

# CRS Report for Congress

Received through the CRS Web

## **Foreign Support of the U.S. War on Terrorism**

**Updated February 14, 2002**

Tiffany G. Petros, Yeonmin Cho,  
David J. Gerleman, and Jennifer E. Stevens  
Research Associates  
Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division

Steven A. Hildreth  
Specialist in National Defense  
Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division

# Foreign Support of the U.S. War on Terrorism

## **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. For detailed information on the U.S. response to terrorism, as well as additional country and regional information, see the CRS Terrorism Electronic Briefing Book at: [<http://www.congress.gov/brbk/html/ebter1.html>].

## Contents

Overview .....	1
Response .....	2
International Organizations .....	2
European Union .....	2
Gulf Cooperation Council .....	3
NATO .....	3
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe .....	3
Organization of American States .....	3
United Nations .....	4
Countries .....	4
Afghanistan .....	4
Albania .....	4
Armenia .....	5
Australia .....	5
Austria .....	5
Azerbaijan .....	5
Bahrain .....	5
Bangladesh .....	6
Belgium .....	6
Bosnia .....	6
Brazil .....	7
Bulgaria .....	7
Canada .....	7
China (See People's Republic of China) .....	7
Congo (See Republic of Congo) .....	7
Cyprus .....	7
Czech Republic .....	8
Denmark .....	8
Egypt .....	8
Ethiopia .....	8
Finland .....	8
France .....	9
Georgia .....	9
Germany .....	9
Ghana .....	10
Greece .....	10
Guatemala .....	10
Hungary .....	10
Iceland .....	10
India .....	10
Indonesia .....	11
Iran .....	11
Ireland .....	11
Israel .....	11
Italy .....	11
Japan .....	12

Jordan	12
Kazakhstan	12
Kuwait	12
Kyrgyzstan	12
Latvia	12
Liberia	13
Libya	13
Lithuania	13
Luxembourg	13
Malaysia	13
Mexico	13
Moldova	14
Netherlands	14
New Zealand	14
Nicaragua	14
Nigeria	14
Norway	14
Oman	14
Pakistan	14
Palestinian Authority	15
People's Republic of China	15
Philippines	15
Poland	15
Portugal	15
Qatar	16
Republic of Congo	16
Republic of China (Taiwan)	16
Romania	16
Russia	16
Saudi Arabia	16
Singapore	16
Slovakia	17
Somalia	17
South Africa	17
South Korea	17
Spain	17
Sudan	18
Sweden	18
Taiwan (See Republic of China)	18
Tajikistan	18
Thailand	18
Turkey	18
Turkmenistan	18
Ukraine	19
United Kingdom	19
Uzbekistan	19
Yemen	20

# Foreign Support of the U.S. War on Terrorism

## Overview

After the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, the Bush Administration announced Operation Enduring Freedom as part of the war on global terrorism. The United States launched a sweeping effort to build a multilateral coalition against the Al Qaeda network led by Osama bin-Laden and against the Taliban in Afghanistan.<sup>1</sup> Although military operations continue, U.S. and other countries' efforts are now focused increasingly on providing for peacekeeping operations, humanitarian relief, and reconstruction within Afghanistan.

At the same time, additional efforts have been underway to freeze the financial assets of Al Qaeda around the world and to investigate the presence of Al Qaeda terrorists in other countries through intelligence sharing and law enforcement cooperation. In fact, as military operations wind down in Afghanistan, it appears that military operations elsewhere may be increasing. For example, U.S. troops have been deployed to the Philippines to help that country's military train in their on-going efforts against the Abu Sayyaf terrorists, which have reported links to Al Qaeda. Limited military operations and cooperation are taking place elsewhere, as well.<sup>2</sup>

It is difficult to assess with precision how many countries have agreed to provide the varying types of assistance mentioned above from open sources. Some statistics are reported, but no details are available.<sup>3</sup> At the same time, it is sometimes difficult

---

<sup>1</sup> On October 7, 2001, the Department of Defense outlined the military objectives it set for Enduring Freedom to include: 1) making it clear to the Taliban leaders and their supporters that harboring terrorists was unacceptable; 2) acquiring intelligence to facilitate future operations against Al Qaeda and the Taliban; 3) developing relationships with groups in Afghanistan that oppose the Taliban and the foreign terrorists that the Taliban support; 4) making it increasingly difficult for the terrorists to use Afghanistan freely as a base of operations; 5) to alter the military balance over time by denying to the Taliban the weapon systems they need to fight opposition forces in Afghanistan; and 6) providing humanitarian relief to Afghans suffering oppressive living conditions under the Taliban regime.

