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## Arms Control And Nonproliferation Considerations

Arms transfers continue to be an indispensable U.S. policy instrument for exerting constructive leadership in advancing international peace and security in the post-Cold War era. Military assistance also serves to increase the number of states with democratic political institutions and free market economies. Judiciously used, arms transfers can deter aggression, foster internal and regional stability, strengthen and revitalize mutual security relationships, and demonstrate enduring interest in the security of friends and allies.

The U.S. military assistance program complements U.S. arms control policy of promoting international security through negotiation and support for bilateral, regional, and multilateral agreements and arrangements, and assuring compliance with existing agreements. It also enhances the U.S. ability to limit the proliferation of potentially destabilizing weapons, especially in regions of tension and conflict, by giving countries other means for ensuring their security. As the President's arms transfer policy states, the United States will actively seek greater transparency and responsibility in the area of arms transfers to regions of instability.

There are other new and creative forms of security assistance in the NADR account that act synergistically with our military assistance program to support our arms control and nonproliferation goals and contribute to regional and global stability. The program to destroy small arms and reduce international stockpiles helps control the proliferation of relatively cheap, accessible weapons which exacerbate regional and civil conflicts. The worldwide Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund and the export control cooperation programs promote bilateral and multilateral efforts to control the spread of missiles, nuclear and chemical/biological weapons, and destabilizing conventional arms transfers.

Carefully structured security assistance programs support U.S. conventional arms transfer policy goals, particularly to preserve regional balances and help allies and friends deter and defend against aggression, and U.S. nonproliferation objectives of curbing the spread of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional arms. By enhancing stability, security assistance programs also help improve prospects for meaningful bilateral and multilateral arms control measures.

The U.S. arms transfer policy requires the careful, case-by-case evaluation of each request for arms in terms of its contributions to foreign policy and national security. The implications on U.S. arms control and nonproliferation objectives of each transfer are essential elements of this evaluation, and each transfer is specifically reviewed for its impact on these objectives. Such a review considers, inter alia:

whether a proposed transfer is consistent with U.S. interests in maintaining or enhancing stability within the region;

whether the proposed transfer can be absorbed without overburdening the recipient's military support system or financial resources;

the impact of the proposed transfer on our arms control and nonproliferation goals; and

whether possible adverse effects of the transfer are offset by positive contributions to U.S. regional security interests and objectives.

When necessary, the reviews draw on the expertise of the Department of State's Arms Control and Nonproliferation Bureaus to assess the impact on arms control and non-proliferation policies and negotiations in these areas. Whenever appropriate, these issues are referred to senior Administration officials, beginning with those in the Department of State, to ensure that decisions on arms transfers complement and support U.S. national security policies and objectives.

## Estimating Foreign Military Sales

Foreign Military Sales (FMS) policies derive from U.S. statutes, Presidential directives, and policies of the Departments of State and Defense. The U.S. offers to sell defense articles and services (including training) under FMS procedures only in response to specific requests from authorized representatives from foreign governments or eligible international organizations.

The following table is in two parts. The first part shows the total dollar value by country of government-to-government FMS Letters of Offer and Acceptance (LOAs) signed in FY 2000, regardless of when the articles and services were or will be delivered.

The second part shows the estimated dollar values projected for FY 2001 and FY 2002. These estimates were derived through:

- a. An analysis of each country's historical FMS sales record (past 10 years).
- b. Development of a simple linear regression - based range of likely sales for each country.
- c. In-depth, multi-tiered evaluation of each item contained on individual country lists of potential sales (developed by DSCA Regional Directorates). Each entry is evaluated for:
  - (i) Likelihood of sale in the year listed.
  - (ii) Likelihood that the sale will go FMS and not Direct Commercial Sales (DCS).
  - (iii) Decision of which items may be approved and result in an actual FMS sale after completion of the accompanying thorough, and often lengthy, U.S. Government review process.
  - (iv) A judgement of how essential the listed military equipment of defense service is to the country's defense needs.
  - (v) Whether the funding required to make the purchase will in fact be approved by the purchasing country's budget process.
- d. Consideration of potential economic and political/military factors over the time frame concerned.

Each phase of the FMS LOA request / offer / acceptance process has many variables that make it difficult to determine exactly when--or even if--a particular sale may occur. Variance of one day in a purchasing country's acceptance of a single significant sales agreement could shift the recording of the transaction from one fiscal year to the next.

The following identify management uses of FMS estimates:

- a. Sales estimates are used to estimate administrative income, which is used to fund the general management of the FMS program. By law, the FMS program operates at no cost to the USG. The "Budget Outlook" of FMS administrative income and planned expenses is used to guide decisions on "right-sizing" DoD's FMS community and to adjust the cost factors, which are applied to generate the income.
  
- b. Sales estimates are used to estimate the cash flow of the FMS Trust Fund, as required for the President's Budget Appendix exhibit for annual obligations, receipts and disbursements.

## Foreign Military Sales & Construction Sales Agreements

(\$ in thousands)

	Actual FY 2000			Estimated	
	Articles & Services	Constr/ Design	Total	FY 2001	FY 2002
<b><u>Africa:</u></b>					
Benin	0	0	0	300	300
Botswana	585	0	585	256	355
Cameroon	0	0	0	22	20
Cape Verde	0	0	0	100	30
Central African Rep	0	0	0	108	0
Chad	193	252	445	750	500
Ghana	1,300	0	1,300	1,900	700
Guinea	0	0	0	50	20
Kenya	5,255	0	5,255	1,000	475
Malawi	0	0	0	455	0
Mali	600	0	600	2,630	20
Namibia	0	0	0	50	60
Niger	0	0	0	300	100
Nigeria	3,500	0	3,500	10,750	5,500
Rwanda	0	0	0	75	0
Senegal	2,816	0	2,816	1,075	1,000
Seychelles	323	0	323	0	0
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	100	90
South Africa	402	0	402	200	200
Tanzania	0	0	0	50	0
Zimbabwe	993	0	993	0	0
Regional Total	15,966	252	16,218	20,171	9,370
<b><u>Western Hemisphere:</u></b>					
Antigua-Barbuda*	0	0	0	330	350
Argentina	10,707	49	10,756	6,000	6,000
Bahamas, The	0	0	0	140	138
Barbados*	0	0	0	350	350
Belize	77	0	77	135	100
Bolivia	8	0	8	1,000	1,250
Bolivia – Intl. Narc.	533	607	1,140	1,300	750
Brazil	54,664	0	54,664	121,764	16,750
Canada	112,453	0	112,453	101,800	104,900
Chile	2,439	0	2,439	0	4,000
Colombia	257,902	0	257,902	153,621	1,750
Colombia – Intl. Narc.	5,582	0	5,582	0	0
Costa Rica	**	0	**	167	30
Dominica*	87	0	87	120	120
Dominican Republic	184	0	184	650	500
Ecuador	0	0	0	4,470	4,420
Ecuador – Intl. Narc.	265	0	265	2,060	2,000
El Salvador	2,599	0	2,599	2,754	955
Grenada*	3	0	3	120	120
Guyana	189	0	189	125	600

## Foreign Military Sales & Construction Sales Agreements

(\$ in thousands)

	Actual FY 2000			Estimated	
	Articles & Services	Constr/ Design	Total	FY 2001	FY 2002
Haiti	105	195	300	450	600
Honduras	225	114	339	3,900	650
Jamaica	742	0	742	585	900
Mexico	400	0	400	9,000	3,000
Panama	385	0	385	1,325	825
Paraguay	19	0	19	50	100
Peru	127	0	127	50	100
Peru – Intl. Narc.	454	0	454	100	50
St. Kitts and Nevis*	70	0	70	120	120
St. Lucia*	130	0	130	200	200
St. Vincent & Grenadines.*	130	0	130	120	120
Suriname	0	0	0	0	250
Trinidad & Tobago	191	0	191	300	400
Uruguay	965	0	965	8,800	750
Venezuela	15,780	0	15,780	7,000	7,000
<b>Regional Total</b>	<b>467,415</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>468,381</b>	<b>428,906</b>	<b>160,148</b>
<b><u>East Asia &amp; Pacific:</u></b>					
Australia	432,999	0	432,999	351,669	181,500
Brunei	356	0	356	0	0
Cambodia	694	0	694	500	531
Japan	536,826	0	536,826	404,354	738,895
Malaysia	5,407	0	5,407	7,500	7,500
Mongolia	0	0	0	350	0
New Zealand	7,967	0	7,967	52,300	12,000
Philippines	13,953	0	13,953	10,700	8,700
Singapore	110,768	0	110,768	550,998	570,000
South Korea	612,387	0	612,387	683,158	212,400
Taiwan	134,682	0	134,682	580,000	580,000
Thailand	183,531	0	183,531	74,500	24,500
<b>Regional Total</b>	<b>2,039,569</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,039,569</b>	<b>2,716,029</b>	<b>2,336,026</b>
<b><u>Europe and the NIS:</u></b>					
Albania	2,706	0	2,706	4,500	3,800
Austria	10,286	0	10,286	15,000	9,000
Belgium	36,781	0	36,781	28,000	19,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6,891	0	6,891	3,000	3,000
Bulgaria	8,290	0	8,290	14,600	10,500
Croatia	209	0	209	4,000	5,500
Czech Republic	11,111	0	11,111	9,000	14,000
Denmark	15,042	0	15,042	53,000	11,000
Estonia	5,773	0	5,773	6,202	5,250
Finland	12,532	0	12,532	26,000	13,000
France	84,583	0	84,583	270,000	83,000



## Foreign Military Sales & Construction Sales Agreements

(\$ in thousands)

	Actual FY 2000			Estimated	
	Articles & Services	Constr/ Design	Total	FY 2001	FY 2002
Georgia	9,493	0	9,493	4,500	5,500
Germany	326,604	3,141	329,745	245,000	250,000
Greece	2,393,532	0	2,393,532	337,000	307,000
Hungary	7,711	0	7,711	7,430	8,000
Italy	164,287	0	164,287	524,106	58,500
Kazakhstan	2,430	0	2,430	1,500	2,000
Kyrgyzstan	1,137	0	1,137	1,500	2,000
Latvia	4,651	0	4,651	5,250	3,485
Lithuania	5,084	0	5,084	6,550	6,550
Luxembourg	350	0	350	300	300
Macedonia (FYROM)	4,379	0	4,379	4,000	8,300
Malta	79	0	79	220	0
Moldova	1,795	0	1,795	1,500	1,500
Netherlands	424,036	0	424,036	506,258	275,810
Norway	147,950	0	147,950	66,000	60,000
Poland	20,787	0	20,787	142,491	5,900
Portugal	5,989	0	5,989	96,666	13,970
Romania	8,657	0	8,657	11,940	7,050
Russia	0	0	0	4,000	600
Slovakia	6,222	0	6,222	3,220	7,390
Slovenia	1,027	0	1,027	9,000	9,350
Spain	92,461	0	92,461	214,500	159,000
Sweden	4,514	0	4,514	5,000	6,000
Switzerland	8,957	0	8,957	14,000	15,000
Turkey	488,314	0	488,314	375,300	289,000
Turkmenistan	657	0	657	600	600
Ukraine	11,927	0	11,927	4,000	4,000
United Kingdom	344,111	0	344,111	255,400	167,400
Uzbekistan	34	0	34	1,700	2,500
Regional Total	4,681,379	3,141	4,684,520	3,282,233	1,853,755
<b><u>Near East &amp; South Asia:</u></b>					
Algeria	200	0	200	0	0
Bahrain	184,463	0	184,463	103,000	168,000
Bangladesh	2,050	0	2,050	0	0
Egypt	1,594,128	28,147	1,622,275	1,561,500	1,498,880
Israel	907,444	205,030	1,112,474	945,000	2,050,000
Jordan	122,656	0	122,656	75,000	75,000
Kuwait	196,171	0	196,171	261,000	40,000
Lebanon	6,402	0	6,402	8,000	5,000
Morocco	7,000	0	7,000	4,000	4,000
Nepal	585	0	585	0	0
Oman	4,396	0	4,396	7,351	0
Saudi Arabia	705,142	49,367	754,509	2,014,809	948,750
Tunisia	10,842	0	10,842	8,500	8,500

## Foreign Military Sales & Construction Sales Agreements

(\$ in thousands)

	Actual FY 2000			Estimated	
	Articles & Services	Constr/ Design	Total	FY 2001	FY 2002
United Arab Emirates	279,097	0	279,097	663,836	303,400
Yemen	345	0	345	300	0
Regional Total	4,020,921	282,544	4,303,465	5,652,296	5,101,530
<b><u>Non-Regional:</u></b>					
Classified Totals (A)	568,729	0	568,729	650,700	1,610,500
Totals (a)					
International Org.	53,844	0	53,844	57,700	59,400
Non-Regional Total	625,573	0	625,573	18,032	18,000
Worldwide Total	11,850,824	286,902	12,137,726	12,826,067	11,148,729

Note: Totals May Not Add Due To Rounding.

