

Report for Congress

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Foreign Support of the U.S. War on Terrorism

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Summary

In response to the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001, a number of countries and organizations pledged various forms of support to the United States in its campaign against the al Qaeda network and the Taliban in Afghanistan. This report summarizes support for the U.S. war against terrorism from open source material. It will be updated as necessary. Please see the appendix for internet links regarding abbreviations mentioned throughout the text. For additional information on the U.S. response to terrorism, as well as further country and regional information, see the CRS Terrorism Electronic Briefing Book at: [<http://www.congress.gov/brbk/html/ebter1.html>].

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Foreign Support of the U.S. War on Terrorism

Overview

Shortly after the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, the U.S. war against terrorism began to take shape. This war is a global effort that includes military action, humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping operations in Afghanistan, police and intelligence operations, and freezing of terrorists' assets. Although much of the war effort seems to be focused in and around Afghanistan, the reality is that this war is worldwide, and that whatever degree of success it has achieved to date is a result of a global coalition against the Taliban regime and against al Qaeda and other terrorists around the world. This report describes foreign support of the war on terrorism by country and major international organization.¹ This report will be updated as necessary.

The first U.S. action toward the war on terrorism occurred on September 15, 2001, when President Bush authorized a partial mobilization of the Reserves and National Guard for homeland defense and civil support missions (Operation Noble Eagle).² A few days later, Congress passed a Joint Resolution (S.J. Res 23) authorizing the use of U.S. Armed Forces against those responsible for the attacks. President Bush signed this into law (P.L. 107-40) on September 18, 2001. Using this authority, the Department of Defense designated the military response to the September 11th attacks as Operation Infinite Justice on September 20, 2001.³ Muslim groups protested this name, arguing that only *Allah* could provide "infinite justice." The Department of Defense then changed the name to Operation Enduring Freedom

¹ From open sources, it is difficult to assess with precision how many countries have agreed to provide the types of assistance mentioned. Some statistics in the media are reported, but no details are available. For example, the *Associated Press* reported on January 22, 2002 that military assistance has been offered by 136 countries – over-flight authority granted by 89 countries, landing rights granted by 76 countries, and 23 countries agreed to host U.S. forces involved in offensive operations. In the FY 2003 Budget request, President Bush noted that more than 140 countries were helping to track and block terrorist's access to money. At the same time, it is sometimes difficult to discern exactly what the United States has requested of other countries, and precisely what other countries have pledged. Secretary of Defense Ronald Rumsfeld has declined to openly describe the support being given to the United States, stating instead that each country was doing what they're doing slightly differently, and they have their own way of characterizing it. Some pledges of support, therefore, continue to be ambiguous or deliberately vague.

² Reserve and Guard mobilization can be a precursor to major military operations or war.

³ This name can be traced back to 1998, when in response to the bombings of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, Operation Infinite Reach conducted air strikes against Osama bin Laden's facilities in Afghanistan and the Sudan.

on September 25, 2001. The first attacks against al Qaeda and Taliban forces in Afghanistan were launched on October 7, 2001.

The military objectives of Operation Enduring Freedom were outlined by the Department of Defense on October 7, 2001: 1) make it clear to the Taliban leaders and their supporters that harboring terrorists was unacceptable; 2) acquire intelligence to facilitate future operations against al Qaeda and the Taliban; 3) develop relationships with groups in Afghanistan that oppose the Taliban and foreign terrorists that the Taliban support; 4) make it increasingly difficult for the terrorists to use Afghanistan freely as a base of operations; 5) alter the military balance over time by denying to the Taliban the weapon systems they need to fight opposition forces in Afghanistan; and 6) provide humanitarian relief to Afghans suffering oppressive living conditions under the Taliban regime.

Various international organizations such as NATO and the U.N. have played key roles in the war on terrorism. NATO invoked Article V for the first time in its history, determining that the September 11th attacks should be considered an attack on the alliance as a whole. The U.N. adopted a series of relevant resolutions and expressed its readiness to take all necessary steps to respond to the September 11th attacks. Further details on NATO, UN, and other international contributions are found throughout this report.

The military effort against the Taliban and al Qaeda in Afghanistan was largely successful. Subsequently, conventional Army and Marine Corps units deployed. The last major offensive was Operation Anaconda (March 2 - 18, 2002). Its objective was to destroy fortified al Qaeda and Taliban forces in the mountainous region of eastern Afghanistan. Remaining Taliban and al Qaeda forces in Afghanistan are in retreat; some remain in Afghanistan, and others have scattered around the world. U.S. special operations forces deployed to the Afghan theater; similar elite forces from other countries have participated, including those from Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iran, Norway, Poland, Russia, Slovakia (offered), Turkey, and the U.K. Also, some European countries sent military forces, such as AWACS early warning surveillance aircraft, to patrol U.S. territory so that U.S. military forces could be deployed to the Afghan theater.

Although military operations continue in Afghanistan, U.S. and coalition partners have broadened their agenda to include peacekeeping operations, humanitarian relief, and reconstruction within Afghanistan. The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) was sanctioned by the U.N. on December 20, 2001 (U.N. Sec Res 1386). Twenty-three countries have contributed troops or personnel to the ISAF,⁴ whose mission is to: 1) assist the interim Afghan government in building a national security infrastructure; 2) assist in the country's reconstruction; and 3) assist Afghanistan in training its future security forces. In addition, U.S. troops provide some assistance to the ISAF (i.e., logistical, intelligence, and quick reaction force support), but they do not engage in peacekeeping. U.S. forces do

⁴ These include: Albania (integrated in the Turkish contingent), Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Macedonia (integrated in the Turkish contingent), the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey.

provide training and assistance in the formation of the Afghan military, which analysts refer to as “nation-building.”

A number of countries and organizations are helping with humanitarian assistance and reconstruction in Afghanistan. A notable effort was launched in Tokyo in January 2002. At the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, a number of donor countries pledged \$4.5 billion in assistance over the next several years (individual pledges are noted in the respective countries’ support elsewhere in this report). The United States and the European Union pledged about \$297 million and \$250 million, respectively, for a one-year period. Donors exceeded the one-year Conference target of \$1.7 billion.

The Bush Administration also is determined to go after terrorist’s financial assets and disrupt their fundraising efforts. President Bush signed Executive Order 13224 on September 23, 2001. The Order initially froze all U.S.-based assets of 27 organizations and individuals and authorized the Secretary of the Treasury or Secretary of State to add to that list.⁵ Since September 2001, 197 countries have expressed support for these efforts, and 147 countries have either placed blocking orders or asked for U.S. help in enforcing legal or regulatory measures to cut off terrorist funding. Some notable financial efforts include actions taken by the UN, the EU, G-8, the G-20, a 29-member Financial Action Task Force, and ASEAN.⁶

The global war on terrorism also includes intelligence sharing and law enforcement cooperation. A number of countries, including some identified as state sponsors of terrorism, have provided the United States with key intelligence information. Also, a significant number of those individuals who have been linked to the September 11th plot have been arrested in countries around the world.

As military operations wind down in Afghanistan, other military actions in connection to the war on terrorism are being conducted. For example, U.S. troops were deployed to the Philippines to help train the Filipino military in their on-going efforts against the Abu Sayyaf terrorists, which have reported links to al Qaeda.⁷ In

⁵ The State Department (specifically the Office of Counterterrorism therein) has made all the subsequent designations of foreign terrorist organizations. There have been 17 public notices making such designations since the executive order was first issued in September 2001. It is the State Department and Department of the Treasury that are explicitly tasked with implementing and managing the list, in consultation with the Attorney General. See the order: [<http://www.treas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac/sanctions/t11ter.pdf>].

⁶ The U.N. ordered member states to freeze assets of organizations and individuals identified on the Department of Treasury’s terrorist list. The EU urged its members to freeze assets of those on the same list. G-8 nations developed a plan and called on its members to freeze terrorist assets and establish financial intelligence units. G-20 nations agreed to freeze terrorist assets, maintain financial intelligence units, and publicly post lists of frozen assets. A 29-member Financial Action Task Force, an international anti-money laundering group, expanded its mission to include combating terrorist financing. ASEAN members pledged cooperation on restricting terrorist money flows.

⁷ From April 20 to July 31, 2001, some 1,200 U.S. troops, including about 160 special operations personnel, deployed to train Philippine troops for their campaign against the Moro (continued...)

addition, U.S. special operations forces are helping to equip and train local anti-terrorism units fighting militant groups in the former Soviet state of Georgia. Limited military operations and cooperation are taking place elsewhere, as well, including in Somalia, Yemen, and Pakistan.⁸

Response

International Organizations

Many international organizations have taken action after the September 11th attacks. Some organizations have a regional focus; others are international in scope. There are both intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental groups that have acted in support of the U.S. fight against terrorism. Since there are so many international organizations involved, only some of the more significant ones can be outlined here.

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). APEC leaders condemned the attacks of September 11th and pledged their support to fight international terrorism. The “APEC Leaders Statement on Counter-terrorism,” signed in October 2001, requires member countries to implement relevant U.N. conventions and resolutions, including those aimed at cutting off financing for terrorist groups. Additionally, the 21 members of APEC agreed to increase airport security and develop financial controls to combat terrorism.⁹

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). As part of their multi-faceted participation in the war on terror, members of ASEAN support the implementation of the aforementioned APEC declaration. On November 5, 2001 ASEAN members issued a “Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism.”¹⁰ The declaration includes the following steps: strengthening national mechanisms to

⁷ (...continued)

Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). The MILF’s leader, Abu Saayev, was reported killed in a coastal waters firefight, however the group continues its activities of sporadic kidnappings and extortion. Although the bulk of U.S. troops have now withdrawn in keeping with the agreement with the Philippine government, planning is underway for additional training missions over the coming year.

⁸ In Somalia, U-2 overflights reportedly monitor potential al Qaeda bases. Also, U.S., French, and German naval forces off the eastern coast of Africa and in the Gulf of Aden are seeking to block the shipment of weapons to terrorist groups and the transport of al Qaeda refugees from Afghanistan. In Yemen and Pakistan, U.S. military and law enforcement cooperation continues against al Qaeda terrorists. In Yemen, about 150 special operations troops were deployed in April 2002 to train and advise Yemeni security forces in counterterrorism operations. U.S. Navy and Coast Guard personnel are also in Yemen advising on maritime security.

⁹ APEC Leaders Statement on Counter-Terrorism:
[http://www.apecsec.org.sg/virtualib/econlead/AELM_Counter_Terrorism.html]

¹⁰ ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism:
[<http://www.state.gov/coalition/dplm/8819.htm>].

combat terrorism; early signing/ratification of/or accession to all relevant anti-terrorist conventions including U.N. Res. 54/109; increasing cooperation among front-line law enforcement agencies; enhance information/intelligence exchange; and promoting cooperation at bilateral, regional and international levels in a comprehensive manner. ASEAN established a regional framework for fighting transnational crime and adopted an ASEAN Plan of Action that outlines a cohesive regional strategy to prevent, control, and neutralize transnational crime.

Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM). On October 12, 2001, CARICOM members signed the Nassau Declaration on International Terrorism, which commits each member nation to fulfill their obligations under U.N. Sec. Res. 1386 and 1373. CARICOM's Regional Task Force on Crime and Security met in July 2002 to develop a plan for fighting terrorism.¹¹

European Union (EU). Following September 11th, the EU announced its solidarity with the United States. The EU provided a joint statement of support from member countries. Direct military assistance has been offered through NATO by participating EU states.

The EU is actively promoting cooperation between member states on the intelligence front. The European Council called upon the Justice and Home Affairs Council to draw up a common list of terrorist organizations. In addition to introducing a common definition of terrorism, the EU has also introduced a European arrest warrant. In addition to its police forces, intelligence services, and judicial authorities, various EU agencies, including Eurojust and Europol, have been engaging in inter-agency dialogue to better combat terrorism.¹² Europol has organized a special anti-terrorist team that will cooperate with its U.S. counterparts.¹³

In an effort to combat the financing of terrorist activities, the EU has called upon members to sign and ratify U.N. Res. 54/109 in addition to the EU Directive on Combating Money-laundering.¹⁴ The new rules, to be implemented within the next 18 months by the member states, seek to widen the definition of laundering and require the reporting of suspicious transactions. In the war on the financing of terrorist groups, many EU members have introduced new agencies and legislation specifically designed to pool the resources of intelligence agencies, government bureaus, law enforcement, and other analytical and prosecutorial bodies.

The European Union continues to play a role on the humanitarian front in Afghanistan. In Tokyo, at the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, the EU pledged 2.3 billion Euros (about \$2.27 billion) for reconstruction over the period from 2002 to 2006. For 2002, up to 200 million Euros

¹¹ Nassau Declaration on International Terrorism:
[<http://www.caricom.org/archives/nassaudeclaration%20on%20terrorism.htm>]

¹² Eurojust:
[http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/news/laecken_council/en/eurojust_en.htm]

¹³ Europol: <http://www.europol.eu.int/home.htm>

¹⁴ European Union Directive on Money Laundering:
[http://europa.eu.int/comm/internal_market/en/finances/general/launden.htm]

(about \$197 million) has been pledged and similar yearly contributions for the period 2003-2006.¹⁵

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The Gulf Cooperation Council, consisting of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, pledged support for an international coalition against terrorism, citing “the willingness of its members to participate in any joint action that has clearly defined objectives.” On December 31, 2001, the GCC issued a statement finalizing joint economic and defense projects to aid in the war on terrorism.¹⁶ Several members already had in place agreements to allow the United States to preposition military equipment and infrastructure on their territory in support of on-going U.S. operations in the Persian Gulf. Although the Council has backed the U.S. anti-terrorism campaign, it has cautioned the coalition to “resort to reason” and not to hold Islam responsible for the actions of a few.

The State Department’s newly released report, entitled “Patterns of Global Terrorism 2001,” stated that GCC member states have played a critical role in the war on terrorism. “In addition to condemning the September 11 attacks publicly, these governments took positive steps to halt the flow of terrorism financing and, in some cases, authorized basing and/or overflight provisions.”

International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan. The International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan was held in Tokyo January 21-22, 2002. Ministers and representatives from 61 countries and 21 international organizations attended. The conference was chaired by Japan, the United States, the European Union, and Saudi Arabia. Afghan representatives, including President Karzai, presented their plans for the reconstruction of their country. To support these plans, donor countries pledged over \$1.8 billion for 2002. Some made multi-year pledges. The cumulative amount was more than \$4.5 billion. In addition to using existing funding mechanisms, the World Bank will administrate a trust fund for the contributions. The United Nations and international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, played a key role in organizing and leading the conference.¹⁷

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The 18 NATO allies of the United States formally agreed to invoke Article V for the first time, the mutual defense clause of the North Atlantic Treaty, thereby deciding that the attacks of September 11th on the United States should be considered an attack on the alliance as a whole. Article V states that NATO members must consider coming to the aid of an ally under attack, although it does not guarantee assistance.¹⁸

On October 3, 2001, the United States requested that NATO mobilize its fleet of 17 Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) early warning surveillance

¹⁵ EU and Afghanistan: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/afghanistan/docs/tokyo.htm]

¹⁶ GCC Statement on the war on Terrorism: [http://www.gcc-sg.org/session22.html]

¹⁷ Tokyo Conference: [http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/afghanistan/min0201/]

¹⁸ NATO Article 5: [http://www.nato.int/terrorism/five.htm]

aircraft from the Geilenkirchen air base in Germany and to send them to North America to patrol U.S. territory so that U.S. AWACS and their crews could be deployed to the Afghan theater. The United States received permission for unlimited use of NATO sea ports, military bases, and air space. Selective sharing of intelligence information and resources has also been offered. Furthermore, NATO plans called for redeploying a naval force of nine ships from eight countries to the eastern Mediterranean, in conjunction with a separate NATO-member fleet off the eastern coast of Africa to boost NATO's regional presence and free up American naval vessels for the Afghan conflict. NATO countries agreed to replace any U.S. troops pulled out of peacekeeping missions in Europe for the anti-terrorist campaign; Germany agreed to lead NATO's Operation Amber Fox in Macedonia; Czech and Slovak troops have also supported the peacekeeping efforts in the Balkans.

