

## Deny Sanctuary/Support From Rogue States

Our expanding international Coalition is seeking to build a global environment inhospitable to terrorism. In countries spanning the Middle East, Europe, and Southeast Asia, terrorists are being captured and their networks dismantled. At the United Nations, the G-8, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Organization of American States (OAS), and other international fora, we have promoted the adoption and implementation of resolutions condemning terrorism, advanced efforts to prevent and suppress terrorism and terror financing, and increased training and other assistance to build partner states' capacity to combat terrorism and deny terrorists safehaven. There is a growing call around the world to reject the violent extremism that seeks to justify the use of terrorism as an ideological or political tool.

In addition to attacking al-Qaida and its affiliates, the United States has advanced efforts in the international community to deny safehaven and material support to terrorists. The United States will continue to insist that all state sponsors end support and sanctuary to terrorists. We will continue to implement sanctions against, and promote international isolation of, state sponsors until changes are made. At the same time, we will continue to work with allies in the War on Terror to strengthen their ability to destroy safehavens in remote and undergoverned territories.

### ***Efforts Internationally***

- In Afghanistan and Iraq, we are working to build the governments' capacities to take control of captured terrorists and insurgents.
- In Afghanistan, National Army has improved its capability, with 26,600 trained and equipped personnel in its ranks, and the Ministry of Interior Police force now possesses 57,800 trained personnel.
- The United States has helped create the Yemeni Coast Guard, bolstered Yemen's counterterrorism forces, executed development programs in remote and underdeveloped areas of the country, worked to reduce the illicit flow of small arms and light weapons, and strengthened Yemeni border security and export control measures.
- Intensive diplomatic efforts resulted in substantial policy changes in Libya and improved counterterrorism cooperation. Libya was removed from the Not Fully Cooperating and State Sponsors of Terrorism lists. The U.S. Interest Section in Tripoli was upgraded to an Embassy. Libya is party to all 12 international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism. Libya also is working with the United States and the international community to eliminate its programs to develop weapons of mass destruction and Missile Technology Control Regime-class missiles.
- Sudan is taking renewed steps to deter terrorists from operating within its borders and has increased information sharing internationally and strengthened its legal instruments for fighting terrorism. Because of its progress in combating terrorist activity, Sudan was removed from this year's list of states not fully cooperating with U.S. anti-terrorism efforts.
- With U.S. assistance, the Afghan In the Horn of Africa and in the absence of a functioning central government in Somalia, we are cooperating closely with regional partners to interdict arms flows and monitor terrorist activities through the East Africa Counterterrorism Initiative