\* These Countries Comprise The Eastern Caribbean. See Eastern Caribbean Programs.

(A) For Further Information, Please See Classified Annex To This Document.

## **FMS Administrative Costs**

The Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program, through which FMF is implemented, for the most part, by the same Department of Defense personnel who work in the military departments and defense agency procurement, logistics support and administrative organizations established to carry out DoD's requirements for procurement and support of weapons, equipment, supplies and services needed by our Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines. A small number of fully dedicated security assistance organizations and personnel are also employed by the military departments and defense agencies in accomplishing the FMS mission. This integration of FMS provides organizational efficiencies and procurement cost economies to both the U.S. and the FMS customer countries.

The Arms Export Control Act (AECA) requires that the costs of implementing FMS be paid by FMS customer countries. To satisfy this requirement, an "administrative surcharge" of two and one-half percent is applied to most FMS cases written on or after June 1, 1999. For cases written before that time, a three percent rate is applied. A five percent rate is applied to non-standard articles and services and supply support arrangements. In addition, a "logistics support charge" of 3.1 percent is applied on certain deliveries of spare parts, equipment modifications, secondary support equipment and supplies. These administrative funds collected from the FMS customer are made available to the military departments and defense agencies to pay for their FMS administrative costs related to such functions as FMS case preparation (including preparation of price and availability estimates/information), sales negotiations, case implementation, procurement, program control, ADP operations, accounting, budgeting and other financial program management. About one-half of the operating costs of overseas Security Assistance Organizations (SAOs) are also financed from FMS administrative funds. DSCA administers an annual budget process to develop estimated funding requirements and establish approved administrative funding levels.

The Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 2001, P.L. 106-429, included, for FY 2001 only, a ceiling of \$340 million on obligations of FMS administrative funds. All FMS administrative budget obligations and expenditures are from FMS customers' funds which have been collected into the U.S. Treasury in the Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund account. There is no net outlay impact on the U.S. budget from the operations of the FMS administrative budget.

In FY 2002, \$348 million is required. About the same number of work years will be financed in FY 2002 as in FY 2001. DoD's FMS workload is level as indicated by actual sales between FYs 1999-2000 in the \$12 billion range, and anticipated sales for FY 2001-2002 also in the \$11-12 billion range. For FY 1996 - FY 2000, pay and non-pay inflation were financed by increases in efficiency - reductions to work years and other programs. Since FY 1995, DoD has reduced the FMS administrative-financed work years by 26%, over 1,400 work years. The table that follows shows FMS administrative budget amounts for FY's 2000 - 2002.

FMS Administrative Costs/Workyears  
(\$ in millions)

	Actual FY 2000		Estimated FY 2001		Proposed FY 2002	
	Workyrs	Dollars	Workyrs	Dollars	Workyrs	Dollars
Military Departments	3,017	261.476	3,029	208.310	3,031	214.582
Other Defense	778	122.161	751	108.323	684	110.557
SAOs (Net)	<u>312</u>	<u>22.363</u>	<u>316</u>	<u>23.367</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>22.861</u>
Total	4,107	406.000	4,096	340.000	4,017	348.000

Note: P.L. 106-79, FY 2000 DoD Appropriations Act, suspended Section 43(a) of the AECA for FY 2000. As a result, \$52M was reimbursed to the Military Department's military appropriations.

## Overseas Military Program Management

United States military personnel are assigned to Security Assistance Organizations (SAOs) overseas to ensure effective planning and management of host country security assistance programs. These individuals, along with U.S. civilians and local national civilians serve under the direction and supervision of the Chiefs of U.S. Diplomatic Missions. The SAO provides liaison among the Mission, the Department of Defense, and the host country defense establishment in security assistance matters.

SAO personnel work closely with members of the host country defense establishment to develop and execute training programs and to accomplish realistic and effective procurement actions. These efforts are key to the development of a defense infrastructure capable of integrating weapons and support systems into the existing force structure. Professional exchanges and cooperative planning contribute to effective and efficient country security assistance programs.

The Department of Defense reviews staffing authorizations in coordination with the Department of State, the Chiefs of U.S. Diplomatic Missions, and the regional area military Commanders-in-Chief to ensure that SAOs are properly staffed to conduct their missions efficiently. These reviews have resulted in realigning SAO personnel to meet new mission requirements while reducing the total SAO personnel authorizations from 654 (Actual for FY 1999) to 653 (Actual for FY 2000).

In FY 2001, separate SAOs will be assigned to fifty-five countries. In forty seven additional countries, programs will be administered by augmentation personnel assigned to carry out security assistance management functions under the supervision of the Defense Attaché or other Mission staff. In other countries with which the U.S. maintains a security assistance relationship, Defense Attaches and other Mission personnel manage the programs without augmentation personnel.

The following tables identify the security assistance authorized staffing levels and associated costs at the conclusion of FY 2000 and the estimated levels for FY 2001 and FY 2002. Actual assigned strengths for FY 2001 and FY 2002 may be less than the authorized levels shown. Staffing requirements may change as individual country programs develop.

The following is a glossary of organizations assigned to U.S. Diplomatic Missions overseas that manage host country security assistance programs:

U.S. SECURITY ASSISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS

DAO	Defense Attaché Office
JUSMAG	Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group
JUSMAG-K	Joint U.S. Military Affairs Group - Korea
KUSLO	Kenya U.S. Liaison Office
MAP	Military Assistance Program
MDAO	Mutual Defense Assistance Office
NLO	Navy Liaison Office
ODC	Office of Defense Cooperation
ODR	Office of Representative
ODRP	Office of Defense Representative - Pakistan
OMC	Office of Military Cooperation
OMC-K	Office of Military Cooperation - Kuwait
SAO	Security Assistance Office
USLO	U.S. Liaison Office
USMAAG	U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group
USMILGP	U.S. Military Group
USMLO	U.S. Military Liaison Office
USMTM	U.S. Military Training Mission

## Overseas Military Program Management - Costs

(\$ in thousands)

Org.	Actual FY 2000			Estimated FY 2001			Proposed FY 2002			
	FMF	FMS	Total	FMF	FMS	Total	FMF	FMS	Total	
<b><u>Africa:</u></b>										
Angola	DAO	8	0	8	9	0	9	9	2	11
Benin	EMBASSY	94	0	94	77	0	77	93	0	93
Botswana	ODC	290	68	358	270	63	334	279	65	344
Cameroon	DAO	5	1	5	5	1	5	5	1	5
Cape Verde	EMBASSY	8	0	8	9	0	9	10	0	10
Chad	DAO	44	11	55	39	10	49	45	11	57
Cote d'Ivoire	DAO	8	1	9	9	1	10	10	1	11
Djibouti	USLO	323	0	323	339	0	339	346	0	346
Eritrea	USLO	110	110	219	130	106	236	161	87	247
Ethiopia	DAO	61	84	144	81	66	147	112	37	150
Gabon	EMBASSY	5	0	5	6	0	6	7	0	7
Ghana	DAO	52	6	57	53	6	59	50	6	56
Guinea	EMBASSY	5	1	5	5	1	6	6	1	7
Kenya	KUSLO	664	285	948	788	338	1125	902	226	1128
Lesotho	EMBASSY	8	0	8	9	0	9	10	0	10
Madagascar	EMBASSY	7	0	7	10	0	10	12	0	12
Malawi	DAO	42	10	52	41	10	51	42	10	52
Mali	DAO	8	0	8	9	0	9	10	0	10
Mozambique	DAO	8	0	8	8	1	9	9	2	10
Namibia	DAO	23	6	29	24	6	29	25	6	31
Niger	DAO	42	0	42	45	0	45	41	0	41
Rwanda	DAO	30	3	33	25	3	28	26	3	29
Senegal	SAO	234	59	293	250	67	317	253	63	317
Seychelles	EMBASSY	25	0	25	30	0	30	31	0	31
South Africa	ODC	218	38	257	156	28	184	148	26	174
Tanzania	EMBASSY	3	0	3	6	1	7	5	1	5
Uganda	EMBASSY	16	0	16	9	0	9	11	0	11
Zambia	EMBASSY	10	0	10	10	0	10	11	0	11
Zimbabwe	DAO	7	1	8	8	1	9	9	1	10
<b>Regional Total</b>		<b>2350</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>3032</b>	<b>2450</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>3157</b>	<b>2669</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>3216</b>
<b><u>Western Hemisphere:</u></b>										
Argentina	USMILGP	393	131	523	357	119	476	386	96	482
Bahamas	USNLO	25	3	28	26	3	29	25	3	27
Belize	USMLO	154	83	236	158	85	243	178	76	254
Bolivia	USMILGP	654	280	935	660	283	943	725	242	967
Brazil	USMLO	302	129	431	308	181	489	322	189	511
Canada	DAO	0	56	56	0	62	62	0	60	60
Chile	USMILGP	185	79	264	188	81	269	196	84	280
Colombia	USMILGP	772	257	1029	745	248	993	755	252	1007
Costa Rica	ODR	229	0	229	160	40	201	163	41	204
Dominican Republic	MAAG	177	95	272	179	96	276	220	73	294
Eastern Caribbean	USMLO	353	72	426	349	87	436	360	90	450
Ecuador	USMILGP	281	121	402	268	115	382	298	99	398
El Salvador	USMILGP	426	348	774	340	302	642	387	258	645
Guatemala	USMILGP	146	37	183	134	34	168	140	35	175
Guyana	USMLO	0	0	0	12	1	13	11	1	12

## Overseas Military Program Management - Costs

(\$ in thousands)

Org.	Actual FY 2000			Estimated FY 2001			Proposed FY 2002			
	FMF	FMS	Total	FMF	FMS	Total	FMF	FMS	Total	
Haiti	USMLO	340	113	454	306	102	408	339	85	424
Honduras	USMILGP	495	266	761	343	185	527	380	163	543
Jamaica	USMLO	210	113	323	214	115	330	228	123	351
Mexico	USMLO	244	199	443	218	178	396	248	165	413
Nicaragua	DAO	0	0	0	12	1	13	11	1	12
Panama	ODC	160	68	228	150	64	214	172	57	229
Paraguay	ODC	186	20	206	187	20	207	193	21	215
Peru	MAAG	422	47	468	450	50	499	453	50	503
Trinidad & Tobago	USMLO	22	1	23	28	1	29	35	2	37
Uruguay	ODC	224	96	320	251	107	358	282	94	376
Venezuela	USMILGP	248	134	382	263	113	376	242	130	372
<b>Regional total</b>		<b>6647</b>	<b>2750</b>	<b>9397</b>	<b>6306</b>	<b>2672</b>	<b>8979</b>	<b>6750</b>	<b>2491</b>	<b>9240</b>
<b><u>East Asia &amp; Pacific:</u></b>										
Australia	ODC	90	110	201	75	113	188	79	119	198
Cambodia	DAO	57	0	57	56	0	56	59	0	59
China	DAO	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiji	DAO	0	0	0	6	1	7	7	2	9
Indonesia	OMADP	314	141	455	291	125	416	355	83	438
Japan	MDAO	110	993	1104	101	962	1063	131	963	1094
Malaysia	SAO	210	99	309	265	142	407	260	140	400
Mauritius	EMBASSY	13	0	13	18	0	18	19	0	19
Mongolia	DAO	102	0	102	105	0	105	107	0	107
New Zealand	DAO	0	7	7	0	9	9	0	12	12
Philippines	JUSMAG	228	463	691	189	384	573	194	393	587
Singapore	ODC	149	446	595	166	498	664	197	591	789
South Korea	JUSMAG-K	465	1036	1501	598	1463	2061	639	1423	2062
Thailand	JUSMAG	974	864	1837	835	712	1547	808	688	1496
<b>Regional Total</b>		<b>2718</b>	<b>4159</b>	<b>6876</b>	<b>2704</b>	<b>4409</b>	<b>7113</b>	<b>2855</b>	<b>4414</b>	<b>7269</b>
<b><u>Europe:</u></b>										
Albania	ODC	106	71	177	106	58	165	104	67	171
Austria	ODC	123	123	246	136	136	272	127	127	255
Belarus	DAO	45	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	ODC	91	365	456	93	373	466	116	347	463
Bosnia	ODC	119	51	171	129	55	184	124	53	178
Bulgaria	ODC	135	90	225	120	120	240	142	94	236
Croatia	ODC	193	0	193	261	0	261	217	0	217
Czech Republic	ODC	126	153	279	128	157	285	155	132	287
Denmark	ODC	43	351	394	85	340	425	102	306	407
Estonia	ODC	126	68	194	126	66	192	121	65	186
Finland	DAO	0	13	13	0	14	14	0	15	15
France	ODC	0	557	557	0	585	585	0	565	565
Georgia	DAO	156	0	156	189	47	237	195	34	230
Germany	ODC	0	769	769	0	729	729	0	761	761
Greece	ODC	659	856	1515	689	809	1497	795	795	1591
Hungary	ODC	178	140	308	238	187	424	245	164	409
Italy	ODC	111	653	764	123	697	820	193	580	773
Kazakhstan	DAO	216	0	216	233	0	233	241	0	241