Although NATO has supported U.S. military operations in Afghanistan, the Organization has said that it will not automatically support an extended war on terrorism to include military action against Iraq, Iran, or North Korea.

From September 24-25, 2002, the Defense Ministers from NATO's member countries met in Warsaw to discuss NATO's transformation as it fights the war on terrorism and also expands to include seven Central and Eastern European countries.¹⁹ NATO's expansion will be announced at the Prague Summit to be held in November 2002.²⁰ The war on terrorism has provided opportunities for these prospective NATO members to demonstrate their support. For example, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Romania have sent troops to Afghanistan and Bulgaria has offered the use of its airfield.

Organization of American States (OAS). Signatories of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance agreed to "use all legally available measures to pursue, capture, extradite, and punish" terrorists. They also agreed to "render additional assistance and support to the United States and to each other, as appropriate, to address the September 11th attacks, and also to prevent future terrorist acts."²¹ The OAS adopted the Hemispheric Cooperation to Prevent, Eliminate, and Combat Terrorism.²² Acting under the charter of the OAS, all member states condemned the attacks and were asked to "take effective measures to deny terrorist groups the ability to operate within their territories." The Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE), created in 1999, has met several times and developed an ambitious agenda for multilateral, bilateral, and domestic action that was approved by the Second Regular Session of CICTE on January 28-29, 2002.²³

¹⁹ NATO Expansion: [<http://www.nato.int/docu/comm/2002/0209-wrsw/0209-wrsw.htm>]

²⁰ NATO Summit in Prague: [http://www.nato.int/docu/comm/2002/0211-prague/in_focus/enlargement/index.htm]

²¹ Inter-America Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance: [<http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/Treaties/b-29.html>]

²² Hemispheric Cooperation to Prevent, Eliminate, and Combat Terrorism: [<http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/ga-res99/eres1650.htm>]

²³ Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism: [<http://www.cicte.oas.org/history.htm>]

On June 3, 2002, the OAS adopted the “Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism” to strengthen cooperation for the prevention, combat, and elimination of terrorism.” On June 4, 2002, the OAS expressed its satisfaction with the CICTE progress in formulating a set of measures to prevent, combat, and eliminate terrorism.²⁴

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). On December 4, 2001, the 55-nation OSCE closed a two-day conference in Bucharest by unveiling a counter-terrorism plan.²⁵ Member countries agreed to share intelligence concerning the whereabouts of suspected terrorists, to increase security at borders, strengthen passport checks, and crack down on organized crime. The OSCE also pledged to increase efforts to ensure that terrorists are not mistakenly offered refugee or asylum status in member countries. The OSCE and the U.N. Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNODC) met in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan from December 13-14, 2001 to discuss ways to enhance security and stability in Central Asia.²⁶

In January 2002, the Portuguese chairman, Jaime Gama, told the Permanent Council of the OSCE in Vienna that the fight against terrorism will be among the Organization’s top priorities in 2002. Gama announced that he will appoint a Personal Representative on Terrorism. The OSCE has established information-sharing partnerships with numerous multilateral and regional organizations, including the Group of Seven, the European Union, the Organization of American States, the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation, as well as organizations in Central Asia and the Caucasus. As a result of increased information-sharing and diplomatic efforts on the part of the OSCE, cooperative channels of the OSCE stretch from Portugal to Kyrgyzstan.

The OSCE met in Warsaw in early September 2002 to discuss human rights and democracy issues and to elaborate upon the critical role that the OSCE will play in the fight against terrorism. Polish Foreign Minister Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz stated that “terrorism is directed against fundamental human rights.” The OSCE’s new anti-terror policy coupled with its new Strategic Police Matters Unit, will both serve as focal points for the regional effort to fight terrorism, thereby complementing the global work of the UN. The conference addressed the following issues: policing, border security, fighting trafficking, and countering the financing of terrorism.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) consists of 6 members: China, Russia, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan. The organization was originally founded to prevent terrorism, separatism, and extremism emanating from the border regions of these nations. In a joint statement issued on January 7, 2002, the foreign ministers of SCO countries pledged to cooperate against “terrorism, separatism and extremism” and

²⁴ Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism:
[http://www.oas.org/xxxiiga/english/docs_en/docs_items/AGres1840_02.htm]

²⁵ OSCE Bucharest Conference:
[http://www.osce.org/events/mc/romania2001/documents/files/mc_1007474752_o.pdf]

²⁶ OSCE Bishkek Conference: [<http://www.osce.org/events/bishkek2001/>]

to promote regional stability. The SCO supports the development of an international “Comprehensive Covenant on Terrorism.” The group also intends to establish a counter-terrorism body based in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. The SCO has advocated a strong U.N. role in the future of Afghanistan and rejects expanding military action beyond Afghanistan’s borders. During the SCO’s meeting in June 2002, the foreign ministers of each country agreed to more concrete counter-terrorism measures, including cutting off financial assets of terrorists and their supporters.²⁷

United Nations (UN). The U.N. Security Council expressed its readiness to take all necessary steps to respond to the terrorist attacks of September 11th. The U.N. passed a series of resolutions pertaining specifically to the situation in Afghanistan, including U.N. Sec. Res. 1373 and later 1386.

U.N. Sec. Res. 1373 seeks to eliminate the financing of terrorism through the creation of several anti-terror coalitions, task forces and working groups. The resolution also calls for stricter border and visa controls and enhanced internal security mechanisms.

On December 20, 2001, the U.N. Security Council unanimously adopted U.N. Sec. Res. 1386 authorizing the establishment of an International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). The primary objective of ISAF is to provide assistance to the Afghan Interim Authority to maintain security in Kabul and its surrounding areas; it will act as a peacekeeping force.²⁸

In terms of economic cooperation, the U.N. Security Council has adopted sanctions against Osama bin Laden and his terrorist network. U.N. Res. 1333 requires all member states to impose arms embargoes against and to freeze the financial assets of bin Laden and al Qaeda, as well as other groups associated with them.

In August 2002, the Policy Working Group on the United Nations and Terrorism published a report that outlined the organization’s progress thus far. It’s three-part strategy is to: 1) dissuade groups from embracing terrorism; 2) deny groups the means to engage in terrorist activity; 3) sustain international cooperation in the war on terrorism.

World Bank (WB). Following WB participation in a 1997 U.N. mission to Afghanistan, the WB developed a proactive “Watching Brief” engagement with Afghanistan in line with the WB’s policies on relations with countries in conflict. The overall goal has been to prepare the WB for eventually contributing to the development of a reconstruction program and future operational work in Afghanistan by expanding knowledge of key economic and social issues and by developing contacts with members of Afghan society and the international assistance community. In this fashion, the WB has aided the international community in the war on terrorism.

²⁷ Measures taken by members of the SCO to combat terrorism:
[<http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/insight/articles/eav042902.shtml>]

²⁸ ISAF: [<http://www.cdi.org/terrorism/ISAF0502.cfm>]

Recent activities have included the following: continuous monitoring of political and economic developments, managing three income-generating projects for Afghan refugees in Pakistan by working closely with the U.N. and donors, undertaking knowledge-building and knowledge-sharing activities, and providing analytical underpinning for the work of the wider assistance community.

The WB has also launched the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) to help meet Afghanistan's priority expenditures and coordinated financing mechanisms.²⁹ The ARTF assisted in the Afghanistan Interim Administration to fund reconstruction projects and expenses such as salaries for civil servants, health workers, teachers and police. ARTF also funds a transitional support strategy (TSS), which is a program to assist Afghanistan for the next 6-9 months.

Selected NGOs

Doctors Without Borders (Médecins sans Frontières -MSF). MSF has operated in Afghanistan since 1979. Since September 11th, it has continued with its humanitarian assistance by providing food and managing health centers. Since November 13, 2001, more than 60 international and 400 local staff have been working from six cities in Afghanistan. In addition to its assistance to 18 clinics, which provide 45,000 consultations per month, and its support of several camps for displaced persons, MSF serves more than 4,000 children in its nutritional centers. MSF has called for an increase in de-mining activities because, it notes, there are many unexploded cluster bombs remaining in Afghanistan. In October 2001, MSF issued a statement against humanitarian air-drops by U.S. military forces, arguing that they contradicted the principle of impartiality of humanitarian aid, as defined by the Geneva Convention.³⁰ The organization also has teams in Iran, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.³¹

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). On December 5-6, 2001, the Afghanistan Support Group of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) held its annual conference in Berlin. At the conference, the committee defined its priorities as the following: reconstruction and support of medical structures, the running of six orthopedic centers, mine awareness programs, support of people in remote areas with food and non-food items, and visits to detained persons.³²

²⁹ Afghan Reconstruction Trust Fund: [[http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/sar/sansf/Attachments/artf/\\$File/ARTF.pdf](http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/sar/sansf/Attachments/artf/$File/ARTF.pdf)]

³⁰ MSF argued that the humanitarian drops were of little real value to the Afghan people. Moreover, as stated by MSF, "the deliberate adoption by the military of a 'humanitarian' purpose, was likely to cause real problems for truly independent non-government aid organisations who are less likely to be perceived as impartial actors in the future." MSF, therefore, rejects the mixing humanitarian and military coalitions. [http://www.msf.org.au/news_press17.stm]

³¹ Doctors without Borders: [<http://www.msf.org/content/page.cfm?articleid=09F4395E-2697-4DE3-87B935C3AF96A33F>]

³² ICRC: [<http://www.icrc.org/Web/Eng/siteeng0.nsf/html/57JRHZ?OpenDocument&>
(continued...)]

In an effort to provide medical care and food, the ICRC has distributed thousands of metric tons of food to Afghanistan, and has pledged to continue food distribution the rest of the year, reaching over one million persons. The ICRC has also followed through with its pledges to set up and run six orthopedic centers, numerous hospitals, and several mine awareness programs. In addition, the committee continues to assist infrastructure development projects, including water and sewage systems.

Concerning detained persons, the ICRC encourages their humane treatment under international humanitarian law, particularly the Geneva Conventions. This should apply to Afghan Taliban and foreign fighters alike, the ICRC argues. ICRC has visited nearly 6,000 security detainees and prisoners. In compliance with the Third Geneva Convention, the ICRC has distributed nearly 6,000 Red Cross messages through its “Red Cross Message Service” (RCM), allowing detainees at Guantanamo Bay to contact their families. In addition, ICRC provided assistance to about 3,000 detainees released from the places of detention. Furthermore, ICRC provides instruction for Afghan army personnel in International Humanitarian Law.

ICRC works with national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies to provide humanitarian assistance. The Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) has 1,200 staff and 1,500 volunteers, and operates in all but one of Afghanistan’s 32 provinces. To provide humanitarian aid, ARCS works with other national societies, including the Turkish and Pakistani Red Crescent Societies, within the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. It also receives funding from other national societies. The ARCS participates in many different projects, including running clinics and distributing food.³³

Countries

Afghanistan. The anti-Taliban Northern Alliance gave its full support for the antiterrorist coalition and fought alongside U.S. forces in Operation Enduring Freedom. The Northern Alliance allowed the United States to remain in the facilities that it initially held or captured, including the Soviet-built base at Bagram, 25 miles north of Kabul.

Afghanistan contributed about half of the 2,000 troops that participated in the U.S.-led Operation Anaconda. This operation included close-range fighting against remaining al Qaeda and Taliban forces.

On June 13, 2002, Hamid Zarzai was elected by the *Loya Jirga* (Grand Assembly) as head of the Afghan Transitional Authority. The new Afghan administration approved the stationing of ISAF troops near Kabul, regarding it as a sign of global commitment to peace in their country.

³² (...continued)
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³³ The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies:
[<http://www.ifrc.org/docs/rascas/afrascas.asp>]

Albania. Albania has offered to support the United States and its allies by providing use of its ports, airspace, and airports. Albania sent a contingent of 30 special forces troops, which arrived in Afghanistan on August 16th. The Albanian peacekeepers are working under Turkish command and will stay in Afghanistan for six months.

Albanian police and justice authorities are actively cooperating with their counterparts in the United States and the European Union. Furthermore, authorities are strengthening background checks and implementing tighter immigration controls. This has led to several arrests of people connected to al Qaeda and the expulsion of others. Most importantly, Albania froze the accounts and assets of Jasin Kadi, a Saudi businessman with major business holdings in Albania. Kadi is thought to support al Qaeda is linked to suspected terrorist Abdel Latifi, whom Albania extradited in November 1999. In addition, the bank accounts of several Arab companies, which were being administered by the Arab-Albanian Islamic Bank and the International Trade Bank of Malaysia, have now been frozen. Al Qaeda accounts were among them.

Albania acceded to the U.N. Res. 52/164 in January 2002 and U.N. Res. 52/109 in April 2002.

Algeria. In the wake of September 11th, Algeria made it clear that it supports the U.S. efforts to root out terrorism. In November 2001, Algeria ratified the U.N. Res. 54/109. In January, Algeria and the United States held joint military maneuvers. A London-based Middle East newspaper reported that Algeria and the United States created a joint security commission for the surveillance and pursuit of armed Islamic groups.

Angola. Angola supports resolutions and conventions against terrorism both internationally via the U.N. and regionally as a member of Organization for African Unity (OAU). The Angolan National Assembly called for Angola to participate in the fight against terrorism on a broad range of issues. In December 2001, the Angolan government sponsored a meeting of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) committee on defense and security to discuss regional strategies to combat terrorism. Following this meeting, the Angolan Parliament passed a resolution to bolster Angola's efforts to combat terrorism. This resolution calls upon the Angolan government to work with regional and international bodies to fight terrorism by cooperating in the technical, economic, financial and judicial areas.

Antigua and Barbuda. On October 18, 2001, the Parliament of Antigua & Barbuda passed strong anti-terrorism legislation. Antigua and Barbuda fully supports U.N. Sec. Res. 1373, which makes it obligatory for all states to impose far-reaching measures to combat terrorism. See CARICOM also.

Argentina. Following September 11th, Argentina voiced full support for U.S. actions and offered Argentine troops as part of any humanitarian effort. Argentina is sharing intelligence information with the United States. In March 2001, Argentina signed U.N. Res. 54/109 and has taken steps accordingly to try terrorist suspects.

Armenia. Armenia has offered the use of its airspace to support U.S. military action in Afghanistan.

Australia. Invoking Article IV of the Australia, New Zealand, and United States (ANZUS) security treaty, the attacks of September 11th were declared an attack on Australia.

The Australian Defense Force currently provides between 850 and 1,300 people at any one time to support the coalition's military efforts. Two rotations of Australia's elite Special Air Services (SAS) have served in Afghanistan. A third contingent of approximately 150 special forces troops began in mid-August. An unspecified number of these forces contributed to Operation Anaconda. The Australian government has said that it will continue to maintain troops in Afghanistan until it is satisfied al Qaeda is no longer a threat. Australia has representatives at CENTCOM. Australia's contribution to the operations includes close-range fighting against al Qaeda and Taliban soldiers. Australia suffered the first non-U.S. military fatality on February 16, 2002: SAS soldier Andrew Russell.

Australia has deployed a tactical command element on Multinational Interception Operations and shares this position on a rotational basis with other coalition partners. Australia has deployed two KB 707 tanker aircraft (with support crew) for air-to-air refueling operations and four F/A-18 fighter aircraft (with support crew) for air defense support. The F/A-18 aircraft have since returned to Australia. Australia also has two frigates supporting Multinational Interception Force (MIF) operations enforcing United Nations sanctions against Iraq in the Persian Gulf. Australia had also previously contributed an amphibious landing ship to MIF operations in the Persian Gulf; it has since returned to Australia. In addition, Australia has offered two P-3 Orion long range maritime patrol aircraft for reconnaissance tasks and C-130 aircraft. A National Command Element, led by Brigadier Gary Bornholt, has been forward-deployed in the region providing command and control for deployed forces.

