

2002 Kananaskis Final Compliance Report Fighting Terrorism

Commitment:

We are committed to sustained and comprehensive actions to deny support or sanctuary to terrorists, to bring terrorists to justice, and to reduce the threat of terrorist attacks.

Background:

This commitment stems from the increased attention that has been directed toward the apprehension of terrorists by the international community, including the members of the G8, following the September 11th terrorist attacks on the United States. Although terrorism has been an area of concern addressed at previous G8 summits, with particular emphasis placed on the actions of the Al-Qaeda, the events of September 11th have led to increased efforts aimed at reducing the international threat of terrorism.

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
Overall			+1

Individual Country Compliance Breakdown:

1. Canada: +1

Numerous actions have been taken by Canada to fulfil this commitment. On 28 June 2002 Canadian Deputy Prime Minister John Manley and United States White House Homeland Security Advisor Tom Ridge finalized and released a progress report on the Smart Border Declaration and its companion Action Plan. Key points of the report in the field of anti-terrorism included strengthened cooperation to intercept high-risk travellers before they arrived in Canada or the United States, creation of a binational steering group to reduce risks to the shared critical infrastructure of both countries, improvement in the speed with which information and intelligence is shared (such as the planned creation of a

total of 14 Integrated Border Enforcement Teams in the 18 months following the report), and a commitment to conduct joint anti-terrorism exercises, including a major exercise in May 2003.²⁹⁸

In July 2002, Canada's HMCS *Algonquin* frigate co-operated with CF marine patrol aircraft and a French warship to apprehend four suspected Al-Qaeda members. Boarding parties from the HMCS *Algonquin* detained suspects and handed them over to U.S. military forces on 13 July and 17 July 2002.²⁹⁹ The Solicitor General of Canada, Lawrence MacAulay, met with U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft on 22 July 2002 at the sixth annual Canada-U.S. Cross-Border Crime Forum in order to fulfill a key action item in the Smart Border Declaration and its Action Plan. The meeting was attended by more than 150 senior law enforcement and justice officials from Canada and the United States and addressed a number of trans-national crime issues, including terrorism. The Canadian Solicitor General and the U.S. Attorney General announced the establishment of five new Integrated Border Enforcement teams—multi-agency law enforcement teams—in order to assist with detection, arrest and prosecution of crime.³⁰⁰

Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and U.S. President George Bush released a joint statement on the implementation of the Canada-U.S. Smart Border Declaration and Action Plan on 9 September 2002. Progress on counterterrorism activities included adoption of common standards and technology for biometric identifiers; enhancement of cooperation between the embassies of each country overseas to allow officials to more routinely and efficiently share intelligence on high risk individuals; coordination in visa impositions and exemptions, agreement to share advanced passenger information and passenger name records on high risk travellers destined to either country with an advanced passenger information system in place in at Canadian airports in October 2002 and an automated Canada-U.S. data sharing program in place by Spring 2003; a commitment to institute a pilot program of joint passenger analysis units (including a co-location of customs and immigration officers) in September 2002 to enhance cooperation in identifying high risk travellers, completion of a study to enhance border security at seaports; a commitment by Canada to provide CDN\$600 million over five years for physical and technological improvements at key border crossings; a commitment to invest in new container-screening technologies; the establishment by Canada of National Security Enforcement Teams that will include representatives from federal enforcement and intelligence agencies and international law enforcement partners on a case-by-case basis; the development of an electronic system for exchange of

²⁹⁸ Canada, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, "Manley and Ridge Release Progress Report on the Smart Border Declaration and Action Plan," 28 June 2002, webapps.DFAIT-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?FileSpec=/Min_Pub_Docs/105343.htm&Language=E.

²⁹⁹ Canada, National Defence, "Backgrounder: The Canadian Forces' Contribution to the International Campaign Against Terrorism," 13 November 2002, www.forces.ca/site/newsroom/view_news_e.asp?id=490.

³⁰⁰ Solicitor General Canada, "U.S. Attorney General and Solicitor General of Canada Attend Sixth Canada-U.S. Cross-Border Crime Forum," 22 July 2002, www.sgc.gc.ca/publications/news/20020722_e.asp.

criminal records information by the RCMP and FBI by October 2002; various joint operations to remove deportees to source countries; an agreement to share advance information on individuals and organizations that may be designated as terrorist in order to coordinate asset freezing; and an agreement to conduct a major joint counter-terrorism exercise in May 2003.³⁰¹

On 16 September 2002 the federal government's interdepartmental initiative created to prepare for and respond to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats announced 24 projects elected for funding in its first year of operation. This represents the first disbursements, in the aggregate amount of CDN\$46 million, for the five-year research and technology initiative backed up by a CDN\$170 million fund as part of the government's comprehensive security package announced in the 2001 budget.³⁰² On 23 April 2003, Solicitor General Wayne Ester announced 17 counter-terrorism research projects to receive an additional CDN\$28.8 million in monies drawn from this fund.³⁰³ On 9 May 2003, the Solicitor General announced a further CDN\$26 million in funding for counter-terrorism projects as a result of partnerships between the government and private sector.³⁰⁴

The Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's Advance Passenger Information/ Passenger Name Record Program was implemented on 7 October 2002. This program identifies known terrorists and other criminals before they reach Canadian shores. The collected passenger information is run through law enforcement databases either at the time of entry or through analysis of travel patterns that lead to detection of conspiracies and criminality.³⁰⁵

On 31 October 2002, Federal Transport Minister David Collenette introduced into the House of Commons the *Public Safety Act, 2002*. This Act replaces the original Bill C-55, which was introduced in April, 2002 but died when Parliament was prorogued in September. The *Public Safety Act, 2002* contains a number of provisions that will enhance the government's capacity to prevent terrorist attacks and respond quickly should a significant threat arise. The Act will enhance the federal government's ability to provide a secure environment for air travel; improve data sharing between air carriers and federal departments and agencies in the fields of transportation and national security;

³⁰¹ Prime Minister of Canada "Prime Minister Chrétien, President Bush Release Joint Statement on Canada-U.S. Border Cooperation," 9 September 2002, www.pm.gc.ca/default.asp?Language=E&Page=newsroom&Sub=NewsReleases&Doc=can-u.s.border20020909_e.htm.

³⁰² Canada, National Defence, "CRTI Announces \$46 Million for Counter-terrorism Research Projects," 16 September 2002, www.dnd.ca/eng/archive/2002/sep02/16CRTI_n_e.htm. No longer available, see Canada, National Defence, "Backgrounder: CRTI Interdepartmental Initiative," 16 September 2002, www.dnd.ca/site/newsroom/view_news_e.asp?id=437.