<sup>2</sup> In Somalia, U-2 overflights reportedly are monitoring 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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, President Bush noted that more than 140 countries are helping to track and block terrorist's access to money (p. 27). Between  
(continued...)

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: "each country is doing what they're doing slightly differently, and they have their way of characterizing it. It seems to me that that's fair, proper and certainly to our advantage."<sup>4</sup> Some pledges, therefore, have been and continue to be ambiguous or deliberately vague.

This report tracks the broad range of foreign support for the U.S. war on terrorism from open source materials. The report will be updated as necessary.

## Response

### International Organizations

**European Union.** Following September 11, 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 in the areas of police and financial intelligence. 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. Various EU organizations responsible for combating terrorism including: Europol, Eurojust, national police forces, intelligence services, and judicial authorities have also sought to increase cooperation. Europol, for example, has been charged with setting up a special anti-terrorist team that will cooperate with its U.S. counterparts.

In an effort to combat the financing of terrorist activities, the EU has called upon members to sign and ratify the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism [<http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/r54c6.htm>]. On November 13, 2001, the EU also approved legislation to tighten its laws against money laundering. The new rules, which will be implemented within the next 18 months by the member states, widen the definition of laundering and require the reporting of suspicious transactions.

The European Union has also pledged to give humanitarian assistance for the people of Afghanistan. In total, \$1 billion in reconstruction aid has been pledged over the next five years, including \$486 million expected to be distributed in 2002.

---

<sup>3</sup> (...continued)

September 11, 2001 and the end of 2001, \$33 million in assets had been frozen.

<sup>4</sup> "Rumsfeld Meets Omani Monarch in Tent by the Sea," *American Press Services*, October 4, 2001

**Gulf Cooperation Council.** 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 Council issued a statement finalizing joint economic and defense projects to aid in the war on terrorism. Several members had previously agreed to allow the United States to preposition military equipment and infrastructure on their territory in support of U.S. operations. 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.

**NATO.** The 19 NATO allies formally agreed to put Article V (the mutual defense clause of the North Atlantic Treaty) into effect, 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, but does not guarantee assistance. On October 3rd, the United States requested NATO to mobilize its fleet of 17 AWACS early warning surveillance aircraft from the Geilenkirchen air base in Germany and to send them to North America to patrol U.S. territory while U.S. AWACS and their crews operated in 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 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.

NATO diplomats are discussing a humanitarian role for the alliance involving transport of food and other relief supplies to Afghanistan and its neighboring countries. The alliance is also gathering and sharing intelligence and information.

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

**Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.** On December 4, 2001, the 55-nation Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe closed a two-day conference by unveiling a counter-terrorism plan. Member countries agreed to share intelligence concerning the whereabouts of suspected terrorists, to increase security at borders and passport checks, and to crack down on organized crime. OSCE also pledged to increase efforts to ensure that terrorists are not mistakenly offered refugee or asylum status in member countries.

**Organization of American States.** Signatories of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance invoked the Rio Treaty and agreed to “use all legally available measures to pursue, capture, extradite, and punish” terrorists, and to “render additional assistance and support to the United States and to each other, as appropriate, to address the September 11 attacks, and also to prevent future terrorist acts.” Acting under the Charter of the OAS, all members of the Organization

condemned the attacks and called upon member states to “take effective measures to deny terrorist groups the ability to operate within their territories.” Since then the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE), created in 1999, has met several times and has 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. The OAS is also working on a draft Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism that is expected to be ready for submission to the upcoming General Assembly session in Barbados in June 2002.

**United Nations.** The U.N. Security Council expressed “readiness to take all necessary steps to respond to the terrorist attacks,” but did not formally authorize any military response. U.N. officials condemned the United States for mistakenly attacking a facility housing U.N. aid workers, killing four and injuring others.

The first peacekeeping mission in Afghanistan, being referred to as the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and led by Britain, will operate under a UN mandate.

In the area of economic cooperation, the United Nations Security Council has adopted sanctions against Osama bin Laden and his terrorist network. This act requires all member nations to impose arms embargoes and freeze financial assets of bin Laden and Al Qaeda, as well as other groups associated with them.

## Countries

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

The new Afghan administration has approved the stationing of International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) troops in and around Kabul. Currently, between 2,500 and 3,000 troops are in Afghanistan. In an agreement among the various factions within the new administration, a cap on foreign troops has been set at 3,500.

**Albania.** Albania has offered to support the United States and its allies by providing use of its ports, airspace, and airports.

