

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. 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

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.¹ 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.²

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.³ At the same time, it is sometimes

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ 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...)

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: “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.”⁴ 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

Many international organizations have taken action after the September 11 attacks. Some of them are regional in setup, while others have worldwide scope. Some are more formal than others. In addition, there are intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental groups that have acted in support of the United States’ fight against terrorism. Some of the most significant ones are outlined here.

European Union (EU). 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 (Europol, Eurojust, 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 U.N. 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

³ (...continued)

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

⁴ “Rumsfeld Meets Omani Monarch in Tent by the Sea,” *American Press Services*, October 4, 2001

states, will seek to 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 allocated over the period 2002-2006, including \$486 million expected to be distributed in 2002. In February 2002, the European Commission approved 57.5 million Euros (about \$50.3 million) for an Initial Recovery Program in Afghanistan.

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 Council issued a statement finalizing joint economic and defense projects to aid in the war on terrorism. Details are not available. 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 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.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The 18 NATO allies of the United States 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 that NATO 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 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 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 the transport of food and other relief supplies to Afghanistan and neighboring countries. The alliance is also gathering and sharing intelligence information.

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.

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. Member countries agreed to share intelligence concerning the whereabouts of suspected terrorists, to increase security at borders and strengthen 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.

Following up from on the Bucharest counter-terrorism plan, the OSCE, in conjunction with the U.N. Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, adopted a Program of Action at a conference in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan held from December 13-14, 2001.

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.

Organization of American States (OAS). 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 U.N. General Assembly session in Barbados in June 2002.

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 from spreading to Central Asia from Taliban-controlled Afghanistan. The foreign ministers of SCO countries pledged in a joint statement on January 7, 2002, to cooperate against "terrorism, separatism and extremism" and to promote regional stability. SCO is encouraging the development of an international "Comprehensive Covenant on Terrorism." The group also intends to establish a counterterrorism body based in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. SCO has advocated a strong U.N. role in the future of Afghanistan and rejects expanding military action beyond Afghanistan's borders.

United Nations (U.N.). The U.N. Security Council expressed "its readiness to take all necessary steps to respond to the terrorist attacks" (Resolution 1368 (2001) of September 12, 2001), but did not formally authorize any military response. The United Nations has been largely supportive of U.S. action, but U.N. officials did condemn the United States for mistakenly attacking a facility housing U.N. aid workers, killing four and injuring others.

On December 20, 2001, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1386 (2001), 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. ISAF has a mandate for six months. Britain is leading the Force during its first three months and has offered to extend its leadership for a longer period.

The following countries are currently contributing to ISAF: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

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 states to impose arms embargoes and to freeze the financial assets of bin Laden and Al Qaeda, as well as other groups associated with them.

World Bank. Although it does not maintain active operations in Afghanistan, the World Bank monitors the situation in Afghanistan in its 'Watching Brief.' It has also provided the United Nations Development Program with a \$350,000 grant to be used for a small number of economic studies, workshops, seminars and a pilot program for capacity building of Afghan women's NGOs based in Pakistan.

Selected NGOs

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). On December 5-6, 2001, the Afghanistan Support Group of the International Committee of the Red Cross held its annual conference in Berlin. The Committee's immediate priorities outlined at the conference are: 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.

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.

Doctors Without Borders (Médecins sans Frontières) (MSF). In October 2001, MSF issued a statement against humanitarian airdrops by U.S. military forces, arguing that they contradicted the principle of impartiality of humanitarian aid, as defined by the Geneva Convention.

MSF has been in Afghanistan since 1979. After September 11, it has continued with its humanitarian work, mainly supplying food and running health centers and hospital wards. Since November 2001, more than 50 international and 400 local staff have been working from six cities in Afghanistan. The organization also has teams in Iran, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Pakistan. MSF has called for an increase in demining activities because, it notes, there are many unexploded cluster bombs remaining in Afghanistan.

Countries

Algeria. Algeria has declared that it “supports the American initiative and international action against terrorism.” In January, Algeria and the United States held joint military maneuvers. A London-based Middle East newspaper reports that Algeria and the United States have created a joint security commission for the surveillance and pursuit of armed Islamic groups.

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 remain in the facilities that 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.

Afghanistan contributing about half of the 2,000 troops that participated in the U.S.-led Operation Anaconda. The Operation included close-range fighting against Al Qaeda and Taliban forces.