## Overseas Military Program Management - Costs

(\$ in thousands)

Org.	Actual FY 2000			Estimated FY 2001			Proposed FY 2002			
	FMF	FMS	Total	FMF	FMS	Total	FMF	FMS	Total	
Kyrgyzstan	DAO	72	0	72	76	0	76	84	0	84
Latvia	ODC	152	51	203	154	49	203	149	50	199
Lithuania	ODC	147	54	202	159	53	212	142	61	202
Luxembourg	EMBASSY	1	7	8	1	8	9	1	11	12
Macedonia (FYROM)	ODC	170	129	299	190	103	293	202	87	289
Moldova	DAO	164	0	164	126	14	140	120	13	133
Netherlands	ODC	60	341	402	61	344	405	80	321	401
Norway	ODC	59	237	296	62	249	312	70	211	282
Poland	ODC	369	246	615	412	222	634	394	203	596
Portugal	ODC	285	465	751	306	500	806	376	376	752
Romania	ODC	196	22	217	203	20	226	193	21	215
Russia	SAO	264	0	264	204	0	204	187	21	207
Slovakia	ODC	88	91	179	96	88	184	99	66	165
Slovenia	ODC	101	73	174	106	71	177	118	64	182
Spain	ODC	248	393	640	248	372	619	278	340	618
Sweden	DAO	0	15	15	0	15	15	0	10	10
Switzerland	DAO	0	17	17	0	59	59	0	58	58
Turkey	ODC	1410	1497	2906	1393	1540	2933	1767	1631	3399
Ukraine	ODC	215	24	239	288	63	351	271	59	330
United Kingdom	ODC	0	200	200	0	192	192	0	194	194
Uzbekistan	DAO	49	0	49	54	0	54	63	0	63
<b>Regional Total</b>		<b>6478</b>	<b>8122</b>	<b>14599</b>	<b>6797</b>	<b>8337</b>	<b>15134</b>	<b>7474</b>	<b>7901</b>	<b>15375</b>
<b>Near East&amp;South Asia:</b>										
Bahrain	OMC	302	302	604	333	333	667	335	309	644
Bangladesh	DAO	49	0	49	59	0	59	66	0	66
Egypt	OMC	1295	3021	4316	1326	2692	4017	1574	2651	4225
India	DSA	138	7	145	125	22	147	136	24	159
Israel	DCAO	0	43	43	0	109	109	0	100	100
Jordan	MAP	360	669	1029	350	651	1001	413	620	1033
Kuwait	OMC	52	465	517	38	346	384	40	364	405
Lebanon	ODC	304	203	507	308	205	513	364	156	520
Morocco	ODC	547	137	683	569	142	711	561	140	701
Nepal	DAO	72	0	72	38	0	38	46	0	46
Oman	OMC	313	313	626	300	300	599	321	263	584
Pakistan	ODRP	573	101	674	459	51	510	464	24	489
Qatar	USLO	193	200	393	243	162	405	275	118	393
Saudi Arabia	USMTM	0	1616	1616	0	1699	1699	0	1743	1743
Sri Lanka	DAO	47	8	55	51	9	60	52	9	61
Tunisia	ODC	500	247	747	479	236	715	220	734	934
United Arab Emirates	USLO	43	819	862	42	799	842	85	765	850
Yemen	DAO	11	0	11	12	0	12	13	0	13
<b>Regional Total</b>		<b>4798</b>	<b>8,151</b>	<b>12948</b>	<b>4732</b>	<b>7,701</b>	<b>12489</b>	<b>5258</b>	<b>7,506</b>	<b>12766</b>
<b>WORLDWIDE TOTAL</b>		<b>22990</b>	<b>23863</b>	<b>46853</b>	<b>22990</b>	<b>23882</b>	<b>46872</b>	<b>25006</b>	<b>22861</b>	<b>47867</b>

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

## Overseas Military Program Management - Personnel

ORG.	ACTUAL FY 2000				ESTIMATED FY 2001				PROPOSED FY 2002				
	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOT	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOT	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOT	
<b><u>Africa:</u></b>													
Botswana	ODC	3	0	1	4	3	0	1	4	3	0	1	4
Chad	DAO a/	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Djibouti	USLO	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Eritrea	USLO	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Ethiopia	DAO a/	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Ghana	EMB b/	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Kenya	KUSLO	4	2	1	7	4	2	1	7	4	2	1	7
Namibia	EMB b/	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Niger	ODC	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Nigeria	DAO a/	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
Rwanda	DAO a/	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Senegal	DAO a/	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
South Africa	DAO a/	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
<b>Regional total</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>
<b><u>Western Hemisphere:</u></b>													
Argentina	USMILGP	3	0	2	5	3	0	2	5	3	0	2	5
Barbados	USMLO c/	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	4
Belize	USMLO	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Bolivia	USMILGP	5	2	2	9	5	2	2	9	5	2	2	9
Brazil	USMLO	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4
Canada	DAO a/	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Chile	USMILGP	2	0	2	4	2	0	2	4	2	0	2	4
Colombia	USMILGP	6	0	3	9	5	0	3	8	5	0	3	8
Costa Rica	ODR	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Dominican Republic	USMAAG	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Ecuador	USMILGP	4	1	3	8	4	1	3	8	4	1	3	8
El Salvador	USMILGP	4	1	4	9	4	1	2	7	4	1	2	7
Guatemala	USMILGP	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Haiti	USMLO	3	0	1	4	3	0	1	4	3	0	1	4
Honduras	USMILGP	5	1	4	10	5	1	4	10	5	1	4	10
Jamaica	USMLO	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Mexico	DAO a/	3	0	5	8	3	0	4	7	3	0	4	7
Panama	DAO a/	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
Paraguay	ODC	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Peru	MAAG	3	1	5	9	3	1	5	9	3	1	5	9
Uruguay	ODC	1	0	3	4	1	0	3	4	1	0	3	4
Venezuela	USMILGP	2	2	2	6	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5
<b>Regional Total</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>105</b>
<b><u>East Asia &amp; Pacific:</u></b>													
Australia	DAO a/	2	1	0	3	3	1	1	5	3	1	1	5
Cambodia	DAO a/	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Fiji	DAO a/	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2
Indonesia	DAO a/	5	0	8	13	3	0	4	7	3	0	4	7
Japan	MDAO	5	4	5	14	5	3	6	14	5	3	6	14
Malaysia	DAO a/	3	0	4	7	3	0	5	8	3	0	5	8
Mongolia	EMB b/	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2
Philippines	JUSMAG	5	1	4	10	5	1	4	10	5	1	4	10
Singapore	SAO	6	1	2	9	6	1	3	10	6	0	3	9
South Korea	JUSMAG-K	23	1	14	38	20	0	10	30	19	0	9	28
Thailand	JUSMAG	21	1	15	37	18	0	12	30	17	0	11	28
Vietnam	DAO a/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Regional Total</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>115</b>
<b><u>Europe:</u></b>													
Albania	DAO a/	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Armenia	DAO a/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Austria	DAO a/	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Azerbaijan	DAO a/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2

## Overseas Military Program Management - Personnel

	ORG.	ACTUAL FY 2000				ESTIMATED FY 2001				PROPOSED FY 2002			
		MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOT	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOT	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOT
Belarus	DAO a/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Belgium	ODC	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
Bosnia	DAO a/	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Bulgaria	DAO a/	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	3	3	0	1	4
Croatia	DAO a/	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	3	1	0	2	3
Czech Republic	ODC	2	0	2	4	2	0	2	4	3	0	2	5
Denmark	ODC	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
Estonia	DAO a/	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
Finland	DAO a/	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
France	ODC	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	5
Georgia	DAO a/	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Germany	ODC	5	2	2	9	5	2	2	9	5	2	2	9
Greece	ODC	7	3	8	18	7	3	8	18	7	3	8	18
Hungary	DAO a/	3	0	1	4	3	0	1	4	3	0	1	4
Italy	ODC	3	0	4	7	3	0	4	7	3	0	4	7
Kazakhstan	DAO a/	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
Kyrgyzstan	DAO a/	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Latvia	DAO a/	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	3
Lithuania	DAO a/	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	3
Macedonia (FYROM)	DAO a/	2	0	2	4	2	0	2	4	2	0	2	4
Moldova	DAO a/	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Netherlands	ODC	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5
Norway	ODC	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
Poland	ODC	3	0	3	6	3	0	3	6	4	0	3	7
Portugal	ODC	5	1	4	10	5	1	4	10	5	1	4	10
Romania	ODC	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	0	2	3
Russia	DAO a/	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Slovakia	DAO a/	1	0	1	2	1	0	2	3	2	0	2	4
Slovenia	DAO a/	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	3
Spain	ODC	4	2	1	7	4	2	1	7	4	2	1	7
Sweden	DAO a/	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2
Turkey	ODC	23	2	9	34	23	2	9	34	23	2	9	34
Turkmenistan	DAO a/	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
Ukraine	DAO a/	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1	3
United Kingdom	ODC	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3
Uzbekistan	DAO a/	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
<b>Regional Total</b>		<b>87</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>189</b>
<b><u>Near East/South Asia:</u></b>													
Bahrain	OMC	6	1	0	7	6	1	0	7	6	1	0	7
Bangladesh	DAO a/	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Egypt	OMC	27	9	12	48	27	9	12	48	27	9	12	48
India	DAO a/	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
Israel	DAO a/	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Jordan	MAP	8	2	4	14	8	2	4	14	8	2	4	14
Kuwait	OMC-K	11	2	1	14	10	2	1	13	10	2	1	13
Lebanon	DAO a/	1	0	3	4	1	0	3	4	2	0	3	5
Madagascar	DAO a/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Morocco	ODC	3	1	4	8	3	1	4	8	2	1	4	7
Nepal	EMB b/	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Oman	OMC	5	1	1	7	5	1	1	7	5	1	1	7
Pakistan	ODRP	3	0	4	7	2	1	3	6	2	1	3	6
Qatar	USLO	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3
Saudi Arabia	USMTM	65	2	9	76	64	2	9	75	63	2	9	74
Sri Lanka	DAO a/	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Tunisia	ODC	6	1	1	8	6	1	1	8	5	1	1	7
United Arab Emirates	USLO	6	1	1	8	6	1	1	8	6	1	1	8
Yemen	DAO a/	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Regional Total</b>		<b>144</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>WORLDWIDE TOTAL</b>		<b>374</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>649</b>

## Overseas Military Program Management - Personnel

ORG.	ACTUAL FY 2000				ESTIMATED FY 2001				PROPOSED FY 2002			
	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOT	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOT	MIL	CIV	LOCAL	TOT

A/ Personnel authorized to assist the DAO with security assistance management functions.

B/ Personnel authorized to assist the Embassy with security assistance management functions.

C/ Manages programs for Eastern Caribbean countries.

## **Grants of Excess Defense Articles**

Grant excess defense articles (EDA) enable the United States to meet many of its foreign policy objectives while simultaneously supporting our friends and allies in improving their defense capabilities. Providing EDA on a grant basis turns U.S. defense items which are in excess of our Approved Force Acquisition Objective and Approved Force Retention Stock into instruments which meet many of our national security interests. Some of the objectives met by grant EDA are: strengthening coalitions; cementing bilateral foreign military relationships; enhancing interoperability; furthering legitimate modernization efforts of our allies; aiding in multilateral peacekeeping efforts; combating illegal narcotics production and narco-trafficking; and aiding in demining assistance programs. Furthermore, our Partnership for Peace (PFP) initiatives are greatly augmented by providing grant materiel which meets NATO standards; this equipment is readily and immediately accessible, and fulfills valid modernization and standardization needs of eligible PFP partners.

Grant EDA assists in preventing or containing armed conflict and in restoring peace and stability throughout the world; a prudent investment of no-longer needed Department of Defense items. EDA articles are transferred in an "as is, where is" condition to the recipient and are only offered in response to a demonstrated requirement. The grant EDA program operates at essentially no cost to the U.S. with the recipient responsible for any required refurbishment and repair of the items as well as any associated transportation costs. The vast majority of EDA items are of low to medium technologies which takes into account our proliferation concerns.

Each grant eligible country has a justification statement providing the objective and proposed use of potential EDA within each country paper. Eligibility simply permits a nation to be considered for grant EDA and does not guarantee the transfer of any EDA nor does it circumvent or bypass in any way the comprehensive case-by-case review each potential EDA offer receives. Furthermore, all potential EDA transfers are subject to the same rigorous Conventional Arms Transfer Policy interagency review as any other government-to-government transfer.