Albanian police and justice authorities are actively cooperating with their counterparts in the United States and the European Union. According to Colonel Bilbil Mema, Albania’s Chief of Police, files are being established on every foreigner living in Albania and background checks are ongoing. Mema also said that immigration and baggage controls have been tightened at Tirana’s international airport, as well as at the ports and border crossings. On Tuesday, January 23, 2002, Albanian police arrested 4 men suspected of connections with Al-Qaeda. All four men are believed to be in direct contact with Yassin Kadi, a financier of Al-Qaeda activities, according to a list compiled by the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation.



Further demonstrating its commitment to ending international terrorism, Albania is prepared to accede to the International Convention for Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997) [<http://www.un.org/ga/documents/gares52/res52164.htm>] and the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism (1999) [<http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/r54c6.htm>].

**Armenia.** Armenia has offered the United States use of its airspace in support of 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. Prime Minister John Howard committed 1,550 troops to the coalition effort to fight terrorism, including 150 troops from Australia's elite Special Air Services (SAS). One hundred SAS troops are currently serving in Afghanistan. Prime Minister Howard also authorized the deployment of an additional 295 Australian troops, if required. In addition to troops, Australia has provided military support by offering the coalition use of its tanker planes, two refueling planes, four F/A-18 Hornets, two P-3 maritime surveillance aircraft, a command ship, and the HMAS Sydney guided missile frigate.

Australia has taken steps to strengthen financial intelligence against terrorism. As part of this effort, the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (AUSTRAC) [<http://www.austrac.gov.au/>] has offered to provide full support to its U.S. counterpart the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) [<http://www.ustreas.gov/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 the U.S. President's Executive Order. Further, Australia will act to strengthen the Charter of the United Nations (Sanctions-Afghanistan) Regulations 2001, enabling it to freeze the assets of Osama bin Laden and his associates.

Australia offered to contribute troops to coalition peacekeeping efforts. However, Australia's troops were not included in the first phase of the British-led peacekeeping operation.

**Austria.** Chancellor Wolfgang Schuessel offered the United States coalition use of Austria's airspace. Austria would not commit troops for military action, however, because it is banned by the country's constitution.

Austria is participating in the British-led peacekeeping mission. Austria is contributing 30-40 troops to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF).

**Azerbaijan.** Azerbaijan has offered the United States use of its airspace for military operations in Afghanistan.

**Bahrain.** Bahrain has voiced strong support for the U.S. in its war against terrorism. Following the September 11 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, President Bush designated Bahrain as a "major non-NATO ally." This formal distinction, which allows for increased military cooperation under the Foreign

Assistance Act, is shared only by Egypt, Jordan, and Israel in the Middle East. Bahrain currently hosts the headquarters of the United States 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. Air Force warplanes.

As part of Bahrain's ongoing support, the country has moved to freeze financial assets of individuals and groups with suspected ties to terrorist organizations. On Wednesday, January 9, the Bahrain Monetary Agency (BMA) froze two accounts, the first such action taken since September 11. The BMA is now awaiting clarification from the U.S. Treasury Department as to why the accounts should be frozen. Without such clarification, the bank will be required to unblock the accounts within one month.

**Bangladesh.** Bangladesh has offered the United States use of its airspace, ports, and refueling facilities.

Bangladesh also offered to contribute troops to the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan.

**Belgium.** As a NATO member, Belgium supported the invocation of Article V. Foreign Minister Louis Michel offered to send troops to aid the U.S. military operation, if requested. Although Belgium's troops were not requested for military action, they have since been utilized for peacekeeping purposes. Belgium is contributing 50 troops to the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan.

Belgium is also providing cooperation in the areas of policing and intelligence. Since September 11, Belgium has arrested several men in connection with terrorist activities. Twelve Tunisian and Moroccan men were arrested for allegedly contributing to the assassination of Ahmad Shah Massoud, the leader of the Afghan Northern Alliance. Two other men were arrested for having ties to Islamic militant organizations.

**Bosnia.** Following September 11, Bosnia's Foreign Ministry spokesman Amer Kapetanovi said, "This country will offer any kind of assistance the United States government may ask for."

Bosnia has since detained at least 20 people on suspicion of terrorist-related activities. Several of these people, including Egyptians and Jordanians, have been expelled from the country. Bosnia has also worked to tighten control of its border areas.

In October, six men with ties to Al Qaeda were arrested by Bosnian authorities. Five of the six men are naturalized Bosnian citizens. U.S. intelligence sources believed these men to be 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, on January 17, 2002, a Bosnian court ruled in favor of the men's release given 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.

**Brazil.** Following the September 11 attacks on the United States, Brazil requested the invocation of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty), which stipulates that “an armed attack on one member is to be considered an attack on all.” The treaty was activated on September 19th in a meeting of Western Hemisphere foreign ministers at the Organization of American States. On October 1st, Brazilian President Henrique Cardoso stated that the United States had not requested Brazilian military support and that Brazil did not intend to offer any.