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. Furthermore, authorities are strengthening background checks and implementing tighter immigration controls. This has led to several arrests of people connected to Al Qaeda and expulsion of others. 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.

Further demonstrating its commitment to ending international terrorism, Albania now 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 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. 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. An unspecified number of Australia’s Special Forces contributed to Operation Anaconda. Australia’s contribution to the Operation includes close-range fighting against Al Qaeda and Taliban soldiers.

Prime Minister Howard previously 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, or 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 President Bush'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 Schüssel offered the United States use of Austria's airspace. As a neutral country, Austria does not take part in Operation Enduring Freedom. However, Austria is participating in the ISAF and is contributing 58 troops.

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

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

Bahrain. Bahrain has voiced strong support for the United States 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 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.

Bahrain has deployed a naval liaison officer to U.S. Naval Forces Central Command (CENTCOM) and has sent one frigate and associated personnel to support naval missions in Operation Enduring Freedom. In addition, Bahrain maintains fighter units on continuous alert to provide defensive combat air patrols for national and coalition forces in Bahrain.

Bahrain has also moved to freeze financial assets of individuals and groups with suspected ties to terrorist organizations. On January 9, 2002, the Bahrain Monetary Agency (BMA), the equivalent of a central bank, froze two accounts, the first such action taken since September 11. Since January, Bahrain has established a law enforcement unit within the BMA 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.

Bangladesh. Bangladesh condemned the September 11 attack and offered the United States use of its airspace, ports, and refueling facilities. The Bangladesh government expressed its willingness to send peacekeeping troops to Afghanistan and to participate in reconstruction. However, this plan was dropped due to the opposition by a section of policy makers in the Bangladesh Nationalist Party-led coalition government.

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 more than 50 troops to the International Security Assistance force in Afghanistan.

Belgium deployed four personnel to U.S. CENTCOM. Belgium led the largest humanitarian assistance mission to date to supply 90 metric tons of UNIMIX, a high protein food supplement, to children in Afghanistan. Belgian C-130 Air Force aircraft also delivered UNIMIX to Tajikistan. A Belgian airbus (A-310) was used to supply 250,000 vaccinations for children as part of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) program.

Belgium is also providing help 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 38 people on suspicion of terrorist-related activities and several others have been expelled from the country. Bosnia has also set up an anti-terrorism coordination team to investigate the citizenship of 741 people. Thus far, 104 of Bosnia's naturalized foreigners have been stripped of their citizenship.

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. On February 22, 2002, the results of the raid and evidence against those arrested were made public. Items seized in the raid included instructions on how to make false U.S. State Department I.D. badges, maps of Washington, D.C. with government buildings highlighted, computer files on the use of crop duster airplanes, and other anti-U.S. and anti-Semitic material.

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 U.N. 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. Currently, 10 Bulgarian troops are participating in ISAF.

Cambodia. Cambodia has offered the use of its airports and ports if needed.

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.

Currently there are 61 Canadian personnel at U.S. CENTCOM. To date, Canada has sent approximately 2,400 troops to the conflict region as part of Operation APOLLO, including elements of the country's elite special forces unit, JTF-2. 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 CC 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.

Canadian Air Force helicopters have been deployed in over 700 missions. More than 800 infantry troops and 12 Coyote armed reconnaissance vehicles have been sent to Kandahar for security and combat operations to support the ongoing U.S. involvement. Canada also offered to contribute an additional 1,000 troops to ISAF. Because the ISAF did not request these troops, Canada deployed them instead to support U.S. combat activities.

Since September 11, Canada has provided \$16 million in humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan. At the Tokyo Conference on Reconstruction in Afghanistan on January 21-22, 2002, Canada pledged another \$100 million for humanitarian aid and reconstruction.

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.

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 U.N. 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. Twenty Czech soldiers, an advance group of 250 specialists trained in anti-chemical protection, have been transferred to Camp Doha, Kuwait. 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. Three Czech personnel are currently at U.S. CENTCOM.

The Czech Republic has also pledged medical support. Five Czech doctors are working in Afghanistan at the moment. They will be joined by about 200 doctors and medical personnel in the near future, and a field hospital for the treatment of military personnel and civilians will be set up for six months.

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 75 crew and support personnel. Furthermore, Denmark will provide four F-16 aircraft, which are currently on standby in Denmark. About 100 Special Operation Forces troops are part of a multinational unit under U.S. command in the region. Denmark will also be one of the first countries to carry out airlifts from Manas airbase in Kyrgyzstan. To date there are five Danish personnel at CENTCOM.

