Considerations Concerning the Effects of Antiterrorist laws and Sanctions

The issue of antiterrorist law in Chile has proven to be controversial. Radio BioBio in Chile reported recently that the new Government which will take power this coming March, headed by Michelle Bachelet, is against the application of antiterrorist law. Radio BioBio reported that “Minister Francisco Huenchumilla was appointed mayor in the Araucanía region [southern Chile], which is seen as an important region by both parliamentarians from the area and indigenous rights organisations. On his appointment, Mr Francisco Huenchumilla said that “the region has a political problem with the territory of Araucanía which will be one of the main topics to be discussed…” As for the issues of security in the region, the future mayor said that violence in Araucanía is not justifiable but that he was totally against the use of anti-terrorism law in relation to the problems which in his view has not served its purpose and has pointed out that use of it is like "throwing gasoline on a fire “so he sees no future use for its application” (translated from Spanish by Pysdens).

The BBC reported yesterday that “There are believed to be around 155 prisoners in Guantanamo currently”. There are serious human rights issues that the United States and the international community need to address. The reported hacking and spying by United States and United Kingdom on the German Chancellor Angela Merkel and the contradictory information on terrorism appearing in the main stream media etc. have raised concerns as to what actually terrorism is and the role of antiterrorist laws and other antiterrorist measures in enflaming already tense situations.

The United States seeks an international antiterrorist network in order to defend its own national borders but they look to implement this in a way that involves financing
by the international community and tax payers from around the world. Without this international security protection which helps to guard the United States borders from foreign soil, the operation of its foreign policy is affected.

The use of sanctions are often viewed as counterproductive as commerce is seriously affected which is one of the best instruments through which countries and their inhabitants deal with each other constructively which is therefore a key to the development and maintenance of world peace.

Is it time to reconsider the use of sanctions and anti-terrorist laws?

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Disclaimer: This is not legal advice. We cannot advise any party to act based on this report without first consulting a specialised solicitor. The opinions in this report are those of the writers.

Note: In producing this press release by Pysdens Solicitors, the model published in the book entitled "GUIDELINES TO CONSIDERATION IN RESPECT OF COMMERCIAL DEALINGS" by S. Perez-Goldzeig and K.Pysden forming part of the research and development programme "COMMERCIAL GUIDE INITIATIVE" by S. Perez-Goldzeig and K.Pysden being part of "TheHouseofBranchofGold" was used with the authorisation of the authors.

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