Although Brazil has not pledged military assistance to the U.S., President Cardoso has expressed Brazil’s willingness to provide humanitarian assistance. Speaking in front of the UN General Assembly on November 10, 2001, President Cardoso said, “We will, within our possibilities, welcome refugees wishing to settle in our country.”

**Bulgaria.** Following September 11, Bulgarian Foreign Minister Solomon Pasi said his nation was “ready to act as a (virtual) NATO ally.” To demonstrate its commitment, Bulgaria granted the use of an air corridor for U.S. transport planes and helicopters. Bulgaria has also offered to contribute 40 troops to the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan, pending parliamentary approval.

**Canada.** As a member of NATO, Canada supported the invocation of Article V. Following September 11, 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.

In total, Canada has sent 1,700 navy and air force personnel along with 40 elite soldiers to the conflict region. Canada also offered to contribute an additional 1,000 troops to the British-led International Security Assistance Force. Canadian troops will not participate in the first peacekeeping mission, but instead 750 soldiers will be committed to the ongoing U.S. involvement in Kandahar. These troops have been charged with providing security in addition to delivering humanitarian supplies.

**China (See People’s Republic of China).**

**Congo (See Republic of Congo).**

**Cyprus.** Cyprus offered the United States use of its airspace and 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 UN report circulated on January 16, 2002. The report further stated that Cyprus has ratified or acceded to ten of 12 international conventions related to the issue of international terrorism.

Domestically, Cyprus has created a Mobile Immediate Action Union 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 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 11 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. Other types of support offered by the Czech Republic include: a special task force unit on anti-terrorism, a field hospital, and a Tu-154 transport plane. Thus far, only the plane has been used.

While Czech troops have not joined the ongoing military engagement or peacekeeping operation, they are contributing to the anti-terror effort. Three hundred and fifty Czech soldiers trained in anti-chemical protection will be transferred to Kuwait to join German and U.S. counterparts while awaiting further deployment. The Czech troops will be charged with protecting the U.S. command and other units against chemical or biological weapons attacks. They may also serve in the event of an ecological disaster.

**Denmark.** As a NATO member, Denmark supported invoking Article V.

Denmark is contributing 11 troops to ISAF.

**Egypt.** President Hosni Mubarak said that Egypt “supports the fight against terrorism, but will not take part with troops” or participate in any U.S.-led military action. Mubarak, however, issued a firm statement of support for U.S. strikes in Afghanistan.

Egypt has clearly stated its opposition to widening the U.S.-led anti-terror campaign beyond Afghanistan to include any other Arab or Muslim state.

**Ethiopia.** The Ethiopian government has expressed its desire to cooperate with Washington to eliminate terrorist threats. A joint arrangement whereby the U.S. provides intelligence, training, equipment and transportation, and Ethiopia provides personnel is under discussion. 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 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. While 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.”

**Finland.** Following September 11, Prime Minister Paavo Lipponen proposed allowing the United States and its allies use of Finland’s airspace. Finland, however, will not join the United States or NATO in any military action.

Finland has offered to take part in peacekeeping efforts. Finland is currently contributing 15 troops to ISAF.

**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 also contributed a carrier battle group operating in the Arabian Gulf, six Mirage-2000 fighter planes to provide air support in Afghanistan, air reconnaissance assets, and refuelers. Also, 4,700 troops have been committed to Afghanistan and Kyrgyzstan.

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 also provided both satellites and agents to help gather intelligence and work with anti-Taliban opposition in the region.

In addition to providing military assistance, France has offered to take part in peacekeeping efforts in Afghanistan and is counted among the 19 coalition countries contributing troops to the International Security Assistance Force. The first 15 French soldiers participating in the mission arrived in Afghanistan on January 2, 2002. In total, France is expected to provide 550 troops to the peacekeeping effort, including ground troops, helicopter pilots, and hospital staff.

At home, France has detained people on terror related charges. A total of 11 suspected members of Talfir al-Hijra, a fundamentalist Islamic group linked to Al Qaeda, have been arrested by French authorities.

**Georgia.** Georgian officials pledged to help the United States in its efforts to find and punish the perpetrators of the September 11 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.

**Germany.** As a NATO member, Germany supported the invocation of Article V. Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder pledged Germany's "unreserved backing" and provided the United States with access to German airspace, surveillance and intelligence cooperation, and increased protection of U.S. installations. Chancellor Schroeder received Parliamentary approval in mid-November to mobilize up to 3,900 troops in response to an American request for support. Schroeder also offered to send special forces troops, ships, a medical evacuation unit, and Fuchs armored vehicles equipped to check for nuclear, chemical, and biological contamination.