Denmark is contributing 10 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. Egypt maintains that it “does not provide shelter to anyone who is linked with terror.” 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.

Mubarak, however, issued a firm statement of support for U.S. strikes in Afghanistan. In late November 2001, Egypt sent three representatives to the war-planning group at U.S. CENTCOM.

Estonia. Estonia has agreed to send 10 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.

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. As a neutral country, however, Finland will not commit troops to military action, but will participate in humanitarian relief operations.

Currently there are three Finnish personnel at CENTCOM. Finland deployed 50 Civil Military Operations (CMO) officers to Kabul to coordinate cooperation between the ISAF, Operation Enduring Freedom, and U.N. operations in Afghanistan.

In addition, Finland has been supporting Humanitarian Assistance organizations in order to facilitate Afghanistan's long-term reconstruction. At the Tokyo Conference on Reconstruction in Afghanistan on January 21-22, 2002, Finland pledged to provide 10 million Euros (about \$8.8 million) annually over a three-year period.

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 4,700 troops to Afghanistan and to Manas airfield in Kyrgyzstan. Currently there are 15 French personnel at U.S. CENTCOM.

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 - CRAP) have been operating in Afghanistan since March 2002.

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 ISAF. In total, France is providing 550 troops in the peacekeeping effort, including ground troops, helicopter pilots, and hospital staff. France has also helped improve the facilities and resources of the Kabul Medical Institute.

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.

Chechen separatists and Arab mercenaries operating in Georgia along the border with Chechnya have been identified by the U.S. 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 April. U.S. troops will help equip and train local anti-terrorist units fighting against

militant groups operating in Georgia. 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. After a confidence vote, Chancellor Schröder received Parliamentary approval in mid-November to mobilize up to 3,900 troops in response to an American request for support. Schröder also offered to send special forces troops, ships, and a medical evacuation unit. *Fuchs* armored vehicles, equipped to check for nuclear, chemical, and biological contamination, are currently carrying out a defense exercise in Kuwait and will be on standby in Germany.

Currently, about 2,250 German troops are taking part in Operation Enduring Freedom, including Special Operations Forces. In January 2002, the German Navy deployed three Frigates, one Fast Patrol Boat Group and three Supply Ships to the Gulf of Aden, operating out of Djibouti, to gather intelligence. An A-310 aircraft is on alert in Germany to be used as a medevac platform.

In addition, Germany is contributing 850 troops to the ISAF in Kabul and leads one ISAF infantry battalion. A German air transport element is operating out of Uzbekistan to support the Force.

Germany has pledged \$278 million in financial support to the people of Afghanistan over the next four-year period.

Germany has initiated 17 investigative proceedings related to Islamic-fundamentalist terrorism or the September 11 attacks. 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. Cooperation between German and U.S. authorities has intensified since September 11. 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 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 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 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 U.S. CENTCOM. In March 2002, Greece sent a frigate with 266 crew 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.

Greece is currently contributing 134 troops to ISAF.

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

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. It has provided 100 million forints (about \$364,000) in humanitarian aid to Afghanistan.

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 includes the use of India's territory and facilities. India reaffirmed its unqualified support at several meetings with the United States. The two countries have planned joint military training exchanges over the next 6 to 18 months in the areas of peacekeeping, counter-terrorism, special operations training and naval activities. Other cooperative programs aim at improving intelligence sharing, implementing joint investigations, and preventing funding of terrorists.

Indonesia. Indonesian President Megawati Sukarnoputri pledged to support the U.S. war on terrorism. Because Indonesia is the world's largest Muslim nation,

Indonesian actions cautiously avoid upsetting politically influential Islamic groups who largely view the war on terrorism as a war on Islam.

Officials and media in the region and the United States have expressed a growing concern over Indonesia's reserved cooperation. Some are particularly frustrated by the Indonesian government's reluctance to arrest two leaders of Al Qaeda terrorist organizations in South East Asia, Abu Bakar Baasyir and Riduan Isamuddin. Under pressure from the Malaysian and Singapore governments, the Indonesian police questioned Baasyir, but released him citing lack of evidence. Riduan Isamuddin, an Indonesian Islamic cleric better known as Hambali, is accused of masterminding the U.S. Embassy bombing in Singapore and other terrorist acts. His whereabouts are unknown.

Police in Indonesia are quietly stepping up cooperation with countries in the region. It has established tripartite cooperation with Malaysia and the Philippines and also had a bilateral agreement with Australia in information and intelligence sharing to combat terrorism.