³⁰³ Canada, Solicitor General Canada, "CRTI Announces \$28.8 Million for CBRN Counter-terrorism Research and Technology," 23 April 2003, www.sgc.gc.ca/publications/news/20030423_e.asp.

³⁰⁴ Canada, Government of Canada, "Counter-terrorism Projects Receive Additional \$54 M," 9 May 2003, www.sgc.gc.ca/publications/news/20030509_e.asp.

³⁰⁵ Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, "The CCRA: Protecting Canadians," 27 September 2002, www.ccr-aadrc.gc.ca/newsroom/releases/2002/sep/api-e.html.

allow the government to issue interim orders in emergency situations subject to proper controls over regulatory actions; prevent hoaxes that imperil the public or heighten public anxiety; create tighter controls over explosives and hazardous substances, related activities and the export and transfer of technology; help detect and prevent interference with computer systems operated by counter-terrorism agencies; and deter the proliferation of biological weapons.³⁰⁶

Canada's HMCS Winnipeg Frigate joined her sister ship in the Arabian Gulf region on 1 November 2002 as part of the Canadian Naval Task Group deployed for Operation Apollo, Canada's military contribution to the international antiterrorism campaign. The primary job of the HMCS Winnipeg is to detect and capture Al-Qaeda and Taliban members who are attempting to escape by sea and surveillance patrols. The 225 members of the frigate's crew were among the approximately 1,000 Canadian forces personnel deployed on Operation Apollo as of 1 November 2002, and were scheduled to serve on their assignment with the Canadian Naval Task Group for six months.³⁰⁷

As of April, 2003, the naval task group in Operation Apollo consisted of the frigates HMCS Regina, HMCS Fredericton and the destroyer HMCS Iroquois. The HMCS Regina joined the coalition fleet on March 16, 2003, replacing the HMCS Winnipeg. On March 5 March 2003, the HMCS Fredericton and HMCS Fredericton left Halifax, Canada. As of 2 April 2003, the HMCS Iroquois became the flagship for a large coalition naval task force, the HMCS Regine replaced the HMCS Winnipeg and the HMCS Fredericton replaced HMCS Montréal.³⁰⁸

On 14 March 2003, Canada deployed a security platoon of approximately 35 soldiers to the Arabian Gulf region in support of CF units sent to assist in Operation Apollo.³⁰⁹

By 28 January 2003, Canada completed deployment of the third rotation of Canadian Forces members assigned to its tactical airlift team to the Arabian Gulf Region. Approximately 350 Canadian personnel, three CC-130 Hercules transport aircraft and

³⁰⁶ Transport Canada, "Backgrounder: Actions Taken in Response to September 11, 2001," 8 January 2003, www.tc.gc.ca/majorissues/transportationsecurity/Actions.htm; Transport Canada, "News Release: Government of Canada Introduces Improved *Public Safety Act, 2002*," 31 October 2002, www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2002/02_gc004e.htm.

³⁰⁷ Canada, National Defence, "HMCS *Winnipeg* Joins Campaign Against Terrorism," 1 November 2002, originally online at www.forces.ca/eng/archive/2002/nov02/01APOLLO_n_e.htm, URL no longer active.

³⁰⁸ Canada, National Defence, "Backgrounder: The Canadian Forces' Contribution to the International Campaign Against Terrorism" 4 April 2003, www.forces.gc.ca/site/Newsroom/view_news_e.asp?id=490; Canada, Government of Canada, "Canadian Warships Iroquois and Fredericton Arrive in Theatre of Operations," 2 April 2003, news.gc.ca/canada/GFNE/2003/04/02/c6851.html?lmatch=/canada/GFNF/2003/04/02/c6853.html&lang=_e.html.

³⁰⁹ Canada, National Defence, "Backgrounder: The Canadian Forces' Contribution to the International Campaign Against Terrorism" 4 April 2003, www.forces.gc.ca/site/Newsroom/view_news_e.asp?id=490.

two CP-140 Aurora long-range maritime patrol aircraft were deployed in support of coalition forces in the Arabian Gulf region.³¹⁰

On 5 November 2002 federal Transport Minister David Collenette announced the assignment of two additional responsibilities to the Canadian Air Transport Security Authority in order to further enhance aviation security. These are the implementation of an improved restricted area pass system for Canadian airports and screening of non-passengers entering restricted areas at airports.³¹¹

Federal Solicitor General Wayne Ester announced on 27 November 2002 that the Government of Canada had listed six additional entities as terrorist organizations in accordance with the Criminal Code.³¹² On 12 February 2003 the Solicitor General announced that a further three entities were being listed as terrorist organizations,³¹³ and announced another seven on 3 April 2003, bringing the total number of listed entities under the Criminal Code to twenty-six.³¹⁴ The relevant Criminal Code provision provides that the assets of any listed person or group may have its assets seized and forfeited. In addition, persons and organizations that knowingly participate in, contribute to, facilitate the activities of or deal in the property or finances of a listed entity may be subject to severe penalties, including imprisonment.

In December 2002 Canada became the first country to ratify the Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism. This convention, adopted by the Organization of American States General Assembly in June 2002, will further coordinate hemispheric efforts aimed at eliminating threats of terrorism. The Convention calls for stronger hemispheric cooperation in various areas, including law enforcement, legal assistance and border management, and requests member states to adopt their own measures to combat terrorism. It also requires members to become parties to ten United Nations counterterrorism instruments, all of which Canada has ratified. The Convention will come into force upon ratification by six OAS member states.³¹⁵

³¹⁰ Canada, National Defence, "Backgrounder: The Canadian Forces' Contribution to the International Campaign Against Terrorism" 4 April 2003, www.forces.gc.ca/site/Newsroom/view_news_e.asp?id=490; Canada, National Defence, "Canadian Forces Sustains Air Force Contribution to the Campaign Against Terrorism," 22 January 2003, www.forces.gc.ca/site/newsroom/view_news_e.asp?id=989.

³¹¹ Transport Canada, "News Release: Transport Minister Announces Further Enhancements to Aviation Security," 5 November 2002, www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2002/02_h120e.htm.

³¹² Solicitor General Canada, "Federal Solicitor General Wayne Ester Announces Further Action Against Terrorism," 27 November 2002, www.sgc.gc.ca/publications/news/20021127_e.asp.