In addition to providing military support, Germany has joined the British-led ISAF. Germany will contribute 300 troops to the peacekeeping operation and will lead ISAF infantry.

Germany has made few arrests on terror related charges, reportedly due to the country's strict laws protecting civil liberties. One important arrest was that of Moroccan student, Mounir El Motassadeq, who had power of attorney over one of the September 11 hijacker's bank accounts.

Germany has pledged \$283 million in financial support to the people of Afghanistan over the next four year period.

**Ghana.** On January 28, 2002 President John Agyekum Kufuor repeated Ghana's condemnation of the September 11 bombings 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. Thus far, Ghana has offered unspecified help in tracking down those behind the attacks.

**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 is willing to honor its NATO obligations. The United States already maintains a large naval base at Souda Bay on the island of Crete.

Greece has pledged to assist in peacekeeping operations in Afghanistan and is currently contributing 134 troops to ISAF.

**Guatemala.** Guatemala offered 30 soldiers as part of a Central American contingent for humanitarian work.

**Hungary.** As a NATO member, Hungary supported the invocation of Article V. The United States was granted overflight and landing clearances.

Hungary has offered to support the military campaign in Afghanistan by sending a health unit to the region.

According to Hungarian Foreign Minister Janos Martonyi, Hungarian intelligence services have been cooperating extensively with the United States since September 11. This cooperation is likely to expand even further as the United States looks to increase funding of the Budapest-based International Law Enforcement Academy [<http://www.usis.hu/ilea.htm>]. 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 Martonyi, identifying dangers and responses to them will become one of the most important tasks in the future relationship between Hungary and the United States.

**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.

**India.** The Indian government offered early and enthusiastic assistance for U.S. military operations in Afghanistan as well as intelligence sharing. The assistance included the use of India's territory and facilities. India reaffirmed its unqualified support at several meetings with the United States. The two countries explored training exchanges and possible access to each other's databases on terrorists in order to improve intelligence sharing, implement joint investigations, and prevent funding of terrorists.

**Indonesia.** Indonesian President, Megawati Sukarnoputri pledged to support the U.S. war on terrorism. Her commitment largely has been deemed ambivalent because the leader of the world's most populous Muslim nation is cautious not to upset politically influential Islamic groups that view the war on terrorism as a war on Islam.

The Indonesian government has uncovered a cell of radical Islamists thought to have links to Osama bin Laden's Al Qaeda network. Indonesia's cooperation with the United States and other neighboring countries in South East Asia has been limited and sporadic.

**Iran.** Iran said it would not join a U.S. counter-terrorism coalition, supporting instead a diplomatic solution to the conflict. Iran was a staunch opponent of the Taliban and provided weapons to the opposition Northern Alliance. According to Iranian reports, Iranian Special Unit forces worked with U.S. and British special forces to aid the Northern Alliance. Iran also closed its border with 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.

Contributing to humanitarian assistance, Iran has allowed the United States to unload up to 165,000 tons of U.S. wheat bound for Afghanistan at Iranian ports.

**Ireland.** Prime Minister Bertie Ahern offered to let the United States Air Force use Irish airfields if needed.

**Israel.** Israel has provided intelligence support. Prime Minister Ariel Sharon stated that Israel was "assisting but not participating" in the war effort, referring to the intelligence on Islamist militants that was provided to the United States by Israel. In addition, Israel offered political support for the military strikes, but refrained from supplying direct military assistance.

**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 was to have naval, air, and ground components including an armored regiment, reconnaissance and transport planes, warships, and vehicles to check for biological and chemical weapons. Up to 1,000 additional troops were offered to be deployed to Afghanistan at a later date if needed. Of the pledged troops, 1,475 were sent to the Gulf aboard the aircraft carrier Garibaldi.

In addition to offering military assistance, Italy has pledged police cooperation. In November 2001, police arrested five people from Northern Africa who were suspected of having ties to bin Laden. The arrests were made after a sweep of mosques and houses in northern Italy.

Italy is also contributing to the peacekeeping effort in Afghanistan. Currently, 189 troops are participating in ISAF.

**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 has pledged to contribute 1,500 troops to the U.S.-led war against terrorism. The central role of the Japanese SDF is to provide logistics support to the U.S. Six Maritime Self Defense Force (MSDF) ships were dispatched to gather intelligence, transport supplies for the U.S.-led forces, and refuel their vessels.

Japan also committed to track down and intercept the assets of terrorists and those who finance terrorists. Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi agreed with European Union leaders to increase cooperation between the Japanese police and the European policy agency, Europol, to fortify the global fight against terrorism.