Iran. Iran has said it would not join a U.S. counter-terrorism coalition, seeking 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.

Iran recently signed five memoranda of understanding with Afghanistan outlining political, economic and cultural cooperation. Iran offered support in improving Afghan infrastructure, combating poppy-production and training Afghan police, army and journalists.

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

Israel. Referring to shared intelligence information, Prime Minister Ariel Sharon stated that Israel was "assisting but not participating" in the war effort.

Following September 11, 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.

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. 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 300 Italian troops are participating in ISAF. The Italian air force is scheduled to send one C-130 to Manas airfield as part of the rotation of forces.

To date, Italy has provided more than \$33 million in humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan.

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. In February 2002, nine Moroccans were arrested under suspicion of plotting a bio-terrorist attack on the U.S. Embassy in Rome.

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. Six Maritime Self Defense Force (MSDF) ships were dispatched to gather intelligence, transport supplies for the U.S.-led forces, and for refueling their vessels. Although the refueling mission is set to end in late March, Japan is considering a possible extension to mid-May.

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.

Japan also committed to track down and intercept the assets of terrorists and those who finance terrorists. In this regard, Japan approved a bill to prevent financing for terrorists in line with the U.N. resolution that Japan is preparing to ratify. Another bill was also designed to stipulate punishment for financing terrorists.

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

Jordan. King Abdullah committed Jordan to providing intelligence support for the war on terrorism. Jordan offered to commit troops to the peacekeeping operation in Afghanistan if necessary. Jordan was not included among the 19 coalition countries participating in the initial peacekeeping mission.

Jordan provided basing and over-flight permission for all U.S. and coalition forces. In early October, Jordan sent two representatives to U.S. CENTCOM. Recently, Jordan deployed an Aardvark mine-clearing unit and associated personnel to Kandahar to assist in operations there. Jordan intends to send a planning officer to the Regional Air Movement Control Center (RAMCC).

A Jordanian hospital in Mazar-e-Sharif has treated over 20,000 patients since U.S. operations began.

Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan opened its airspace and offered use of its defense facilities for the U.S.-led forces. The United States is discussing providing to the Kazak government U.S. military advisors, weapons, and special training for building counterterrorism capability.

Kazakhstan is contributing humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan by offering school supplies for Afghan children as part of a UNICEF program.

Kenya. Following the September 11 attacks, Kenya expressed its willingness to assist the United States in its war against terrorism. In the past, Kenya has allowed American military ships to use the port at Mobassa. Kenya hosted U.S. forces during the American 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 is 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.

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. Since 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.

Administration officials have praised Kuwait for actions taken to block the financial assets of terrorists and their supporters.

Kyrgyzstan. Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev supported the anti-terrorist coalition by making Manas airport available to allied forces. The presence of the U.S. military in Kyrgyzstan will expand as a U.S. base is 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 12 soldiers to Kyrgyzstan for a three month period to participate in the U.S.-led international anti-terrorism operation. 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 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 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 in this area 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 contribute military doctors to Operation Enduring Freedom, pending parliamentary approval.

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.

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 without making too many demands concerning evidentiary issues. To date, 18 suspect bank accounts have been frozen. Five of these cases are being challenged in court.

Malaysia. Malaysia has supported the U.S. war against Terrorism. 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 the U.N. Security Council Resolution 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.

Malaysia, along with Indonesia, agreed to the Arroyo proposal requiring cooperation in intelligence and information exchange.

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 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.

Mexico is in the process of tightening its laws to combat terrorism and terrorism-financing more effectively. This includes completing the constitutional procedures to become party to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism.

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

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.

Currently there are 7 Dutch personnel at U.S. CENTCOM. Two Dutch naval frigates are operating in the CENTCOM Area of Responsibility, and other naval ships and Air Force P-3s will be deployed to the U.S. Southern Command Area of Responsibility.

The Netherlands has also contributed more than 100 troops to the ISAF. An Air Force KDC-10 is currently conducting strategic airlifts out of Incirlik, Turkey. Three humanitarian assistance flights have been carried out by Dutch C-130 aircraft. One C-130 aircraft is scheduled to be sent to Manas airfield as part of the rotation of forces.

The Netherlands has promised almost \$100 million for humanitarian aid and reconstruction in addition to its yearly contribution of \$8 million in humanitarian aid.

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 U.S., and financial control mechanisms.