Grant EDA has contributed to our foreign policy successes. This overage equipment has helped our Latin American and Caribbean friends combat the threat of illegal narco-trafficking, and has permitted many South American and African nations to participate in support of U.S. and U.N. peacekeeping operations. Grant EDA supports the militaries of the newly democratic nations of Central Europe, and contributes to regional stability by supporting the ongoing military reform efforts of the democratic Central Europe and Baltic governments. Grant EDA has been instrumental in aiding demining activities in Southeast Asia and northern Africa. Finally, grant EDA has a positive global impact--furthering U.S. national security interests and supporting the growth and strengthening of democracies, promoting military reform, and fighting the spread of illicit narcotics.

## Grants of Excess Defense Articles

Under the Provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act

(\$ in thousands)

	Offered in FY2000		Delivered in FY 2000	
	Acq. Value	Current Value	Acq. Value	Current Value
<b><u>AFRICA:</u></b>				
GHANA	3,800	760	0	0
NIGERIA	1,900	380	0	0
SENEGAL	7,474	653	0	0
SEYCHELLES	600	198	0	0
REGIONAL TOTAL	13,774	1,991	0	0
<b><u>EAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC</u></b>				
BANGLADESH	3,871	194	0	0
PHILIPPINES	12,957	1,972	3,521	459
THAILAND	53,094	13,042	27,438	2,744
REGIONAL TOTAL	69,922	15,208	30,959	3,203
<b><u>EUROPE &amp; CENTRAL ASIA:</u></b>				
ALBANIA	2,520	126	2,520	126
BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA	12,918	1,298	0	0
ESTONIA	503	242	266	129
GREECE	293,811	30,133	189,655	14,156
HUNGARY	20	8	0	0
LATVIA	6,091	3,040	245	122
LITHUANIA	2,311	355	1,271	172
POLAND	167,118	64,857	112,539	43,026
PORTUGAL	778	39	305	15
ROMANIA	1,193	477	0	0
TURKEY	62,903	22,641	0	0
REGIONAL TOTAL	550,166	123,216	306,801	57,746
<b><u>NEAR EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA:</u></b>				
BAHRAIN	64,902	16,421	1,142	57
EGYPT	233,232	41,784	0	0
ISRAEL	243,713	40,706	5,734	1,770
JORDAN	298,160	47,684	173,044	28,913
LEBANON	747	57	735	55
MOROCCO	40,635	5,469	9,815	871
OMAN	7,154	859	7,154	859
TUNISIA	6,401	827	2,259	113
YEMEN	1,444	289	0	0
REGIONAL TOTAL	896,388	154,096	199,883	32,638
<b><u>NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES</u></b>				
GEORGIA	2,674	949	575	230

## Grants of Excess Defense Articles

Under the Provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act  
(\$ in thousands)

	Offered in FY2000		Delivered in FY 2000	
	Acq. Value	Current Value	Acq. Value	Current Value
KAZAKHSTAN	159	56	0	0
MOLDOVA	1,991	697	0	0
TURKMENISTAN	575	230	0	0
UZBEKISTAN	683	239	209	77
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>6,082</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>307</b>
<b><u>WESTERN HEMISPHERE:</u></b>				
ARGENTINA	75,935	7,499	575	230
BOLIVIA	8,423	1,615	26	6
CHILE	720	288	0	0
COLOMBIA	6,607	2,125	926	406
COSTA RICA	71	7	0	0
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	15,575	3,230	0	0
ECUADOR	7,531	392	0	0
GUYANA	4,027	604	0	0
HONDURAS	479	120	240	96
PANAMA	1,150	460	575	230
PERU	2,251	400	0	0
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	575	230	0	0
URUGUAY	1,046	232	0	0
VENEZUELA	109	11	0	0
<b>REGIONAL TOTAL</b>	<b>124,499</b>	<b>17,213</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>968</b>
<b>WORLDWIDE TOTAL</b>	<b>1,660,831</b>	<b>313,895</b>	<b>540,769</b>	<b>94,862</b>

ROUNDING DIFFERENCES + OR - 2 (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

## Sales of Excess Defense Articles

### Under Foreign Military Sales Provisions

(\$ in thousands)

	OFFERED IN FY 2000		DELIVERED IN FY 2000	
	ACQ. VALUE	CURRENT VALUE	ACQ. VALUE	CURRENT VALUE
<b><u>EAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC:</u></b>				
AUSTRALIA	5,173	578	3,944	500
JAPAN	626	182	0	0
KOREA	1,808	591	1,729	469
SINGAPORE	5,144	514	0	0
TAIWAN	36,438	7,288	0	0
REGIONAL TOTAL	49,189	9,153	5,673	969
<b><u>EUROPE &amp; CENTRAL ASIA:</u></b>				
GREECE	2,433	973	435	181
ITALY	24,861	7,561	0	0
SPAIN	40,427	4,281	0	0
TURKEY	246,044	71,730	135,283	27,057
REGIONAL TOTAL	313,765	84,545	135,718	27,238
<b><u>NEAR EAST &amp; SOUTH ASIA:</u></b>				
EGYPT	47,129	6,093	0	0
ISRAEL	195	98	0	0
LEBANON	4,072	216	0	0
MOROCCO	1,293	647	0	0
SAUDI ARABIA	5,859	293	0	0
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	37,263	5,755	0	0
REGIONAL TOTAL	95,811	13,102	0	0
<b><u>NON-REGIONAL:</u></b>				
NAMSA	5,004	1,007	22	11
NON-REGIONAL TOTAL	5,004	1,007	22	11
<b><u>WESTERN HEMISPHERE:</u></b>				
BRAZIL	20,274	2,218	0	0
CANADA	600	60	600	60
MEXICO	91,878	9,188	0	0
REGIONAL TOTAL	112,752	11,466	600	60
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	576,521	119,273	142,013	28,278

ROUNDING DIFFERENCES + OR - 2 (\$ IN THOUSANDS)



## Leased Defense Articles

The lease of defense articles can be authorized under the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), Chapter 6, if there are compelling U.S. foreign policy and national security reasons for providing defense articles on a lease rather than a sales basis. Defense articles can not be leased if they are needed for public use during the period of the lease.

Except for leases entered into for the purposes of cooperative research or development, military exercises, or communications or electronics interface projects, the country leasing the defense article(s) must agree to pay, in U.S. dollars, all costs incurred by the United States Government in leasing the article(s). These costs include reimbursement for depreciation of the article(s) while leased. In addition, the country must also pay the cost of restoration or replacement if the article(s) are damaged while leased. If the article(s) is lost or destroyed while leased, the U.S. requires funds to cover the replacement cost (less depreciation, if any) or an amount equal to the actual value (less depreciation) when the article(s) will not be replaced in the U.S. inventory.

The President may waive reimbursement of depreciation for any defense article which has passed three-quarters of its normal service life if the President determines that to do so is important to the national security interests of the United States. In some cases, the President may waive the reimbursement of all lease charges with respect to a lease that is made in exchange with the lessee for a lease on substantially reciprocal terms of defense articles for the Department of Defense. Waivers for depreciation or reciprocity are made before the implementation of the lease agreement.

Leases are concluded for a fixed duration of time not to exceed five years and provide that, at any time during the lease, the U.S. may terminate the lease and require the immediate return of the defense article(s).

Leases Under the Arms Export Control Act Implemented FY 2000  
(\$ in thousands)

	Replacement Value	Total Rental Value
<b><u>East Asia &amp; Pacific:</u></b>		
Australia	9,152	778
Korea	2,714	498
Singapore	219	5
Taiwan	12,134	689
<b>Regional Total</b>	<b>24,219</b>	<b>1,970</b>
<b><u>Europe &amp; Canada:</u></b>		
Canada	1,092	0
Germany	370	15
Netherlands	2,113	39
<b>Regional Total</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>54</b>
<b><u>Near East &amp; South Asia:</u></b>		
Oman	9,000	0
<b>Regional Total</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Worldwide Total</b>	<b>36,794</b>	<b>2,024</b>

## Stockpiling of Defense Articles for Foreign Countries

Section 514(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA), as amended, establishes annual ceilings on the value of additions of defense articles located abroad that may be set aside, reserved, or otherwise earmarked from U.S. military inventories for use as War Reserves Stocks by Allies (WRSA) or other foreign countries (other than NATO). Most defense articles added to stockpiles under this ceiling will come from existing stocks.

In FY 2002, no defense articles will be added to existing stockpiles as items are in sufficient supply to provide the necessary support.

Value of Annual Ceilings for Stockpiling  
(\$ in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Amount Stockpiled
1976 & 1977	96,750
1977	152,000
1978	270,000
1979	90,000
1980	95,000
1981	85,000
1982	130,000
1983	125,000
1984	125,000
1985	248,000
1986	360,000
1981	125,000
1988	116,000
1989	77,000
1990	165,000
1991	378,000
1992	300,000
1993	389,000
1994	292,000
1995	250,000
1996	50,000
1997	50,000
1998	60,000
1999	340,000
2000	60,000
2001	50,000
2002	0

Countries and International Organizations Eligible for Purchasing Defense Articles and  
Services from the United States Government <sup>1</sup>

Country	Date of Determination
<b>Africa</b>	
Angola	July 28, 1995
Benin	January 2, 1973
Botswana	February 6, 1979
Burkina Faso	January 2, 1973
Burundi	August 24, 1991
Cameroon	January 2, 1973
Cape Verde	June 10, 1985
Central African Republic	February 2, 1987
Chad	September 1, 1977
Comoros	May 26, 1992
Congo	August 24, 1991
Djibouti	May 17, 1982
Equatorial Guinea	November 28, 1983
Eritrea	February 18, 1994
Ethiopia	January 2, 1973
Gabon	January 2, 1973
Gambia	February 2, 1987
Ghana	January 2, 1973
Guinea	January 2, 1973
Guinea-Bissau	June 10, 1985
Ivory Coast	January 2, 1973
Kenya	October 29, 1974/May 20, 1975
Lesotho	October 25, 1990
Liberia	January 2, 1973
Madagascar	October 29, 1974
Malawi	February 4, 1985
Mali	January 2, 1973
Mauritania	June 10, 1985
Mauritius	October 29, 1974
Mongolia	August 22, 1995
Mozambique	April 10, 1985
Namibia	October 25, 1990
Niger	January 2, 1973
Nigeria	January 2, 1973
Rwanda	February 27, 1981
South Africa	June 27, 1994
Sao Tome & Principe	May 27, 1988

Countries and International Organizations Eligible for Purchasing Defense Articles and  
Services from the United States Government <sup>1</sup>

Country	Date of Determination
Senegal	January 2, 1973
Seychelles	July 20, 1989
Sierra Leone	February 5, 1985
Somalia	November 5, 1976 & March 3, 1980
Sudan	November 5, 1976
Tanzania	July 20, 1989
Togo	February 11, 1985
Uganda	July 20, 1989
Zaire	January 2, 1973
Zambia	August 11, 1992
Zimbabwe	October 26, 1982
 <b>Latin America &amp; the Caribbean</b>	
Antigua & Barbuda	April 8, 1982
Argentina	January 2, 1973
Bahamas	December 13, 1973
Barbados	June 21, 1979
Belize	November 23, 1981
Bolivia	January 2, 1973
Brazil	January 2, 1973
Chile	January 2, 1973
Colombia	January 2, 1973
Costa Rica	January 2, 1973
Dominica	March 13, 1980
Dominican Republic	January 2, 1973
Ecuador	January 2, 1973
El Salvador	January 2, 1973
Grenada	April 3, 1984
Guatemala	January 2, 1973
Guyana	August 30, 1993
Haiti	January 2, 1973
Honduras	January 2, 1973
Jamaica	January 2, 1973
Mexico	January 2, 1973
Nicaragua	January 2, 1973
Panama	January 2, 1973
Paraguay	January 2, 1973
Peru	January 2, 1973

Countries and International Organizations Eligible for Purchasing Defense Articles and  
Services from the United States Government <sup>1</sup>

Country	Date of Determination
St. Kitts-Nevis	April 9, 1984
St. Lucia	March 13, 1980
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	March 13, 1980
Suriname	April 14, 1976
Trinidad and Tobago	January 2, 1973
Uruguay	January 2, 1973
Venezuela	January 2, 1973
 <b>East Asia &amp; the Pacific</b>	
Australia	January 2, 1973
Brunei	January 2, 1973
Burma	January 2, 1973
Cambodia	January 2, 1973
China	June 12, 1984
Cook Islands	January 6, 1993
Fiji	August 5, 1975
Indonesia	January 2, 1973
Japan	January 2, 1973
Korea	January 2, 1973
Laos	January 2, 1973
Malaysia	January 2, 1973
Marshall Islands	January 6, 1993
Micronesia	January 6, 1993
Mongolia	August 22, 1995
New Zealand	January 2, 1973
Papua New Guinea	December 4, 1980
Philippines	January 2, 1973
Singapore	January 2, 1973
Solomon Island	January 6, 1993
Taiwan	January 2, 1973; reaffirmed 12/30/78
Thailand	January 2, 1973
Tonga	November 5, 1987
Vanuatu	January 6, 1993
Vietnam	January 2, 1973
Western Samoa	January 6, 1993
 <b>Europe and Canada</b>	
Albania	March 22, 1994
Austria	January 2, 1973