³¹³ Canada, Solicitor General Canada, "Federal Solicitor General Wayne Ester Announces Further Action Against Terrorism," 12 February 2003, www.sgc.gc.ca/publications/news/20030212_e.asp.

³¹⁴ Canada, Solicitor General Canada, "Federal Solicitor General Wayne Ester Announces Further Action Against Terrorism," 3 April 2003, www.sgc.gc.ca/publications/news/20030403_e.asp.

³¹⁵ Canada, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, "News Release: Canada Becomes First Country to Ratify Inter-American Convention Against Terrorism," 2 December 2002, webapps.DFAIT-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?FileSpec=/Min_Pub_Docs/105751.htm&bPrint=False&Year=&ID=&Language=E.

On 6 December 2002 Canadian Deputy Prime Minister John Manley and United States Office of Homeland Security Advisor Tom Ridge released another progress report on the first anniversary of the Smart Border Declaration and its 30-point Action Plan. The status report updated a 9 September 2002 report delivered to Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and United States President George Bush. Recent progress in two areas relevant to the prevention of terrorism, as well as with respect to other matters, is outlined in the report. First, Canada and the United States have agreed on detailed binational workplans to safeguard shared critical infrastructure in the energy, telecommunications and transportation sectors. Second, the report indicates that Canada is participating in TOPOFF 2, a major United States counterterrorism exercise involving a comprehensive range of participants from first responders to top government officers.³¹⁶

The two countries also agreed to deepen cooperation within the existing action plan in three key areas. First, the two countries agreed to increase security and remove barriers to cross-border truck traffic as well as implement driver security screening for the cross-border transportation of dangerous goods. Second, Canada and the United States approved an expansion to existing efforts to improve marine security, including sharing innovations in cargo and container screening on an ongoing basis. Third, the countries agreed to strengthen the interoperability of processes and communications of their border and law enforcement agencies.³¹⁷

In addition, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Homeland Security Advisor also discussed an agenda for cooperation in the areas of biosecurity and science and technology. They agreed that the two countries will coordinate research and development, emergency preparedness, public health surveillance and other activities to jointly address these threats. In addition, they resolved that United States and Canada would work to synchronize procedures at the border to satisfy law enforcement and facilitation goals. Finally, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Homeland Security Advisor agreed that each country will coordinate science and technology research to discover novel solutions to border management challenges, including the detection and illicit transportation of chemical, biological, radiological and explosive materials.³¹⁸

Canada's Minister of National Defence and Minister Responsible for Emergency Preparedness, John McCallum, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bill Graham, announced on 9 December 2002 an agreement to enhance Canada's security cooperation with the United States. The arrangement created a bi-national group to develop coordinated contingency planning to respond to potential disasters such as terrorist attacks within North America. The group is also charged with the task of coordinating maritime

³¹⁶ Canada, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, "Governor Ridge and Deputy Prime Minister Manley Issue One-Year Status Report on the Smart Border Action Plan," 6 December 2002, www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/can-am/menuen.asp?act=v&mid=1&cat=243&did=1671.

³¹⁷ *Ibid.*

³¹⁸ *Ibid.*

surveillance and intelligence sharing, threat assessments, and planning and exercises that will deter or respond to terrorist threats.³¹⁹

On 17 December 2002, Canada's Solicitor General Wayne Ester met for the first time with U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft in Washington. There, they discussed progress in anti-terrorism efforts, including increased information sharing and expanding the Integrated Border Enforcement Teams program.³²⁰

Minister of National Revenue Elinor Caplan announced on 6 January 2003 that the Cross Border Currency and Monetary Instrument Reporting Regulations came into force. These regulations were the final component of Canada's *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act* to be implemented. The regulations mandated all persons and entities to report to the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency when importing or exporting currency and monetary instruments of CDN\$10,000 or more. Failure to submit a written currency report pursuant to the regulations may result in seizure or a penalty of \$250 to \$5,000. Upon submission, all completed reports are to be sent to the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada for assessment and analysis.³²¹

On 21 January 2003, Minister of National Revenue Elinor Caplan unveiled the first set of new mobile Vehicle and Cargo Inspection Systems purchased by Canada. The units are truck-mounted mobile scanning systems that capture images of the contents of marine containers, assisting customs officers to examine potentially dangerous goods. Over the course of 2003 the mobile units, at cost of CDN\$2 million each, will be installed at strategic locations across Canada.³²²

On 22 January 2003, Transport Minister David Collenette announced a five-year package of initiatives designed to increase security of Canada's marine transportation infrastructure and maritime borders. The value of the initiatives is up to CDN\$172.5 million.³²³

³¹⁹ Canada, National Defence, "Canada and the U.S. Enhance Security Cooperation," 9 December 2002, www.dnd.ca/site/newsroom/view_news_e.asp?id=508.

³²⁰ Canada, Solicitor General Canada, "Federal Solicitor General Wayne Ester and U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft Meet on Cross Border Co-operation," 17 December 2002, www.sgc.gc.ca/publications/news/20021217_e.asp.

³²¹ Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, "Minister of National Revenue announces new requirements for cross border movements of currency," 6 January 2003 www.ccra-adrc.gc.ca/newsroom/releases/2003/jan/currency-e.html; Canada, Government of Canada, "Transaction reporting requirements take effect Monday," 28 March 2003, www.fintrac.gc.ca/publications/nr/2003-03-28_e.asp

³²² Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, "New gamma ray technology improves marine port security," 21 January 2003, www.ccra-adrc.gc.ca/newsroom/releases/2003/jan/gamma-e.html.

³²³ Canada, Transport Canada, "Government of Canada Announces up to \$172.5 Million in New Marine Security Projects," 22 January 2003, www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2003/03-gc001.htm.