In September 2002, the Australian government launched two new military counter-terrorism units. The 300-strong Incident Response Regiment is trained to respond to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear attacks in Australia and overseas. The second unit, the Tactical Assault Group, is an elite commando force that can be deployed at short notice to respond to terrorist incidents, such as a hostage siege.

Australia offered to contribute troops to coalition peacekeeping efforts. However, Australia's troops have not yet participated.

Australia has taken steps to strengthen financial intelligence against terrorism. As part of this effort, the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (AUSTRAC) has offered to provide full support to its U.S. counterpart, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FINCEN), in obtaining relevant financial information. The Government has also directed the Reserve Bank of Australia to stop payments on any transactions by or to the 27 organizations and individuals identified as sponsors of terrorism by President Bush's Executive Order 13224.

Australia has committed to \$524 million to support its efforts in the fight against terrorism for 2001-2003 and \$40 million to aid in rebuilding Afghanistan.

Australia acceded to U.N. Res. 52/164 in August 2002.

Austria. As a neutral country, Austria has not taken part in Operation Enduring Freedom. However, it supports the operation through its contributions to the EU. Austria has approved military overflight and transit flights, and has deployed 75 soldiers to the ISAF.

Austria has helped the coalition in many non-military ways. In April 2002, Austria ratified U.N. Res. 54/109. Austria has intensified bilateral intelligence exchange and cooperation between its and the U.S. security agencies. Austria created a financial market intelligence unit and passed legislation on anonymous bank accounts to enhance the enforcement of the measures against money laundering. These actions were designed to allow for the unimpeded persecution of money laundering and other criminal offenses in the fight against terrorism.

Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan has offered to assist the United States in Operation Enduring Freedom. Azerbaijan has provided blanket overflight rights and plans to provide military forces to the ISAF.

Azerbaijan has also cooperated in the area of police intelligence. After the September 11th attacks, Azerbaijan arrested 10 Egyptian nationals and handed them over to Cairo at Egypt's request. All ten of those arrested were suspected of having ties to terrorist organizations.

Although Azerbaijan had signed U.N. Res. 52/164 prior to September 11th, Azerbaijan also became a party to U.N. Res. 54/109 in October 2001.

Bahamas. The Bahamas signed U.N. Res. 54/109 in October 2001 and has complied with U.N. Res. 1333.

The International Obligations Order 2001, enacted in the Parliament in September 2001, prohibits "any person dealing with any property and any financial institution licensed in the Bahamas from transacting business with Osama bin Laden, al Qaeda or any individuals or entities associated with them, and who, for these purposes, may be designated from time to time." See CARICOM also.

Bahrain. Bahrain voiced strong support for the United States in its war on terrorism and was the first GCC member state to offer its forces to the coalition effort. Following the September 11th attacks, Crown prince Sheik Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa stated "in a time of need, we stand by our friends." At the end of October 2001, President Bush designated Bahrain as a "major non-NATO ally." This formal distinction, which allows for increased military cooperation under the Foreign Assistance Act (1961), is shared only by Egypt, Jordan, and Israel in the Middle East.

Bahrain currently hosts the headquarters of the U.S. Navy's Fifth Fleet, which is home to aircraft carriers, destroyers, and other ships stationed in the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea. A Bahrain royal air base, located 20 miles south of the capital

Manama, also houses U.S. aircraft. Further, Bahrain has recently agreed to house officers of the Marine Central Command.

Bahrain has deployed a naval liaison officer to Navy Central Command and has sent one frigate and associated personnel to support naval missions in Operation Enduring Freedom. Bahrain has provided bases and overflight permission for Operation Enduring Freedom forces and maintains fighter units on continuous alert to provide combat air patrols for national and coalition forces in Bahrain. Additionally, Bahrain has entered into a bilateral Military Consultative Committee with the United States, although details on the nature of this cooperation are unavailable.

Bahrain has frozen financial assets of individuals and groups with suspected ties to terrorist organizations. Bahrain has established a law enforcement unit within the Bahrain Monetary Agency, the equivalent of a central bank, to monitor transactions that could be linked to money laundering. In addition, Bahrain has taken steps to promote international accounting standards for Islamic financial institutions. In March 2002, Bahrain Finance Minister Abdulla Hassan Saif met with Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill to affirm their commitment to disrupting the financial flows that fund terrorism. Bahrain has enacted legislation to prevent and combat money laundering in accordance with the guidelines stipulated by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), of which the GCC is an active member.

Bangladesh. Bangladesh condemned the September 11th attack and offered the United States use of its airspace, ports, and refueling facilities. Bangladesh considers prevention and justice to be the twin aspects of the fight against terrorism. The government has expressed its support of U.N. Sec. Res. 1386 and 1373. The government of Bangladesh expressed its willingness to send peacekeeping troops to Afghanistan and to participate in reconstruction. However, this plan was dropped due to the opposition by some in the Bangladesh Nationalist Party-led coalition government.

Barbados. See CARICOM.

Belgium. As a NATO member, Belgium supported the invocation of Article V. Belgium has deployed one officer to CENTCOM and another to the Regional Air Movement Control Center as deputy chief of operations. Belgium offered to send troops to aid the U.S. military operation. Although Belgium's troops were not requested for military action, they have since been used for peacekeeping purposes. Belgium is contributing more than 50 troops to the ISAF in Afghanistan. Since April 2002, a Belgian C-130 Air Force aircraft with crew and maintenance crew has been based in Karachi, Pakistan to assist the mission of the ISAF.

Belgium contributed four people to Operation Noble Eagle supporting U.S. homeland security efforts at Tinker Air Force Base.

Belgium led a large humanitarian assistance mission, which provided 90 metric tons of high protein food supplement to feed starving children in Afghanistan. This mission reportedly set the standards for later humanitarian operations. A Belgian Air

Force aircraft delivered this supplement, and a Belgian airbus was used to supply 250,000 vaccinations for children.

Belgium is also providing help in the areas of policing and intelligence. Since September 11th, Belgium has arrested several men in connection with terrorist activities. On September 13, 2001, Belgium officials arrested Nizar Trabelsi in Brussels. Trabelsi led a terror cell in Brussels and is linked to an attempted attack on NATO's Brussels headquarters. Trabelsi is also alleged to have ties to al Qaeda and bin Laden. Twelve Tunisian and Moroccan men were arrested for playing allegedly a role in the assassination of Ahmad Shah Massoud, the leader of the Afghan Northern Alliance.

The EU and NATO are headquartered in Belgium. Immediately after September 11th, Belgium tightened security around EU, NATO, and U.S. facilities throughout the country.

Belize. Belize has signed the "Declaration Against Terrorism" of the Regional Migration Conference, an intergovernmental forum of North and Central American countries. See CARICOM also.

Bolivia. In the months following September 11th, Bolivia adopted the OAS "Resolution Strengthening Cooperation to Prevent, Combat, and Eliminate Terrorism." As a signatory to U.N. Res. 54/109, Bolivia has also issued orders to freeze terrorist assets.

Bosnia. Following September 11th, Bosnia's Foreign Ministry spokesman Amer Kapetanovi said, "this country will offer any kind of assistance the U.S. government may ask for." Bosnian opposition to terrorism has been considered remarkably broad.

In October, six men with ties to al Qaeda were arrested by Bosnian authorities following a raid on the Sarajevo offices of the Saudi High Commission for Aid to Bosnia. Five of the six men arrested were naturalized Bosnian citizens. U.S. intelligence sources believe these men were planning attacks on the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo and on American citizens in Bosnia. Although Bosnian authorities cooperated with U.S. intelligence to apprehend the suspects, a Bosnian court ruled in favor of the men's release citing insufficient evidence to continue holding them. The Bosnian government, however, allowed U.S. troops to seize the men as they left the Bosnian detention center. Bosnian authorities have also raided several Muslim charities accused of funneling cash for al Qaeda.

Brazil. Following the September 11th attacks, Brazil requested the OAS to invoke the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

Although Brazil has not pledged military assistance to the United States, President Cardoso expressed Brazil's willingness to provide humanitarian assistance. Speaking in front of the U.N. General Assembly on November 10, 2001, President Cardoso said, "we will, within our possibilities, welcome [Afghan] refugees wishing to settle in our country."

Brazil is currently investigating several possible links to terrorism within its territory.

Bulgaria. Following September 11th, Bulgarian Foreign Minister Solomon Pasi said his nation was “ready to act as a (virtual) NATO ally.” To demonstrate its commitment, Bulgaria granted access to U.S. aircraft to Bulgaria’s airspace. Bulgaria established a National Coordination Center to facilitate the movement of land, air, and naval forces of NATO countries. Bulgaria also offered basing for military and humanitarian aircraft, as well as access to excavation and construction equipment, in support of operations in Afghanistan. In November and December 2001, U.S. tanker aircraft based in Bulgaria flew about six missions a day to refuel warplanes in the Afghan theater. A Bulgarian military airport in the Black Sea is now a *de facto* U.S. base with about 200 Americans stationed there. Bulgaria has also deployed peacekeepers and a 40-person Nuclear, Biological, Chemical (NBC) decontamination unit to support the ISAF.

Bulgaria has also provided other forms of support. Bulgaria is sharing intelligence with the United States. On the basis of lists of persons involved in terrorist activity provided by U.S. intelligence agencies, orders have also been issued to all Bulgarian commercial banks and financial institutions to check and freeze any possible accounts or assets possessed by persons on the lists. A similar order has been issued to the Customs Agency to check any customs records of those on the lists. New measures to tighten arms export control, trade with dual use goods, and border and customs controls have also been made.

Bulgaria has also supplied the Afghan Interim Government with a delivery of arms and ammunition on an assistance basis, a request which was forwarded through ISAF to Bulgaria.

Bulgaria ratified U.N. Res. 52/164 and U.N. Res. 54/109 in February and April of 2002, respectively.

Burkina Faso. During the first week of December 2001, Burkina Faso became the thirty-ninth member state of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) to sign the OAU “Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism.”

Cambodia. Cambodia has extended its full cooperation to the international community to fight international terrorism by whatever means at its disposal. In addition to U.N. Res. 54/109, Cambodia signed U.N. Sec. Res. 1386 and 1373. Cambodia provides overflight rights and landing facilities to U.S. aircraft on Operation Enduring Freedom missions. The National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) has instructed all financial and banking institutions to freeze assets of persons and entities involved in terrorist activities, as listed by the U.N. Security Council and the United States. The NBC has also issued orders to prohibit transactions with persons or entities considered to have links to terrorism. In an effort to aid in reconstruction in Afghanistan, the Cambodian government has offered to share its de-mining expertise with the new Afghan government.

Canada. As a member of NATO, Canada supported the invocation of Article V. Following September 11th, Canada offered military assistance in the form of

troops, a commando unit, six warships, several Sea King helicopters, and six air force planes. An additional eight CF-18 fighter jets were dedicated to continental security under the North American Aerospace Defense Command. The Canadian Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and three humanitarian assistance ships were also placed on alert to aid the United States if needed.

Currently, there are 50 Canadian personnel at CENTCOM in Tampa Bay, FL. To date, Canada has sent approximately 3,000 personnel to the conflict region as part of Operation Enduring Freedom. Canada also maintains specialized ground forces in Afghanistan through a component of JTF-2. Canada's National Support Unit of 175 personnel provides administrative and logistical support to all elements of Operation Apollo, Canada's contribution to the war on terrorism. Canadian naval troops on four warships have taken part in Maritime Interdiction Operations (MIO), Leadership Interdiction Operations (LIO), escort duties and general maritime surveillance in the seas between the North Arabian Gulf and the North Arabian Sea. One CC 150 Polaris and three C-130 aircraft were used for strategic and tactical airlift. Two CP 140 Aurora aircraft are conducting MIO/LIO operations as part of Carrier Task Force 57.

Canada's Light Infantry Battle Group deployed as part of TF Rakkasan with 828 personnel and 12 COYOTE armored reconnaissance vehicles. They were deployed to Kandahar and led Operation Harpoon in March, in which they investigated 30 caves and four mortar positions. During the same month, they conducted patrols and uncovered a cache of weapons. In addition to continuing Civil Military Cooperation (CIMIC) in the Kandahar area, they provided the Quick Reaction Force to secure the site of the Apache helicopter that crashed on April 10, 2002. Canadian combat troops were withdrawn in July 2002 upon expiration of their term of duty.

Since September 11th, Canada has provided \$116.5 million in humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan. As of July 2002, nearly \$58 million had been allocated to support emergency relief and reconstruction in Afghanistan in the form of medical, food, and refugee assistance.

Canada's new Anti-Terrorism Act and the Public Safety Act, introduced in October and November 2001, respectively, include legal measures that increase the country's ability to combat terrorism.

Canadian intelligence has intensified its investigative efforts since September 11th. Nabil Al-Marabh is believed to have funneled money and documents to two of the September 11th hijackers (Mohammed Atta and Marwan al-Shehhi). He is the suspected leader of the Toronto-based Al Qaeda terrorist cell. In December 2001, Nabil Al-Marabh was arrested while trying to illegally cross the U.S.-Canadian border, and was returned to Canada to answer forgery charges.

Chile. Chile has adopted all U.N. counter-terrorism conventions. It has also established anti-money-laundering laws, investigative units, and a new national intelligence agency.

China. See People's Republic of China

Colombia. Colombia signed U.N. Res. 54/109.

Congo. See Republic of Congo.

Costa Rica. Costa Rica has signed the "Declaration Against Terrorism" of the Regional Migration Conference, an intergovernmental forum of North and Central American countries.

Cyprus. Cyprus has offered the United States use of its airport facilities.

Cyprus has declared its commitment to join forces with all governments at both the bilateral and international levels in combating and eliminating terrorism, according to a U.N. report circulated on January 16, 2002. While signing U.N. Res. 52/164 before September 11th, Cyprus also ratified U.N. Res. 54/109 in November 2001.

Domestically, Cyprus has created a Mobile Immediate Action Unit to combat terrorism. This Union consists of a specially trained anti-terrorist squad as well as police officers skilled in investigating terrorist activities. The Union is acting in cooperation with European, neighboring, and other countries.

Cyprus has also established a special department dedicated to eradicating terrorist financing and has outlined measures taken to discourage the financing of terrorist activities. Penalties for such crimes include 15 years in prison and/or a fine of one million Cyprus pounds (about \$1.5 million).

Czech Republic. As a NATO member, the Czech Republic supported the invocation of Article V. Following the September 11th attacks, the Czech government expressed its full support for U.S. military action against the terrorists and offered the United States use of its air space en route to the conflict zone. Three Czech personnel are currently at CENTCOM. NATO's Airborne Early Warning System used a Czech TU-154 aircraft to transport persons and cargo. Approximately 250 specialists trained in anti-chemical protection were deployed to Kuwait to protect the U.S. command and other units against chemical or biological weapons attacks, as well as any ecological disasters. The Czech Republic has also offered a special task force unit on anti-terrorism.

The Czech Republic has also provided medical support. The Czech Republic has set up a field hospital with about 150 personnel (including doctors) in Bagram, Afghanistan to support the ISAF. The field hospital is for the treatment of military personnel and civilians.

The Czech Republic is also supporting the peacekeeping troops in the Balkans through a joint battalion of Czech and Slovak troops.

The Czech Republic has donated 1,000 military uniforms to the Afghan National Army.

Denmark. As a NATO member, Denmark supported the invocation of Article V. On February 20, 2002, the Danish Air Force began the deployment of one C-130 aircraft with 77 crew and support personnel. Furthermore, Denmark will provide four F-16 aircraft with between 70 and 100 personnel, which are currently on standby in Denmark. Until June 2002, approximately 100 Special Operation Forces troops were part of a multinational unit under U.S. command in the region. To date there are five Danish personnel at CENTCOM.