In terms of humanitarian assistance, Japan pledged to provide up to \$500 million over the next 30 months to aid Afghanistan at the International Ministerial Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, held in Tokyo in late January 2002.

**Jordan.** King Abdullah committed Jordan to providing intelligence support for the war on terrorism. The government has also indicated that it would have sent troops if necessary.

Jordan offered to commit troops to the peacekeeping operation in Afghanistan. However, Jordan was not included among the 19 coalition countries participating in the initial peacekeeping mission.

**Kazakhstan.** Kazakhstan opened its airspace and offered use of its defense facilities for the U.S.-led forces. The U.S. is now negotiating with Kazakhstan's President Nursultan Nazarbayev to send Kazakh troops to Afghanistan and to construct a military base.

**Kuwait.** Kuwait offered all possible assistance. 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's government has agreed to fully cooperate with U.S. inter-agency teams attempting to track a money trail from Kuwaiti companies, charities, and other organizations to terrorist groups. In January 2002, members of the U.S. FBI, Departments of State, Justice, Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, and anti-terror experts have been combing through Kuwait's financial and government institutions in order to gain information on suspected channels of financial activity.

**Kyrgyzstan.** Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev supported the anti-terrorist coalition by making Manas airport available. The presence of the U.S. military in Kyrgyzstan will expand as a U.S. base is being built near the Kyrgyz capital, Bishkek.

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



Latvia's National Armed Forces has offered to send ten volunteers to Kyrgyzstan from February to June 2002 in order to participate in the U.S.-led international anti-terrorism operation. Latvian soldiers will be joining the operation at the invitation of Denmark. Although Latvian troops will not be involved in combat activities, they would provide aviation base support and security.

**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 11 by offering valuable intelligence information concerning Al Qaeda operations.

Libya has expressed support for U.S. efforts to freeze financial assets of terrorists, yet the actual level of Libyan support remains unclear.

**Lithuania.** The Lithuanian government issued a long-term diplomatic permit allowing U.S. flights to occupy Lithuanian air space for the duration of the anti-terrorist operation. Lithuania has also pledged to send Lithuanian military doctors to Afghanistan to aid in the mission.

On January 23, 2002, the Lithuanian National Security and Defense Committee approved the 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.

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

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.

**Malaysia.** Malaysian authorities arrested 13 suspects with possible links to Osama bin Laden in December 2001. The country sent its medical team from the armed forces to help Afghan refugees in Pakistan as a peacekeeping and humanitarian activity.

**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 have met in November 2001 and January 2002 to discuss migration and security cooperation between the countries. Mexico is exercising the leadership in the Organization of American States in drafting an Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism to enhance law enforcement cooperation that is expected to be completed in June 2002.

**Moldova.** The Moldovan Supreme Security Council adopted a decision which allowed the international antiterrorist coalition to use Moldovan airspace and the Chisinau airport for the fight against terrorism.

**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.

The Netherlands has also contributed 150 troops to the British-led ISAF.

**New Zealand.** 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 Air Services regiment. Intelligence support was offered as well; New Zealand's Waihopai monitoring station is part of the five-nation Echelon network. The Australia, New Zealand, and United States (ANZUS) security treaty was activated.

New Zealand is contributing 30 troops to the British-led ISAF.

**Nicaragua.** The Nicaraguan government pledged to lend whatever help necessary in the fight against terrorism that is stipulated under the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

**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."

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

Norway is contributing 30 troops to the British-led ISAF. Norwegian participation includes the sending of Explosive Ordnance Disposal troops that will be charged with clearing the area of mines. Afghanistan is now the most heavily mined country in the world.

**Oman.** The Sultan of Oman granted permission to the United States to use the facilities the U.S. has had access to since 1980, including airfields at Seeb, Thumrait, and Masirah Island. Oman also has significant caches of prepositioned U.S. equipment and supplies.

**Pakistan.** Pakistan has played a critical role in anti-terror operations led by the United States. It has provided access to four airbases for more than 1,000 American troops, passed along important intelligence information, and strengthened the border with Afghanistan to prevent Taliban and Al Qaeda fighters from escaping to Pakistan. The Pakistani government also froze the assets of two Islamic militant groups after the Bush administration declared them terrorist organizations.

Pakistan's active support for the U.S. war on terrorism was in danger of being impaired after a terrorist attack on India's parliament in December 2001 in which 14

people were killed including five suicide attackers. India accused two Pakistan-based Islamic groups of being responsible for the attack. These two groups have been fighting to end Indian control over the Muslim majority areas of Kashmir. However, the tension over the Kashmir conflict lessened partly because Pakistan's President Musharraf condemned the act of terror and his police have rounded up about 2,500 terrorist suspects.