On 11 March 2003, Minister of National Defence and Minister Responsible for Emergency Preparedness John McCallum announced funding of \$13.3 million to increase Canadian emergency preparedness capacities.³²⁴

On 26 March 2003, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police established a National Security Tip Line. It encouraged the public to use the toll-free number to report any information that could pose a threat to national safety and security, particularly with respect to terrorism.³²⁵

Canada held its eighth annual Emergency Preparedness Week beginning 10 May 2003. Co-ordinated by the Canadian government, activities stressed the importance of emergency preparation and showcased the programs, training and equipment that has been implemented to enhance the security of Canadians.³²⁶

The long-planned five-day joint U.S.-Canadian exercise in connection with combating terrorism (TOPOFF 2), originally articulated in the Smart Border Action Plan, commenced on 12 May 2003. Canada's participation involves approximately 18 federal departments and agencies that have counter-terrorism functions and the province of British Columbia. The goal of the simulation include improving extreme event-management capacity, validating authorities and procedures, and constructing systematic national exercise programs to support the security strategies of United States and Canada.³²⁷

The customs agencies of Canada and the United States and Canada's major railways announced on 3 April 2003 that they signed a declaration of principles to increase security at the Canada-U.S. border. The announcement was the culmination of a subset of railway security discussions occurring under the rubric of the Smart Border Declaration adopted by Canada and the United States in 2001.³²⁸

³²⁴ Canada, Government of Canada, "Government of Canada Announces \$13.3 Million to Increase Canadian Emergency Preparedness Capacities," 11 March 2003, www.ociepc-bpiepc.gc.ca/info_pro/NewsReleases/NR-110303nat_e.asp.

³²⁵ Canada, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, "RCMP National Security Tip Line 1-800-420-5805," 26 March 2003, www.rcmp.gc.ca/news/nr-03-10.htm.

³²⁶ Canada, Government of Canada, "Minister of National Defence Announces Emergency Preparedness Week in Canada," 5 May 2003, www.ociepc-bpiepc.gc.ca/info_pro/NewsReleases/NR03-0502epw_e.asp.

³²⁷ Canada, Solicitor General Canada, "'TOPOFF 2' – Week-long Combating Terrorism Exercise Begins May 12," 5 May 2003, www.sgc.gc.ca/publications/news/20030505_e.asp; American Red Cross, "Red Cross TOPOFF 2 Response in Full Swing," 14 May 2003, www.redcross.org/news/ds/terrorism/030514TOPOFF4.html; American Red Cross, "Mock Dirty Bomb 'Detonated' in Seattle as Homeland Security Drill Begins," 13 May 2003, www.redcross.org/news/ds/terrorism/030513TOPOFF3.html.

³²⁸ Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, "U.S. and Canadian customs agencies, and Canada's two largest railways reach agreement to strengthen security measures for transborder rail shipments," 3 April 2003, www.ccr-aadrc.gc.ca/newsroom/releases/2003/apr/rail-e.html.

Canada is slated to meet the deadline set by G8 member countries for reinforced flight deck doors on passenger aircraft by 9 April 2003.³²⁹ The government of Canada has also participated in the United Nations Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. This sub-committee was scheduled to consider a paper that includes general security measures in December 2002.³³⁰

2. France: +1

France continues to remain committed to playing an active role in combating the international threat of terrorism by denying support to terrorists or those states that would provide sanctuary to them. France has been working outside its borders to prevent terrorists, and those who harbour them, from acquiring weapons of mass destruction in accordance with resolutions reached at the G8 Summit in Kananaskis, Alberta 27 June 2002. France supports the implementation of the UN Resolution UNSCR1441 regarding Iraqi disarmament. France remains a leading contributor to the UN Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). In continuing to lend support for these operations, France has provided over thirty experts and remains committed to providing expertise and equipment.

Domestically, French anti-terrorism agents have had recent success. They arrested eight suspected terrorists in late November that were connected to a failed plot by a British man to blow up a trans-Atlantic flight last year. In late December the French Interior Ministry revealed that four self-confessed Islamic militants, with links to Chechen rebel leaders, were arrested for planning future attacks. Later that month, French authorities arrested a group of Islamic militants were arrested in Paris for planning to attack a Russian embassy. In a letter from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee concerning counter-terrorism (Res. 1373) the French outline measures taken to prevent terrorist groups from recruiting, collecting funds or soliciting other forms of support for terrorist activities to be carried out inside or outside France. These include imprisonment, expulsion, and surveillance of front organizations and internet sites. France also provides an organizational chart that outlines the administrative machinery established to enforce laws and regulations. The structure incorporates the following branches of authority: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Directorate of Strategic and Disarmament Affairs; The Ministry of Justice; the Treasury Department; the French Financial Intelligence Unit (TRACFIN); the Anti-Terrorist Coordination Unit (UCLAT); and the Ministry of Interior among others.

³²⁹ Transport Canada, "News Release: Transport Minister Announces New Regulations to Reinforce Cockpit Doors to Further Protect Canadian Travellers," 10 April 2002, www.tc.gc.ca/mediaroom/releases/nat/2002/02_h040e.htm.

³³⁰ Hazmat Safety, "The United Nations Transport of Dangerous Goods Sub-Committee," hazmat.dot.gov/uncomtdg.htm.

3. *Germany: +1*

A number of actions have been taken by Germany to fulfill the first commitment. The federal government has rendered a motion to deploy the Bundeswehr in 'Operation Enduring Freedom', the international campaign against terrorism, which was approved by the German Bundestag in November 2001 and extended for another year. The motion provides for deployment of up to a maximum of 3,900 troops, including personnel for medical evacuation, air transport capacity, nuclear, biological and chemical weapons defence forces to an international operational force contingent in Kuwait, and naval forces at the Horn of Africa. This makes Germany the second largest provider of troops in 'Operation Enduring Freedom'.³³¹ It should be noted that Germany would not support a war against Iraq within the framework of "Operation Enduring Freedom" since the government's position is that such an attack would not fall under the rubric of the fight against worldwide terrorism.³³²

The *Fourth Financial Market Promotion Act* came into effect on 1 July 2002. With the coming into force of this act, the following measures have been implemented to assist in executing international standards and strengthen efforts to combat money laundering and the funding of terrorist activities by drying up the financial sources for terrorism: banks are required to place information on all accounts held in Germany in a central database is being installed at the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority; credit institutions and financial services institutions must set up adequate internal processes to guard against money laundering and financial fraud by allowing business transactions to be screened for high risk groups and suspicious features; requiring those carrying on a credit card business to obtain a license and be subject to ongoing supervision by the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority; tightening checks on the ownership of banks and insurance companies to prevent acquisition being obtained with funds from illegal activity; and amendments to the *Fiscal Code* and the *Income Tax Law* to ensure that information indicating money laundering or comparable offences discovered by the revenue authorities during the exercise of their supervisory functions can be passed on to the law enforcement authorities.³³³

Germany's Interior Minister Otto Schily has also employed an anti-terrorism law on associations, announcing a ban on 5 August 2002 of a fundraising organization suspected

³³¹ Germany, Die Bundesregierung, "Deployment of the German Bundeswehr within operation 'Enduring Freedom'," 18 November 2002, eng.bundesregierung.de/frameset/index.jsp; German Embassy, Washington, D.C., "Enduring Freedom Deployment Wins Large Majority," 15 November 2002, www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/mil_ef_nov2002a.html; German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Cabinet Approves 12-month Extension of Enduring Freedom Deployment," 6 November 2002, www.germanyinfo.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_afgmil9.html.