Countries and International Organizations Eligible for Purchasing Defense Articles and  
Services from the United States Government <sup>1</sup>

Country	Date of Determination
Belgium	January 2, 1973
Bosnia-Herzegovina	February 23, 1996
Bulgaria	March 22, 1994
Canada	January 2, 1973
Croatia	April 8, 1999
Czech Republic	January 5, 1994
Denmark	January 2, 1973
Estonia	March 22, 1994
Finland	January 2, 1973
Macedonia	March 8, 1996
France	January 2, 1973
Germany	January 2, 1973
Greece	January 2, 1973
Hungary	December 6, 1991
Iceland	January 2, 1973
Ireland	January 2, 1973
Italy	January 2, 1973
Latvia	March 22, 1994
Luxembourg	January 2, 1973
Lithuania	March 22, 1994
Malta	January 2, 1973
Netherlands	January 2, 1973
Norway	January 2, 1973
Poland	December 6, 1991
Portugal	January 2, 1973
Romania	March 22, 1994
Slovakia	January 5, 1994
Slovenia	March 8, 1996
Spain	January 2, 1973
Sweden	January 2, 1973
Switzerland	January 2, 1973
Turkey	January 2, 1973
United Kingdom	January 2, 1973
Yugoslavia	January 2, 1973
<b>Near East</b>	
Algeria	April 8, 1983/April 10, 1985
Bahrain	January 2, 1973
Egypt	August 1, 1977



Countries and International Organizations Eligible for Purchasing Defense Articles and  
Services from the United States Government <sup>1</sup>

Country	Date of Determination
Iran	January 2, 1973
Israel	January 2, 1973
Jordan	January 2, 1973
Kuwait	January 2, 1973
Lebanon	January 2, 1973
Libya	January 2, 1973
Morocco	January 2, 1973
Oman	January 2, 1973
Qatar	January 2, 1973
Saudi Arabia	January 2, 1973
Tunisia	January 2, 1973
United Arab Emirates	January 2, 1973
Yemen Arab Republic	January 2, 1973
 <b>New Independent States</b>	
Georgia	March 11, 1997
Kazakhstan	March 11, 1997
Kyrgystan	March 11, 1997
Moldova	March 11, 1997
Russia	March 11, 1997
Turkmenistan	March 11, 1997
Ukraine	March 11, 1997
Uzbekistan	March 11, 1997
 <b>South Asia</b>	
Afghanistan	January 2, 1973
Bangladesh	December 31, 1980
India	January 2, 1973
Nepal	January 2, 1973
Pakistan	January 2, 1973
Sri Lanka	January 2, 1973
 <b>International Organization</b>	
NATO and its Agencies	January 2, 1973
United Nations and its Agencies	January 2, 1973
Organization of African Unity	August 25, 1992
Organization of American States	January 2, 1973

Countries and International Organizations Eligible for Purchasing Defense Articles and  
Services from the United States Government <sup>1</sup>

Country	Date of Determination
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	June 30, 1999

<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to Section 25(a)(8) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA), the following is a listing of the countries and international organizations that the President has determined to be eligible under Section 3(a)(1) of the AECA to purchase defense articles and services. That a determination of record under Section 3(a)(1) exists does not signify in itself that sales will be made.

## End -Use Monitoring of Defense Articles and Services Government-to-Government Programs

Section 40A of the AECA, as added by PL 104-164, requires that controls used for identifying high risk exports developed under Section 38 (g)(7) of the AECA and subsequently used in the Blue Lantern program also be applied for government-to-government sales and lease programs. Prior to submission of the first report under this section in 1998, the Department of Defense (DoD) reviewed its procedures for government-to-government shipments and determined that existing controls fully meet Blue Lantern program standards.

Specifically, before government-to-government shipments are made, DoD coordinates the transfer closely with the Embassy country team, appropriate regional commander-in-chief, other Government interagency offices, and with the acquiring country or international organization. Each defense item transfer must be preceded by formal agreement. Each agreement includes appropriate end-use and retransfer restrictions.

DoD applies tighter controls for more sensitive items. To help ensure proper controls are maintained, DoD manages transportation for more sensitive items to the point of physical turnover to appropriate country representatives. Physical security for transfers of arms, ammunition, and explosives are similar to those required for U.S. forces. The process for transfer of classified items include pre-release security surveys, special bilateral agreement prior to release, and follow-on surveys to verify that recipients retain appropriate item protection measures.

These controls are generally referred to as end-use monitoring (EUM). EUM is an integral, ongoing, and evolving feature of arms transfer, use, and ultimate disposal. It is therefore a factor in almost every significant government-to-government security assistance process change. The following EUM developments continue to be emphasized:

-- Guidance: Formal checklists have been developed for use by the Services and Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) personnel responsible for ensuring that all associated controls, to include any special bilateral agreements and appropriate end-use retransfer restrictions are included in the accompanying formal agreement. Recently fielded automated government-to-government contract preparation software was specifically designed to highlight those sensitive defense articles, which require added safeguards, and to incorporate the required additional measures into the contract verbiage. Interagency discussions are ongoing to develop a conduit for Department of State to conduct a technical review of all proposed government-to-government transfers of potential Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) – listed equipment or components. This review will add a critical additional check on the transfer of potentially dual-use items.

-- Training: EUM instruction has been incorporated as a permanent addition to the curriculum provided to personnel being trained up for assignment within the security assistance community.

The EUM efforts have been made since the last report:

-- DSCA participated in a year long General Accounting Office (GAO) review of the existing EUM program for government to government transfers of defense articles and services. The GAO report included four recommendations, which will be incorporated into future EUM program objectives.

-- The DSCA worked with a senior House International Relations Committee (HIRC) staffer to develop the framework of an EUM program with a new, more focused emphasis on the identification and monitoring of specific materials and technologies most subject to diversion or misuse by the recipient country or sources inimical to U.S. interests.

DoD continues to monitor its transfer processes to detect and minimize any opportunities for unauthorized end-use of U.S.-origin defense articles. To date, the provisions of Section 40A of the AECA have been implemented within existing personnel and resource ceilings. EUM, in the context presented above, continues as an inherent part of the duties of personnel associated with security assistance programs.

## Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the Arms Export Control Act

The Office of Defense Trade Controls (DTC), in the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs at the Department of State, administers the United States Government's program to control commercial exports of defense articles, services and technical data. DTC implements the Arms Export Control Act (AECA) through the International Traffic In Arms Regulations (ITAR), which includes the United States Munitions List (USML). DTC reviews all requests for licenses and other approvals to export defense articles, services or technical data; establishes licensing policies and procedures; and enforces compliance with the ITAR.

The data in the following chart on commercial sales are compiled by DTC based on information as of September 2000. The chart is in two parts. The first column, entitled "Actual Deliveries (Preliminary)," shows the preliminary dollar value totals by destination of exports during fiscal year 2000. These export totals are compiled from expired or completed licenses returned to DTC by the U.S. Customs Service, unless a more comprehensive method is available. The totals are preliminary because DTC licenses are approved for four calendar years, thereby allowing shipments to span five fiscal years, and are not returned by the U.S. Customs Service until the license is completed or expired. In some instances, training and technical assistance are not included in these figures. For further information, see also the classified annex to this document.

The second and third columns in the chart show the estimated dollar value totals by destination of possible deliveries in fiscal years 2001 and 2002. These estimates are based primarily on the dollar value of licenses approved for each destination during the prior two fiscal years (the dollar values of the authorized licenses are not shown). Not all approved licenses result in signed contracts and actual exports. Factors which affect the final export value include the availability of the licensed item for shipping, and how quickly the license will be returned to DTC. (See also the classified annex.) Other factors which cannot be quantified are economic and security conditions at the destination and changing U.S. foreign policy and national security considerations. Countries for whom there were no actual deliveries in fiscal year 2000 and which had no authorized licenses for fiscal years 1999 and 2000 do not appear in this report.

The procedures for estimating defense commercial sales for out years (fiscal years 2001 and 2002) were revised for the 1995 CPD. Previous procedures for such estimates called for extrapolating exports for the first out year at forty percent of the actual dollar value of licenses approved in the previous two fiscal years. The second out year's exports would have been estimated at sixty percent of that two year total.

Based on historical data, DTC now estimates exports for the first out year (fiscal year 2001) to be ten percent of the total dollar value of approved licenses for the previous two fiscal years (fiscal years 1999 and 2000). The exports for the second out year (fiscal year 2002) are estimated to be fifty percent of those for fiscal year 2000.

Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the AECA  
(\$ in thousands)

Region/Country	FY 2000 (Preliminary)	FY 2001	FY 2002 (Estimated)
<b>Africa</b>			
Angola	-	218	1,082
Botswana	226	1621	3,693
Burkina Faso	-	-	-
Burundi	-	-	-
Cameroon	-	366	-
Cape Verde	-	-	-
Chad	-	4	21
Comoros	-	1	6
Congo	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-
Gabon	-	361	1,780
Ghana	-	34	167
Guinea	-	-	2
Kenya	300	310	1,130
Madagascar	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	2	1
Mauritius	4	2	3
Namibia	28	75	128
Niger	0	4	21
Nigeria	2	3,294	16,465
Reunion	-	-	-
Senegal	-	15	62
Somalia	-	-	-
South Africa	240	7,208	8,656
Tanzania	-	17	49
Togo	-	6	-
Uganda	-	181	-
Zambia	-	260	609
Zimbabwe	121	148	61
<b>Total, Africa</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>14,127</b>	<b>33,936</b>
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>			
Australia	10,923	287,534	1,084,913
Brunei	45	1,137	302
Burma	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-
China*	-	-	-
Fiji	-	-	-
French Polynesia	-	450	1,633
Hong Kong	393	1,604	4,920
Indonesia	-	-	-
Japan	64,663	1,572,991	2,075,590
Laos	-	-	-
Macao	2	-	-
Malaysia	349	15,431	49,084

Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the AECA  
(\$ in thousands)

Region/Country	FY 2000 (Preliminary)	FY 2001	FY 2002 (Estimated)
Nauru	2	100	1
New Caledonia	29	25	60
New Zealand	284	7,648	20,174
Papua New Guinea	28	158	-
Philippines	867	9,014	30,296
Singapore	2,172	172,834	662,345
Solomon Islands	-	-	-
South Korea	10,946	410,024	500,223
Taiwan	15,392	200,000	200,000
Thailand	836	12,712	31,509
Vietnam	-	-	-
<b>Total, East Asia &amp; Pacific</b>	<b>106,931</b>	<b>2,691,662</b>	<b>4,661,050</b>
<b>Europe and NIS</b>			
Albania	-	218	1,092
Andorra	12	45	213
Austria	539	4,333	12,583
Azerbaijan	-	-	-
Belarus	-	-	-
Belgium	4,188	29,657	45,785
Bosnia Herzegovina	-	437	283
Bulgaria	523	2,808	9,087
Croatia	-	8,921	43,826
Cyprus	-	2	4
Czech Republic	23,300	8,984	10,752
Denmark	522	20,948	43,689
Estonia	-	11	38
Faeroe Islands	-	450	-
Finland	469	24,970	50,661
France	6,330	146,934	390,449
Georgia	625	75	315
Germany	7,728	437,427	723,426
Gibraltar	-	-	-
Greece	2,647	142,943	204,019
Greenland	-	165	50
Hungary	4	615	1,266
Iceland	1	605	1,656
Ireland	212	920	772
Italy	5,627	224,661	284,640
Kazakhstan	-	9,321	46,585
Latvia	-	93	281
Liechtenstein	-	37	187
Lithuania	-	1,520	1,360
Luxembourg	292	54,442	177,096
Macedonia	46	51	241
Malta	-	22	-
Moldova	-	-	-
Monaco	-	90	61
Netherlands	3,085	67,156	184,355

Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the AECA  
(\$ in thousands)