Denmark is contributing 34 troops to ISAF, working in mine clearing, the military police, and the ISAF staff. As of September 2002, Denmark suffered three killed and three wounded in action supporting ISAF operations.

Denmark had signed U.N. Res. 52/164 prior to September 11th and later signed U.N. Res. 54/109 in August 2002.

Djibouti. Djibouti has signed agreements securing overflight, landing, seaport and basing rights, and supports Maritime Interception Operations (MIO). Djibouti will send a liaison officer to CENTCOM. French Level III medical facilities have been made available for use as needed, and Djibouti holds coalition forces from France, Germany, the U.K., and the United States.

The government of Djibouti passed measures against financing of terrorism. President Ismael Omar Gelleh issued a presidential decree in October 2001 to establish a national anti-terrorism committee in compliance with U.N. resolutions.

Dominica. Dominica has established a task force implement the necessary legislative and executive measures for the implementation U.N. Res. 1373. See CARICOM also.

Dominican Republic. The Dominican Republic signed the “Declaration Against Terrorism” of the Regional Migration Conference, an intergovernmental forum of North and Central American countries.

Ecuador. Ecuador has voiced its support for the war on terrorism via OAS and U.N. declarations against terrorism.

Egypt. In the immediate aftermath of September 11th, President Mubarak strongly condemned the attacks. Mubarak’s regime has generally supported the Bush Administration’s response to September 11th, including the war in Afghanistan.

In late November 2001, Egypt sent three representatives to the war-planning group at CENTCOM.

In addition to overflight rights, Egypt has shared intelligence with the United States. The Mubarak regime has also stepped up arrests and prosecutions of Islamist militants, including some accused of funding terrorism groups such as Hamas. Ayman Al-Zawahiri, a key figure linked to the September 11th plot, serves as second in command to Osama bin Laden. Al-Zawahiri has led the an Egyptian Islamic group for the past ten years, which seeks to topple the Mubarak regime. He was sentenced to death in absentia in Egypt for plotting anti-government activities.

Additionally, the government of Egypt has taken steps to weaken the financial networks of terrorists.

El Salvador. El Salvador signed the “Declaration Against Terrorism” of the Regional Migration Conference, an intergovernmental forum of North and Central American countries.

Eritrea. In January 2002, the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), comprised of six African member states, endorsed a resolution against terrorism at a regional summit in Khartoum. Although the United States has designated Eritrea as a country that houses al Qaeda cells, Eritrea maintains its commitment to participate in any effort to bring the perpetrators or terrorist acts to justice. The Government of Eritrea signed U.N. Sec. Res. 1373 and 1386. In June 2002, Eritrea sent two country representatives to CENTCOM.

Estonia. Following September 11th, Estonia declared its national support for the war on terrorism and approved unconditional overflight and landing rights for all U.S. and coalition partners. Estonia has agreed to send ten troops to Kyrgyzstan at the invitation of Denmark to participate in the U.S.-led war against terrorism. Estonia’s soldiers will join other troops from Latvia and Lithuania, pending parliamentary approval. This will be Estonia’s first foreign military operation. Estonia has also offered two explosive detection canine units for airbase operations, as well as ten cargo handlers as part of a Danish contingent deployed to Manas, Kyrgyzstan.

Estonia ratified U.N. Res. 52/164 in April and later U.N. Res. 54/109 in May 2002.

Ethiopia. The Ethiopian government has expressed its desire to cooperate with the United States to eliminate terrorist threats. A joint arrangement has been discussed whereby the United States provides intelligence, training, equipment and transportation, and Ethiopia provides personnel. According to several U.S. administration officials, the use of Ethiopia as a regional ally could become a model for anti-terrorist actions elsewhere.

Ethiopia has agreed to all requests for support to Operation Enduring Freedom and has offered access for basing, overflights, and site surveys. Ethiopia sent liaison officers to CENTCOM in May 2002.

Ethiopia is particularly interested in threats posed by al Qaeda and by the local Somali radical Islamic ally, al-Itihaad al-Islamiya (Islamic Unity), both of which are active in Somalia. Although Ethiopia has declared its interest in cooperating with the U.S. government, one Ethiopian diplomat has said, “if they don’t act, we’ll take action unilaterally.” Ethiopia has shut down some terrorist financial networks operating on its territory.

Finland. Following September 11th, Prime Minister Paavo Lipponen proposed allowing the United States and its allies use of Finland’s airspace. As a neutral country, however, Finland will not commit troops to military action, but will participate in humanitarian relief operations.

The Finnish Military Liaison team at CENTCOM continues to concentrate on civil-military operations with an objective to facilitate cooperation and coordination between ISAF, Operation Enduring Freedom, and U.N. operations in Afghanistan. There are currently two personnel at CENTCOM and one at Turkish Forces Headquarters in Ankara. Finland has been providing the largest Civil-Military Cooperation unit in Kabul in support of the ISAF. This unit currently consists of approximately 30 officers.

Finland is currently assisting the Afghan administration, non-governmental humanitarian organizations, and military forces in Afghanistan in an effort to promote the long-term reconstruction of the country. At the Tokyo Conference on Reconstruction in Afghanistan, Finland pledged to provide 10 million Euros (about \$8.8 million) annually over a three-year period.

Finland ratified U.N. Res. 52/164 and U.N. Res. 54/109 in May and June of 2002, respectively.

France. As a NATO member, France supported the invocation of Article V following the attacks in the United States. Prime Minister Lionel Jospin offered U.S. military aircraft use of French airspace. France has also contributed its only carrier battle group operating in the North Arabian Sea, six Mirage-2000 fighter planes to provide air support in Afghanistan, air reconnaissance assets, and refuelers. France sent 4,200 troops to Afghanistan and to Manas airfield in Kyrgyzstan. France has contributed C-160 and C-130 aircraft for humanitarian assistance and mission air support. Two KC-135 aircraft have deployed to Manas, Kyrgyzstan to provide aerial refueling.

The first contingent of French soldiers arrived in Mazar-e Sharif on November 16, 2001. The 58 soldiers, mainly paratroopers and engineers, were assigned to secure the city's airfield, defend humanitarian operations, and prevent violence from breaking out among rival Afghan factions. France allowed the use of its satellites and agents to help gather intelligence and work with anti-Taliban opposition in the region. French special forces from the elite 2nd Foreign Legion parachute regiment (Commandos de Recherche et d'Action dans le Profondeur) have been operating in Afghanistan since March 2002.

Currently, there are 15 French personnel at CENTCOM. In agreement with Kyrgyz authorities, the deployment of French fighter planes and tankers at Manas airbase will continue. The naval air group was scheduled to leave in June, after continuous operational deployment for over six months. A naval presence, including two frigates, will be maintained in the region. French Atlantique aircraft deployed in Djibouti under national control are participating daily in intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance missions. Approximately 60 French instructors are training an Afghan army battalion and will soon train another.

In addition to providing military assistance, France takes part in the peacekeeping efforts of the ISAF. In total, France is providing 520 troops to the ISAF in such areas as mine clearing, ground troops, helicopter pilots, and hospital staff. In June 2002, France confirmed that its troops will continue to participate in the ISAF for at least six more months. These troops receive logistical support from

the French Air Force forward base in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. France has also helped improve the facilities and resources of the Kabul Medical Institute. French engineers helped construct runways, a tent city, and a munitions storage facility at Manas. France also provided airfield security (with canine units), a field mess unit, a deployable weather bureau, and a Civil Military Operations team.

At home, France has detained people on terror-related charges. Eleven suspected members of Talfir al-Hijra, a fundamentalist Islamic group linked to Al Qaeda, have been arrested by French authorities. French police arrested Yacine Aknouche as a key figure in the plot to bomb the Strasbourg cathedral. He reportedly provided information about central al Qaeda figures, including Abu Zubaydah. France has made other arrests of individuals with suspected links to al Qaeda, including David Courtailler, an associate of Moussaoui. Courtailler is allegedly connected with the al Qaeda bombing at the American embassy in Kenya.

Georgia. Georgian officials pledged to help the United States in its efforts to find and punish the perpetrators of the September 11th attacks. President Eduard Shevardnadze stated that he would “include Georgia’s airspace and if need be airfields and other infrastructure as well” for U.S.-led military strikes.

Chechen separatists and Arab mercenaries operating in Georgia along the border with Chechnya have been identified by the United States as having ties with Osama bin Laden’s al Qaeda network. In an effort to contribute to the war against terrorism, President Shevardnadze agreed to take as many as 200 U.S. troops in Georgia. In May 2002, a contingent of Green Beret trainers landed in Georgia. U.S. troops will help equip and train local anti-terrorist units fighting against militant groups operating in Georgia, with the goal of creating “interoperative” agencies and bodies with which U.S. forces can better co-operate. U.S. forces, however, will not be directly involved in combat activities.

Germany. As a NATO member, Germany supported the invocation of Article V. Chancellor Gerhard Schröder pledged Germany’s “unlimited solidarity” and provided the United States with access to German airspace, surveillance and intelligence cooperation, and increased protection of U.S. installations.

Germany has made many contributions to Operation Enduring Freedom. Germany has provided as many as 3,900 troops, including Special Forces. In May, the German Navy assumed command of surface naval forces operating around the Horn of Africa, which included guaranteeing the security of ship routes and cutting off the supply and escape routes used by terrorist organizations. A unit of armored reconnaissance vehicles for detecting nuclear, biological, and chemical contamination, along with a crew of 250, were deployed to Kuwait for a defense exercise and are now on standby in Germany. Germany also provided a “Flying Hospital,” which included a medical evacuation Airbus A310 and crew.

For Operation Noble Eagle, German troops are part of the crews of NATO AWACS that have patrolled U.S. airspace since October 2001.

The German contingent of the ISAF took over the tactical command of the multinational brigade from March to June 2002, after which Turkey took over as lead

nation of the ISAF. Germany currently has nearly 1,200 soldiers in the approximately 4,700 strong ISAF. German medical personnel have treated more than 3,000 military and civilian patients.

Germany has provided a wide range of reconstruction and humanitarian aid. In 2001, Germany provided \$46.2 million in humanitarian aid and development-oriented assistance to Afghanistan, as well as holding the chairmanship of the Afghanistan Support Group, a coordination mechanism for humanitarian donors. At the Tokyo Conference, Germany pledged \$69.4 million in 2002 and a total of \$278 million for reconstruction efforts over the next four years. Germany was one of the first nations to contribute to the Afghanistan Interim Authority Fund, a trust fund within the U.N. framework to support the work of the Interim Government, with a contribution of \$1.7 million.

Germany served as host of the U.N. Talks on Afghanistan, which produced the Bonn Agreement, a blueprint for the political stabilization of Afghanistan over the next three years.

Germany is taking the lead in international support for building an Afghan police force. In addition to providing funds, buses, and trainers, Germany has also worked with the United States to employ Afghan war widows to make uniforms for the Kabul police force.

Germany has initiated investigative proceedings related to Islamic-fundamentalist terrorism and the September 11th attacks. One notable arrest was that of Moroccan student Mounir El Motassadeq, who had power of attorney over one of the September 11th hijacker's bank accounts. German authorities also issued an international arrest warrant for Said Bahaji, the alleged logistical planner of the September 11th attacks. Cooperation between German and U.S. authorities has intensified since September 11th. The German Federal Criminal Police Office has two permanent liaison officers in Washington and has sent two special commission officers to the FBI.

In September and December 2001, two significant and sweeping anti-terrorism laws were introduced. The German Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, the Military Counter-intelligence Service, the Federal Intelligence Service, the Federal Criminal Police Office and the Federal Border Police have been granted more authority in the gathering and evaluation of information.

Germany froze more than 200 bank accounts as part of financial sanctions against terrorist networks.

Ghana. On January 28, 2002 President John Agyekum Kufuor repeated Ghana's condemnation of the September 11th attacks in New York and Washington, D.C. He also spoke out against all forms of terrorism wherever they may occur and said that Ghana would contribute its quota to the international effort to rid the world of this threat. In February 2002, President Kufuor announced a comprehensive anti-terrorism plan, including anti-money-laundering legislation. In an effort to further combat terrorism, Ghana ratified U.N. Res. 54/109.

Greece. As a NATO member, Greece supported the invocation of Article V. Greece allowed U.S. military planes to use its airspace. It did not receive requests for further aid, but says it is willing to honor its NATO obligations. The United States maintains a large naval base at Souda Bay on the island of Crete.

Currently, there are three Greek personnel at CENTCOM. One Air Force officer will be assigned as an operations officer of the RAMCC, and one Navy liaison officer will deploy to Bahrain. In March 2002, Greece sent a frigate with 210 crew, one S-70 BA Aegean Hawk helicopter, and a team of navy commandos to the CENTCOM Area of Responsibility. These forces will carry out patrolling, escorting, and inspecting duties for three months in the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Indian Ocean. One Greek frigate and a counter-mine ship have been conducting surveillance and mine sweeping operations in the East Mediterranean Sea, and Greece has offered two more vessels and a number of Air Force sorties in support of Operation Active Endeavor against international terrorism.

Greece has deployed an engineering company of 112 men and 64 engineering vehicles to Kabul, as well as two C-130 transport aircraft with a support security team of 56 personnel to Karachi, Pakistan for ISAF support operations. Greek staff officers have been assigned to Permanent Joint Headquarters in Great Britain and to ISAF Headquarters in Kabul.

Greece has been sharing intelligence with the United States. Recently, the Greek government arrested members of the November 17 terrorist organization.

Grenada. Grenada fully supports and endorses U.N. Sec. Res. 1373. The Government of Grenada has taken steps to implement measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorists acts. See CARICOM also.

Guatemala. Guatemala offered 30 soldiers as part of a Central American contingent for humanitarian work in Afghanistan. Guatemala signed the "Declaration Against Terrorism" of the Regional Migration Conference, an intergovernmental forum of North and Central American countries.

Guyana. See CARICOM.

Haiti. See CARICOM.

Honduras. Honduras signed the "Declaration Against Terrorism" of the Regional Migration Conference, an intergovernmental forum of North and Central American countries.

Hungary. As a NATO member, Hungary supported the invocation of Article V. The Hungarian government granted the United States overflight and landing clearances. Hungary has offered to support the military campaign in Afghanistan by sending a health unit to the region. Hungary has provided approximately \$364,000 in humanitarian aid to Afghanistan.

U.S. forces have recently completed a cooperative training exercise (Hungarian Response) with Hungarian and Italian forces in Kecskemet (Central Hungary) to increase proficiency in combating terrorism.

Hungarian intelligence services have been cooperating with the United States since September 11th. This cooperation is likely to expand even further as the United States looks to increase funding of the Budapest-based International Law Enforcement Academy. This academy, established in 1995, has trained more than 5,000 officials from 26 countries across the former Eastern bloc. In addition to this academy, Hungary is also home to the first permanent FBI office outside of the United States. According to Hungarian government officials, identifying dangers and responses to them will become one of the most important tasks in the future relationship between Hungary and the United States.

Hungary ratified U.N. Res. 52/164 in November 2001.

Iceland. As a NATO member, Iceland supported the invocation of Article V. Foreign Minister Halldor Asgrimsson offered the airport at Keflavik for any U.S. operations. Iceland ratified both U.N. Res. 52/164 and U.N. Res. 54/109 in April 2002.

India. Following September 11th, India condemned the attacks and offered the U.S. early and enthusiastic assistance for U.S. military operations in Afghanistan. India also offered logistic help, such as the use of Indian territory for U.S. troops or equipment for military operations. However, India has not been used as an operational base during the U.S. led war in Afghanistan. India has shared intelligence on terrorist training camps used by Osama bin Laden's supporters inside Afghanistan, Pakistani-controlled Kashmir, and Pakistan itself. India also urged the United States to move against Pakistani-backed terrorist groups attacking India.