³³² German News (English Edition), "Struck says attack against Iraq is not fight against terrorism," 16 December 2002, www.mathematik.uni-ulm.de/de-news/2002/12/162000.html#8.

³³³ German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Fact Sheet: Germany's Contribution to the Coalition Against Terrorism", 13 December 2002, www.germanyinfo.org/relaunch/info/archives/background/fs_afgan.html.

of supporting the radical terrorist group Hamas, a group claiming responsibility for numerous terrorist attacks in the Middle East.

As of 13 December 2002, Germany's Public Prosecutor General was conducting more than 30 investigative proceedings in relation to terrorism. One indictment had resulted from the investigations as of this date; on 23 August 2002 Mounir El Motassadeq was charged with suspicion in a terrorist organization and more than 3,000 counts of murder, and held in custody.³³⁴ As of 19 February 2003, Motassadeq was convicted in a Hamburg court and found guilty of over 3,000 counts of accessory to murder and of membership in a terrorist organization. His 15 year sentence was the maximum permitted under German law.³³⁵ International arrest warrants have been issued against other suspected terrorists who fled Germany shortly before the September 11th attacks on the World Trade Center in New York.³³⁶

In addition, on 10 October 2002, German authorities arrested a Moroccan citizen believed to have assisted the Hamburg-based terrorist cell that helped to execute the September 11th attacks in the United States. The accused knew the targets of the attacks and provided logistical support to the cell, which included three of the eventual hijackers. He also spent time in training camps in Afghanistan in the summer of 2000 where the attacks were planned.³³⁷ As of 9 May 2003, Germany had commenced prosecution against this accused, the second prosecution of a defendant criminally charged with involvement in the September 11 attacks on the United States. The indictment charged the accused with membership in a terrorist organization and aiding and abetting murder.³³⁸

Authorities also searched the headquarters and homes of 'Al Qsa' leaders and seized the organization's accounts in the amount of €300,000 in Aachen and Cologne. Schily said that the group had funneled contributions to Hamas and promised financial support to the families of potential assassins. The law went into effect at the beginning of 2002, and

³³⁴ Ibid. See also German Embassy, Washington, D.C., "First Charges Filed Against 9/11 Suspect in Germany," 29 August 2002, www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terror_indictment2.htm.

³³⁵ German Embassy, Washington, D.C., "9/11 Terror Defendant Gets Max Sentence," 19 February 2003, www.germanyinfo.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_motassadeq.html; German News (English Edition), "Maximum sentence in terrorist trial in Hamburg," 19 February 2003, www.mathematik.uni-ulm.de/de-news/2003/02/191800.html#4.

³³⁶ German Embassy, Washington, D.C., "Fact Sheet: Germany's Contribution to the Coalition Against Terrorism," 13 December 2002, www.germanyinfo.org/relaunch/info/archives/background/fs_afgan.html. See also German Embassy, Washington, D.C., "First Charges Filed Against 9/11 Suspect in Germany," 29 August 2002, www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terror_indictment2.htm.

³³⁷ Germany Embassy, Washington, D.C., "Authorities Arrest Al Qaeda Suspect in Hamburg," 11 October 2002, www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terr_5.html.

³³⁸ Germany Embassy, Washington, D.C., "Government Welcomes Middle East 'Roadmap' to Peace," 12 May 2003, www.germanyinfo.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terror_indictment_2003.html.

permits the banning of organizations that support violent or terrorist activities outside Germany.³³⁹

On 5 September 2002, German authorities arrested a man and woman in Walldorf, Baden-Württemberg, who were in possession of explosive-making chemicals, likely preventing a bomb attack on either a United States military installation or on downtown Heidelberg. A search of their apartment revealed 280 pounds of materials that could be used to produce bombs, a picture of terrorist leader Osama bin Laden and books on building bombs.³⁴⁰

Media reports on 10 January 2003, indicated that German authorities had arrested two men suspected of belonging to the Al Qaeda terrorist network.³⁴¹

On 6 February 2003, federal prosecutors advised that German authorities were questioning three people and investigating two others in connection with terrorist activity. The individuals were suspected of belonging to a terrorist organization and possibly providing support to Al Qaeda.³⁴² As of 12 February 2003, German Chief Federal Prosecutor Kay Nehm had ordered police action against presumed terrorists in eleven locations that were searched by authorities. The police investigation was initiated against three persons suspected of being members of a terrorist organization and alleged supporters. Two of the accused were detained by police.³⁴³

On 21 March 2003, German officials began questioning six people suspected of recruiting Arab students to conduct terrorist bombings. They believed that the suspects were part of an international terrorist network.³⁴⁴ More recently, on 16 May 2003, German federal prosecutors announced that charges had been laid under the country's anti-terrorism legislation on a Jordanian man accused of belonging to a radical terrorist group allegedly preparing attacks on Germany. The prosecution was the result of investigations of 21 apartments throughout Germany in April 2002. Four people detained in connection with these investigations remained in custody as the investigation continued.³⁴⁵

³³⁹ German Embassy, Washington, D.C., "Authorities Seize Accounts of Group That Funneled Money to Hamas," www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terr_alaqsa.html.

³⁴⁰ German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "US Base or Heidelberg Downtown May Have Been Targeted," 9 September 2002, www.germanyinfo.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terror_heidelberg.html.

³⁴¹ CNN, "German arrests Al Qaeda suspects," 10 January 2003, www.cnn.com/2003/WORLD/europe/01/10/germany.alqaeda/index.html.

³⁴² CNN, "Terror suspects held in Germany," 6 February 2003, www.cnn.com/2003/WORLD/europe/02/06/germany.arrests/index.html.

³⁴³ German News (English Edition), "Raid on suspected Islamic terrorists," 12 February 2003, www.mathematik.uni-ulm.de/de-news/2003/02/121800.html#7; CNN, "Terror raids in German cities," 12 February 2003, www.cnn.com/2003/WORLD/europe/02/12/germany.raids/index.html.

³⁴⁴ CNN, "German terror police quiz six," 21 March 2003, www.cnn.com/2003/WORLD/europe/03/21/germany.terror/index.html.

