
14. Kahane Chai (Kach)
15. Khalistan Zindabad Force (KZF)
16. Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)
17. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
18. Mujahedin-e Khalq Organisation (MEK)
19. National Liberation Army
20. Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)
21. Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ)
22. Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLT)
23. Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine – General Command
24. Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC)
25. Revolutionary People's Liberation Army (DHKP)
26. Shining Path (SL)
27. Stichting Al Aqsa
28. United self-Defence Forces

## **Annex 5**

### **Council Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 of 27 December 2001 on specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities with a view to combating terrorism**

[Financial Services Listed Under Article 1 (3)]

#### **Insurance and insurance-related services**

- (i) Direct insurance (including co-insurance):
  - (A) life assurance;
  - (B) non-life;
- (ii) Reinsurance and retrocession;
- (iii) Insurance intermediation, such as brokerage and agency;
- (iv) Services auxiliary to insurance, such as consultancy, actuarial, risk assessment and claim settlement services.

#### **Banking and other financial services (excluding insurance)**

- (v) Acceptance of deposits and other repayable funds;
- (vi) Lending of all types, including consumer credit, mortgage credit, factoring and financing of commercial transaction;
- (vii) Financial leasing;
- (viii) All payment and money transmission services, including credit, charge and debit cards, travellers' cheques and bankers' drafts;
- (ix) Guarantees and commitments;
- (x) Trading for own account or for account of customers, whether on an exchange, in an over-the-counter market or otherwise, the following:
  - (A) money market instruments (including cheques, bills, certificates of deposits);
  - (B) foreign exchange;
  - (C) derivative products including, but not limited to, futures and options;
  - (D) exchange rate and interest rate instruments, including products such as swaps and forward rate agreements;
  - (E) transferable securities;
  - (F) other negotiable instruments and financial assets, including bullion;
- (xi) Participation in issues of all kinds of securities, including underwriting and placement as agent (whether publicly or privately) and provision of services related to such issues;
- (xii) Money brokering;
- (xiii) Asset management, such as cash or portfolio management, all forms of collective investment management, pension fund management, custodial, depository and trust services;
- (xiv) Settlement and clearing services for financial assets, including securities, derivative products, and other negotiable instruments;
- (xv) Provision and transfer of financial information, and financial data processing and related software by suppliers of other financial services;
- (xvi) Advisory, intermediation and other auxiliary financial services on all the activities listed in subparagraphs (v) to (xv), including credit reference and analysis, investment and portfolio research and advice, advice on acquisitions and on corporate restructuring and strategy.

End://