Military-to-military cooperation on counter-terrorism will supplement the initiatives of the U.S.-India Defense Policy Group. India and the United States have planned joint military exchanges in 2002 and 2003 in the areas of peacekeeping, counter-terrorism, special operational training, and naval activities. Naval activities include the provision of a frigate for escorting coalition shipping through the Straits of Malacca, shipyards available for coalition ship repairs, and open ports for naval port calls.

In July 2002, the U.S.-India Joint Working Group on Counterterrorism met for the fifth time to develop effective strategies to increase transparency on the international and regional situation and to strengthen intelligence and investigative cooperation.

In Tokyo at the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, India pledged \$100 million.

Indonesia. Indonesian President Megawati Sukarnoputri pledged to support the U.S. war on terrorism. Because Indonesia is the world's largest Muslim nation, the Indonesian government cautiously avoids upsetting politically influential Islamic groups, which largely view the war on terrorism as a war on Islam. In August 2002,

Indonesia embarked upon a long-term counter-terrorism program funded by the United States. About \$50 million has been allocated to support anti-terrorism efforts such as upgrading police capability, training the military, and providing technical assistance for combating terrorist financing and improving Indonesia's anti-money laundering regime.

Police in Indonesia are quietly stepping up cooperation with countries in the region. In September 2002, Indonesia's military intelligence chief acknowledged that an investigation has begun to determine if an international terrorist network exists in Indonesia, marking a shift from previous denials. Indonesia has established tripartite cooperation with Malaysia and the Philippines in addition to a bilateral agreement with Australia in information and intelligence sharing to combat terrorism.

On June 5, 2002, the Indonesian police arrested an alleged al Qaeda financier, who operates under the name of Omar al-Farouq. In September 2002, information provided by Omar al-Farouq led to the arrest of a German citizen Seyam Reda, who is suspected of links to al Qaeda. Prior to Reda's arrest the Indonesian authorities had agreed to turn over suspects to the United States for questioning elsewhere, but now the Government of Indonesia has decided to detain and interrogate Reda in Indonesia.

Iran. In response to U.S. accusations directed toward Iran's sponsorship of terrorism, Iranian parliamentary officials have agreed to discuss possible overtures toward improving relations with the United States. According to Iranian reports, Iranian special forces worked with U.S. and British special forces to aid the Northern Alliance. Iran also closed its border with Afghanistan and blocked the flow of Afghan refugees to politically unstable regions of Afghanistan. Iran agreed to provide search-and-air-rescue for any U.S. pilots downed in Iranian territory during operations in Afghanistan in response to a request from the Bush Administration. Iran has expressed support for U.S. efforts to freeze financial assets used by terrorists, yet the level of Iran's commitment to this endeavor remains unclear.

Iran, a staunch opponent of the Taliban, provided weapons to the opposition Northern Alliance and remains active in support of the interim government in Afghanistan. Iran recently signed five memoranda of understanding with the Afghan government, outlining political, economic, and cultural cooperation. In Tokyo at the International Conference on Reconstruction to Afghanistan, Iran pledged \$560 million over the next five years. Iran offered support in improving Afghan infrastructure, combating poppy-production, and training Afghan police, army and journalists. The Iranian government has also begun construction of a road between Herat and Eslam Qala in Afghanistan.

U.S. officials have maintained that Iran is assisting and sheltering al Qaeda leaders and fighters. In June 2002, Iran turned over 16 suspected al Qaeda fighters to Saudi Arabia. These fighters had sought refuge in Iran after fleeing Afghanistan. According to Prince Saud of Saudi Arabia, Iran delivered the suspects with the knowledge that any intelligence gathered from them during interrogation would be passed to the United States to aid the war on terrorism. The Iranian government declares that it will not allow any terrorist groups, including al Qaeda, on its

territory, but the Bush Administration still maintains that Iran is harboring al Qaeda leaders.

Ireland. Prime Minister Bertie Ahern offered to let the U.S. Air Force use Irish airfields if needed. Seven Irish personnel are participating in ISAF.

Israel. Following September 11th, senior Israeli military and security officials traveled to Washington to brief Pentagon officials on Israel's experience, tactics, and procedures for combating Islamic terrorist groups. Officials from El Al, Israel's national airline, testified before Congress on strategies for improving airline and airport security. Israel has offered political support for the military strikes, but has refrained from supplying direct military assistance.

Israel's main contribution to the U.S. war on terrorism has been continued intelligence cooperation, which was considered extensive even before September 11th. Referring to shared intelligence information, Prime Minister Sharon stated that Israel was "assisting but not participating" in the war effort. In view of this, Israeli consultants have advised American officials, security experts, and business leaders about homeland security preparations, and Israeli special forces have reportedly helped train their U.S. counterparts against Islamic terrorist groups.

Italy. As a NATO member, Italy supported the invocation of Article V. Defense Minister Antonio Martino announced on November 7, 2001 that Italy would contribute 2,700 troops to the U.S.-led military campaign. The Italian contingent consists of naval, air, and ground components, including an armored regiment, reconnaissance and transport planes, warships, and vehicles to check for biological and chemical weapons. Italy provided its Carrier Battle Group to support combat operations in the North Arabian Sea. They deployed more than 13 percent of their entire naval force for use in Operation Enduring Freedom. Currently, the Italian frigate "Euro" is stationed in the Gulf of Oman and worked with several other coalition ships and aircraft, including the Canadian HMCS Algonquin, to capture two alleged al Qaeda members on July 13, 2002. Up to 1,000 additional troops were offered if needed. Of those troops pledged, 1,475 were sent to the Gulf aboard the aircraft carrier Garibaldi. There are 13 Italian personnel at CENTCOM.

Italy is also contributing to the peacekeeping effort in Afghanistan. Currently, more than 400 Italian troops are participating in ISAF. The majority of these are part of a regimental task force deployed in January to provide ISAF area and site security in Kabul. The Italian air force is scheduled to send one C-130 and one Boeing 707 to Manas airfield as part of the rotation of forces. In total, Italy is providing three C130 aircraft, is leasing one Boeing 707, one AN-124, and one IL-76 in support of ISAF. An engineering team has been deployed to Bagram for the repair of the runway, which has been completed.

On April 18, 2001, an Italian aircraft and security force transported former King Mohammed Zahir Shah and Afghan leader Hamid Karzai to Kabul.

To date, Italy has provided more than \$33 million in humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan. Italy is also engaged in rebuilding the Afghan judiciary.

Italian police and intelligence personnel reportedly have been cooperating closely with U.S. State Department and FBI officials. Italian authorities have arrested 35 people with alleged links to al Qaeda. Among these, in November 2001, police arrested five people from Northern Africa who were suspected of having ties to bin Laden. In February 2002, nine Moroccans were arrested under suspicion of plotting a bio-terrorist attack on the U.S. Embassy in Rome. In April 2001, Essid Sami Ben Khemais, an al Qaeda leader and suspected associate of Atta, was arrested in Milan and, in February 2002, convicted in an Italian court. In 2002, he was also tried *in absentia* in Tunisia, convicted of assisting the terrorist network, and sentenced to twenty years in prison. On July 13, 2002, Milan police arrested eight men suspected of providing false identity papers for al Qaeda members, including some of the September 11th hijackers.

Jamaica. Jamaica has signed U.N. Sec. Res. 1333 and U.N. Res. 54/109. See CARICOM also.

Japan. With the passage of a new law in October 2001 that allows Japanese Self Defense Forces (SDF) to operate in non-combat zones, Japan contributed 1,500 troops to the U.S.-led war against terrorism. The central role of the Japanese SDF is to provide logistical support to the United States. Three destroyers and two oiler supply ships with about 1,200 personnel were dispatched to the Indian Ocean where they are providing at-sea refueling to U.S. and British naval vessels. Fuel is provided at the Japanese government's own expense. As of May 10, 2002, approximately 124,000 tons of F-76 fuel were provided. By mid-May, this force had conducted 75 at-sea replenishments of coalition ships. There is a plan to withdraw one of the destroyers and one of the fleet oilers because the level of support provided at the outset of Operation Enduring Freedom is no longer necessary. The remaining ships will stay an additional six months, to mid-November 2002.

About half of Japan's C-130 fleet and U-4 aircraft are providing airlift support to Operation Enduring Freedom. Japan completed 35 airlift transportation missions within Japan between November 29, 2001 and May 10, 2002 and 15 missions from U.S. bases in Japan to areas toward Guam and other areas between December 3, 2001 and May 10, 2002.

Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi agreed with European Union leaders to increase cooperation between the Japanese police and the European policy agency, Europol, to strengthen the global fight against terrorism.

Japan has provided relief supplies for Afghan refugees, including 1,840 tents and 18,000 blankets to the U.N. Refugee Agency (UNHCR) in Pakistan on three occasions. In addition, on December 22, 2001, the Japanese government pledged \$1 million to the U.N. Afghanistan Interim Authority Fund that was established within the U.N. Development Program (UNDP). At the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, Japan pledged to provide \$250 million in 2002 and \$500 million over the next 2.5 years. As of March 2002, Japan has contributed about \$102 million to rebuilding efforts in Afghanistan.

In accordance with U.N. Sec. Res. 1267 and 1333, Japan took measures on September 22, 2001 to freeze assets and restrict money flows to 165 groups and

individuals affiliated with the Taliban. Japan has extended its measures to additional groups and individuals on several occasions. As of January 28, 2002, a total of 281 groups and individuals were subject to the restrictions. On March 12, 2002, the Japanese government approved a bill to implement U.N. Res. 54/109 and submitted it to the Diet. On May 17, 2002, the Diet approved the bill, under which countries are obliged to render illegal the financing for terrorist activities and to take actions to confiscate terrorists' funds.

Jordan. On September 12th, King Abdullah promised President Bush that Jordan would join the United States "against the perpetrators of these terrorist atrocities." Jordan offered to commit troops to peacekeeping operations in Afghanistan if necessary and has provided basing and over-flight permission for all U.S. and coalition forces. In early October 2001, Jordan sent two representatives to U.S. CENTCOM.

An "Aardvark" mine clearing unit and personnel were deployed to Kandahar, and have cleared mines from more than 70,000 square meters in both Bagram and Kandahar. Furthermore, it has been reported that Jordan intends to send a planning officer to RAMCC. Finally, a Jordanian Hospital in Mazer-e-Sharif has treated over 68,000 patients since operations began.

Jordan has been an important intelligence partner to the United States for years and has pledged to help the United States track down the al Qaeda terrorist network. In June 2002, Jordanian authorities arrested 11 suspected terrorists believed to be planning attacks on U.S. and Israeli embassies in Jordan.

Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan publicly supported the U.S. war effort against the Taliban. President Nursultan Nazarbayev has allowed access to Kazakh airspace. In July 2002, Kazakhstan signed an agreement with the United States to allow coalition aircraft to use Kazakhstan's airports in case of an emergency or short-term need related to the ongoing war in Afghanistan. Kazakhstan has also offered to host U.S. troops. Kazakh soldiers have also participated in a joint exercise with Russian and Kyrgyz troops in Kyrgyzstan. Kazakhstan's defense minister announced that three officers will be sent to CENTCOM for training purposes.

Kenya. Following the September 11th attacks, Kenya expressed its willingness to assist the United States in its war against terrorism. In the past, Kenya has allowed U.S. military ships to use the port at Mobassa. Kenya hosted U.S. forces during the U.S. intervention in Somalia in 1993. Future U.S. operations against Somalia and terrorist groups in the Horn of Africa will likely involve Kenyan support. Kenya has continuously offered support to Operation Enduring Freedom, including access, overflight, and basing. Kenya sent a liaison officer to CENTCOM in June 2002.

Kenya has been sharing intelligence information generously with the United States. The United States has requested that Kenya monitor the movements of foreigners into and out of the region. In February, Kenyan forces conducted a joint-exercise with U.S. Marines in the Indian Ocean just south of Somalia. Kenya briefly detained, but later released, 11 foreigners suspected of being connected to al Qaeda.

Kenyan authorities have agreed to exert stronger control on foreign exchange bureaus linked to the Al-Barakat organization.

Kenya has signed 10 of 12 U.N. anti-terrorism conventions, including U.N. Res. 54/109.

Kuwait. The Government of Kuwait continues to express diplomatic support for the U.S. war on terrorism. Kuwaiti Ambassador to the United States Ahmed al-Fahd Al-Sabah stated, “the attacks against America on September 11th were attacks on us all. Kuwait is firm in its support for U.S. efforts to rid the world [of terrorism].”

Kuwait sent three CENTCOM representatives to support Operation Enduring Freedom and granted overflight permission and the use of bases to U.S. and coalition forces. The United States utilized Camp Doha, a U.S. Army base just outside of Kuwait City, and the U.S. Air Force utilized the Kuwaiti bases of Ali Salem and Ahmed Al Jaber.

Kuwait has also allowed U.S. law enforcement officials into the country to inspect airport security. Kuwaiti law enforcement authorities recently arrested the suspected head of the al Qaeda training wing. The government of Kuwait upholds that Khalid Shaikh Mohammed, the individual alleged to have been a conspirator in the September 11th attacks, is not a Kuwaiti citizen, despite U.S. reports to the contrary.

Administration officials have praised Kuwait for actions taken to lock the financial assets of terrorist and their supporters. Kuwait’s government has agreed to fully cooperate with U.S. inter-agency teams attempting to track a money trail from Kuwaiti companies, charities, and organizations to terrorist groups. Since January 2002, members of the FBI, IRS, and Departments of State, Justice, and Treasury, as well as anti-terror experts, have been investigating Kuwait’s financial and governmental institutions to gain information on suspected channels of financial activity. In recent months, the government of Kuwait has taken control of all domestic charities, in an attempt to monitor assents that may be filtered to terrorist groups.

Kyrgyzstan. Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev supported the war on terrorism by making Manas international airport, located near the Kyrgyz capital, Bishkek, available to coalition forces. As of July 2002, there are 1,900 coalition troops at Manas, about half of them American. The presence of the U.S. military in Kyrgyzstan will expand as a U.S. base at Manas is built. Five country representatives arrived at CENTCOM on May 14, 2002.

Kyrgyzstan also supports the use of its road and rail infrastructure for humanitarian assistance into Afghanistan. Under the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), Kyrgyzstan – along with Russia and Tajikistan – has delivered 16,500 tons of flour and wheat to the northern provinces of Afghanistan.

Latvia. President Vike-Freiberga stated that Latvia was ready to provide the United States any assistance necessary to find and punish the perpetrators of

terrorism. Latvia has approved the use of its airspace, airfields, and ports for the war on terrorism, and has offered ten cargo handlers as part of a Danish contingency deployed to Manas, Kyrgyzstan.

Latvia's National Armed Forces have pledged to send 12 soldiers to Kyrgyzstan for a three-month period to participate in the U.S.-led war on terrorism. The mission, which was to begin in February, has been postponed as preparations are being made to house the military contingent. Latvian soldiers will be joining the operation at the invitation of Denmark. Although Latvian troops will not be involved in combat activities, they will provide aviation base support and security.

Latvia has sent humanitarian assistance, including blankets, candles, and buckets totaling \$15,000, to Afghan refugees.

Latvia has adopted an anti-terrorism action plan. The Latvian government is currently considering amendments to the country's criminal law, which will hold individuals responsible for both participating in and providing financial support to terror operations.

Liberia. Liberian President Charles Taylor offered the coalition the use of his nation's airport facilities and airspace.

Libya. Distancing himself from terrorism, Libyan leader Moammar Gaddafi condemned the attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon and endorsed U.S. retaliation. According to U.S. officials, Libya has cooperated with the United States since September 11th by offering valuable intelligence information concerning al Qaeda operations, especially in southern Europe. Libya has expressed support for U.S. efforts to freeze financial assets of terrorists.

Lithuania. Following September 11th, Lithuania declared its support for the war on terrorism. The Lithuanian government has allowed U.S. aircraft to use Lithuanian airports until the anti-terrorist action is terminated.