³⁴⁵ CNN, "Germany charges alleged terror cell member," 16 May 2003, www.cnn.com/2003/WORLD/europe/05/16/germany.islamic.ap/index.html.

With respect to international cooperation, the German government has supported its allies in the area of criminal proceedings and investigation. It agreed to the Spring 2002 request for legal assistance by the United States government in the case of a French citizen, Zaccharias Moussaoui, who was accused of being involved in planning the attacks of September 11th. This decision followed assurances from the United States government that the evidence and information provided by Germany would not be used against the defendant nor against a third party towards imposition of the death penalty.³⁴⁶

In the days following the deadly terrorist bomb attack in Bali, Indonesia that killed more than 180 people on 12 October 2002 Chancellor Gerhard Schröder offered Indonesian President Megawati Sukarnoputri assistance in finding the perpetrators. By 15 October 2002 German Federal Criminal Police had already sent agents to Bali to assist in identifying the victims.³⁴⁷

Germany and the United States announced on 30 September 2002 that they had blocked the financial assets of four men alleged to have connections to the Al Qaeda terrorist network. One of the men is one of the alleged planners of the September 11th terrorist attacks. The four men were accused of providing support to three of the 19 hijackers who died in the terrorist attacks. The German government also previously introduced a proposal to the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee calling for the four men to be added to a list of individuals and organizations that are subject to sanctions under United Nations anti-terrorism resolutions. The proposal was adopted on 30 September 2002 and took immediate effect in all United Nations member states, freezing the assets of the four individuals, blocking their entry into or transit through the territories of member states, and prohibiting the supply, sale or transfer of arms, technical advice or military training to them.³⁴⁸

The German Interior Minister has also met, on separate occasions, with the United States FBI director, the United States Attorney General, and the United States Director of the Central Intelligence Agency to share information on terrorist threats and review the status of co-operation between the two countries in the fight against international terrorism. The discussions also included issues surrounding the use of biometric indicators, the establishment of a German-American working group for the development of international

³⁴⁶ German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Germany gives legal assistance in the Moussaoui case," www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terror_trial3.html.

³⁴⁷ German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Chancellor Offers Help in Bali Bombing Case", 15 October 2002, www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_bali_bomb.html.

³⁴⁸ German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Germany and US Block Financial Assets of Al Qaeda Suspects," 11 October 2002, www.germanyinfo.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terr_5.html; German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Germany, U.S. Take Measures Against Suspected Al Qaeda Members," 30 September 2002, www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terr_4.html.

standards in this field, and an agreement for authorities in each country to work together to build an information board on terrorist suspects.³⁴⁹

Following agreement between Germany's Interior Minister and the United States Director of Homeland Security, delegations from Germany and the United States also met and agreed to several meetings of experts that could integrate German experiences into the creation of the United States Homeland Security Department. The German officials comprised specialists in counterterrorism, IT security, biometrics, protection of critical infrastructures, disaster prevention, and protection against biological and chemical attacks.³⁵⁰

Finally, in the area of meetings, German Defense Minister Peter Struck met with United States Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld at the Pentagon on 8 November 2002. At the meeting they discussed cooperation in the 'Operation Enduring Freedom'.³⁵¹ German Ambassador Wolfgang Ischinger and United States Customs Commissioner Robert Bonner signed a declaration on 1 August 2002 to improve bilateral cooperation on shipping container security. This initiative is intended to prevent terrorists from using sea cargo containers to smuggle weapons of mass destruction.³⁵²

Interior Minister Otto Schily announced on 16 January 2003 that Germany's anti-terrorism laws were being used to outlaw Hizb ut-Tahrir, an extremist terrorist organization active in the country. All activities of the group in Germany were banned by the law, enforceable by criminal sanction, and its assets were seized.³⁵³

The German government has also been active in reforming its domestic legislation to combat terrorism. On 12 July 2002, the German Bundesrat approved federal legislation concerning the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings of 15 December 1997.³⁵⁴ As of 2 April 2003, the German government agreed to paragraph 129a of the criminal code, adding to the list of criminal offences relating to terrorism,

³⁴⁹ German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "German Interior Minister Meets With Director of FBI," 26 September 2002, www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_schily_FBI.html. See also German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Interior Minister Meets with US Counterparts on Cooperation in Terrorism Investigation," 25 October 2002, www.germanyinfo.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terr_6.html.

³⁵⁰ German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Homeland Security Focus of One-day German-U.S. Meeting," 6 August 2002, www.germanyinfo.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terror_statedept.html.

³⁵¹ German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Defense Minister Struck Meets with Sec. Rumsfeld," 8 November 2002, www.germany-info.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_struck_dc_2002b.html.

³⁵² German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Agreement on Container Security Strengthens Cooperation in Fight Against Terrorism," www.germanyinfo.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_terr_customs.html.

³⁵³ German Embassy, Washington, D.C., "Groups Banned Under Anti-extremism Law," 16 January 2003, www.germanyinfo.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_schily_ban.html; German News (English Edition), "Additional Islamic organization banned," 15 January 2003, www.mathematik.uni-ulm.de/de-news/2003/01/152200.html#6.

³⁵⁴ Germany, Die Bundesregierung, "UN Conventions against Terrorism," 12 July 2002, eng.bundesregierung.de/frameset/index.jsp.

increasing the maximum penalties available, and setting out new criteria used to define a terrorist organization.³⁵⁵

Federal Interior Minister Otto Schily announced on 26 November 2002 that the government would be introducing a new visa format. The visa would include an ink-jet printed passport picture, and any attempts to forge the document would cause its destruction due to the ink.³⁵⁶ This initiative is likely to assist in the deterrence and apprehension of terrorists seeking illegal entry into Germany.

On 8 April 2003, the German and United States governments reached agreement on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters. The agreement is significant for co-operation between the two countries in the international fight against terrorism, and is slated to be formalized as a treaty once final technical matters are resolved.³⁵⁷

On 13 May 2003, following terrorist attacks on complexes housing Westerners in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, German chancellor Gerard Schroder sent a telegram to United States president George Bush affirming that "the fight against terror ... is not over." As well, German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer sharply condemned the attacks and asserted that the German government is bound to the responsibility of countering the threat of terror in an effective and sustained fashion.³⁵⁸

4. Italy: +1

Italy is complying with its commitment to deny support or sanctuary to terrorists. Italian authorities have made several arrests and have frozen the assets of various terrorist groups.