Region/Country	FY 2000 (Preliminary)	FY 2001	FY 2002 (Estimated)
Norway	897	28,988	44,321
Poland	921	12,718	42,060
Portugal	11,912	25,878	21,119
Romania	169	2,911	10,048
Russia	-	17,663	76,632
Slovakia	-	611	2,496
Slovenia	-	869	3,193
Spain	4,443	36,672	77,840
Sweden	21,625	36,811	107,405
Switzerland	1,282	21,705	58,299
Turkey	36,464	190,614	352,059
Turkmenistan	625	70	348
Ukraine	-	30,834	130,026
United Kingdom	34,133	1,049,990	2,178,985
Uzbekistan	-	43	14
Yugoslavia	-	-	-
<b>Total, Europe and NIS</b>	<b>166,621</b>	<b>2,645,238</b>	<b>5,339,617</b>
<b>Near East Asia</b>			
Algeria	-	29,416	3,307
Bahrain	22	4,092	9,345
Egypt	3,796	34,793	54,041
Israel	26,287	173,691	458,022
Jordan	64	4,656	12,446
Kuwait	25	9,555	14,453
Lebanon	127	256	129
Maldives	-	-	-
Morocco	20	5,683	25,662
Oman	37	3,884	9,050
Qatar	1,795	1,639	3,608
Saudi Arabia	1,909	80,535	257,343
Tunisia	136	1,201	4,359
United Arab Emirates	935	751,585	3,689,490
Yemen	-	1,786	3,243
<b>Total, Near East Asia</b>	<b>35,153</b>	<b>1,102,772</b>	<b>4,544,498</b>
<b>South Asia</b>			
Afghanistan	-	-	-
Bangladesh	95	805	2,010
Bhutan	-	-	-
India	-	-	-
Nepal	73	276	77
Pakistan	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	1,945	8,304
<b>Total, South Asia</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>3,026</b>	<b>10,391</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>			
Antigua-Barbuda	1	65	1
Argentina	1,064	13,860	40,041



Commercial Exports Licensed or Approved Under the AECA  
(\$ in thousands)

Region/Country	FY 2000 (Preliminary)	FY 2001	FY 2002 (Estimated)
Aruba	-	20	27
Bahamas	41	177	75
Barbados	-	25	87
Belize	25	422	96
Bermuda	-	14	15
Bolivia	14	1,374	5,744
Brazil	2,034	39,575	148,407
British Virgin Islands	288	29	145
Canada	25,016	136,315	334,338
Cayman Islands	5	16	5
Chile	2,405	9,958	37,219
Colombia	1,155	11,393	30,928
Costa Rica	985	5,037	21,750
Dominica	-	-	1
Dominican Republic	348	1,226	551
Ecuador	41	2,710	1,445
El Salvador	102	1,926	3,452
French Guiana	1,109	90,580	303,279
Grenada	40	9	28
Guadeloupe	-	-	-
Guatemala	399	1,035	1,320
Guyana	101	95	234
Haiti	31	324	16
Honduras	13	1,626	2,707
Jamaica	191	209	676
Martinique	-	-	-
Mexico	7,649	36,728	39,086
Netherlands Antilles	17	242	1,074
Nicaragua	-	806	619
Panama	54	590	2,076
Paraguay	-	397	20
Peru	120	3,876	4,745
St Kitts and Nevis	-	4	-
St Lucia	116	45	179
St Vincent & Grenadines	-	6	1
Suriname	14	995	1
Trinidad & Tobago	4	1,521	2,168
Turks & Caicos Islands	1	2	-
Uruguay	156	598	1,453
Venezuela	382	29,979	80,577
<b>Total, Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>43,921</b>	<b>393,808</b>	<b>1,064,596</b>
<b>Non-Regional</b>			
Classified Totals	120,981	1,000,000	1,000,000
International Organization	943	362,449	815,723
<b>Total, Non-Regional</b>	<b>121,924</b>	<b>1,362,449</b>	<b>1,815,723</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>475,639</b>	<b>8,213,082</b>	<b>17,469,811</b>

Foreign Military Financing Grants (11-1082)

(\$ in millions)

	Actual FY 2000	Estimated FY 2001	Proposed FY 2002
Appropriated Funds			
Egypt FMF Grants	1,300.000	1,300.000	1,300.000
Egypt Supplemental	25.000		
Israel FMF Grant	1,920.000	1,980.000	2,040.000
Israel Wye River	1,200.000		
Jordan FMF Grants	74.715	75.000	75.000
Jordan Wye River	150.000		
Grant – other countries	87.250	157.000	224.000
Grant - Balkans and Southeast Europe		31.000	
Administrative Costs	30.495	33.000	35.000
Funds for Rescission	6.006		
Funds Transferred to KEDO	1.534		
Appropriation before reductions (Definite)	4,795.000	3,576.000	3,674.000
Reduction – Rescission	-6.006	-7.867	
Transfer to Other Accounts - KEDO (7201005)	-1.534		
Appropriated funds after reductions (Definite)	<u>4,787.460</u>	<u>3,568.133</u>	<u>3,674.000</u>
Spending Authority			
-Reimbursements – Excess MAP sales providing funding for other country grants	0.837	0.000	0.000
-Reimbursement from the NADR account providing funding for other country grants	0.338	0.000	0.000
Total Spending Authority	<u>1.175</u>	<u>0.000</u>	<u>0.000</u>
Excess MAP sales collections not apportioned	0.033	0.000	0.000
Total Budgetary Resources	<u>4,788.668</u>	<u>3,568.133</u>	<u>3,674.000</u>
Budget Resources Unobligated at End of Year			
-Israel Wye River (\$300M), Jordan Way River (\$100M) and Egypt supplemental (\$25M) carried forward to next fiscal year	425.000		
-Unobligated Balance - Admin -Expired	0.019		
-Excess MAP sales unobligated EOY - Expired	0.033		
Total Unobligated	<u>425.052</u>	<u>0.000</u>	<u>0.000</u>
Total Obligations from New Authority	4,363.616	3,568.133	3,674.000
Obligations from unobligated balance carried forward from previous year - Israel Wye (\$300M), Jordan Wye River (\$100M) and Egypt supplemental (\$25M)	0.000	425.000	0.000
Total obligations	<u>4,363.616</u>	<u>3,993.133</u>	<u>3,674.000</u>
Outlays (Net)	3,895.412	4,213.034	4,270,896

Foreign Military Financing Program Account (11-1085)  
(\$ in millions)

	Actual FY 2000	Estimated FY 2001	Proposed FY 2002
<b>Budget Authority</b>			
Direct Loan Subsidy Appropriation	0.000	0.000	0.000
Subsidy Re-estimates	186.095	0.004	0.000
Total Budget Authority	186.095	0.004	0.000
 Total Obligations	 186.095	 0.004	 0.000
 Outlays (Net)	 218.153	 63.845	 43.443
 <b>Budget Authority for Guarantee Claims:</b>			
Permanent Indefinite Authority	38.000	31.000	27.000
Collections of Guarantee Claims	6.395	10.098	19.523
Total Budget Authority	44.395	41.098	46.523
 Total Obligations and Disbursements for Guaranteed Claims	 44.395	 41.098	 46.523
 <b>Offsetting Collections</b>			
Repayment of Direct Loans	-483.426	-357.406	-255.886
Repayment of FFB Loans	-220.486	-233.789	-234.144
Purchase of Loans from the Military Debt Reduction Account (11X4174)	-10.682	0.000	0.000
Total Offsetting Collections	-714.594	-591.195	-490.030
 Outlays (Net)	 -670.199	 -550.097	 -443.507

Direct Loan Financing Account (11X4122)  
(\$ in millions)

	Actual FY 2000	Estimated FY 2001	Proposed FY 2002
Budget Authority and Obligations			
Direct Loans	0.000	0.000	0.000
Interest on Treasury Borrowing	121.236	94.662	92.301
Downward Subsidy Re-estimate	0.000	208.065	0.000
Total Budget Authority and Obligations	121.236	302.727	92.301
Disbursements	539.086	882.475	417.801
Offsetting Collections:			
Collections from Loan Subsidy Account	-218.153	-63.845	-43.443
Interest on Uninvested Funds - Treasury	-35.946	0.000	0.000
Loan Repayments from Country	-404.041	-499.529	-607.492
Total Offsetting Collections	-658.140	-563.374	-650.935
Outlays (Net)	-119.054	319.101	-233.134

Military Debt Reduction Financing Account (11X4174)  
(\$ in millions)

	Actual FY 2000	Estimated FY 2001	Proposed FY 2002
Budget Authority and Obligations			
Loan Purchase from Liquidating Acct	10.594	0.000	0.000
Interest on Debt to Treasury	0.986	0.189	0.000
Downward Subsidy Re-estimate	0.114	0.000	0.000
Total Budget Authority and Obligations	11.694	0.189	0.000
Disbursements	11.782	0.189	0.000
Offsetting Collections:			
Collections from Loan Subsidy Account	-15.727	-2.190	0.000
Loan Repayments from Country	-0.755	0.000	0.000
Total Offsetting Collections	-16.482	-2.190	0.000
Outlays (Net)	-4.700	-2.001	0.000

International Military Education & Training Program (11-1081)  
(\$ in millions)

	Actual FY 2000	Estimated (1) FY 2001	Proposed FY 2002
Budget Authority:			
Appropriation	50.000	57.875	65.000
Rescission	-.190	-.127	0.000
Total Budget Authority	49.810	57.748	65.000
Obligations	49.503	57.748	65.000
Unobligated Programs	.307		
Net Adjustments to Prior Year Obligations	-2.490	0.000	0.000
Outlays (net)	48.524	54.000	61.000

(1) Amounts include \$2.875 of supplemental appropriations in the 2001 budget for the Southeast Europe Initiative.

Special Defense Acquisition Fund (11X4116)  
(\$ in millions)

	Actual	Estimated FY 2001	Proposed FY 2002
Purchases of Equipment (Obligations) (a)	.060	0.000	0.000
Gross Budget Authority (b)	.060	0.000	0.000
Offsetting Collections	-7.106	0.000	0.000
Net Budget Authority	-7.046	0.000	0.000
Financing Disbursements	1.737	7.000	5.000
Offsetting Collections	-7.106	7.000	0.000
Net Outlays	-5.369	0.000	5.000
Return of Unobligated Balances to the Treasury due to Program Cancellation	25.000	25.000	10.000

(a) FY 1995 obligations are the final year of SDAF program authority to purchase articles and services for resale. FY 1996 - FY 2002 actual and estimated obligations are for the close-out and termination expenses of SDAF.

(b) This represents the planned transfer of all collections "in excess of obligation authority provided in prior appropriations Acts" pursuant to P.L. 103-87, September 30, 1993, which means that all FY 1994 and later collections are first deposited into the SDAF appropriation, and later transferred to the Treasury Account, "Other Repayments of Investments and Recoveries," 2814. The return of capitalization does not affect the calculation of net outlay.

Foreign Military Financing Program/Grants

(\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Request		Authorized		Appropriated	
	Budget Authority	Program	Budget Authority	Program	Budget Authority	Program
1970	275.000	350.000	250.000	340.000	70.000	0.000
1971	772.500	885.000	750.000 (a)	840.000 (a)	700.000 (a)	0.000
1972	510.000	582.000	400.000	550.000	400.000	0.000
1973	527.000	629.000	400.000 (b)	550.000	400.000 (b)	0.000
1974	2,725.000	2,960.000	2,525.000 (c)	2,930.000 (c)	2,525.000 (c)	0.000
1975	555.000	872.000	405.000	872.500	300.000	0.000
1976 (d)	2,430.200	2,430.200	1,298.750	2,968.375	1,205.000	0.000
1977	2,179.600	2,179.600	740.000	2,022.100	740.000	0.000
1978	707.750	2,217.500	682.000	2,152.350	675.850	0.000
1979 (e)	1,042.500	5,767.500	1,044.300	6,155.500	1,024.500	0.000
1980	658.880 (f)	2,188.000 (f)	673.500	2,235.000	645.000 (b)	0.000
1981	734.000	2,840.000 (g)	500.000	3,116.000	500.000 (b)	3,046.187 (b)
1982	1,481.800	4,054.400	800.000	4,069.525	800.000	3,883.500
1983	950.000 (h)	5,273.300 (h)	800.000	4,169.525	1,175.000 (b)	5,106.500 (b)
1984	1,000.000	5,656.000	1,315.000	5,761.500	1,315.000 (b)	5,716.250 (b)
1985	5,100.000	5,100.000	(i)	(i)	4,939.500 (b)	4,939.500 (b)
1986	5,655.000	5,655.000	5,371.000	5,371.000	5,190.000	5,190.000 (j)
1987	5,861.000 (k)	5,661.000	(i)	(i)	4,053.441 (l)	4,053.441 (l)
1988	4,421.150	4,421.150	(m)	(m)	4,017.000 (n)	4,049.000
1989	4,460.000	4,460.000	(o)	(o)	4,272.750	4,272.750
1990	5,027.000	5,027.000	(p)	(p)	4,827.642	4,827.642 (q)
1991	5,016.900	5,016.900	(r)	(r)	4,663.421 (s)	4,663.421 (s)
1992	4,610.000	4,610.000	(t)	(t)	3,928.548 (u)	3,928.548 (u)
1993	4,099.225	4,099.225	(v)	(v)	3,245.414 (w)	3,245.414 (w)
1994	3,231.657	3,232.157	(x)	(x)	3,052.397 (x)	3,052.397 (x)
1995	3,130.858	3,130.858	(y)	(y)	3,151.279 (y)	3,151.279 (y)
1996	3,262.020	3,262.020	(z)	(z)	3,208.390 (z)	3,208.390 (z)

Foreign Military Financing Program/Grants

(\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Request		Authorized		Appropriated	
	Budget Authority	Program	Budget Authority	Program	Budget Authority	Program
1996 Sup	70.000 (A)	70.000 (A)	(A)	(A)	70.000 (A)	70.000 (A)
1997	3,228.250	3,228.250	(B)	(B)	3,224.000 (B)	3,224.000 (B)
1998	3,274.250	3,274.250	(C)	(C)	3,296.550 (C)	3,296.550 (C)
1999	3,275.910	3,275.910	(D)	(D)	3,380.000 (D)	3,380.000 (D)
2000	3,430.000	3,430.000	(E)	(E)	4,819.994 (E)	4,819.994 (E)
2001	3,538.200	3,538.200	3,550.000	3,550.000	3,576.000 (F)	3,576.000 (F)
2002	3,764.000	3,674.000	3,627.000	3,627.000		

NOTE: Military Assistance Program included Foreign Military Sales Financing program prior to FY 1969.