Musharraf has agreed to make Pakistan's Karachi International Airport available as the hub of peacekeeping operations in Afghanistan.

Pakistan pledged to donate \$100 million over five years to Afghanistan for its reconstruction.

**Palestinian Authority.** Bassam Abu Sharif, aide to Yasser Arafat, said Arafat offered to cooperate with the U.S. anti-terror drive, 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."

**People's Republic of China.** Chinese President Jiang Zemin offered moral support for the U.S. efforts to battle terrorism. Chinese officials cooperated with the United States on intelligence matters and have committed to cut off financial flows to terrorists. China signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing for Terrorism [<http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/r54c6.htm>] in November 2001 in New York. China announced that it will provide \$150 million worth of assistance to Afghanistan for its reconstruction.

**Philippines.** Philippine President, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo committed her country's full support to the United States in many ways. She offered intelligence sharing, overflight privileges, access to the Philippines' airspace and other facilities as transit and staging points, and logistical support such as food, medicine, and medical personnel. The Filipino government has been in pursuit of the infamous Abu Sayyaf, a kidnap-for-ransom group known to have past connections to Osama bin Laden. The United States has begun to dispatch over 600 U.S. troops and provide \$100 million in security assistance to help the Arroyo administration destroy the Abu Sayyaf. The military package includes Huey helicopters for close air support, training the Philippine troops in counter-terrorism, and various military exercises. Although polls show overwhelming Filipino public support for U.S. military assistance, President Arroyo's policy has drawn criticism from leftist and nationalist groups.

**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, yet will include members of the country's elite GROM commando unit. Polish troops will be sent to the conflict region in the second half of February 2002. In addition to troops, Poland has also promised to provide a warship for logistics purposes.

**Portugal.** As a NATO member, Portugal supported the invocation of Article V and pledged full support to the United States, including military help.

Portugal has offered to assist in the peacekeeping efforts in Afghanistan. Portugal is currently contributing 20 troops to the British-led ISAF.

**Qatar.** The government granted the United States use of the large air base Al-Udeid and U.S. aircraft have reportedly flown out of Qatar. The United States has been financing upgrades of the base and also has ground armor prepositioned in Qatar. The country is host to one of the largest U.S. military caches in the region, but government officials did not share details about the U.S. military presence, saying only that 1,000 U.S. troops were in the country.

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. anti-terrorism campaign. The government donated relief goods worth more than \$16 million to refugees in Afghanistan.

**Romania.** Parliament endorsed the government’s decision to provide Romania’s air, territorial, and maritime space facilities to support U.S. actions.

Romania is contributing 20 troops to the British-led ISAF.

**Russia.** Russia has cooperated with U.S. requests for intelligence sharing, and has supplied weapons, including some \$45 million in old Soviet-made guns, artillery, and tanks to the Afghan anti-Taliban fighters. Russian President Vladimir Putin withdrew his objections to the U.S. military presence in Central Asian countries neighboring Afghanistan.

The Russian government opened three Russian air corridors for humanitarian assistance to the war zone. President Putin signed a decree to prevent and block the financing of terrorist organizations, following the adoption of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 1373 [<http://www.un.org/Docs/scres/2001/sc2001.htm>], which envisaged practical measures to ward off the acts of terrorism.

**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, provided the United States with intelligence information and reportedly allowed overflights, refueling operations, and logistical support for U.S. operations as well as the use Prince Sultan Air Base for coordination of air operations over Afghanistan.

Saudi Arabia has pledged \$220 million in humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan over the next three years.

**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.

**Slovakia.** Slovakia offered to allow U.S. planes use of its air space en route to the conflict zone.

**Somalia.** Somalia has been host to Al Qaeda activities since 1993. That year, bin Laden sent several top operatives to Somalia to aid a local warlord, Mohamed Farah Aideed. After the U.S. withdrawal, Al Qaeda continued to use Somalia as a base of operation. According to intelligence sources, preparations were made in Somalia for the bombing of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

Today, Somalia is regarded as a possible alternative haven for bin Laden and his Al Qaeda network. The county is remote, lacks an effective government, and is accessible by sea.

**South Africa.** While it has agreed to provide intelligence support, the South African government declined to offer military support to the United States in the war against terrorism, stating that it would only do so if called on by the United Nations. Director General of Foreign Affairs Siphon Pityana reported that his country would not allow U.S. warships to dock in South African ports for the duration of the military campaign against Afghanistan, stating that “Our position is that our cooperation in the campaign against international terrorism does not include military cooperation.”

South Africa is a member of the Commonwealth Committee on Terrorism, which was established on October 25, 2001.