In July 2002 Italian authorities arrested nine people on charges of providing logistical support and false papers to members of the Al-Qaeda network. Authorities also increased security in Venice's historic Jewish Ghetto area to guard against potential militant threats.³⁵⁹

In August 2002 Italian police arrested five people on suspicion of plotting to attack a church in Bologna. Reportedly, the one Italian and four Moroccans with ties to the Al-

³⁵⁵ German News (English Edition), "New anti-terrorism paragraph added to penal code," 2 April 2003, www.mathematik.uni-ulm.de/de-news/2003/04/021800.html#2.

³⁵⁶ German News (English Edition), "Forgery-proof visas with passport picture," 26 November 2002, www.mathematik.uni-ulm.de/de-news/2002/11/262200.html#5. See also Germany, German Embassy, Washington, D.C. "Photo Technology to Make EU Visas More Secure" (undated), online: www.germanyinfo.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_vis_a_tech.htm.

³⁵⁷ German Embassy, Washington, D.C., "Agreement Reached on German-US Legal Assistance," 8 April 2003, www.germanyinfo.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_zypries.html.

³⁵⁸ German Embassy, Washington, D.C., "World Must Continue Fight Against Terror," 13 May 2003, www.germanyinfo.org/relaunch/politics/new/pol_fischer_ME_2003_3.html.

³⁵⁹ news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/2125101.stm

Qaeda network were planning to bomb the basilica, which contains a fresco considered by some Muslims to be offensive due its depiction of the Prophet Mohammed.³⁶⁰

In August 2002 police in Sicily arrested 15 Pakistanis that were believed to be members of the Al-Qaeda network on charges of conspiracy to commit terrorism. The suspects were all traveling with false passports on a cargo ship that had left Morocco for Libya, off the southern coast of Sicily.³⁶¹

On 29 August 2002 the Italian Foreign Ministry stated that 11 individuals and 14 organizations had been submitted to a United Nations international terrorism blacklist. Ten of the eleven individuals were placed in Italian jails and charged with various terrorist related offences, three have been formally sentenced.³⁶² The names of the accounts held by the individuals and organizations were submitted to a United Nations panel to be placed on an international terrorism blacklist.³⁶³

In October 2002 Italian police arrested three Egyptians suspected of planning attacks on a US War Cemetery, Rome's airport, and various fast food outlets. Police found explosive material and maps that highlighted potential targets.³⁶⁴

As of December 2002, Italian authorities continued to investigate groups suspected of having links with terrorist organizations. Investigations have been undertaken into the Somali movement *Al-Ittihad al-Islamiya* and the Somali *Al-Barakaat* bank, and charges have been brought against members of the Algerian organization Exile and Anathema. These investigations and trials are being conducted pursuant to previously enacted Law No. 438/2001 that introduced a new crime of "conspiracy to commit acts of international terrorism."

On 31 January 2003, Italian police announced that they had detained 28 Pakistani nationals in a raid. The police indicated that they may have uncovered a terrorist sleeper cell linked to Al Qaeda. During the raid, the police seized explosives, maps and manuals instructing how to falsify documents. The individuals were charged with possessing illegal materials and belonging to a terrorist organization.³⁶⁵

5. Japan: +1

Japan has complied with this commitment, particularly in the Asian region. In a letter addressed to Indonesian President Megawati Soekarnoputri following the terrorist

³⁶⁰ news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/2205263.stm

³⁶¹ news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/2253097.stm

³⁶² CNN, "Italy freezes 'terror' funds," 29 August 2002, www.cnn.com/2002/WORLD/europe/08/29/italy.terror/index.html.

³⁶³ Ibid.

³⁶⁴ BBC, "Terror suspects arrested near Rome," 5 October 2002, news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/2302059.stm.

³⁶⁵ CNN, "Italy police raid 'terror cell'," 31 January 2003, www.cnn.com/2003/WORLD/europe/01/31/naples.arrests/index.html.

bombing in Bali, Indonesia on 12 October 2002 Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi stated that “Japan would extend as much support as possible to Indonesia’s efforts against terrorism.”³⁶⁶

In his General Policy Speech to the Diet on 18 October 2002 the Prime Minister reiterated his government’s support to “do everything in its power to ensure the safety and security of the people while actively fulfilling Japan’s role as a member of the international community in contributing to the peace and stability of the world” in the fight against terrorism.³⁶⁷

In response to the terrorist attacks in Bali, Japan dispatched the following to Jakarta: a profiling expert to support the identification of the victims, two three-person Terrorism Response Teams of the National Police Agency to exchange information with local security authorities and support the investigation, and an expert on forensic odontology to identify the remains of victims.

A letter delivered from Prime Minister Junicho Koizumi to President Vladimir Putin of the Russian Federation on 26 October 2002 noted that the Japanese towards terrorist acts that involve ordinary citizens, such as the occupation of a theatre in Moscow “can never be tolerated. Such acts threaten international peace and security and should be denounced.”³⁶⁸ In the wake of the terrorist occupation of a theatre in Moscow in October 2002, Japan and the Russian Federation called a Japan-Russia Consultation on Counter-Terrorism in November 2002.³⁶⁹

Japan commitment is again evidenced through the *APEC Leaders’ Statement on Recent Acts of Terrorism in APEC Member Economies*. The statement reaffirms that “terrorism in all its forms and manifestations committed wherever, whenever and by whomsoever, constitutes a brutal and heinous act of violence that contravenes the applicable law, religious beliefs and the fundamental values of APEC members” and calls for “strengthened international cooperation to support the region’s efforts to eliminate terrorism and restore economic confidence.”³⁷⁰

³⁶⁶ Prime Minister of Japan, "Message from the Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi to President Megawati Soekarnoputri of Indonesia concerning the bombings in the Republic of Indonesia," 14 October 2002, www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2002/10/14message_e.html.

³⁶⁷ Prime Minister of Japan, "General Policy Speech by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi to the 155th Session of the Diet," 18 October 2002, www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2002/10/18sisei_e.html.

³⁶⁸ Prime Minister of Japan, "Message from the Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi to President Vladimir Putin of the Russian Federation Concerning the Occupation of a Theater in Moscow," 26 October 2002, www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2002/10/26message_e.html.

³⁶⁹ Prime Minister of Japan, "Japan-Russian Action Plan," www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2003/01/10keikaku_e.html.

