

USDoS. Country Report on Terrorism 2021 - Chapter 4 - Terrorist Safe Havens (Update to 7120 Report)

Terrorist safe havens described in this report include ungoverned, undergoverned, and ill-governed physical areas where terrorists are able to organize, plan, raise funds, communicate, recruit, train, transit, and operate in relative security because of inadequate governance capacity, political will, or both.

As defined by section 2656f(d) of Title 22 of the U.S. Code, the terms “terrorist sanctuary” and “sanctuary” exclude the territory of a country the government of which is subject to a determination under section 4605(j)(1)(A) of Title 50 [deemed under Section 1768(c)(2) of the NDAA of FY 2019 to refer to section 1754(c) of the NDAA FY19 as of August 13, 2018]; section 2371(a) of Title 22; or section 2780(d) of Title 22. (For information regarding the DPRK, Iran, and Syria, see Chapter 2, State Sponsors of Terrorism.)

Terrorist Safe Havens

Venezuela. Much of Venezuela is ungoverned, undergoverned, or ill governed. The Maduro regime allows and tolerates the use of its territory by terrorist organizations. The regime continues to provide safe haven for Foreign Terrorist Organizations, including the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People’s Army (FARC-EP), *Segunda Marquetalia*, and the Colombian-origin National Liberation Army (ELN). Financial ties with regime-aligned *Segunda Marquetalia*, ELN, and Venezuelan paramilitary groups facilitate the public corruption and graft schemes of the regime to include members of the armed forces. However, Venezuelan security services also have clashed with FARC dissident groups. Colombian authorities contend that significant numbers of ELN, *Segunda Marquetalia*, and FARC-EP leaders and members are located in Venezuela.

The government was not known to support or facilitate the proliferation or trafficking of WMD in or through its territory.