**South Korea.** South Korea dispatched approximately 450 military personnel to support the U.S. military campaign in Afghanistan. The armed forces comprised of liaison officers carrying supplies to the multilateral forces in the Indian Ocean as well as army medical teams to provide medical assistance and humanitarian aid in Afghanistan and in neighboring Central Asia. In January, South Korea announced a plan to provide between \$40 million and \$50 million worth of aid for the next 30 months to Afghanistan. This will be used to help improve Afghanistan’s medical, education, and economic infrastructure.

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

Spain has also offered forces for peacekeeping purposes. Currently, Spain is contributing 37 troops to ISAF.

Spain has actively detained people on terror-related charges. Spain is holding more than 14 people suspected in connection with Islamic groups linked to bin Laden. Eight of these people have been charged with ties to September 11. 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.

**Sudan.** Bin Laden was based in Sudan from 1991-1996. Secretary of State Colin Powell has stated that Sudan “has been very cooperative” in sharing intelligence “among other things” with the United States. Sudanese officials are helping the FBI and the CIA in their counter-terrorism operations.

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.”

**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.

Sweden is currently contributing 29 troops to ISAF.

### **Taiwan (See Republic of China).**

**Tajikistan.** Tajik President Emomali Rahmonov was one of the first presidents in the region to offer help with the deployment of U.S. forces in Operation Enduring Freedom. Since October, the United States has established an open-ended military presence in Tajikistan.

**Thailand.** The Thai government opened up its airbase to U.S. planes and 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.

**Turkey.** As a NATO member, Turkey supported the invocation of Article V. Turkey offered the use of eight air bases, including the large base at Incirlik, and blanket 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 has made significant efforts to block funding available for terrorism. Turkey froze the assets of 131 people and companies linked to bin Laden, Al Qaeda, and associated groups in Egypt, Libya, Uzbekistan, and Somalia.

Turkey is also taking an active role in the peacekeeping efforts in Afghanistan. Turkey is contributing 261 troops to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and will likely take command of ISAF from Britain in spring 2002.

**Turkmenistan.** Turkmenistan President Saparmurad Niyazov offered his support to the United States, but he did not make the country’s bases available for military operations. 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.

**Ukraine.** Ukraine cleared the way for U.S. military cargo aircraft to fly through its air space. The United States and Ukraine are closely cooperating in the anti-terror campaign on combating money-laundering and on security issues, according to Ukrainian Prime Minister Anatoliy Kinakh.

**United Kingdom.** As a NATO member, the United Kingdom supported the invocation of Article V. After the September 11 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. In September, 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 to the Arabian Sea, including an assault ship with marines and army commandos aboard.

Three Royal Navy nuclear attack submarines were involved in the initial October 7 attack, 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 26 Armed Forces Minister Adam Ingram announced that, although not requested by the U.S., 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 exercises in Oman. Units from Britain's elite Special Air Service actively served in Afghanistan, subsequently reinforced by 100 British commandoes who arrived at the Bagram airfield in mid-November.

In addition to its military contributions, Britain is playing a leading role in the peacekeeping efforts. Britain has contributed 1,500 troops to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) currently operating in Kabul. Britain has also committed to leading the force for the first three months, beginning in December 2001.

Britain has increased police intelligence and action in the war on terrorism. In fall 2001, British authorities arrested two Algerians suspected of involvement in terrorist acts. On January 17, 2002, both men were charged with planning and financing terrorist activities as part of the Al Qaeda network operating in Britain. Eleven other men were also arrested on charges of terrorist activities as well as immigration fraud.

Britain was among the first countries to pledge humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan. Britain has said that it will provide £200 million (about \$282 million) in aid over the next five years to help rebuild the country.

**Uzbekistan.** Uzbek authorities have agreed to open the country's bridge to Afghanistan, located at Uzbekistan's Termez border crossing with Afghanistan. It could be used to transport nearly half of the humanitarian food assistance needed by the Afghan people. Without use of the bridge, some aid groups have instead hauled

supplies on nearly 24 hour trips through Turkmenistan and then into Afghanistan. As many as 1,500 U.S. troops are based in Uzbekistan.

**Yemen.** Officials have indicated that they were willing to participate in an anti-terrorism coalition, but only under the auspices of an international organization such as the United Nations. U.S. and Yemeni officials have discussed the training of Yemeni special operations forces by U.S. personnel to seek out potential terrorists.

Since September 11, Yemen has increased its intelligence cooperation both in attempting to track down members of the Al Qaeda network and also 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. While 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.

Yemen has also taken action to move against foreigners who are studying at 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 other questionable activities and will be extradited.