³⁷⁰ "APEC Leaders' Statement on Recent Acts of Terrorism in APEC Member Countries," 26 October 2002, www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2002/10/26tokubetu_e.html.

6. Russia: +1

In 2002 Russia increased its monetary contribution toward combating terrorism, created an anti-terrorist centre and worked toward the re-structuring of its armed forces to better counter the terrorist threat both internationally and domestically. Russia remains firmly committed to the prevention of terrorism and the elimination of its social, political, and economic roots most notably in Chechnya and Iraq.

Russia believes that the fight against terrorism has not ended with the military operation in Afghanistan and that countries must primarily work toward blocking the financing of terrorist activities. Although the government has stated that they have no concise evidence that Iraq is involved in the financing of terrorist organizations it still believes that there is cause for concern in regard to the possibility of weapons of mass destruction that may be being produced in the territory of Iraq. Russia supports The United Nations Resolution UNSCR1441 that allows for United Nations observers to investigate sites and facilities inside

Iraq that are of interest in this regard. As for possible use of force in Iraq, Russia believes the international community should act within a UN framework. Faced with the international threat of terrorism that has transpired in Chechnya Russia has taken steps toward the creation of new bodies that would work toward preventing terrorist activities in this area, including the formation of a local law-enforcement agencies with an entirely Chechen staff. Presently, Russia is not pursuing any large-scale military operations in the area, and attests that the country wishes to protect the life of peaceful civilians and ensure stability and security in the Caucasian region. Russia recognizes that there is a humanitarian dimension and in this regard a judiciary is operating in Chechnya, as well as a prosecutor's office and Russian law enforcement agencies fighting not only terrorists and separatists but also the military whom Russia believes to be responsible for certain crimes and terrorist activity.

In November 2002, the Duma budget committee recommended to the State Duma that it increase expenditures on the struggle against terrorism in its 2003 budget by 1.5 billion rubles. Russia has also set up an antiterrorist centre in its continued efforts to combat terrorism both domestically and internationally.

The centre will include antiterrorist experts, Emergency Ministry representatives, medical workers and professional negotiators. The tragedy that ensued from the hostage situation in the Theatre centre in Moscow has also resulted in new measures to counter terrorists, including political, economic, financial, as well as military efforts.

On 1 December 2002, with the armed forces of the Russian Federation beginning a new academic year, plans for new military innovations were released that programs for combat training specifically oriented toward studying methods and techniques of fighting terrorists. Changes will also be made in such areas as the task of protecting and defending key military and economic facilities. Many of these facilities include nuclear power stations, hydro-electric power schemes, chemical and other hazardous plants, military

arsenals, and arms dumps in accordance with Russia's agreement to help prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

7. United Kingdom: +1

On both international and domestic levels, Britain has continued its efforts to combat terrorist activity. In 2002, having outlined global terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, and state failure as the three great threats to the country's international security, Britain further highlighted its commitment to ensuring Iraqi disarmament under the auspices of the United Nations. The Prime Minister stated that he was delighted with the Security Council's unanimous adoption of Resolution 1441. The British government however, also noted that it would prefer the creation of a second resolution that takes a tougher line and is more specific. Having reaffirmed its support of the United Nations, Britain believes it necessary to work through the UN in order to resolve the issue. The Prime Minister has stated however, that should Saddam Hussein defy the UN, Britain would be prepared to use force to ensure Iraqi disarmament.

On 30 October 2002, the government agreed to act on recommendations of an independent review of airport security. Recommendations included a coordinated approach to the threat from serious and organized crime at airports and a reexamination of police powers at airports.

In October 2002, the United Kingdom stressed the key role that Volunteer Reserves would play in the aftermath of major incidents, like the aftermath of a terrorist attack. Three proposals were underlined: fourteen civil contingency reaction forces, each composed of approximately 500 volunteers, will provide assistance on short notice; new Reserve teams will be added to military headquarters, in the event of an incident these teams will become part of a 24 hour command structure; and, an existing Territorial Army formation will provide the communications infrastructure to support a regional command chain with new equipment compatible with that being introduced in the emergency services. There will also be an extra 700 Volunteer Reserve posts with extra training provided.

In November 2002, Chancellor Gordon Brown instructed UK financial institutions to freeze any accounts belonging to the Benevolence International Foundation, an organization that raised Al Qaeda funds. Brown noted that "in the UK the police have acted swiftly against terrorist suspects, with significant seizures of terrorist funds."

8. United States: +1

Throughout 2002 the United States has remained committed to preventing terrorism on an international and domestic scale and continues to battle terrorism through its commitment to waging war on those who would harbour or support terrorists. President George W. Bush outlined two main priorities in the areas of National and Homeland Security for 2002-2003 and efforts to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction remains a central component to the American efforts in combating terrorism.

On 17 September 2002, the United States released The National Security Strategy of the United States of America committing the country to defending the Nation against its enemies. The strategy calls for the use of military power, better homeland defences, law enforcement, intelligence, and efforts to undermine terrorist financing. The United States believes the document will aid them in their ongoing efforts to prevent terrorists from developing bases inside of America. The strategy also reaffirms the United States commitment to building defences against ballistic missiles and other means of delivery for weapons of mass destruction. President Bush's call for all military personnel to be inoculated with the Smallpox vaccine and for the establishment of Smallpox Response Teams for civilians is further evidence of America's efforts to defend the country against biological weapons as well.

The United States believes that the state of Iraq has violated all obligations it consented to at the end of the Persian Gulf War and America calls on the United Nations to take action that ensures Iraq terminates all development of weapons of mass destruction and ceases to support terrorist organizations. America continues to urge the Security Council to adopt a tough policy setting out immediate requirements for Iraqi disarmament, and supports the current resolution UNSCR 1441, although the Administration has expressed a degree of skepticism regarding the effectiveness of the resolution to bring about Iraqi disarmament.

On 25 November 2002, President Bush signed the Homeland Security Act of 2002. The Act restructures and strengthens the executive branch of the Federal Government with the intent of more effectively meeting any threat to the United States posed by terrorism. The establishment of a new Department of Homeland Security for the first time creates a Federal department whose primary goal is to prevent, protect against, and respond to acts of terrorism. A US\$3.5 billion increase in the budgets of America's first line responders will be provided, which includes the police, fire fighters and emergency medical personnel. The President also signed the Bob Stump National Defence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 in December. The President's Budget proposes over US\$360 billion in 2003 for defence purposes, with the possibility of an additional US\$9 billion, if needed, to fight the war on terrorism.

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January 2003