New Zealand. Foreign Minister Phil Goff offered military support for use in any action against those responsible for the September 11 attacks, including troops from the country's special forces. 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. Prime Minister Helen Clark recently acknowledged the presence of Special Air Services (SAS) on the ground in Afghanistan.

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 is contributing 20 troops to the ISAF.

Nicaragua. Under the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, the Nicaraguan government pledged to lend any necessary help to the fight against terrorism.

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.

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. An engineering unit, consisting of 16 mine clearing experts, was deployed to Bagram, Afghanistan. An area of 180,000 square meters at Kandahar airfield and its surroundings was cleared of mines by Norwegian personnel. One C-130 transport aircraft was provided 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 in April/May 2002.

Norway is contributing 30 troops to the ISAF. Norwegian participation includes the deployment of Explosive Ordnance Disposal troops that are charged with mine clearing.

Oman. 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. 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.

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 Pakistani police 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, but has stressed that the arrangement is temporary and does not imply a permanent U.S. presence in the country.

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 and Pakistan has indicated that it wants to try the suspect in Pakistan under domestic laws.

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.

Pakistan has 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.

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 are cooperating with the United States on intelligence matters and have pledged 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.

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.

Philippines. Philippine President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo committed her country's full support to the United States. She offered intelligence sharing, overflight permission, use of military facilities, logistical support, and food, medicine, and medical personnel. The Filipino government is currently combating Abu Sayyaf, a kidnap-for-ransom group known to have past connections to Osama bin Laden.

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, to help the Arroyo administration in its campaign against the Abu Sayyaf. Although polls show overwhelming Filipino public support for U.S. military assistance, President Arroyo's policy has drawn criticism from leftist and nationalist groups.

President Arroyo has made proposals calling for cooperation in intelligence, information exchange, and communication.

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 sappers, 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.

Poland is planning to send combat engineers and logistics platoons to Bagram and to deploy 20 troops to Kuwait to participate in Maritime Interdiction Operations (MIO) in the CENTCOM Area of Responsibility.

Portugal. As a NATO member, Portugal supported the invocation of Article V and pledged full support to the United States, including military help. Currently two Portuguese personnel are stationed at U.S. CENTCOM.

Portugal has offered to assist in the peacekeeping efforts in Afghanistan. It currently contributes 20 troops to the ISAF.

Qatar. Qatar has granted the United States use of the large air base Al-Udeid. The United States has been financing upgrades to the base and also has ground armor prepositioned in Qatar. Qatar hosts 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.

There are currently three Qatari representatives at U.S. CENTCOM. In addition, Qatar maintains fighter units on continuous alert providing defensive Combat Air patrol protection for national and coalition forces in Qatar.

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. In March, Taiwan said it was prepared to supply the Philippines with several fighter jets to assist in battling terrorism, if the United States approved it.

Romania. The Romanian Parliament endorsed the government’s decision to provide air, land and maritime facilities to support U.S. actions. Romania plans to contribute both mine clearing equipment and engineers to support the U.S.-led operation in Afghanistan.

Romania is contributing 30 troops, including police and intelligence officers, to the ISAF. At this time, Romania is the only East European country to send military police to Afghanistan. President Iliescu has also announced that, if needed, Romania is prepared to provide an additional 300-400 troops.

Russia. Russia has cooperated with U.S. requests for intelligence sharing and has supplied weapons, including some \$45 million in Soviet-made guns, artillery, and tanks, to Northern Alliance fighters. There were also reports that Russian ground forces were involved in operations in Afghanistan. Russian President Vladimir Putin withdrew initial 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. 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.

President Putin signed a decree to prevent and block the financing of terrorist organizations. This act followed 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 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, 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 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.

Recent reports suggest that the Saudis have moved to restrict the funding of identified terrorist groups. In the first such joint U.S.-Saudi designation, Saudi Arabia, in early March, shut down branches of the Riyadh-based charity, Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation, in Somalia and Albania.

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.

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. 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 country is remote, lacks an effective government, and is accessible by sea.

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 11 was in early December when a handful of officials in civilian clothes met with warlords in the country's south.

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 Siphosiso 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 and sent five personnel to CENTCOM. South Korea deployed a naval vessel to transport over 500 tons of

construction material from Singapore to Diego Garcia to support the demand for Operation Enduring Freedom. South Korean Air Force also transported over 45 tons of humanitarian relief supplies valued at \$12 million. A medical unit, consisting of 90 personnel, was sent to Manas airport in Kyrgyzstan last month.