A Lithuanian representative arrived at CENTCOM on July 10, 2002. The Lithuanian Parliament decided to send 12 military medical personnel to participate in Operation Enduring Freedom as part of a Czech field hospital. Authorization has been given for 15 Lithuanian military personnel to participate in Operation Enduring Freedom as part of a joint Danish-Lithuanian-Latvian-Estonian unit under Danish command.

On January 23, 2002, the Lithuanian National Security and Defense Committee approved a Lithuanian program for combating terrorism. The program outlines concrete actions to be taken in the next two years including: joining international efforts to fight terrorism, developing anti-terror legislation, protecting potential terrorist targets, and investigating terrorist activities.

The Lithuanian government has allocated emergency humanitarian assistance funding for Afghan refugees.

Currently, Lithuanian officers and soldiers are serving in KFOR and SFOR missions in the Balkans.

Luxembourg. As a NATO member, Luxembourg supported the invocation of Article V. Luxembourg contributed to the Afghan National Army Trust Fund.

Luxembourg has banned terrorist groups named by the United States. Luxembourg has also attempted to block the assets of all persons and organizations identified by the United States as terrorists or supporters of terrorism.

Macedonia. In response to the attacks of September 11, 2001, the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia immediately condemned the terrorist acts and conveyed its condolences. Macedonia has two officers taking part in the ISAF as part of the Turkish contingent.

Malaysia. As a member of both APEC and ASEAN, Malaysia has supported the U.S. war against terrorism. The government has approved all requests for overflight clearance since September 11th and has provided access to Malaysian intelligence. Malaysian authorities arrested 13 suspects with possible links to Osama bin Laden in December 2001. Malaysia is also providing peacekeeping humanitarian support and has sent a medical team to help Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

In support of U.N. Sec. Res.1373, Malaysia's central bank has directed local banks to trace and freeze the accounts of organizations found to be sponsoring or connected with terrorism. Moreover, Malaysia hosted a special ASEAN Ministers Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) in April 2002, where ASEAN ministers discussed concrete measures they can take to comply with the U.N. resolutions.

Malaysia, along with Indonesia and the Philippines, signed the Trilateral Agreement on Terrorism and Transnational Crimes, requiring cooperation in intelligence and information exchange.

Malta. Malta has been a party to the U.N. Res. 54/109 and 52/164 since November 2001.

Mexico. President Vicente Fox stated that Mexico was "ready to collaborate with all those countries in a proposed alliance to fight this evil," and indicated willingness to cooperate on security matters during a visit to President Bush on October 4, 2001. Officials from Mexico and the United States met in November 2001 and January 2002 to discuss migration and security cooperation between the countries.

Mexico led the Organization of American States (OAS) in drafting an Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism to enhance law enforcement cooperation. Mexico also signed the "Declaration Against Terrorism" of the Regional Migration Conference, an intergovernmental forum of North and Central American countries.

In an effort to combat terrorism, the Government of Mexico has been working to complete the constitutional procedures to become party to the U.N. Res. 54/109.

Moldova. The Moldovan Supreme Security Council decided to allow the international anti-terrorist coalition to use Moldovan airspace and the Chisinau airport for the fight against terrorism.

Monaco. Monaco had already ratified the U.N. Res. 52/164 before September 11, 2001. Monaco ratified U.N. Res. 54/109 in November 2001.

Morocco. King Mohammed VI condemns terrorism in all forms. Morocco supports U.N. Sec. Res. 1386 and 1373 and U.N. Res. 54/109.

U.S. intelligence cooperation with counterparts in Morocco is increasing. King Mohammed of Morocco met with CIA director George Tenet in February for talks on security matters, including the war on terrorism. Soon after this meeting, Moroccan intelligence agents helped question Moroccan prisoners at Guantanamo Bay.

Moroccan authorities detained senior al Qaeda operative, Mohammed Haydar Zammar, who was believed to have recruited one of the September 11th hijackers, and turned him over to Syria. They also detained Abu Zubair, one of the three or four most senior leaders of al Qaeda and an associate of top al Qaeda leader Abu Zubaydah. In May and June of 2002, the Moroccan authorities arrested three Saudi men and four Moroccan accomplices accused of plotting to attack U.S. and British ships in the Strait of Gibraltar.

Mozambique. The government of Mozambique has initiated a comprehensive review of international legal instruments to combat terrorism. Mozambique is also a signatory to U.N. Res. 54/109.

Nepal. The Nepali government voiced support for U.S.-led military actions in Afghanistan.

Netherlands. As a NATO member, the Netherlands supported the invocation of Article V. It also offered to contribute 1,400 troops, as well as six fighter planes, support planes, three frigates, two minesweepers, and a submarine to the military effort in Afghanistan.

In total, there are 481 Dutch troops in operations related to the international fight against terrorism. Currently, there are Dutch personnel at CENTCOM, at the U.S. Naval Forces Central Command in Bahrain, and in Turkey. The Netherlands has contributed 217 troops to the ISAF. Military personnel also accompanied various aircraft and naval ships: 35 in the Caribbean with a P-3C Orion, one on the USS John F. Kennedy, 166 on the HNLMS Van Galen, 30 in Kyrgyzstan with a C-130, one in Qatar with a KDC-10 tanker/transport aircraft, and 23 in the United Arab Emirates with a P-3C Orion. Dutch F-16 fighters will soon be deployed to Kyrgyzstan. The C-130 has carried out humanitarian assistance flights.

The Netherlands has promised almost \$100 million for humanitarian aid and reconstruction in addition to its yearly contribution of \$8 million in humanitarian aid. Netherlands Civil Military Operations (CMO), in cooperation with the Netherlands Armed Forces and the Afghanistan Interim Authority, have rebuilt three schools in

Kabul. The Netherlands CMO has built a playground at Lycee Botkhak elementary school in Kabul. Additional plans to finance and rebuild additional schools and water projects in Afghanistan.

The Netherlands has also installed an action plan to combat terrorism, including the strengthening of legislation, increased cooperation between police and justice departments in the Netherlands and the United States, and financial control mechanisms.

New Zealand. In response to September 11th, New Zealand invoked Article IV of the ANZUS Security Treaty, between New Zealand, Australia, and the United States. Foreign Minister Phil Goff offered military support for use in any action against those responsible for the attacks, including troops from the country's special forces.

New Zealand Special Air Service (SAS) troops have been working alongside the forces of other nations in Afghanistan, to help stabilize the area. Prime Minister Helen Clark acknowledged the presence of SAS forces on the ground in Afghanistan. New Zealand's Waihopai monitoring station is part of the five-nation ECHELON intelligence-gateway network.

New Zealand was the first non-European country to join Afghanistan's international peacekeeping force; about 30 of its soldiers were deployed in and around Kabul. New Zealand also provided a C-130 aircraft for humanitarian efforts and logistics, as well as a seven-person air loading team to support the ISAF. In May 2002, New Zealand announced that it will continue contributing personnel to ISAF to the end of the year. As of August 2002, six New Zealand personnel are staff officers in the ISAF.

Intelligence support has been offered as well. Three hundred members of New Zealand's counter-terrorism police are cooperating with Italian and U.S. officials to investigate potential links between cyanide threats to U.S. Embassies in New Zealand and Rome. New Zealand has also moved to restrict terrorist financing and developed stricter domestic anti-terrorism legislation.

In humanitarian efforts, New Zealand is contributing about \$190,000 to projects identified in the U.N. Immediate and Transitional Assistance Program and about \$120,000 for New Zealand NGO activities in Afghanistan. New Zealand has already contributed about \$480,000 to the U.N. Consolidated Appeal for Afghanistan.

Nicaragua. Under the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, the Nicaraguan government pledged to lend any necessary help to the fight against terrorism. Nicaragua signed the "Declaration Against Terrorism" of the Regional Migration Conference, an intergovernmental forum of North and Central American countries. Nicaragua supports U.N. Sec. Res. 1267 and 1386.

Nigeria. President Olusegun Obasanjo pledged his country's support for the international coalition against terrorism, stating that "we have no doubt in our own mind that terrorism must be fought and it must be fought to a standstill." Nigeria has drafted legislation against terrorism and its financing.

Norway. As a NATO member, Norway supported the invocation of Article V.

Norway has deployed 162 personnel to support operations in Afghanistan. Currently, there are six Norwegian personnel at CENTCOM. Norwegian special forces have been providing reconnaissance and military assistance and have been involved in offensive operations in Operation Enduring Freedom. Norway has provided 15 hardened vehicles that are currently supporting Special Operation Forces missions and provided leadership transport. One C-130 transport aircraft was deployed to Manas, Kyrgyzstan, where Norway coordinates a joint unit with the Netherlands and Denmark to provide tactical airlift and humanitarian assistance. Four F-16 fighters are scheduled to be deployed to Manas in October 2002.

Norway is now contributing about 20 personnel to ISAF. Norwegian participation includes the deployment of mine clearing experts. An engineering unit, consisting of 16 mine clearing experts, was deployed to Bagram, Afghanistan. An area of 750,000 square meters at the Kandahar and Bagram airfields and their surroundings was cleared of mines by Norwegian personnel.

Norway has also donated supplies and equipment for a 700-man light infantry battalion in an effort to rebuild the Afghan army.

At the Tokyo International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, Norway pledged \$40 million to support the Afghanistan reconstruction effort. On January 1, 2002, Norway became the chair of the donor organization Afghanistan Support Group.

While Norway had already ratified U.N. Res. 52/164 September 11th, 2001, Norway ratified U.N. Res. 54/109 in July 2002.

Oman. Oman continues to assist the United States and Operation Enduring Freedom with military support. The Sultan of Oman reiterated permission for the United States to use the facilities it has had access to since 1980, including airfields at Seeb, Thumrait, and Masirah Island. Oman houses significant caches of prepositioned U.S. equipment and supplies and has provided in-flight refueling for American combat planes. Oman, which has significant military ties to the U.K., recently allowed British allied troops to conduct a large military exercise to test the British ability to move heavy equipment in a desert environment.

The government of Oman reportedly plans to follow in the footsteps of other Gulf states in passing anti-money-laundering legislation to curb terrorist financing, but no specific details are yet available.

Pakistan. Pakistan has played a critical role in anti-terror operations led by the United States. The Pakistani government froze the assets of two Islamic militant groups after the Bush administration declared them terrorist organizations.

Since the semi-autonomous tribal region serves as an obstacle to more effective U.S. anti-terror operations in South Asia, the government of Pakistan has strengthened its border with Afghanistan to prevent Taliban and al Qaeda fighters from escaping to Pakistan. In late December 2001, the Pakistani government

negotiated with the tribal leaders, with the promise of aid, to allow the positioning of about 30,000 Pakistani troops to guard the mountainous border with Afghanistan.

Pakistan has provided broad-based support for CIA and FBI searches for al Qaeda members. Suspects found include Abu Zubaida, alleged to be a top lieutenant of Osama bin Laden, and Sharib Ahmad, organizer of the June 2002 car bomb attack on the U.S. consulate in Karachi. On March 28, 2002, Zubeida was captured in Pakistan. Ramzi Binalshibh, friend and roommate of Atta, and alleged September 11th plotter, was arrested in early September 2002 in a joint Pakistani-U.S. intelligence operation.

Following the murder of Wall Street Journal reporter Daniel Pearl in February, the United States formally requested that Pakistan extradite the prime suspect. No extradition treaty exists between Pakistan and the United States. The suspect was convicted and sentenced to death.

Pakistan's President traveled to Washington D.C. in mid-February. Around the same time, President Bush requested the reallocation of \$220 million in emergency Defense Department funds to Pakistan.

In Tokyo at the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, Pakistan pledged to donate \$100 million over five years to Afghanistan for its reconstruction, and the private joint-venture Premier-Shell Pakistan has committed \$200 million in aid for the rehabilitation of Afghan refugees.

In May 2002, the US-Pakistan Joint Working Group on Counter-terrorism and Law Enforcement met to discuss a broad range of bilateral law enforcement issues relating to the war on terrorism.

Palestinian Authority. Balsam Abu Sharif, aide to Yasser Arafat, said Arafat offered to cooperate with the U.S. war on terrorism, but added, "the struggle against terrorists must tie in with the opening of a negotiating table in order to achieve overall peace in the region." More recently, Chairman Arafat has denounced the shift in American focus from the Arab-Israeli peace process to the U.S. war on terror and condemned the use of the war on terror to justify state aggression.

Panama. Panama signed the "Declaration Against Terrorism" of the Regional Migration Conference, an intergovernmental forum of North and Central American countries.

Paraguay. Paraguay has been active in the fight against terrorism, arresting over 20 individuals suspected of funding Hamas and Hizballah.

People's Republic of China (PRC). Chinese President Jiang Zemin offered moral support for the U.S. efforts to battle terrorism. Chinese officials are cooperating with the United States on intelligence matters and have pledged to cut off financial flows to terrorists. In October 2001, at the APEC Summit in Shanghai, U.S. and PRC representatives set up an interagency counter-terrorism consultation group. At the meeting on May 29-31, 2002, U.S. and PRC officials exchanged views on how to prevent and combat terrorist financing. The meetings sought to strengthen

cooperation in the areas of terrorist financing, law enforcement and counter-terrorism. President Bush visited China in late February 2002, and the two countries strengthened their will to cooperate in the fight against terrorism. During Bush's visit, the Chinese government approved the opening of an FBI office in Beijing for the prevention of terrorism, drug trafficking, and organized crimes.

At the same time, U.S. officials have warned Chinese officials that the anti-terror campaign should not be used to suppress legitimate political dissent among China's own Muslim populations.

In Macau, financial authorities have directed banks to search for terrorist accounts and new legislation has been passed to implement recent U.N. Security Council anti-terrorism resolutions.

China signed U.N. Res. 54/109 in November 2001. China also announced that it will provide \$150 million worth of assistance to Afghanistan for its reconstruction.

Peru. In compliance with the Inter-America Treaty on Reciprocal Assistance, Peru has passed legislation against money-laundering and against terrorism. Since September 2001, the Peruvian police have arrested over 200 suspected terrorists and continue to pursue individuals accused of committing terrorist acts, both domestically and internationally. Peru ratified U.N. Res. 54/109 in November 2001.

Philippines. President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo committed her country's full support to the United States. She offered intelligence sharing, unconditional overflight permission, use of military facilities, logistical support, food, medicine, and medical personnel.

The Philippines has become another major focus of the war on terrorism. The Filipino government has been combating Abu Sayyaf, a group known to have connections to Osama bin Laden. On June 21, 2002, the Philippine military captured members of Abu Sayyaf and killed its leader, Abu Sabaya, largely neutralizing the organization. President George W. Bush commended the Philippines for its vigilant efforts against terrorism.

The United States has pledged to provide \$100 million in security assistance to the Philippines and has dispatched 660 U.S. troops, including 160 special forces troops, to help the Arroyo administration in its campaign against the Abu Sayyaf.

President Arroyo has made proposals calling for cooperation in intelligence, information exchange, and communication. In May 2002, the Philippines signed a Trilateral Agreement on Terrorism and Transnational Crimes with Indonesia and Malaysia to root out terrorism in Southeast Asia.

Poland. As a NATO member, Poland supported the invocation of Article V.

Poland has prepared a contingent of 275 troops, including military engineers and chemical and biological weapons specialists, to participate in the U.S.-led war on terrorism. The Polish units are expected to provide a supporting role, but they will also include members of the country's elite GROM special operations unit. To

date, 51 out of the planned 87 combat engineers, logistics personnel and commandos from the GROM unit have been deployed to the conflict region. They will be joined by six doctors. In addition to troops, Poland has also promised to provide a warship for logistics purposes. Currently there are five Polish personnel at CENTCOM. Polish de-mining crews have cleared over 4,000 meters of land from minefields.

Portugal. As a NATO member, Portugal supported the invocation of Article V and pledged full support to the United States, including military help. Portuguese representatives arrived at CENTCOM in December 2001.