- (a) Includes \$500.000 for Israel authorized by P.L. 91-441 and appropriated by P.L. 91-665.
- (b) CRA limitation.
- (c) Includes \$2,200.000 for Emergency Security Assistance requested, authorized and appropriated for Israel.
- (d) Includes transitional quarter (FY 197T).
- (e) Includes \$2,200.000 supplemental program for Israel and a \$1,500.000 supplemental program for Egypt.
- (f) Includes a \$10.000 amendment for Sudan and \$15.000 for Oman.
- (g) Includes \$200.000 proposed budget amendment for Egypt.
- (h) Reflects the amended budget request but not the supplemental budget request for program increase of \$525.000 for guarantee loans.
- (i) Authorization waived in Continuing Resolution Authority (P.L. 98-473 for FY 1985, and P.L. 99-500 for FY 1987).
- (j) Reflects amounts appropriated under P.L. 99-190 (final CRA). Pursuant to P.L. 99-177 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings), \$223.170 not available for obligation.
- (k) Includes a supplemental request of \$200.000.
- (l) Includes \$4,040.441 authorized by P.L. 99-500 CRA limitation and \$13.000 authorized by P.L. 100-71.
- (m) Authorization waived in Continuing Resolution (P.L. 100-202).
- (n) P.L. 100-202 appropriated \$4,049.000 for FY 1988. Also included in the law was a \$32.000 Rescission applicable to the FY 1985 and FY 1986 appropriation resulting in an adjusted appropriation of \$4,017.000, as shown in the FY 1989 President's Budget.
- (o) Authorization waived in P.L. 100-461.
- (p) Authorization waived in P.L. 101-167.



## Foreign Military Financing Program/Grants

(\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Request		Authorized		Appropriated	
	Budget Authority	Program	Budget Authority	Program	Budget Authority	Program

- (o) Congress appropriated \$4,828.403 which was reduced by .43% for use in the control of illicit drugs.
- (q) In addition, \$20.000 was transferred into the FMF account from the DOD budget (P.L. 101-165) resulting in \$4,827.641 available to the FMF program.
- (r) Authorization waived in P.L. 101-513.
- (s) P.L. 101-513 appropriated \$5,066.921 for FY 1991. Section 401(a) of P.L. 102-27 subsequently reduced that amount to \$4,663.421.
- (t) Authorization waived in P.L. 102-109, P.L. 102-145, and P.L. 102-266.
- (u) P.L. 102-266 appropriated \$4,100.000 for FY 1992, reduced the amount appropriated by \$60.602 and provided for the transfer of \$63.750 of funds appropriated to the Demobilization and Transition Fund. P.L. 102-298 rescinded an additional \$47.100 of the FY 1992 appropriation for a net appropriation of \$3,928.548.
- (v) Authorization waived in P.L. 102-391.
- (w) P.L. 102-391 appropriated \$3,300.000 for FY 1993, rescinded \$25.586 of prior year balance, and provided for the transfer of \$29.000 to the Demobilization and Transition Fund for a net budget authority of \$3,245.414.
- (x) P.L. 103-87 appropriated \$3,149.279, including deobligation/reobligation authority. The authorization was waived. During FY 1994, an Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act was passed (P.L. 103-211) and it rescinded \$91.282 of FY 1993 and prior year balances. Subsequently, an additional \$5.600 was transferred to the IMET and Economic Support Fund accounts leaving a net appropriation of \$3,052.397.1
- (y) P.L. 103-306 appropriated \$3,151.279 for FY 1995. The Authorization was waived.
- (z) P.L. 104-107 appropriated \$3,208.390 for FY 1996. The Authorization was waived.
- (A) Pending FY 1996 FMF supplemental request of \$140.000 supports Jordan F-16 program; P.L. appropriated \$70.000 for FY 1996. The Authorization was waived.
- (B) P.L. 104-208 appropriated \$3,224.000 for FY 1997. The Authorization was waived.
- (C) P.L. 105-118 appropriated \$3,296.550 for FY 1998. The Authorization was waived.
- (D) P.L. 105-277 appropriated \$3,380.000 for FY 1999 FMF Grants. The Authorization was waived.
- (E) P.L. 106-113 appropriated \$4,788.994 for FY 2000 FMF Grants. The Authorization was waived.
- (F) P.L. 106-429 appropriated \$3,576.000 for FY 2001 FMF Grants. P.L. 106-554 rescinded \$7.867M of the FMF appropriation.



Foreign Military Financing  
Direct Loan Financing Account - Total Program  
(\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Request	Financing Authority
1992	313.961	345.000 (a)
1993	360.000	855.000 (b)
1994	855.000	769.500 (c)
1995	770.000	619.650 (d)
1996	765.000	544.000 (e)
1997	370.028	540.000 (f)
1998	699.500	200.000 (g)
1999	167.024	117.855 (h)
2000	0.000	0.000
2001	0.000	0.000
2002	0.000	0.000

- (a) Continuing Resolution Authority (P.L. 102-109 and P.L. 102-145).
- (b) P.L. 102-391 provides financing authority for direct loans of \$855.000 for FY 1993.
- (c) P.L. 103-87 provides financing authority for direct loans of \$769.500 for FY 1994.
- (d) P.L. 103-306 provides financing authority for direct loans of \$619.650 for FY 1995.
- (e) P.L. 104-107 provides financing authority for direct loans of \$544.000 for FY 1996.
- (f) P.L. 104-208 provides financing authority for direct loans of \$540.000 for FY 1997.
- (g) P.L. 105-118 provides financing authority for direct loans of \$200.000 for FY 1998.
- (h) P.L. 105-277 provides financing authority for direct loans of \$167.000 for FY 1999

Foreign Military Financing  
Direct Loan Subsidy Element  
(\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Request	Appropriated
1992	57.490	50.148 (a)(b)
1993	63.332	149.200 (c)
1994	120.457	46.530 (d)
1995	59.598	47.917 (e)
1996	89.888	64.400 (f)
1997	40.000	60.000 (g)
1998	66.000	60.000 (h)
1999	20.000	20.000 (i)
2000	0.000	0.000
2001	0.000	0.000
2002	0.000	0.000

- (a) Authorization waived under P.L. 102-109 and P.L. 102-145.
- (b) P.L. 102-266 appropriated \$50.900 for FY 1992 and reduced the appropriation by \$.752 for a net availability of \$50.148.
- (c) P.L. 102-391 appropriated \$149.200 for FY 1993. The Authorization was waived.
- (d) P.L. 103-87 appropriated \$46.530 for FY 1994. The Authorization was waived.
- (e) P.L. 103-306 appropriated \$47.917 for FY 1995. The Authorization was waived.
- (f) P.L. 104-107 appropriated \$64.400 for FY 1996. The Authorization was waived.
- (g) P.L. 104-208 appropriated \$60.000 for FY 1997. The Authorization was waived.
- (h) P.L. 105-118 appropriated \$60.000 for FY 1998. \$40.000 will be transferred to the FMF Grant Account. The Authorization was waived.
- (i) P.L. 105-277 appropriated \$20.000 for FY 1999. The Authorization was waived.

Military Assistance Program  
(\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Request	Authorized	Appropriated
1950	1,400.000	1,314.000	1,314.000
1951	5,222.500	5,222.500	5,222.500
1952	6,303.000	5,997.600	5,744.000
1953	5,425.000	4,598.400	4,219.800
1954	4,274.500	3,681.500	3,230.000
1955	1,778.300	1,591.000	1,192.700
1956	1,959.200	1,450.200	1,022.200
1957	2,925.000	2,225.000	2,017.500
1958	1,900.000	1,600.000	1,340.000
1959	1,800.000	1,605.000	1,515.000
1960	1,600.000	1,400.000	1,300.000
1961	2,000.000	(a)	1,800.000
1962	1,885.000	1,700.000	1,600.000
1963	(b)	1,700.000	1,325.000
1964	1,405.000	1,000.000	1,000.000
1965 (c)	1,055.000	1,055.000	1,055.000
1966 (c)	1,170.000	1,170.000	1,170.000
1967	917.000	875.000	792.000
1968	620.100	510.000	500.000
1969	420.000	375.000	375.000
1970	425.000	350.000	350.000
1971	690.000	690.000	690.000
1972	705.000	500.000	500.000
1973	780.000	553.100 (d)	553.100 (d)
1974 (e)	685.000	512.500	450.000 (f)
1975 (g)	985.000	600.000	475.000
1976 (h)(i)	790.000	245.875	252.200
1977	279.000	235.800	264.550
1978	230.000	228.900	220.000 (j)
1979	133.500	133.500	83.375
1980 (c)	160.200 (k)	111.900 (l)	110.000 (d)
1981 (c)	104.400	106.100	110.200 (d)
1982 (c)(m)	131.400	231.400	171.412
1983 (c)	557.000 (n)	238.500 (o)	383.325 (d)
1984	747.000 (p)	639.700	711.750 (d)(q)
1985	924.500	(r)	805.100 (d)
1986 (c)	949.350	805.100	798.374 (s)(t)
1987 (c)	1,257.450 (u)	805.100	950.000
1988	1,329.800	(v)	700.750
1989	467.000	(w)	467.000 (x)
1990	40.432	(y)	(z)
1991	0.000	0.000	0.000
1992	0.000	0.000	-6.750 (D)
1993	0.000	0.000	-20.164 (E)
1994	-0.439 (F)	0.000	-0.439 (F)
1995	(L)		(L)

International Military Education & Training Program  
(\$ in millions)

Fiscal	Request	Authorized	Appropriated
1976 (a)	37.000	33.750	28.750
1977	32.200	30.200	25.000
1978	35.000	31.000	30.000
1979	32.100	31.800	27.900
1980	32.900	31.800	25.000 (d)
1981	32.500	34.000	28.400 (d)
1982	42.000	42.000	42.000
1983	53.700 (o)	43.000	46.000
1984	56.532	56.452	51.532 (d)
1985	60.910	(r)	56.221 (d)
1986	65.650	56.221	54.490 (s)
1987	68.830	56.000	56.000
1988	56.000	(v)	47.400
1989	52.500	(w)	47.400
1990	54.500	(y)	47.196 (A)
1991	50.500	(B)	47.196
1992	52.500	(C)	47.196 (G)
1993	47.500	(H)	42.500 (I)
1994	42.500	(J)	22.250 (J)
1995	25.500	(K)	25.500 (K)
1996	39.781	39.000 (M)	39.000 (M)
1997	45.000	43.475 (N)	43.475 (N)
1998	50.000	50.000	50.000 (O)
1999	50.000	49.951	49.951 (P)
2000	50.000	49.810	49.810 (Q)
2001	57.875	57.748	57.748 (R)
2002	65.000	65.000	

## Footnotes for the International Military Education & Training Program and

### the Military Assistance Program

- (1) The Military Assistance Program included International Military Education and Training Program prior to FY 1976.
- (2) The Administration has not proposed Military Assistance Programs subsequent to FY 1990.
  - (a) The Mutual Security Act of 1959, P.L. 86-108, approved July 24, 1959, states "There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President for the fiscal year 1961 and 1962 such sums as may be necessary from time to time to carry out the purpose of this chapter, which sums shall remain available until expended."
  - (b) Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 authorized \$1,700,000; no executive branch request for authorization was required.
  - (c) Does not include MAP drawdowns of \$75,000 in FY 1965 and \$300,000 in FY 1966, or Section 506(a) drawdowns of \$1,000 in FY 1980; \$26,000 in FY 1981; \$55,000 in FY 1982; \$25,000 in FY 1983; \$40,000 in FY 1986; and \$25,000 in FY 1987.
  - (d) CRA limitation.
  - (e) Includes funds requested separately for proposed International Military Education and Training Program finally authorized and appropriated as part of the Military Assistance Program. Does not include \$2,500,000 for Section 506 drawdown authority.
  - (f) Includes \$5,000 transferred to AID.
  - (g) Does not include \$75,000 for Section 506 drawdown authority.
  - (h) Includes transitional quarter (FY 197T).
  - (i) Does not include \$275,000 for Section 506 drawdown authority.
  - (j) Includes \$40,200 subsequently rescinded.
  - (k) Includes a \$50,000 supplemental for Turkey.
  - (l) Includes a \$1,700 Senate supplemental for Sudan.
  - (m) Does not include \$7,100 reimbursement for Section 506 drawdown authority.
  - (n) Reflects the amended budget request but not the \$187,000 supplemental budget request.
  - (o) Reflects initial budget request; excludes \$1,000 supplemental request.
  - (p) Reflects initial budget request; excludes \$259,050 supplemental request for Central America.
  - (q) Includes supplemental appropriation of \$201,750 for Central America.
  - (r) Authorization waived in Continuing Resolution (P.L. 98-473).
  - (s) Reflects amounts appropriated under P.L. 99-190 (final CRA). Pursuant to P.L. 99-177 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings) \$33,626 of MAP and \$2,343 of IMET are not available for obligation.
  - (t) Includes supplemental appropriation of \$50,000 for the Republic of the Philippines.
  - (u) Includes a supplemental request of \$261,000.
  - (v) Authorization waived in Continuing Resolution (P.L. 100-202).
  - (w) Authorization waived in P.L. 100-461.
  - (x) P.L. 101-45 transferred \$2,000 to contributions for international peacekeeping activities (Budget Account 19-9-1124).
  - (y) Authorization waived in P.L. 101-167.
  - (z) Administrative costs formerly designated as MAP General Costs (1080 account) are included in the Foreign Military Financing Appropriation (1082 account) effective 1 October 1989.
  - (A) Congress appropriated \$47,400 which was reduced by .43% for use in the control of illicit drugs, resulting in \$47,196 available to the IMET program.
  - (B) Authorization waived in P.L. 101-513.