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. 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. The South Korean government sent a delegation to Afghanistan in March to discuss ways to assist in the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

Spain. As a NATO member, Spain supported the invocation of Article V. Defense Minister Federico Trillo 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 9 Spanish personnel at CENTCOM. Spain is scheduled to send one P-3B to Djibouti, three C-130s to Manas and two frigates to the CENTCOM Area of Responsibility in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. In the Spanish hospital in Bagram more than 1,000 patients have been treated.

Spain has also offered forces for peacekeeping purposes. Currently, Spain is contributing 300 troops to the ISAF.

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 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, 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."

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 an intelligence unit of 45 personnel and two C-130 transport aircraft to ISAF. The Swedish Rescue Services Agency provided 20 professionals to assist in logistical support for humanitarian aid distribution.

Sweden has pledged \$100 million in humanitarian aid and reconstruction assistance for the period 2002-2004. At the Tokyo Conference on Reconstruction in Afghanistan Sweden contributed over \$13 million.

Taiwan (See Republic of China).

Tajikistan. Tajik President Emomali Rahmonov was one of the first presidents in Central Asia 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. Thailand has expressed interest in joining the intelligence-sharing network recently established between Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines.

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 Guantánamo detainees to land at its bases.

Turkey provided KC-135 aerial refueling for U.S. aircraft in transit to the Area of Responsibility. One Turkish officer will take a position as a planning officer at the RAMCC of CENTCOM. In November 2001, Turkey announced that it was sending 90 special forces troops to Afghanistan to help train Northern Alliance forces.

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. This equipment will provide military training for Afghan military personnel and assistance in rebuilding infrastructure and distributing aid.

Turkey has expressed willingness to take over leadership of the ISAF from Britain in April 2002. This would necessitate an increase in the number of Turkish troops to 1000.

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.

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. 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 has granted the U.S. overflight permission. The United States and Ukraine are closely cooperating in the anti-terror campaign on combating money-laundering and security issues, according to Ukrainian Prime Minister Anatoliy Kinakh.

United Arab Emirates (UAE). The United Arab Emirates once was one of only three countries to recognize Afghanistan's Taliban government. Much of the money spent on financing the September 11 attacks was reportedly transferred through the UAE.

Following the September 11 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. UAE C-130 aircraft have supported humanitarian assistance operations by airlifting supplies into Central Asia.

There are currently three UAE personnel at CENTCOM.

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 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 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 7th 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 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 commandos who arrived at the Bagram airfield in mid-November.

Forty-three British personnel are currently at U.S. CENTCOM. The Royal Air Force has provided support through aircraft, aerial refueling, Airborne Early Warning, and Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance.

In addition to its military contributions, Britain has been playing a leading role in peacekeeping efforts. Britain has led the ISAF since December 2001 and has contributed 1,800 troops to it. It has offered to extend its leadership of ISAF beyond the June 2002 deadline. A company of 40 Commandos and Royal Marines has conducted mine clearing in Kabul and has provided specialist equipment at Bagram and Kabul International airports. The British infantry battle group includes a company of Gurkhas, who are Nepalese soldiers employed by the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom.

Britain pledged £200 million (about \$282 million) in aid over the next five years to help rebuild Afghanistan. Since September 11, £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 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.

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

Britain has required that the assets of 46 suspect organizations and 16 individuals be frozen. In October 2001, the Proceeds of Crime Bill was introduced, which contains measures to remove illegally gained assets from criminals, including terrorists.

Uzbekistan. Uzbek authorities have reopened the country's border crossing with Afghanistan, a bridge located at Termez. This bridge will be used to transport much of the humanitarian food assistance needed by 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.

Uzbekistan has allowed 1,500 U.S. troops to be based in the country and has permitted use of an Uzbek airbase. Uzbekistan has also leased IL-76 transport aircraft to coalition members for the purpose of moving forces and equipment.

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. The U.S. Export-Import Bank granted Uzbekistan a \$55 million credit guarantee, and the U.S. is tripling foreign aid to Uzbekistan to \$160 million.

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 for other questionable activities and will be extradited.

Recent statements from the U.S. administration suggest ongoing cooperation and upcoming U.S. operations in Yemen. The U.S. is set to dispatch a small number of troops to build a Coast Guard training center in Aden and to train Yemeni military personnel there. Small amounts of military equipment, most likely radios for field communication, would probably be provided along with the training.