Portugal participates in the ISAF's peacekeeping efforts in Afghanistan. A Portuguese Medical Team, with two doctors, three nurses, and three technicians was in Kabul from March to April 2002. From April to the end of June 2002, Portugal deployed a C-130 with crew and a maintenance team, totaling 15 personnel. They accomplished 150 hours of flight missions. For logistic coordination during the C-130 deployment, a Portuguese liaison officer was appointed to the CENTCOM. Currently, eight Portuguese personnel are deployed to the ISAF.

Portugal had ratified U.N. Res. 52/164 as of November 2001.

Qatar. Qatar has granted the United States the use of the large air base at Al-Udeid. The United States has been financing upgrades to the base, while the Qatari government has also pledged \$400 million to upgrade the base in exchange for U.S. military protection. Qatar hosts one of the largest military caches in the region and roughly 3,000 U.S. troops are currently stationed in the country. In addition, the Qatari government has built a 27-building complex to store American military vehicles and personnel in case of a war against Iraq. Qatar has sent three representatives to CENTCOM and executes regular Combat Air Patrol protection in Qatar for coalition forces.

Qatar has given both military and humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, including aid to the National Army and a promise to build two hospitals.

On the financial front, Qatar has cooperated in freezing bank accounts belonging to terrorists. In January 2002, the Governor of the Central Bank of Qatar, Abdullah Bin Khaled al-Ateyah, issued an order aimed at suppressing money-laundering and curtailing financial assistance to terrorists.

From January 29-31, 2002, the interior minister of Qatar joined counterparts from Bahrain, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, and Tunisia in Beirut to discuss Arab efforts to combat terrorism.

Republic of Congo. President Denis Sassou-Nguesso offered to assist in the capture of those responsible for the terrorist attacks of September 11th.

Republic of China (Taiwan). The Taiwanese government reaffirmed its "unwavering and firm" support for the U.S. war on terrorism. The government of Taiwan donated relief goods worth more than \$16 million to refugees in Afghanistan.

Romania. The Romanian Parliament endorsed the government's decision to provide air, land, and maritime facilities to support U.S. actions. Romania has established a National Coordination Center to facilitate the movement of land, air, and naval forces of NATO countries. Romania has agreed to confer legal status on U.S. military personnel to be stationed in Romania and to allow U.S. military overflights, including those carrying troops and dangerous materials.

Romania has recently deployed more than 500 soldiers to Afghanistan and transported them with their own C-130 aircraft. Of this group, there is an infantry battalion of 405, a Nuclear, Biological, Chemical (NBC) company of 70, and 10 staff officers. Three liaison officers arrived at CENTCOM in December, one of whom is working in the Coalition Intelligence Center. Romania is contributing 55 troops, including police and intelligence officers, to the ISAF. Romania plans to contribute both mine clearing equipment and engineers to the U.S.-led operation in Afghanistan.

In support of the Afghan National Army, Romania has contributed a large quantity of training equipment: 1,000 AK-47 assault rifles, 300,000 rounds of ammunition, magazines and cleaning sets.

Russia. On September 11, 2001, President Putin was the first world leader to call President Bush with condolences after the attacks. Within two weeks, the United States and Russia had reached an agreement to increase intelligence-sharing about Afghanistan and al Qaeda and to allow U.S. troops to be based in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Russia also authorized overflight clearance for necessary flights.

Russian special forces have participated in Operation Enduring Freedom. Former Soviet special forces have also passed on strategically significant advice based on their combat experiences in Afghanistan. In addition, Russia has supplied maps of cave complexes in Afghanistan. Russia has liaison officers assigned to CENTCOM, has provided experts to help with specialized tasks such as mine-clearing, and supplied weapons, including some \$45 million in Soviet-made guns, artillery, and tanks, to Northern Alliance fighters. In April 2002, Russia presented the Afghan government with 42 special vehicles, including 37 tracked vehicles, two fuel vehicles, and two four-wheel drive vehicles.

Russia has conducted staff military exercises involving 500 troops of the CIS Rapid Reaction Force in Bishkek in June 2002. The joint exercises included troops from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, and Tajikistan and are designed to improve cooperation among the various countries' military and interior-ministry forces in combating an invasion by "bandit formations," presumably meaning fighters from the banned Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan who are believed to be near the Tajik border in Afghanistan.

Russia has cleaned out and reconstructed the Salang Tunnel, a tunnel connecting the northern and southern provinces of Afghanistan. In January 2002, the tunnel opened for regular traffic, allowing transportation of thousands of tons of food, medicine, and supplies. In January 2002, a joint Russian-German project completed the construction of a pontoon passage across Pianj River, which opened

a continuous route from Tajikistan to the central region of Afghanistan for delivery of international humanitarian assistance.

The Russian government opened three Russian air corridors for humanitarian assistance to the war zone. Russia has already transported more than 420,000 tons of food and 2,100 tons of medicine to Afghanistan. In November, Russia established the first coalition hospital in Kabul. In January 2002, the hospital was turned over to local authorities.

In March 2002, EMERCOM (Russia's Emergency Response Organization) deployed its mobile hospital to Nakhreen and began medical assistance to the victims of the earthquake in Afghanistan. The rescue and assistance team has supplied over 100 metric tons of humanitarian assistance supplies to the Nakhreen area, including provisions, medicines and water cleansing equipment. Russian rescue teams have conducted searches throughout the area.

The United States and Russia have jointly proposed the creation of a database where participating states can post requests for assistance or where OSCE institutions can post funding requests for counter-terrorist related programs so that other donors can make offers of assistance.

Following Russia's signing of U.N. Res. 54/109, President Putin signed a decree to prevent and block the financing of terrorist organizations.

Saint Kitts and Nevis. See CARICOM

Saint Lucia. See CARICOM

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. In accordance with U.N. Res. 1333, Saint Vincent has tightened security and implemented measures against criminals and terrorists. See CARICOM also.

Saudi Arabia. The Saudi government and the United States have agreed not to publicly detail Saudi cooperation. Saudi Arabia, home to the bin Laden family, reportedly provided the United States with intelligence information and has allowed overflights, refueling operations, and logistical support for U.S. operations. Reports also indicate that Saudi Arabia allows the use of Prince Sultan Air Base for coordination of air operation over Afghanistan.

In Tokyo at the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia pledged \$220 million in humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan over the next three years.

Recent reports suggest that the Saudis have moved to restrict the funding of identified terrorist groups. The Saudi regime has frozen terrorist assets in the country and plans to investigate fund raising and money laundering as a connection to terrorist activity. In the first such joint U.S.-Saudi designation, Saudi Arabia, in early March, shut down branches of the Riyadh-based charity, Al-Hartman Islamic Foundation, in Somalia and Albania. In addition, the Saudi government recently arrested Abdul Ariz, a key al-Qaeda financial official.

Senegal. The Central Bank of Senegal and regional banks based in Dakar have modified rules to fight terrorism financing. Senegal plans to ratify all U.N. conventions against terrorism. Senegal has created a regional counter-terrorism intelligence center with U.S. assistance.

Singapore. Singapore has been a firm supporter of the U.S. war to root out the al Qaeda network in Southeast Asia. In December 2001, Singapore's Internal Security Department arrested 15 suspects, some of whom trained at an al Qaeda camp in Afghanistan, for alleged involvement in plans to bomb several American sites in Singapore. In September 2002, officials in Singapore arrested an additional 21 Islamic militants thereby disrupting a network tied to al Qaeda that had planned to bomb Western embassies.

Other measures Singapore has taken to combat terrorism include outlawing Osama bin Laden and militant Muslim groups in Singapore and introducing legislation to prevent money laundering.

Slovakia. After September 11th, the Slovak government offered basing rights and permission for U.S. and NATO planes to use its air space en route to the conflict zone, supported NATO's invocation of Article V, and supported EU and regional initiatives to counter terrorism. Slovakia has also dispatched a liaison officer to CENTCOM in March 2002. In August, Slovakia deployed the first members of a 40-strong peacekeeper unit to ISAF. The peacekeepers will repair the airport in Bagram. Slovakia has also offered a special forces regiment, NBC reconnaissance units, and a mobile field hospital.

Slovakia is also supporting the peacekeeping troops in the Balkans through a joint battalion of Czech and Slovak troops.

While Slovakia had already ratified the U.N. Res. 52/164 before September 11th, the government ratified U.N. Res. 54/109 the following year.

Somalia. Due to its remote location, seaport access, and ineffective government, Somalia is regarded as a possible alternative haven for bin Laden and his al Qaeda network. U.S. forces, including Green Beret commandos, are currently training for missions in Somalia. The U.S. military continues to receive briefings on the warlords who control the nation and which of them may harbor al Qaeda members. The only known U.S. military insertion into Somalia since September 11th was in early December when U.S. officials met with warlords in Baidoa, Somalia.

South Africa. Although it has agreed to provide intelligence support for the war on terrorism, the South African government would only offer military support to the United States if called on by the UN. South Africa is a member of the Commonwealth Committee on Terrorism, which was established on October 25, 2001. South Africa supports the counter-terrorism efforts of the OAU, including the "Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism."

South Korea. During President Bush's visit to South Korea in February, the two countries reaffirmed the close U.S.-South Korean alliance and the agreement to cooperate in the war against terrorism. South Korea dispatched approximately 450

military personnel to support the U.S. military campaign in Afghanistan and sent five personnel to CENTCOM. South Korea deployed a naval vessel to transport over 1,000 tons of construction material from Singapore to Diego Garcia to support Operation Enduring Freedom. South Korean C-130s have flown 18 flights between Seoul and Diego Garcia to transport over 45 tons of humanitarian relief supplies valued at \$12 million. A Level II hospital, consisting of 90 personnel, was deployed to Manas.

South Korea pledged \$45 million in aid to Afghanistan over a 30-month period. This will be used to help rebuild Afghanistan's medical, education, and economic infrastructure. In March 2002, Kim Sang-tae, director of the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), was dispatched to Kabul to serve as a resident official. He will serve as liaison for the South Korea's reconstruction projects in Afghanistan and will open a Korean mission in Kabul.

South Korea has signed U.N. Res. 54/109 and will adjust laws concerning the real-name financial transaction system. This will allow information to be released to governments in order to identify the funds of offshore criminal organizations.

Spain. As a NATO member, Spain supported the invocation of Article V. Defense Minister Federico Trill offered the United States the use of Spanish military bases for any military operation. Under existing agreements, the United States can already use the Moron air base and the Rota naval base.

Currently, there are nine Spanish personnel at CENTCOM. Two Navy officers are serving as national liaison officers with the Coalition Forces Maritime Component Command (CFMCC) in Bahrain. One Air Force officer is serving as a national representative at Manas, Kyrgyzstan, and one Army officer is serving as the national representative at ISAF. Spanish staff officers have been assigned to Permanent Joint Headquarters (PJHQ) in Great Britain and United States European Command (USEUCOM) in Germany.

Spain has deployed one P-3B to Djibouti, two C-130s to Manas, and one supply ship deployed to the CENTCOM region. Spanish maritime patrol aircraft began conducting reconnaissance operations from French bases in Djibouti, and Spain has deployed SAR helicopters to Manas in April. Spain is scheduled to send another C-130 to Manas and two frigates to the CENTCOM region.

Spain has also offered forces for peacekeeping purposes. Currently, Spain is contributing 349 personnel to ISAF in the areas of engineering, explosive ordnance disposal, logistics, helicopter support, and air transport support. In the Spanish hospital in Bagram more than 7,644 patients have been treated.

Spain has actively detained more than 14 people suspected of connections to Islamic groups linked to bin Laden. Eight of these people have been charged with ties to September 11th. In November 2001, Spanish police arrested Yusuf Galan and Imad Eddin Barakat Yarkas, alleged members of a terrorist cell in Madrid. Both Galan and Yarkas are believed to have helped plan and fund the September 11th attacks. Spanish authorities also arrested Mohamed Bensakhria, aide to bin Laden who may have met with Atta. Although Spain is contributing police intelligence to

the war on terrorism, Spanish authorities are reluctant to extradite al Qaeda terrorist suspects to the United States to face military tribunals.

While Spain had already ratified the U.N. Res.52/164 before September 11th, Spain ratified the U.N. Res. 54/109 in April 2002.

Sudan. Although Bin Laden was based in Sudan from 1991 to 1996, Secretary of State Colin Powell has stated that Sudan “has been very cooperative” in sharing intelligence with the United States since the September 11th attacks. Sudanese officials are helping the FBI and the CIA in their counter-terrorism operations, although Sudan will not confirm claims by U.S. officials that it has made arrests.

In addition to providing information on bin Laden’s operations, Sudan has also offered information on money flows. A high-ranking U.S. official reported that “information sharing by African intelligence services has never been so extensive.”

Suriname. See CARICOM.

Sweden. As a neutral country, Sweden is prohibited from taking part in any military action, but is willing to share intelligence with the United States and its allies. Two country representatives have been dispatched to CENTCOM.

Sweden has also contributed to the ISAF. Sweden has deployed an intelligence unit of 45 people to the UK Headquarters of ISAF. Sweden has also supplied two C-130 transport aircraft to ISAF. The Swedish Rescue Services Agency provided 20 professionals to assist in logistical support for humanitarian aid distribution. Currently, thirty one Swedish soldiers are participating in the ISAF.

Sweden is hosting and chairing the Stockholm Process, aimed at making the U.N. Security Council’s sanctions more effective. Sweden is an active participant in the multilateral Financial Action Task Force and has supported recent proposals to strengthen the instruments to combat terrorism financing. Sweden has frozen funds and assets belonging to entities and individuals named on lists pursuant to U.N. resolutions.

Sweden has pledged \$100 million in humanitarian aid and reconstruction assistance for the period 2002-2004. At the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, Sweden pledged over \$13 million. This fall Swedish engineers and a locally recruited workforce will begin construction of three bridges along the road between Jalalabad and Kabul.

Sweden had ratified U.N. Res. 52/164 immediately before September 11th and later ratified U.N. Res. 54/109 in June 2002.

Switzerland. In Tokyo at the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, Switzerland pledged \$18 million over two years.

Syria. Syria has assisted coalition efforts in the war on terrorism by providing the CIA with intelligence on Islamic radicals with possible al Qaeda connections, possibly in exchange for allowing continued imports of Iraqi oil, which is prohibited

by U.N. sanctions. In November 2001, Syria extradited bin Laden aide and associate Rifai Ahmed Taha to Egypt.

More recently, Syria has arrested and questioned Mohammed Haydar Zammar, identified as a key figure in a Hamburg, Germany terrorist cell. Zammar admitted to recruiting September 11th hijacker Mohammed Atta.

No information is available on any military or logistical support Syria may be offering to coalition forces. In defiance of a U.N. embargo, Syria has been reportedly importing 200,000 barrels of Iraqi crude oil a day.

Taiwan. See Republic of China.

Tajikistan. Tajikistan is allowing the coalition to use three air bases in that country. Since October 2001, the United States has established an open-ended military presence in Tajikistan. A small number of French and Italian troops have also been in Tajikistan, using bases there as a transit point to and from Afghanistan.

Tajikistan acceded to U.N. Res. 52/164 in July 2002.

Tanzania. Tanzania signed U.N. Sec. Res. 1373. The government of Tanzania recognizes the need for information exchange, increased intelligence, and effective law enforcement. However, Tanzania is endowed with natural resources, including the precious gem tanzanite, which allegedly funds some terrorist activities and may be linked to al Qaeda.

Thailand. Thailand has stated unequivocal solidarity and readiness to cooperate with the international community. The Thai government granted blanket permission for overflights and opened up its military facilities to U.S. planes for refueling and necessary logistical support. Thai law enforcement pledged all possible cooperation with U.S. counterparts and stepped up security protection of U.S. citizens and interests in Thailand.

Thailand has offered to deploy a military engineering battalion task force of 1,000 for infrastructure construction and de-mining efforts, as well as teams of military medical officers, to join a multi-national peacekeeping force in Afghanistan. Moreover, Thailand has offered to provide expertise in prosthetic limbs, assistance to train people with disabilities, and training in sustainable development.