- (C) Authorization waived in P.L. 102-109 and P.L. 102-145.
- (D) P.L. 102-298 rescinded \$6.750 of prior year balances and \$5.760 of previously disbursed amounts.
- (E) P.L. 102-298 rescinded \$20.164 of prior year balances.
- (F) During FY 1994, P.L. 103-211, the FY 1994 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, rescinded \$.439 of prior year appropriations.
- (G) P.L. 102-266 appropriated \$47.196 for FY 1992. P.L. 102-298 rescinded \$1.925 and P.L. 102-381 reduced it an additional \$.698 for a net availability of \$44.573.
- (H) Authorization waived in P.L. 102-391.
- (I) P.L. 102-391 appropriated \$42.500 for FY 1993.
- (J) P.L. 103-87 appropriated \$21.250 for FY 1994. The Authorization was waived. During FY 1994, an additional \$1.000 was transferred into IMET from FMF making a total of \$22.250 of appropriated funds available.
- (K) P.L. 103-306 appropriated \$25.500 for FY 1995. The Authorization was waived. Subsequent to the release of the President's FY 1996 Budget, \$.850 was transferred out of the PKO account and into the IMET account (\$.350 for Botswana and \$.500 for Senegal) to enhance PKO training.
- (L) MAP funds were cancelled in FY 1995 due to "M" year legislation. No new authorizations will be enacted for this account.
- (M) P.L. 104-107 appropriated \$39.000 for FY 1996. The Authorization was waived.
- (N) P.L. 104-208 appropriated \$43.475 for FY 1997. The Authorization was waived.
- (O) P.L. 105-118 appropriated \$50.000 for FY 1998. The Authorization was waived.
- (P) P.L. 105-277 appropriated \$50.000 for FY 1999. The Authorization was waived. P.L. 106-51 rescinded \$.041.
- (Q) P.L. 106-113 appropriated \$49.810 for FY 2000. The Authorization was waived.
- (R) P.L. 106-429 appropriated \$55.000 for FY 2001 and \$2.875 for an emergency supplemental in support of the Southeast Europe Initiative. P.L. 106-554 rescinded \$.127.



Peacekeeping Operations  
(\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Request	Authorized	Appropriated
1979	(a)	30.900	27.400
1980	(a)	21.100	22.000 (b)
1981	25.000	25.000	25.000 (c)
1982	19.000	19.000	14.000 (d)
1983	43.474	19.000	31.100 (c)
1984	46.200	46.200	46.200 (c)
1985	49.000	(e)	44.000 (c)
1986	37.000	37.000	34.000 (f)
1987	39.000	37.000	31.689
1988	46.311	31.689	31.689
1989	41.689 (g)	41.689	41.689
1990	33.377	32.773	32.773
1991	32.800	32.800	32.800
1992	378.000 (h)	28.000	28.000 (c)
1993	27.166	27.166	27.166
1994	77.166	82.435 (i)	82.435 (i)
1995	75.000	75.000	75.000 (j)
1996	100.000	70.000	70.000
1997	70.000	65.000	65.000
1998	90.000	77.500	77.500
1999	83.000	76.500	76.500
2000	130.000	152.418	152.418 (k)
2001	134.000	127.000 (l)	126.721 (m)
2002	150.000	150.000	

- (a) Executive Branch request included ESF and PKO in one account—Security Supporting Assistance (SSA).
- (b) CRA limitation (P.L. 96-123).
- (c) CRA limitation.
- (d) In addition, \$125.000 appropriated under CRA (P.L. 97-51) and authorized by P.L. 97-132 for the Multinational Force and Observers.
- (e) Authorization waived in Continuing Resolution (P.L. 98-473).
- (f) Reflects amount appropriated under P.L. 99-190 (final CRA). Pursuant to P.L. 99-177 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings), \$1.462 of this amount is not available for obligation.
- (g) Includes \$10.000 transfer from DOD allocated to Department of State pursuant to P.L. 101-45 used for UN mineclearing operations in Afghanistan.
- (h) Reflects an amendment to the FY 1992 budget to provide the United States' share to initiate UN Peacekeeping activities in Cambodia and El Salvador, and for other peacekeeping requirements.
- (i) Includes appropriation of \$75.623 plus \$6.812 transferred from other accounts.
- (j) The President's FY 1996 Budget shows PKO Budget Authority of \$75.000 in FY 1995. Subsequent to the release of the President's Budget, \$.850 was transferred out of the PKO account and into the IMET account (\$.350 for Botswana and \$.500 for Senegal) to enhance PKO training.

- (k) Includes \$2.466 million transferred to IO&P account for KEDO. Does not reflect .582 million rescission under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001 (P.L. 106-554).
- (l) Authorization waived according to Section 525, Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Appropriations Act 2001, (P.L. 106-429).
- (m) Net of rescission of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001 (P.L. 106-554).

Foreign Military Loan Liquidating Account (11X4121)  
(Formerly Guaranty Reserve Fund)  
(\$ in millions)

Borrowing Authority- Permanent Indefinite Appropriation (a)

Fiscal Year	Request	Appropriated	Actual	Estimated
1985	274.000	109.000	0.000	
1988	0.000	532.000	0.000	
1989	0.000	0.000	452.065	
1990	0.000	0.000	731.510	
1991	0.000	0.000	127.014	
1992	0.000	0.000	0.000	
1993	0.000	0.000	62.678	
1994	0.000	0.000	49.608	
1995	0.000	0.000	39.300	
1996	0.000	0.000	23.577	
1997	10.599	0.000	16.500	
1998	28.000	0.000	28.000	
1999	31.000	0.000	37.500	
2000	35.000	0.000	38.000	
2001	31.000	0.000	31.000	
2002	27.000	0.000		27.000

(a) Use of borrowing from U.S. Treasury under authority of P.L. 100-202 in FY 1989, P.L. 101-167 in FY 1990, and P.L. 101-513 in FY 1991. Use of permanent indefinite appropriation authority in FY 1993 through FY 2001.

### Economic Support Fund

(\$ in millions)

Fiscal Year	Request	Authorized	Appropriated
1964	435.000	380.000	330.000
1965	405.000	405.000	401.000
1966	764.000	684.000	684.000
1967	750.000	715.000	690.000
1968	720.000	660.000	600.000
1969	595.000	410.000	365.000
1970	515.000	414.600	395.000
1971	600.000	414.600	414.600
1972	800.000	618.000	550.000
1973	848.800	(a)	600.000 (a)

1974	732.000	629.000	611.500
1975	1,425.300	1,377.000	1,200.000
1976	1,923.300	1,856.200	1,739.900
197T	50.200	464.100 (b)	279.700 (b)
1977	1,893.500	1,895.000	1,757.700
1978	2,232.200	2,235.000 (c)	2,219.300 (c)
1979	2,204.400 (d)(e)	2,202.000	2,282.000
1980	2,115.100 (e)(f)	1,935.000	1,946.000 (g)
1981	2,030.500	2,065.300	2,104.500 (g)
1982	2,931.500	2,973.500	2,926.000
1983	2,886.000 (h)	2,873.500	2,962.250 (g)
1984	2,949.000 (i)	3,074.000	3,254.250 (g)(j)
1985	3,438.100	(k)	6,084.000 (l)
1986	4,024.000	3,800.000	3,800.000 (m)(n)
1987	4,390.800 (o)	(p)	3,600.000 (q)
1988	3,600.000 (r)	(p)	3,200.820 (r)
1989	3,281.000 (r)	(p)	3,258.500
1990	3,849.100 (s)	(p)	3,916.510 (t)
1991	3,358.000 (u)	(p)	3,175.000 (v)
1992	3,240.000 (w)	(p)	3,216.624 (g)
1993	3,123.000 (x)	(p)	2,670.000
1994	2,582.000	(p)	2,364.562
1995	2,434.500 (y)	(p)	2,368.600
1996	2,494.300 (z)	(p)	2,359.600
1997	2,408.000	(p)	2,362.600
1998	2,497.600	(p)	2,419.600
1999	2,513.600 (aa)	(p)	2,592.831 (bb)
2000	2,389.000 (cc)	(p)	2,792.187 (dd)
2001	2,313.000	(p)	2,314.896 (ee)
2002	2,289.000		

(a) CRA level - \$618 million. There was no authorization level in FY 1973.

(b) Section 506 of the International Security Assistance and Arms Control Act of 1976, P.L. 94-329, quarter not to exceed one-fourth of the total amount authorized in that Act for FY 1976.

(c) Includes \$300 million for Portugal; also \$20 million for Lebanon, authorized as Disaster Assistance, but appropriated in the Security Support Assistance (SSA) account.

(d) Includes a \$300 million supplemental for Egypt and \$100 million for Turkey.

(e) Executive Branch request included ESF and PKO in one account—Security Supporting Assistance (SSA).

(f) Includes an \$80 million supplemental for Central America.

(g) CRA limitation.

(h) Reflects initial budget request. Does not include the \$294.5 million supplemental budget request.

(i) Reflects initial budget request. Does not include the \$340.500 supplemental appropriation for Central America or the \$10 million for Poland.

(j) Includes supplemental appropriation (P.L. 98-332).

(k) Authorization waived in Continuing Resolution Authority (P.L. 98-473 for FY 1985, and P.L. 99-500 for FY 1987).

(l) Includes FY 1985 Supplemental of \$2,258 million.

(m) Reflects amounts appropriated under P.L. 99-190 (final CRA). Pursuant to P.L. 99-177 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings), \$159.358 million not available for obligation.

(n) Includes \$100 million supplemental for the Republic of the Philippines.

(o) Includes a supplemental request of \$297 million.

(p) Authorization waived.

- (q) Includes \$50 million deobligation/reobligation reappropriation.
- (r) Includes \$12.5 million deobligation reobligation reappropriation estimate.
- (s) Includes \$18 million deobligation/reobligation reappropriation estimate and a \$500 million supplemental for Panama.
- (t) Includes \$20 million for Ireland (less \$.145 million sequestration pursuant to P.L. 99-177), minus \$50 million pursuant to P.L. 101-167 and \$755 million supplemental (P.L. 101-302) for Panama, Nicaragua, Namibia, and South Africa
- (u) Includes \$14 million reappropriation estimate.
- (v) Includes \$14 million reappropriation estimate and \$30.2 million transferred to other accounts. Includes \$20 million for Ireland.
- (w) Includes \$12 million reappropriation estimate.
- (x) Includes \$11 million reappropriation estimate.
- (y) In 1995, the President's Budget did not request Economic Support Funds *per se*, but instead requested \$2.434 billion in democracy and peace activities.
- (z) The FY 1996 President's Budget includes a supplemental FY 1995 request of \$82.3 million.
- (aa) Includes supplemental requests of \$200 million for West Bank/Gaza; \$50 million for Jordan-Wye; \$105 million for Kosovo.
- (bb) Net of rescission enacted by the Emergency Steel Loan Guarantee and Emergency Oil and Gas Guarantee Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-51). Net of rescission and inclusive of supplemental funding for emergency security, Kosovo, and Jordan enacted under the 1999 emergency supplemental appropriations acts.
- (cc) Includes \$183 million supplemental request for Southeast Africa flooding.
- (dd) Net of .38% rescission of Miscellaneous Appropriations Act enacted by reference in P.L. 106-113.
- (ee) Net of rescission of Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001 (P.L. 106-554)