The Thai government pledged to exchange intelligence information in order to block financial flows to terrorists. The Thai government's cooperation includes identifying terrorist assets, reinforcing money-laundering legislation, and passing new anti-terrorism measures. Thailand is in the process of amending the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 1999 to cover crimes related to the financing of terrorism. It is also involved in operation and coordination efforts of the multilateral cooperation on anti-money laundering, called the EGMONT GROUP, and is a member of the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering. Thailand has expressed interest in joining the intelligence-sharing network recently established between Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. Thailand has ratified five international conventions on anti-terrorism.

In November 2001, Thailand donated 3,000 metric tons of rice through the U.N. World Food Program and the Thai Red Cross Society donated 10,000 blankets to Afghanistan.

Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad and Tobago have already acceded to eleven of the international conventions against terrorism. See CARICOM also.

Tunisia. U.S. intelligence has increased cooperation with its counterparts in Tunisia. In January 2002, a Tunisian military court convicted 34 Islamic militants for belonging to a group linked to al Qaeda. Almost all of these were tried in absentia, including Essid Sami Ben Khemais (who may have known the hijacker Atta), who was arrested in Italy in April for an alleged plot to launch a poison chemical attack in Europe.

In November 2001, Tunisia signed U.N. Res. 54/109.

Turkey. As a NATO member, Turkey supported the invocation of Article V. It offered the use of eight air bases, including the large base at Incirlik (which has been used primarily for humanitarian drops into Afghanistan), and permission to use Turkish airspace. The Turkish parliament also increased its support for the anti-Taliban Northern Alliance, including authorizing the deployment of Turkish special forces and equipment to train anti-Taliban fighters. Turkey was the only partner that allowed the United States to transport Guantanamo detainees through Turkish bases.

Turkey provided KC-135 aerial refueling for U.S. aircraft in transit to the CENTCOM region. One Turkish officer will take a position as a planning officer at the RAMCC of CENTCOM. There are currently three personnel at CENTCOM headed by a brigadier general. Turkey is providing one officer to Permanent Joint Headquarters (PJHQ), three officers and one non-commissioned officer to ISAF headquarters and two officers to Kabul Multinational Brigade (KMNB) headquarters. In November 2001, Turkey announced that it was sending 90 special forces troops to Afghanistan to help train Northern Alliance forces.

Turkey has five ships participating in NATO counter-terrorism operations in the Mediterranean Sea. Turkish personnel are directly involved in the training and equipping of first battalion of the Afghanistan National Guard. Additionally, Air Force Command personnel conducted site surveys for possible airfields in Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan to be used in humanitarian assistance, Close Air Support, and airborne operations flights.

Turkey is also taking an active role in the peacekeeping efforts in Afghanistan. In February 2002, it deployed 267 troops, an ambulance, a minibus, a mortar gun, and other armored vehicles to the ISAF. In June 2002, Turkey took command of the ISAF and deployed approximately 1,400 troops to Afghanistan, making it the largest contingent in the ISAF.

Turkey has provided other forms of support. Turkey froze the assets of over 100 people and companies linked to bin Laden, al Qaeda, and associated groups in Egypt, Libya, Uzbekistan, and Somalia. Turkey increased security along its borders,

enabling border guards to arrest al Qaeda operatives attempting to attack Israel via Iran and Turkish al Qaeda operatives attempting to return to Afghanistan.

In Tokyo at the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, Turkey pledged \$5 million over five years.

Turkmenistan. Turkmenistan's President Saparmurad Niyazov offered his support to the United States, but he did not make the country's bases available for military operations. He did agree to grant overflight permission for planes carrying humanitarian aid and to allow refueling support to U.S. personnel conducting humanitarian assistance. Turkmenistan allowed U.N. agencies to set up cross-border operations to move emergency aid from the eastern city of Turkmenabad to Andkhvoy in northern Afghanistan.

Uganda. Ugandan laws make it an offense for anyone who engages in or carries out acts of terrorism, and for anyone who aides, finances, harbors, or renders support in the commission, preparation, or instigation of acts of terrorism. The Uganda Parliament is currently working to implement U.N. resolutions to combat terrorism.

Ukraine. Ukraine has granted the United States overflight permission and has offered access to three air bases to U.S. forces. NATO ministers have commended Ukraine's logistical air support in Afghanistan, in addition to its contribution to Balkan peacekeeping efforts in a Ukrainian-Polish battalion. The United States and Ukraine are closely cooperating in the anti-terror campaign to combat money-laundering and security issues, according to Ukrainian Prime Minister Anatoliy Kinakh.

Ukraine acceded to the U.N. Res. 52/164 in March 2002.

United Arab Emirates (UAE). The United Arab Emirates once was one of only three countries to recognize Afghanistan's Taliban government. Following the September 11th attacks, the UAE cut off ties with the Taliban. President Sheik Zayad bin Sultan al-Nahyan told President Bush that the UAE was ready to join a campaign against terrorism. The UAE has provided basing and overflight permission for all U.S. and coalition forces. There are currently three UAE personnel at CENTCOM. UAE C-130 aircraft have supported humanitarian assistance operations by airlifting supplies into Central Asia; the UAE has carried out three such missions since the operation's beginning.

In July and October of 2001, Djemal Beghal and Kamel Daoudi were arrested in the U.A.E., respectively. The former, who took orders from bin Laden, was arrested in Dubai for possessing forged travel documents. The latter, was believed to have played a logistical role in the September 11th attacks and was extradited to Paris.

In Tokyo at the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, UAE pledged \$36 million.

In January 2002, the UAE central bank introduced an anti-money-laundering law aimed at preventing the transfer or deposit of money with the intent to conceal its origin.

United Kingdom. As a NATO member, the United Kingdom supported the invocation of Article V. After the September 11th attacks, Prime Minister Tony Blair pledged Britain's full military support to the United States and committed substantial military forces to the American-led alliance against terrorism.

Britain had over 23,000 troops equipped with heavy tanks, self-propelled guns and missile launchers, stationed in and around the Persian Gulf state of Oman for long-planned military exercises with the Omani army. The Royal Navy sent about three dozen warships, including its largest aircraft carrier with a squadron of Harrier jets and an assault ship with marines and army commandos aboard, to the Arabian Sea.

Three Royal Navy nuclear attack submarines participated in the initial October 7, 2001 attack by firing Tomahawk missiles against terrorist training facilities. Blair also placed at U.S. disposal the facilities on the British island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, which lies within striking distance of Afghanistan. On October 26th, Armed Forces Minister Adam Ingram announced that, although not requested by the United States, Britain had placed 200 Royal Marine commandos trained in mountain and winter warfare "on standby" aboard ships off Pakistan for "precise surgical raids" against Taliban targets. Another 400 commandos were placed on "high readiness" in Britain. In addition, an 11-ship naval armada led by the aircraft carrier HMS *Illustrious* reportedly linked with U.S. forces in the region after completion of October 2001 exercises in Oman. Units from Britain's elite Special Air Service actively served in Afghanistan, subsequently reinforced by 100 British commandos who arrived at the Bagram airfield in mid-November.

The UK was the first nation to send military representatives and campaign planners to CENTCOM. Forty British personnel are currently there. The UK also has staff attached to every major U.S. component command.

From April to July 2002, the UK deployed a 1,700 person infantry battle-group, highly skilled in mountain and cold-weather combat, to Afghanistan. The UK also has naval warships, air squadrons, and thousands of troops deployed. A company of Royal Marines has been deployed to Kabul and has contributed to airfield security and mine clearing operations.

In addition to its military contributions, Britain has been playing a leading role in peacekeeping efforts. From December 2001 until June 2002, Britain led the ISAF. About 1,800 British troops initially participated in the 5,000 member force. As of August, Britain contributes 440 personnel to ISAF in a wide range of activities. Three British ISAF soldiers have died in non-combat circumstances.

Britain pledged £200 million (about \$282 million) in aid over the next five years to help rebuild Afghanistan. Since September 11th, £60 million (about \$85.5 million) has been provided for UK humanitarian assistance, including allocations to U.N. agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and other NGOs.

Britain has shared intelligence with the United States and increased police intelligence and action in the war on terrorism. Since September 11th, British authorities have questioned and arrested dozens of individuals allegedly tied to al Qaeda or other militant Islamic groups. In early 2001, British authorities arrested Abu Qatada, who is connected to Algerian terrorist cell activities and is linked to Atta and Moussaoui. He was released and then disappeared. On September 21, 2001, British authorities arrested Lofti Raissi, who trained some of the September 11th hijackers, including Hani Hanjour and Ziad Samir Zarrah. He was released because of a lack of substantial evidence, but U.S. officials are still pursuing Raissi as a suspect.

In October 2001, the Proceeds of Crime Bill was introduced, which contains measures to remove illegally gained assets from criminals, including terrorists. U.K. officials claim that they have seized about \$10 million in suspected terrorist assets since September 11th.

In December 2001, the Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 came into force, enhancing Britain's legal framework for fighting terrorism.

Uruguay. Uruguay has supported various conventions against terrorism. Egypt is waiting for the extradition of a member of the Islamic Group (IG) pending in the Uruguayan courts.

Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan is providing important logistical support for the campaign in Afghanistan. Uzbekistan has allowed 1,500 U.S. troops to be based in the country and has permitted the use of an Uzbek airbase. Uzbekistan has also leased an IL-76 transport aircraft to coalition members for the purpose of moving forces and equipment. Four country representatives have been dispatched to CENTCOM headquarters.

Uzbek authorities have reopened the country's border crossing with Afghanistan, the Friendship Bridge at Termez, facilitating the safe flow of humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people. Prior to the reopening of the bridge, some aid groups were forced to haul supplies on lengthy trips through Turkmenistan and then into Afghanistan.

On March 12, 2002, Uzbek and American officials signed a "Strategic Partnership" agreement in Washington, pledging cooperation in economic, legal, humanitarian and nuclear proliferation matters.

Venezuela. Venezuela has joined the OAS members in condemning the attacks but is opposed to using force.

Vietnam. After September 11th, Vietnam declared its willingness to fulfill its obligations in conformity with national and international law in the global endeavor to counter terrorism. In January 2002, the government pledged an aid package worth \$300,000 to Afghanistan's reconstruction. This aid package includes food, medicines, and other forms of humanitarian assistance.

Yemen. Officials originally indicated that they were willing to participate in an anti-terrorism coalition, but only under the auspices of an international organization such as the UN. More recently, the Yemeni government has pledged deeper support. Yemeni Foreign Minister Al-Qurbi stated, "Yemen has committed itself to continue its cooperation with the United States of America in its anti-terrorism campaign." Nearly 40 U.S. military advisers and related forces have been permitted into the country to provide anti-terrorism training for the Yemeni military.

Official state news sources report that Yemen has detained 85 persons and has arrested hundreds in connection with the al Qaeda terrorist network. Yemen has also taken action to move against foreigners who are studying in the country's religious schools and are thought to be tied to al Qaeda. Over 100 foreigners from countries including Indonesia, Pakistan, Egypt, Libya, Britain, France, and Somalia have been arrested for overstaying their visas and for other questionable activities and will be deported.

Since September 11th, Yemen has increased its intelligence cooperation by attempting to track down members of al Qaeda and in stepping up cooperation in the USS Cole bombing investigation. In December 2001, government forces launched attacks on the country's Marib region in search of suspected al Qaeda operatives. Although the offensive did not lead to the capture of al Qaeda leaders, it did demonstrate what is largely considered a good faith effort on the part of Yemen to cooperate in the war on terrorism.

Zambia. Zambia has undertaken some efforts to cooperate at the regional and international levels to fight against terrorism. As chairman of the OAU, President Chiluba affirms his support of the war on terrorism.

Appendix: Links for Abbreviations

U.N. Action Against Terrorism

U.N. Resolution 49/60: Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (12/94)

[<http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/49/a49r060.htm>]

U.N. Resolution 54/109: Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (12/99)

[<http://www.un.org/law/cod/finterr.htm>]

U.N. Resolution 52/164: Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (12/97)

[<http://www.un.org/ga/documents/gares52/res52164.htm>]

U.N. Security Council Resolutions Regarding Afghanistan

U.N. Resolution 1267 (10/99) on the situation in Afghanistan

[<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/sasia/afghan/un/res1267.htm>]

U.N. Resolution 1333 (12/00) on the situation in Afghanistan

[<http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/nea/sasia/afghan/un/res1333.pdf>]

U.N. Resolution 1363 (7/01) on the situation in Afghanistan

[<http://www.un.org/Docs/scres/2001/res1363e.pdf>]

U.N. Resolution 1373 (9/28/01) to combat international terrorism

[<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2001/sc7158.doc.htm>]

U.N. Resolution 1378 (11/01) on the situation in Afghanistan

[<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/terror/01111512.htm>]

U.N. Resolution 1383 (12/01) on the situation in Afghanistan

[<http://www.un.org/Docs/scres/2001/res1383e.pdf>]

U.N. Resolution 1386 (12/01) on the situation in Afghanistan

[<http://www.un.org/Docs/scres/2001/res1386e.pdf>]

U.N. Resolution 1388 (1/02) on the situation in Afghanistan

[<http://daccess-ods.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/212/87/PDF/N0221287.pdf?OpenElement>]

U.N. Resolution 1390 (1/02) on the situation in Afghanistan

[<http://daccess-ods.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/216/02/PDF/N0221602.pdf?OpenElement>]

U.N. Resolution 1401 (2002) on the situation in Afghanistan

[<http://daccess-ods.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N02/309/14/PDF/N0230914.pdf?OpenElement>]

Military Terms

Airborne Early Warning and Control Force (AWACS)

[<http://www.e3a.nato.int/>]

U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM)

[<http://www.centcom.mil/aboutus/aboutus.html>]

ECHELON

[<http://www.telsec.com.br/echelon.html>]

Multinational Interception Operations (MIF)

[<http://www.minister.defence.gov.au/Hilltpl.cfm?CurrentId=1400>]

Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)

[<http://www.army.mil/enduringfreedom/default.html>]

Operation Noble Eagle

[<http://www.af.mil/news/efreedom/index.shtml>]

Regional Air Movement Control Center (RAMCC)

[<http://www.centaf.af.mil/ramcc/>]

Laws by Country and Region

The Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism

[<http://www.al-bab.com/arab/docs/league/terrorism98.html>]

ANZUS Security Treaty

[<http://usembassy-australia.state.gov/anzus/index.html>]

Australian Transaction reports and Analysis Center (AUSTRAC)

[<http://www.austrac.gov.au>]

Canada's Anti-Terrorism Act

[http://www.parl.gc.ca/37/1/parlbus/chambus/house/bills/government/C-36/C-36_1/C-36TOCE.html]

Executive Order 13224 (9/23/01)

[<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/fs/2001/6531.html>]

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FINCEN)

[<http://www.ustreas.gov/fincen/>]

International Law Enforcement Academy
[<http://www.usis.hu/ilea.html>]

Japan's actions to combat the financing of terrorists
[<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/n-america/us/terro0109/speech/pm1029.html>]

Organization for African Unity (OAU) "Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism"
[http://www.iss.co.za/African_facts/RegOrganisations/unity_to_union/pdfs/oau/treaties/Algiers_convention.pdf]

Regional Migration Conference (RMC) "Declaration Against Terrorism"
[http://www.rcmvs.org/7a_1.html]

Trilateral Agreement on Terrorism and Transnational Crimes
[<http://www.gov.ph/news/default.asp?newsid=1479>]

United Kingdom's Anti-Terrorism, Crime, and Security Act of 2001
[<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200102/cmbills/049/2002049.pdf>]

U.S.- India Joint Working Group on Counter-terrorism
[<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2002/11922.html>]

U.S.-Pakistan Joint Working Group on Counter-terrorism
[<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2002/10019.html>]